



The Heating Oil Industry:

A Commitment to Reducing Carbon Emissions with a Cleaner, Renewable Fuel

Bioheat® is the Foundation for the Evolution of Heating Oil

The heating oil industry, that serves over 20 million customers across the country, is resolved to be a willing and contributing partner in reducing the use of carbon-based fuels, helping the United States mitigate the impact of climate change and assisting state governments in achieving established benchmarks to meet aggressive greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals.

To that end, on September 16, 2019, the heating oil industry unanimously agreed to accelerate the use of higher blends of clean, renewable biofuel (also known as biodiesel and the registered mark Bioheat®) in heating oil through the following resolution:

“Be it resolved that the heating oil industry will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), based on 1990 levels, by 15 percent by 2023; 40 percent by 2030; and net-zero by 2050.

Be it further resolved that industry groups participating in and present for this summit, including New England Fuel Institute, the various state associations, and the National Oil Heat Research Alliance, will work together to do all that is necessary to achieve these goals.”¹

Research conducted by the National Research Alliance (NORA) indicates that the heating oil industry can achieve a 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 with a 50% (B50) blend of Bioheat®. By doing so, the heating oil industry can meet the greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals set in 2015 by the Paris Agreement and the aggressive GHG reduction goals established by statute in most Northeast states.

Biofuels are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program as fuels produced from qualifying renewable biomass that when blended with petroleum products such as heating oil and diesel fuel achieve at least a 50% reduction in GHG emissions. According to the EPA, biofuels can reduce particulate emissions by as much as 47% and carbon emissions by up to 86%.

Biofuels are made from a variety of so-called “feedstocks” that are waste products or byproducts of existing food supply lines. These feedstocks include plant-based oils such as soybean oil, canola, used cooking oils, animal fats and even algae. These products are refined into extremely high-quality, clean-burning, renewable liquid fuels that meet rigorous standards set by the American Society of Testing and Materials.²

¹ New England Fuel Institute HEAT Show, Providence, RI, September 16, 2019

² National Biodiesel Board, <https://mybioheat.com>