



# Renewable LPG



## GASNOVA - Colombia Webinar

6th July 2021



[www.wlpga.org](http://www.wlpga.org)



**LPG-Week**  
**5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> December 2021**  
**Dubai**



2 0 2 1 / D U B A I

**LPG**  
**WEEK**

5 - 9 D E C E M B E R

# Welcome

# Introductions





Alejandro Martínez  
GASNOVA President



Joy Alafia  
WPGA President/CEO



Nikos Xydas  
WLPGA Technical Director



Eric Johnson  
Atlantic Consulting

# Renewable LPG

Ewa Abramiuk-Lété  
Liquid Gas Europe General Manager



# Agenda

- **WLPGA and renewable LPG activities**
- **Renewable LPG, What, Why, Who, Where**
- **California's journey toward rLPG**
- **Europe's journey toward rLPG**
- **Panel discussion**
- **Summary, conclusions**



# WLPGA and rLPG activities





# WLPGA – Who We Are

- The only association representing the full LPG global value chain



- Promoting the use of LPG to foster a safer, cleaner, healthier and more prosperous world
- Market Development & Support, Good industry Practices, Innovation, Outreach & Advocacy, World Forums, Congresses & Summits
- More than 300 member companies from over 125 countries



TOTAL



# WLPGA – Our Mission & How We Work

## THE MISSION

The new mission is defined by three goals:



### ADVOCACY (ADV)

To advocate LPG as part of the solution to future energy challenges



### BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT (BIM)

To support efficient and responsible business



### INNOVATION AND GROWTH (IGO)

To encourage innovation and support business growth

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

# Demonstrate the credibility of meeting at least 50% of 2050 non-chemical demand with rLPG

A dedicated Goal and project in 2020-2020 plan



...even going...

# Beyond the LPG molecules



# The rLPG Working Group & Core Team

## Executive Steering Committee, 6+2 members

- SHV Energy
- DCC Energy
- UGI International
- PERC USA
- Ultragas, Brazil
- Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)
  
- WLPGA
- UGI International (IGO Chair)





# The rLPG Working Group & Core Team

- **A full WG team: 45 members meeting bi-monthly**
- A core WG team, 8 members meeting weekly
- WLPGA coordinating



# The WLPGA rLPG Work – A Snapshot

## Studies-Reports produced

- **BioLPG The Renewable Future 2021**
- **BioLPG rLPG from Cellulose & Waste**
- **Alcohol-to-Jet Fuel**
- **BioLPG, The European Pathway to 2050**
- **rLPG Value in Production and in the market**



# The WLPGA rLPG Work – A Snapshot

## Studies-Reports in progress

- **BioLPG renewable pathway towards 2050**
- **Renewable DME (rDME) pathways in the LPG industry**
- **Renewable LPG Products, Terminology and Definitions**



# The WLPGA rLPG Work – A Snapshot

## Also:

- Now working also with rDME in the rLPG Working Group
- In close cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- Participating in Bio conferences and events



# Renewable LPG

## What – Why – Who – Where

**Eric Johnson**  
**Atlantic Consulting**





# Overview

- **What is renewable LPG**
- **Why renewable LPG**
- **Who and where: up to now**
- **Pathways to the future**
- **Incentives**

# WHAT IS RENEWABLE LPG

# Renewable or Bio or Both?

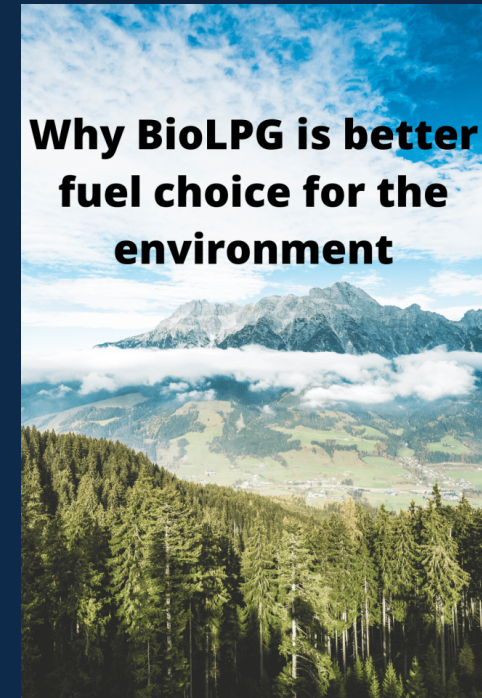
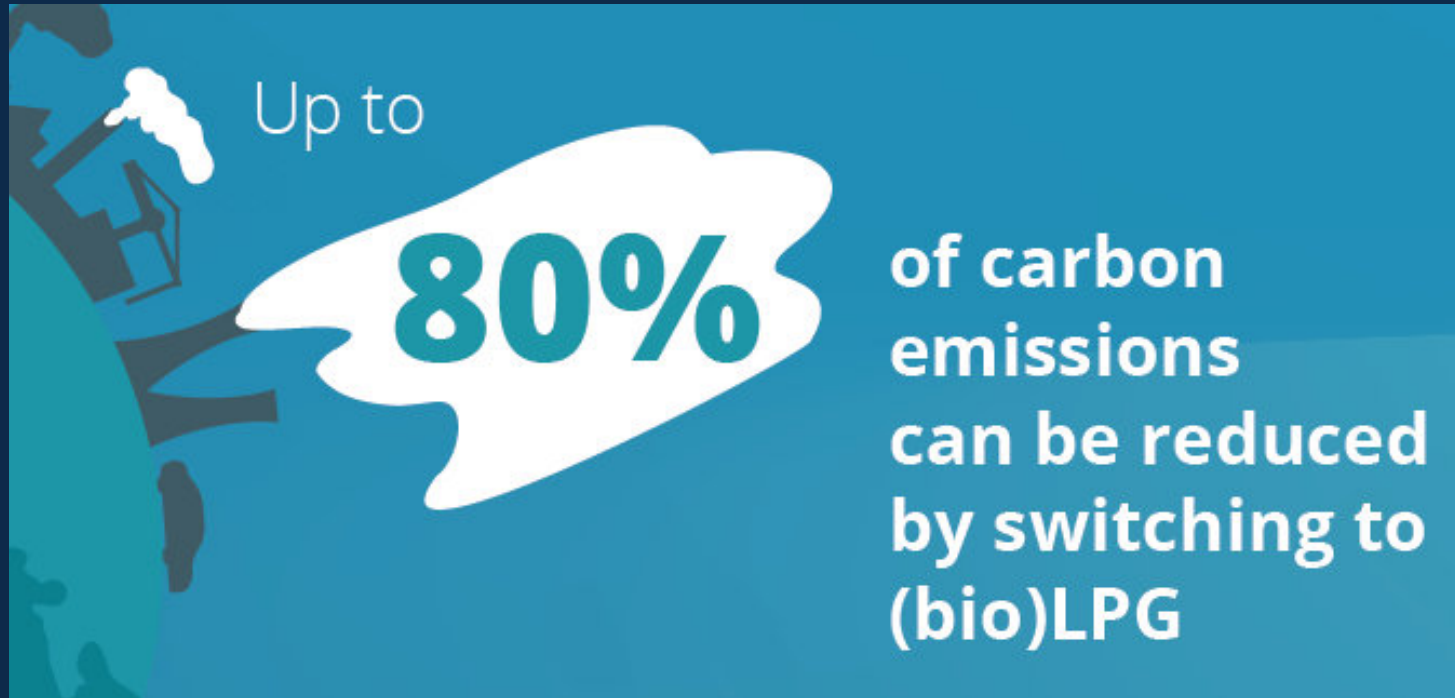
| RENEWABLES             |  | DEPLETABLES      |         |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------|
| BIO(LOGICAL)           | INORGANIC                                | FOSSIL           | OTHER   |
| Plants - Animal (fats) | Hydro/tidal – Wind – Solar<br>Geothermal | Oil – Gas - Coal | Nuclear |

# Renewable LPG is...

- Biopropane = same molecule as fossil propane. Biobutane also same
- About 8 production pathways - 2 are commercial
- Main path is HVO. Biopropane is co-product of renewable diesel
- Feedstock: animal fats, vegetable oils, biomass, wastes, residues



# Renewable LPG is low carbon



**50-80% is the typical value commercially**



# Carbon intensity is the main difference

| CHARACTERISTIC  | HVO BIOPROPANE   | FOSSIL LPG   |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heating value</li> <li>• Boiling/freezing point</li> <li>• Density</li> <li>• Ignition/flame temperature</li> <li>• etc</li> </ul> | <p><b>Identical, no difference</b></p>   |  |
| Composition/specification   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearly 100% propane</li> <li>• No olefins</li> <li>• Very low contaminants</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing specifications</li> </ul>                    |
| <b>Carbon intensity</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5-102 g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ LHV</b></li> <li>• Depends on feedstock and calculation method</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approx. 75 g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ LHV</b></li> </ul> |
| Other pollutant emissions   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally similar to fossil LPG</li> </ul>  |  |

# Fuels' carbon intensities vary hugely

| FUEL                   | TYPICAL CARBON INTENSITY<br>g CO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ LHV |
|------------------------|--|
| Fossil LPG             | 75   |
| HVO biopropane         | 5 – 102  |
| Fossil gasoline        | 90   |
| Fossil diesel          | 90   |
| Other pathways to rLPG | 10 – 50  |
| Renewable diesel       | 5 – 102  |
| Biodiesel (FAME)       | 10 – 60  |
| Electricity            | 2 – 300  |
| Ethanol                | 20 – 60  |
| Renewable DME          | <i>negative 278 – 30</i>                               |

# How the footprint breaks out

HVO biopropane carbon footprint, economic-allocation case, by major contribution

| Process                        | g CO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ | % of total  |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| <b>SUM</b>                     | <b>40.1</b>            | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>Palm oil mill (POME)</b>    | <b>14.3</b>            | <b>36%</b>  |
| <b>Hydrogen production</b>     | <b>6.9</b>             | <b>17%</b>  |
| <b>N fertiliser production</b> | <b>4.5</b>             | <b>11%</b>  |
| <b>Palm oil plantation</b>     | <b>3.7</b>             | <b>9%</b>   |
| <b>Malay-NL transport</b>      | <b>3.1</b>             | <b>8%</b>   |
| <b>Steam (HVO)</b>             | <b>1.2</b>             | <b>3%</b>   |
| <b>Other</b>                   | <b>6.4</b>             | <b>16%</b>  |
| <b>Combustion</b>              | <b>0.0</b>             | <b>0%</b>   |

# The business case for rLPG

- Global capacity nearly 500 kilotonnes (LPG 320 million tonnes)
- Growth, 2018-2025: 30% per year
- Main market: Autogas - Heating/cooking needs development
- Costs/margins: similar to other biofuels – requires incentives
- Most production is as a byproduct
- Regulatory challenges
  - Ignorance of regulators/regulations
  - Food for fuel
  - What is the ‘real’ carbon footprint

