

# *Lubrizol* B100 Overview

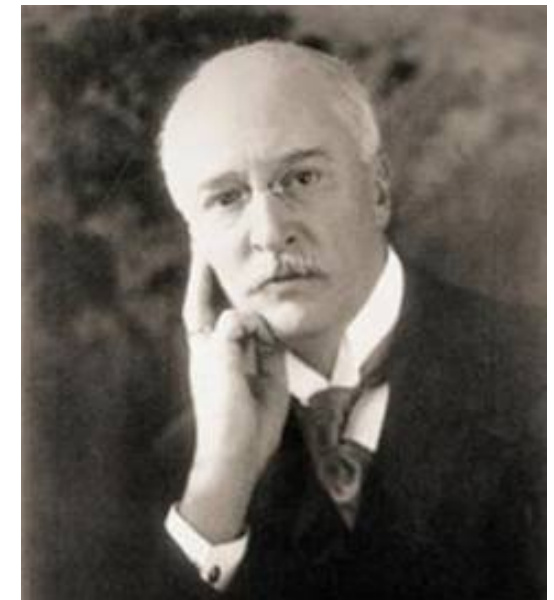


**September 2007**

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## Biodiesel Overview

- Biodiesel is a clean burning alternate fuel that is simple to use, biodegradable, nontoxic, and essentially free of sulfur and aromatics.
- It is produced from domestic, renewable resources, which decreases dependency on foreign oil and contributes to the economy.
- Biodiesel contains no petroleum, but it can be blended at any level with petroleum diesel to create a biodiesel blend (Bxx).
- It can be used in diesel engines with little or no modifications.
- Rudolf Diesel first demonstrated an engine that ran on oil extracted from peanuts at the World Exhibition in Paris, France in 1900.

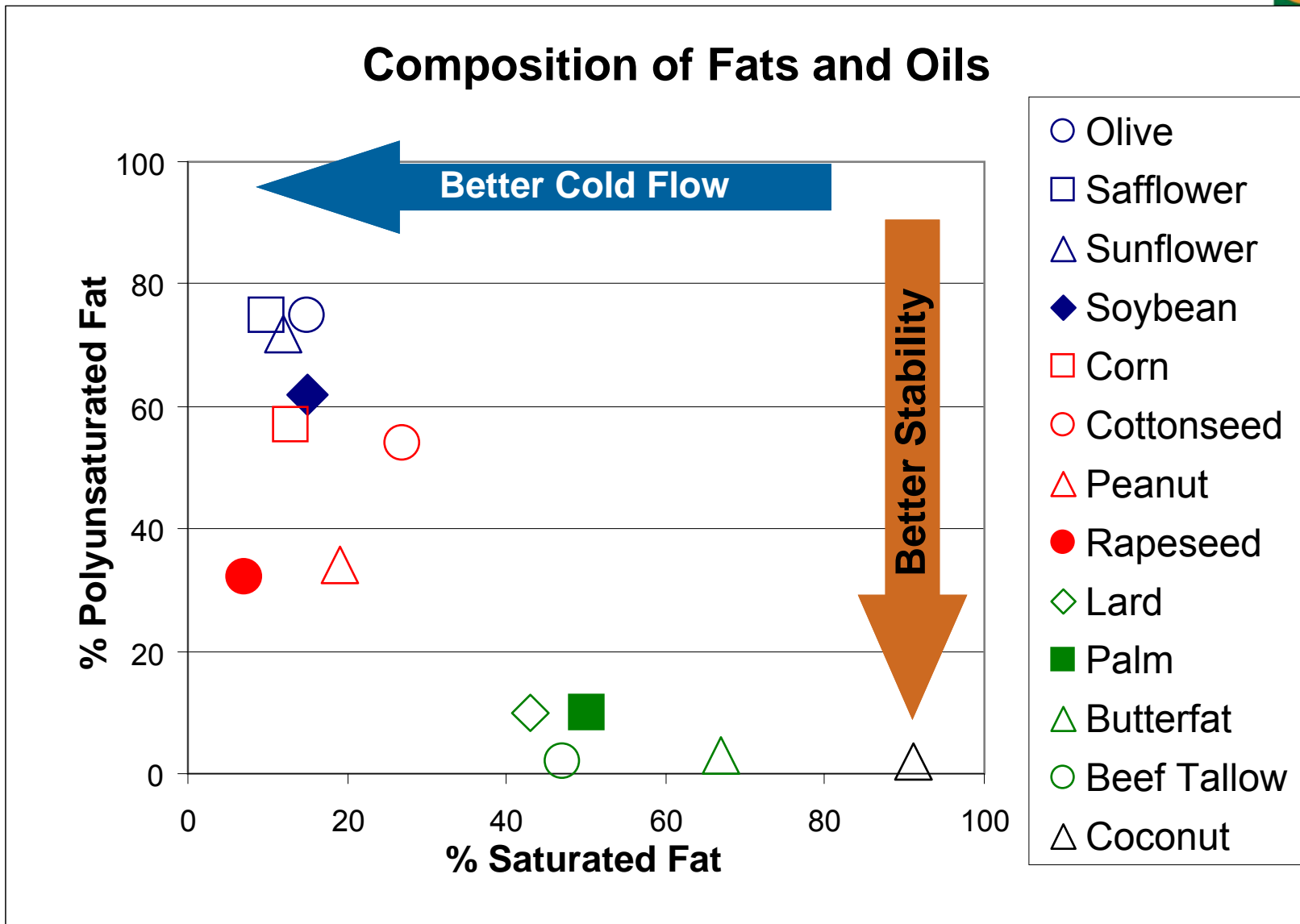


Rudolf Diesel

## What is Used Today?

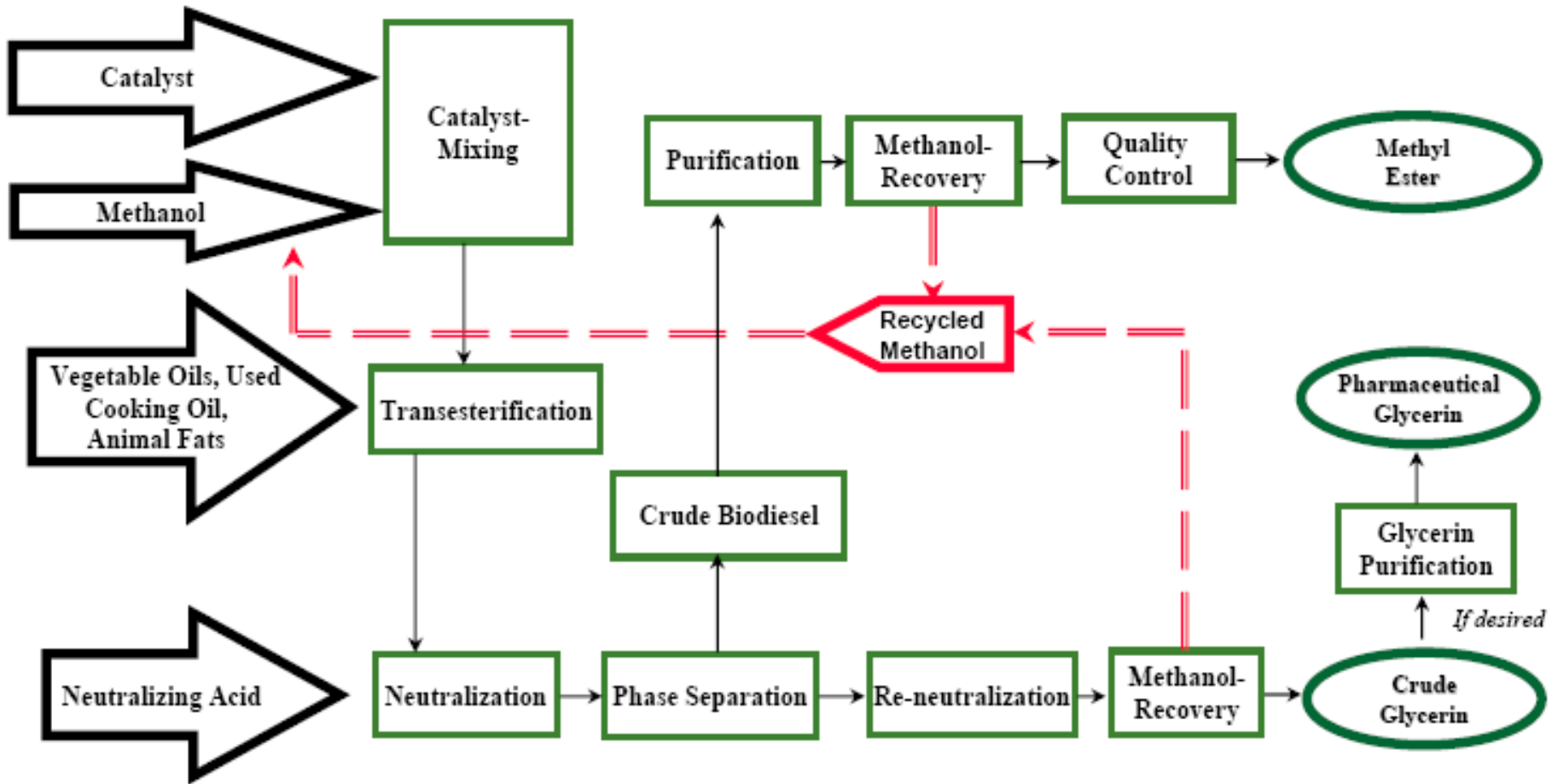
- In the United States, most commercial biodiesel is made from soybean oil, while in Europe, rapeseed oil is more commonly used.
- Common acronyms are used for specific bio oil sources:
  - Soybean Methyl Ester (SME)
  - Rapeseed Methyl Ester (RME)
  - Palm Oil Methyl Ester (PME)
  - Vegetable Oil Methyl Ester (VOME)
  - Canola Methyl Ester (CAME)
  - Coconut Methyl Ester (CME)





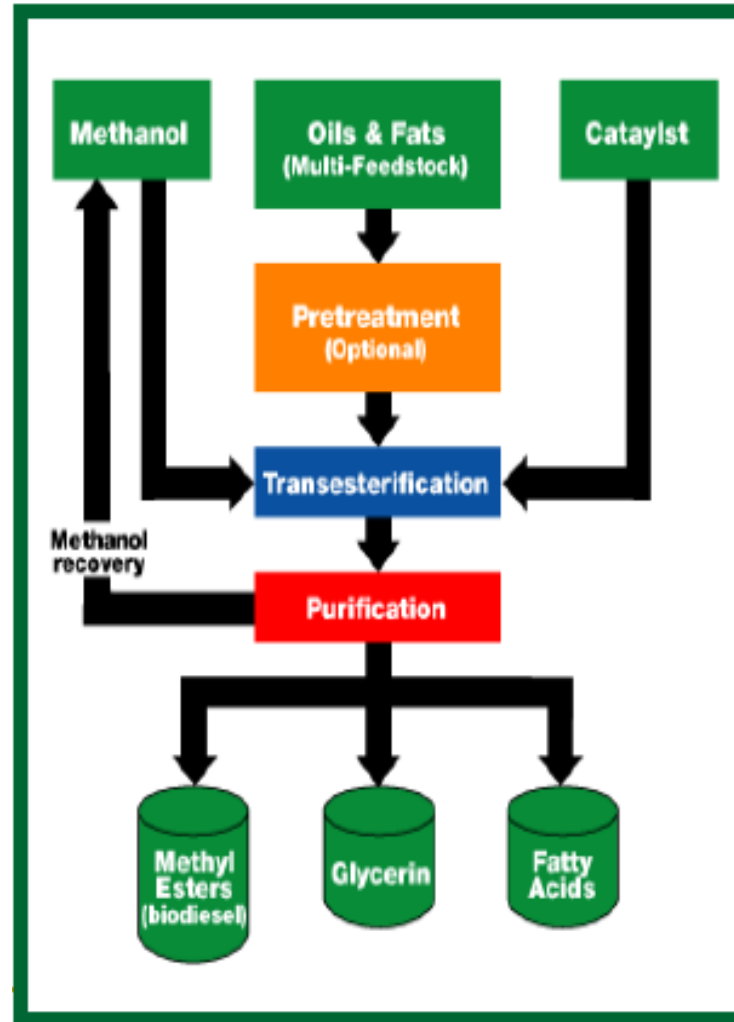
Information from National Renewable Energy Laboratory

# Biodiesel Production Process



# The Biodiesel Reaction

**Combining**  
**Vegetable Oil**  
**or**  
**Animal Fat**  
**(100 lbs.)**  
**+**  
**Methanol or**  
**Ethanol**  
**(10 lbs.)**



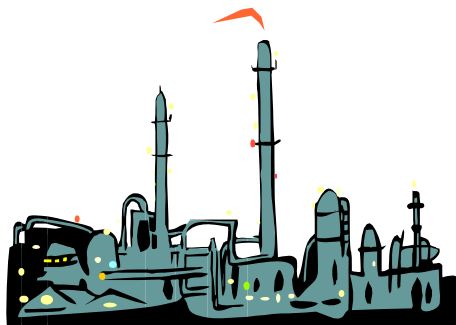
**Yields**  
**Biodiesel**  
**(100 lbs.)**  
**+**  
**Glycerine**  
**(10 lbs.)**



