

OFI Middle East Conference

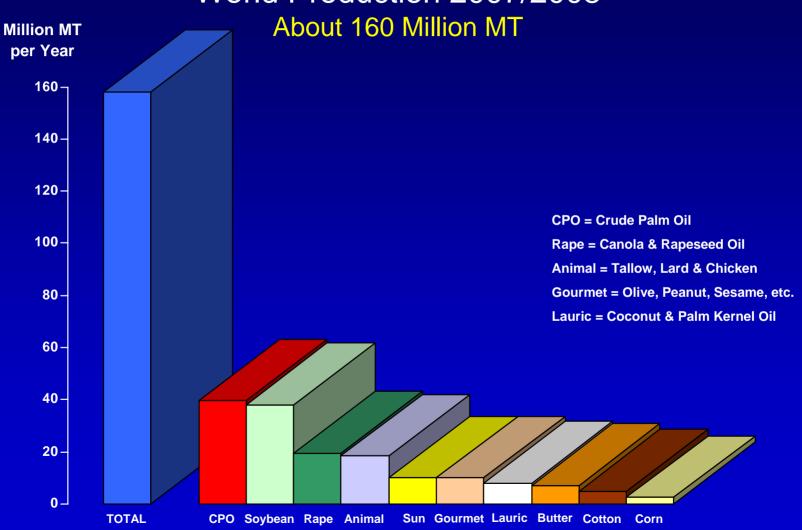
15 - 16 April, 2008 Abu Dhabi, UAE

Edible Oils and Fats From Fundamentals to the Future



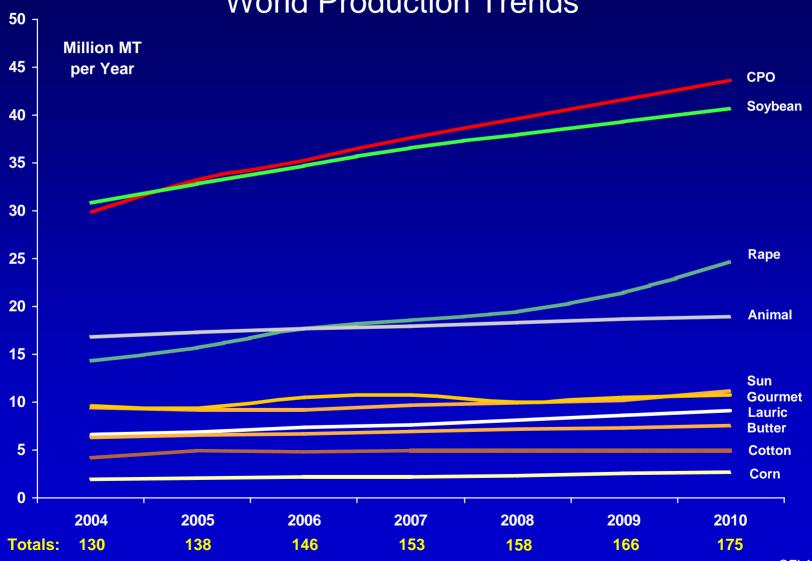


World Production 2007/2008



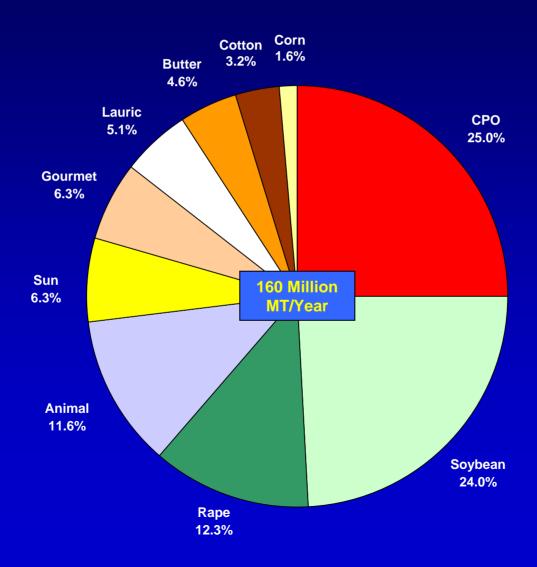


World Production Trends



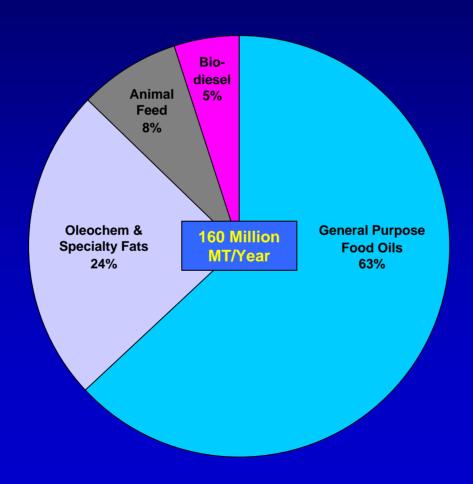


