# Short product summary



# **Fuel Product Groups**

### **LPG**

- Components: saturated and unsaturated C<sub>3-4</sub>
- Products
  - LPG as fuel mixed C3 and C4, mainly saturated
    - In cylinders
    - Auto Gas
    - Residential
  - Petrochemical feed:
    - Olefins: Propylene, butylenes
    - Paraffins: iso and normal butane
- Market characteristics: winter dominance
- Alternative utilisation
  - Butane to gasoline
  - Propylene to Alkylation
  - Own consumption (all)
    - Steam reformer feed
    - Burning in furnaces







## Gasoline



- Components: C<sub>5</sub> to 210°C
- Products
  - Blend of 6-10 different components
  - Normal 95 RON gasoline
  - Premium 99+ RON gasoline
  - Racing gasoline
- Market characteristics: summer dominance
- Alternative utilisation
  - Butane to LPG
  - Lighter components to petrochemical naphtha
  - Heavy naphtha to kerosene
  - Reformate to aromatic extraction



## **Kerosine/JET-A1**

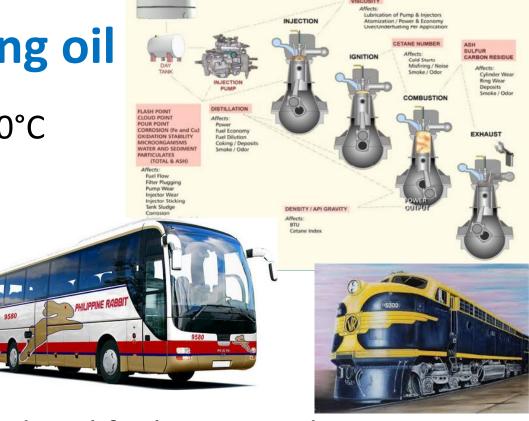
- Parameters (JET-A1)
  - Boiling range: between ~180-250°C
  - Freeze point: max. -47°C
  - Flash point: min. 38°C
- Products/grades
  - JET-A1 (international)
  - JET-A (mainly USA)
  - JET-B (arctic climate), includes naphtha
  - JP-4/5/8 military grades
- Market characteristics: summer dominance
- Alternative utilisation
  - Domestic heating oil
  - Diesel fuel
  - Solvents





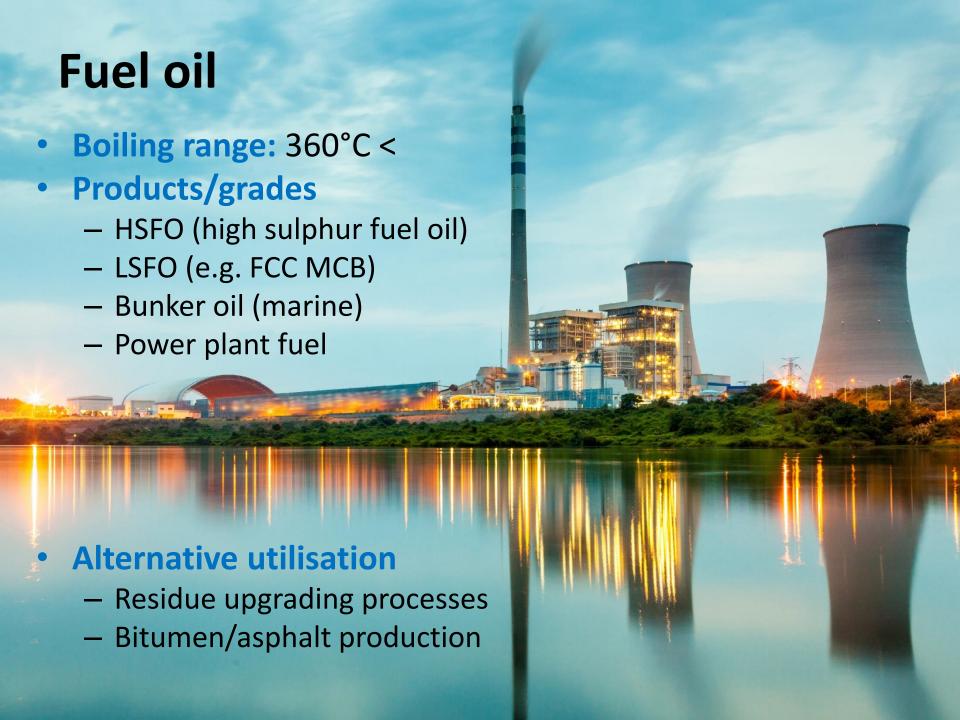
## Diesel fuel/heating oil

- Boiling range: ~230-360°C
- Products/grades
  - Diesel fuel (ULSD)
  - Domestic heating oil
  - Military diesel
  - Marine diesel