# Biodiesel Supply Chain



**Feedstock producer**



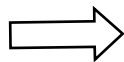
**Refinery (ULSD)**



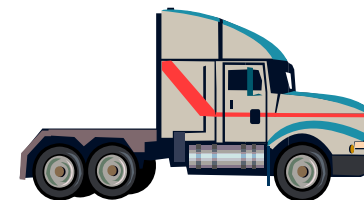
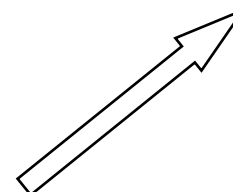
**Diesel filling station**



**Biodiesel producer**

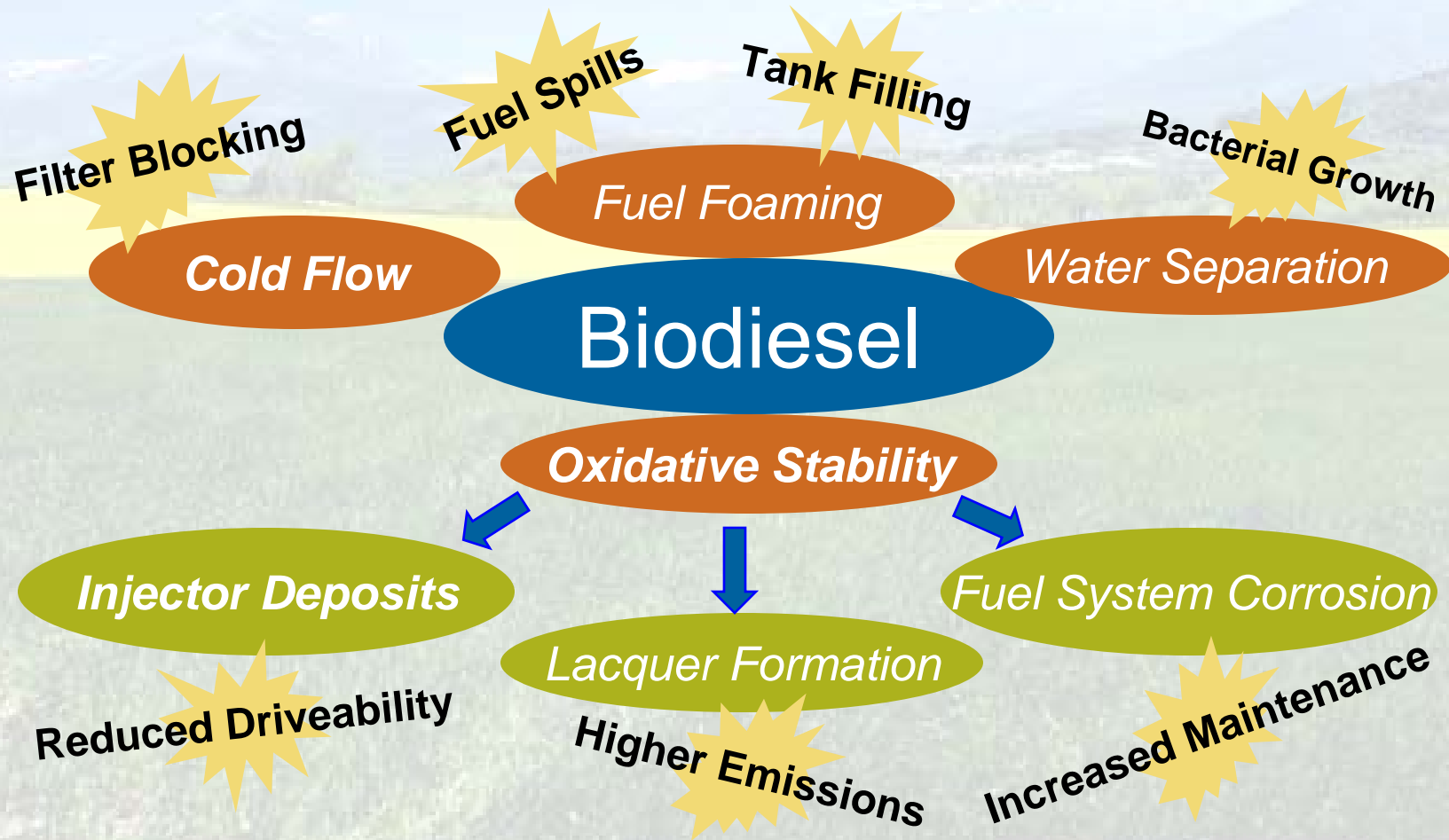


**Terminal**  
(ULSD/Biodiesel blend B0-B100)



**End user**

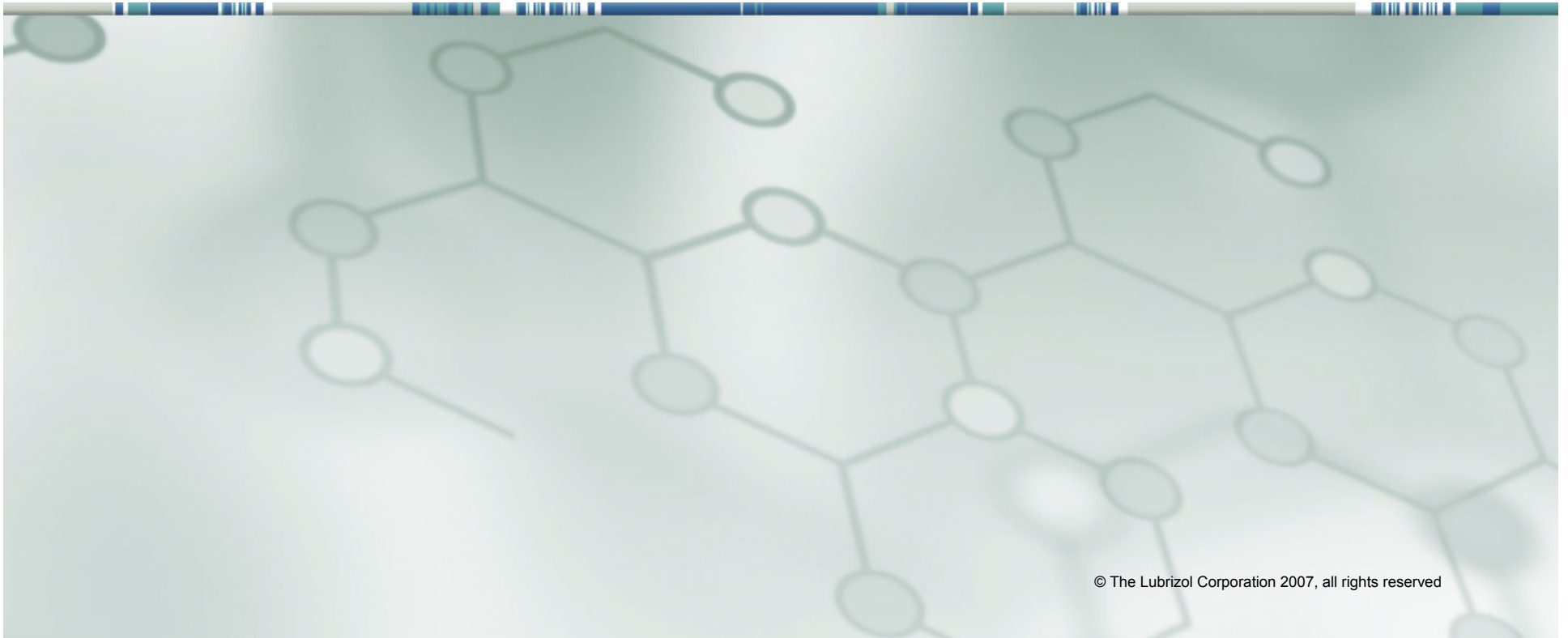
# Potential Impacts on Vehicle Operability







# Lubrizol's Biodiesel Product Offerings Additives To Meet Biodiesel Producer Needs



## Fuel Additives For B100 Biodiesel Producers

Cold Flow Improvers (100-9,000 ppm w/w)		Soy (SME)	Palm (PME)	Rapeseed (RME)	Tallow (TME)	Coconut (COME)	Canola (CAME)
Depressant (PPD) Pour Point	FloZol® 502	√ (undistilled)					
	FloZol® 503			√			
	FloZol® 510					√	
	FloZol® 515	√ (distilled)			√		√
	FloZol® 520		√				
Cold Filter Plugging Point (CFPP)	FloZol® 502	√ (undistilled)					
	FloZol® 503			√			
	FloZol® 510					√	
	FloZol® 515				√		
	FloZol® 520	√ (distilled)	√				√

Lubrizol's FloZol® products may perform differently even within the same feedstocks, so testing is advised.

### Fuel Stabilizer/Antioxidant

Lubrizol 8417U (U.S. Source) 300-1,500 ppm w/w  
 Lubrizol 8417A (E.U. Source) 300-1,500 ppm w/w

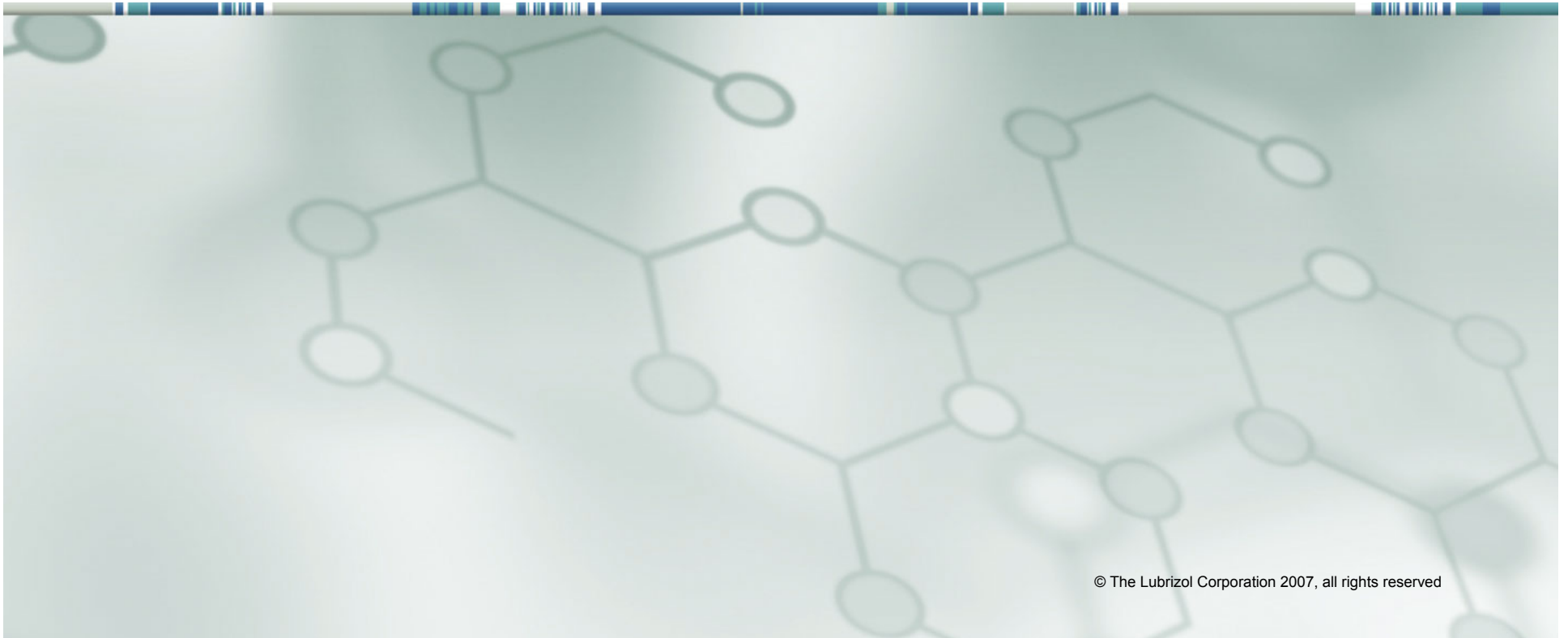
### Biocide

Lubrizol 8417B 250-1,000 ppm w/w  
 (Not available in the U.S.)



# Lubrizol's Biodiesel Product Offerings

Antioxidant/Stabilizer



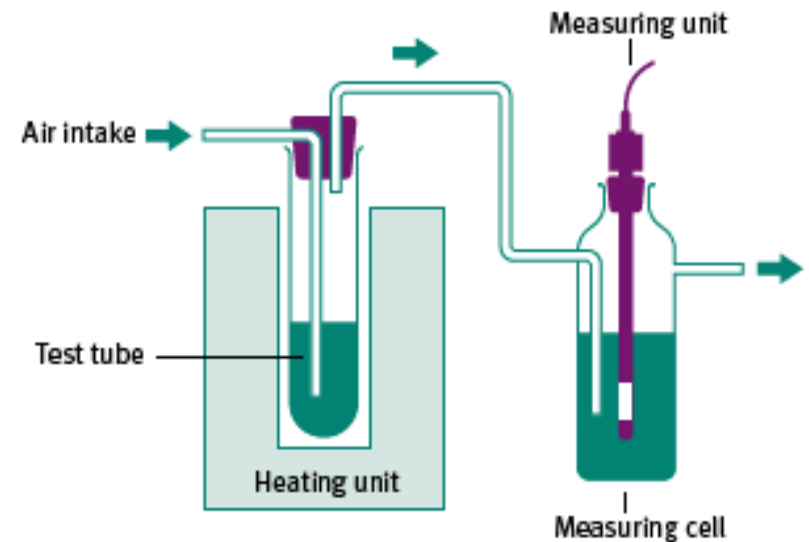
## Impact of Biodiesel Oxidation

- Unsaturated fatty acids found in typical feedstocks are the source of these stability concerns. Unsaturated fatty acids react with oxygen, forming peroxides, and result in a variety of degradation byproducts, including corrosive, low-molecular weight acids and biopolymers.
- These byproducts often cause sludge and lacquer in diesel fuel injection systems and fuel filter plugging. For these reasons, vehicle and fuel injection equipment manufacturers have expressed concern about the control of oxidation stability.