# WHY RENEWABLE LPG

# Headed to Carbon Neutral 2/3rds of World economy



By 2050

By 2045+

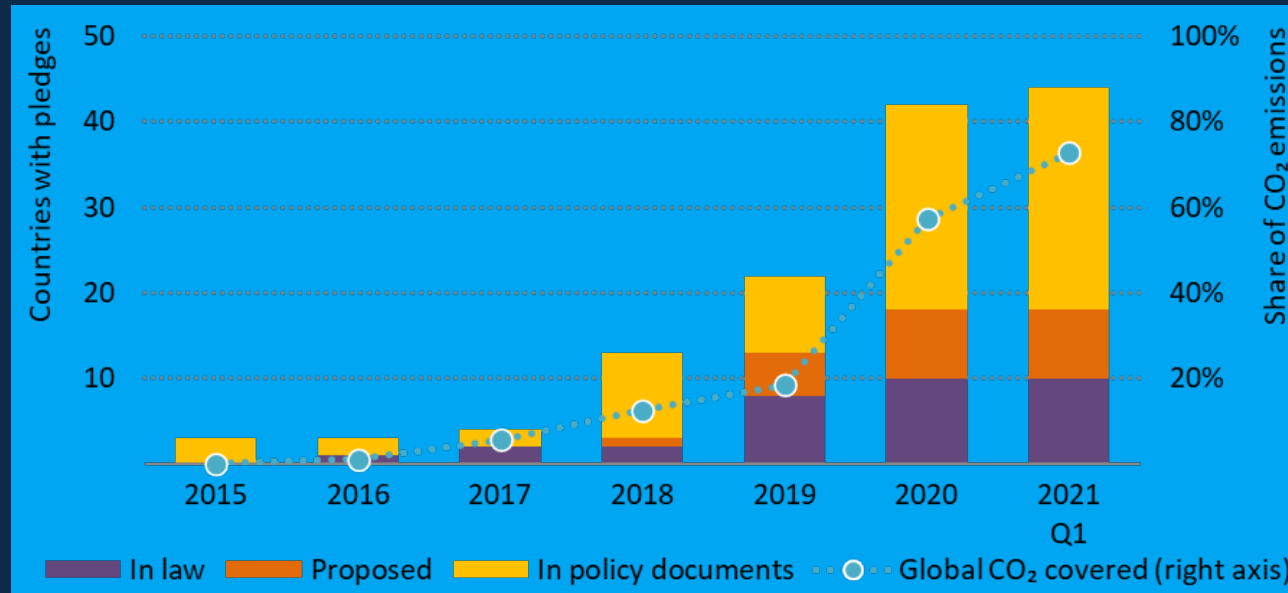
By 2060

By 2050



# Headed to Carbon Neutral 2/3rds of World economy

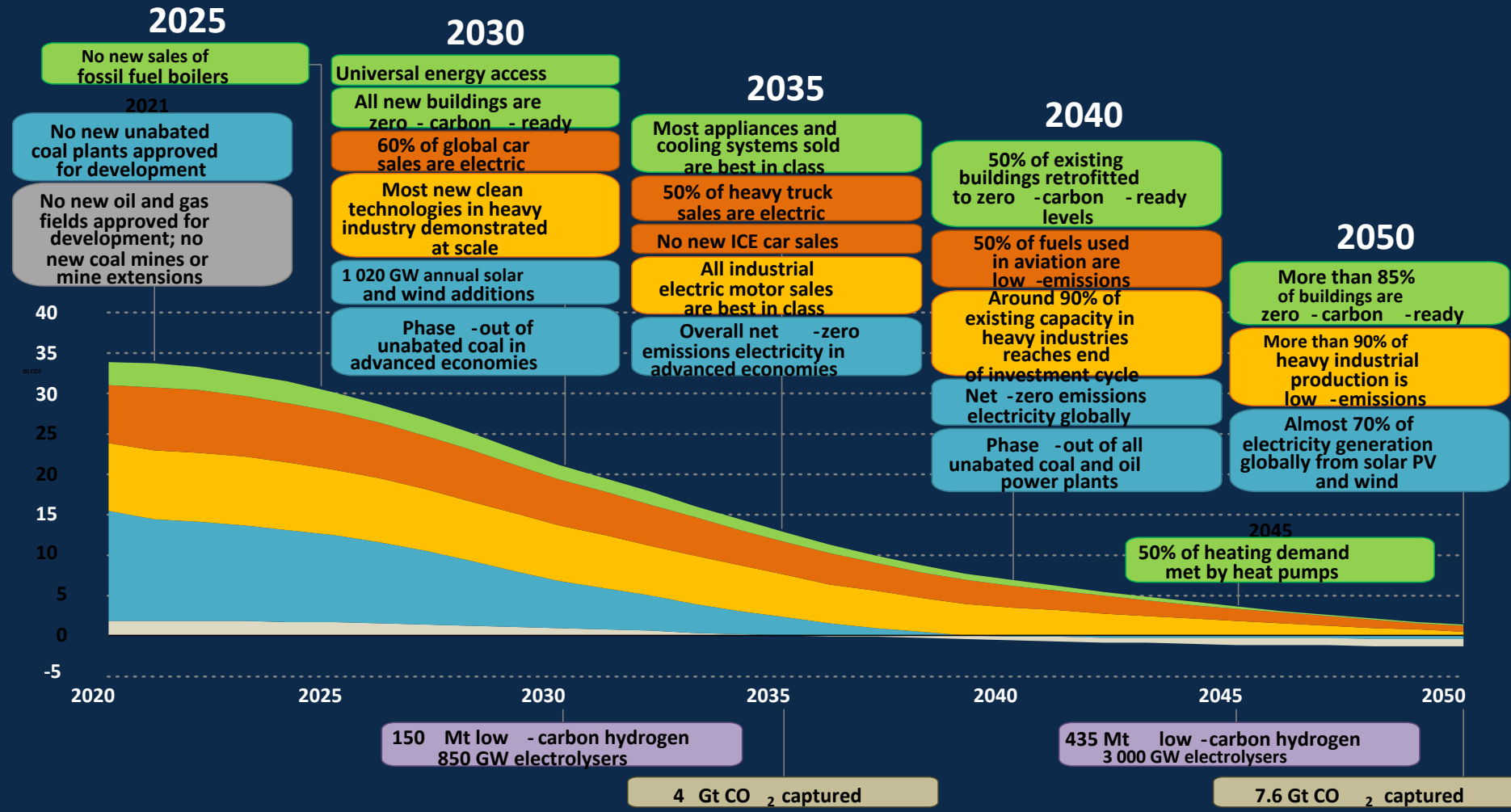
Number of national net zero pledges and share of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions covered



International Energy Agency (2021), Net Zero by 2050, IEA, Paris

By 2050

# Net Zero demands huge changes



■ Buildings
 ■ Transport
 ■ Industry
 ■ Electricity and heat
 ■ Other

# Obligations and offsets

## Two different things

### OBLIGATIONS

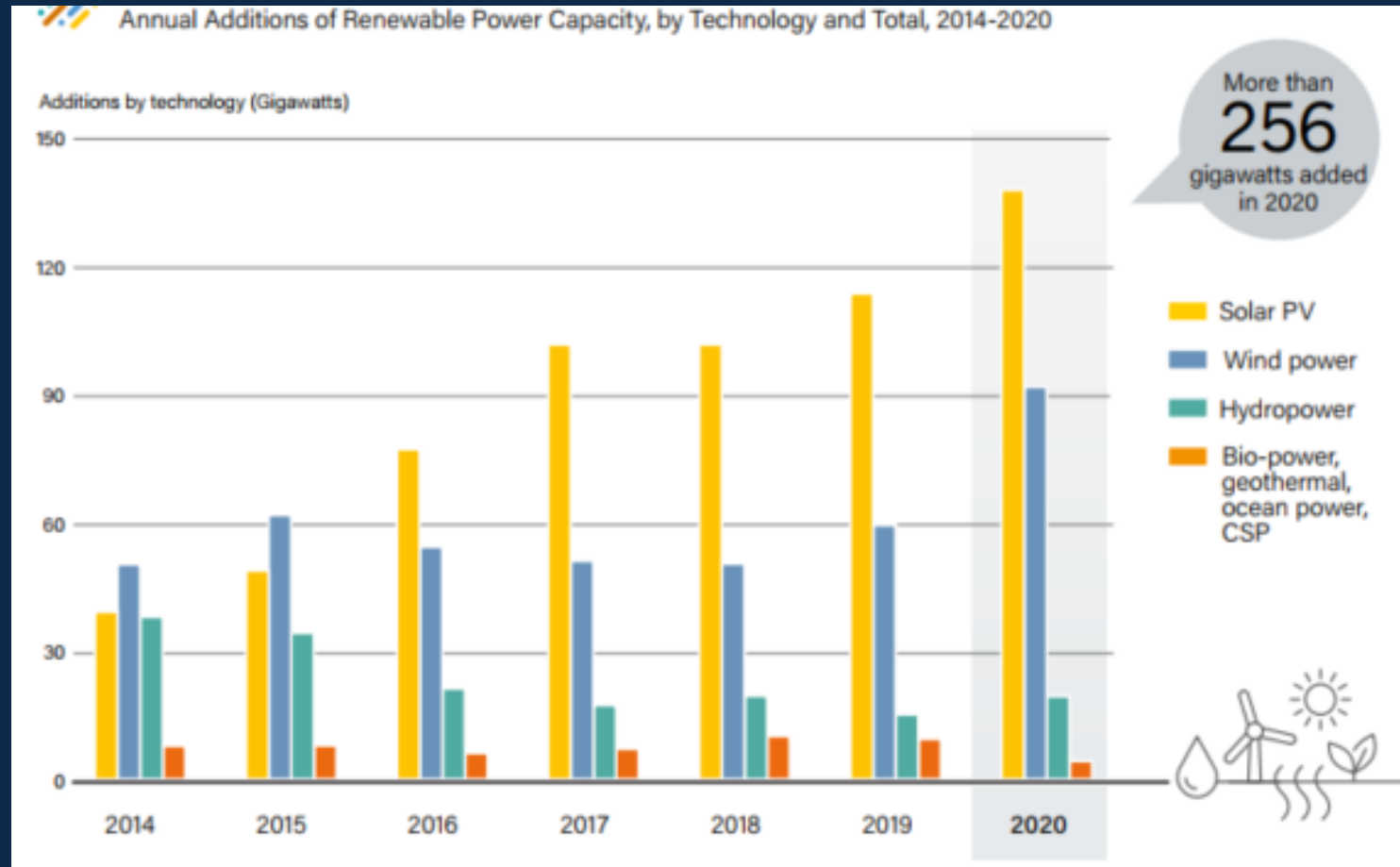
- LCFS (US California obligations)
- RED II (European Renewable Energy Directive)
- RINS (US federal obligations)

