

DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE
BIO ETHERS
MARKET

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LyondellBasell Industries

Bioenergy International Expo and Conference
Prague, Czech Republic
5th May 2010

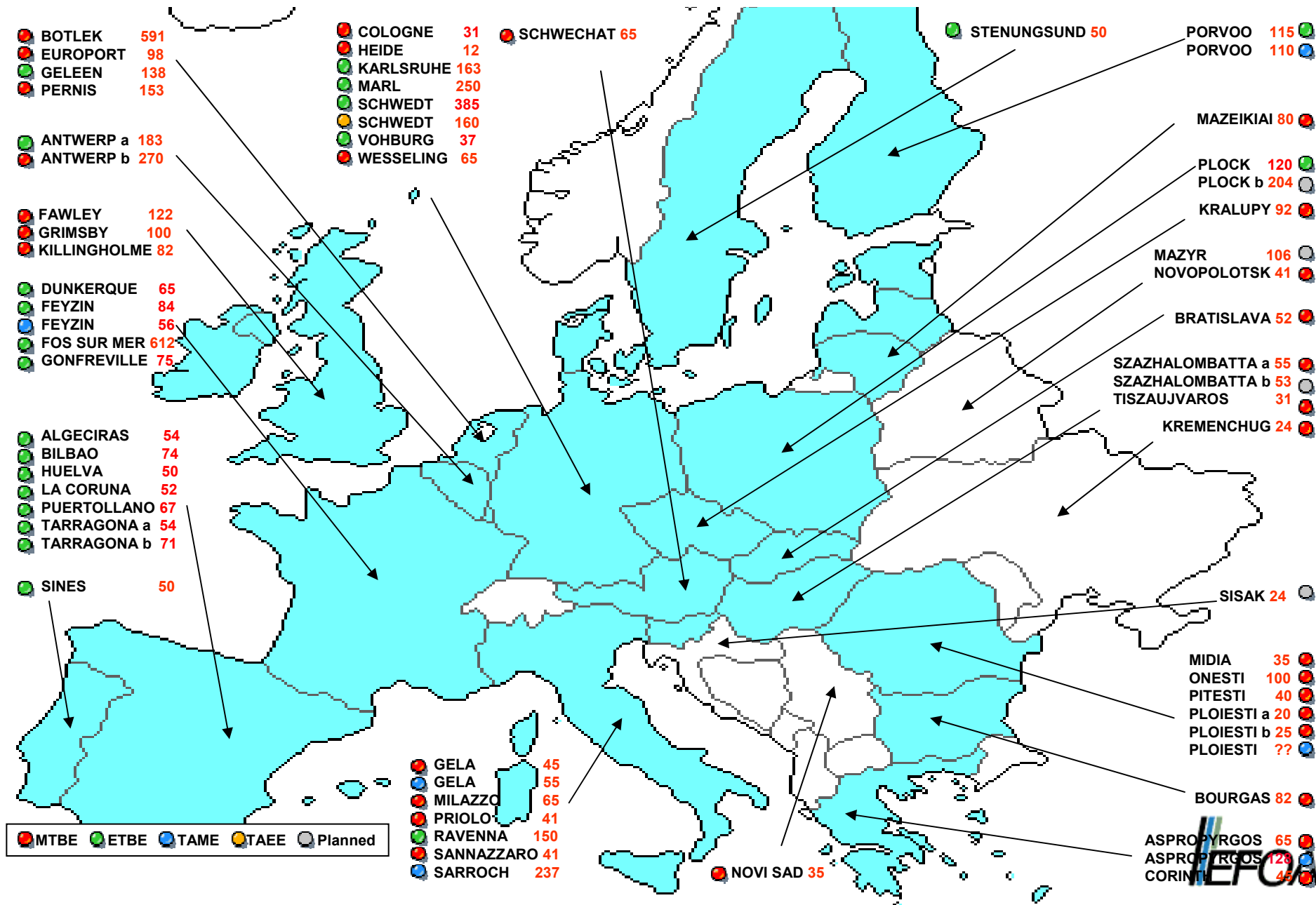
European Fuel Oxygenates Association

WWW.EFOA.ORG



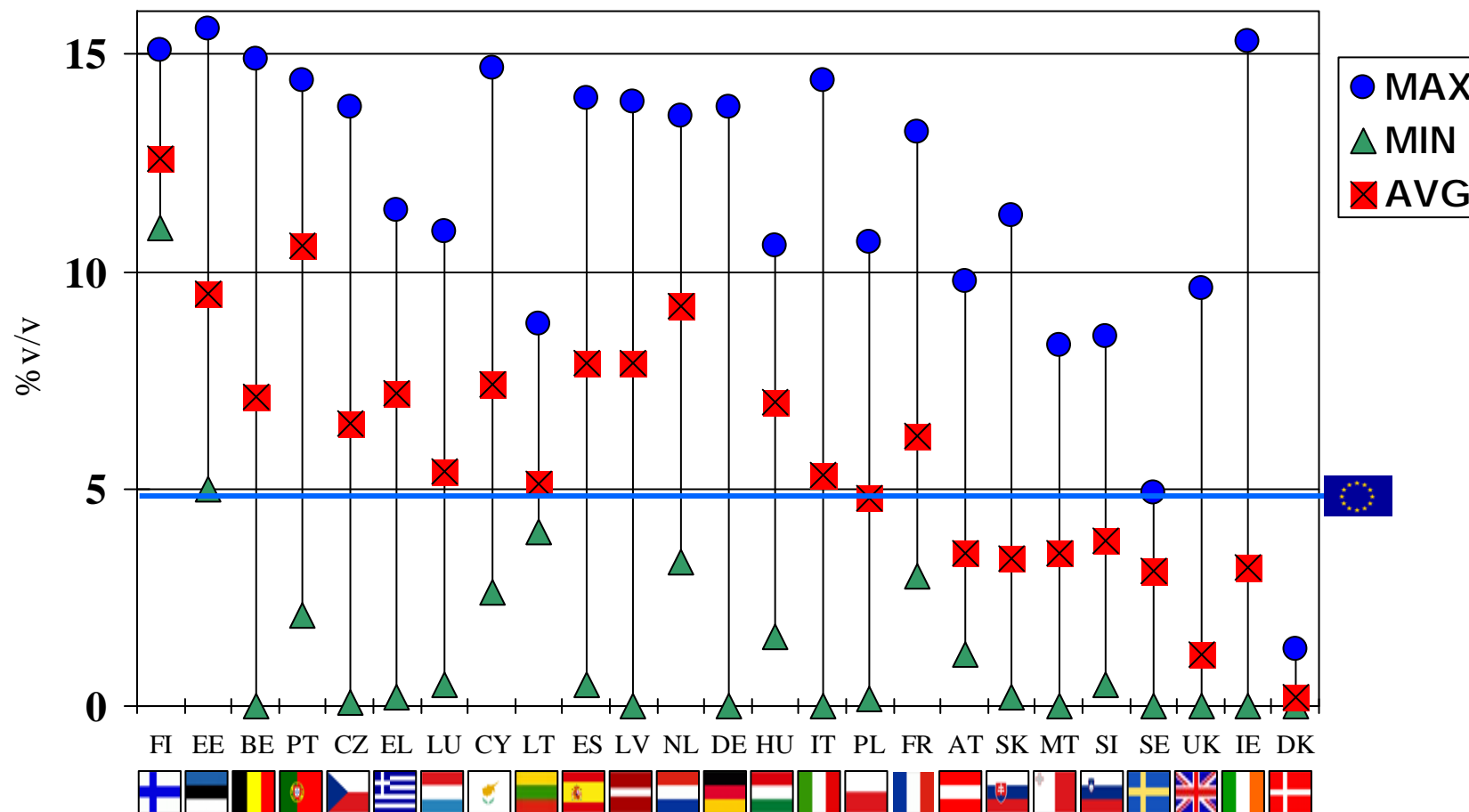
- Non-profit Technical Organisation
- Founded in 1985
- ~ 2/3rd of Total EU Etherification Capacity

European Fuel-Ethers Production Capacities 2010 (KT/Y)



% Ethers Content in EU₂₅ Petrol:

2006 EU₂₅^[1] Average Ethers Blending Percentage = 4.7%



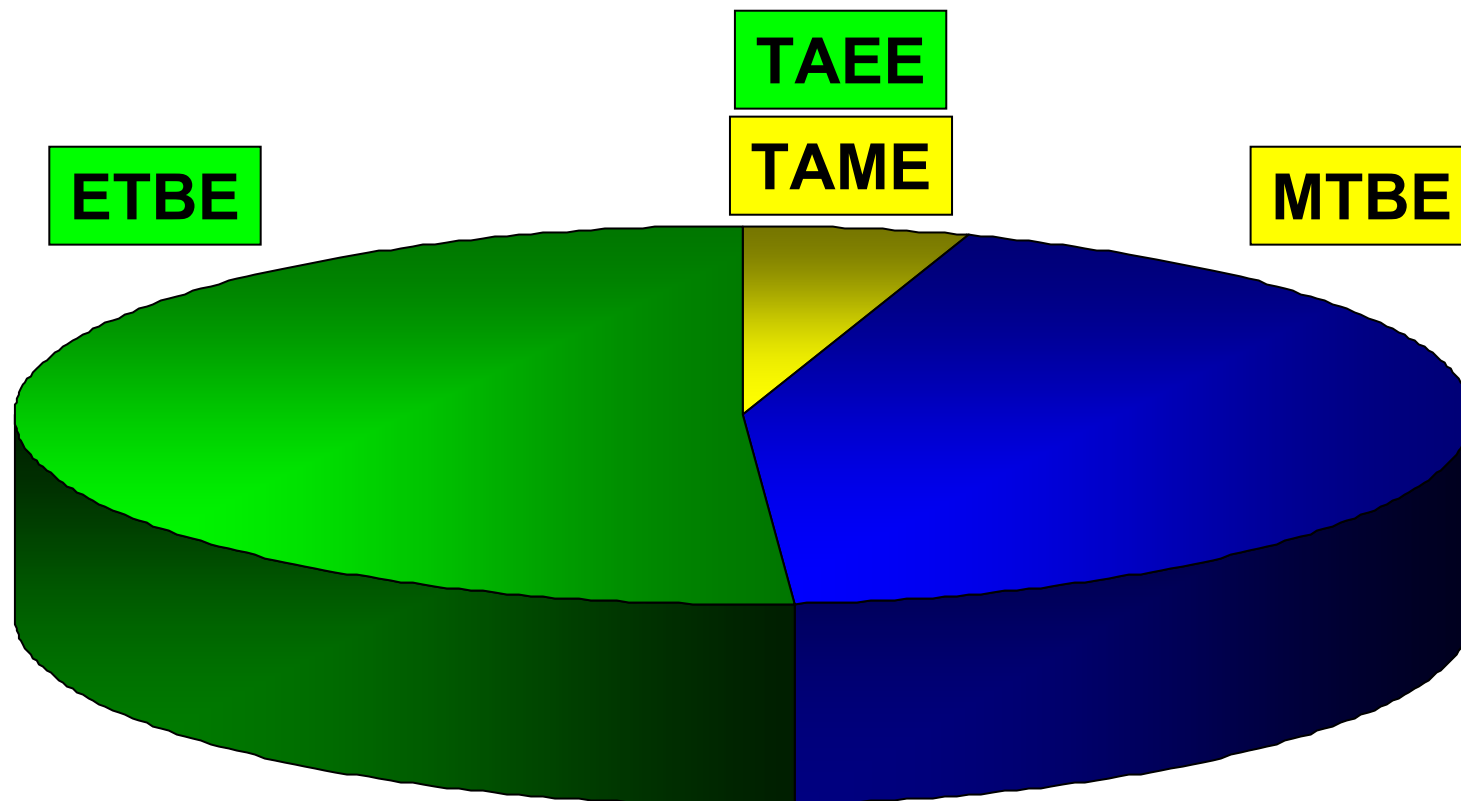
^[1] For LU and MT used 2005 data since no figure provided to FQS-UE for 2006