## How is Oxidation Measured?

### The Rancimat Oxidation Stability Test (EN14112).

- This test consists of air bubbling through biodiesel maintained at 110° and then into a sample of water.
- When biodiesel starts to oxidize, volatile acids escape with the air and are collected in the water, increasing its conductivity.
- The time it takes from the start of the test to the sharp rise in conductivity is known as the induction time, induction period or the Oil Stability Index (OSI).



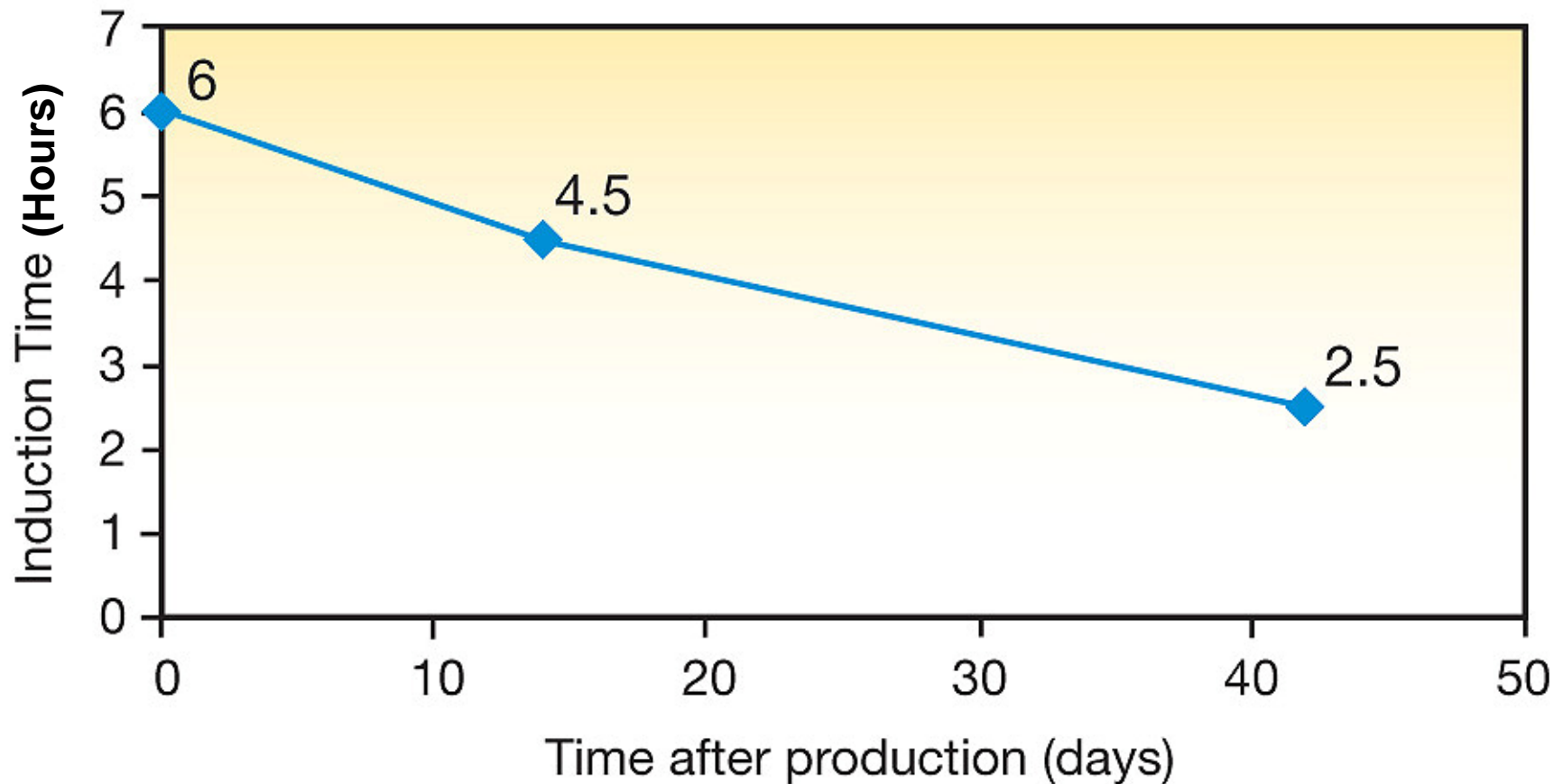
## How is Oxidation Measured? (continued)

### **Specifications:**

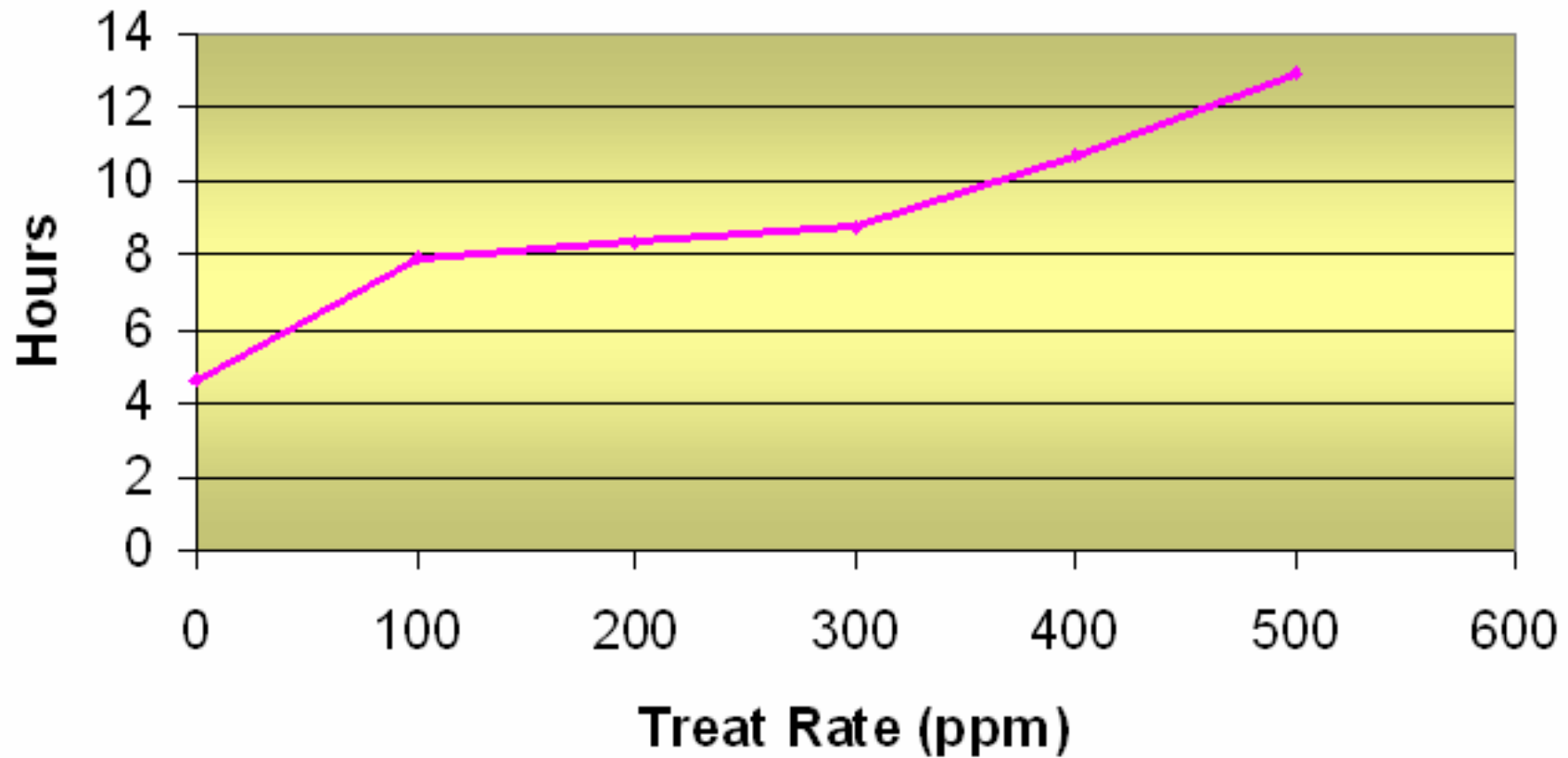
- U.S. - ASTM D6751, which requires a minimum induction time of 3 hours.
- Europe - EN14214, which requires a minimum induction time of 6 hours.
  
- Some more stable, fresh biodiesels can meet this but might deteriorate over time so still need treatment because fuel usage might not be immediate.
- Less stable, fresh biodiesel may have an induction time measured in minutes.
- Traditional diesel is generally excellent, so this is not normally measured. Induction time is likely to be in days.



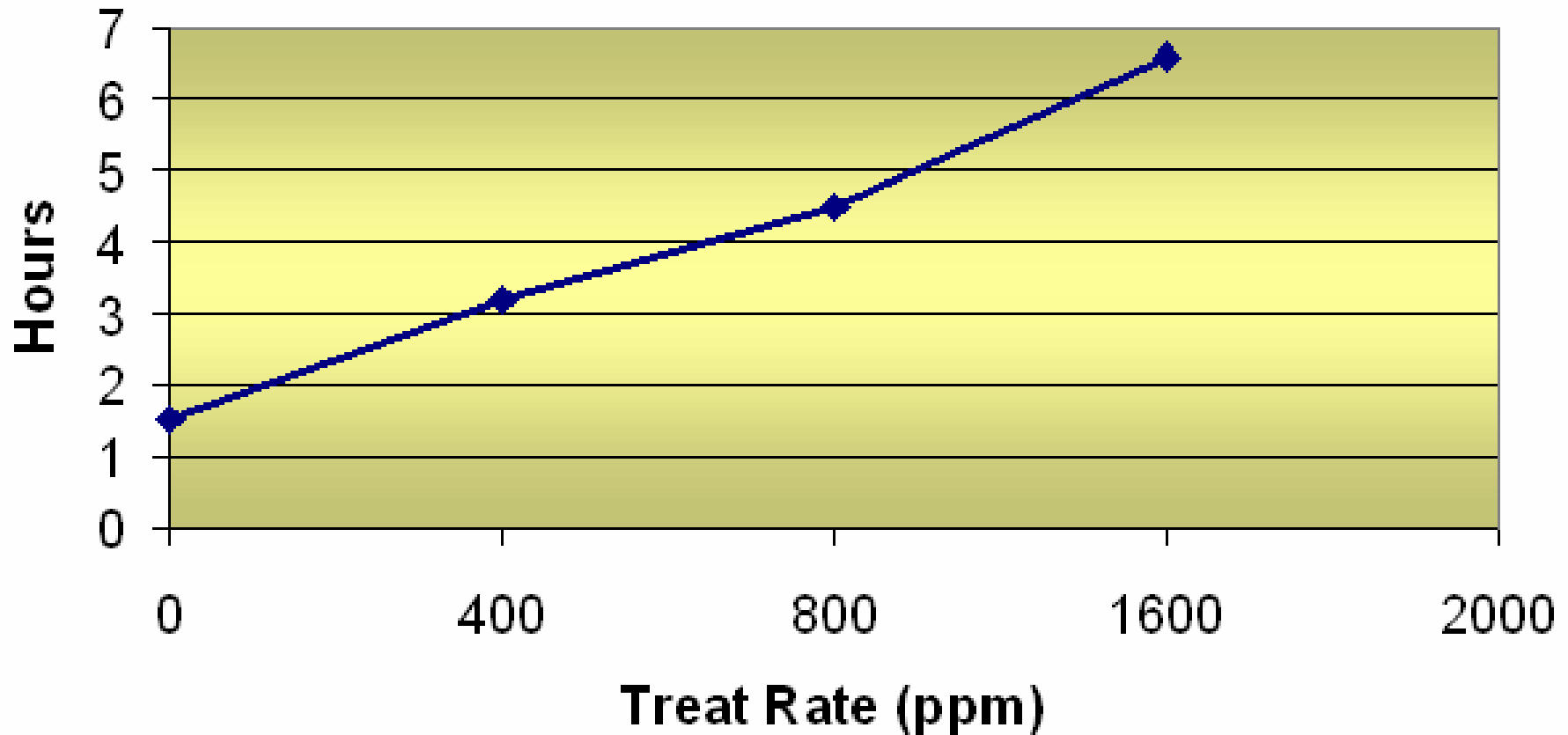
# (RME) Rancimat Deterioration Over Time Untreated



