



Methanol: 19th century wood alcohol emerges as an alternative fuel source for the 21st century

Historical perspective

Methanol (CH_3OH) is a clear and colourless liquid that is also known as methyl alcohol or *wood alcohol*, since it was first derived from wood sources. The idea of extracting alcohol from wood as an energy source (by subjecting it to hydrolysis and fermentation) is actually quite old. As early as 1819, French scientists were publishing papers on the topic. However, large-scale industrial production of wood alcohol was first accomplished in the United States in 1910, using pine sawdust and sulphuric acid heated by steam, with the extract (turpentine) treated with fermentation processes to recover alcohol.

In France, the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust was studied and implemented industrially in a distillery in the Ardèche region around 1914. During the First World War, there was increasing interest in wood alcohol as a new energy source to power vehicles, provide lighting for lamps and meet other energy requirements for national defence. Some historians suggest that the proliferation of alcohol stills during this period may have prolonged the war, since in Germany thousands of engines were converted to run on alcohol.

These early attempts to manufacture wood alcohol in both Europe and America were hampered by difficulties with corrosion (due to the acids) and the vast amounts of wood products or sawdust required to produce commercially viable amounts of alcohol.

Modern methanol production

Today, methanol is predominately produced on an industrial scale using natural gas as the principal feedstock. In the first step of the process, called reforming, natural gas and steam are mixed together and passed over a nickel catalyst inside long thin alloy tubes that are heated to temperatures of over 800 degrees Celsius. The resulting synthesis gas consists of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

The next steps are compression and synthesis. The synthesis gas is compressed and passed over a copper catalyst, producing heat. After cooling, a crude form of methanol (comprised of 82 per cent methanol and 18 per cent water) is produced. Crude methanol also contains small quantities of other impurities, such as ethanol and dissolved gases.

Water and impurities are removed from crude methanol in distillation columns in a final stage called distillation.

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Modern uses of methanol

Methanol is a versatile liquid chemical produced primarily from natural gas and used as a feedstock in the manufacture of a wide range of consumer and industrial products.

Methanex sells its product to many of the world's leading chemical manufacturers who turn methanol into other industrial chemicals that are used to make a countless array of consumer and industrial products such as building materials and plastics. Methanol is also rich in hydrogen, water soluble and readily biodegradable.

As the global economy grows, so does the importance of methanol as an alternative fuel and energy resource. Finding new fuels and energy alternatives is essential for global energy security and, today, Finding new fuels and energy alternatives is essential for global energy security and, today, approximately 45 per cent of global methanol demand is in the energy sector, including methanol-to-olefins ("MTO"). Methanex plays an important role in developing and growing new markets for methanol such as direct gasoline blending, dimethyl ether and biodiesel.

Who we are

Methanex is a Vancouver-based, publicly traded company and is the world's largest producer and supplier of methanol to major international markets. Methanex shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada under the trading symbol "MX" and on the NASDAQ Global Market in the United States under the trading symbol "MEOH". Methanex can be visited online at www.methanex.com.

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