### OFFSETS



# WHO IS GOING RENEWABLE AND WHERE

# Power generation went first



# Facing decarbonisation: you're not alone!

## Refiners

NESTE



## Gas suppliers

energie360°



Cadent

VATTENFALL

## Oil majors

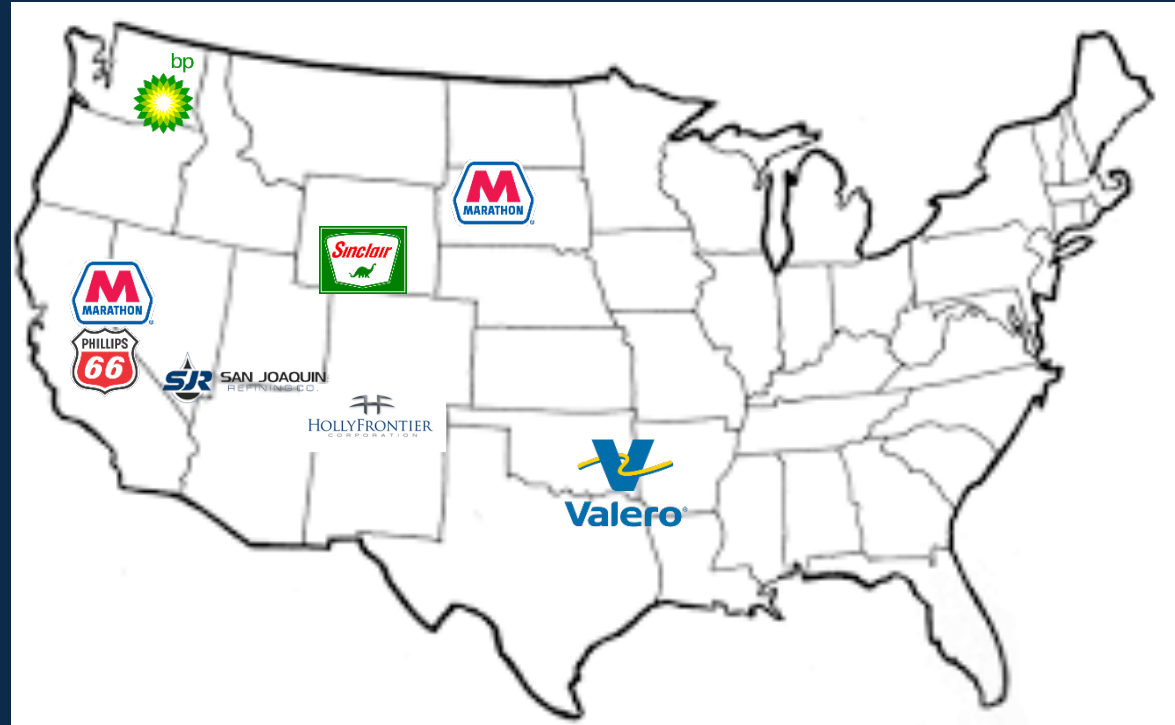


ExxonMobil





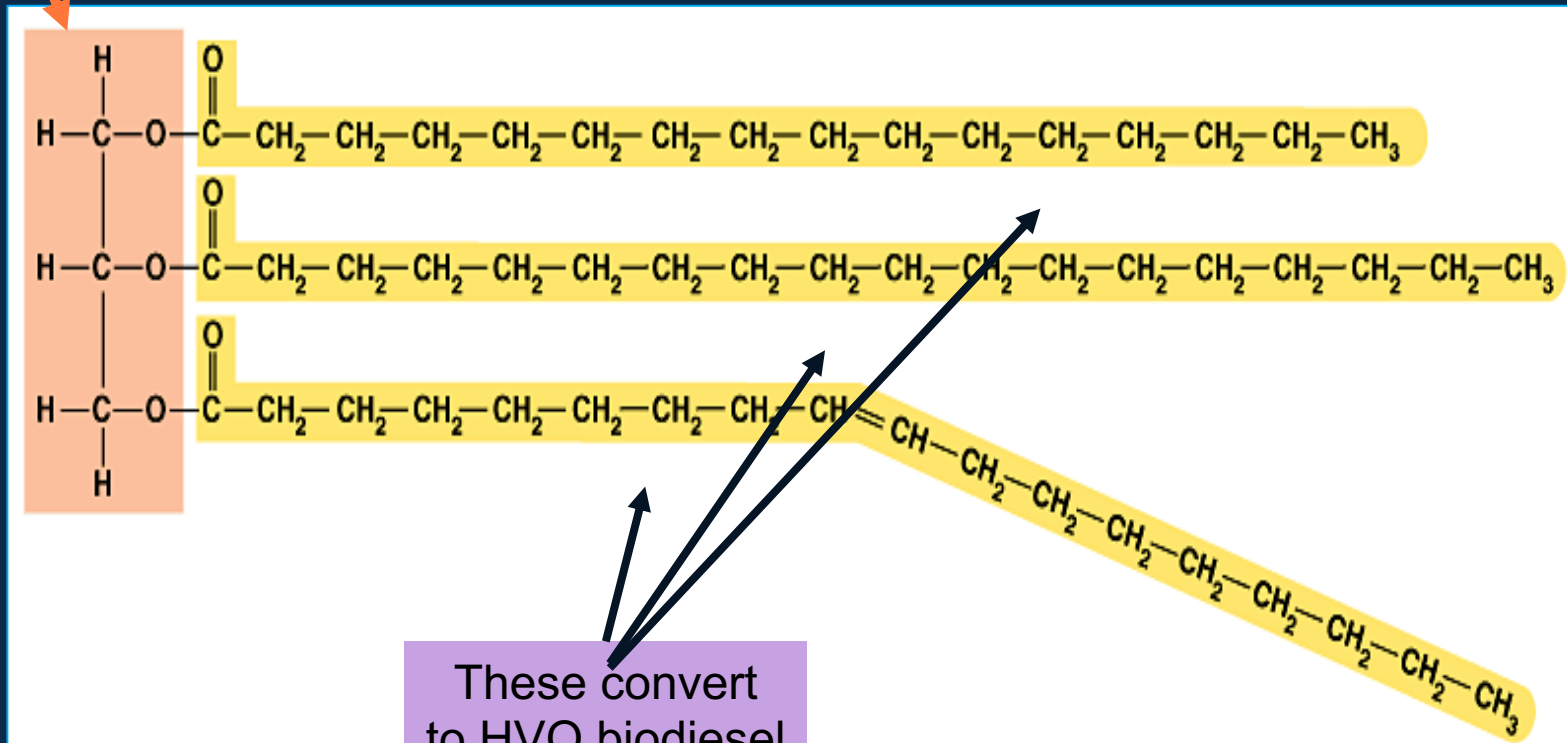
# Refiners go renewable: complete or partial



# rLPG: today is mostly HVO biopropane

This converts to HVO biopropane

Add hydrogen to a Typical animal fat or vegetable oil



# HVO biopropane in the Americas

| Operator/owner                      | Country | Process used     | Location              | HVO biopropane capacity, kt/yr |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Americas</b>                     |         |                  |                       |                                |
| <b>BSBios, Petrobras, ECB Group</b> | Brazil  | H-BIO            | Passo Fundo, Marialva | 25                             |
| <b>Petrobras</b>                    | Brazil  | H-BIO            | Repar-Parana          | 0.1                            |
| <b>AltAir Fuels, World Energy</b>   | USA     | Ecofining        | Paramount, CA         | 7                              |
| <b>BP</b>                           | USA     |                  | Cherry Point, WA      | 5                              |
| <b>Diamond Green Diesel</b>         | USA     | Ecofining        | Norco, LA             | 45                             |
| <b>Renewable Energy Group</b>       | USA     | Bio-Synfining    | Geismar, LA           | 14                             |
| <b>Ryze Renewables</b>              | USA     | Ryze own process | Reno, NV              | 10                             |
| <b>Sinclair</b>                     | USA     |                  | Sinclair, WY, USA     | 20                             |
| <b>Tesoro, Marathon</b>             | USA     |                  | Dickinson, ND, USA    | 1                              |
| <b>Kern Oil &amp; Refining</b>      | USA     |                  | Bakersfield, CA, US   | ?                              |
|                                     |         |                  | Americas, sum         | 127                            |

# HVO biopropane in Europe and Asia

| Operator/owner | Country     | Location          | HVO biopropane capacity, kt/yr |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Asia</b>    |             |                   |                                |
| Pertamina      | Indonesia   |                   | 50                             |
| Total          | South Korea |                   | 25                             |
| Neste Oy       | Singapore   | Singapore         | 130                            |
|                |             | Asia, sum         | 205                            |
| <b>Europe</b>  |             |                   |                                |
| ÖMV            | A           | Schwechat         | ?                              |
| Repsol         | ES          | Cartagena         | 13                             |
| Total          | F           | Grandpuits        | 20                             |
| Saras          | I           | Sardinia          | 15                             |
| Neste Oy       | NL          | Rotterdam         | 65                             |
| SkyNRG         | NL          | Delfzijl          | 15                             |
| PKN Orlen      | PL          | Plock or Litvinov | ?                              |
| Fintoil        | SF          | Hamina            | 0                              |
| UPM            | SF          | Kotka             | 30                             |
|                |             | Europe, sum       | 158                            |

# WHAT ABOUT COLOMBIA?

# Colombia might be ideal for rLPG!

## DEMAND

- LPG market 720 kt/yr
- Significant imports
- Established distributors: Chilco, Empresas Gasco, Montagas, Norgas, Rayogas, Supergas de Nariño

## SUPPLY

- Highly regulated fuel markets & subsidies
- Major government participation (Ecopetrol)
- Biodiesel/ethanol mandates & production
- Sugar cane & palm oil

**Plus, government and Ecopetrol commitments to zero-carbon in 2050!**



# R&D areas of interest in Colombia

Biogas to BioLPG



Ecopetrol cat crackers



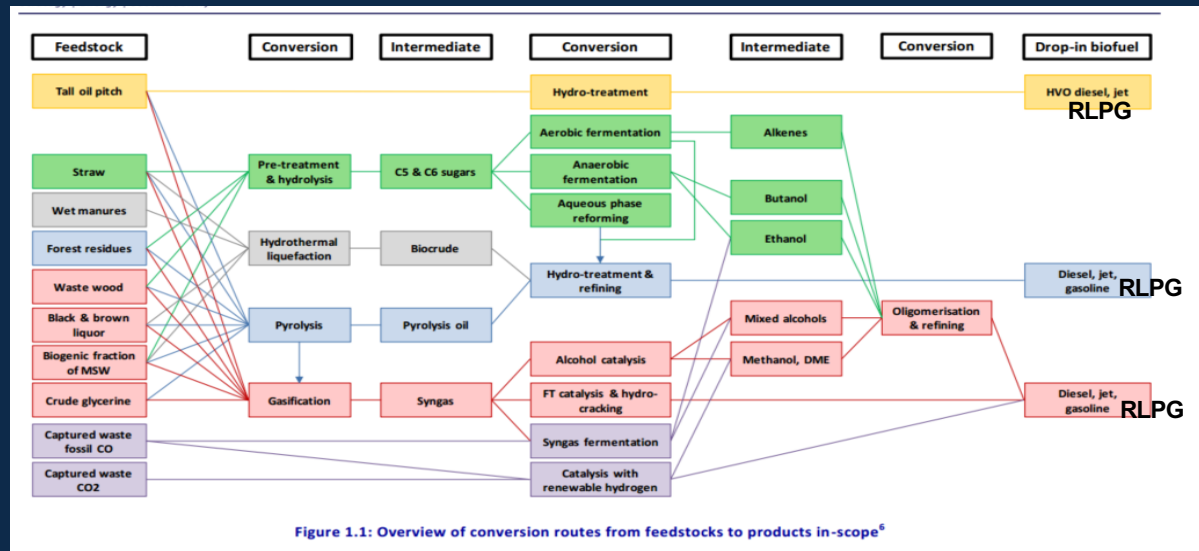
Unconventional lipids





# PATHWAYS TO THE FUTURE

# Many pathways, nearly always a byproduct



- Many routes from renewable feedstocks to hydrocarbons
- As a byproduct in nearly all cases (renewable LPG is produced not as an intended product)

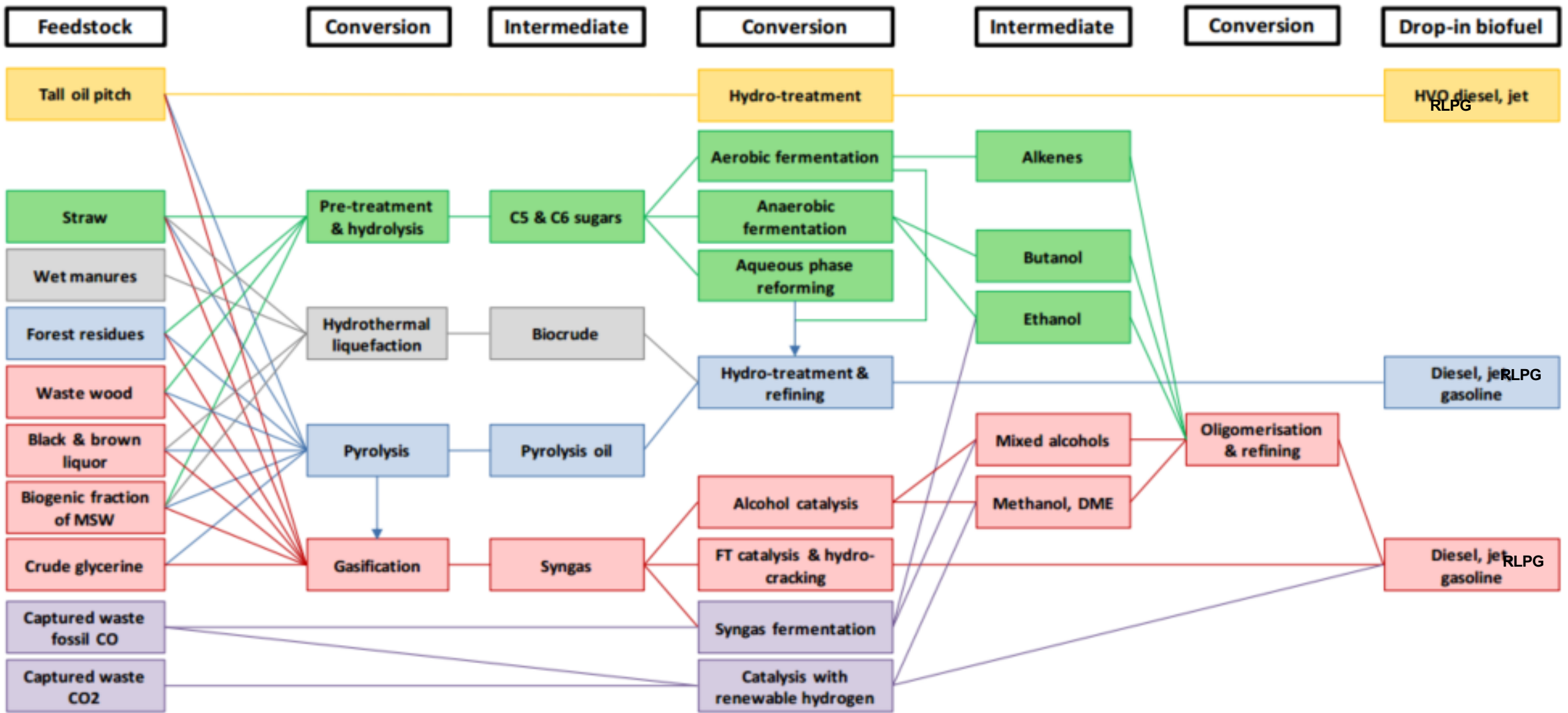


Figure 1.1: Overview of conversion routes from feedstocks to products in-scope<sup>6</sup>

# How WLPGA looks at it

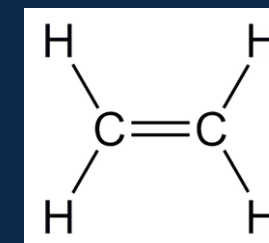
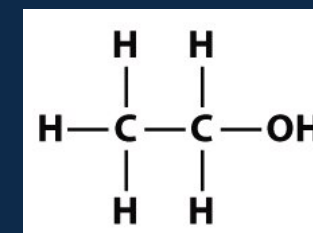
## 8 Pathways to rLPG

| Feedstock                      | Process class                  | Product/byproduct | Technical Readiness                     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Vegetable oils and animal fats | Hydrotreating (HVO)            | Byproduct         | Commercial                              |
| Alcohol (ethanol)              | Oligomerisation (AtJ)          | Byproduct         | Small commercial                        |
| Biogas                         | Oligomerisation                | Product           | Laboratory                              |
| Cellulosics/municipal waste    | Gaseous conversion & synthesis | Byproduct         | First commercial but not selling BioLPG |
| Bio-oil or py-oil              | Dehydration (FCC)              | Byproduct         | Demonstration                           |
| Power-to-X                     | Advanced chemical process      | Both              | Pilot                                   |
| Glycerine                      | Dehydrogenation                | Product           | Pilot                                   |
| Sugars                         | Fermentation                   | Product           | Demonstration                           |



