



BIODIESEL

VS.



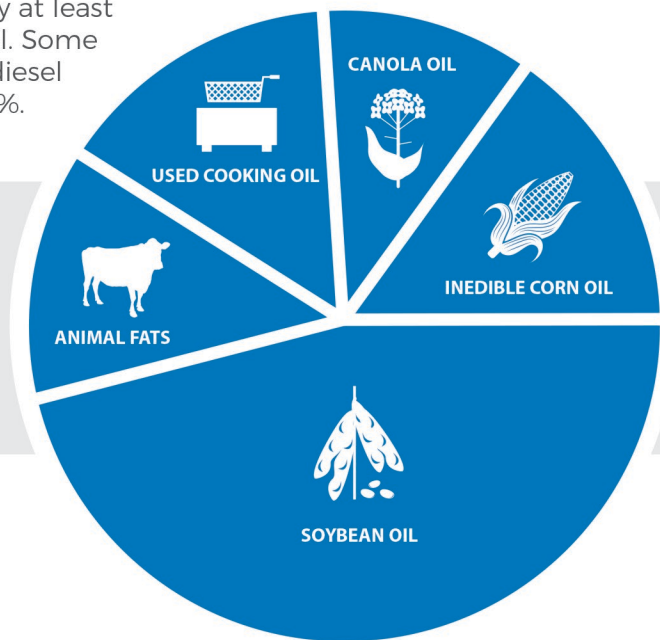
PETROLEUM

GHG REDUCTIONS

Biodiesel and renewable diesel reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 50% compared to petroleum diesel. Some forms of biodiesel and renewable diesel reduce emissions by more than 80%.

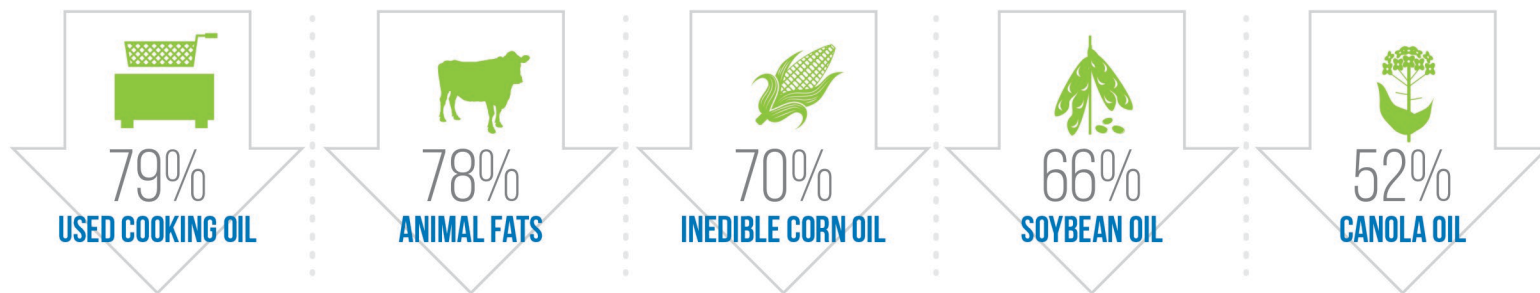
U.S. FEEDSTOCK DIVERSITY

Biodiesel and renewable diesel are made from a variety of readily available feedstocks. All of these feedstocks are waste products or byproducts of existing food supply lines.



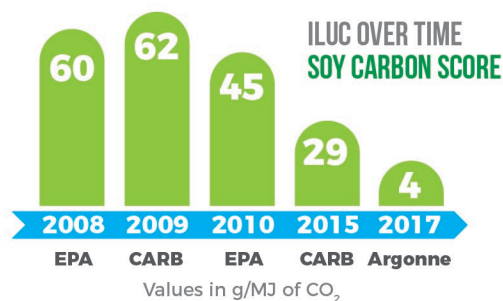
U.S. FEEDSTOCK EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

All feedstocks reduce GHG emissions significantly. Because a variety of surplus feedstocks are used, biodiesel and renewable diesel achieve emissions reductions of at least 50% compared to petroleum diesel.

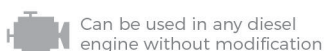
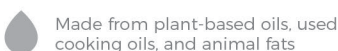


IMPROVEMENTS IN EMISSIONS SCIENCE

As studies have been refined over time, biodiesel's ability to dramatically reduce emissions has become even more clear. For example, soybean's lifecycle GHG emissions have been proven significantly lower than originally thought. This is because scientists now have a more complete picture of U.S. feedstocks' negligible Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC) impacts.



ABOUT BIODIESEL AND RENEWABLE DIESEL



Sources: Chen et. al. "Life cycle energy and greenhouse gas emissions effects of biodiesel in the United States with induced land use change impacts." Bioresource Technology, Vol. 25, March 2018, pp. 249-258. | Taheripour, Farzad. "Renewable Fuel Standard: Implications for Land Use Changes in Malaysia and Indonesia." Department of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University.