* Bulgaria and Romania omitted since not participating to the survey

Source: DG ENV: "EU Fuel Quality Monitoring – Report 2006" – 2007 FQM excludes this information

EU Fuel-Ethers **Consumption** 2008

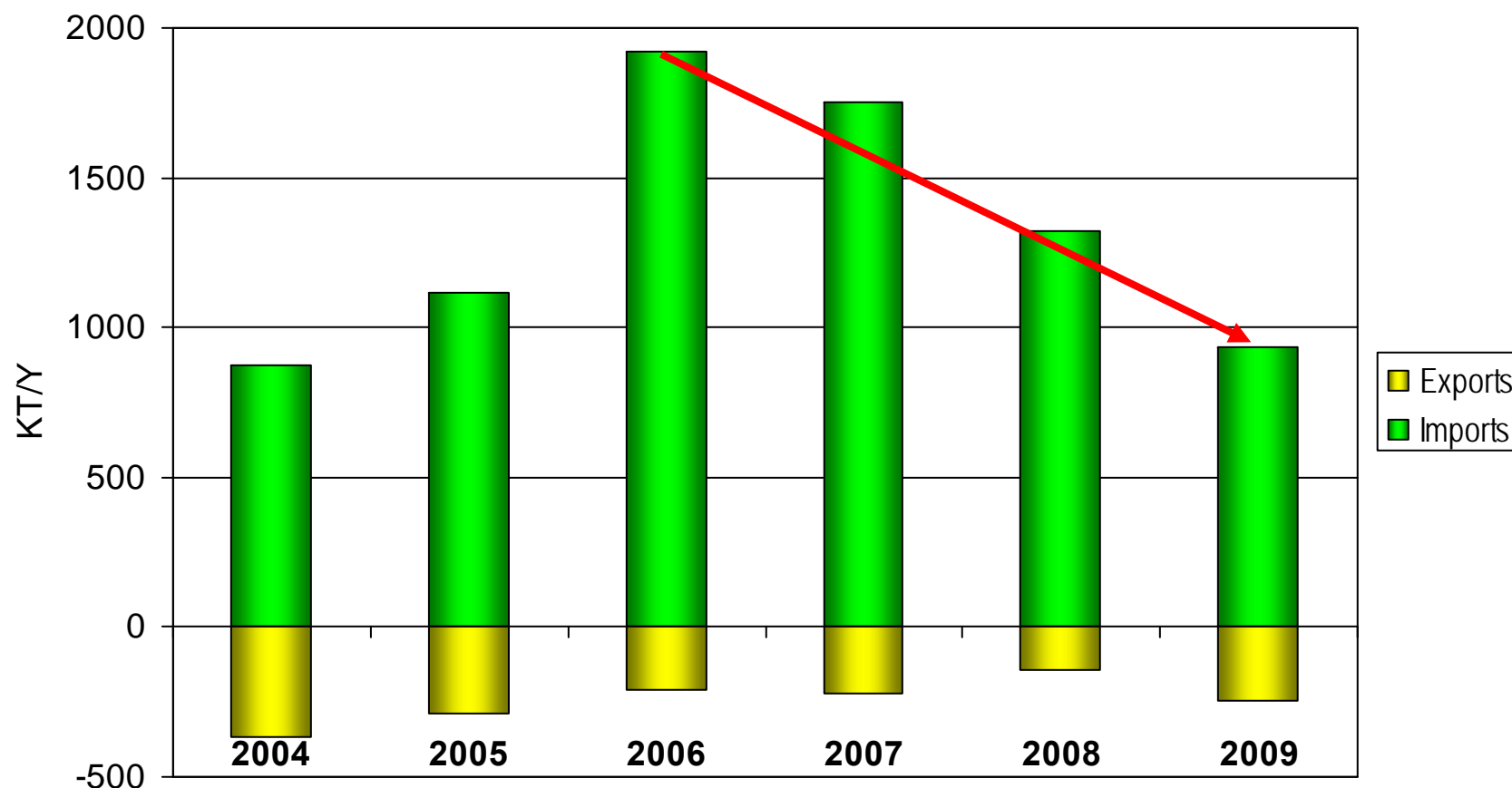
~ 6 Million Tons



Renewable Ethers replacing fossil ones

Source: FERC: "Fuel Ether REACH Consortium"

