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ICAO SEMINAR ON  
ALTERNATIVE FUELS 2017  
ICAO Headquarters, Montréal, 8-9 February 2017



# Alcohol to Jet - Isobutanol

Glenn Johnston

Vice President Regulatory Affairs

Gevo Inc.

Session 3 – Next in the Production Line: What to Expect for Future Development and Production of Aviation Alternative Fuels





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Biocatalyst  
(yeast)



Gevo integrated  
fermentation  
technology  
(GIFT®)



Isobutanol



Alcohol  
to Jet  
(ATJ)



## Alcohol to Hydrocarbons



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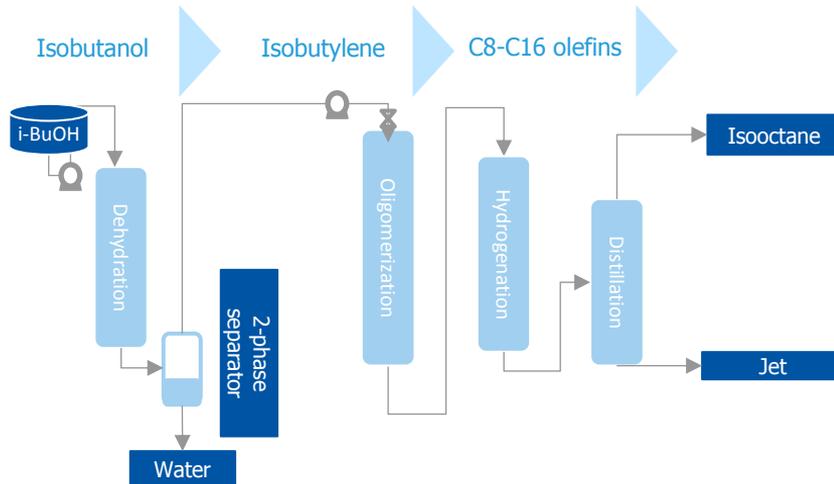
- Sugar to Isobutanol fermentation facility owned by Gevo and producing renewable isobutanol.
- Location – Luverne, MN
- Creating the feedstock for our demonstration scale ATJ process in Silsbee, Texas





- Proprietary processing based on standard unit operations in a typical petroleum refinery.
- Gevo has been producing jet fuel since 2011 with over 5 years of process performance data on process capability and feedstock, including QA/QC process control charts to 6 SIGMA.
- Process yields have been shown at 98% of theoretical.

### Process Flow







Property (Test Method)	ASTM D1655 Specification (Jet A/Jet A-1)	Typical Jet A-1 (CRC 647)	ATJ-SPK
Freezing Point (ASTM D2386)	-40°C max Jet A -47°C max Jet A-1	- 50°C	<-80°C
Flash Point (ASTM D3828)	38°C min	48°C	48°C
Energy Density (Net Heat of Combustion) (ASTM D3338)	42.8 MJ/kg min	42.9 MJ/kg	43.2 MJ/kg
Thermal Oxidation Stability (JFTOT) (ASTM D3241)	pass	pass	pass
Total Sulfur Content (ASTM D2622)	0.3% max	0.05%	<0.01%



- Extensive Quality Control Process of each lot which includes requirements from ASTM, Joint Inspection Group (JIG), DEFSTAN 91-91 and others.
- Analytical testing completed by Third Party per ASTM D7566 Annex 5 requirements.
- Chain of custody requirements on container cleaning procedures, transfer documents, etc. built in to Gevo standard SOPs.