World Production Shares



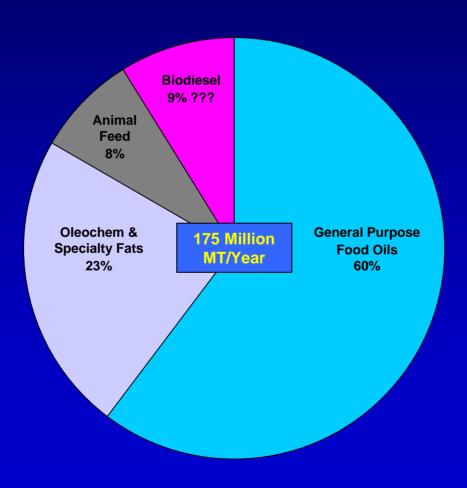


Current Applications (2007/2008)



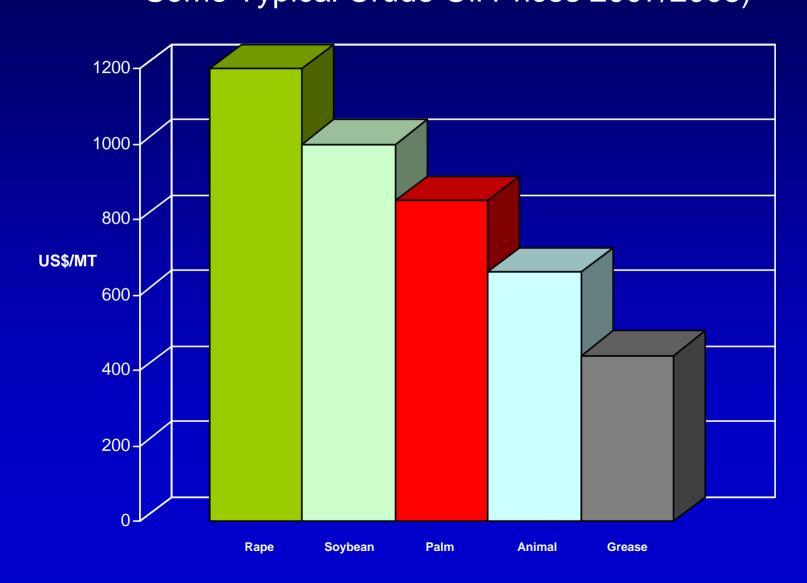


Future Applications (2010)



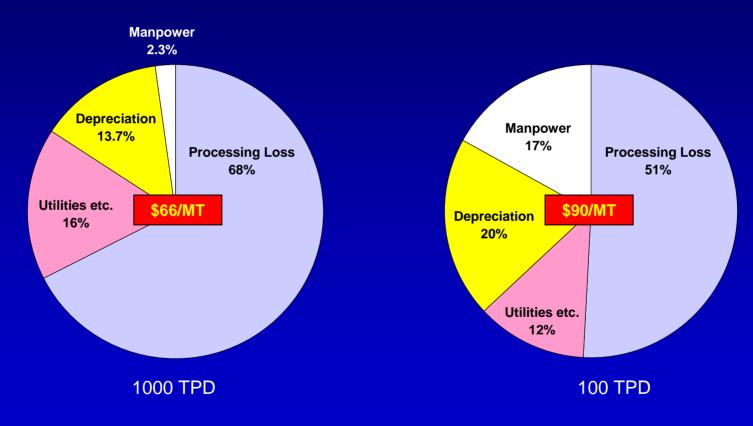


Raw Materials and Processing An Overview of Future Trends Some Typical Crude Oil Prices 2007/2008)