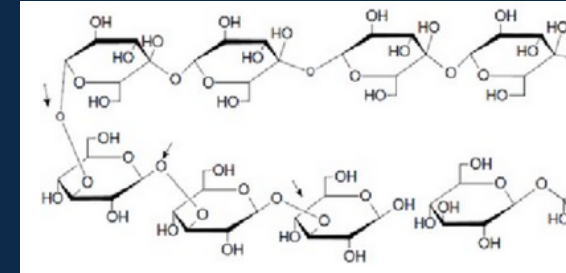
# Oligomerisation of olefins (alcohol to jet)

| Criterion                 | Finding   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Process                   | Renewable alcohol is dehydrated to an olefin and then oligomerised into higher hydrocarbons. Prime example: bioethanol to jet fuel ( $\sim C_{12}$ ). |
| Feedstock availability    | Bioethanol in oversupply, as demand in gasoline is declining.   |
| Product yield/TRL         | 65%, because the oxygen converts to water. TRL 9.   |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | 100% butane, in principle. TRL 4.   |
| Who's doing what          | Gevo is producing small-scale commercial (isobutanol feedstock). Lanzatech announcement. Swedish Biofuels. Vertimass. Many airlines were/are? active. |
| Politics and partners     | Flight carbon emissions are high profile (Greta Thunberg). Airlines and airplane makers are keen, also US military, and bioethanol producers.         |
| Commercial viability      | Politics could trump economics and make this work. HVO potential is limited. But COVID has thrown a wild card.  |
| Assessment                | Despite uncertainty, this is surely worth attention/investigation.  |

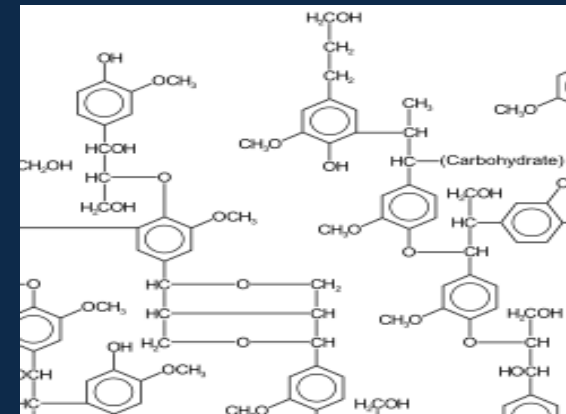


# Gasification to syngas, from biomass

| Criterion                 | Finding   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Process                   | Blast biomass (cellulose/lignin) into CO and H <sub>2</sub> (syngas).<br>Synthesise syngas into hydrocarbons. |
| Feedstock availability    | Biomass is the most abundant bio feedstock, IRENA report.   |
| Product yield/TRL         | Around 50%. TRL 7 (For non-biomass, commercial.)  |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | 5% Fischer Tropsch. 10% with methanol-to-gasoline/LPG. TRL 7.   |
| Who's doing what          | BioTFuel, Mitsubishi, Sungas, Velocys – and some failures (Choren, Kaidi, Red Rock, UPM)                      |
| Politics and partners     | Big capital costs. Refiners? Paper companies? Big oil?  |
| Commercial viability      | Big capital costs – needs deep pockets and subsidy.   |
| Assessment                | Could deliver big volumes of RLPG – if it happens. Projects must be prodded to include RLPG.                  |



Cellulose



Lignin

# Gasification to syngas, from waste

| Criterion                 | Finding  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Process                   | Blast waste (cellulose/lignin) into CO and H <sub>2</sub> (syngas). Synthesise syngas into hydrocarbons – Advanced Plasma Power.   |
| Feedstock availability    | Waste is about 10% as abundant as biomass. ‘Processed’ waste.  |
| Product yield/TRL         | Around 40%, maybe higher. Today: methane (SNG). TRL 4.   |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | 30% is possible. TRL 3.  |
| Who’s doing what          | Enerkem, Cadent (revived!), Altalto, Fulcrum. Failures in the past: Air Products, Cadent, Ineos Bio (waste-to-ethanol), Velocys. Problems with tars in the syngas. Possibly solved in Japan? |
| Politics and partners     | Governments like recycling, waste reduction. Waste companies, gas companies? Electric generators?  |
| Commercial viability      | Waste is collected anyway, and there is a gate fee. But, technical difficulties: tars.   |
| Assessment                | Governments might force development, despite problems. RLPG needs to force its way into the picture (as add-on to methane).  |



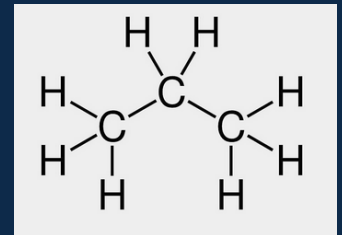
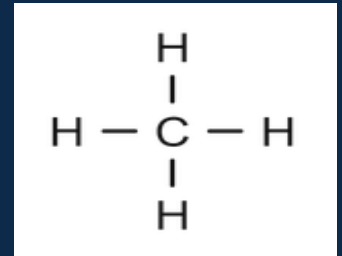
# Pyrolysis of biomass

| Criterion                 | Finding   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Process                   | Same as making charcoal – heat without oxygen – but the volatile liquid fraction is the main product – pyrolysis oil – along with char(coal). Sometimes syngas as well. Gasification-pyrolysis are related. |
| Feedstock availability    | Biomass is the most abundant bio feedstock. Includes nut shells and other natural ‘wastes’ such as stover from corn/maize.  |
| Product yield/TRL         | 60%. TRL 8.   |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | If py-oil is refined: maybe 5%. If fed to a cat cracker, 10% propane. TRL 5.  |
| Who’s doing what          | Gas Technology Institute: RLPG directly produced. BTG: cat cracker in Nordics, py-oil production in Netherlands. PREEM Biozin. Various N Am. projects: Ensyn & others.                                      |
| Politics and partners     | Refiners? Paper makers? Gas companies (GTI connection).   |
| Commercial viability      | Limited viability already. Capital costs much lower than gasification (no oxygen, ambient pressure).  |
| Assessment                | Lots of activity – but how much is toward RLPG?   |



# Oligomerisation of biogas

| Criterion                 | Finding  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Process                   | Methane can be oligomerised to higher hydrocarbons by <u>electronic</u> excitation (as opposed to <u>thermal</u> excitation). In principle, this could work with biogas (50% methane, 50% CO <sub>2</sub> ). (Or perhaps SNG.) |
| Feedstock availability    | Wet biomass and agro-waste. Not as abundant as biomass, but plentiful.   |
| Product yield/TRL         | 50% methane (the other 50% is CO <sub>2</sub> .) TRL 4.  |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | 90%, for methane. Biogas conversion is not proven. TRL 2.  |
| Who's doing what          | Plasmerica, Alkcon, FillinGreen  |
| Politics and partners     | Farmers, gas companies?  |
| Commercial viability      | This could be a solution for 'stranded' biogas.  |
| Assessment                | 2 RLPG projects underway. Keep on promoting!   |



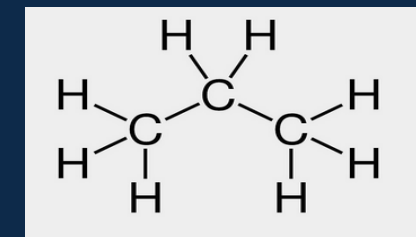
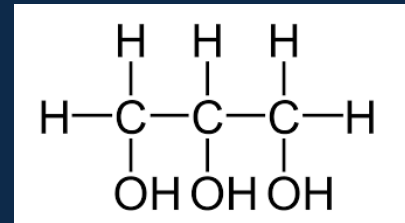
# Power-to-X

| Criterion                 | Finding   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Process                   | Renewable power (hydro, solar, wind) captures carbon from flue-gas CO <sub>2</sub> and electrolyses H <sub>2</sub> from water. C and H synthesised into hydrocarbons (e fuels). |
| Feedstock availability    | Hydrogen is the most-common element. CO <sub>2</sub> is plentiful. In principle: unlimited!   |
| Product yield/TRL         | 60%? TRL 3.   |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | 10%? TRL 2.   |
| Who's doing what          | Repsol, Neste, Carbon Engineering, Sunfire, Nordic Blue and others. Lot of talk from refiners and power companies.  |
| Politics and partners     | Very popular with automakers, refiners and proponents of liquid fuels. The technology creates a buzz: 'Fuels from thin air!'  |
| Commercial viability      | Unlikely by 2030, says the ICCT.  |
| Assessment                | If it happens, it will take time. Still, RLPG should get in the queue.  |



# Glycerine-to-propane

| Criterion                 | Finding   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Process                   | Glycerine is dehydrated to propane through a series of conversions.         |
| Feedstock availability    | Glycerine in oversupply, but relatively small compared to biomass or waste. |
| Product yield/TRL         | 35%, because the oxygen is removed. TRL 3.                                  |
| RLPG yield of product/TRL | 70%. TRL 3.   |
| Who's doing what          | Christian Hulteberg with LPG cooperation.                                   |
| Politics and partners     | ??  |
| Commercial viability      | Needs a serious subsidy.  |
| Assessment                | Not a high-flyer.   |



# What is happening in 2021

- **rLPG production plants progressing**
- **rDME also coming into the picture**

| PATHWAY TO RLPG | PROJECTS  |
|-----------------|---|
| HVO             | 400+ t/yr of capacity additions underway  |
| Gasification    | Fulcrum, BioTFuel, Altalto, Rotneros, former GoGreenGas. New: SHV-UGI & Kew Tech. |
| Pyrolysis       | IH2 process from GTI, Nordic cat-cracker trials                                   |
| Oligomerisation | Plasmerica and others   |
| rDME            | Oberon Fuels startup, revival of the Chemrec plant in Sweden                      |

# What about Colombia and South America

| Feedstock                      | Process class  | Projects | Potential             |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|
| Vegetable oils and animal fats | Hydrotreating (HVO)                                      |          | Palm oil              |
| Alcohol (ethanol)              | Oligomerisation (AtJ)                                    |          | Sugar cane to ethanol |
| Biogas                         | Oligomerisation  |          |                       |
| Cellulosics municipal waste    | Gaseous conversion & synthesis                           |          |                       |
| Bio-oil or py-oil              | Dehydration (FCC)  |          |                       |
| Cellulosics/wastes             | Hydrolysis & fermentation<br>Liquid conversion/synthesis |          |                       |
| Glycerine                      | Dehydrogenation  |          |                       |
| Sugars                         | Fermentation   |          |                       |

# INCENTIVES (& DISINCENTIVES)

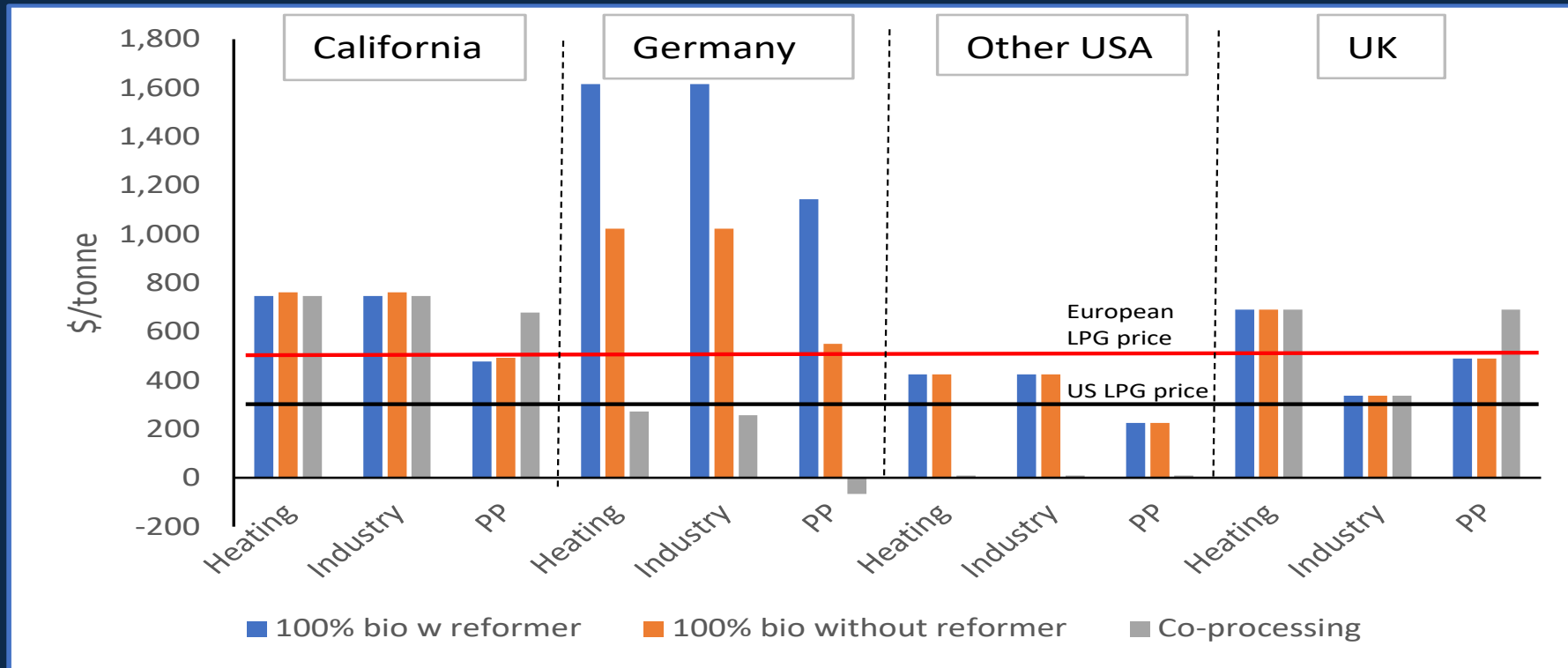
# The Regulators' Toolbox: Large and Varied

| TOOL               | APPLICATION SECTOR          |  |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
|                    | POWER                       | TRANSPORT  | HEATING                                  |
| <b>OBLIGATIONS</b> |                             |  |  |
| Renewables         | EU, USA                     | California, most EU, USA                               |  |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    | EU Emissions Trading System | CZ, D, S   | EU Emissions Trading System (industrial) |
| Energy             |                             |  | DK, F, I, UK, some US states             |
| <b>TAXES</b>       |                             |  |  |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    |                             | DK, ES, CH, D, F, IR, IE, NL, N, PL, PT, SF, SI, S, UK |  |
| Energy             |                             | Some EU states waive tax on renewables                 |  |
| <b>STANDARDS</b>   |                             |  |  |
| Efficiency         |                             |  | Europe and USA                           |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    |                             | Europe and USA   |  |
| Bans               | Some on coal                |  | Regions in Europe, on certain fuels      |

