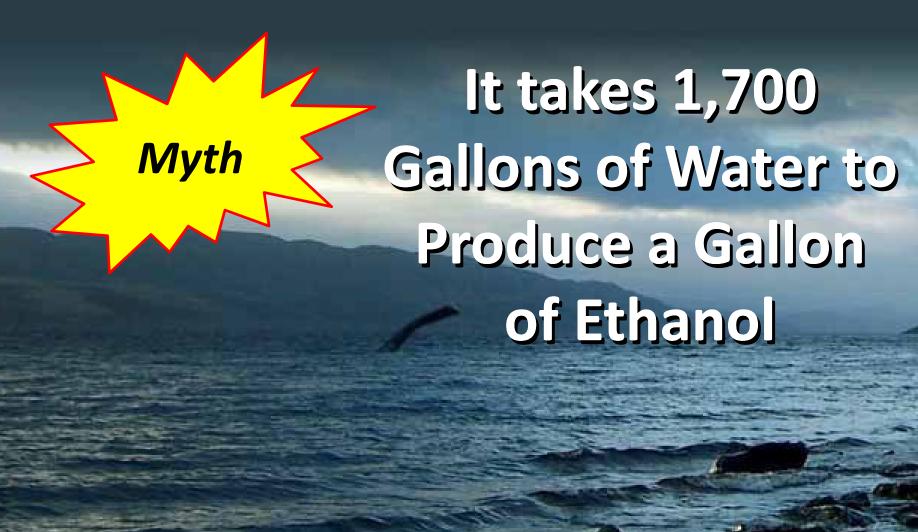
Dispelling the Myths about Water use in Ethanol Production

Presented by Myke Feinman

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This often repeated value is attributed to David Pimentel from Cornell University

It takes less than 4
Gallons of Water
to Produce a
Gallon of Ethanol

This value from the American Coalition for Ethanol (ACE)



Water used in the Production of Ethanol at Dry Mill Plants Decreased 26% from 2001 to 2006

Some plants have reduced water consumption to less than 2.8 gallons per gallon of ethanol

Source: Argonne National Laboratory

If the production of one gallon of ethanol actually uses less than 4 gallons of water, then how are the remaining 1,696 gallons of water in Mr Pimentel's value used and where does the water come from?

Over 96% of the corn grown in the United States is grown with natural rainfall.

The remaining 4% is irrigated

Source: ACE

Of the corn that is actually irrigated, it requires 785 gallons of water to produce feedstock to produce one gallon of ethanol

Source: American Coalition for Ethanol (ACE)



An acre of corn also gives off 3,000 to 4,000 gallons of water per day through transpiration

Source: US Geological Survey



One gallon of ethanol requires 785 gallons of irrigation water to grow the corn for feed stock + 4 gallons of water to manufacture = 789 gallons actual water use.

A difference of 911 gallons when compared to the widely quoted 1,700 gallon value.

How does less than 4 gallons of water required to manufacture one gallon of ethanol compare with other water uses?

Water usage to produce a gallon of gasoline is 2 to 2.5 gallons.

There is no recovery of water from the refining process of gasoline.

Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Over 1/3 of the water used in the manufacture of ethanol is recycled in the process.

One trend is to achieve <u>zero waste</u>

<u>water discharge</u> from plants
VeraSun's Plant in Welcome, MN has

met this goal.



Many ethanol plants are finding value in gray water as a replacement for fresh water in the manufacturing process.

One such facility is the POET plant in Corning, lowa which uses gray water for its cooling tower saving 40% of their fresh water requirements.

In addition to having the ability to utilize "gray water" in the manufacturing process, ethanol production yields many useful by-products as well.

Production of ethanol produces these useful by-products further adding to the value of the water used in the manufacturing process.

- Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS) which are used a livestock feed
- Carbon Dioxide which, if captured can be used in a number of industrial and food applications
- Corn Oil extracted from DDGS which is a prime feedstock for biodiesel production

Additional uses:

- Food grade corn oil can be extracted with reduction in yield of ethanol.
- Fiber can be fractionated from the corn kernel and be used as a fuel source in lieu of natural gas or used as a source of cellulose for cellulosic ethanol production.

The Food versus Fuel Question Surrounds Ethanol



- 47% Livestock Feed
- 17% Export
- 17% Ethanol
- 8% Surplus Stock
- 4% High Fructose Corn Syrup
- 7% Other Uses

Source: National Corn Growers and USDA

Is Ethanol Production a Wise use of Water Resources - A Financial Perspective -



- Ethanol Production 2007: 6.5 billion gallons
- Employment for 238,000 People
- GDP Contribution \$47.6 billion
- Federal Tax Revenue: \$4.6 billion
- State and Local Revenue: \$3.6 billion
- Reduction in Farm Subsidies: (\$8 billion)
- Saved Import of Oil: 228 million barrels or \$16 billion dollars

Source: Bob Dinneen - Renewable Fuels Association Feb 2008

