# Introduction to Renewable Diesel and Biodiesel

Joe Korpi





## **Cautionary Statement**

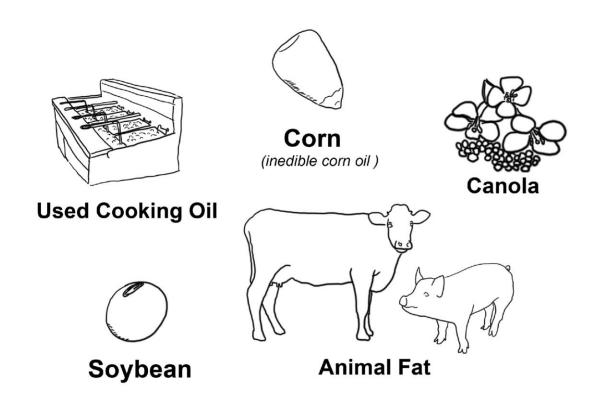
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## Where Does Biodiesel & Renewable Diesel Come From?





Significant research and development has been done at Chevron Renewable Energy Group on the utilization of various fats, greases and oils for feedstocks.

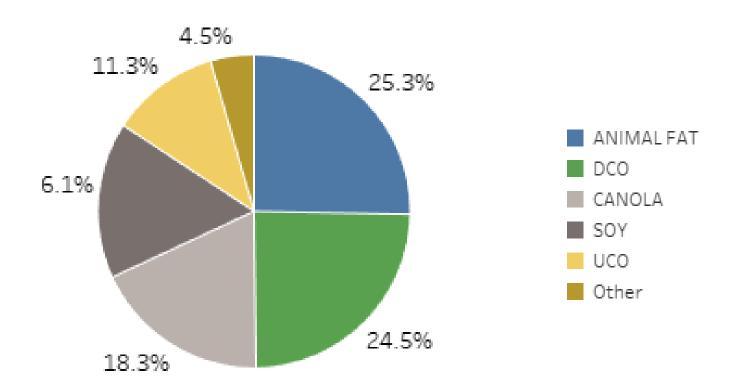
## **Biological Fats, Oils and Greases**

We have learned how to be flexible and remain profitable as feedstock and product markets fluctuate



## Feedstock Sources In 2022

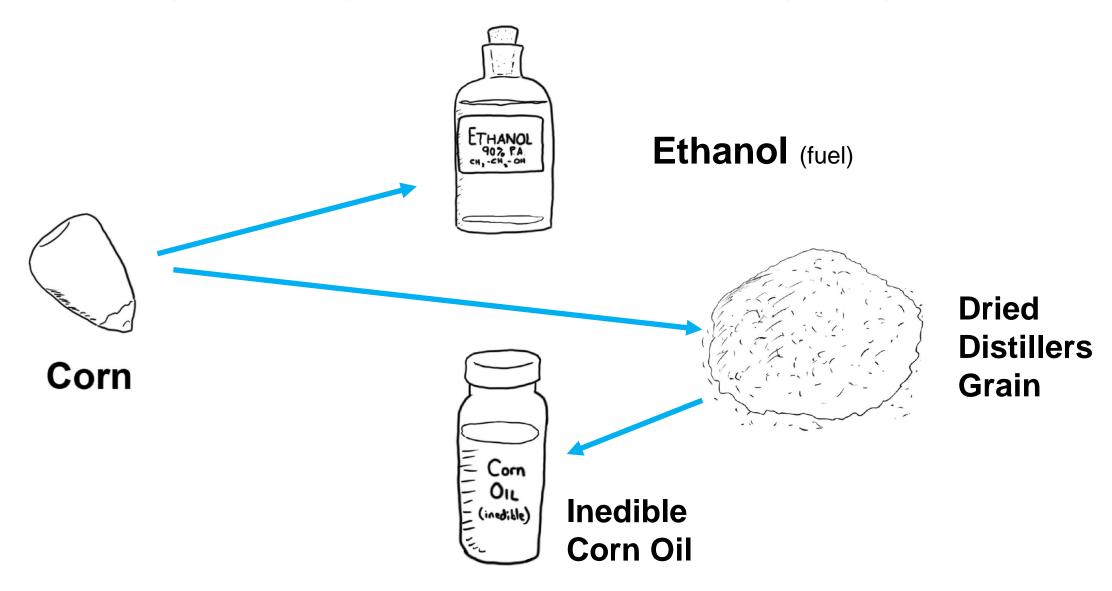
#### YTD Feedstock Mix for North American Facilities