# Regulations are Unfair

Especially to rLPG in heating and cooking

**'Buy-away' cost is a multiple of fossil LPG price**





# Only about half of rLPG sold as LPG!



# Talk to Regulators: Early and Often

| TOOL               | APPLICATION SECTOR |  |                                     |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|                    | POWER              | TRANSPORT  | HEATING                             |
| <b>OBLIGATIONS</b> |                    |  |                                     |
| Renewables         | EU, USA            | California, most EU, USA                               |                                     |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    | EU ETS             | CZ, D, S   | EU ETS (industrial)                 |
| Energy             |                    |  | DK, F, I, UK, some US states        |
| <b>TAXES</b>       |                    |  |                                     |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    |                    | DK, ES, CH, D, F, IR, IE, NL, N, PL, PT, SF, SI, S, UK |                                     |
| Energy             |                    | Some EU states waive tax on renewables                 |                                     |
| <b>STANDARDS</b>   |                    |  |                                     |
| Efficiency         |                    |  | Europe and USA                      |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    |                    | Europe and USA   |                                     |
| Bans               | Some on coal       |  | Regions in Europe, on certain fuels |



# How to Get Started with rLPG

- Talk to regulators and to Ecopetrol
- What about biojet? Plus BioLPG!
  - From HVO
  - From alcohol to jet
- Become part of the system

# Q & A





# Thank you!



**Eric Johnson**

Atlantic Consulting

*Managing Director*

[eric.johnson@atlanticconsulting.ch](mailto:eric.johnson@atlanticconsulting.ch)

+41 44 772 1079

CONTACT

## **THE WORLD LPG ASSOCIATION**

182, avenue Charles de Gaulle –  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

Tel. : +33 (0)1 78 99 13 30

Fax : +33 (0)1 78 99 13 31

Email : [association@wlpga.org](mailto:association@wlpga.org)





# California's Journey Toward rLPG

Joy Alafia

Western Propane Gas Association (WPGA), USA





# California's Journey to Renewable Propane

Joy Alafia | [joy@westernpga.org](mailto:joy@westernpga.org)





## CLIMATE CHANGE

### New Market Drivers

- PUBLIC
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRY/CORPORATIONS



**PUBLIC**



# CONCERNS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE - U.S.



56%



68%



69%



75%



78%

Source: Pew Research 2018 Study





# GOVERNMENT





# GOVERNMENT ACTION – CARBON TAX/MARKETS

## Targets:

- Transportation
- Building Energy
- Applications

A green road sign with white text and arrows pointing straight ahead. The sign is mounted on two metal posts. The background of the sign is a gradient of green, and the text is in a bold, sans-serif font. The sign is set against a background of a blue sky with light clouds.

# Emissions Trading

Straight Ahead



## NATIONALLY

- Renewable Fuels Standard (RINS)
- Green Economy & Infrastructure Plans
- National Low Carbon Fuels Standard?
- National Cap-and-Trade?

The image features a central teal background with the word "CORPORATIONS" in white, bold, uppercase letters. On the left and right sides, there are vertical panels showing architectural details of a building, including a brick wall and a window with horizontal blinds. These panels are framed by white lines.

# CORPORATIONS



A Dutch court ordered Royal Dutch Shell  
to slash emissions **by 45 % by 2030**,  
*based on 2019 levels*

90% of S&P 500 Companies  
Have Sustainability Statements

# BP – NET ZERO BY 2050

*“This will certainly be a challenge, but also a tremendous opportunity. It is clear to me, and to our stakeholders, that for BP to play our part and serve our purpose, we have to change. And we want to change – this is the right thing for the world and for BP.”*

BP CEO Bernard Looney

# SHELL – CARBON NEUTRALITY BY 2050

April 2021:

Shareholders voted to produce less oil and cut carbon intensity of product by 20% by 2030 and go carbon neutral by 2050.

# EXXON MOBIL – SHAREHOLDER ACTIVISM

Installed two board members from an investor group focused on environmental, social and governance for business strategy.



# CHEVRON- SHAREHOLDER ACTIVISM

Shareholders vote to cut “Scope 3” emissions with 61% vote.

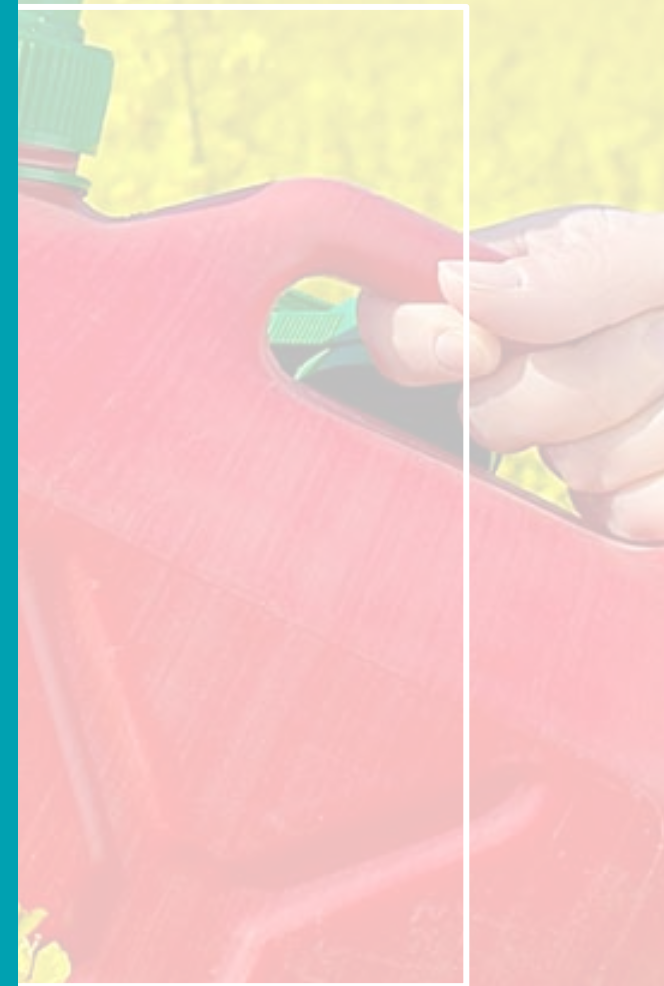
NESTE

NESTE

Consistently ranks on 100 most sustainable in the world



# BIOFUELS







## RENEWABLE FUELS

- Renewable diesel & biodiesel
- Renewable natural gas
- Renewable gasoline



# RENEWABLE PROPANE



# RENEWABLE PROPANE CUSTOMERS

- Coca-Cola
- L'Oréal
- U-Haul
- School Districts
- Government Entities

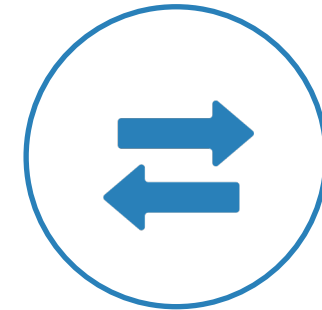
# RENEWABLE PROPANE BENEFITS



Low NOx Engines



Ultra-low & Negative Carbon Footprint



Fungibility



Resiliency

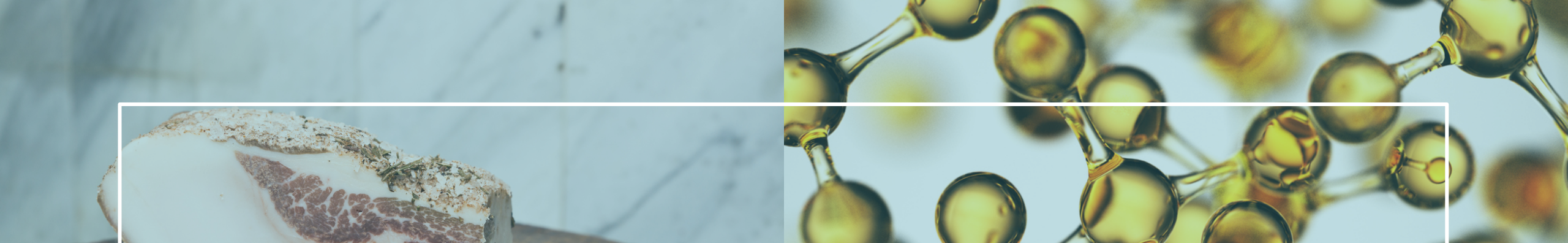


Economics



Environmental Steward





# Where does renewable propane come from?

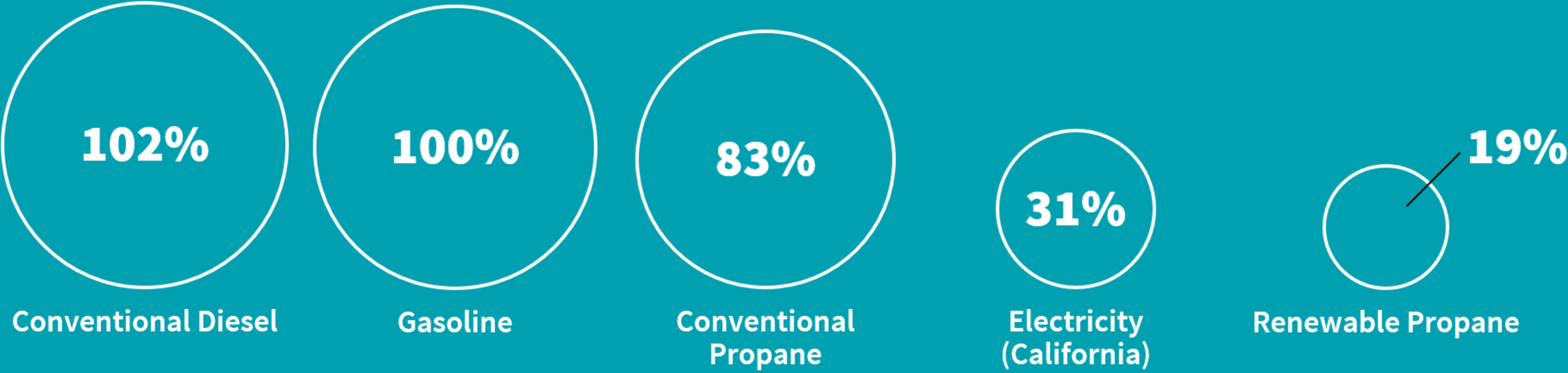




# LIFE CYCLE EMISSIONS



# Carbon Intensity





# RENEWABLE DIMETHYL ETHER (DME)

-278 g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ



The background features a blurred city skyline on the left and a factory chimney emitting a large plume of white smoke on the right. A central teal vertical band contains the text.