ICAO Port Arthur  
6175 Highway 347  
Beaumont, Texas 77705-7657 United States of America  
T: 409-212-9322  
F: 409-212-9327



### Certificate of Analysis

Vessel / Shore Tank : Submitted Sample : South Hampton Refining -- I  
Product : BioJet  
Client Reference : Analysis Performed By : IAC Port Arthur  
Terminal / Port / Office : South Hampton Refining -- Silsaba, TX Date Sampled : 11-Nov-2016  
Job ID : 577508-16-004271 Data Reported : 17-Nov-2016  
Comments : Submission ID : 008-1605125  
Serial# HGTV 562065-6 (Lot# F025F47001) - Shore Tank 803

Method	Sample Number	Submitted		Specification	Pass/Fail
		Test	Result		
ASTM D3242		Acid Number, mg KOH/g	0.00		
ASTM D86		Observed Barometric Pressure, mm Hg / kPa	760 / 101.3	0.015 Max.	Passed
		Initial Boiling Point, °C	163.9		
		8% Recovered, °C	176.4		
		10% Recovered, °C	177.8	205 Max.	Passed
		20% Recovered, °C	178.8		
		30% Recovered, °C	179.7		
		40% Recovered, °C	180.7		
		50% Recovered, °C	181.1		
		60% Recovered, °C	181.1		
		70% Recovered, °C	181.1		
	80% Recovered, °C	189.2			
	90% Recovered, °C	200.8			
	95% Recovered, °C	236.6			
	Endpoint, °C	258.6	300 Max.	Passed	
	Recovery, %	98.4			
	Residue, %	1.2	1.5 Max.	Passed	
	Loss, %	0.4	1.5 Max.	Passed	
	150-170, °C	32.1	21 Min.	Passed	
ASTM D56		Manual / Automated	Automatic		
	Flash Point, °C	46.0	38 Min.	Passed	
ASTM D1298		API Gravity @ 60°F, ° API	65.0		
	Density, kg/m <sup>3</sup>	758.1	730 - 770	Passed	
	Reference Temperature	15.0°C (59°F)			
ASTM D892		Freezing Point, °C	<-10.0	-40 Max.	Passed
ASTM D3421		Test Temperature	325°C	325 Min.	Passed
	Pressure Drop, mm Hg	0.1	25 Max.	Passed	
	Heater Tube Deposit Rating	<1	3 Max.	Passed	
	Color	None	no peacock or abnormal color Max	Passed	
ASTM D3425		Paraffins, % Mass	86.9		
	Aromatics, % Mass	0.1	0.5 Max.	Passed	
	Cycloparaffins, % Mass	10.9	10 Max.	Passed	
ASTM D5291 Method A		Carbon and Hydrogen, % Mass	80.0	99.5 Min.	
	Hydrogen, % Mass	15.4			
	Carbon, % Mass	84.6			
	Nitrogen, % Mass	<0.8			
ASTM D6629		Nitrogen, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.3	2 Max.	Passed
ASTM D3622		Sulfur Content, ppm (mg/kg)	<1.0	1.0 Max.	Passed
ASTM D7111		Aluminum, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
	Calcium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Phosphorus, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Chromium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Potassium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Copper, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Iron, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Lithium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Potassium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Ti, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Lithium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Cobalt, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	
	Magnesium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed	

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### Certificate of Analysis

Vessel / Shore Tank : Submitted Sample : South Hampton Refining -- I  
Product : BioJet  
Client Reference : Analysis Performed By : IAC Port Arthur  
Terminal / Port / Office : South Hampton Refining -- Silsaba, TX Date Sampled : 15-Sep-2016  
Job ID : 577508-16-0041472 Data Reported : 04-Oct-2016  
Comments : Submission ID : 008-1603881  
Serial# HGTV 562065-6 (Lot# F025F47001) - Shore Tank 803

Method	Sample Number	Submitted		Specification	Pass/Fail
		Test	Result		
ASTM D7111		Platinum, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Manganese, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Molybdenum, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Sodium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Nickel, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Lead, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Titanium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Vanadium, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Zinc, ppm (mg/kg)	<0.01	0.1 Max.	Passed
		Fluorine, ppm (mg/kg)	<1.0	1 Max.	Passed
ASTM D6354 Proc. B		Chlorine, ppm (mg/kg)	<1.0	1 Max.	Passed
	Water Content, ppm (mg/kg)	36	75 Max.	Passed	

Analysis performed by alternative IAC Laboratory.

