



Sustainability of ethanol production in Mexico

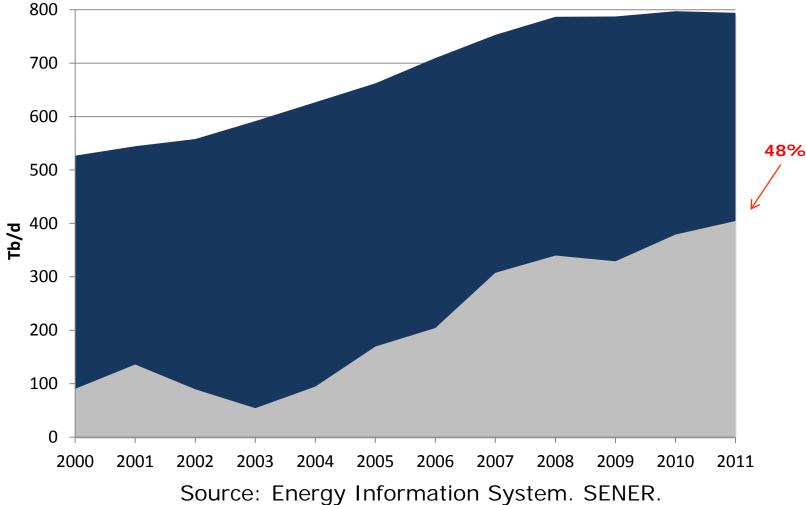
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Gasoline and diesel imports in Mexico

Imports Gasoline consumption



Gasoline and diesel imports in Mexico

Potential for first-generation ethanol production in Mexico.

Energy crops	Mha	Yield t/ha	Production ML	Production PJ	% Gasoline consumption (2011)
Molasses (C molasses)	1.664 **a		391ª	8	0.6%
Sugarcane	2.9*	40-120*	14449*	338*	22.5%
Corn	4.5*	0.8-2.5*	2028*	44*	2.9%
Sorghum	2.6*	2.2-4.2*	3900*	84*	5.6%
Total			14523	460	31.6%

Source: García et al. 2014

Ethanol Modalities

Сгор	Ethanol source /Technology	Water source	Fertilization kg/(ha*Y)	Yield (t/ha)	Energy source for etOH	Products / co-products
SUGARCANE	C Molasses	Rainwater	126:41:150	70	Bagasse	Sugar/Anhydrous Ethanol
SUGARCANE	Juice	Rainwater	126:41:150	70	Bagasse	Anhydrous Ethanol/Electricity
SORGHUM MEDIUM	Dry mill	Rainwater	0	2.5	Natural Gas	Anhydrous Ethanol/DDGS
SORGHUM HIGH	Dry mill	Irrigation	189:70:00	5.4	Natural Gas	Anhydrous Ethanol/DDGS
CORN LOW	Dry mill	Rainwater	0	1	Natural Gas	Anhydrous Ethanol/DDGS
CORN MEDIUM	Dry mill	Irrigation	210:00:00	5	Natural Gas	Anhydrous Ethanol/DDGS
CORN HIGH	Dry mill	Irrigation	263:161:00	9	Natural Gas	Anhydrous Ethanol/DDGS

Indicators

Energy Indicator (Ie) (EROEI) Ethanol E/ Fossil E (GJ)

Environmental Indicator (Ia) kg CO₂e/GJ

Water use Indicator (Iua) m₃/GJ

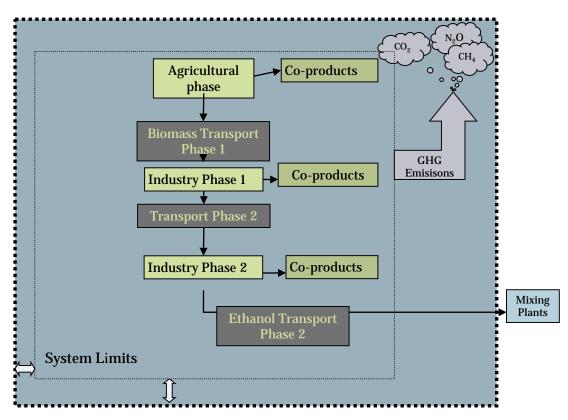
Economic Indicator (lec) Production cost USD/L