# **CARBON MARKETS**

# CARBON MARKETS

| PROGRAM                                | \$/gal     |               |
|--|------------|---------------|
|  | Fossil LPG | Renewable LPG |
| LCFS Vehicles when displacing gasoline | \$0.15     | \$0.82        |
| LCFS Vehicles when displacing diesel   | \$0.007    | \$0.66        |
| LCFS Forklifts (gasoline)              | \$0.15     | \$0.82        |
| AB32 (Cap&Trade)*                      | (\$0.87)   | \$0.00        |
| RINs                                   | \$0        | \$0.55        |

## POTENTIAL LCFS CREDITS

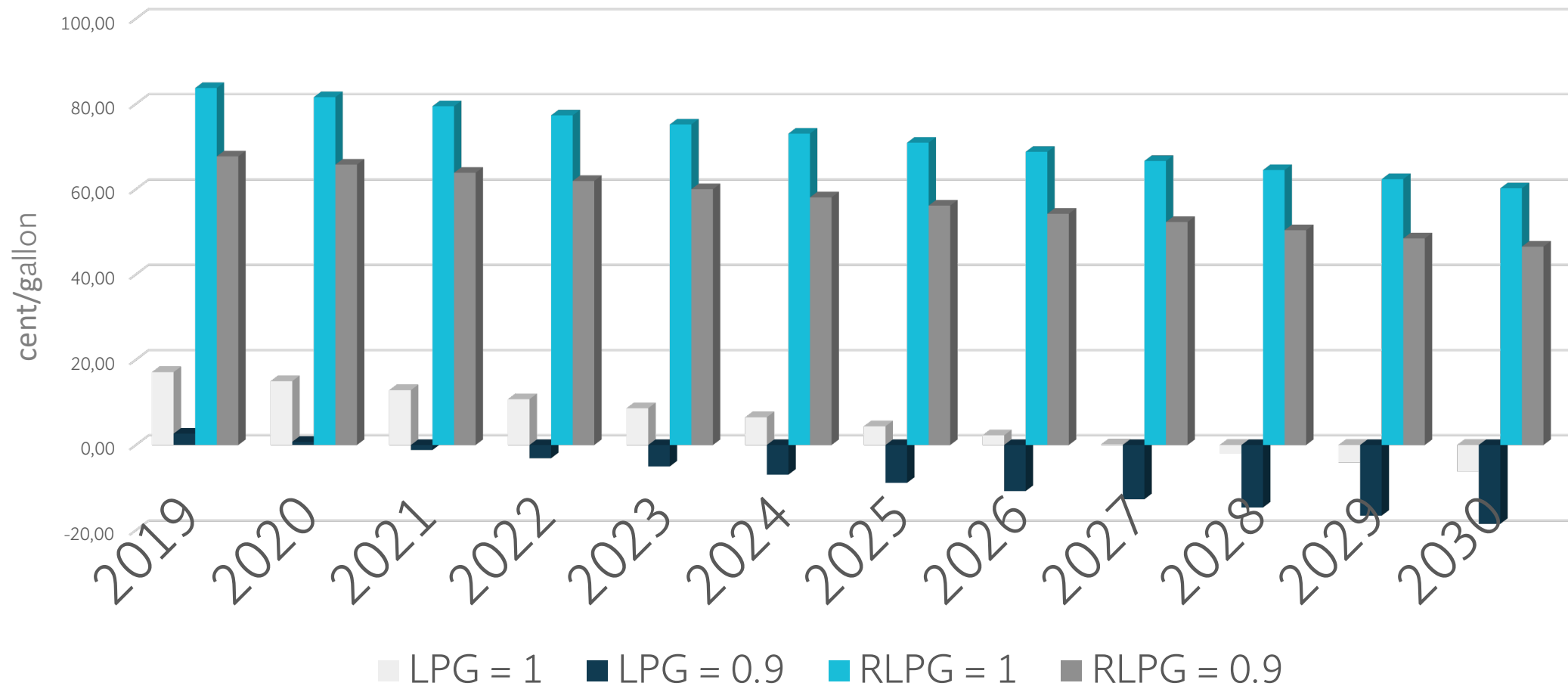
- Propane & rDME Blend = \$0.88 per gallon
- Renewable Propane & rDME Blend = \$1.77 per gallon

LCFS 2020 Credit Price \$190/ton

RLPG CI of 45 g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ v. 83 g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ for fossil propane

\*RLPG should generate \$0.10 for AB32

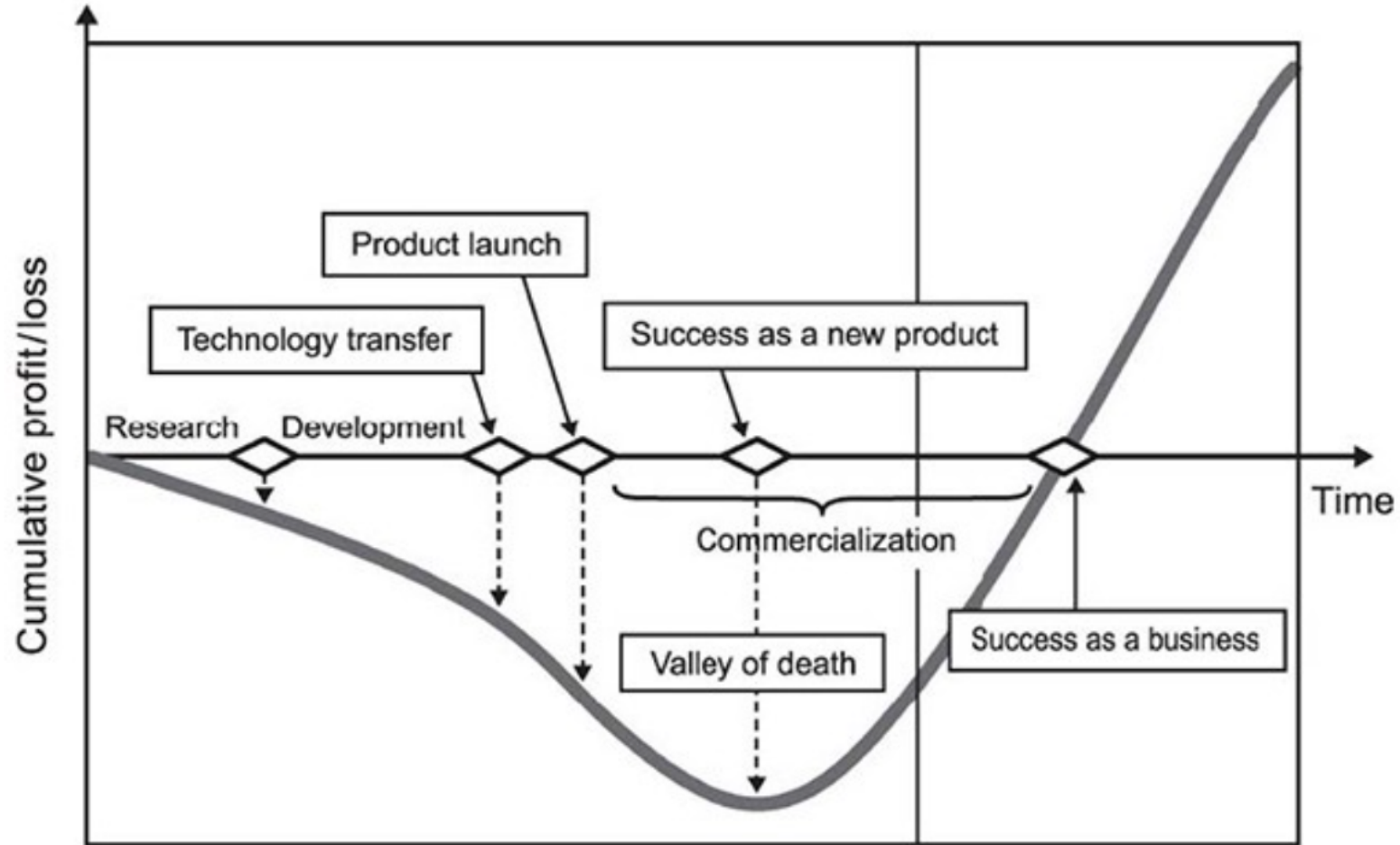
# CALIFORNIA LCFS – CREDITS/DEFICITS





**SUPPLY**

# VALLEY OF DEATH

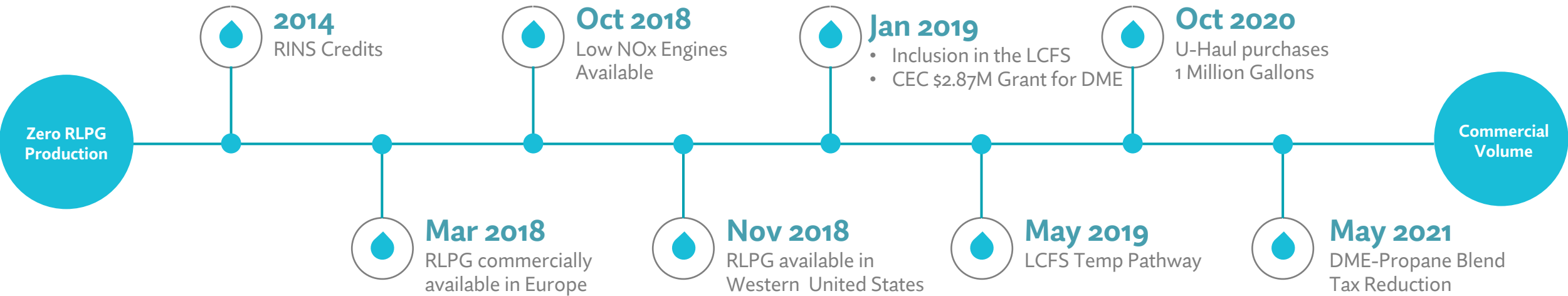


Source: Malcolm Auld, Heartchain Article "How to Avoid the Death Valley Curve" Jul. 2, 2018

# NESTE - ROTTERDAM

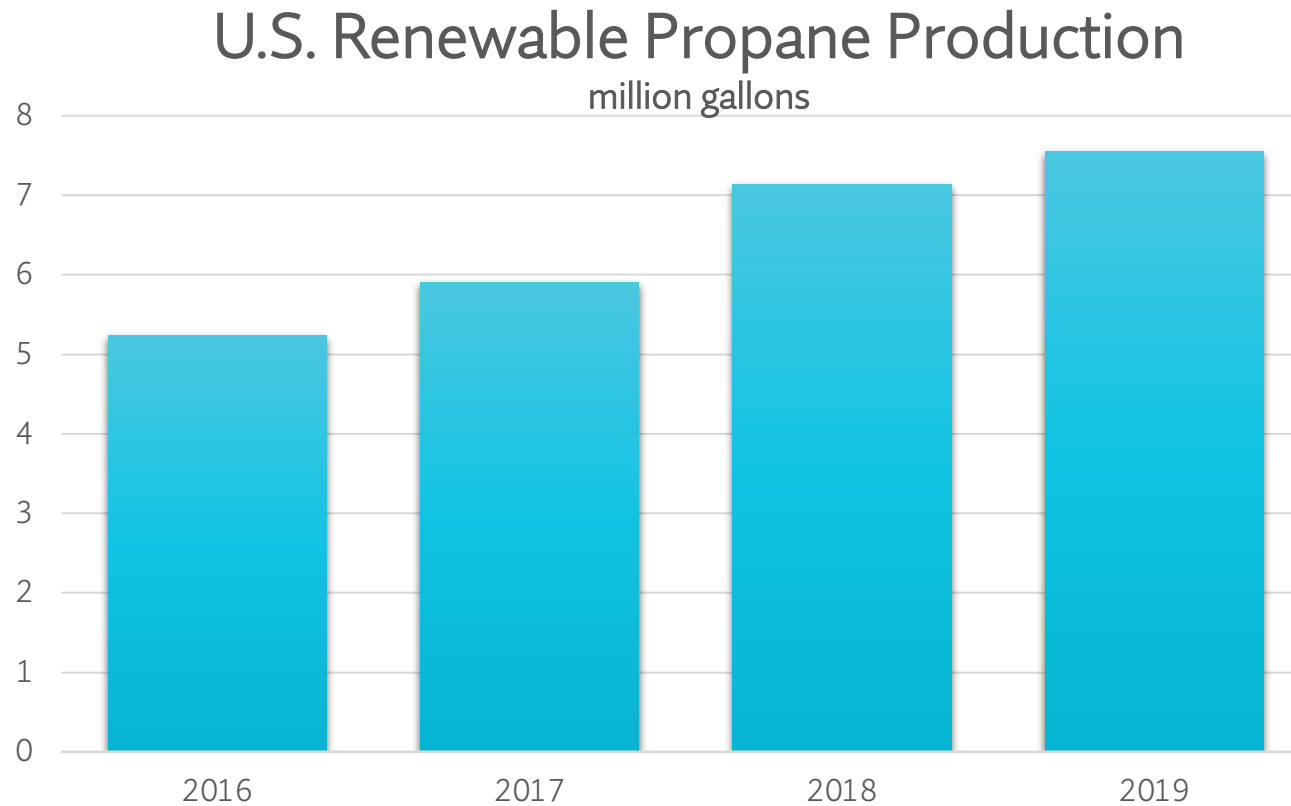


# FROM ZERO TO COMMERCIALIZATION





# US DOMESTIC PRODUCTION



Source: BnEF Sustainable Energy in American Factbook 2021

# U.S. VOLUME **POTENTIAL** (MILLION GALLON/YR)

| Producer                     | Location        | RLPG capacity | Status 2021         |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| BP                           | Blaine, WA      | 2.7           | Operating           |
| Diamond Green Diesel         | Norco, LA       | 5.4           | Operating           |
| Diamond Green Diesel         | Port Arthur, TX | 48.2          | Start-up 2024       |
| Global Clean Energy Holdings | Bakersfield, CA | 18.8          | Onstream late 2021  |
| HollyFrontier                | Cheyenne, WY    | 10.7          | Start-up early 2022 |
| HollyFrontier                | Artesia, NM     | 13.4          | Start Q1 2022       |
| Kern Oil & Refining          | Bakersfield, CA | NA            | Unknown             |
| Marathon                     | Martinez, CA    | 36.8          | Start 2022          |
| Marathon                     | Dickinson, ND   | 0.8           | Operating           |
| Next Renewable Fuels         | Portland, OR    | 80            | Unknown             |
| Phillips 66                  | Rodeo, CA       | 34            | Start 2024          |
| Renewable Energy Group       | Geismar, LA     | 10.1          | Operating           |
| Sinclair                     | Sinclair, WY    | 14.8          | Operating           |
| World Energy                 | Paramount, CA   | 3.8           | Operating           |
| <b>Capacity sum</b>          |                 | <b>280</b>    |                     |