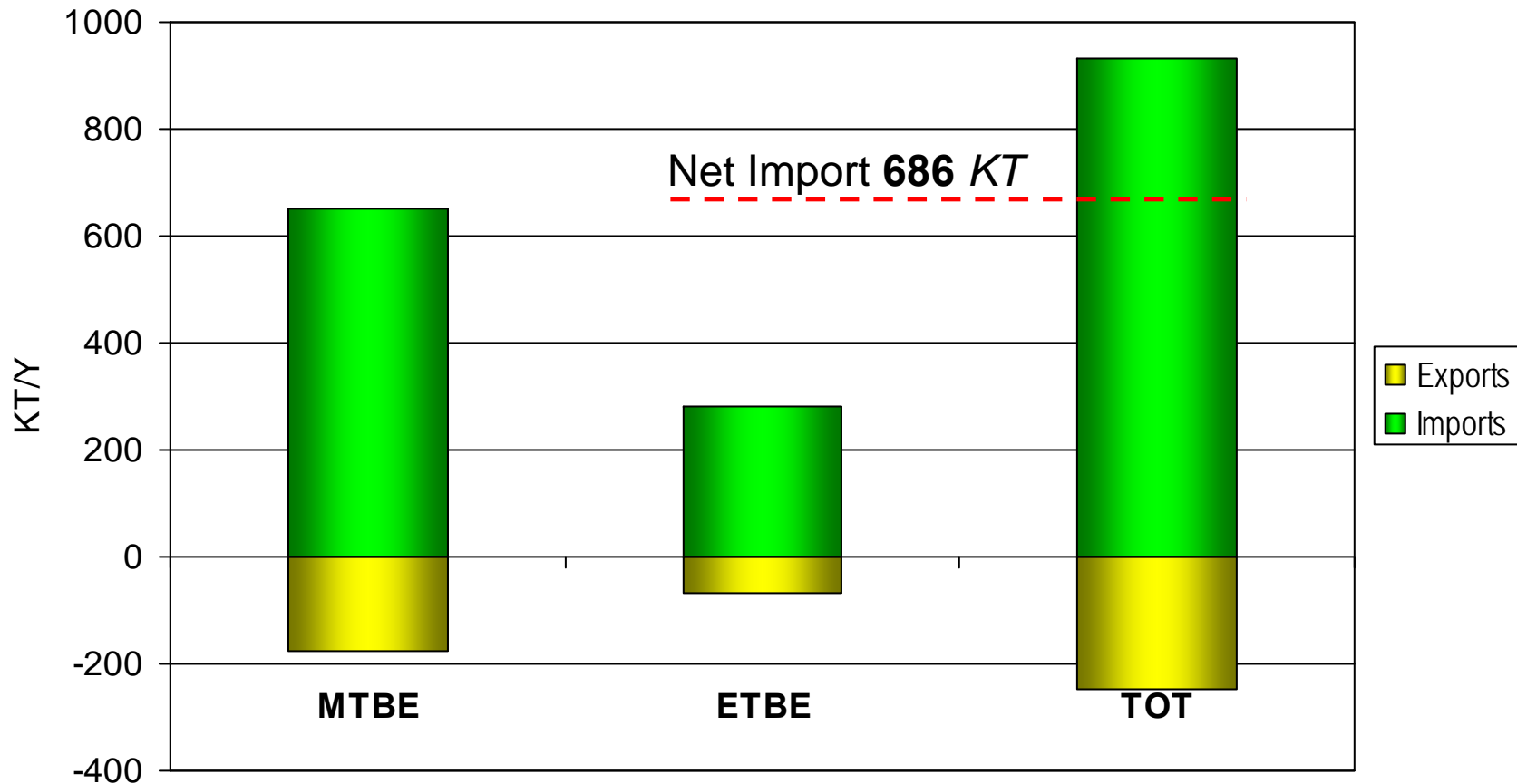
Fuel-Ethers **Trade** EU 2004-2009



Total Ethers **import** into EU on constant **decrease** since 2006

Source: EUROSTAT

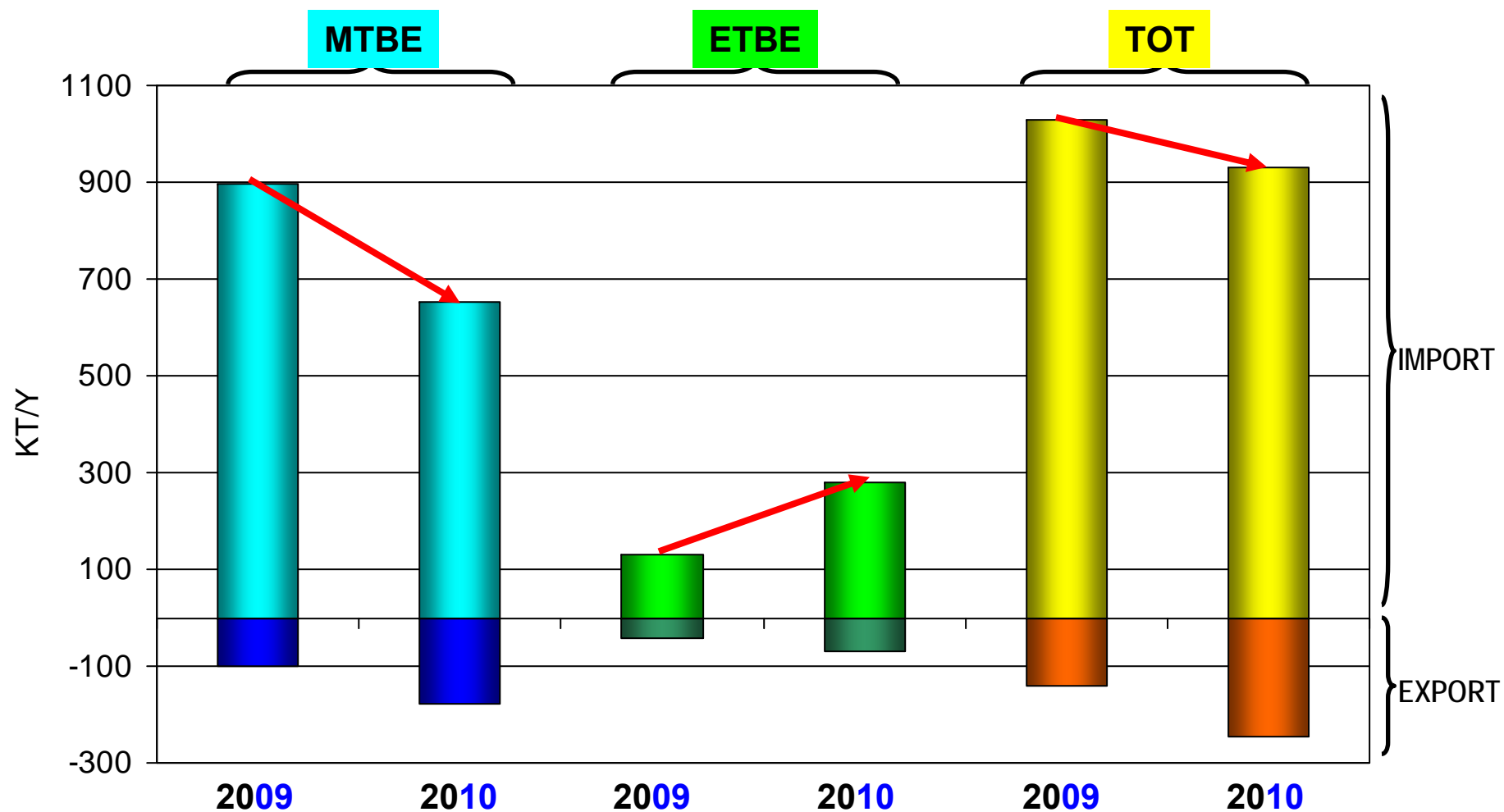
MTBE & ETBE Trade EU 2009



EU still importing, but **net ethers import only 10% of EU production**

Source: EUROSTAT

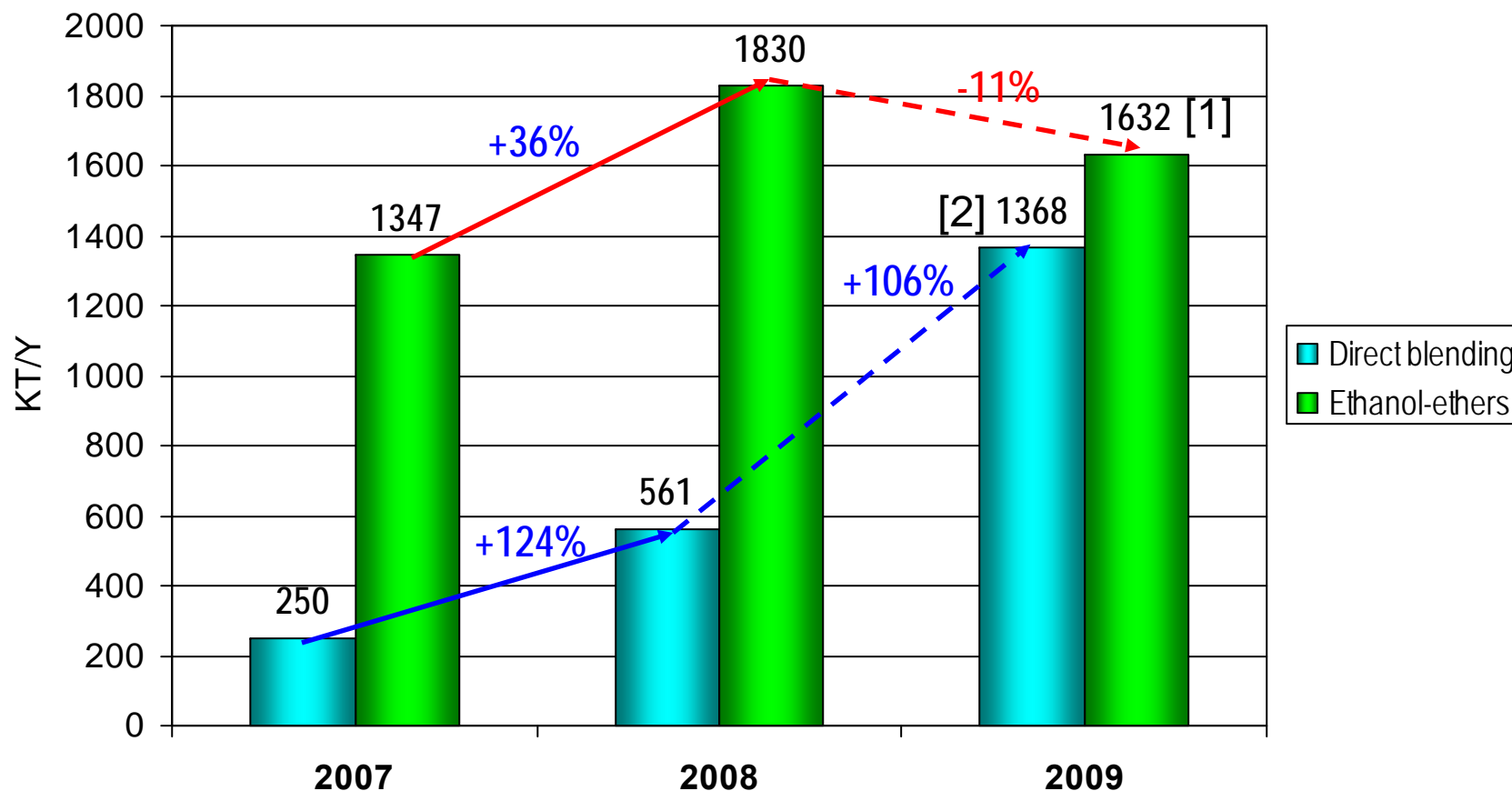
MTBE & ETBE Trade EU 2009/2010



EU ETBE **import** grown, but **MTBE** one significantly **dropped**

Source: EUROSTAT

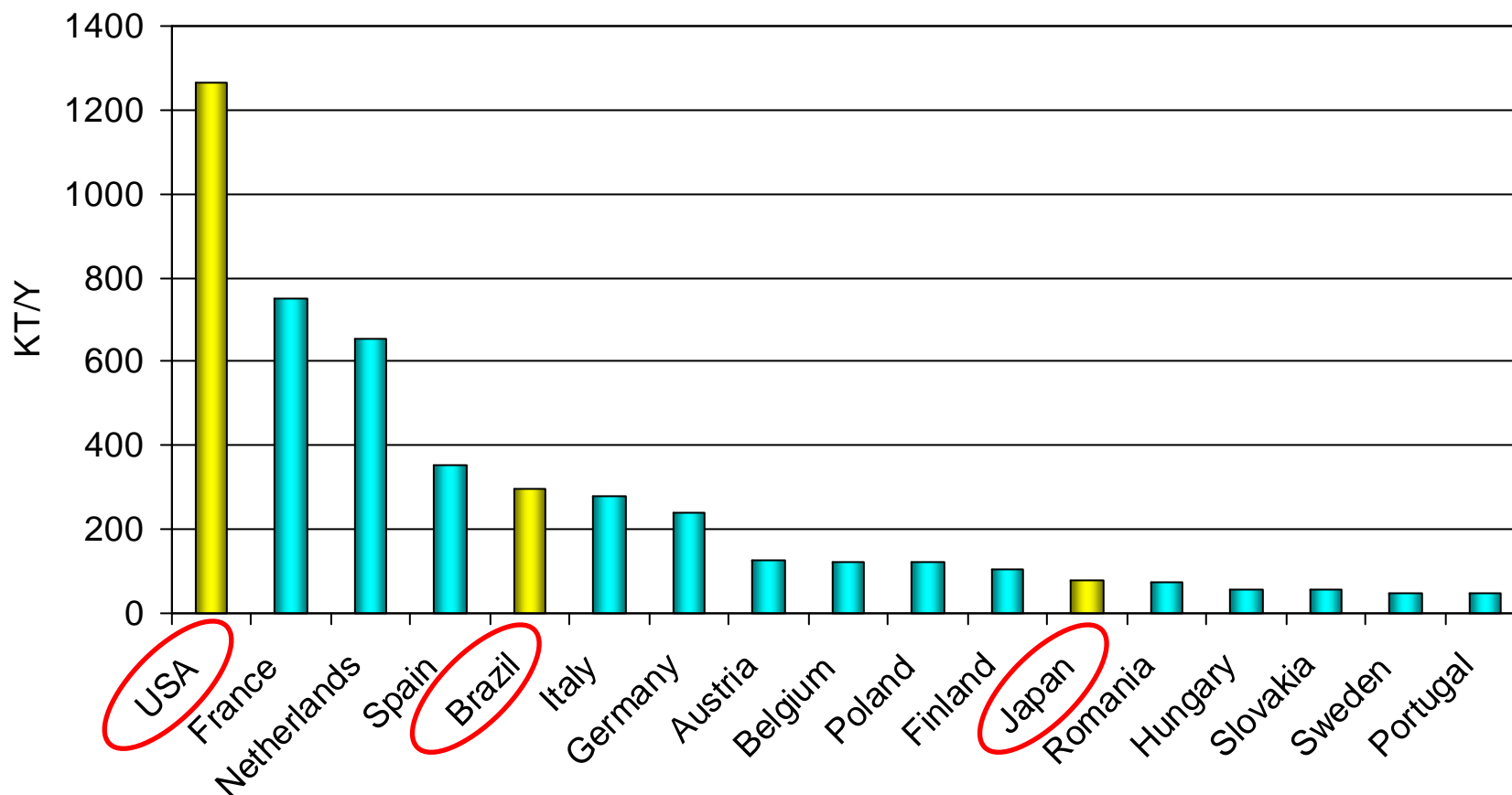
Fuel-Ethanol “Forms” Evolution EU 2007-2009