Social Indicator (Is) Employments/TJ

Land use indicator (lus) ha/GJ

Methodology (1)

• For air and energy indicators (Ia, Ie), EU Dir-RES was applied. Frontiers of the system



• Emission Allocations by energy content.

Methodology (2)

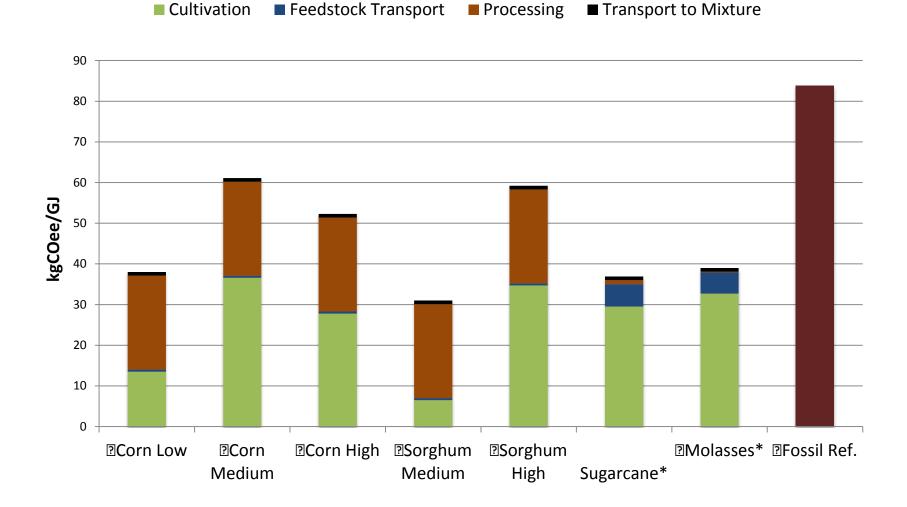
• Water Use (Iua): irrigation water (blue water) calculation using CROPWAT software and its weather database CLIMWAT. Water allocated by energy content. (m3/GJ)

Land Use (Ius):(crop yield X factory yield X ethanol LHV)⁻¹
(ha/GJ)

Methodology (3)

- Economic Indicator (lec): Net Present Value calculation. Input biomass production costs were considered, in the industrial phase: investment, O&M costs, fuel costs, electricity costs. Benefits from co-product sales. (USD/L)
- Social Indicator (Is): direct hours of employment were calculated for biomass production, transport, and industrial transformation. 1 job = 1800 hours/year. (Jobs/TJ)

