

Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Workgroup

California Biodiesel Multimedia Revised Tier II Report

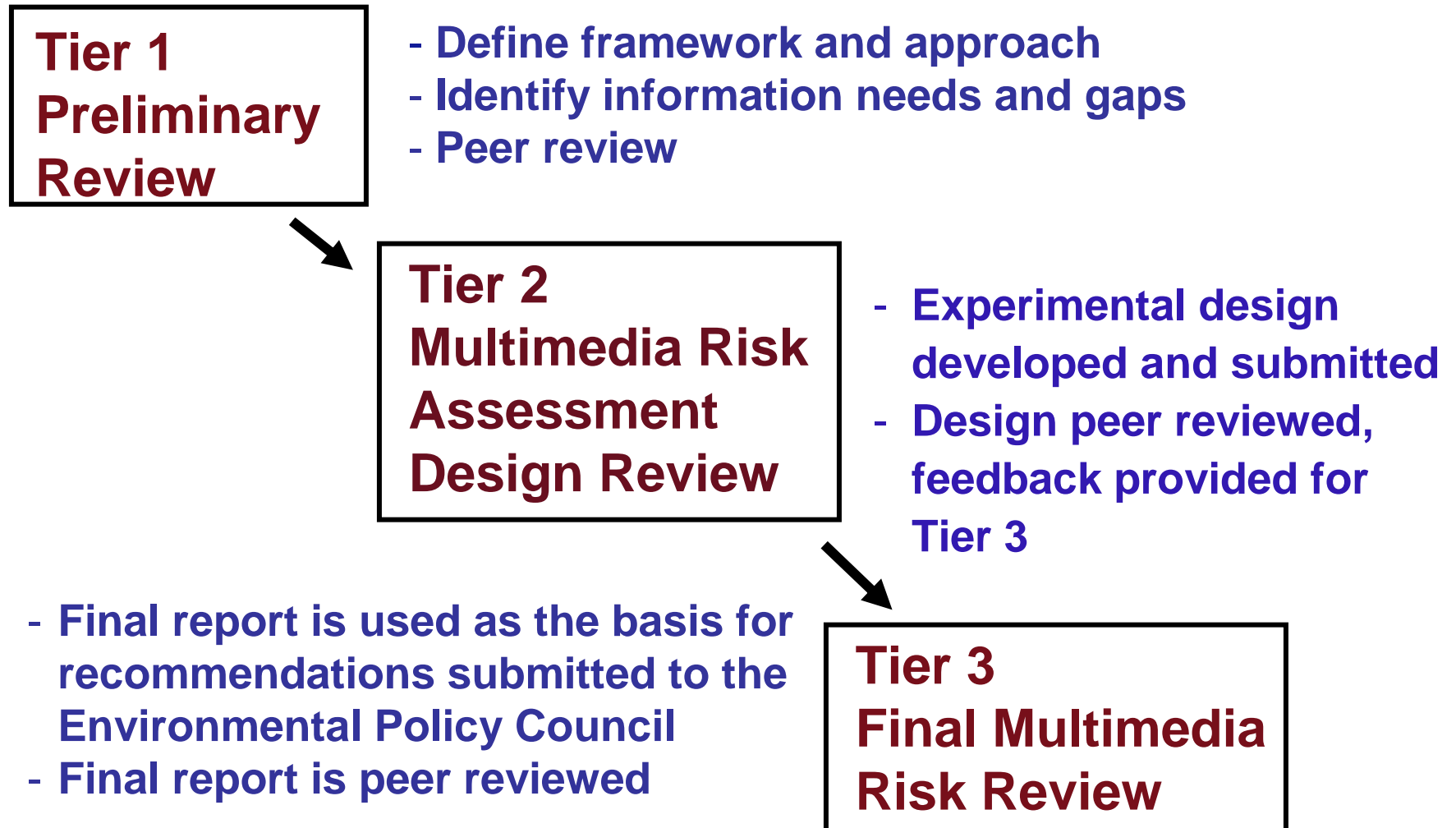
**March 12, 2009
Sacramento, CA**

Tim Ginn, University of California, Davis

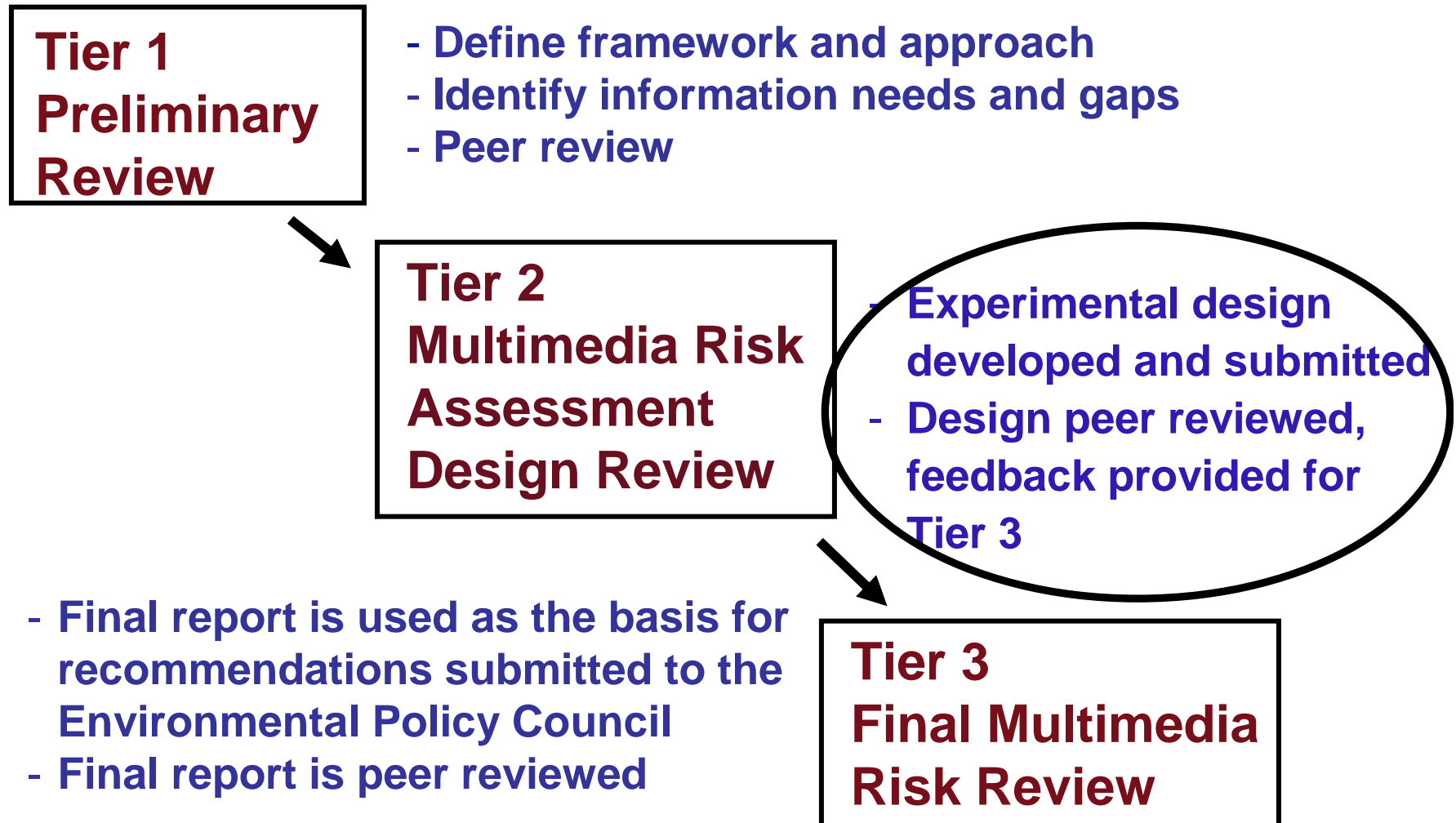
Tom McKone, University of California, Berkeley



Tiered Approach Refresher



Tiered Approach Refresher



Conclusions About Key Information Gaps

- **Additives composition, use, and impact**
 - How biocides and anti-oxidants impact biodegradation
 - How priority additive impact human and ecosystem health
 - How cold flow property controllers impact multiphase transport, etc.
 - *toxicity*
- **Subsurface fate and transport properties**
- **Releases - Material Compatibility**
- **Biodegradation of all biodiesel components in soils and aquifers**
- **More information on air emissions**
- **Missing toxicological data**