Product meets specification per ASTM D7566-15b Annex 5

Analysis performed by External Laboratory

For Inspectorate:   
Narendran Anumudi, Quality Manager



- True carbon reduction comes from using renewable carbon and not emitting petroleum carbon back into the atmosphere
- Through ASTM D6866 carbon 14 analysis we show our customers that our product is 100% renewable carbon and does not contain petroleum derived carbon.



Biobased and Biogenic Carbon Testing Laboratory  
ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Accredited

Beta Analytic, Inc.  
4985 SW 74 Court  
Miami, FL 33155 USA  
Tel: 305-667-5107  
Fax: 305-663-0964  
info@betalabservices.com  
www.betalabservices.com

Summary of Results - % Biogenic Carbon Content: ASTM D6866-16 Method B(AMS)

Submitter	Ms. Maureen Sullivan
Company	Gevo
Date Received	December 02, 2016
Date Reported	December 09, 2016

<b>Percent Biogenic Carbon</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Laboratory Number	Beta-452315
Testing Method	D6866-16 Method B(AMS)
Percent modern carbon (pMC)	103.4 +/- 0.3 pMC
Atmospheric adjustment factor	101.5; ±pMC/1.015



Packaging received - labeling COC



View of content (1mm x 1mm scale)



Representative sample analyzed (1mm x 1mm scale)

Required Disclosures:

1. All work was done at Beta Analytic in its own chemistry lab and AMS. No sub-contractors were used.
2. Beta's chemistry laboratory and AMS do not react or measure artificial C14 used in biomedical and environmental AMS studies. Beta is a C14 tracer-free facility.
3. Validating quality assurance is verified with a Quality Assurance report posted separately to the web library containing the PDF downloadable copy of this report.

\* ASTM D6866-16 quotes precision on Percent Biogenic Carbon as +/- 3% (absolute). The cited precision on the analytical measure (pMC) is 1 sigma (1 relative standard deviation). The reported result only applies to the analyzed material. The accuracy of the % biogenic carbon result relies on the carbon present in the analyzed material having been in recent equilibrium with CO2 in the air and/or fossil carbon (from living systems more than 40,000 years old). "Percent biogenic carbon" specifically relates % renewable (i.e. non-fossil) organic carbon to total carbon (TC), not to total mass. Percent biogenic carbon is calculated by dividing pMC by the applicable REF adjustment factor specified in ASTM-D6866-16. % biogenic carbon = (pMC / REF) +/- 3 % absolute.



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info@betalabservices.com  
www.betalabservices.com

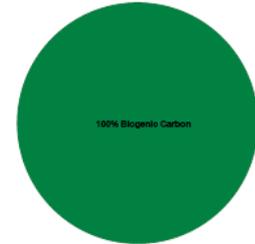
Analytical Measure - % Biogenic Carbon Content: ASTM D6866-16 Method B(AMS)

Submitter: Gevo

Laboratory Number	Beta-452315
Biogenic Material	Biobased Material
Date Received	December 02, 2016
Date Reported	December 09, 2016

**Percent Biogenic Carbon 100 % \***

Proportions Biogenic Carbon vs. Fossil-Based Carbon Indicated by 14C content



\* ASTM D6866-16 quotes precision on Percent Biogenic Carbon as +/- 3% (absolute). The cited precision on the analytical measure (pMC) is 1 sigma (1 relative standard deviation). The reported result only applies to the analyzed material. The accuracy of the % biogenic carbon result relies on the carbon present in the analyzed material having been in recent equilibrium with CO2 in the air and/or fossil carbon (from living systems more than 40,000 years old). "Percent biogenic carbon" specifically relates % renewable (i.e. non-fossil) organic carbon to total carbon (TC), not to total mass. Percent biogenic carbon is calculated by dividing pMC by the applicable REF adjustment factor specified in ASTM-D6866-16. % biogenic carbon = (pMC / REF) +/- 3 % absolute.