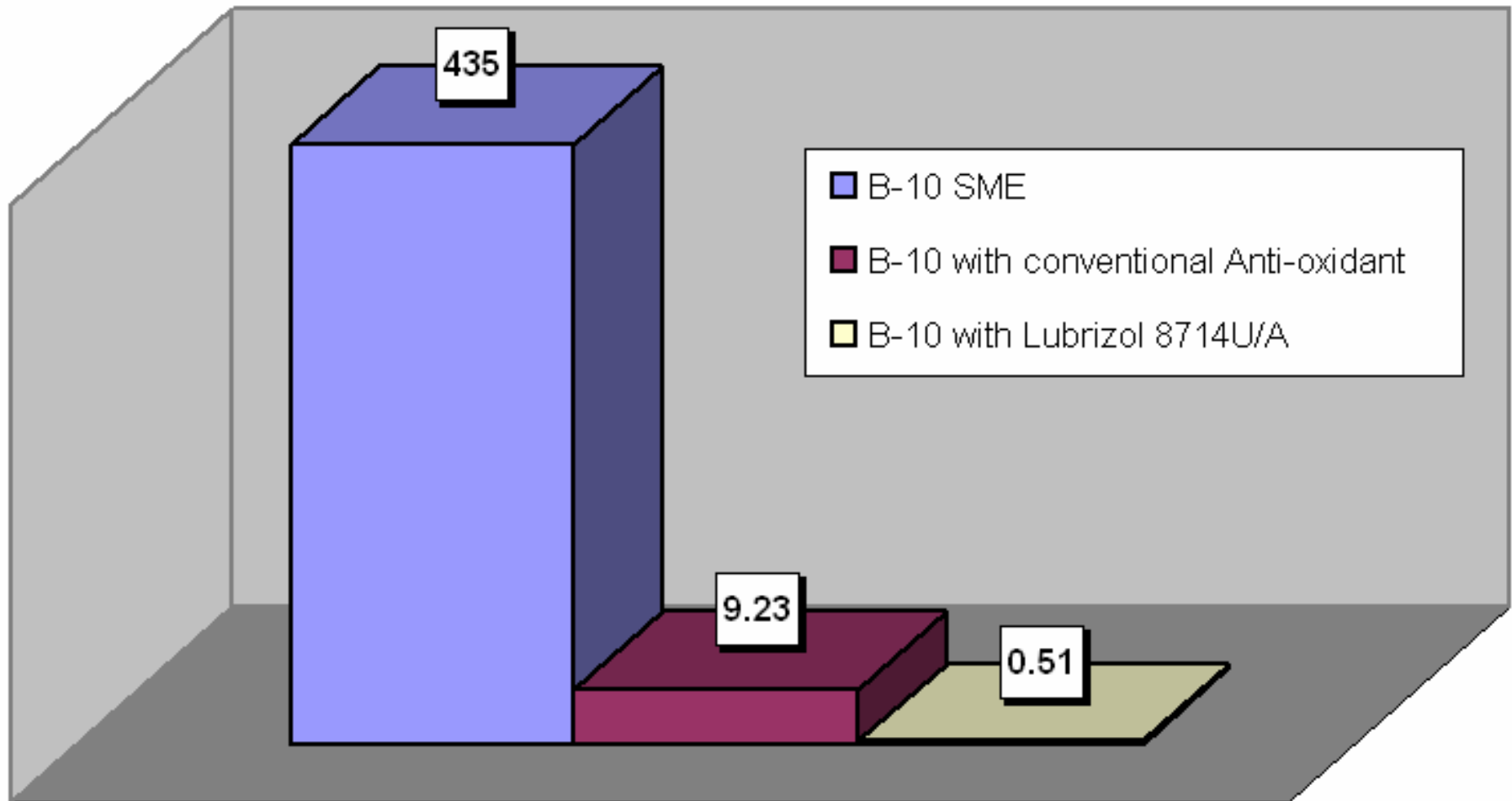
# (RME) Rancimat Hours Treated with Lubrizol 8417U/A



# (SME) Rancimat Hours Treated with Lubrizol 8417U/A



# B-10 D2274 Oxidation Stability (milligrams of insolubles)





# Lubrizol's Biodiesel Product Offerings

## Summary of FloZol® Cold Flow Improvers



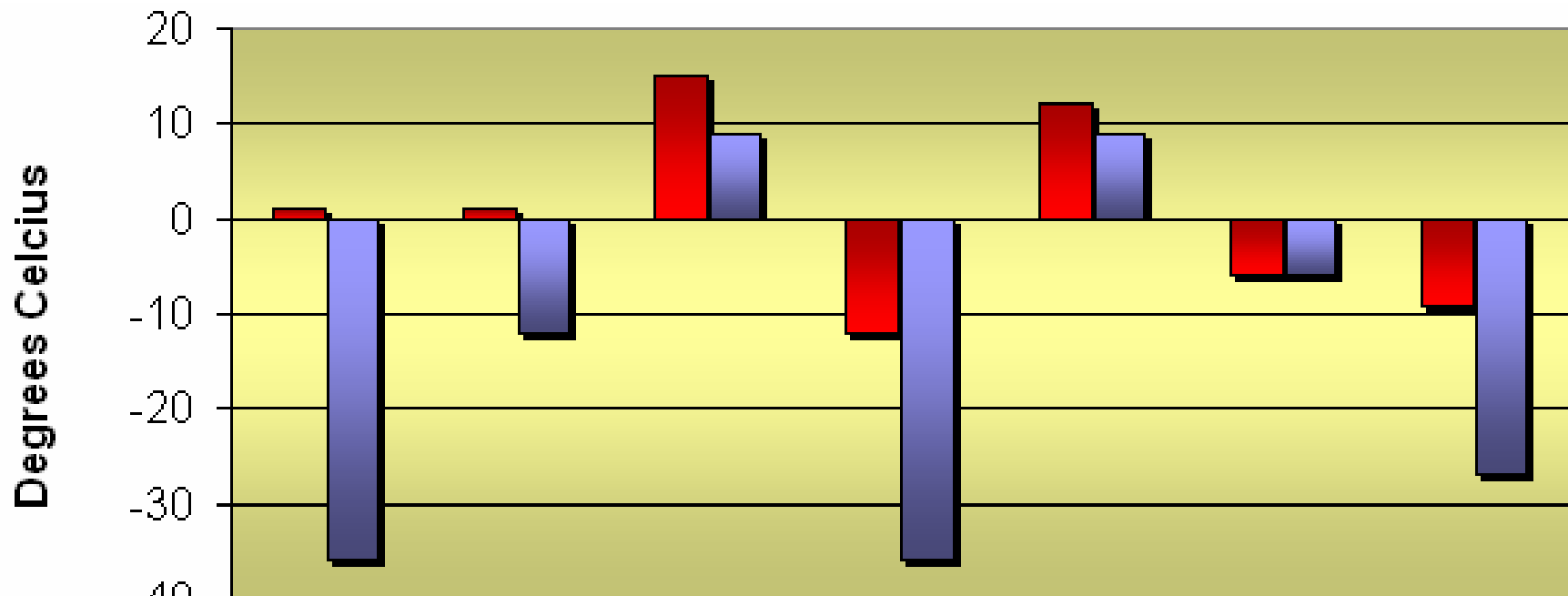
## FloZol® 500 Series Cold Flow Improvers

- Prevent fuel gelling in low temperatures by lowering the cold filter plugging point (CFPP) and pour point of various B100 feedstocks.
- The impacts of these additives on pour points and CFPP across a variety of FAME types has been tested



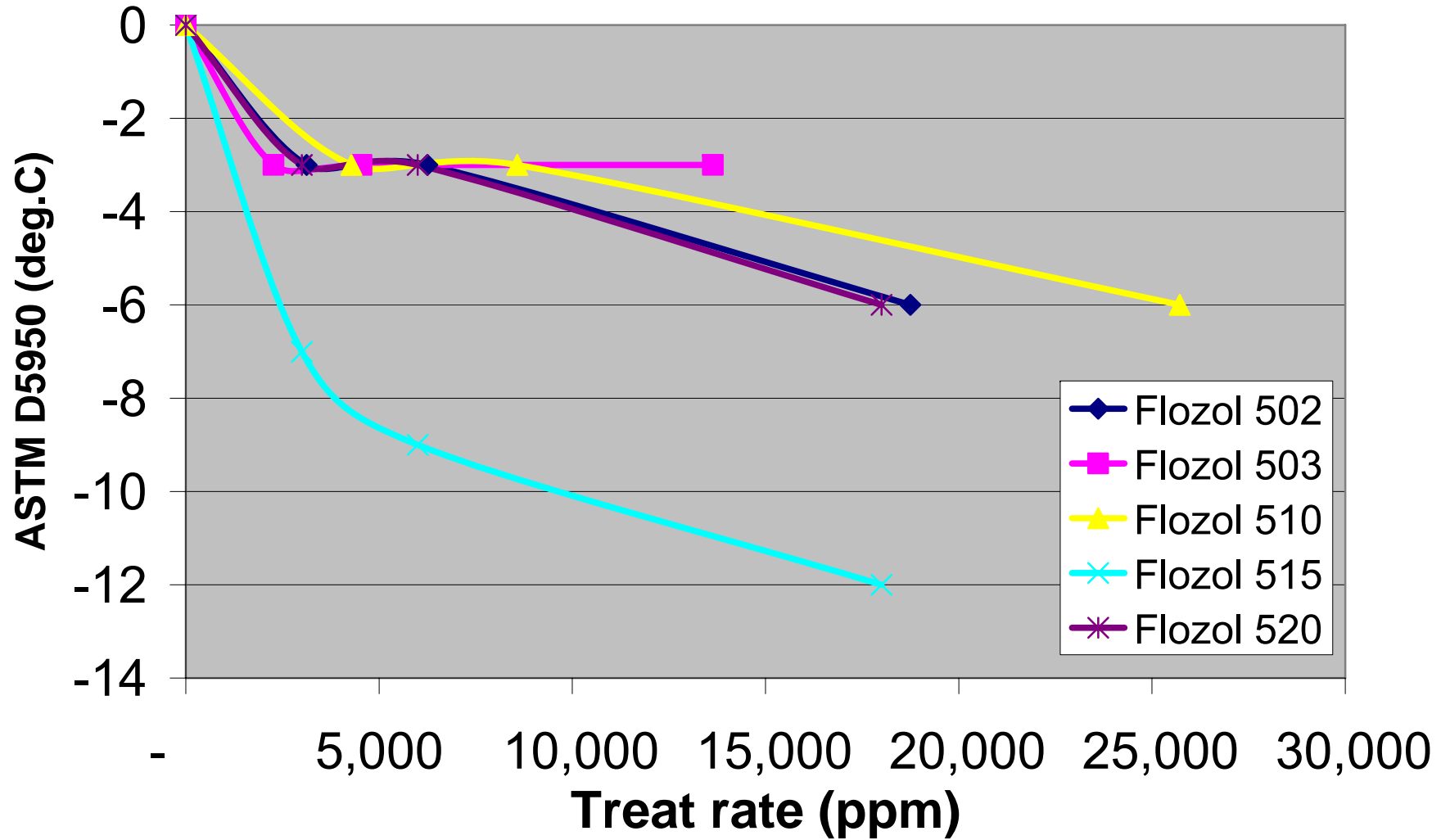


# Additive Impacts on Pour Points in Multiple FAME Types (Variable Treat Rates)

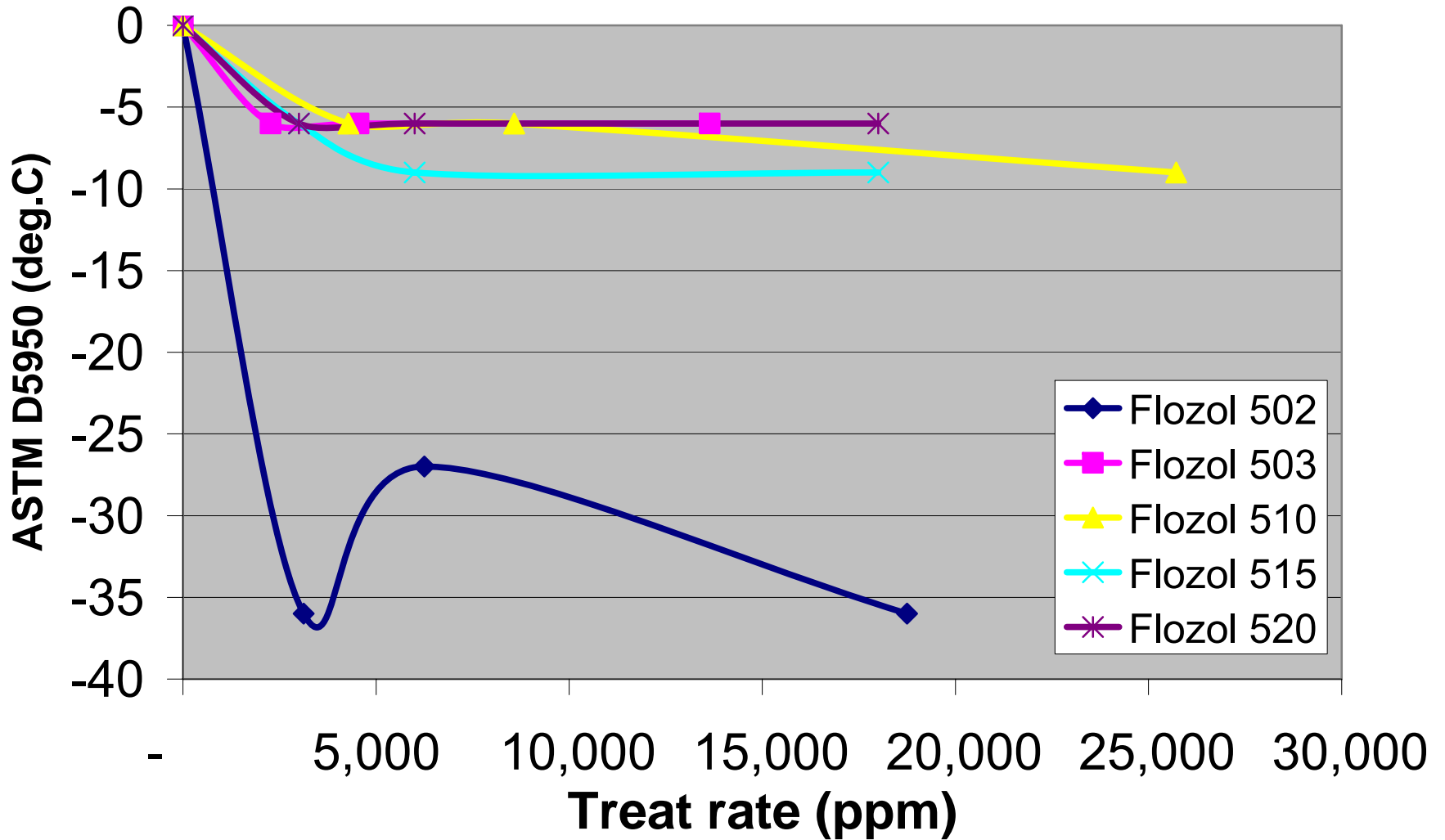


	SME dist.	SME undist.	PME	RME	TME	CME	Canola
■ Untreated	1	1	15	-12	12	-6	-9
■ Treated	-36	-12	9	-36	9	-6	-27