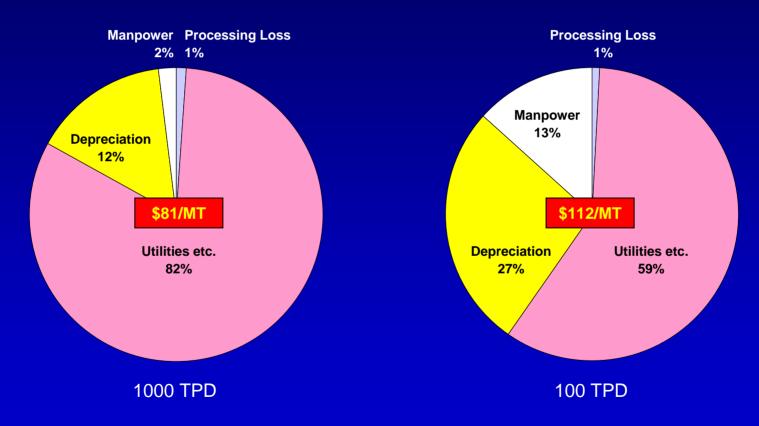
Typical Operating Costs Oil Refining



Soybean Oil @ \$1,000/MT, processing loss: 4.6%, by-products & effluents not considered Investment (all except land and civil structures): \$ 15,000,000 & \$3,000,000 respectively Manpower: 8 full time operating personnel + 2 for other (\$500,000/year)



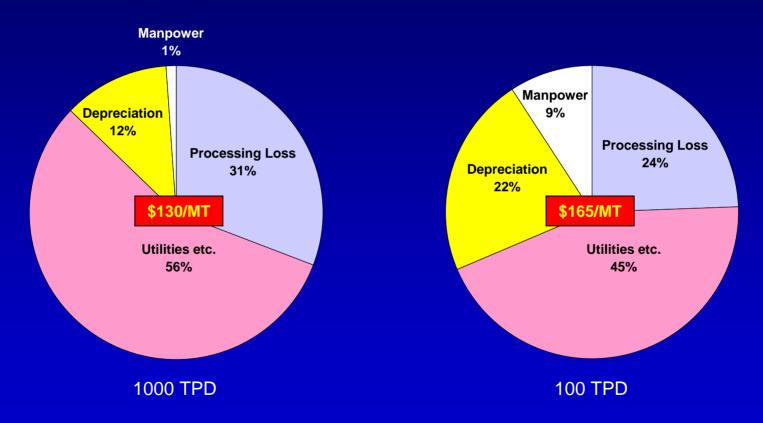
Typical Operating Costs Trans-esterification (Biodiesel)



Assume 99.9% conversion, pretreatment not included, glycerin & effluents not considered Investment (all except land and civil structures): \$ 20,000,000 & 5,000,000 respectively Manpower: 8 full time operating personnel + 2 for other (\$500,000/year)



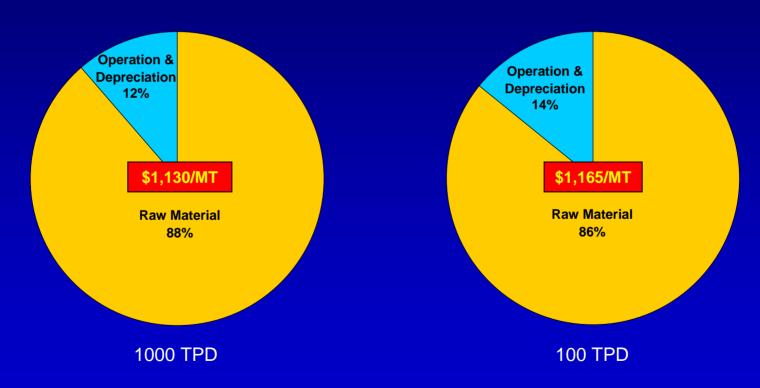
Typical Operating Costs Trans-esterification including Pre-treatment