Source: Eric Johnson, Atlantic Consulting

# WPGA'S SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

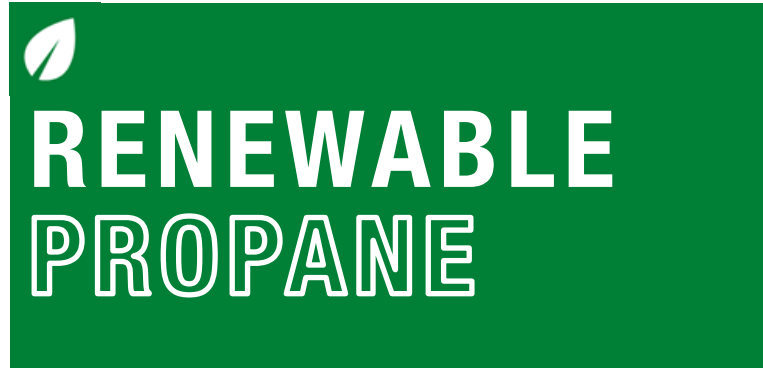
## 100% RENEWABLE PROPANE FOR CALIFORNIA BY 2030

- Provides 2.26 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e reductions, annually
- Equivalent of taking 537,600 cars off the road... every year
- Pathway to eliminate 1.42 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e as early as 2025

[www.westernpga.org/sustainability](http://www.westernpga.org/sustainability)



CALIFORNIA AB 1559 (O'DONNELL, D-LONG BEACH)  
THE INNOVATIVE RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR BUILDINGS ACT



**POWER ON!**

[www.Westernpga.org/Renewable-Propane-Bill/](http://www.Westernpga.org/Renewable-Propane-Bill/)

# LESSONS LEARNED

Push Innovations

Demonstrate Environmental Solutions

Advocate at Every Level

Coalition Partnerships

# Thank You

JOY ALAFIA

[joy@westernpga.org](mailto:joy@westernpga.org)

[www.westernpga.org](http://www.westernpga.org)



# Q & A



# Europe's Journey Toward rLPG

**Ewa Abramiuk-Lete**

**Liquid Gas Europe**







# BioLPG –European Perspectives

Ewa Abramiuk-Lete

General Manager, Liquid Gas Europe

BioGLP, energía renovable,  
Gasnova

Tuesday, 6 July 2021

European LPG Association  
[www.liquidgaseurope.eu](http://www.liquidgaseurope.eu)

# Liquid Gas Europe – our mission



To identify and monitor European energy, environment, economic and research policies and any other EU initiatives of relevance for the LPG industry.



To engage in an ongoing dialogue with the European institutions to ensure that LPG benefits and potential contribution is understood and optimised in the EU legislation.



To develop regulations and standards related to LPG in cooperation with ISO (International Organization for standardization), CEN (European Committee for standardisation) and the United Nations (Economic Commission for Europe).



To promote and raise awareness of LPG as a clean, safe and versatile energy source, supporting the EU's sustainability agenda.

**18**  
National  
Associations

**10**  
LPG  
Distributors

**28**  
Affiliate  
members



# LPG market today: Europe

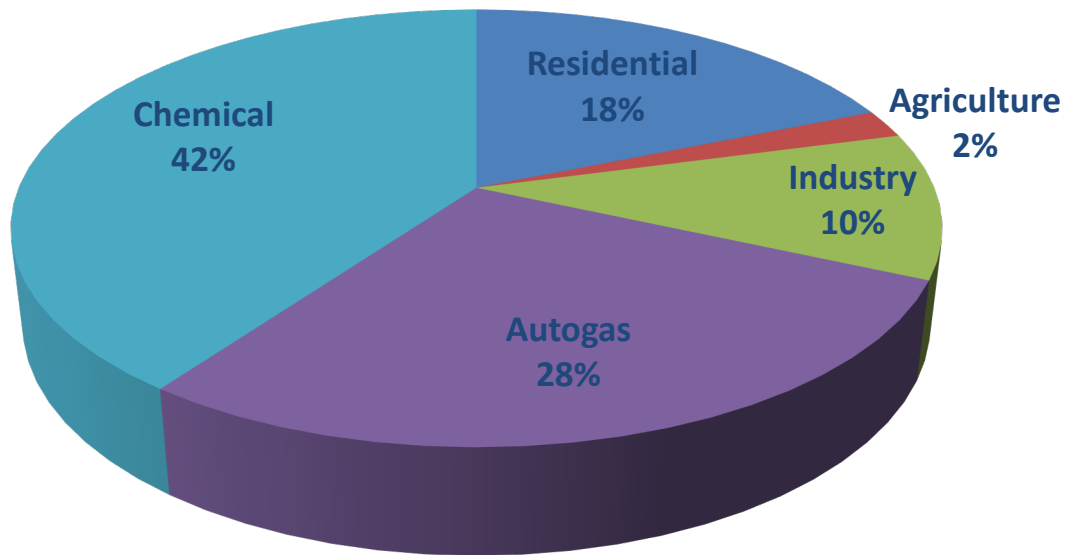
European LPG Association  
[www.liquidgaseurope.eu](http://www.liquidgaseurope.eu)



# The state of the market



**Total LPG demand in 2019**  
**= 38.7 million tonnes**



## Top-10 LPG retail markets in Europe

### Residential:

1. Italy
2. Spain
3. France
4. Turkey
5. Germany
6. Portugal
7. UK
8. Poland
9. Romania
10. Netherlands

### Autogas:

1. Turkey
2. Poland
3. Italy
4. Ukraine
5. Bulgaria
6. Germany
7. Romania
8. Greece
9. Netherlands
10. Serbia

### Industrial:

1. Germany
2. UK
3. Sweden
4. France
5. Finland
6. Poland
7. Italy
8. Norway
9. Turkey
10. Greece



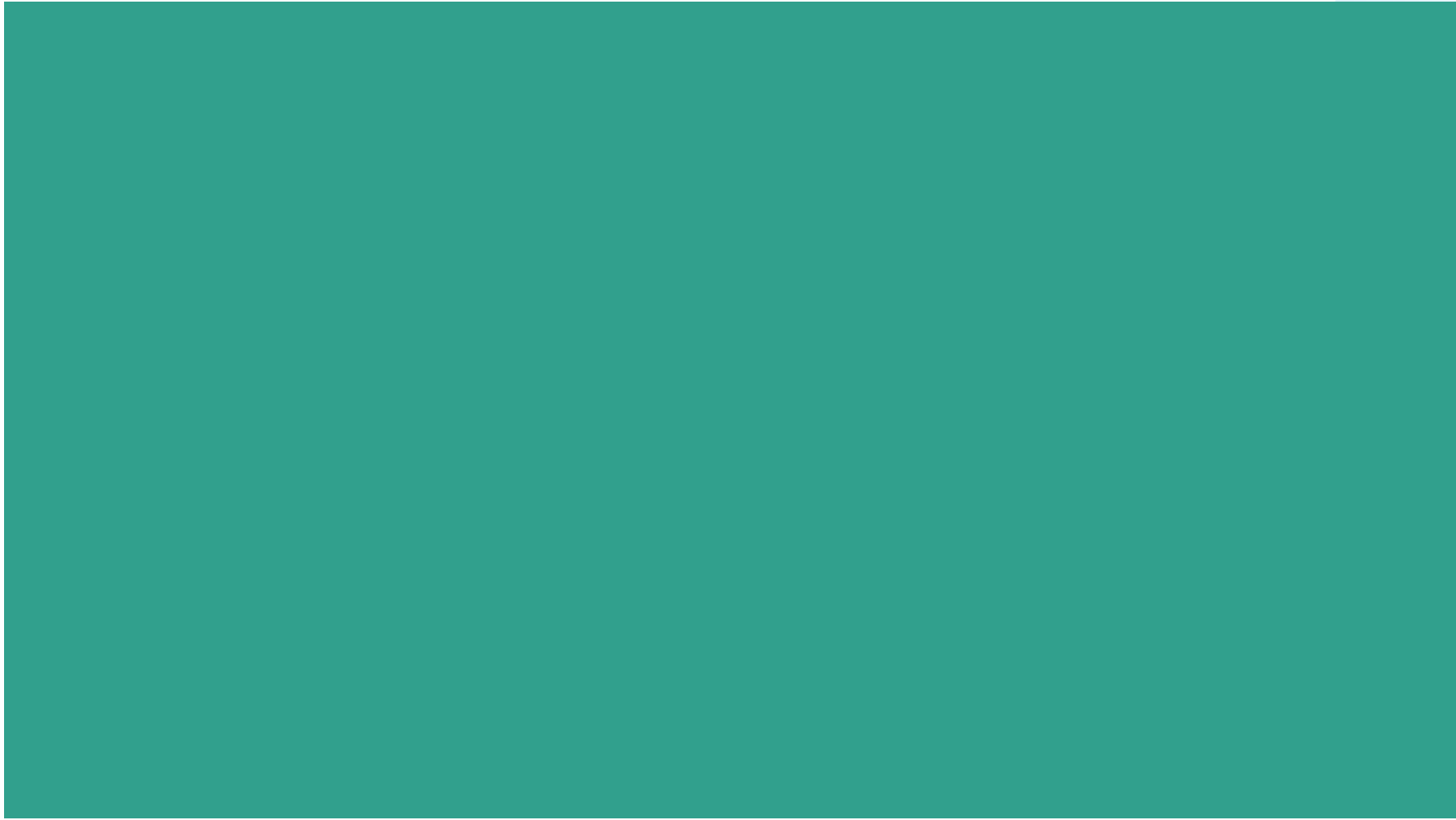


# BioLPG

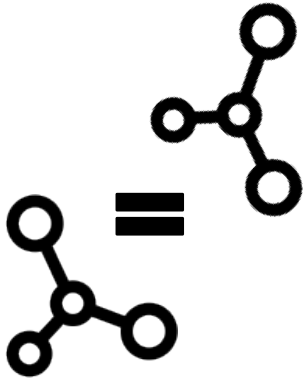
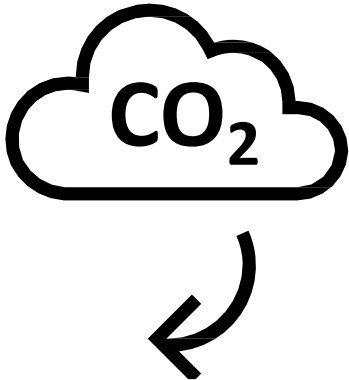
European LPG Association  
[www.liquidgaseurope.eu](http://www.liquidgaseurope.eu)



# BioLPG 2050 study presentation



# What is bioLPG



Molecules of propane and butane produced from **organic feedstock or renewable electricity and CO<sub>2</sub>**

**Reduced** carbon footprint by up to 80% compared to conventional LPG

Chemically and physically **identical** to conventional LPG when it comes to energy and combustion-related properties

As a drop-in fuel conforms to all **standards** associated with LPG supply

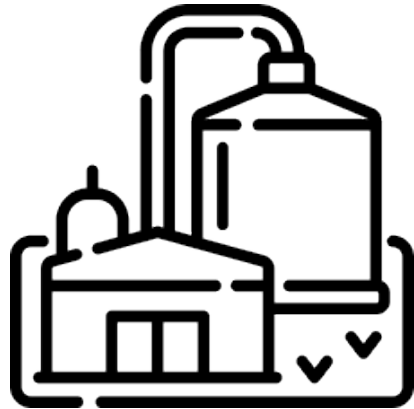
Currently sold using a **mass balance** approach

# BioLPG production pathways



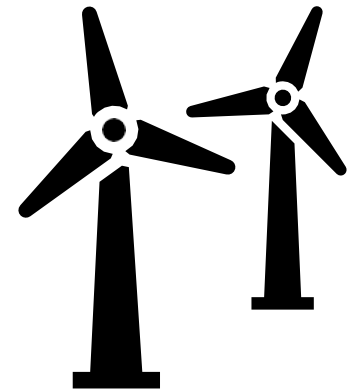
Biorefining  
(lipids)

Gasification  
and pyrolysis



Biogas  
conversion

Power-to-x



# (Bio)LPG demand in 2050



The European LPG demand for energy use in Europe will decline by 25-50% from today's ~16 million tonnes