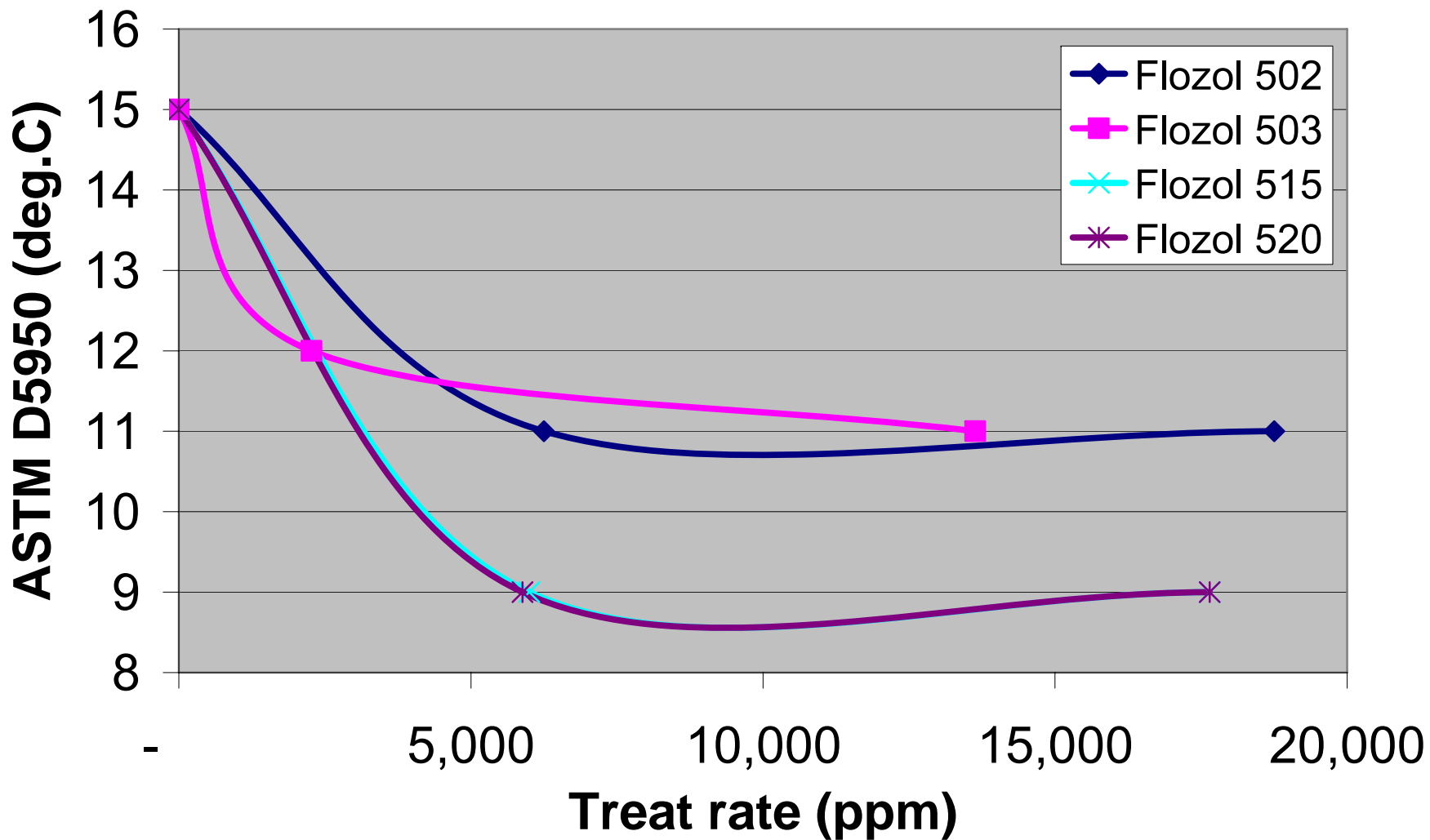
## Soy Methyl Ester Using Distilled Feedstock - Pour Point



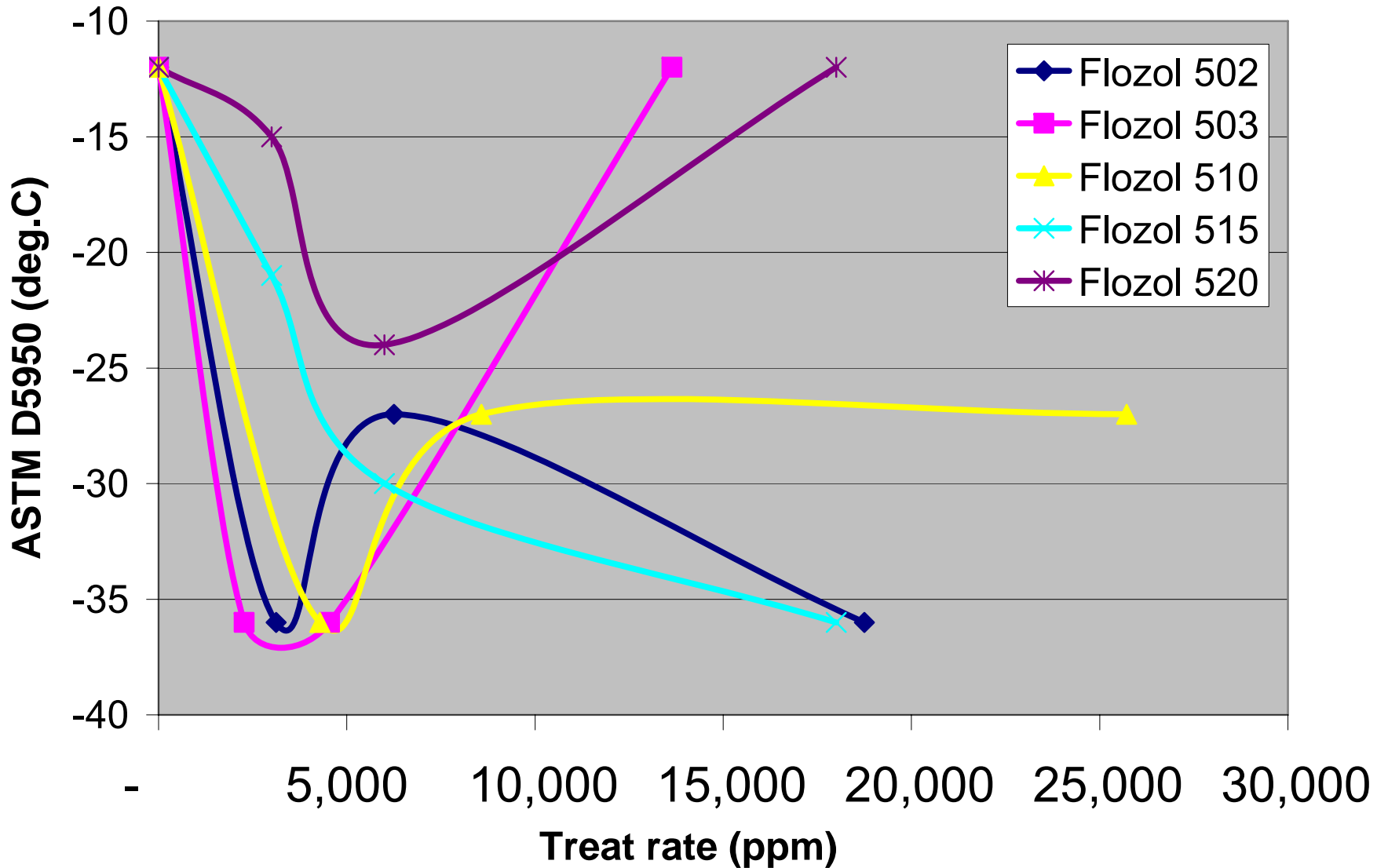
## Soy Methyl Ester Using Undistilled Feedstock - Pour Point