Soybean Oil @ \$1,000/MT, processing loss: 3.6%, by-products & effluents not considered Assume 99.9% conversion, glycerin & effluents not considered Investment (all except land and civil structures): \$ 25,000,000 & 6,000,000 respectively Manpower: 8 full time operating personnel + 2 for other (\$500,000/year)



Typical Production Costs Trans-esterification including Pre-treatment



Soybean Oil @ \$1,000/MT, processing loss: 3.6%, by-products & effluents not considered Assume 99.9% conversion, glycerin & effluents not considered Investment (All except land and civil structures): \$ 25,000,000 & 6,000,000 respectively Manpower: 8 full time operating personnel + 2 for other (\$500,000/year)







Production Trends

- Demand for Raw Materials continues to outpace Supply
 - Low cost oils & fats for "low income" markets & biodiesel
 - "Nutritional" oils & specialty fats for "high income" markets
 - Production increase from Palm, Soybean and Rapeseed Oils
- Up to 50% of new demand still driven by Biodiesel
- Prices for oils & fats increased by 50 100 % in one year
 - No signs of prices coming down in near future
 - Production of Biodiesel not profitable even including subsidies
 - Addition of new and alternative feed stocks (algae, jathropa, etc.)
 will take long time to have an impact
- Increasing Income from By-products
 - Acidulation of soap stock again profitable due to high prices
 - Glycerin prices recovering due to drop in Biodiesel production







Processing Trends

- Plant capacities continuing to get larger
- More specialized plants (GMO, multi-feed, regional)
- Trans fatty acid limitations drives increased use of palm oil combined with blending, interesterification and fractionation
- "Replaced" soybean oil used for biodiesel
- New processes for handling of by-products and effluents e.g. gums, soapstock, spent earth, distillate and glycerin
- Total System (integrated) Heat Recovery
- "Zero" Effluent for Crushing and Refining
- "Gentle" processing to increase nutritional qualities



Capacity Trends (MTPD)

	Typical	Max
Commodity Crushing:	1,500 - 6,000	12,000
Commodity Refining:	500 - 1,500	3,000
Specialty Crushing:	100 - 500	1,500
Specialty Refining:	30 - 100	500
❖ Biodiesel:	100 - 500	1,000





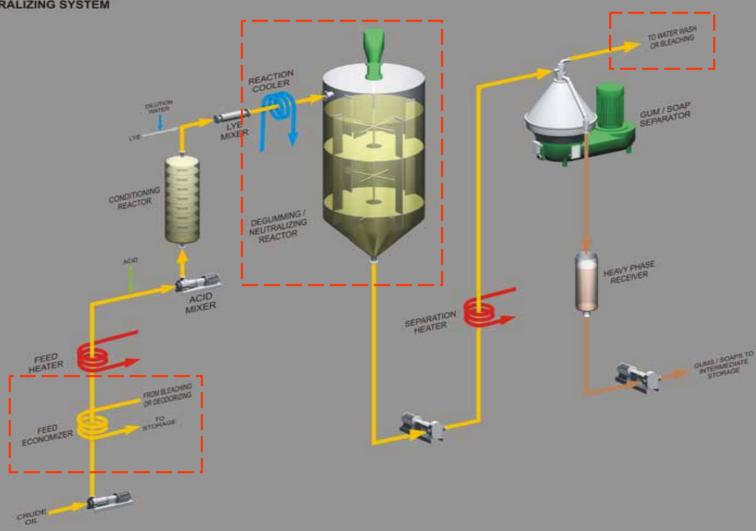


Degumming/Neutralizing

- Water degumming for lecithin production only
- Enzymatic degumming challenging conventional processes
- ❖ Neutralizing increasingly recognized as "degumming" process
- Longer retention time in neutralizing eliminates need for degumming crude seed oils unless acidulating soapstock
- Opportunity for KOH instead of NaOH for neutralizing when acidulating soapstock (acid water used as fertilizer)
- Water washing replaced by special adsorbents in bleaching
- Process normally linked directly to bleaching no drying, cooling or intermediate tanks



