<u>Table 7-1. Lookup Table for Gasoline and Diesel and Fuels that Substitute for Gasoline and Diesel</u><sup>2</sup>

<u>Fuel</u>	Fuel Pathway Code	Fuel Pathway Description	Carbon Intensity Values (qCO2e/MJ)
<u>CARBOB</u>	<u>CBOB</u>	CARBOB - based on the average crude oil supplied to California refineries and average California refinery efficiencies	100.82
<u>Diesel</u>	<u>ULSD</u>	ULSD - based on the average crude oil supplied to California refineries and average California refinery efficiencies	100.45
Compressed Natural Gas	<u>CNGF</u>	Compressed Natural Gas from Pipeline Average North American Fossil Natural Gas	79.21
Propane	<u>PRPF</u>	Fossil LPG from crude oil refining and natural gas processing used as a transport fuel	83.19
<u>Electricity</u>	ELCG	California average grid electricity used as a transportation fuel in California	93.75 (and subject to annual updates)
	<u>ELCR</u>	Electricity that is generated from 100 percent zero- CI sources used as a transportation fuel in California	<u>0.00</u>
	<u>ELCT</u>	Electricity supplied under the smart charging or smart electrolysis provision	(See Table 7-2)
<u>Hydrogen</u>	HYF	Compressed H2 produced in California from central SMR of North American fossil-based NG	<u>117.67</u>
	<u>HYFL</u>	Liquefied H2 produced in California from central SMR of North American fossil-based NG	<u>150.94</u>
	HYB	Compressed H2 produced in California from central SMR of biomethane (renewable feedstock) from North American landfills	99.48
	HYBL	Liquefied H2 produced in California from central SMR of biomethane (renewable feedstock) from North American landfills	129.09
	HYEG	Compressed H2 produced in California from electrolysis using California average grid electricity	<u>164.46</u>
	HYER	Compressed H2 produced in California from electrolysis using zero-CI electricity	10.51

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For comparison on an equivalent basis (gCO<sub>2</sub>e per MJ of conventional fuel displaced), the Cls listed in Tables 7-1 and 7-2 must be divided by the EER in Table 5 for the appropriate fuel-vehicle combination. The EER-adjustment is made when fuel quantities are reported in the LRT-CBTS to calculate the correct number of credits or deficits, using the equations in 95486.1(a).