[1] Assuming ETBE production units @ only 85% utilization rate

[2] Assuming 3 Million Tons of Ethanol actually blended into EU petrol in 2009: data not available (1.6 in 2007, 2.4 in 2008)

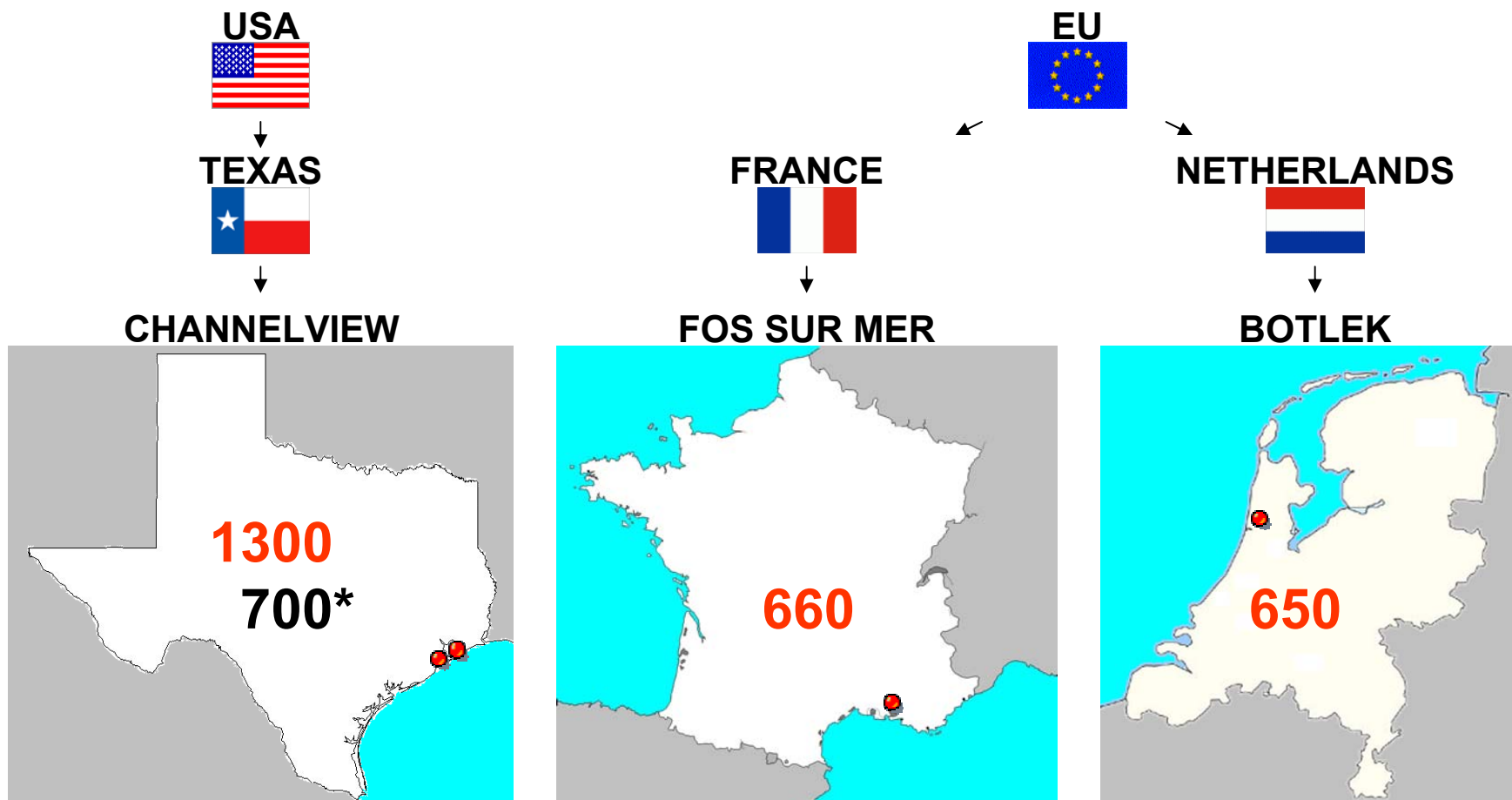
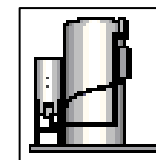
Global ETBE Nameplate Capacity 2010



Few new “non-EU” ETBE producers entered the market scene

Source: Kingsman

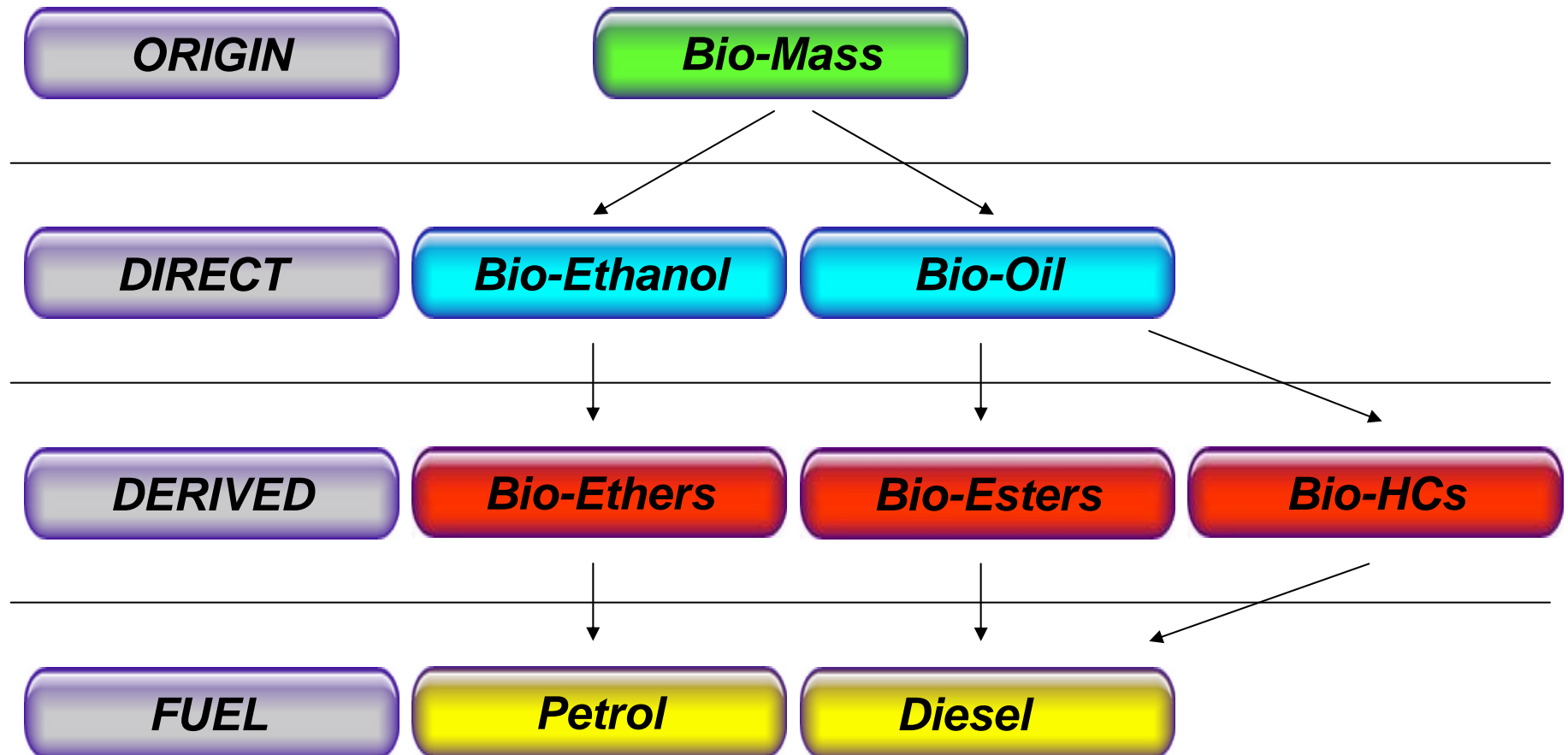
LyondellBasell ETBE Production Capacity (KT/Y)



Total **ETBE** Production Capacity = **3310** KT/Y
Total **Ethanol**-Equivalent = **1492** KT/Y

* This plant currently still producing MTBE

Bio-Fuels “Supply Chains”