MULTIPURPOSE DEGUMMING AND NEUTRALIZING SYSTEM



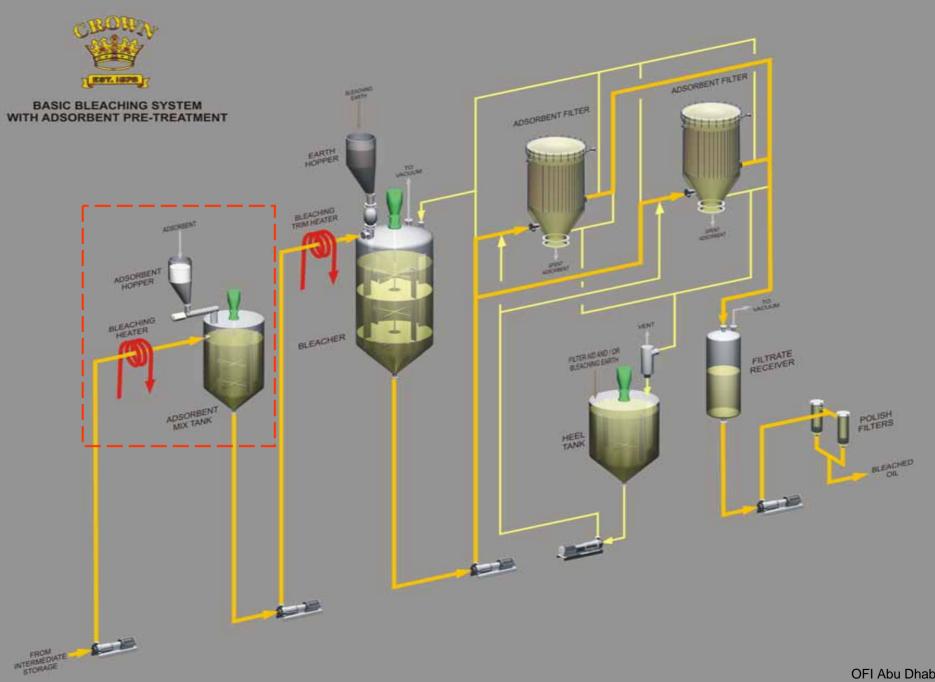


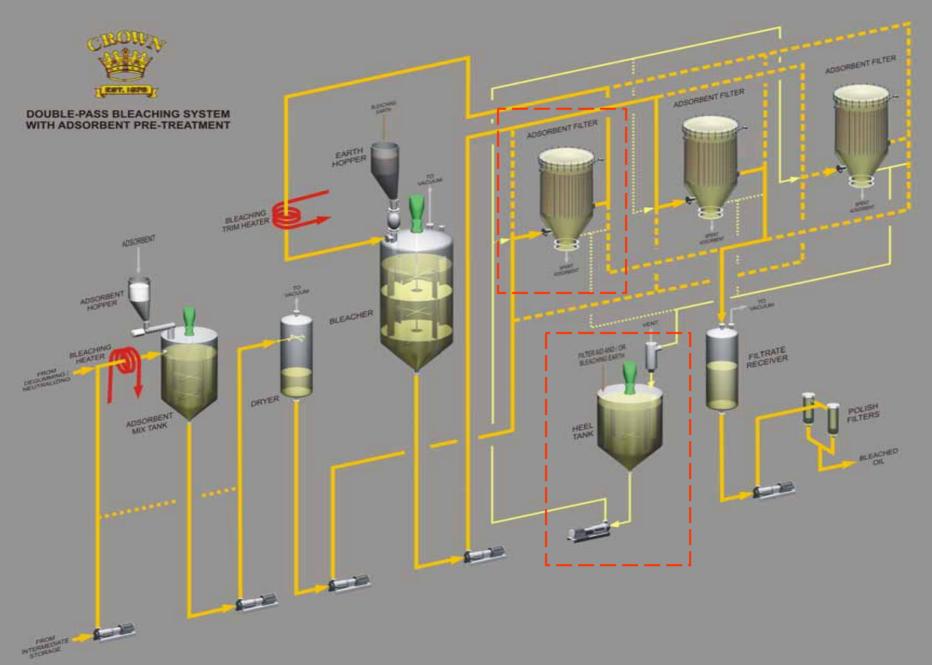




Bleaching

- Elimination of water washing in neutralizing through use of special adsorbents (silica) for removing soap, gums and metals
- Reduced earth consumption by pre-treating with silica and reutilizing spent earth from filters, e.g. "Double Pass" method
- Reducing earth consumption and related oil losses with new chlorophyll reducing bleaching earths
- ❖ Bleacher agitators in some cases replaced by steam agitation
- Practice of pre-coating filters increasing















Hydrogenation

- Process use decreasing due to trans issue (except full hydro)
- Single use of catalyst versus reuse increasing
- Improved batch agitation designs for less trans