- Market characteristics: diesel fuel summer dominance, domestic heating oil winter dominance
- Alternative utilisation
  - Kerosene/JET-A1
  - Petrochemical gasoil

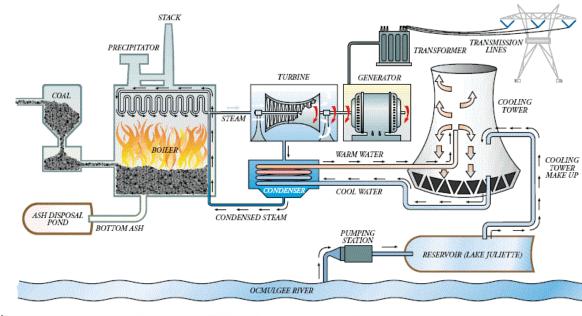




## Coke

- Parameters
  - Solid
  - High carbon ratio
- Alternative utilisation
  - Cement factories



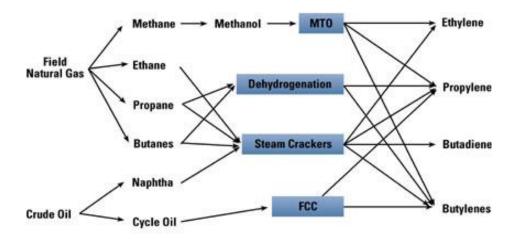


# **Other Product Groups**

## Petrochemical feedstock

## Components

- Light olefins
- Virgin naphtha
- Petrochemical gasoil



#### Alternative utilisation

- C3 fraction to LPG
- C4 fraction to
  - LPG
  - ETBE/Alkylation
  - Gasoline
- Naphtha upgrade to gasoline
- Gasoil upgrade to kerosene/diesel

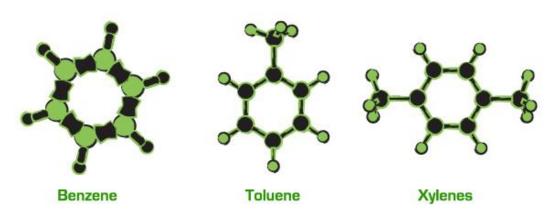
## **Individual aromatics**

### Components

- Benzene (e.g. to PS)
- Toluene (e.g. to TDI to PU)
- Xylenes (e.g. to PET)

### Alternative utilisation

May remain in the gasoline









## **Bitumen**

- Types
  - Road bitumen
  - Insulation
  - Roofing
- Market characteristics
  - summer dominance
- Alternative utilisation
  - Residue upgrading
  - Heavy fuel oil







## **Base oil**

- Feedstock to lubricants
  - Lubricating oils
  - Greases
  - Metal processing fluids

Alternative utilisation

FCC feedstock

Group	Saturates		Sulphur Weight %	Viscosity Index	Process
1	< 90%	and/ or	> 0.03	80 – 119	Solvent refined
П	> 90%	And	< 0.03	80 – 119	Hydro-processed
II+	"> 90%"	And	< 0.03	100 – 119	"Hydro-cracked"
Ш	> 90%	And	< 0.03	> 120	Severe "Hydro- cracked"
IV	Polyalphaolefins (PAO's)				Chemical reaction

Group V - all other synthetics



## **Solvents**

- Types
  - Sulphur free
  - Aromatic free
- Usage
  - Thinners
  - Lacquers
  - Paints
  - Grill lighter fluids
- Alternative utilisation
  - Light solvents to gasoline
  - Heavy solvents to kerosene









## **Paraffins**

- Types
  - Micro paraffin
  - Macro paraffin
- Usage
  - Candle production
  - Food industry
  - Cosmetics industry
  - Paper industry
  - Etc.
- Alternative utilisation
  - FCC feed





## Sulphur

- Usage
  - Sulphuric acid production (85%)
- Fertilizer industry
- Rubber/tyre industry
- Winery
- Pharmaceutical industry
- Alternative utilisation
  - Deposition



GRANULE PASTILLE



POWDER



# The End