

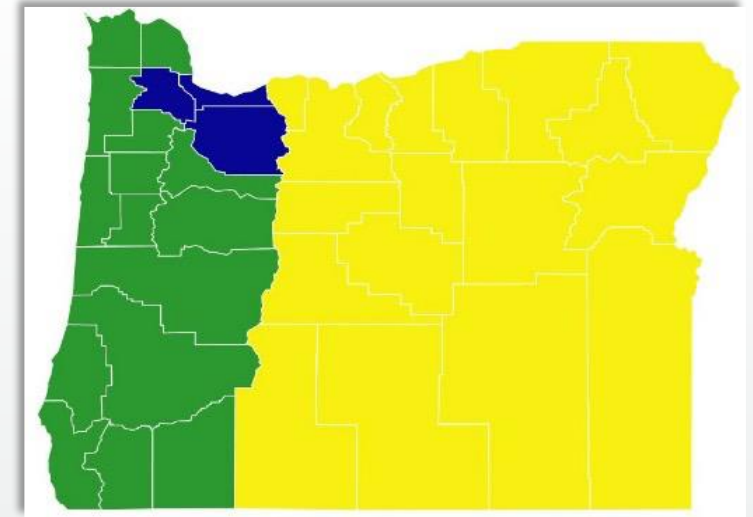


Better Fuels Oregon House Bill 4141

Reducing emissions, preserving our snowpack
and growing our economy by phasing out petroleum diesel

HB 4141 - Better Fuels Oregon

Gradually phases out obsolete petroleum diesel from sale as a fuel source:



Transition Schedule	Tri County Population = 44% Diesel = 286 mmgy Counties = 3	West Cascades Population = 43% Diesel = 277 mmgy Counties = 15	East Cascades Population = 13% Diesel = 87 mmgy Counties = 18
Petroleum Diesel Phase Out	2025	2027	2029

The bill includes off-ramps in the event of unexpected price spikes or limited availability before full implementation in 2029.

Supply Security: Annually, if the Oregon Department of Agriculture determines renewable diesel supply is not adequate to meet public, commercial, or consumer demand under the timeline established in this act, the petroleum diesel prohibition is PAUSED for one year.

Price Security: If at any time the renewable diesel price exceeds the price of petroleum diesel (Oil Price Information Service [OPIS]) at a storage terminal a period of 14 days, the petroleum diesel prohibition is PAUSED for 90 days at that terminal.

East Cascades Cold-Weather Concerns: From October 1 to February 28, all ultra-cold weather diesel options available (petroleum and renewable). Renewable diesel can predictably function at -20°F. However, temps in this region, from time to time, may be lower.

Western Juniper: Invasive tree study to address the potential to harvest and process as biomass feedstock for renewable fuels.

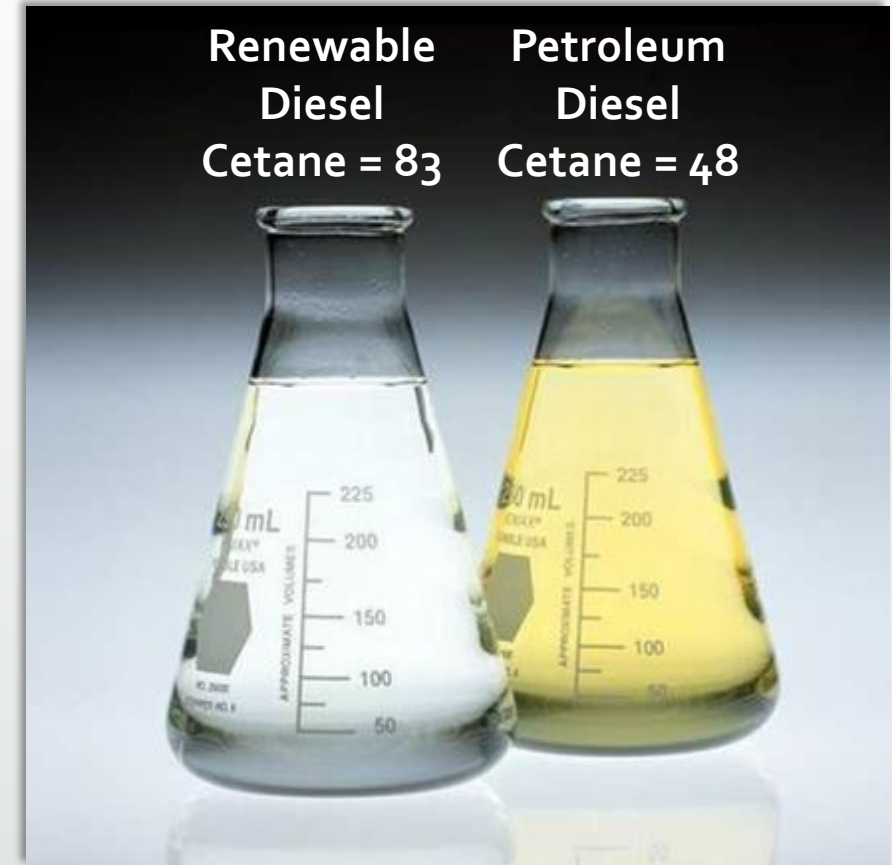
Palm Oil: All energy sources that use palm oil as a feedstock are excluded.