- Loop reactors for high catalyst operations
- Candle filters replacing press and leaf filters for catalyst separation







Interesterification

- Practice increasing resulting from by trans issue
- Enzyme based process competing with chemical process
- Silica instead of water washing for soap removal
- Increased focus on safe handling of catalyst (sodium methoxide)



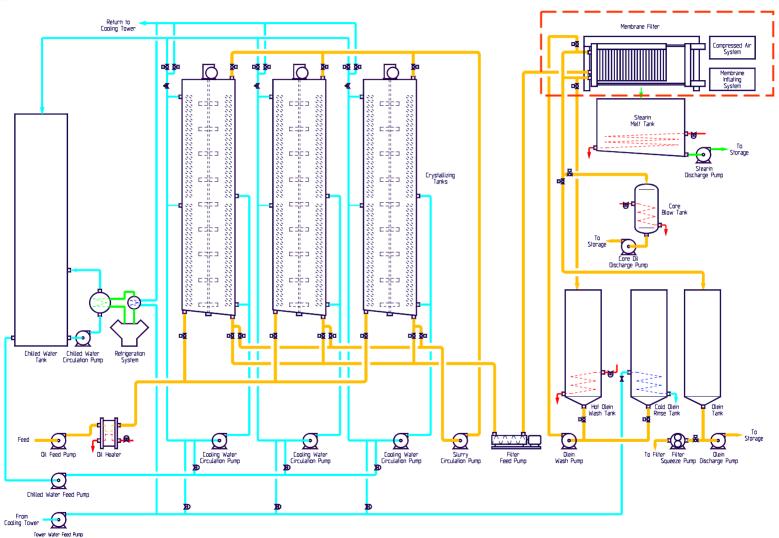




Fractionation

- Higher yields with membrane presses designed for higher inflation pressures
- Reduced cooling (turn-over) times with crystallizers designed with higher relative cooling surface areas
- Centrifuges (without wetting agents) in some cases replacing filters for certain applications
- Solvent fractionation of increasing interest for certain high cost specialty fats
- Will there ever be a continuous process?