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- **biocides and anti-oxidants**
 - cold flow, cetane booster, NOx reducer...
 - **Subsurface fate and transport**
 - **Material Compatibility**
 - **Biodegradation**
 - Air emissions
 - **Toxicological**



Overview of the Biodiesel Tier II Plan

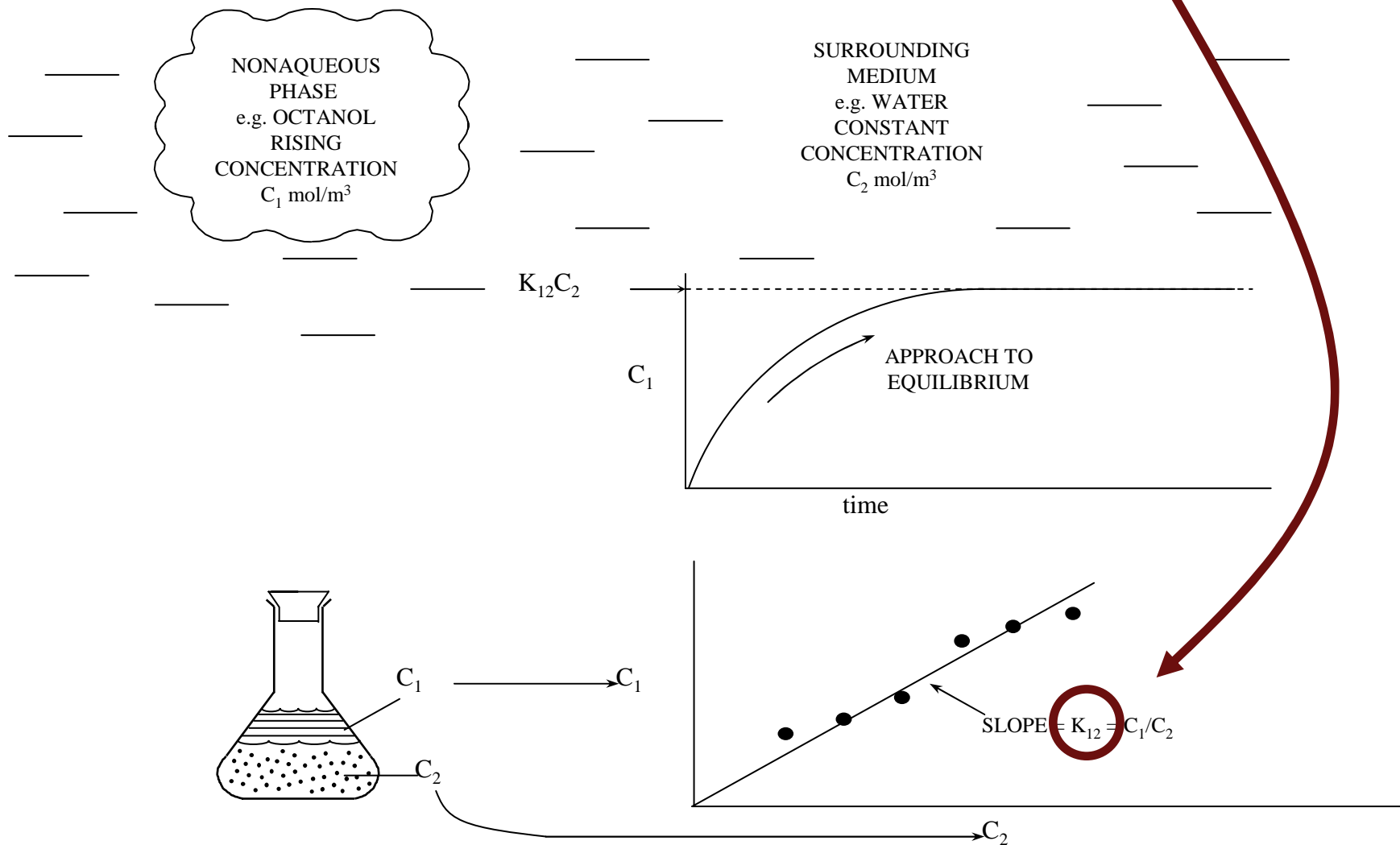
- **>Solubility of components<**
- **biocides and anti-oxidants**
 - cold flow, cetane booster, NOx reducer... >solubility<
- **Subsurface fate and transport**
- **Material Compatibility**
- **Biodegradation**
- **Air emissions**
- **Toxicological**