Ia Life cycle assessment of greenhouse gas emissions

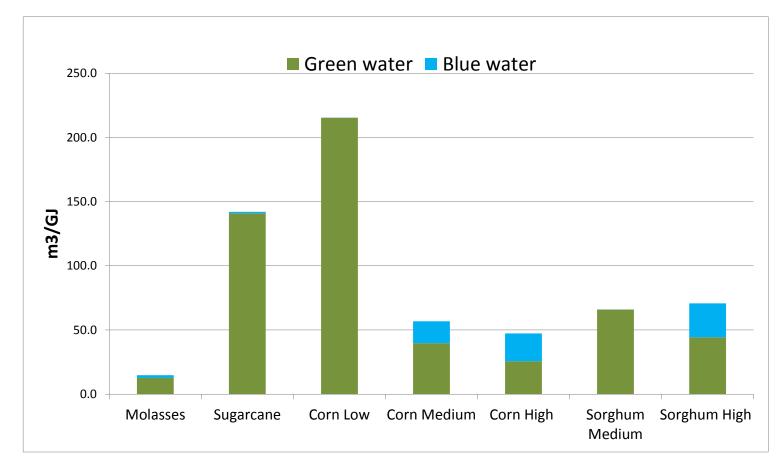


Source: García et al. 2014

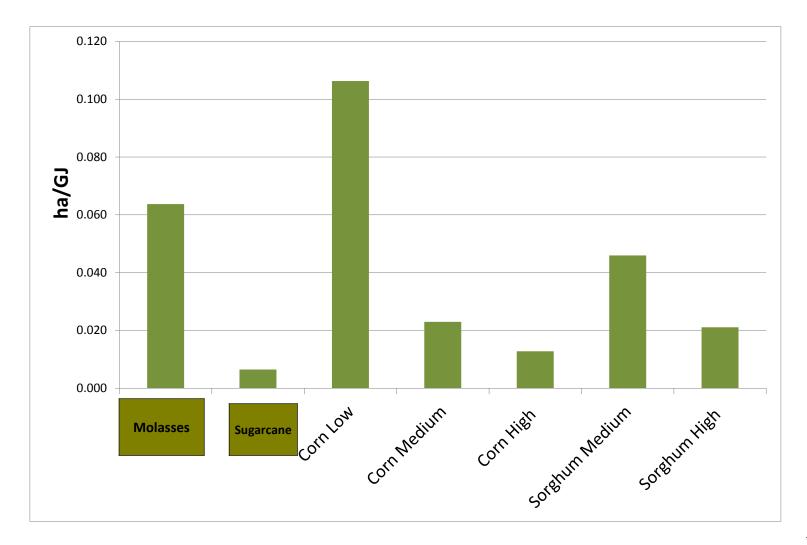
Ie (EROEI)

	Molasses	Sugarcane	Corn Low	Corn Medium	Corn High	Sorghum Medium	Sorghum High
GJ ethanol/ GJ fossil	4.4	4.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.1

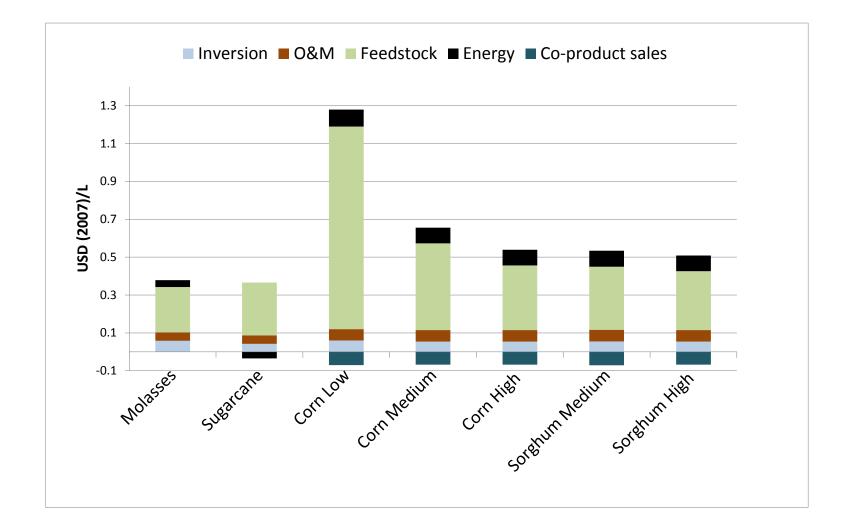
Iua (Water consumption)