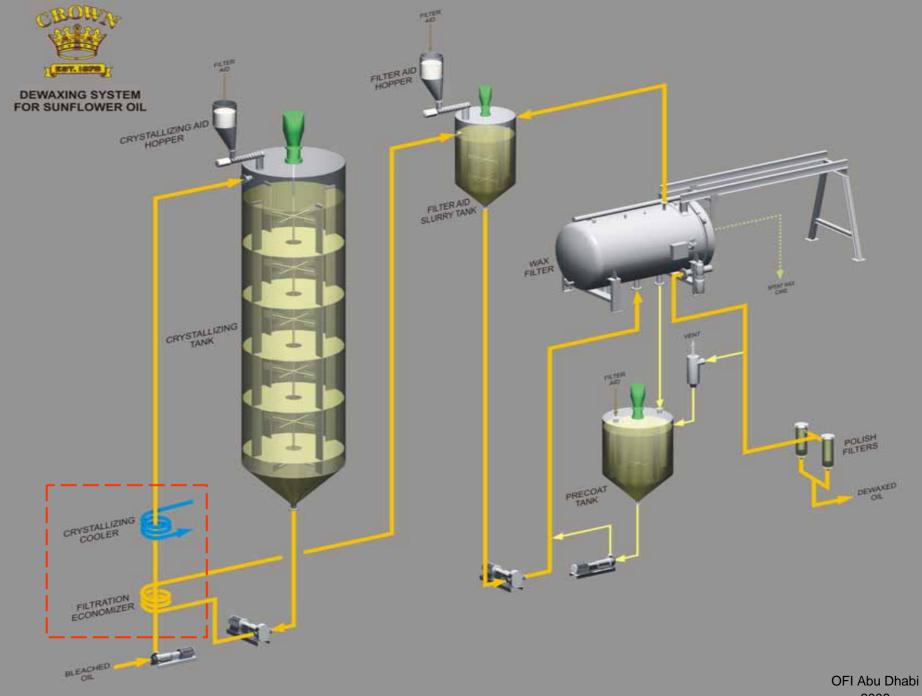


Fractionation



Dewaxing

- Choice between centrifuge or filtration based process still not obvious. Depends on wax content and oil quality
- For best cold test (post) filtration always required
- Cooling coils in crystallizing (maturing) tanks not required. External coolers give equal results



