DECARBONIZING BEGAN WITH BIOHEAT® FUEL

Bioheat® fuel reduces lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by replacing a portion of petroleum heating oil with renewable biodiesel.

As renewable content increases, emissions can be reduced further while homeowners continue using existing heating and fuel-delivery systems.

Decades of laboratory and site research

Codes and Standards Compliance

Extensive Technician Education

100% Renewable Fuel Heating Appliances & Systems

Millions of Homes Already Lowering Carbon Emissions with Bioheat@ fuel

Delivery and Service Infrastructure Already Exists

Reliable and Sustainable Agricultural Feedstocks for Low-Carbon Renewable Fuels



FROM DOMESTIC PRODUCTION TO LOCAL DELIVERY

Production and established transportation networks bring renewable fuel from feedstock to terminal, then into Bioheat® markets.

Renewable and recycled feedstocks

Lower lifecycle emissions than petroleum fuel

Rail, truck and terminal networks reach regional markets

BIOHEAT

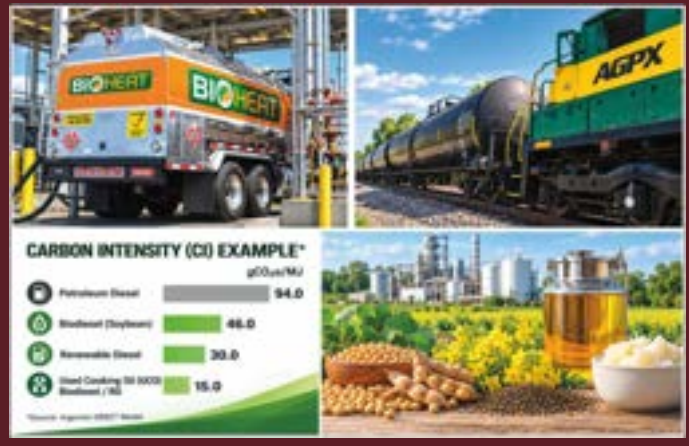
LEARN MORE

BetterWithBioheat.com/LowCarbonNow

DECARBONIZING BEGAN WITH

INFRASTRUCTURE

LOW-CARBON FUELS FROM PLANT OILS, USED COOKING OIL & ANIMAL FATS



A CONNECTED SUPPLY CHAIN DELIVERS FUEL FOR IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING CARBON REDUCTION

A DOMESTIC SUPPLY CHAIN CONNECTS RENEWABLE FEEDSTOCKS TO HOME HEATING

Production, transportation, storage and delivery infrastructure link renewable resources with local fuel marketers & customers.

RENEWABLE FEEDSTOCKS

Biodiesel is produced from domestically available renewable feedstocks, including soybean oil, canola oil, used cooking oil, animal fats and other recycled oils. Using these agricultural products, byproducts and waste materials supports American farmers and producers, strengthens domestic energy security and converts existing resources into a practical replacement for petroleum.

A biodiesel fuel's carbon score reflects its lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions—from feedstock production and collection through processing, transportation and use. Scores vary by feedstock and production method, with recycled oils and waste fats generally providing the greatest reductions.

The actual reduction varies by feedstock and production method; biodiesel made from used cooking oil and waste fats typically has a lower carbon score than fuel made from virgin vegetable oils.

On a lifecycle basis, qualifying biodiesel generally reduces greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% compared with petroleum fuel under the federal Renewable Fuel Standard and may reach as high as 80%

PRODUCTION & TRANSPORT

A broad array of biodiesel producers convert renewable feedstocks—such as soybean oil, used cooking oil and animal fats—into a finished fuel that meets ASTM quality specifications. Modern production facilities include processing, storage, testing and loading systems that allow biodiesel to be supplied in large volumes for blending with ultra-low sulfur heating oil and other petroleum fuels.

An established transportation network moves biodiesel from production plants to terminals and wholesalers by rail, truck and barge. At regional terminals and bulk plants, the fuel can be stored, blended and loaded into conventional delivery vehicles for distribution to local fuel marketers.

Continued investment in storage capacity, heated tanks, rail and marine access, blending equipment and compatible components will continue supporting renewable-fuel blends.

BLENDING & DELIVERY

Liquid heating fuel wholesalers play a central role in preparing Bioheat® fuel blends for distribution. At terminals and bulk plants, biodiesel is blended with ultra-low sulfur heating oil using systems designed to produce consistent, accurate blend levels.

Quality-control procedures, fuel testing and proper storage help ensure the finished product meets applicable ASTM specifications before it is delivered to heating-fuel retailers.

The infrastructure needed to expand biodiesel use is already in place. Existing terminals, storage tanks, loading racks, delivery trucks and local distribution networks can generally handle biodiesel blends with appropriate equipment and operating practices.

Strategic investments in storage, blending equipment, compatible components and fuel-quality management support high blends of renewable fuels reaching homeowners.

INFRASTRUCTURE MOVES LOWER-CARBON FUEL FROM PRODUCTION TO THE HOME