Better Fuels Available in Oregon

Diesel Application Energy Options	Energy Type	Carbon Intensity [g CO ₂ e / MJ]	CI Reduction vs. Petroleum Diesel	ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials)
Renewable Diesel (R99)	Renewable	38.75	60% ←	D975
Electricity (hydro, coal, natural gas, wind, nuclear)	Fossil / Renewable	43.41	56%	
Natural Gas (Biogas)	Renewable	56.68	42%	WK40094
Natural Gas (Compressed - CNG)	Fossil	79.98	18%	WK40094
Biodiesel (B20)	Fossil / Renewable	88.77	9%	D6751
Petroleum Diesel (B5)	Fossil	97.75	---	D975

DEQ 2020 Oregon Clean Fuels Program: Estimated Lifecycle Carbon Intensities of Common Fuels and Blends
 DEQ 2021 Oregon Clean Fuels Program Updated Electricity Carbon Intensity Values:
 Electricity CI statewide mix 147.60 divided by 3.4, the electric vehicle efficiency compared to combustion engine

Renewable Diesel is Ultra Clean Burning



30% less soot & black carbon

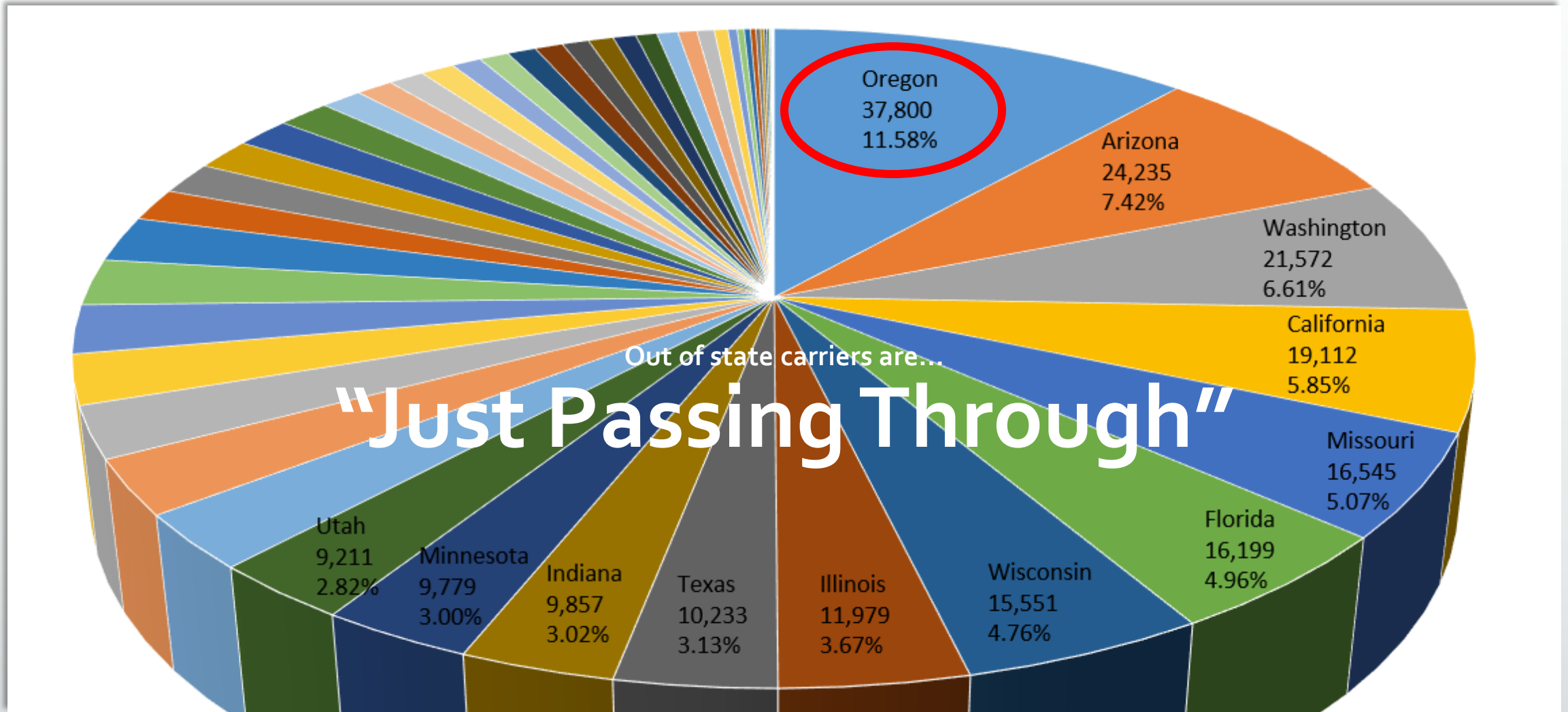
Petroleum Diesel Engine Exhaust




Polluted by Money, Oregonian, Photography by Beth Nakamura

326,458 heavy duty vehicles are registered to operate in Oregon –


