Oil Recoveries Single Emissions Figure



Re-refined oil versus base oil - carbon footprint saving

Customers, regulators, and stakeholders alike are increasingly concerned with the life cycle and carbon footprint of the products they consume. Carbon-intensive industries are under particular scrutiny, this is why Oil Recoveries is committed to recycling approaches that reduce the environmental impacts of their products.

One such recycling approach, re-refining oil, avoids additional greenhouse gases (GHG) associated with extracting and processing virgin crude oil, as well as the emissions associated with alternative used oil management methods.

Reducing demand for virgin oil to be extracted, refined, and shipped, avoids a significant environmental cost as most of the emissions associated with oil are released after the end of its original purpose, where traditionally it is burnt, releasing carbon into the atmosphere. Research has shown that re-refined oil has a carbon footprint 81% lower than virgin oil.

Carbon Saving

Oil Recoveries re-refined 17,719,600 litres of Used Lubricant between 09.01.2022 - 27.08.2022, resulting in avoided carbon emissions of

50,500,860 kgCO2e (50,501 tonnes CO2e)

Equivalent to:

Carbon absorbed by a

3,700 acre forest



(that's 5.2 x the size of the City of London)

3,885 people



A persons annual carbon footprint (av. UK adult)

Oil Recoveries Single Emissions Figure



Oil Recoveries are able to re-refine the vast majority of used lubricant, so it can have a second life serving its original purpose. The small remaining amount that can't be reused is repurposed and goes in to a range of applications, from powering the oil re-refining process through to making the roads we drive on.

References

Any figures provided have been calculated using data provided by the client and conversion factors from a range of reputable and peer-reviewed sources, including;

Gov.uk, (2022). "Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022", UK Government. Available via: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting.

Grice, L.N. et al. (2014) "Life Cycle Carbon Footprint of Re-Refined versus Base Oil That Is Not Re-Refined," ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering, 2(2), pp. 158–164. Available via: https://doi.org/10.1021/sc400182k.

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