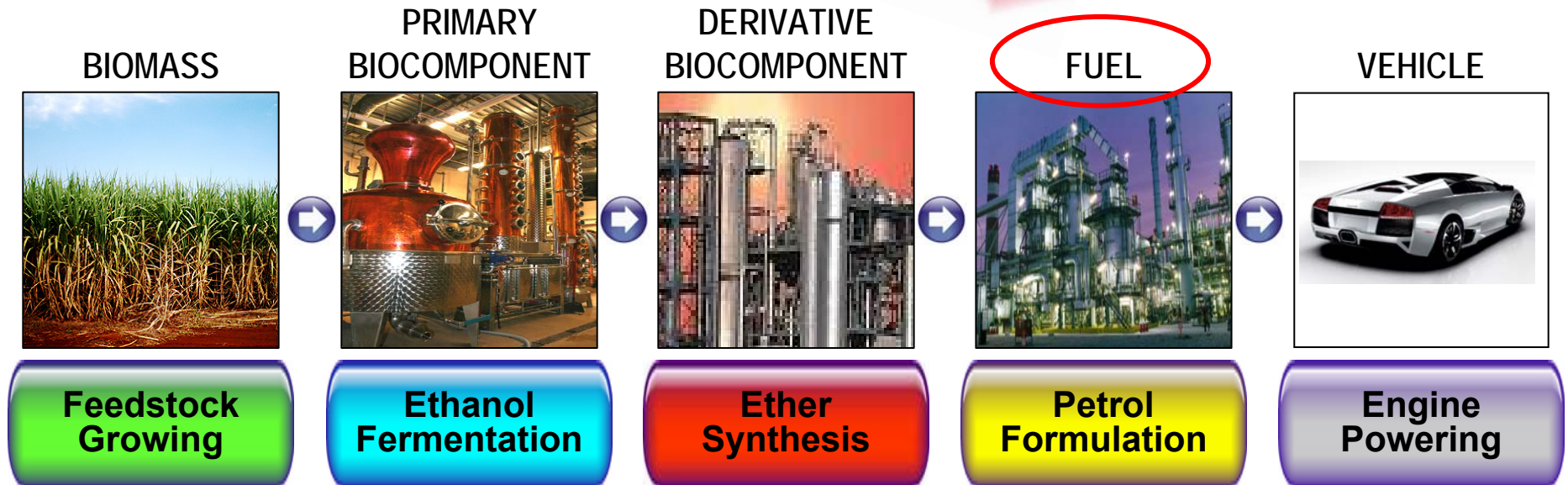
Bio-Ethers are for petrol what Bio-Diesel is for diesel

Bio-Petrol **Supply Chain** & Ethers



The “**down-stream**” value

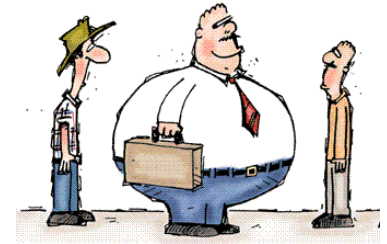
WHAT ?



WHY ?

The “**middle-man**” misconception

The “middle-man” misconception



Why don't we save money
by running vehicles on crude?



Why don't we save time
by not cooking food?


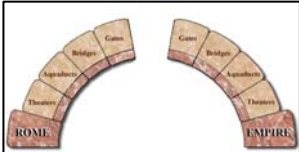
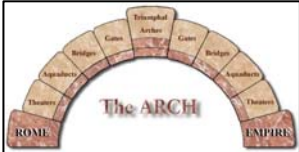









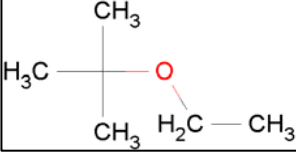




Why do we transform
Ethanol into Ethers?

... upgrading is there to add value, not to waste money, time and energy

The “down-stream” Value

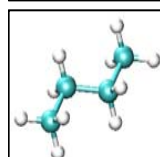
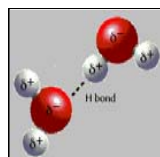


	+		=		?	Are ashlars equal to any arch component or to finished arch?
	+		=		?	Are soup cubes equal to water or to finished soup?
	+		=		?	Are pigments equal to solvents or to finished paints?
	+		=		?	Are essential oils equal to carriers or to finished perfumes?
	+		=		?	Are Ethers equal to BOB* or to finished petrol?