Relative to ULSD



Experimental Determination (coming)

Calculation of Partition Coefficients



Solubility Calculations

- **Assumptions:**
 - **Raoult's law**
 - Solubility proportional to mole fractions in biodiesel
 - **Assume activities =1**
 - (conservatively assumed based on knowing that the greatest partitioning of oil into the water phase will be achieved through this assumption).
 - **FAMES and additives partition according to Raoult's Law**
 - **Raoult's law implies the absence of cosolvency effects.**
 - (This may not be a conservative assumption when additives are involved, some of which are completely soluble in water and may affect solubility of other components of biodiesel)

Solubility Calculations

Biodiesel-water Partition Coefficient, K_o for kth component from Raoult's law

$$K_o = \frac{\omega_k \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{c_{oj}}{\omega_{oj}}}{S_k \gamma_k}$$

Where, per kth component:

- ω_o = the molecular weight (g/mol)
- c_o = component concentration in biodiesel (g/L)
- S = the solubility of the component in water (g/L)
- γ = the activity coefficient of the component (assumed to be 1)
- component = FAME or additive compound.

...Will Compare with GC-MS



Experimental Plan Summaries

Subsurface Fate & Transport

Ant Farm

Material Compatibility

Immersion batch

Biodegradation

Multi-batch respirometry

Aquatic Toxicity

6 species marine & freshwater



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Subsurface Fate & Transport

Approach:

Ant Farm

2D infiltration vadose zone

Visual observation, dyes

Lens formation

Permutations:

Two soils

Medium sand

Silty-sand-loam

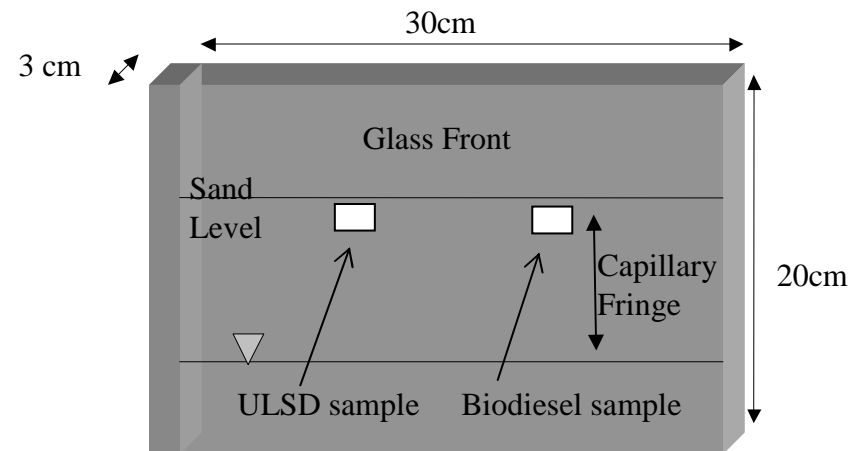
B100 (Soy and animalfat)

antioxidant+biocide

B20 (Soy and animalfat)

antioxidant+biocide

ULSD



Subsurface Fate & Transport

Experimental Matrix

	ULSD	Animalfat B100	Animalfat B20	Soy B100	Soy B20
Reference	50-200 mL				
biocide and antioxidant		50-200 ml two soils	50-200 ml	50-200 ml two soils	50-200 ml
Totals	50-200mL	200-800 ml	100-400 ml	200-800ml	100-400ml



Subsurface Fate & Transport



Material Compatibility

Approach:

Prelude to anticipated UL testing

Broad indicators

Batch exposures

1-4 months

Aerobic immersions

Permutations:

B100, B20, B5 x Animalfat, Soy

With/without low salinity water

All with antioxidant additive

Materials

Bimetal copper-steel coupons

Fiberglass

elastomers



Material Compatibility

Experimental Matrix

Low-salinity water

Material	ULSDx2	Animalfat			Soy		
		B100	B20x2	B5	B100	B20x2	B5
Copper-steel	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
Fiberglass 1	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
Fiberglass 2	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	-	.1 L	.1 L	-
Elastomer 1	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
Elastomer 2	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L
Elastomer 3	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	-	.1 L	.1 L	-
Elastomer 4	.1 L	.1 L	.1 L	-	.1 L	.1 L	-
Totals	2 L	1 L	2 L	1 L	1 L	2 L	1 L



