Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Workgroup

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UC Berkeley/Davis Agenda

- Overview and update on the Multimedia assessment
 - Tier I report review comments and revisions
 - Tier II and Tier III efforts
 - Methods for impact assessment
 - Experimental plan for Tier II evaluation of biodiesel
 - Fuel and additive components
- Other issues
 - Coordinating with air-emissions measurements
 - Sample analyses (who, where and how?)
 - Tier II and Tier III timelines





Tiered Approach Refresher



Tier I Report Review and Revisions

- Comments received
 - ARB
 - DTSC
 - OEHHA (Winder ATEB)
 - OEHHA (Marty)
 - SWRCB
- Comments tend to be favorable and constructive
- No major revisions requested
- Revised Tier I report in preparation
- Response to each comment being prepared
- End of Comments?





Tier II: Risk Assessment Design Review Elements

Proponent provides:

- Proposed Experimental Design for Risk Assessment
 - Scope and Data
 - Comparisons to agreed upon base fuel
 - How Will Knowledge Gaps be Addressed
 - Methodology to be Used During Analysis
 - Fate and Transport Conceptual Models
 - Description of Planned Experiments

Multimedia Working Group and Peer Review Before Moving to Tier III





Methods for Impact Assessment

- Life-Cycle Approach
 - Biomass production and harvesting or feedstock collection
 - Fuel production
 - Fuel transprot and distribution
 - Fuel combustion
- Pollutant releases at each life stage
- Transport and fate
- Exposure and dose
- Toxicology and risk









Graphic courtesy of Julian Marshall University of Minnesota

Human Health and Ecosystem Impact



Life Cycle Impact **Potential disease** burden **Disability adjusted life years (DALYs) DALYs** per joule biofuel processed **Emissions** [kg per Biofuel **Pollutant intake** joule fuel Urban production based on release processed] & location scenario/location **Rural Biodiesel from:** 1) Aldeyhdes Waste oil 2) US EPA Criteria Plant oil **Total DALYs** Pollutants (PM2.5, CO, etc.) Renewable 3) Other Air Toxics diesel from: (e.g., PAHs) **Total DALYs** Plant oil 4) Hazardous wastes **Other sources**

DALYs per joule conventional diesel processed

Experimental Plan for Tier II Evaluation of Biodiesel

- (Ant Farm) Migration and Distribution of CARB#2 Diesel and Biodiesel in the Vadose Zone
- Batch Leaching Experiments
- Microcosm Experiments
- Aquatic toxicity testing
- Copper Strip Testing





Experimental Plan for Tier II Evaluation of Biodiesel

| Fuel Preparation | | Experiments | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|----------------|--|--|
| CARB #2 Diesel | A, M, B, C | | | | | | |
| Soy B100 | M,B | | Α | Α | | | |
| Tallow B100 | M,B | | Α | Α | | | |
| Soy B20 | M, B, C | M,C, B | A,M,C | Α | C, M | | |
| Tallow B20 | M, B, C | M,C, B | A,M,C | Α | C, M | | |
| Additive Used -> | Reference: No Additive | Antioxidant | Biocide | Cold Flow | NOx Reducer | | |

Legend:

| Ant farm | Α | Microcosm | M C | |
|----------|---|--------------|--------|--|
| Batch | В | Copper Strip | | |

Fuel and Additive Components

Antioxidants

- Example antioxidant composition

| • | Butyl acetate (123-86-4) | 30% |
|---|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| • | diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5) | 30% |
| • | 2-tert-butylhydroquinone (1948-33-0) | 20% |
| • | citric acid (77-92-9) | 5% |

- Treatment concentration: 400 ppm pre-blended in B100 biodiesel

Biocide

- Example antioxidant composition

- Magnesium nitrate (10377-60-3)
 1-2.5%
- 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (26172-55-4) 1-3.0%
- 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (2682-20-4) 0.3 0.4%
- Magnesium Chloride (7786-30-3)
 1.00%
- Dipropylene glycol (Mixed isomers) (25265-71-8) 88 90.0%
- Water
- Treatment concentration: 100 ppm in final mixture regardless of diesel/biodiesel ratio

6.00%



Fuel and Additive Components

Cold Flow Improver

- For ULSD/Biodiesel Blends: Example composition

- Petroleum Naptha (265-198-5)
 Napthalene (91-20-3)
 Trimethylbenzene (247-099-9)
 1 to 4.9%
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (247-099-9) 1%
- Treatment concentrations: Varies up to 1500 ppm

• Cold Flow Improver for B100:

- Toluene (108-88-3)
 Copolymer Ester
 TBD
- Treatment concentration: 3000 ppm but varies
- NOx Reduction
 - New vehicles will likely use devices that inject urea into exhaust
 - For older vehicles: Example NOx reducer
 - 2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate (27247-96-7)
 45%
 - Toluene (108-88-3) and/or alternative
 45 to 55%
 - Treatment concentration: On the order of 3000 ppm





Other Issues

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- Sample analyses (who, where and how?)
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