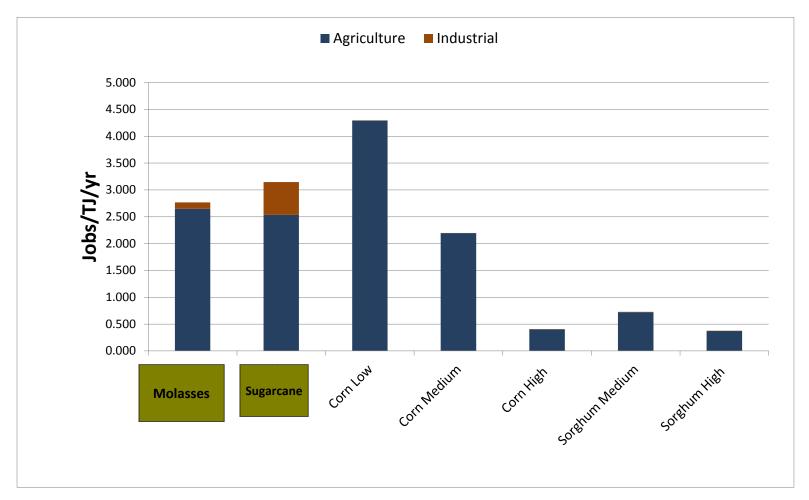
Ius (Land Use)



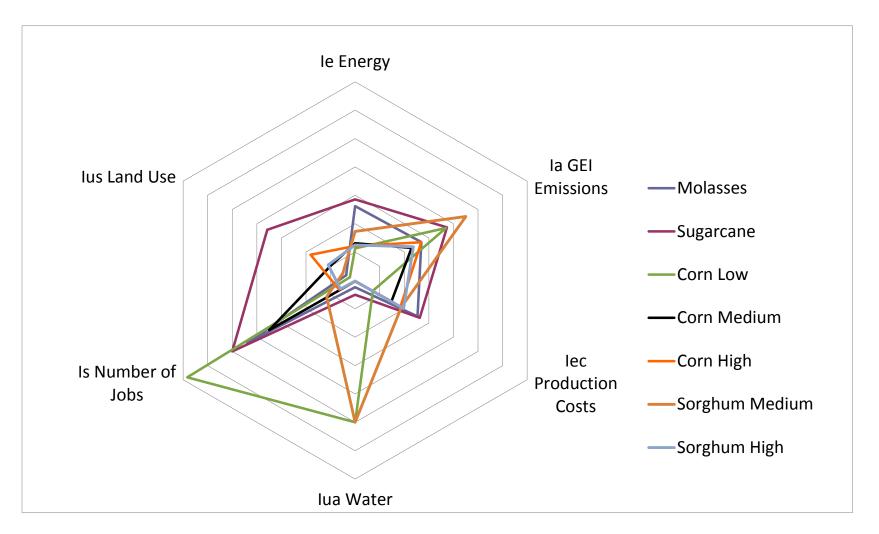
Iec (Production Costs)



Is (Jobs Generated)

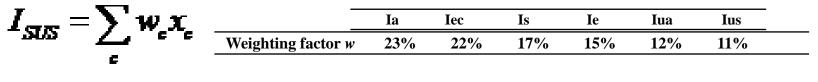


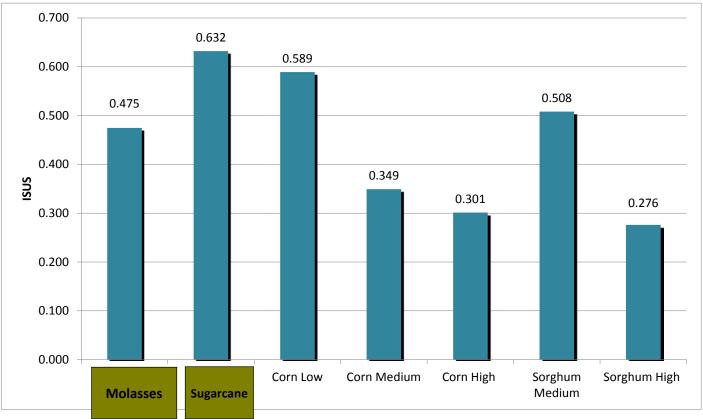
Indicators



The greater the area covered by each of the options the more sustainable it is.