Network feedstock flexibility allows Chevron Renewable Energy Group to utilize optimal feedstocks based on overall economics, production technology and final product destination

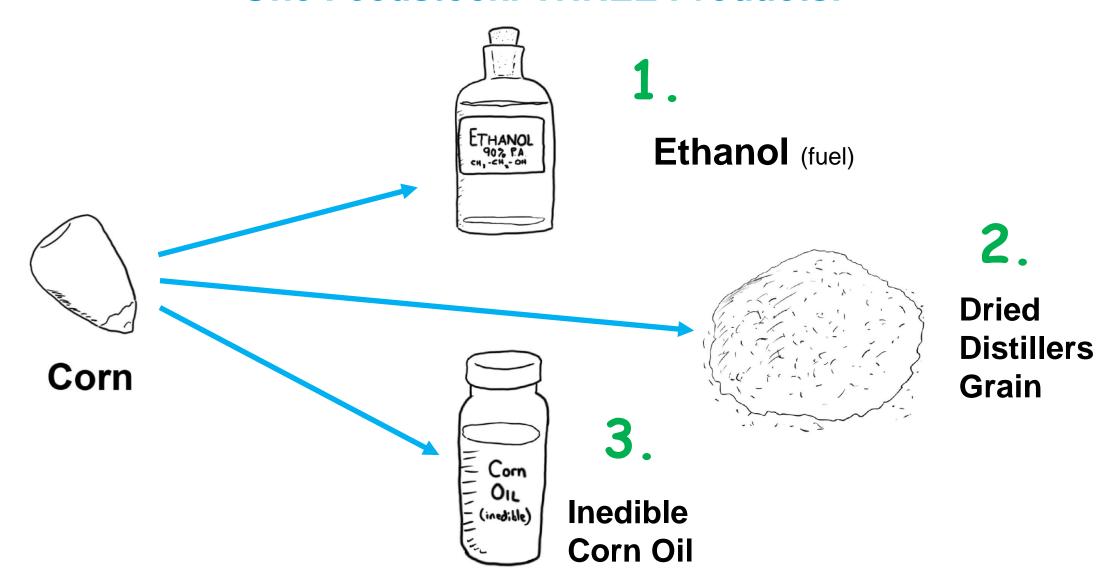


## Consider One Feedstock: Inedible Corn Oil

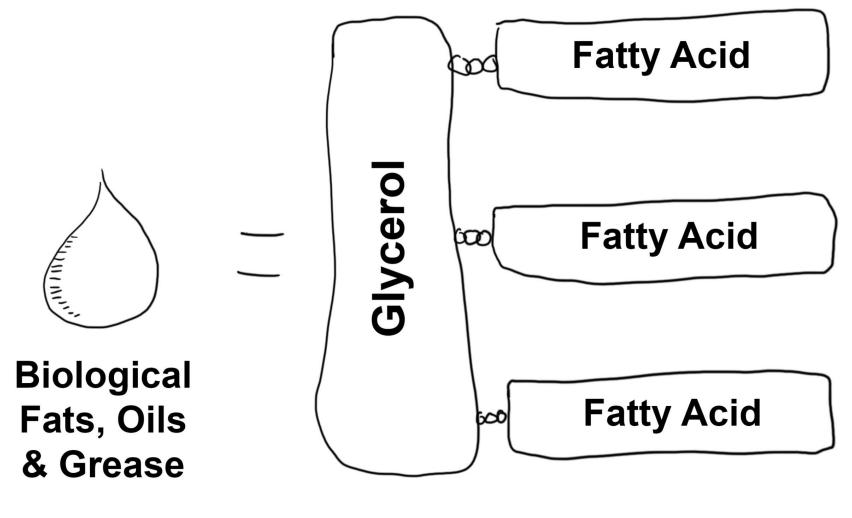




## One Feedstock: THREE Products!



## **All Biological Fats, Oils and Greases = Triglycerides**



## **Triglyceride**



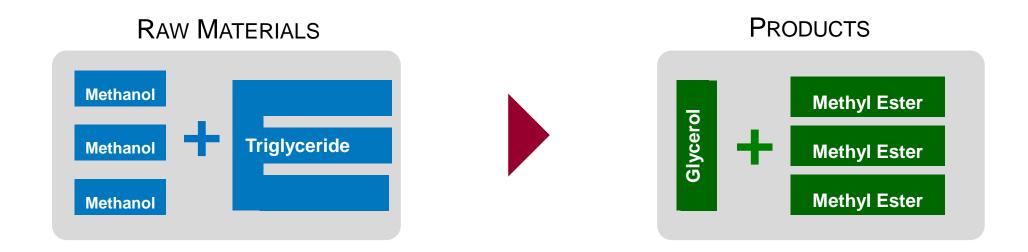
# How Is It Made?

