July 2025

Biodiesel from Palm Oil Waste

PEP Review 2025-13

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Glossary

¢/gal Cents per gallon¢/kWh Cents per kilowatt-hour¢/lb Cents per pound

¢/Mgal Cents per thousand gallons\$/Mlb Dollars per thousand pounds

°C Degree Celsius °F Degree Fahrenheit

Al Aluminum
approx. Approximately
atm Atmospheres
BD Biodiesel

BFD Block flow diagram
BFW Boiler feed water
bhp Brake horsepower
BLI Battery limits investment
Btu British thermal units
Capex Capital expenditure

CD Connemann continuous deglycerolization

CO₂ Carbon dioxide cP Centipoise

CPKO Crude palm kernel oil
CPO Crude palm oil

CSTR Continuous stirred tank reactor

CW Cooling water dia. Diameter

EFB Empty fruit bunch

EUDR EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products

FAME Fatty acid methyl esters
FCC Fluid catalytic cracking
FFA Free fatty acids
FFB Fresh fruit bunches

ft Feet Cubic feet g Grams

FOB

G&A General and administrative

Free on board

gal Gallons

gal/lb Gallons per pound
Gcal/h Gigacalories per hour
GHSV Gas hourly space velocity
gpm Gallons per minute

h⁻¹ Per hour

HDPE High-density polyethylene

HPA Heteropoly acids

h Hours

HVAC Heating, ventilating and air conditioning

ILUC Indirect land-use change

K Potassium kg Kilograms

kg/m³ Kilograms per cubic meter

kJ Kilojoules

KOH Potassium hydroxide

kPa Kilopascals kW Kilowatt kWh Kilowatt-hour lb Pounds

lb/hPounds per hourlb/lbPounds per poundlb/yPounds per year

LDH Layered double hydroxide

m Meters
M Thousand
max. Maximum

mg KOH/g Milligrams of potassium hydroxide per gram

Mg-Al Magnesium-aluminum Mgal Thousand gallons

min. Minimum

Mlb Thousand pounds

Mlb/h Thousand pounds per hour

mm Millimeters

mm²/s Square millimeters per second
MMBtu/h Millions British thermal units per hour

mmHg Millimeters of mercury
MMt Million metric tons
mol% Molar percent
mPa Megapascals

NaY zeolite Sodium form of Y-type zeolite

O Oxygen

Opex Operational expenditure

P Phosphorus

PEP Process Economics Program
PFAD Palm fatty acid distillate
PFD Process flow diagram

PK Palm kernel
PKO Palm kernel oil
PKS Palm kernel shell

PO Palm oil POM Palm oil mill

POME Palm oil mill effluent
ppb Parts per billion
PPF Palm pressed fiber
ppm Parts per million
ppmw Parts per million weight
psi Pounds per square inch

psia Pounds per square inch absolute psig Pounds per square inch gauge RED II Renewable Energy Directive

RBDPO Refined, bleached, and deodorized palm oil

ROI Return on investment
RPO Refined palm oil
s Second(s)

SCF Standard cubic feet
SCM Standard cubic meter
SPO Sludge palm oil
sq ft Square feet
SS Stainless steel
t metric tons

t/h metric tons per hour
t/y metric tons per year
TFC Total fixed capital
USGC US Gulf Coast
vol% Volume percent

w/w Weight for weight wt% Weight percent

y year Zr Zirconium

Abstract

Biodiesel, a methyl ester of fatty acids, is derived from renewable feedstocks, such as virgin vegetable oil, animal fats, and used cooking oil. It serves as an alternative fuel, blended with petroleum-based diesel for use in compression ignition engines. The biofuel industry is positioned for growth, driven by biodiesel's capacity to enhance energy security and reduce emissions, thus playing a crucial role in combating climate change.

The choice of biodiesel feedstock is influenced by regional availability and economic factors. In the US, soybean oil is the predominant feedstock, while Europe commonly uses rapeseed and sunflower oils. In tropical countries, such as Malaysia and Indonesia, palm oil is the primary feedstock. These preferences are influenced by local agricultural practices and crop availability.

The shift from conventional palm oil to palm oil waste feedstock for biodiesel production presents a sustainable alternative that addresses environmental and economic concerns. Utilizing waste materials from palm oil milling and refining, such as palm sludge oil and palm fatty acid distillate, reduces the reliance on virgin palm oil, thereby mitigating deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions associated with its cultivation.

Biodiesel production has been extensively covered in previous Process Economics Program (PEP) reports and reviews. PEP Report 251 (2004) detailed the economics of two processes: the Connemann continuous deglycerolization process and transesterification via homogeneous alkaline catalysis. Subsequently, the Axens Esterfip-H process and the Catilin process were covered in PEP Report 251A (2007) and PEP Review 2009-5, respectively. More recently, PEP Review 2024-08 focused on the production of biodiesel from palm oil through the homogeneous alkaline catalysis process.

This review will cover the production of biodiesel from palm oil waste through esterification using homogeneous acid catalysts, followed by transesterification via homogeneous alkaline catalysis. The production economics assessment presented in this review is based on a plant located in the US Gulf Coast (USGC) region, with an annual production capacity of 100,000 t/y of biodiesel.

The technological and economic assessments of the process are PEP's independent interpretation of a potential commercial process based on information presented in open literature, such as patents or technical articles. Although they may not reflect in whole or in part the actual plant configuration, we do believe that they are sufficiently representative of the process and process economics within the range of accuracy required for a conceptual process design evaluation.

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