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## NARA SUPPLY CHAIN

Northwest Advanced Renewables Alliance



FRP

### FOREST RESIDUES PREPARATION

Primary feedstock targets include forest residues from logging and thinning operations. We are also considering mill residues and discarded woody material from construction and demolition, in regions where these materials are under utilized.



T

### TRANSPORTATION

Feedstocks are transported from the collection site to a conversion facility. Chipping can take place at the loading or in a preprocessing facility.



PT

### PRE-TREATMENT

Wood chips are treated to make the sugar polymers (polysaccharides) accessible to degrading enzymes. These processes allow the



EH

### ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

Specific enzymes are added to hydrolyze (deave) the polysaccharides and generate simple sugars (monosaccharides).



F

### FERMENTATION

Specialized yeast convert the monosaccharides into butanol.



BCP

### BIOJET & CO-PRODUCTS

Aviation fuels can be generated from the platform molecules derived from wood sugars. Lignin can be used to generate co-products such as specialty materials and bio-based plastics. As an alternative, lignin can be burned to produce renewable energy.



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

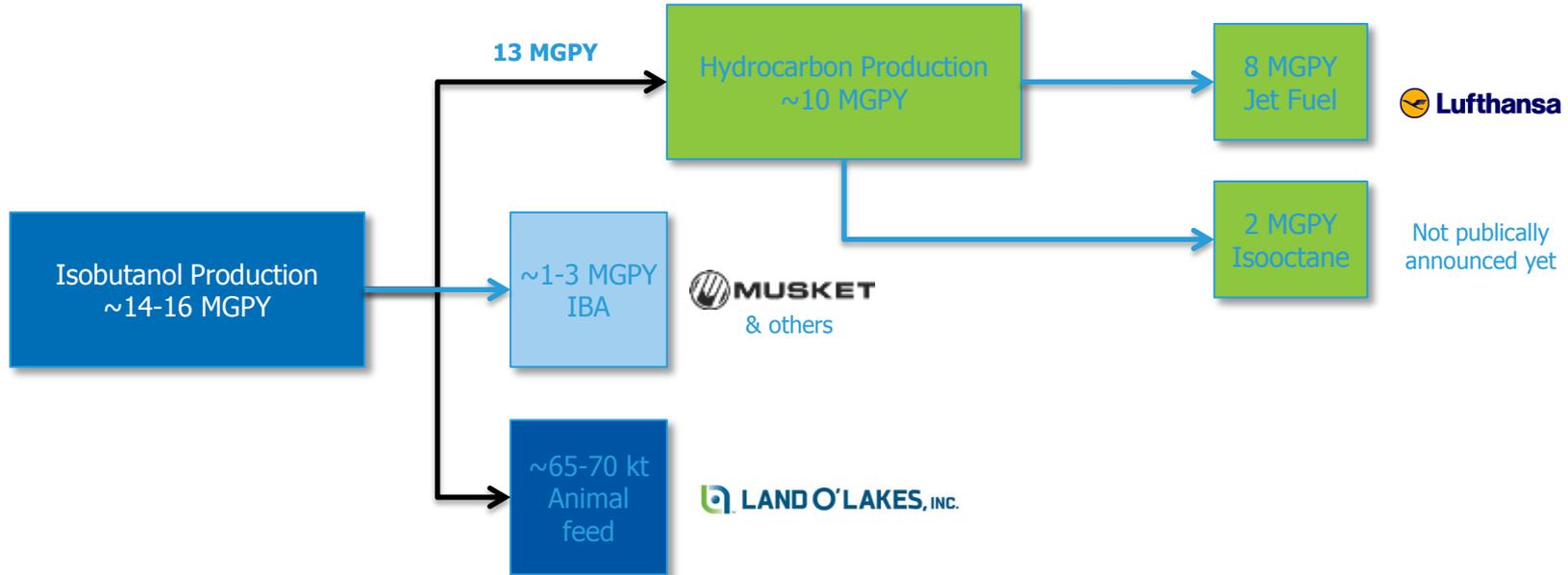


# First History Commercial Flight with 20% Blend ATJ Cellulosic Renewable Jet Fuel



- Strategy: Leverage installed assets at Luverne and adding the capability to produce 7-10 MGPY of hydrocarbons. Luverne is a proving ground for products and supply chain development.

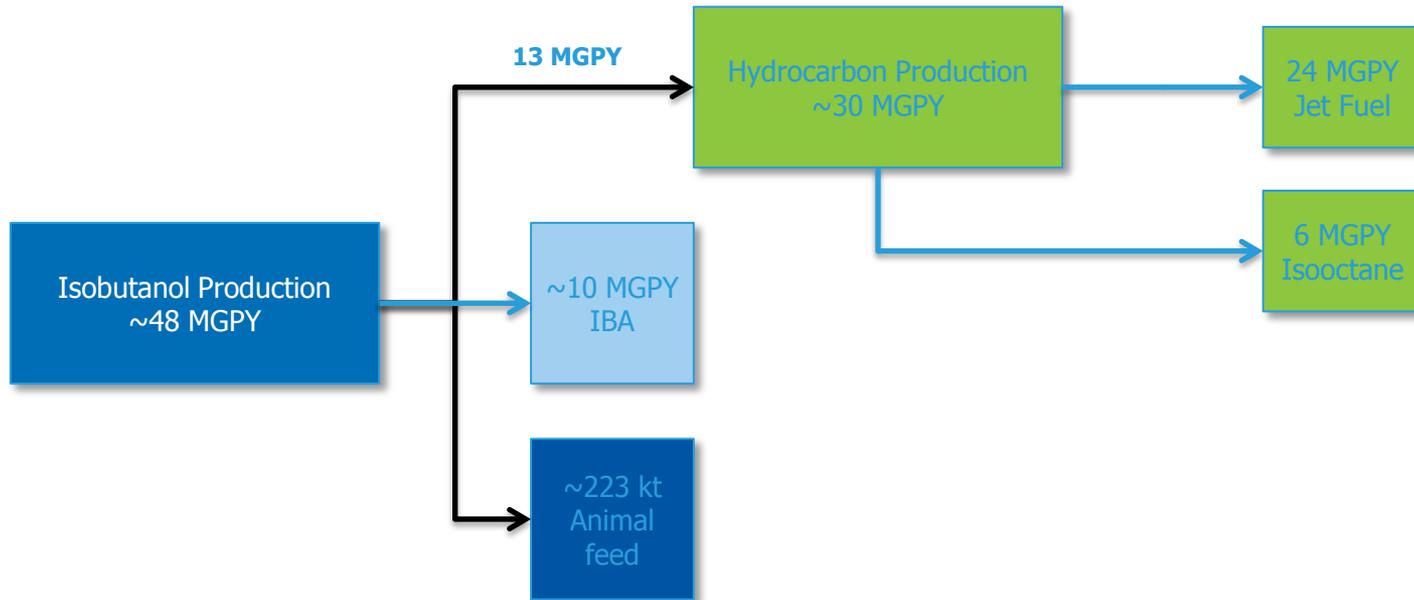
### Potential Buildout Overview





- Those participating at Luverne will be advantaged for future volumes from future expansion

### Commercial Buildout Overview (Beyond Luverne)





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- *If you had the chance to make 3 policy requests to States to facilitate the development and deployment of alternative fuels, what would they be?*

*1-Stability*

*2-Simple*

*3-Support*



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THANK YOU