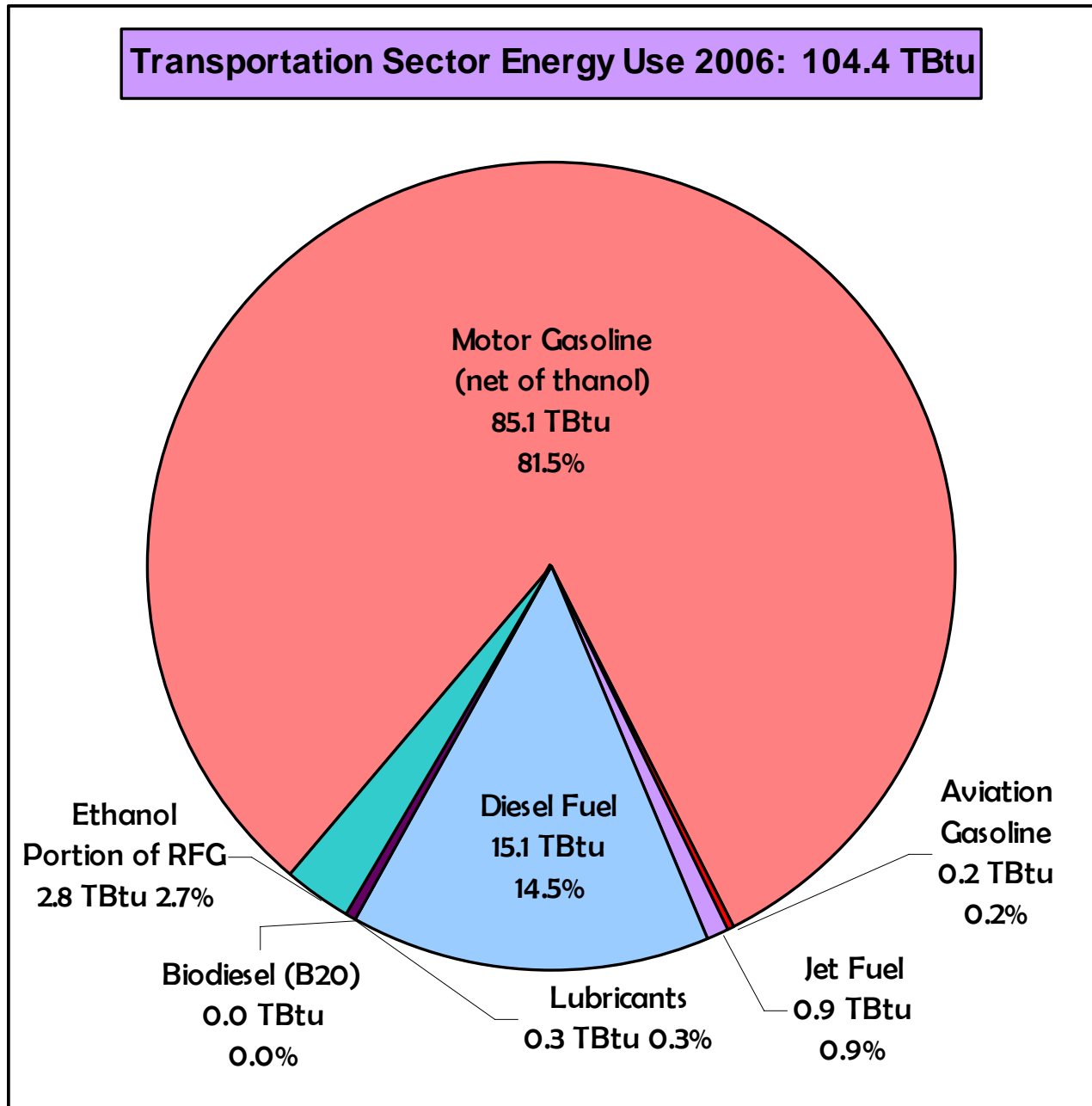


# New Hampshire Energy Facts 2006: Transportation Sector

## ENERGY USE

- **Total:** 104.4 TBtu or 33.2% of the State's 314.4 TBtu total net energy use. See Chart 4 of [NH Energy Snapshot](#).
- **Non-electric:** For the Transportation sector, this value is the same as Total (above) because this sector used virtually no electricity to move vehicles. See [NH Energy Snapshot](#).
- The Office of Energy and Planning is aware that a small fraction of a percent of the total diesel fuel consumption was derived from renewable feedstocks ("biodiesel"). However, at this point in time, we do not have quantitative data for biodiesel consumption. See renewable motor fuels note on page 2.



## **MOTOR FUELS NOTES**

- **REFORMULATED GASOLINE (RFG)**

- RFG contains an oxygen-containing additive that reduces the formation of ozone, an air pollutant. Prior to May, 2006 this additive was Methyl tertiary - Butyl Ether (MtBE).
- MtBE was replaced as an additive in RFG by ethanol (see below) in 2006 due to concerns over ground water contamination from unintended gasoline releases. All RFG sold in New Hampshire now contains ethanol, a renewable fuel. The RFG – ethanol blend consists of 10% ethanol by volume.
- Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham and Strafford Counties, are designated “ozone non-attainment” counties by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These counties have atmospheric ozone concentrations that periodically exceed federal limits; therefore, all gasoline sold in these counties must be RFG with an oxygenate additive; in this case it is RFG-Ethanol. Gasoline sales in these counties were approximately 70% of the State’s total gasoline sales volume in 2006.

- **RENEWABLE MOTOR FUELS**

- Ethanol is a biomass - derived, renewable liquid fuel that can replace some fossil fuel as an energy source for transportation. At the current time ethanol is produced primarily from corn and other sugar sources. Research is underway that may lead to commercial production of ethanol from cellulose. Cellulosic ethanol could offer the advantages of: lower energy inputs for feedstock production and product transportation; use of indigenous, renewable energy sources; retention of forest-related jobs; creation of new jobs; and retention of more energy dollars in the State’s economy.
- Biodiesel is a renewable fuel derived from plant fats (“oils”) and/or animal fats. It is typically blended to 20% biodiesel/80% petroleum diesel for on-road use. This blend is commonly referred to as B20. The State conducted a major study of the feasibility of producing biodiesel in-State from field crops such as rapeseeds and sunflowers; see [http://www.granitestatecleancities.nh.gov/biodiesel/documents/hb\\_689\\_report.pdf](http://www.granitestatecleancities.nh.gov/biodiesel/documents/hb_689_report.pdf)

### [Definitions and Technical Notes](#)

For more energy source and consumption information, see [Summary of 2006 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector](#).