## What Is Bio-Based Diesel Today?

## **Option 1: Biodiesel**

Renewable fuel composed of esters made from biological oils and fats through transesterification or esterification.

Sometimes referred to as FAME





## What Is Bio-Based Diesel Today?

## **Option 2: Renewable Diesel**

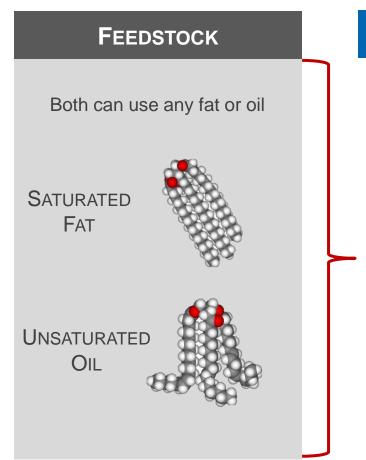
Renewable fuel composed of hydrocarbons made from biological oils and fats through hydrotreating.

Sometimes referred to as HVO

# RAW MATERIALS PRODUCTS Paraffin Paraffin Paraffin Paraffin



## Renewable Diesel And Biodiesel Overview



#### **PROCESS**

#### **PRODUCT**

#### **SPECIFICATION**

#### Renewable Diesel

- React with hydrogen (hydrotreat & isomerize)
- Convert 3-carbon backbone to renewable propane
- Convert oxygen to H<sub>2</sub>O



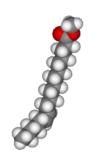
PARAFFIN

## **Meets Diesel Specification ASTM D975**

- Paraffinic fuel
- Molecules are familiar constituents of petroleum diesel
- Requires additional isomerization step

#### **Biodiesel**

- React with methanol (transesterification)
- Convert 3-carbon backbone to glycerol
- Oxygen remains in fuel molecules



**FAME** 

## **Meets Biodiesel Specification ASTM D6751**

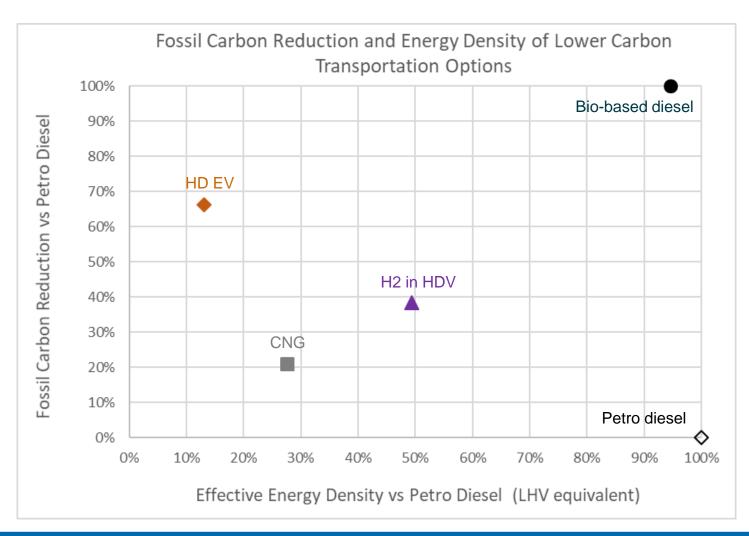
- Oxygenated fuel
- Molecules are different than petroleum diesel
- Some applications require additional purification





BIO-BASED DIESEL PROPERTIES

## **Heavy Duty Truck Alternative Energy Source Comparison**



#### **KEY ASSUMPTIONS**

- All estimates based on properties in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Scope 1 emissions calculator and in CA-GREET version 3.0.
- Hydrogen is derived from natural gas via SMR, pressurized to 5,000 psi (35 MPa), and consumed via fuel cell (not combustion). Includes fossil CO<sub>2</sub> production for steam methane reforming (SMR) process.
- 3. CNG is conventional gas pressurized to 3,600 psi.
- Heavy-duty EV assumes electricity with the 2019 U.S. grid average CI, an EER of 5.0, and battery volume (physical size) of 1 gallon per kWh capacity.