High performing components deliver “down-stream” performance

* BOB = Blendstock before Oxygenate Blending

ETBE: Further **Enhancing** ETOH Performances



← < Blending **Volatility**

< VOCs **Emissions**

← > **Octane** Barrel Delivery

> **CO₂** Emissions Reduction

← > **Crude-oil** Replacement

No **Commingling**

← > **Water** Tolerance

No **Azeotrope**

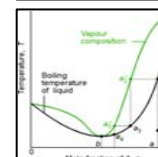
← < **Logistic** Complexity

> **Blend-stocks** Value

← **Butane** Uptake/Upgrade

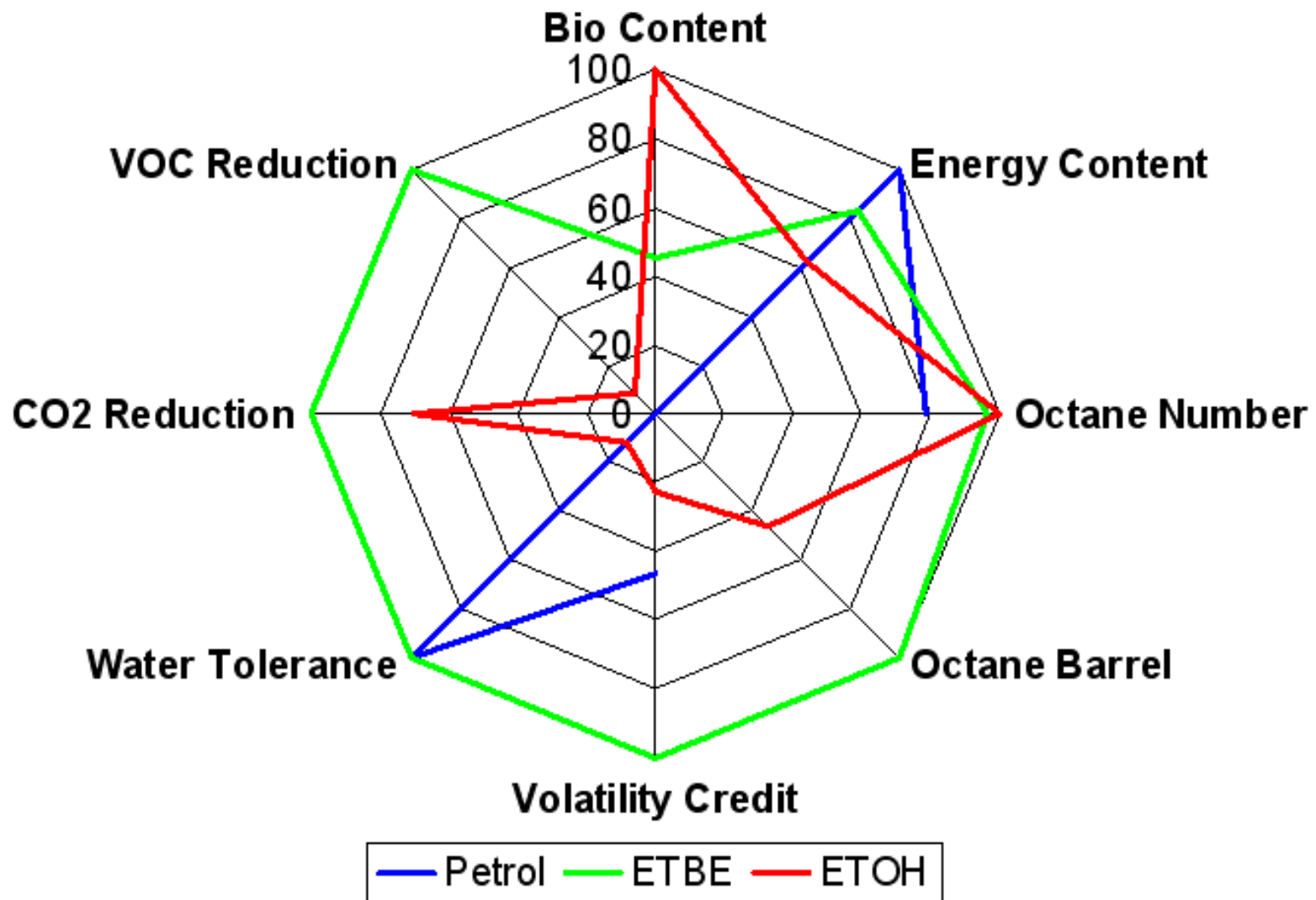
> Refining **Flexibility**

← > Material **Compatibility**

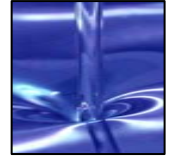


Ethanol/ETBE/Petrol **Blending Performances**

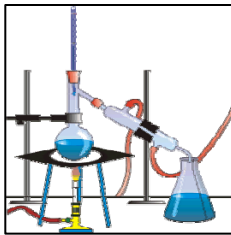
"Normalized" Comparison



Key Blending Properties Affecting Fuel Formulation



Vapour pressure

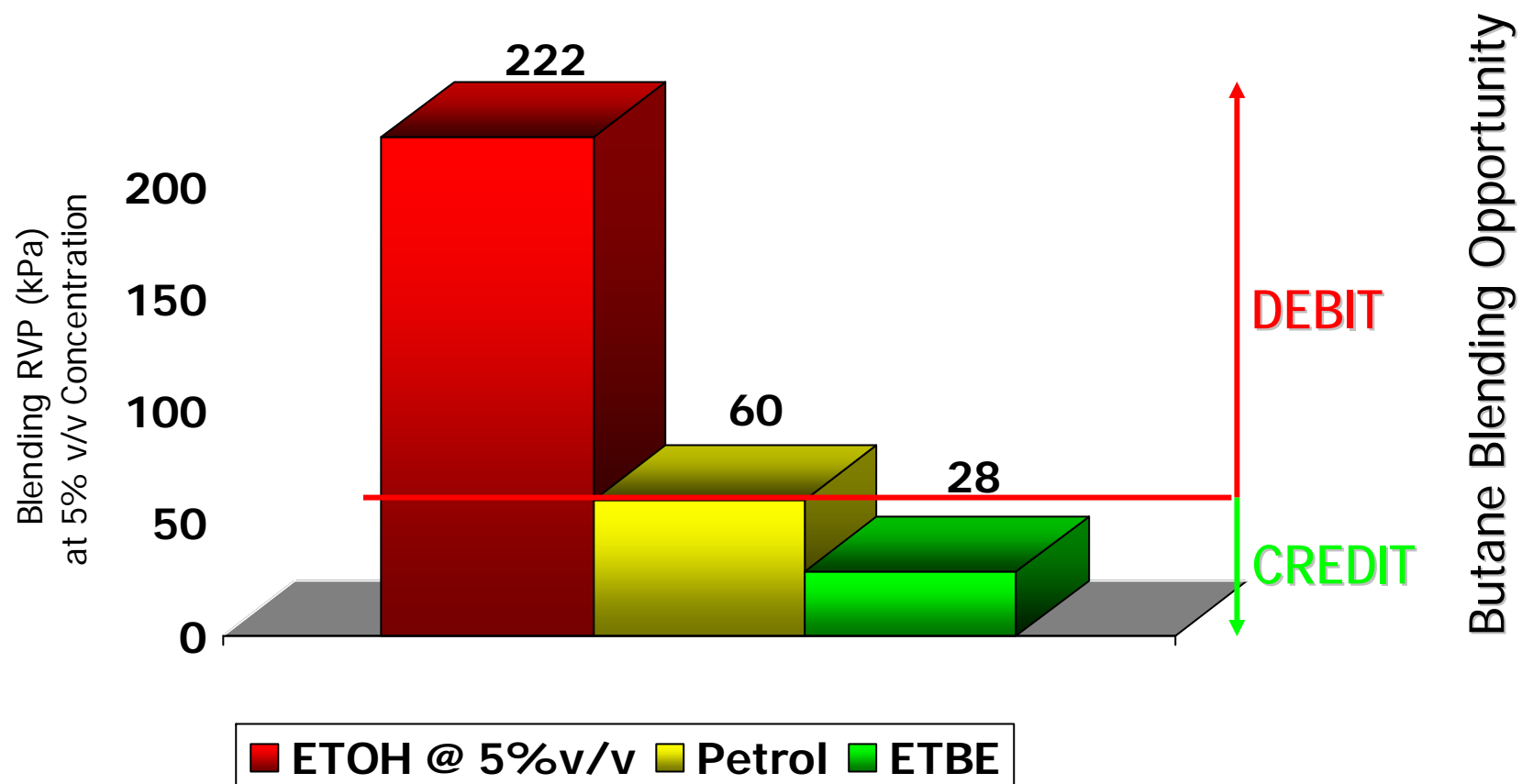
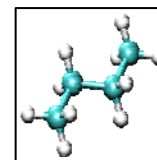


Distillation characteristics

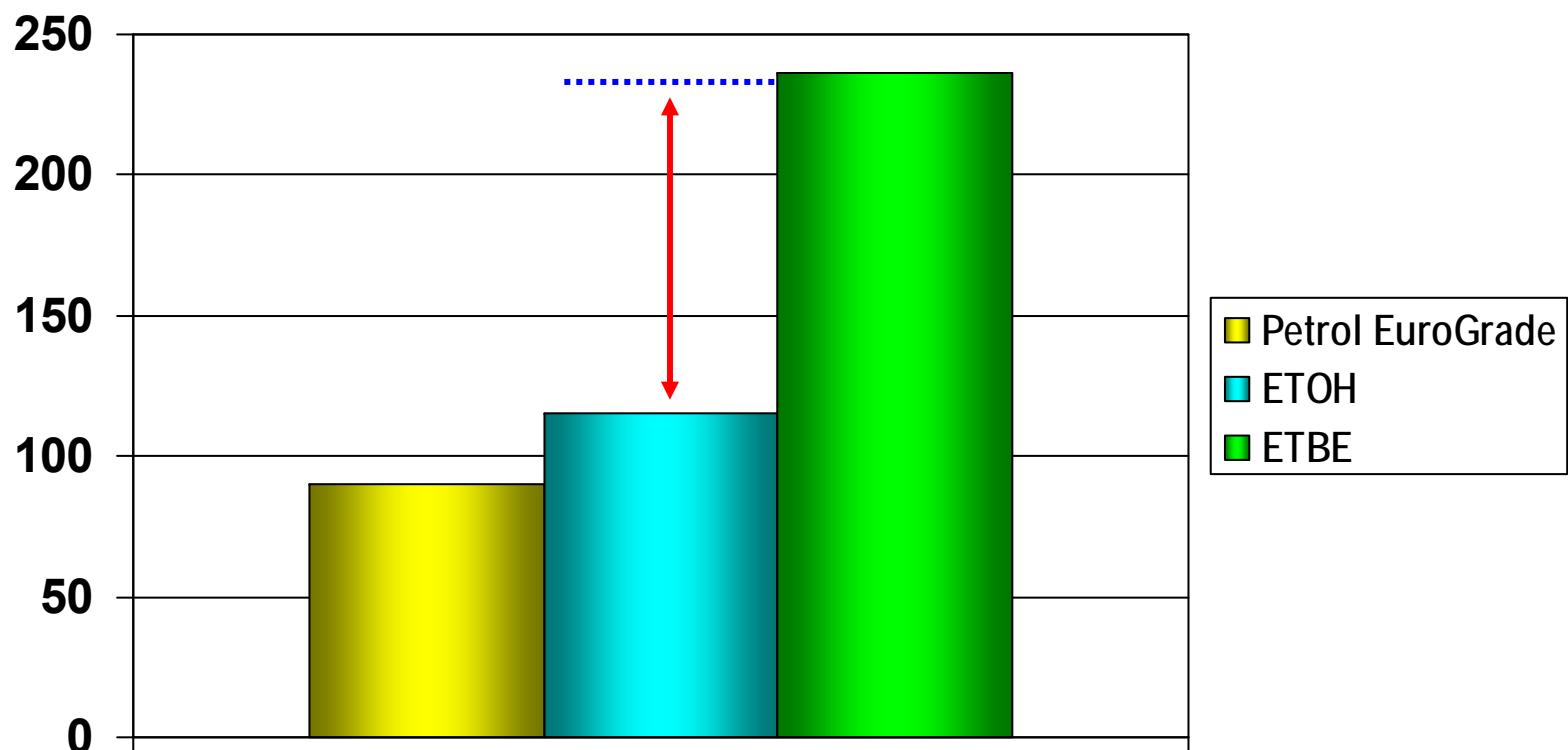


Octane number

Butane Uptake/Upgrade Value



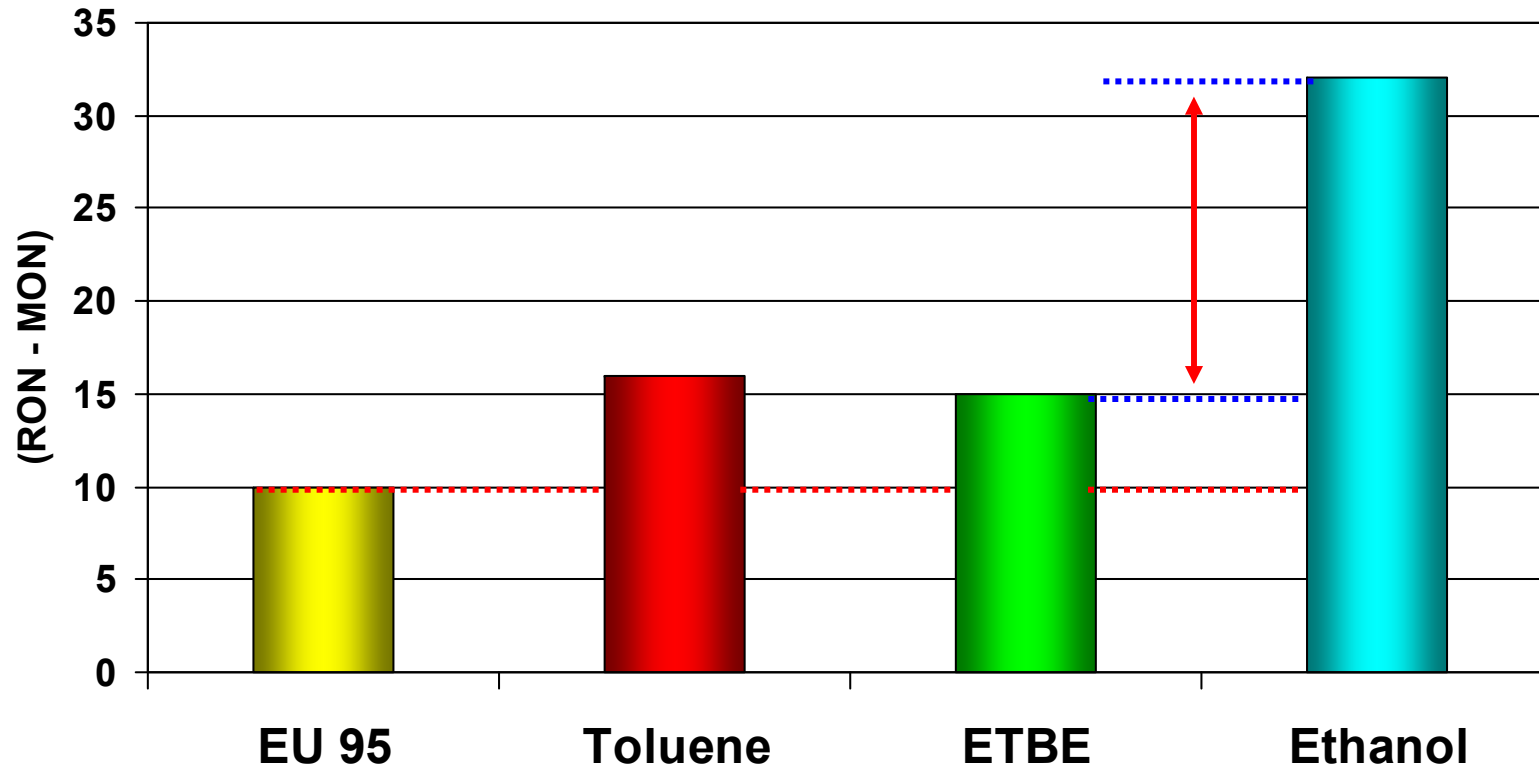
Octane “Barrel”



ETBE delivers more than *twice “Octane Barrel”* @ same Ethanol-equivalent

Octane Sensitivity:

(Both MON and RON are Spec in EU)



... replacing aromatics with ETBE in the petrol mix will have little impact on the **refiner's octane sensitivity balance**

