

## U.S. Department of Energy - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center

### Alternative Fuels

Alternative fuels, as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPA Act), include [ethanol](#), [natural gas](#), [propane](#), [hydrogen](#), [biodiesel\\*](#), [electricity](#), [methanol](#), and [p-series](#) fuels. These fuels are being used worldwide in a variety of vehicle applications. Learn more about how the EPA Act Program works by going to the [EPA Act](#) Web site.

Using these alternative fuels in vehicles can generally reduce harmful pollutants and exhaust emissions. In addition, most of these fuels can be domestically produced and derived from renewable sources.

Use these alternative fuels pages to learn more about the fuels, their benefits, and how they can be used in personal and fleet vehicles. You can [compare alternative fuels properties](#), including benefits, environmental impacts, and more. To get regional alternative fuel pricing data, go to the [Alternative Fuel Price Report](#).

\* Pure biodiesel (B100) is considered an alternative fuel under EPA Act. Lower-level biodiesel blends are not considered alternative fuels, but covered fleets can earn one EPA Act credit for every 450 gallons of B100 purchased for use in blends of 20% or higher. To learn more, visit the [EPA Act Alternative Fuels Web page](#).



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Content Last Updated: 03/30/2006