Lower carbon liquid fuels offer significant advantages over other lower carbon transportation energy options



## **Maximizing Customer GHG Reductions**

## CUSTOMER



WANTS...

100% renewable Meets CA rules

#### SOLUTION



#### **CUSTOMER**



WANTS...

100% renewable Better economics Better supply

#### SOLUTION



R50 B50

#### CUSTOMER



#### WANTS...

100% renewable
Best economics (for 100% renewable)

#### SOLUTION



B100

#### CUSTOMER



#### WANTS...

40% renewable Good economics Best cold properties

#### SOLUTION



P60 R20 B20

#### **C**USTOMER



#### WANTS...

≥ 20% renewable Good economics Better supply

#### SOLUTION



P80 B20+

Successful lower carbon fuel programs allow customers to choose from multiple options, optimizing against their individual value drivers





## **Basic Properties**

## **Biodiesel** (B100)

- Flashpoint >230° F
  - Can be ignited under pressure or after heating
  - NOT "Flammable" (by any definition OSHA, DOT, etc.)
- Non-toxic & **NOT** a hydrocarbon
- No "BTEX" is produced in this process.
  - BTEX is defined as:
    - Benzene
    - Toluene
    - Ethylbenzene
    - Xylene

## Renewable Diesel (R100)

- Flashpoint >125 ° F or >140 ° F (depending on specification)
  - Depending on specifications, it will either be classified by DOT as a Flammable liquid or a Combustible liquid
- Straight "drop-in" diesel fuel
  - IS a hydrocarbon, like petroleum diesel
- No "BTEX" is produced in this process
  - Benzene
  - Toluene
  - Ethylbenzene
  - Xylene



## **Environmental Properties**

## Spills to land:

- Biodegradable readily decomposes in soil
  - Typically, greater than 80% degradation in 28 days\*

#### Water:

- Biodegradable readily decomposes in water at a similar rate to soil\*
- Rapid biodegradation induces anaerobic conditions
  - Aquatic life may be harmed as micro-organism rapidly reproduce, reducing available Oxygen



## **Environmental Properties**

#### Additional hazards/concerns:

- Spontaneous combustion (specific to saturated materials, like oily rags, oil dry, etc.)
  - Saturated materials may be prone to autoignition under certain conditions
  - Caused by thermal decomposition of the oily material in the presence of oxygen

#### Preventative measures

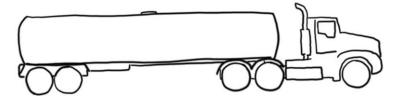
- Reduce oxygen exposure
- Prevent heat build-up
- Apply water mist / fog IF elevated temperature is detected



# How Is It Transported?

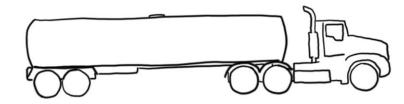
## **Three Primary Pathways**

• Truck (tanker, intermodal container, etc.)

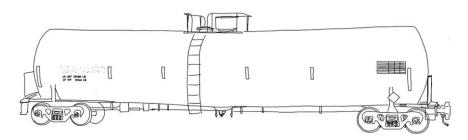


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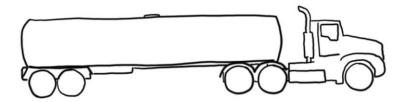


Rail tank car

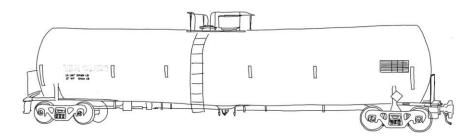


## **Three Primary Pathways**

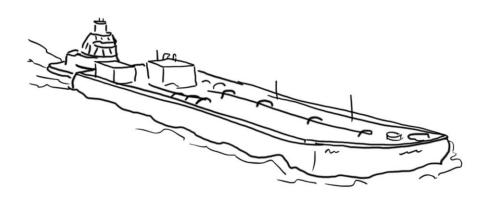
• Truck (tanker, intermodal container, etc.)



Rail tank car



Barge / Deepwater vessel



## Thank You!

## Joe Korpi

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