**340-253-8030**

**Table 3 — Oregon Carbon Intensity Lookup Table for Gasoline and Gasoline Substitutes**

| Oregon Department of Environmental QualityTable 3 – 340-253-8030 **Oregon Carbon Intensity Lookup Table for Gasoline and Gasoline Substitutes** |
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| **Fuel** | **Pathway Identifier** | **Pathway Description** | **Carbon Intensity Values (gCO2e/MJ)** |
| **Direct Lifecycle Emissions** | **Land Use or Other Indirect Effect** | **Total Emissions** |
| Gasoline | ORGAS001 | Clear gasoline - based on a weighted average of gasoline supplied to Oregon | 100.77 | - | 100.77 |
| ORGAS002 | Blended gasoline (E10) - 90% clear gasoline & 10% corn ethanol based on Midwest average  | 98.54 | - | 98.54 |
| Ethanol from Corn | ETHCOR001 | Midwest average - MW corn; Dry Mill; NG; MW production | 62.29 | 7.60 | 69.89 |
| ETHCOR002 | Oregon average - MW corn; Dry Mill; NG; Oregon production | 57.08 | 7.60 | 64.68 |
| Ethanol from Sugarcane | ETHSOR001 | Brazilian sugarcane base case | 39.24 | 11.80 | 51.04 |
| Ethanol from Sorghum | ETHGOR001 | Sorghum; average | 66.96 | 19.40 | 86.36 |
| Ethanol from Molasses | ETHMOR001 | Molasses; average | 41.03 | 11.80 | 52.83 |
| Compressed Natural Gas | ORCNG001 | North American NG delivered via pipeline; compressed in OR | 79.93 | - | 79.93 |
| ORCNG002 | Landfill gas (biomethane) cleaned up to pipeline quality NG; compressed in OR | 50.26 | - | 50.26 |
| Liquefied Natural Gas | ORLNG001 | North American NG delivered via pipeline; liquefied in OR using liquefaction with 80% efficiency | 94.46 | - | 94.46 |
| ORLNG002 | Landfill Gas (biomethane) to LNG liquefied in OR using liquefaction with 80% efficiency | 65.81 | - | 65.81 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas | ORLPG001 | Liquefied petroleum gas | 83.05 | - | 83.05 |
| Electricity | ORELC001 | Oregon average electricity mix | 31.85 | - | 31.85 |

**NOTE**: DEQ recognizes that indirect effects, including indirect land use change, are real. However the methodologies to quantify these effects are still in development. DEQ intends to monitor the science of indirect effect and will adjust carbon intensity values through future rulemaking as methodologies improve.