CO₂-Related Factors for Refinery Petrol Production



Process Fuels Consumption

Octane-Production/Energy-Consumption Correlation



Indirect Effects

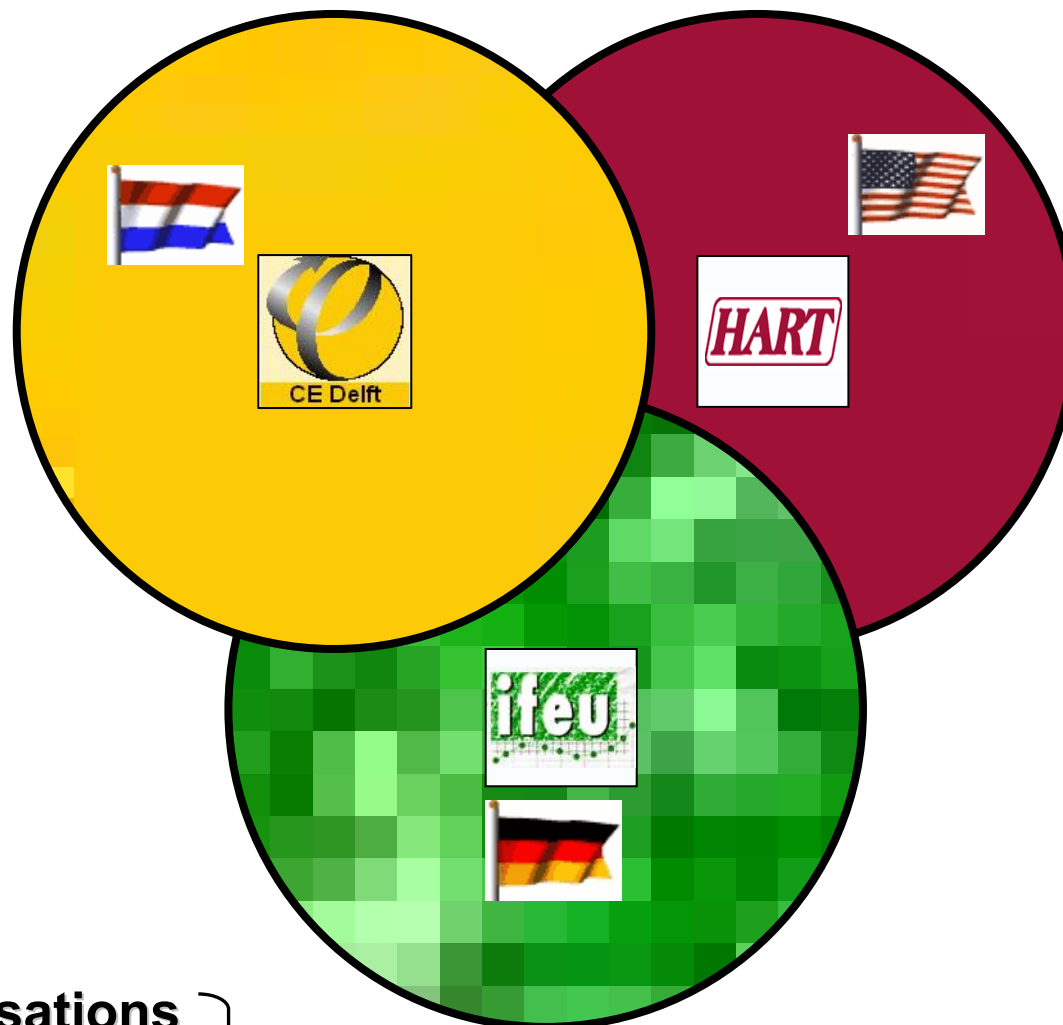
Product Mix Modification due to other Optimization



Petrol Composition

H/C Ratio (Aromatics, Olefins, Lights)

ETBE CO₂ Performance: 3 ≠ Studies



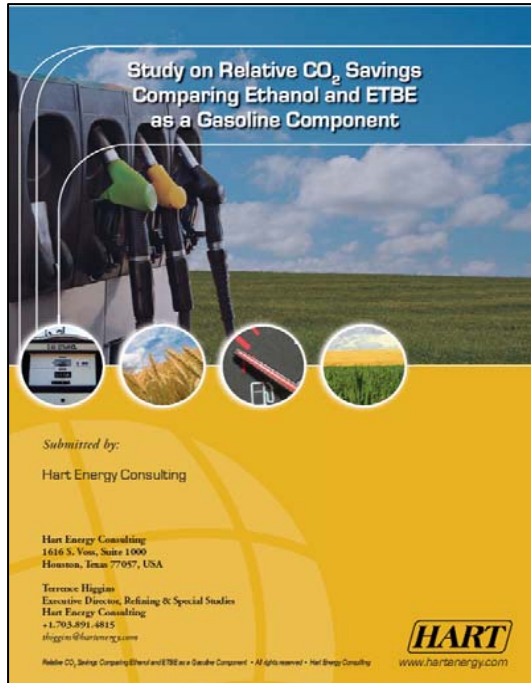
3 ≠ Organisations
3 ≠ Nationalities
3 ≠ Approaches

→ **Consistent Result**

ETBE Reduces CO₂ Emissions

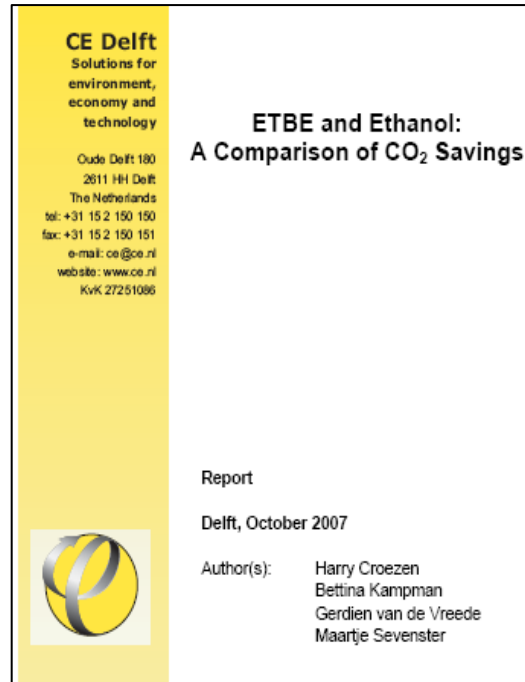


HART July 2007



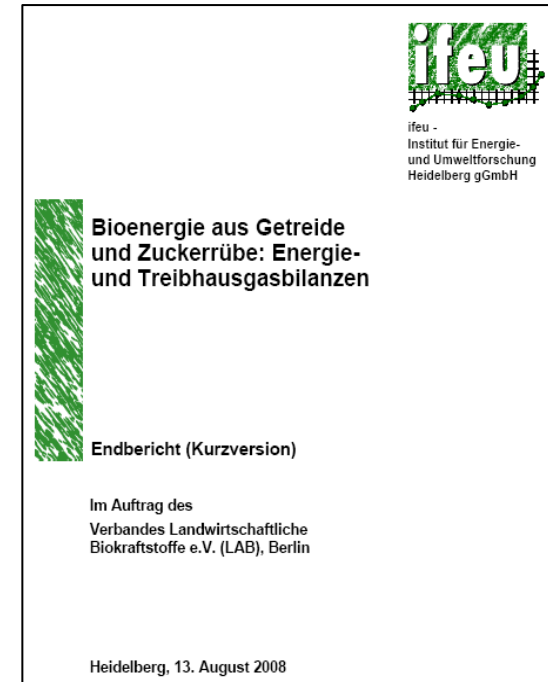
“The use of bio-ETBE reduces refining crude-oil need and processing intensity, requires less fuel and, implying relevant petrol composition changes, allows the reduction of carbon factor and lesser CO₂ emissions”

CE-Delft October 2007



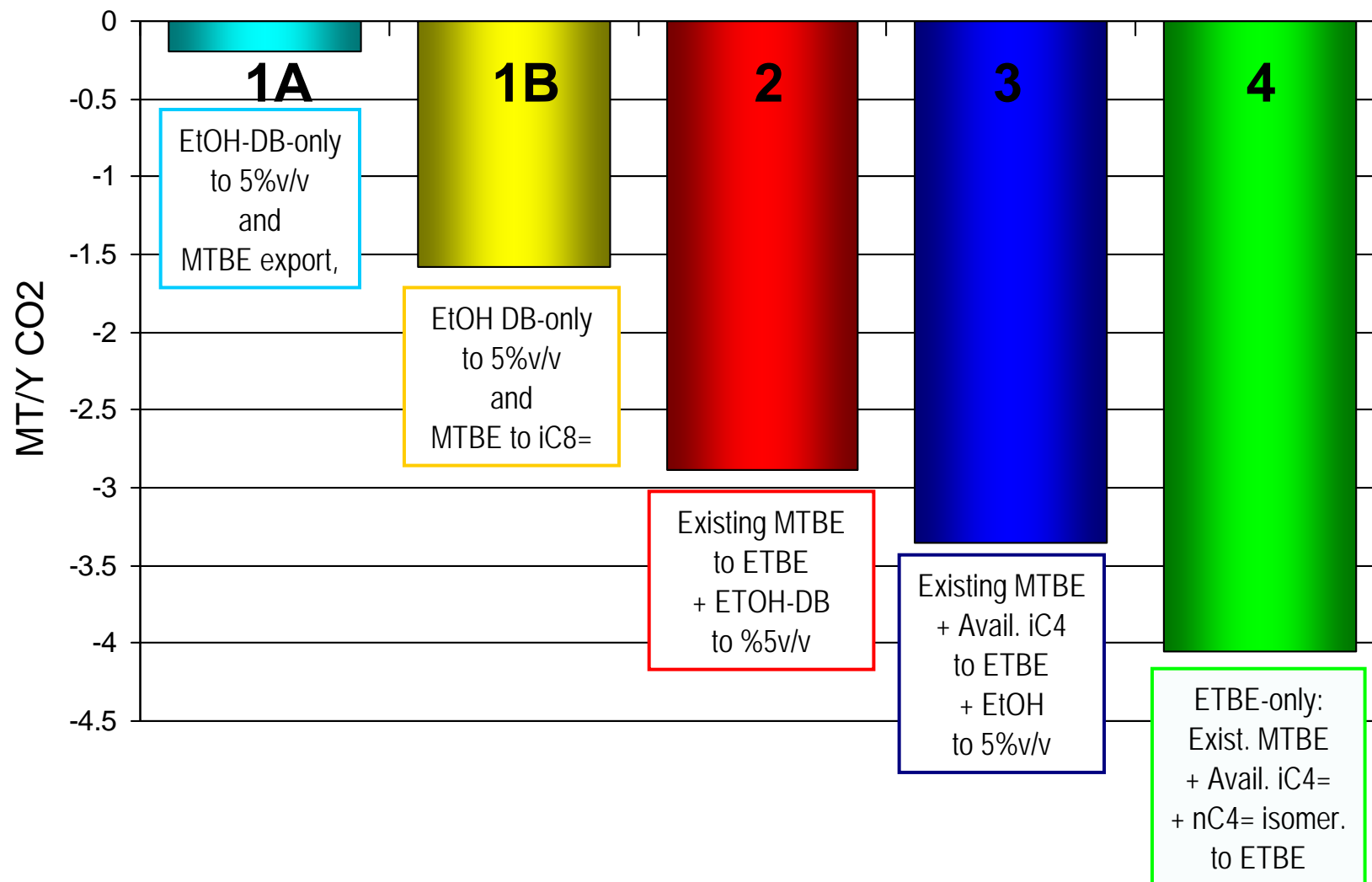
“This study indicated that, when bio-ETBE is used, the resulting modification of refinery operations determine a significant reduction of greenhouse gases emissions”