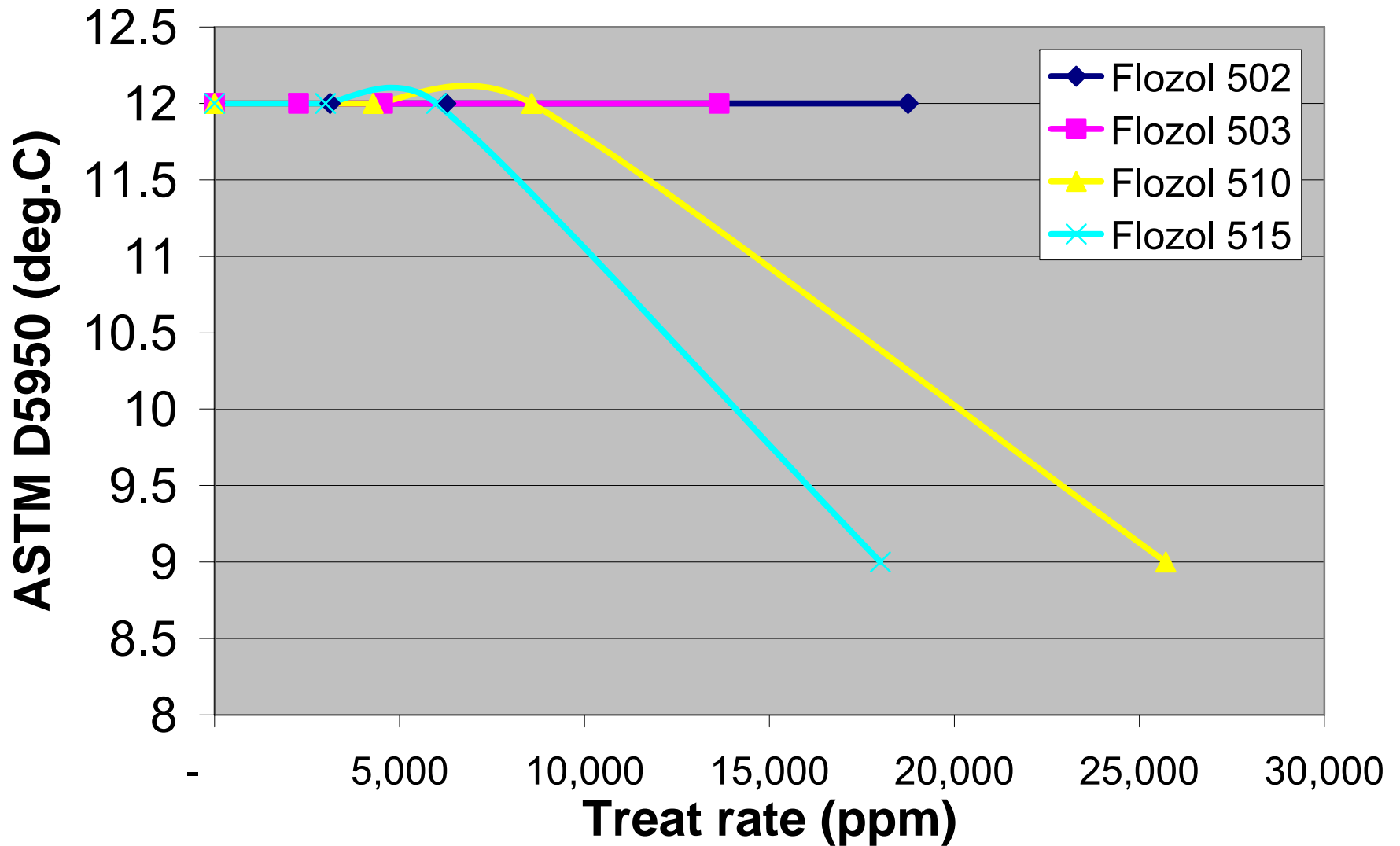
# Palm Oil Methyl Ester #1 - Pour Point



# Rapeseed Methyl Ester - Pour Point

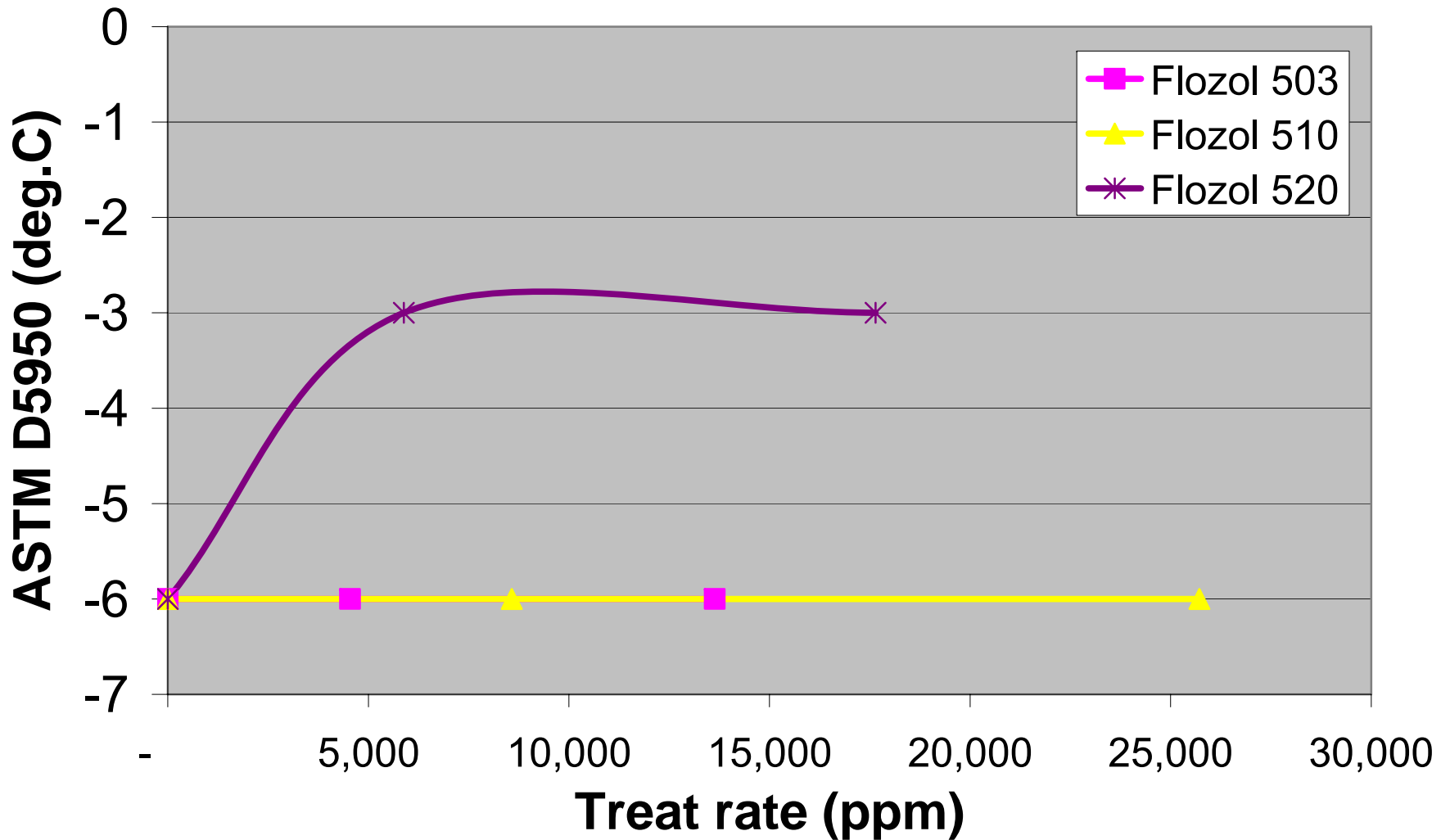


# Tallow Methyl Ester - Pour Point

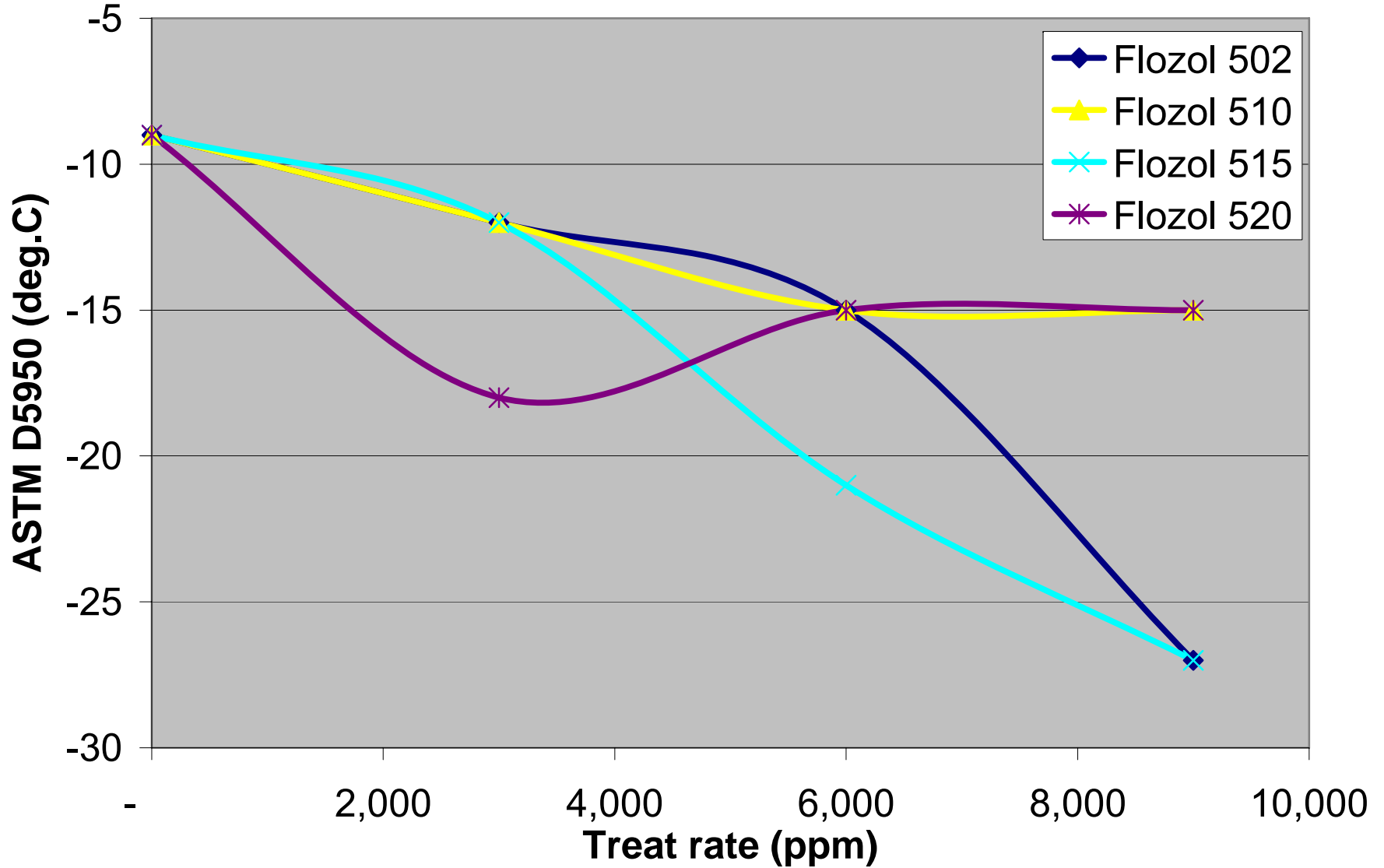




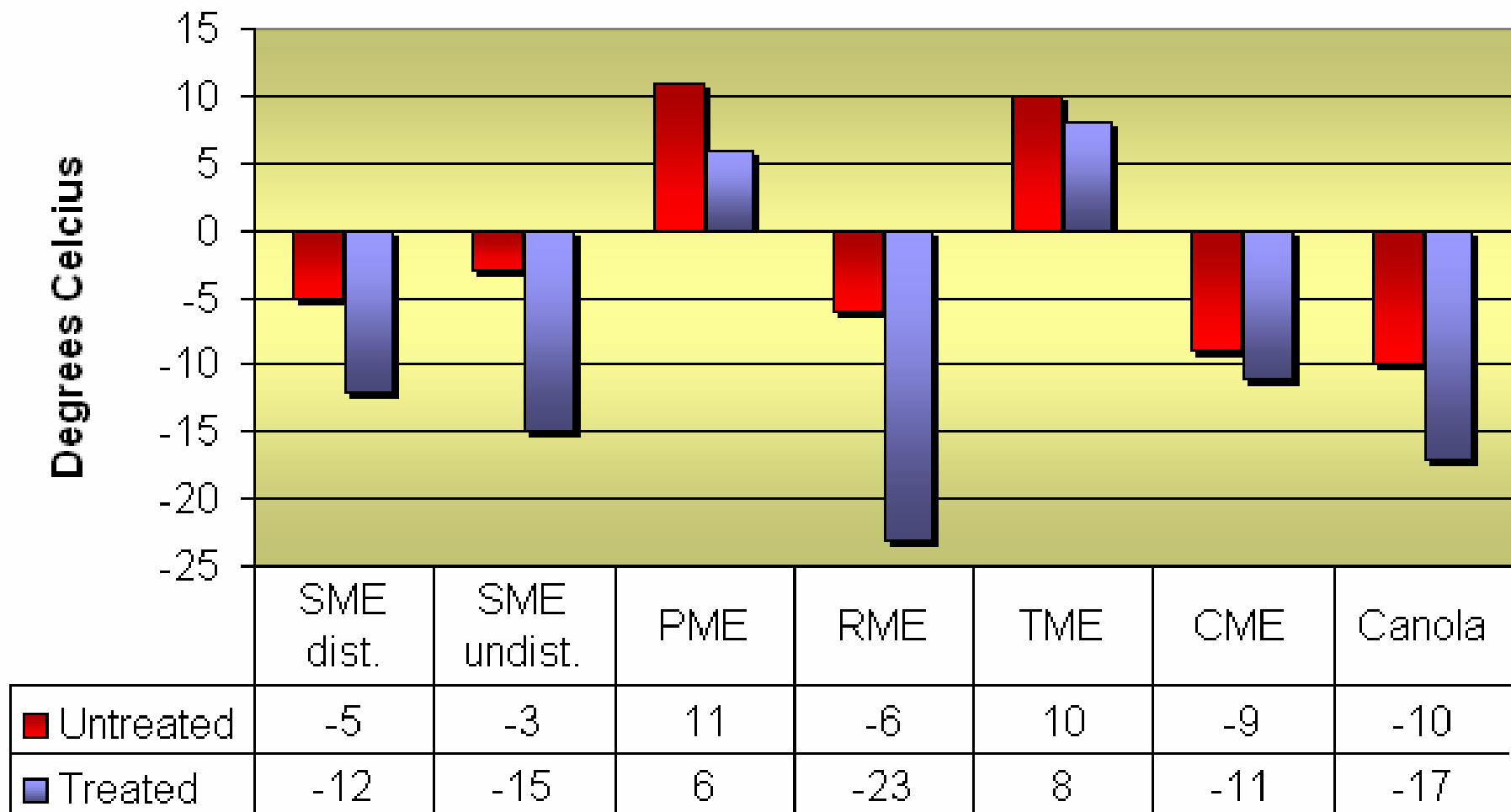
# Coconut Methyl Ester- Pour Point



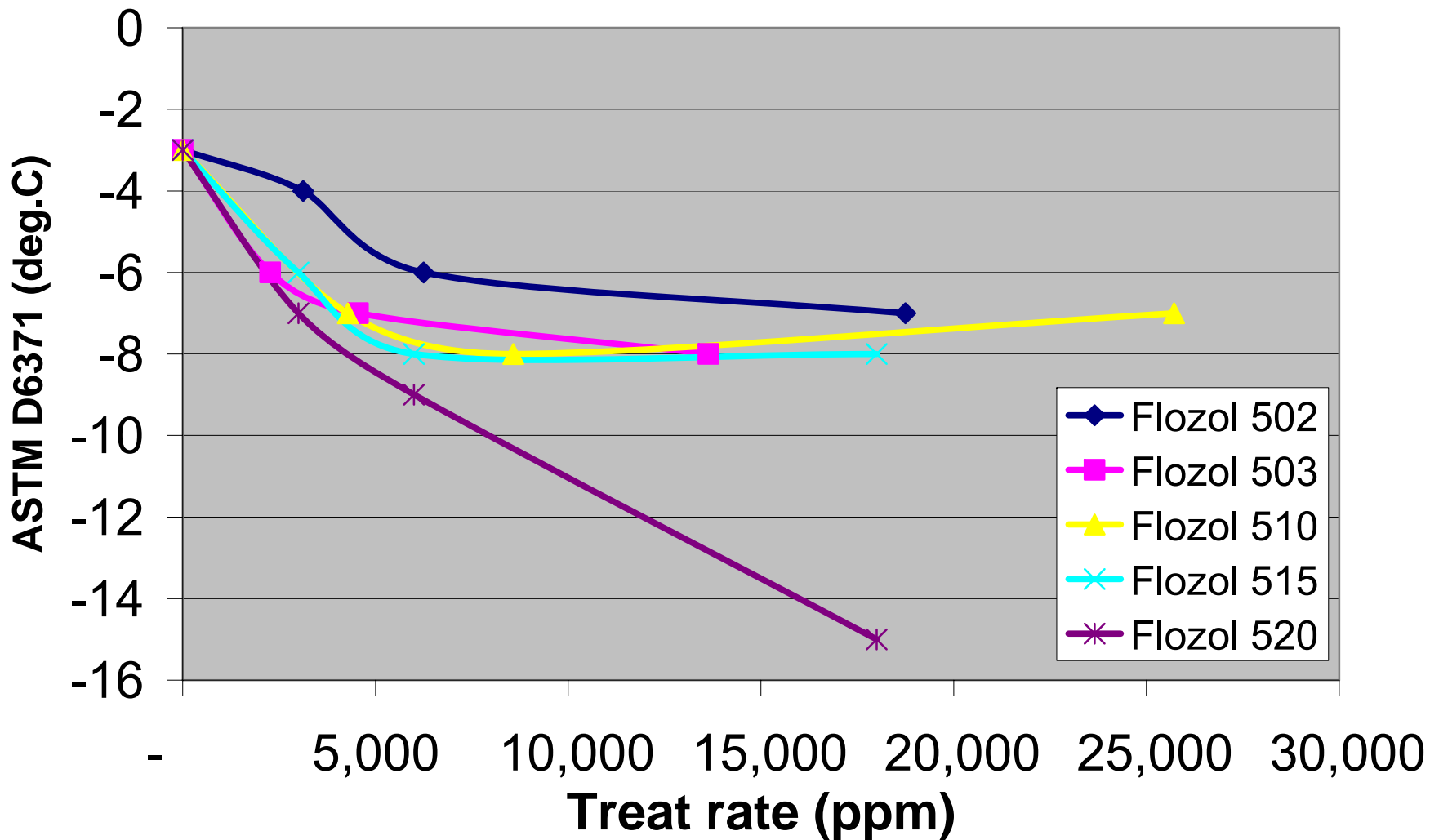
