Evaluating Life Cycle Benefits of Soybean Production

LCA Food 2010 conference 23 September 2010

Presented by James W. Pollack Co-author Anne L. Greig Four Elements Consulting





September 2010

Omni Tech Int'I., Ltd.

- Based in Midland, Michigan
- Technical and business consulting, ISO training, auditing and LCA services
- Serving the United Soybean Board to:
 - Evaluate bio-based technologies
 - Advise bio-based product developers
 - Facilitate commercial introductions
 - Life cycle modeling of soy products



USB Life Cycle Project Objectives

- Update inventory databases for soy life cycle stages (ag through feedstocks)
- Perform LCIAs on selected feedstocks vs. petroleum counterparts
- Put updated inventories into US LCI Database for public access
- Highlight carbon, GHG & GWP impacts

Project Drivers

- Existing databases were either outdated (soy ag) or based on hypothetical models
- European and US renewable fuel standards required recent Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction life cycle data
- Allow product marketers to make claims



Key Objectives

- Gather latest actual data for soy agriculture, processing and conversions
- Follow ISO 14040/44 guidelines and requirements for modeling
- Peer review methodology and results
- Share findings with interested parties

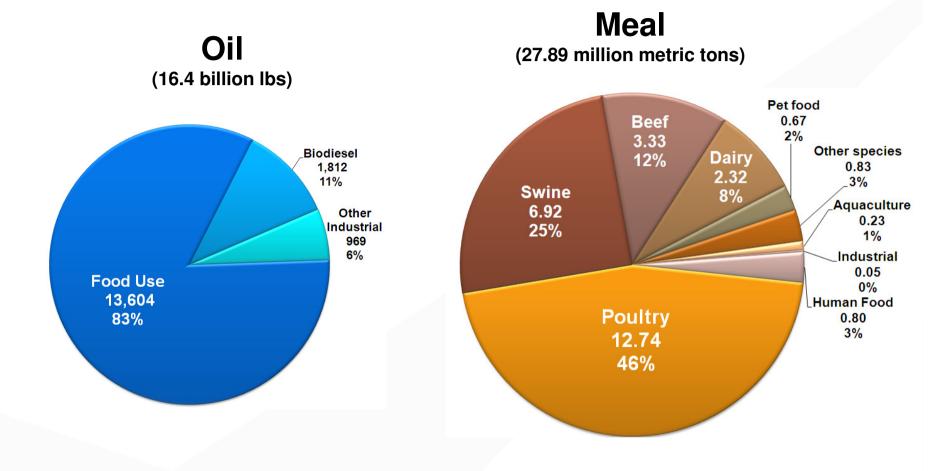


Modeled Feedstocks

- Soybean oil
- Soy meal
- Methyl soyate (biodiesel)
- Soy polyol
- Soy resin
- Soy lube base stock
- Competitive petroleum feedstocks