Sustainability Index (Results)





Conclusions

- Mexico needs to decrease its gasoline and diesel consumption and imports.
- Mexico has limited land resources, but there is an important potential for biofuel feedstocks, especially sugarcane for ethanol production.
- Ethanol from sugarcane comes out as the best (most sustainable) option for Mexico.

Conclusions

□ To improve ethanol sustainability it is necesary to:

•Improve agricultural practices: increase fertilization efficiency, decrease diesel use in field vehicles and machines, increase crop yields, avoid or minimize irrigation.

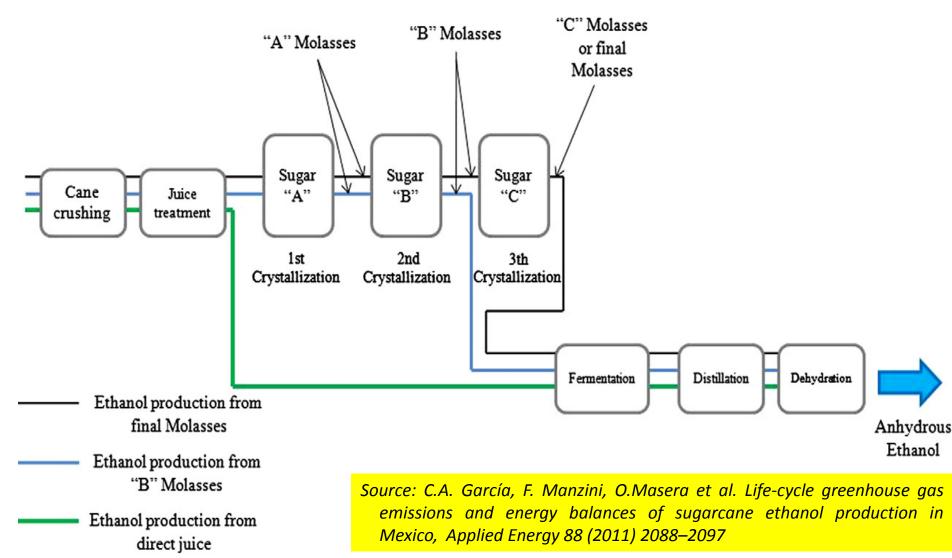
• Avoid fossil fuels for energy generation in industrial production.

• Promote co-products.

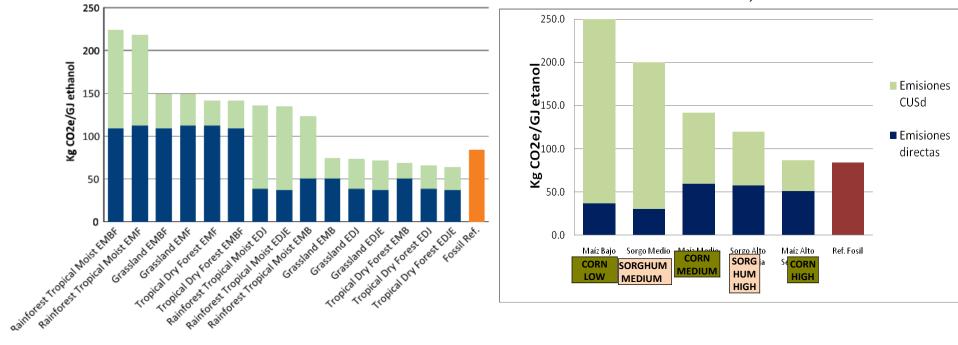
Thank you!

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Industrial processes of ethanol production using sugarcane



Ia (emissions with direct LUC)



EMF: Ethanol C Molasses Fueloil EMBF: Ethanol B Molasses Fueloil EMB: Ethanol C Molasses Bagasse EDJ: Ethanol Direct Juice EDJE: Ethanol Direct Juice +Electricity