# Canola Methyl Ester - Pour Point



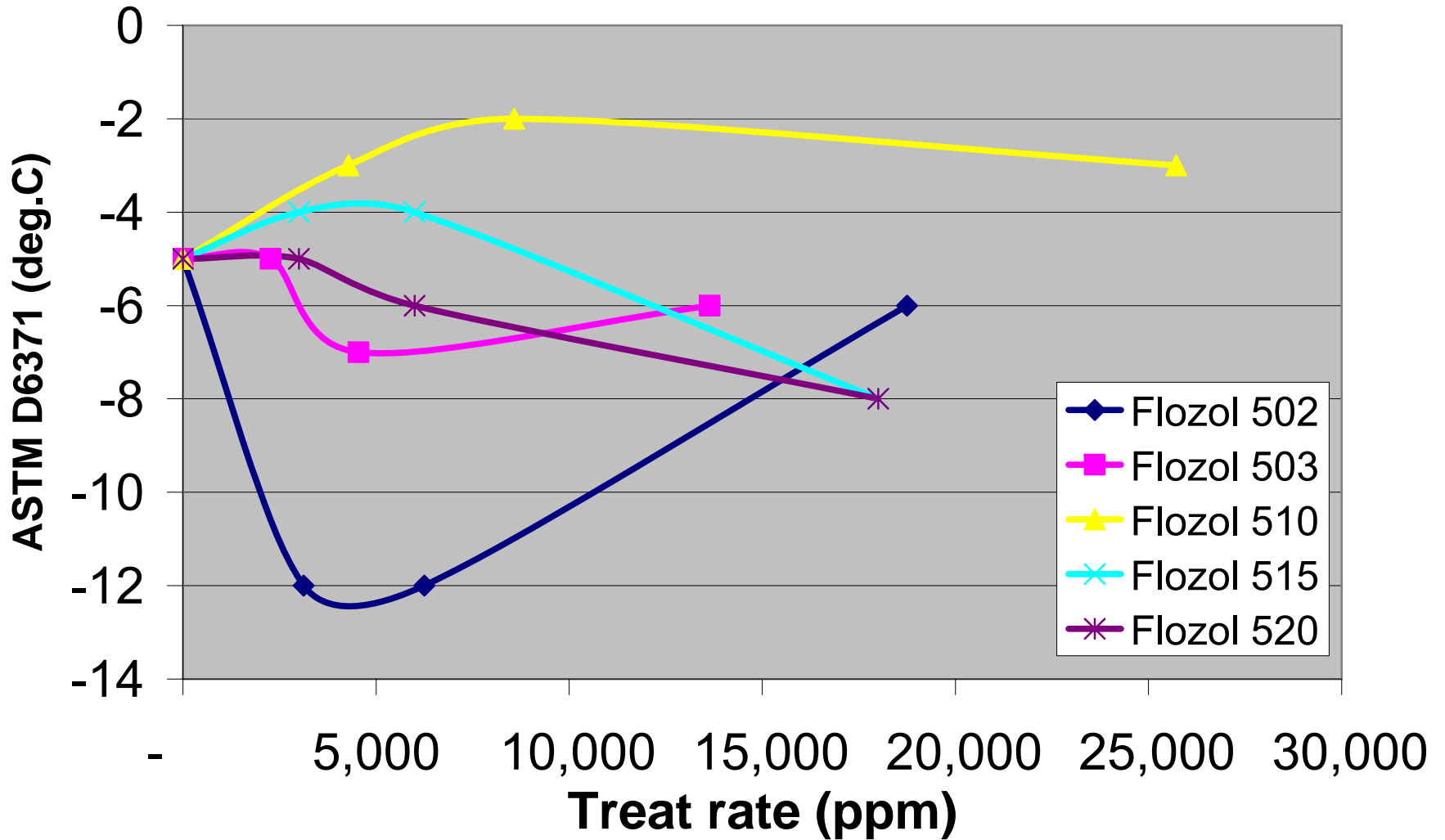
# Additive Impacts on CFPP in Multiple FAME Types (Variable Treat Rates)



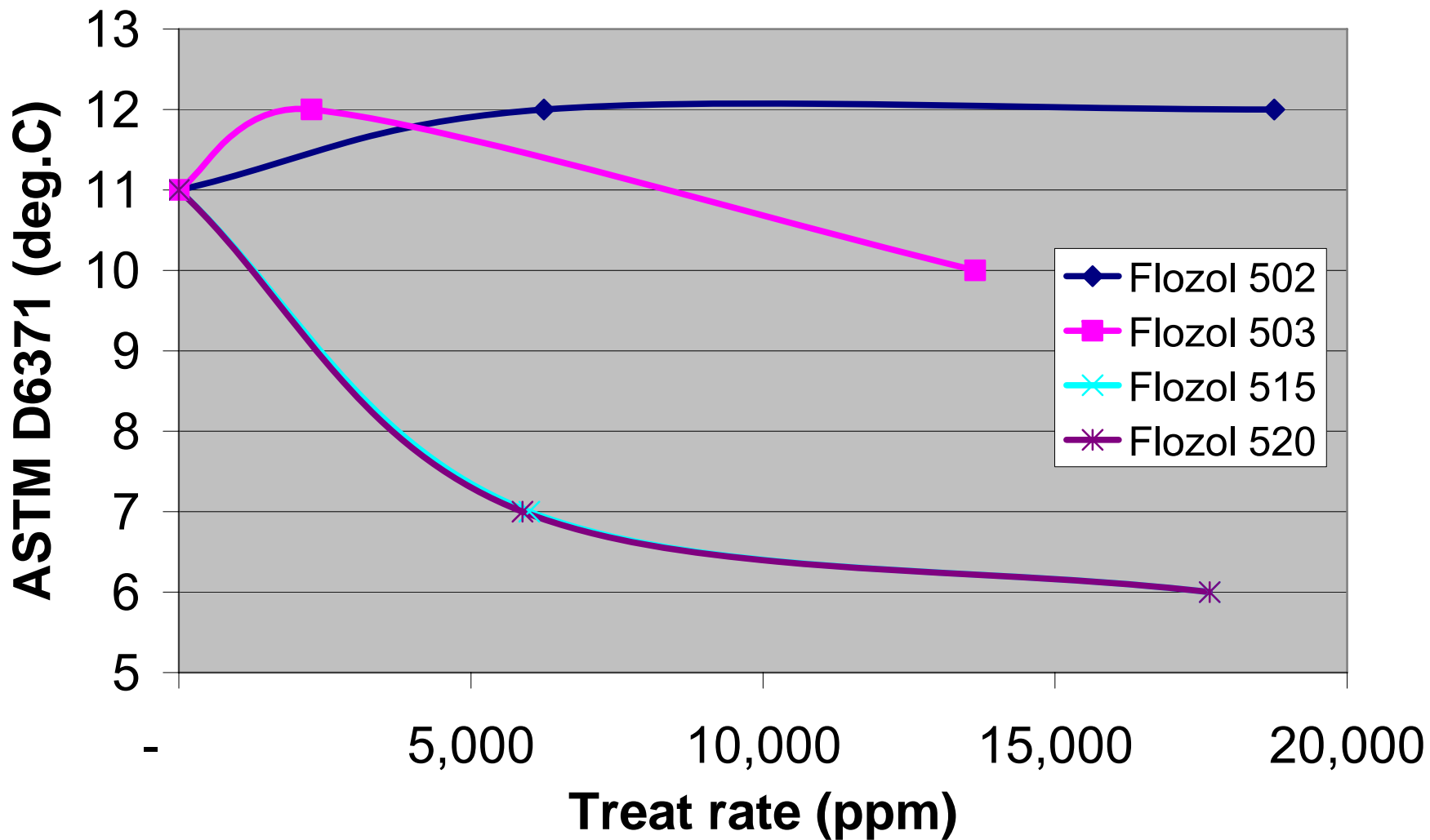
## Soy Methyl Ester Using Distilled Feedstock - CFPP



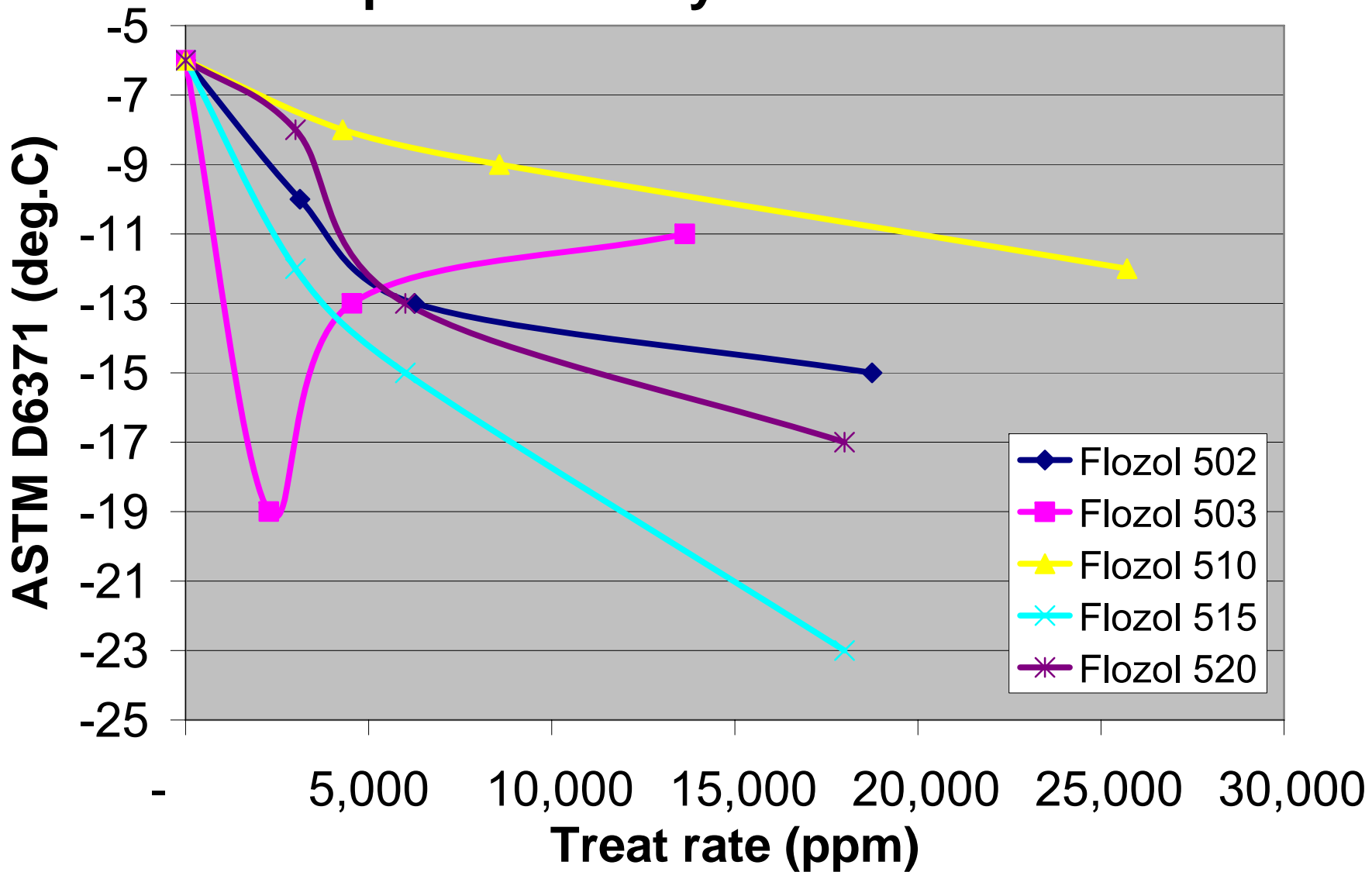
## Soy Methyl Ester Using Undistilled Feedstock - CFPP