Only 12% are Oregon Based



Only 20% of U.S. heavy duty vehicles will be electric in 2040



60% of Black Carbon Emissions Come From Diesel Engines

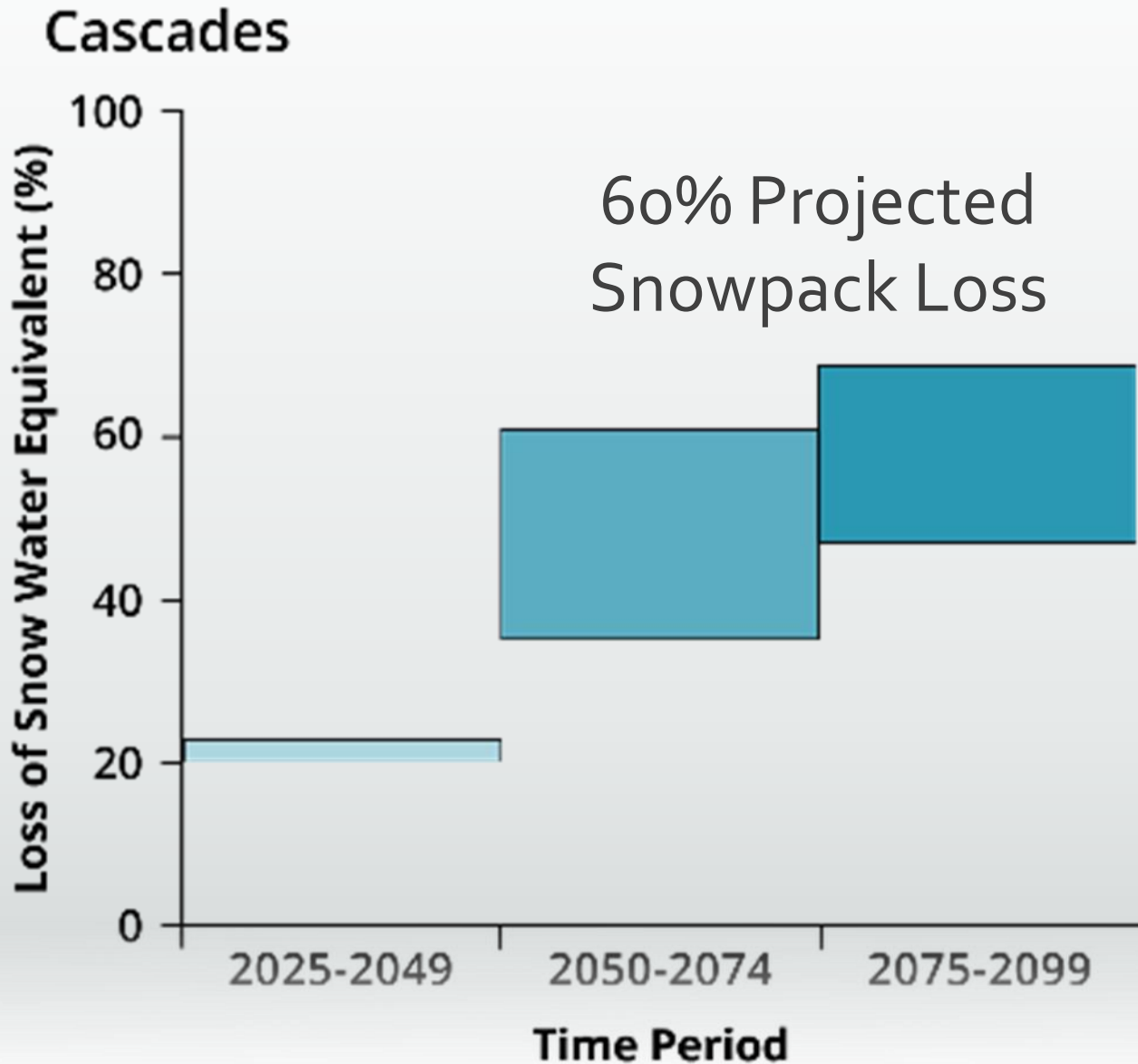


- Black Carbon is 2nd largest contributor to global warming
- Black Carbon has a short life span and dissipates in ONE to SIX weeks
- The IPCC states that reducing black carbon is one of the **FASTEST & EASIEST** ways to slow down LOCAL warming

Renewable Diesel, which emits 30% less Black Carbon, can reduce warming and snowmelt TODAY in Oregon

“Mountain Snowpack Shrinking in the Western U.S.”

“Low-to-no-snow winters will become a regular occurrence in Oregon in 35 to 60 years”



The “Market” Will Not Save Us

1978

- U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission banned **lead** (poisons) from **paint** – *We still use paint*

1996

- EPA completely phased out **lead** (poisons) from **gasoline** - *We still use gasoline*

2025 – Better Fuels Oregon House Bill 4141

- Oregon begins to phase out **fossils** from **diesel** fuel to reduce GHG, Black Carbon and Poisons in our communities – *Because we still use diesel*