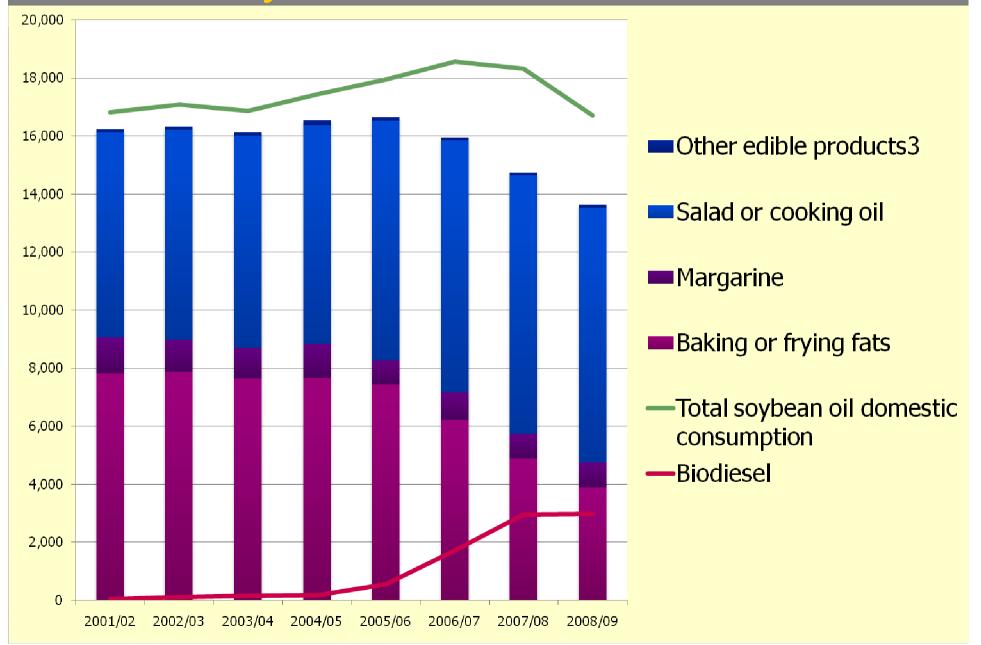


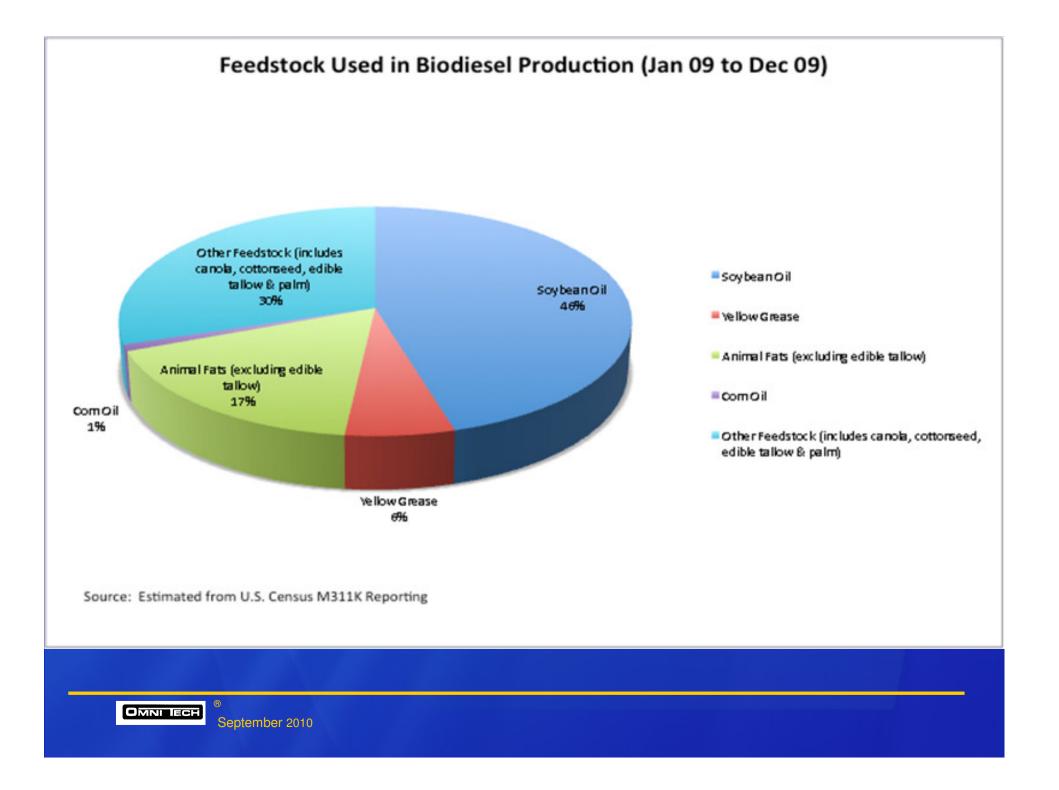
2009 Domestic Soybean Market



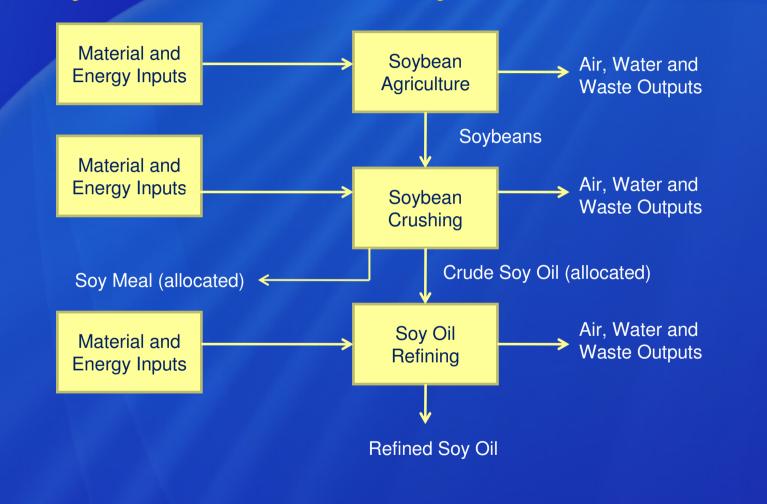


Soybean Oil Use in the US





Soybean Oil & Meal System Boundaries





Data Sources

- US Department of Agriculture
 - Agricultural Research Service
 - National Agricultural Statistics Service
- National Oilseed Processors Association
- Soy feedstock producers
- Petroleum feedstock producers
- US LCI Database, EcoInvent, SimaPro



Key Data Changes

- Increased soy ag yields 12% (1998-2000 to 2004-2007)
- 20% less fuel to cultivate crop
- Less toxic herbicide applications
- Calculated release of N₂0 reduced by 85% (IPCC 2006 data)
- 45% less energy to produce oil and meal
- Water use increased to 10% of acreage



Modeling Methodology

- Mass allocation for baseline analysis
- Economic allocation not favored due to varying market conditions for oil and meal
- System expansion evaluated but results were not useful
- Energy allocation used for EC biofuel analysis



Sequestration of Carbon in Oil and Meal (Per 1,000 kg)

 Product
 %C
 Biomass C (kg)
 Biomass CO₂(kg)

 Meal
 48
 480
 1760

 Oil
 80.6
 806
 2955

These embedded carbon contents were subtracted from the GWP results



Environmental Impacts per 1000 kg. (Mass allocation)