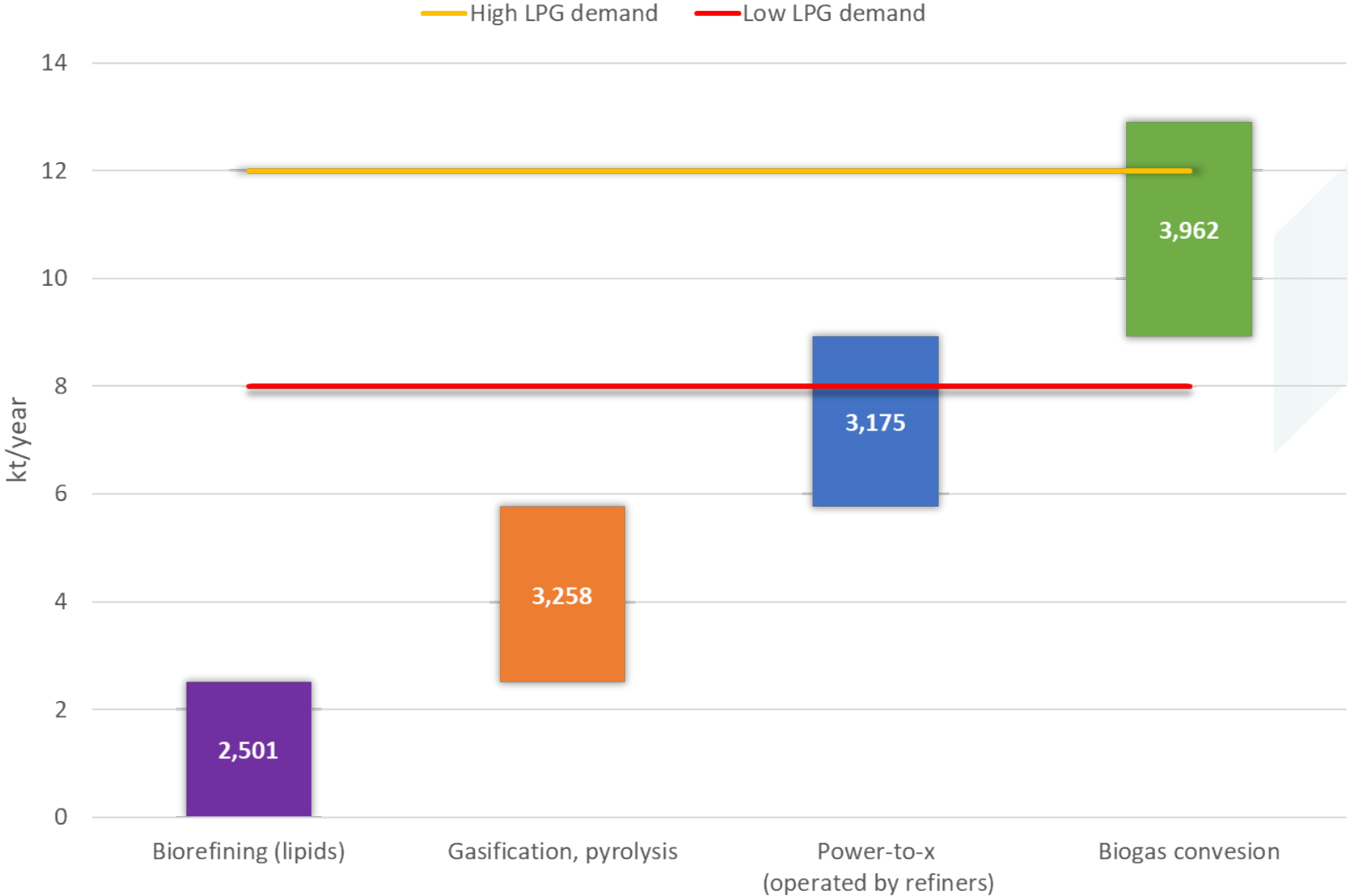
This steady reduction can be explained by overall trends in European energy demand leading to 2050:

- Energy consumption ↓
- Electrification ↑
- Gaseous fuels' consumption ↓
- Solid fossil fuels will mostly disappear





# 2050 bioLPG projections



The European LPG market can be 100% renewable by 2050

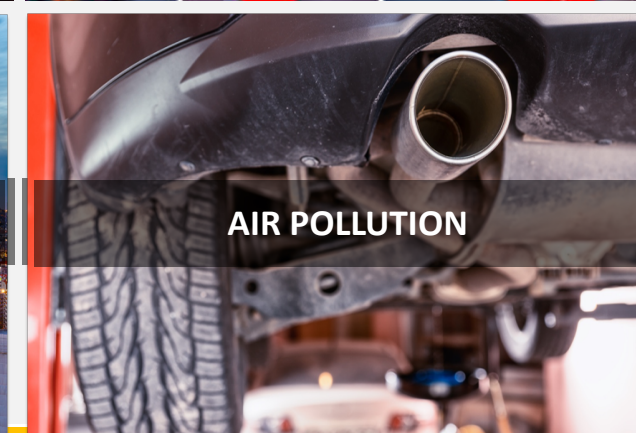
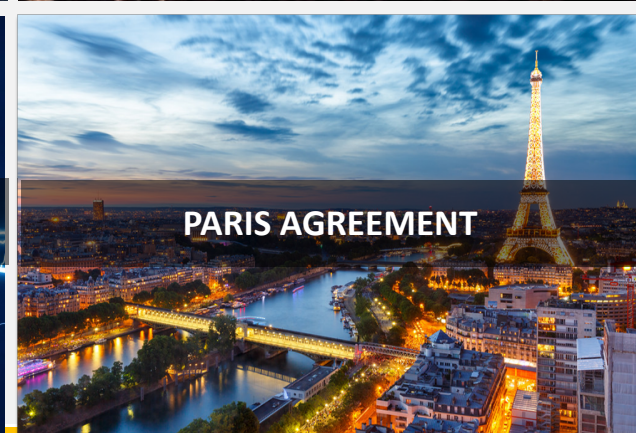


# EU policy landscape

European LPG Association  
[www.liquidgaseurope.eu](http://www.liquidgaseurope.eu)



# Situational Analysis – EU



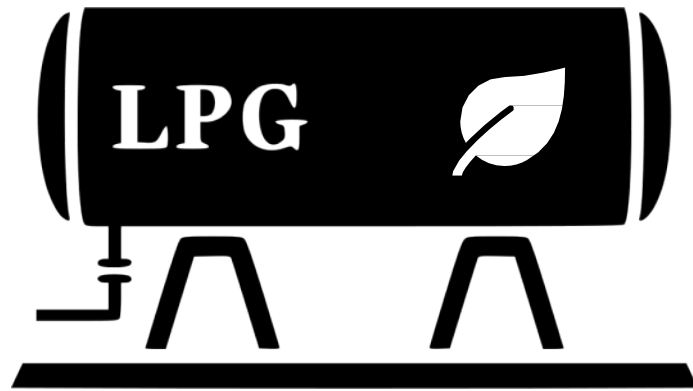


A close-up photograph of Ursula von der Leyen, the new Commission President, speaking at a podium. She has short, wavy blonde hair and is looking upwards and to the right with a serious expression. She is wearing a white collared shirt under an orange and white patterned jacket. The background is a blue wall with faint, large letters, possibly 'A' and 'E'.

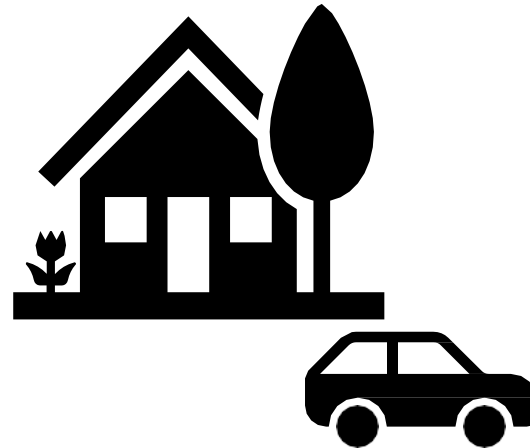
***At the heart is our commitment to  
becoming the world's first  
climate-neutral continent***

*Ursula von der Leyen, the new Commission President, September 2019*

# What needs to be done from policymaking perspective?



BioLPG must be **recognised within European policy frameworks and regulations**



European and national policies should offer incentives for consumers to **switch to LPG in the short-term and bioLPG in the long run**



European and national policies should provide incentives for **low-carbon and renewable alternative energy producers**





# Vision for the industry

European LPG Association  
[www.liquidgaseurope.eu](http://www.liquidgaseurope.eu)

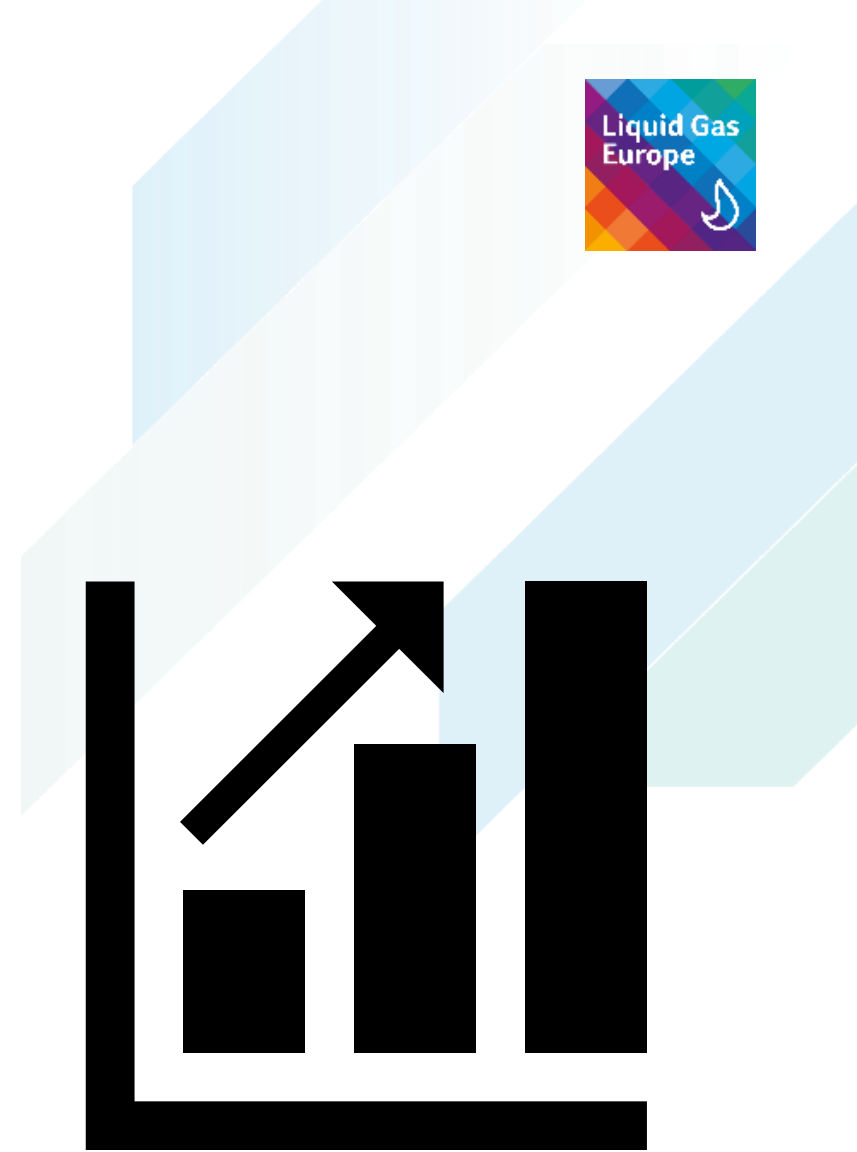


# The next 10 years



Since bioLPG is produced as a co-product, **the LPG industry will need to rely on many different technology pathways producing sustainable renewable gaseous and liquid fuels to succeed**

- In the short to medium term, bioLPG will come as a by-product mainly from the **biorefining of lipids and gasification of biomass** (with the FT synthesis)
- In the long run, **biogas-to-bioLPG and power-to-x** pilots or demonstrations, as well as R&D on novel pathways for making bioLPG, will be essential in securing the bioLPG volumes by 2050



# LPG industry's commitment



- **Advising** consumers and businesses on the possibility and advantages of switching to LPG in the short-term and bioLPG in the future
- **Educating** stakeholders and policymakers about bioLPG and its potential
- **Approaching** investors on possible projects producing bioLPG
- Considering **investing** in the production of bioLPG
- **Joining** consortia applying for EU funding of research projects
- **Sponsoring** industry-funded PhD, collaborating with research labs or offering research grants to research new technology pathways for bioLPG



# More about bioLPG at our e-Congress in September 2021



European LPG e-Congress

## The Green Deal: Fit for LPG

28-30 September 2021

#FitForLPG #EUGreenDeal

The European LPG e-Congress is the largest annual event for the European LPG industry. It aims to bring together both European and global industry leaders, energy professionals, end-users, policy-makers and other external stakeholders.



Thank you



@LiquidGasEurope

European LPG Association  
[www.liquidgaseurope.eu](http://www.liquidgaseurope.eu)



# Panel discussion



# Panel discussion



# Summary - Conclusions







# Thank you!

CONTACT

## THE WORLD LPG ASSOCIATION

182, avenue Charles de Gaulle –  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

Tel. : +33 (0)1 78 99 13 30

Fax : +33 (0)1 78 99 13 31

Email : [association@wlpga.org](mailto:association@wlpga.org)