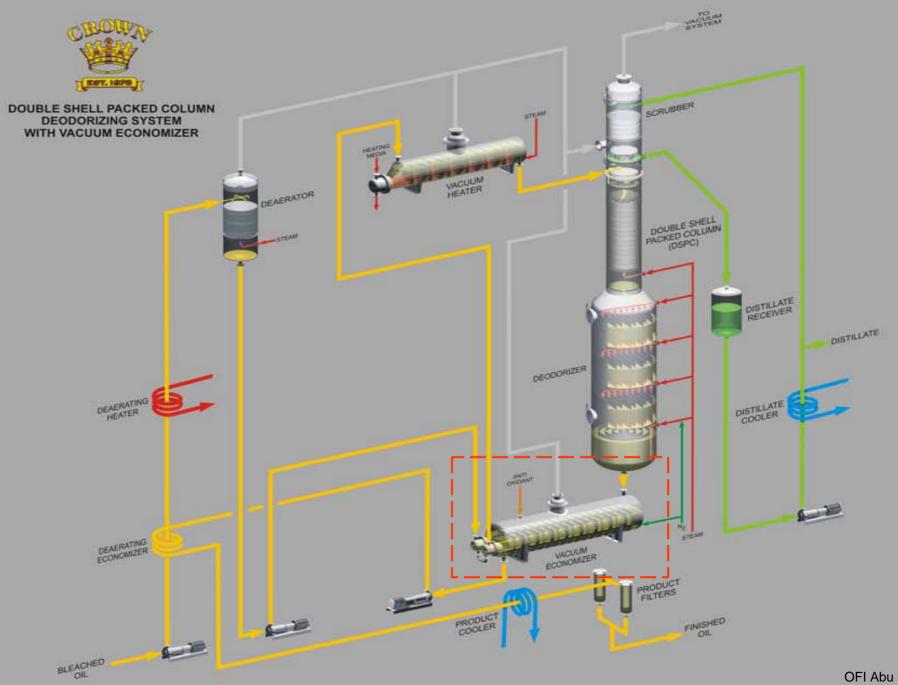


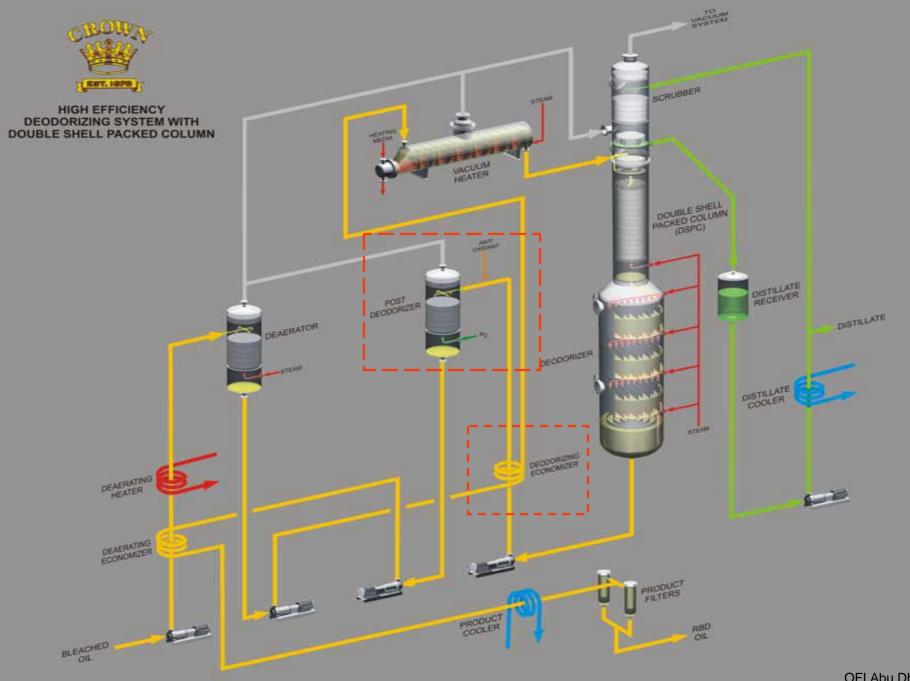




Deodorizing

- Thin film (packed column) designs increasing in popularity over traditional tray designs (driven by lower energy cost)
- "All-in-One" designs (e.g. DeSmet's Qualistock) increasing in popularity (driven by lower installation cost)
- Increasing use of welded plate heat exchangers combined with "Post Deodorizing" (e.g. Crown's "Max Efficiency") for optimum flavor (driven by lower energy cost)
- Increasing use of refrigerated (ice condensing) vacuum systems to reduce energy and effluent water
- Semi-Continuous deodorizers with reduced energy consumption coming back into favor for new "Switch" plants processing multiple feed stocks (driven by the increasing use of palm oil)







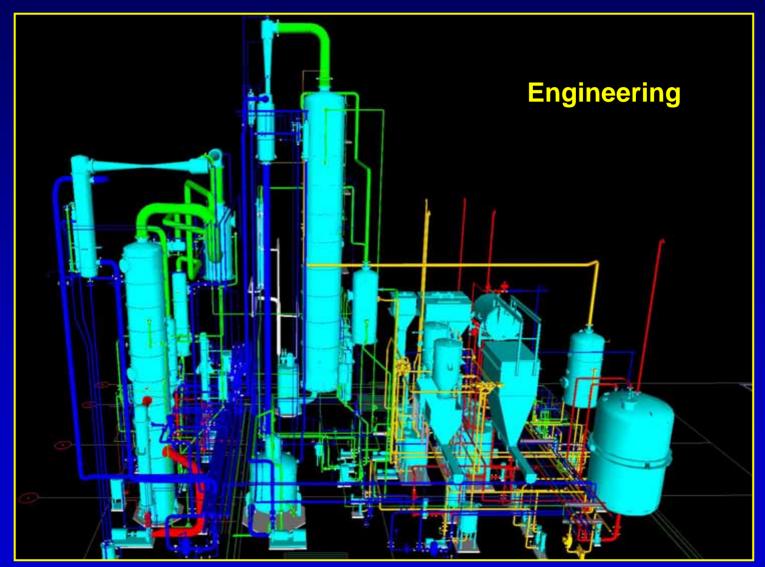




Controls & Instrumentation

- PLC/PC technology becoming the norm for improving supervision and control and recording operation history
- Increasing use of "Smart" field instruments combined with fieldbus (distributed network control) for reducing wiring and maintenance cost and improved communication
- Reduced cost for many high end instruments thanks to increasing use and competition
- New analytical instruments for fast and accurate analysis of stability, fatty acid profiles, trace metal and phosphorus etc.







Engineering

- Reduced design time and improved accuracy and automatic code calculations for equipment with new generation design software
- Increased accuracy and reduced installation time/costs for equipment and piping installation with new generation 3D piping software





Thank You for Your Attention