Impact category	Unit	Refined Soybean Oil	Soy meal
Global warming potential	kg CO2 eq	-2.5 E+03	-1.3E+03
Acidification potential	milmole H+eq	1.7E+05	1.6E+06
Eutrophication potential	kg N eq	3.1E+00	3.0 E+01
Water intake	liters	5.4E+04	5.2E+04
Criteria Air Pollutants	microDALYs	4.9E+01	4.6E+01
Smog Formation potential	g NOx eq	3.0E+03	2.8E+04
Total Fuel Energy	MJ	4.2E+04	3.9E+04



Results

 Soybean oil and meal have favorable GHG and GWP impacts due to CO2 sequestration -1.3 kg CO2 eq/kg meal -2.5 kg CO2 eq/kg oil Environmental profile improved changes in agricultural practices and less energy needed for processing

Discussion

 Soybean life cycle profile shows favorable trends due to: - More conservation tillage Reduced energy – Higher yields – 40% in 10 years Soybeans can provide a balance of both food and biobased products based on current projections

Future Actions

- Support USB Sustainability initiatives
- Continue to gather latest data on cultivation and processing
- Work with stakeholders to enhance best management practices
- Communicate findings



To Obtain More Information www.soybiobased.org/sustainability "New Life Cycle Profile Shows U.S. Soy **Delivers Environmental & Energy** Benefits" www.usbthinking ahead.com food product information www.soynewuses.org for product guide