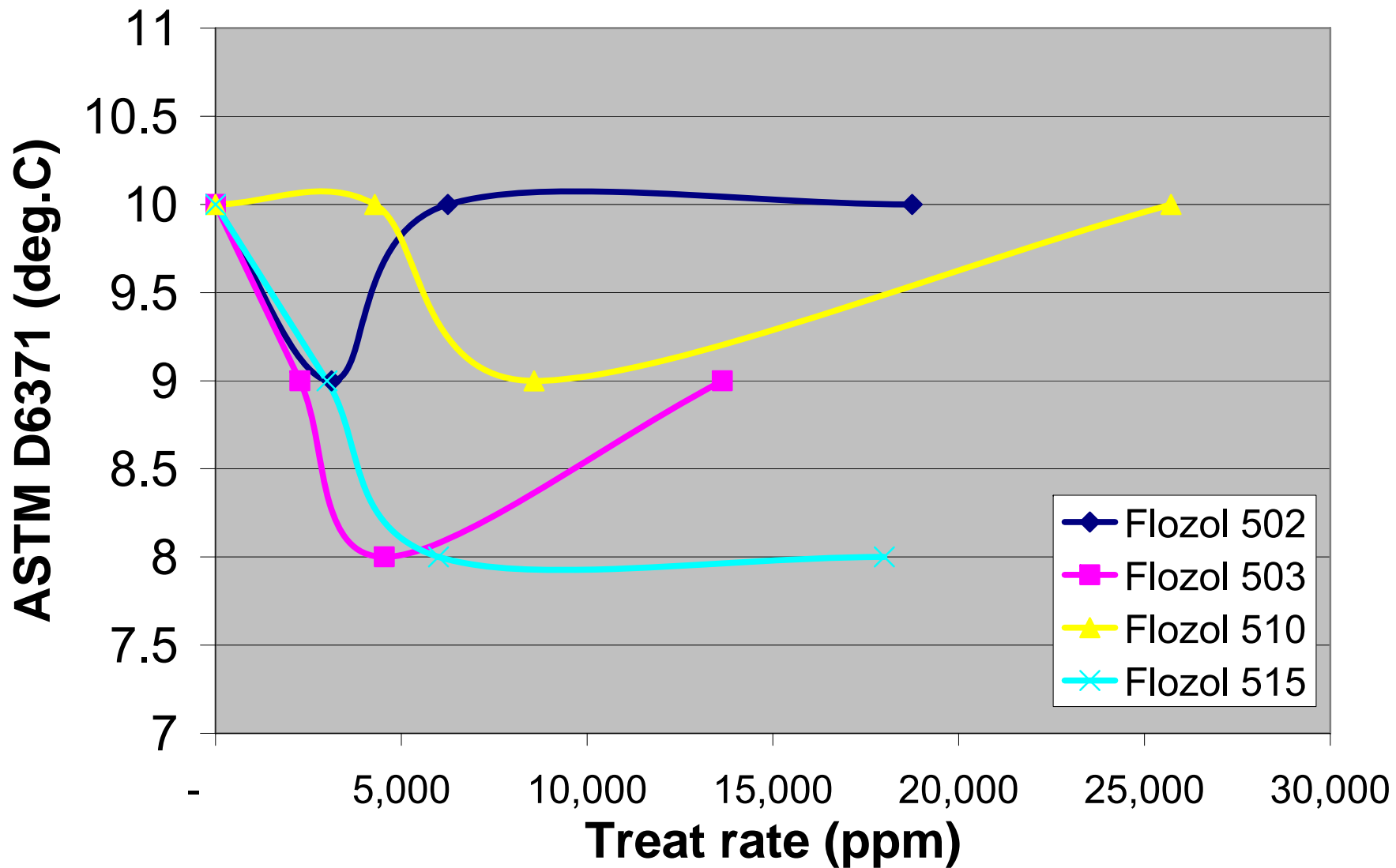
# Palm Oil Methyl Ester #1 - CFPP



# Rapeseed Methyl Ester - CFPP

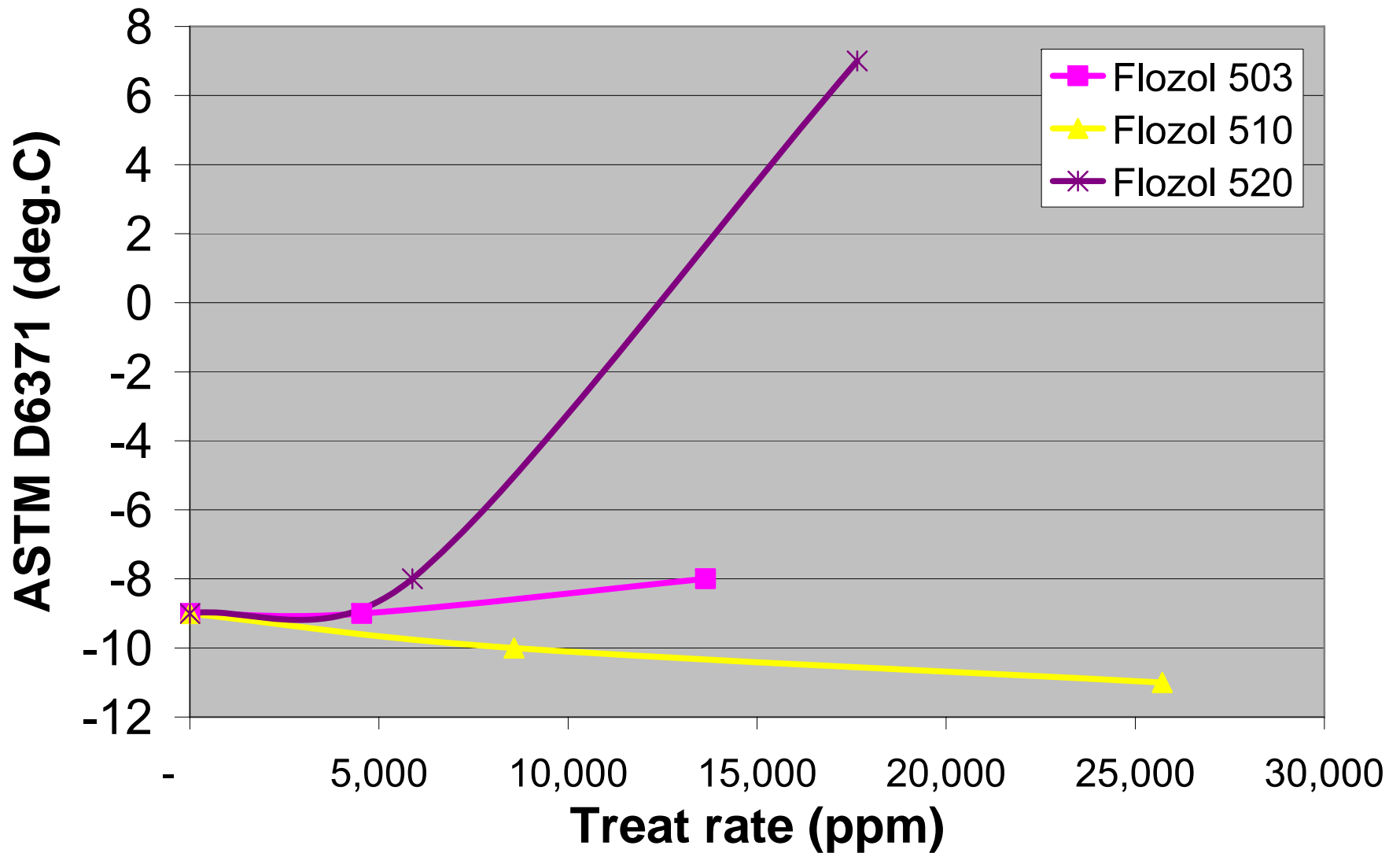


# Tallow Methyl Ester - CFPP

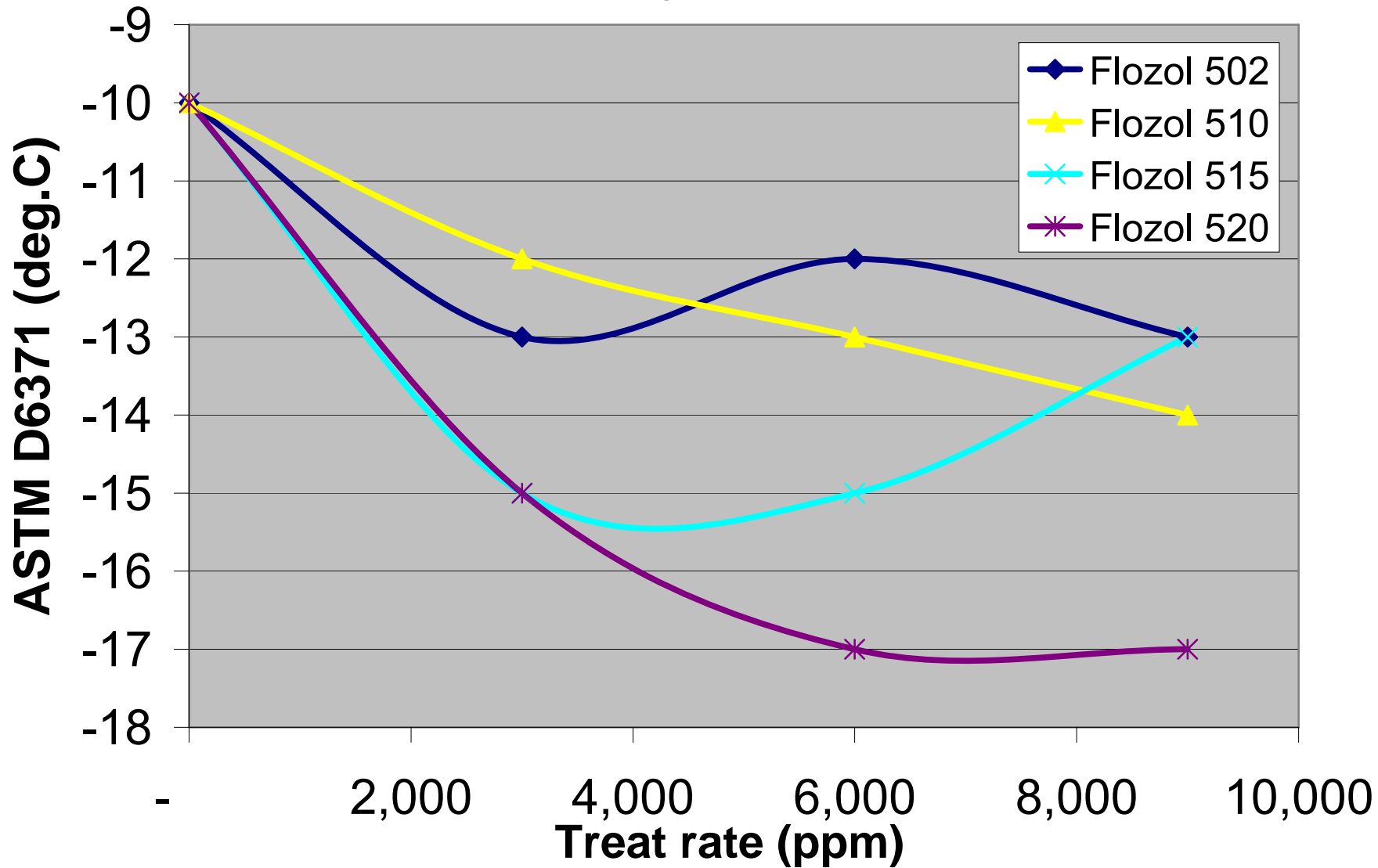




# Coconut Methyl Ester- CFPP



# Canola Methyl Ester - CFPP



*Lubrizol* BioQualified™ Advantage



## Introducing BioQualified™ Fuel Additives from Lubrizol

For a Lubrizol additive to become a BioQualified additive, it must meet a number of Lubrizol-established criteria that ensure its effective design, manufacture, testing, and safe, effective performance for biofuel use.

BioQualified additives provide assurance of:

1. Performance
2. Biofuel Compatibility
3. Quality
4. Ease of Use

BioQualified™ additives provide assurance of:

## **Performance**

- Additives have been tested and proven effective for specific biofuel applications.
- All biofuel additive performance claims are supported with specific documentation and test data.

BioQualified™ additives provide assurance of:

### **Biofuel Compatibility**

- Designed by the experts in fuel additive technologies specifically for various biofuels, with strict adherence to Lubrizon's "no-harm" philosophy.
- Screened for compatibility with biofuels, fuel distribution systems and vehicle fuel systems.

BioQualified™ additives provide assurance of:

## Quality

- Manufactured and quality tested in an ISO9000 quality manufacturing system
- Designed and manufactured under Responsible Care Codes of Practice
- Made with the same consistent, high quality you've come to expect from Lubrizon.

BioQualified™ additives provide assurance of:

## **Ease of Use**

- Additive comes with application guidelines for mixing, pumping, storing, and formulation.
- Additive documentation includes cautions, suggestions, limits, calculation tools, treat cost calculator, and treat rate calculator.



## Questions?