Biodegradation

Approach:

OECD (2004) recommended testing

Batch respirometry (CO₂)

Mineral medium,

inoculum activated sludge

Tested substrate (same slow stir method as aquatic tox)

Permutations:

B100 (Soy and animalfat)

Antioxidant, antioxidant+biocide

B20 (Soy and animalfat)

Antioxidant, antioxidant+biocide

ULSD



Biodegradation

Experimental Matrix

	ULSD	Animalfat B100	Animalfat B20	Soy B100	Soy B20
Reference	.2 L				
antioxidant		.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
antioxidant and biocide		.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
subTotals	.2 L	.4 L	.4 L	.4 L	.4 L
Replication factor	3	3	3	3	3
Totals	.6 L	1.2 L	1.2 L	1.2 L	1.2 L



Biodegradation

Experimental Matrix And submatrix

	ULSD		Animalfat B100	Animalfat B20	Soy B100	Soy B20
Reference	.2 L					
antioxidant			.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
antioxidant and biocide			.2 L	.2 L	.2 L	.2 L
subTotals	.2 L		.4 L	.4 L	.4 L	.4 L
Replication factor	3		3	3	3	3
Totals	.6 L		1.2 L	1.2 L	1.2 L	1.2 L

Description	Content				# of Rep.	# of Microcosm
	Substrate	Inoculum	Mineral	Reference		
Test suspension	X	X	X		3	3x9 = 27
Inoculum blank		X	X		3	3
Procedure control		X	X	X	1	1
Abiotic + Adsorption control	X Sterilized	X Sterilized	X Sterilized		1	1x9 = 9
TOTAL Microcosms:						50

Aquatic Toxicity

Approach: 6 Species

EPA methods for Chronic Toxicity

- W Coast Marine EPA 600/R-95-136, 1995
- Marine and Estuarine, EPA 821-R-02-014, 2002
- Freshwater EPA 821-R-02-013, 2002.

Slow-stir aqu. prep (Schluep et al. 2001)

- 10:1 aqu:biodiesel, 24hrs, 2 hrs, decant
- GC-MS for solubility, stability
- 100%, 50%, 25%, 10%, 5%, 1%, 0% dilutions

Multiple chronic and Acute endpoints

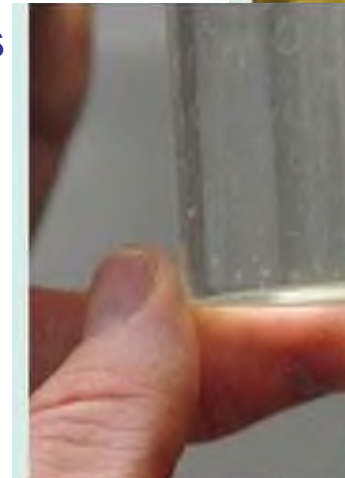
Permutations:

B20 Soy, B20 Animalfat

Antioxidant and biocide

B100/no biocide as feasible

ULSD



Green Algae
Ceriodaphnia
Dubia



University of California

UC DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Aquatic Toxicity

Experimental Matrix

Test Species	Test Type	Test chemical				
		ULSD	B20S A	B20S A+B ^a	B20A A	B20A A+B
Green algae (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>)	96-hr chronic cell growth	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L
Water flea (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>)	7-day chronic (survival and reproduction)	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L
Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	7-day chronic (survival and growth)	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L
Red Abalone (<i>Haliotis rufescens</i>)	48-hr chronic (shell development)	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L
Mysid (<i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>)	7-day chronic (survival and growth)	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L
Topsmelt (<i>Atherinops affinis</i>)	7-day chronic (survival and growth)	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L
Totals		6L	6L	6L	6L	6L



Summary

Relative to ULSD

Broad Scope - Limited depth (time, \$)

Conservative design

Potential risk = potential impact x potential frequency of use

Present

Soy, animalfat feedstocks

B100 storage, B20 storage & use, B5 use

Biocide, antioxidant

Absent

Other feedstocks (yellowgrease, canola, etc.)

Other additives (coldflow, cetane booster, NOx reducer)

Anaerobic biodegradation, NAPL biodegradation

Coupled processes (SRB in UST)