IFEU August 2008



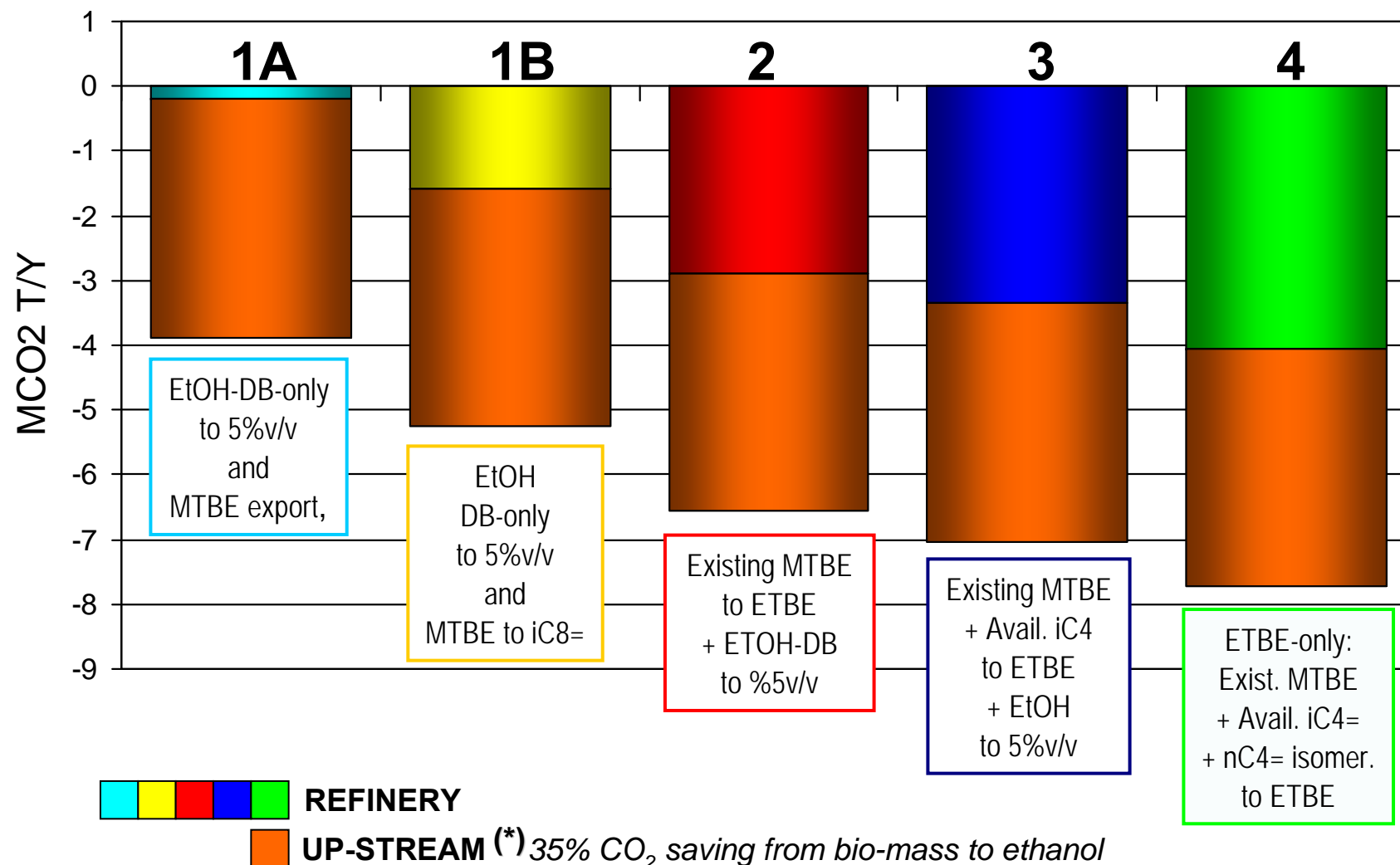
*“Best results by far are obtained when ethanol is converted to bio-ETBE.
The use of ETBE can allow the saving of 4 times the primary energy required to produce its fossil alternative.
IFEU recommends to exploit the whole potential of bio-ETBE”*

ETBE/ETOH CO₂ Emissions Reduction: Refining Phase Contribution



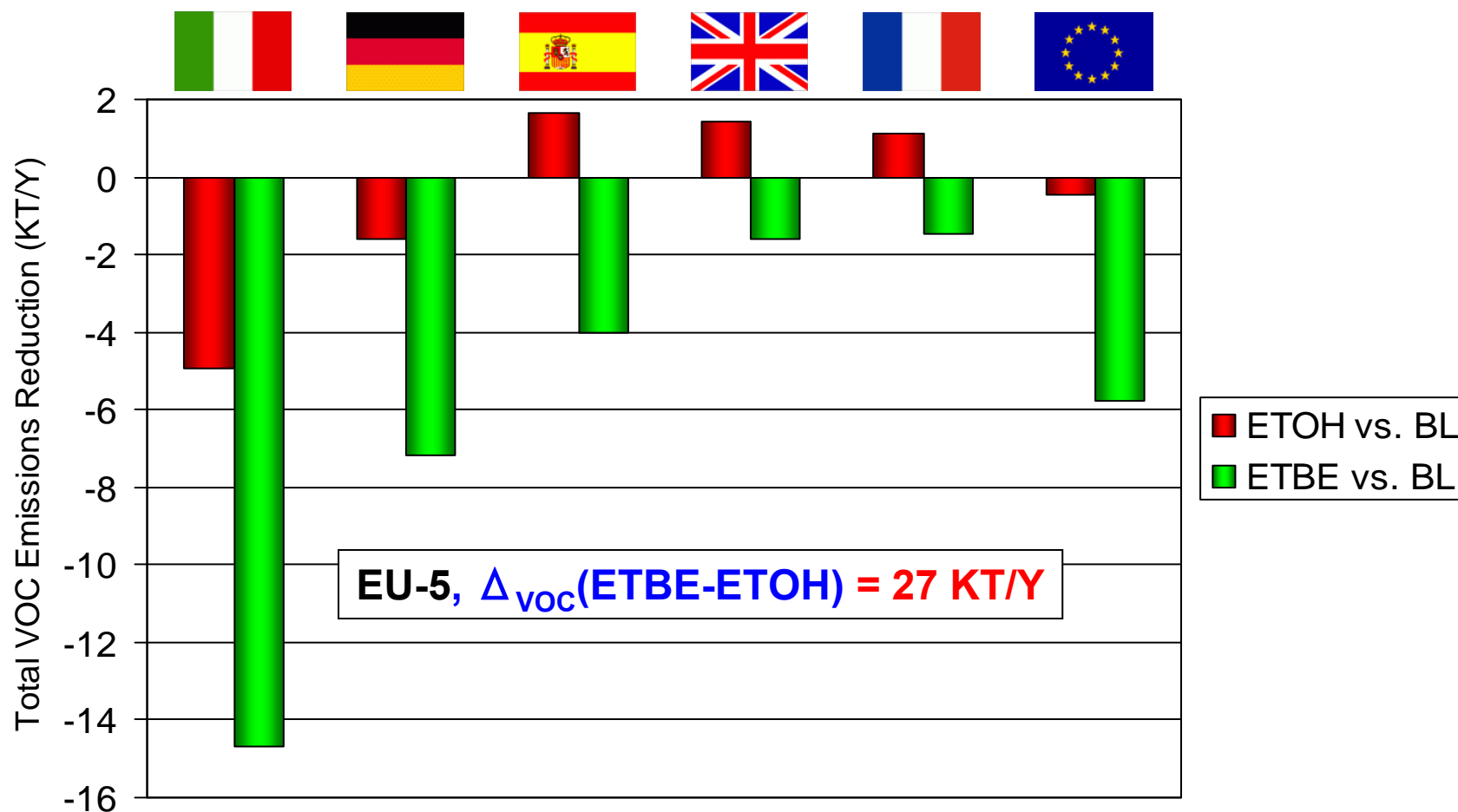
Source: "Study on Relative CO₂ Savings Comparing Ethanol and ETBE as a Gasoline Component"; Hart Energy Consulting – July 2007

CO₂ Refinery Impact vs. current ETOH Minimum CO₂ saving requirement for qualification(*)



Source: "Study on Relative CO₂ Savings Comparing Ethanol and ETBE as a Gasoline Component". Hart Energy Consulting – July 2007

COPERT 2010: VOC Reductions with ETBE



GHGs important, but VOCs very relevant too

Conclusions

Bio-ethanol contributes to reduce CO_2 impact; by conversion into ethers it can synergistically, and significantly, increase, even further, petrol global GtGs emission performance.

Bio-ethanol-ethers would, in addition, improve bio-ethanol technical performances and fungibility into engines and vehicles, representing the natural carrier for renewable ethanol.