Co-Product: Any product produced in addition to the principle product. For biodiesel, any product, such as glycerin, that is produced in the process of making biodiesel.

Corn Oil: A pale yellow liquid obtained from the embryos of corn grains.

Cottonseed Oil: The usually pale yellow oil obtained from cottonseed, used in manufacturing, industry, and cooking.

Distributor: A company primarily engaged in the sale and delivery of biodiesel directly to consumers.

Farmer’s Cooperative: An autonomous, jointly owned association of farmers united voluntarily to meet common economic needs in the transformation, packaging, distribution, and marketing of agricultural products.

Feedstock: Raw material (biomass) made into biodiesel fuel, including vegetable oil, recycled cooking grease, and animal fats.

Glycerin: A solution of glycerol, water, and other substances. The water is introduced in the washing stage after the biodiesel and glycerol are produced. Glycerin may be refined for commercial purposes. It is usually sold for use in soaps and other products.

Glycerol: A chemical with the formula C3H6O3 that may be produced from glycerol.

Lard: An edible, soft, white, solid or semisolid fat obtained by rendering the fatty parts of pigs.

Leased to Another Company (operating status): A plant that is still under the ownership of the respondent but the production has been contracted out to another company. Does not include biodiesel plants that process feedstock for fuel marketing under tolling agreements.

Methanol: (CH3OH) A light, volatile alcohol.

Off-Road Transportation: A vehicle is treated as an off-road vehicle if its primary function is to perform a task not normally done on or using the highway system. For example, trains, construction equipment such as earthmovers, and farm tractors are considered off-road transportation.

On-Road Transportation: Vehicles in use, including any self-propelled vehicle or trailer or semi trailer, to perform the function of transporting a load over the public highway, whether or not also designed to perform other functions. Excluded from the definition are certain types of vehicles, including certain specially designed mobile machinery vehicles (the mobile machinery exception) and certain vehicles specially designed for off-highway transportation.
**Other Uses:** If a producer sells biodiesel to an end user for an unknown use, the quantity should be reported as sold for “Other Uses.”

**Palm Oil:** A yellowish fatty oil obtained especially from the crushed nuts of an African palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) and used in the manufacture of soaps, chocolates, cosmetics, candles, and biofuels.

**Peanut Oil:** The oil pressed from peanuts, used for cooking, in soaps, and as a solvent for pharmaceutical preparations and for biofuel production.

**Permanently Ceased Operations (operating status):** A plant that has stopped producing biodiesel and is not expected to restart operations.

**Poultry Fat:** Poultry tissues obtained during the rendering process. It must contain less than 90% total fatty acids, not more than 2.5% unsaponifiables, and not more than 1% insoluble matter.

**Producer:** A company engaged in the production and sale of biodiesel with delivery generally at or near the production facility. For the purposes of firm classification, a firm primarily engaged in the development and/or production of biodiesel. A biodiesel producer must be legally registered with the Environmental Protection Agency.

**Recycled Feedstock:** Material (biomass) used to produce biodiesel fuel that is not virgin, i.e., not produced for the first time or for the express purpose of making biodiesel.

**Revenue:** The total gross income produced by a given source.

**Sales to End Users:** Producer sales to the person or company that burns the biodiesel as fuel.

**Sales for Resale:** Producer sales made to companies for whom the sale of biodiesel is part of their normal business. Biodiesel sales from producers to petroleum product terminals, fuel distributors, and service stations are examples of “Sales For Resale.”

**Sold to Another Company (operating status):** A plant that has been sold to another company and is expected to continue biodiesel production under different ownership.

**Soybean Oil:** The most common oil used in the U.S. to produce biodiesel made from soybeans.

**Stocks of B100:** Beginning of month stocks are inventories held as of midnight on the last day of the month prior to the survey month. End of month stocks are inventories held as of midnight on the last day of the survey month.

**Sunflower Oil:** A combustible, pale-yellow, semidrying oil with a pleasant scent, expressed from the seeds of the common sunflower; soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulfide; consists mostly of mixed triglycerides of fatty acids, and used to make biodiesel.

**Tallow:** Solid fat extracted from the tissues and fatty deposits of cattle and sheep. Pure tallow is white, odorless and tasteless; it consists chiefly of triglycerides of stearic, palmitic, and oleic acids. There is both inedible tallow, used to produce biodiesel, and edible tallow, used for food.

**Temporarily Inactive:** A plant that has not produced or sold any biodiesel during the monthly period in question but has not permanently ceased operations.

**Tung Oil:** A yellow or brownish oil extracted from the seeds of the tung tree and used as a drying agent in varnishes and paints, for waterproofing, and for producing biodiesel.

**Unsaponifiables:** Incapable of being saponified -- used especially of the portion of oils and fats other than the glycerides; is generally used as a measure of feedstock quality.

**Vegetable Oils:** Vegetable oils that are used to produce biodiesel including cottonseed, sunflower, and peanut oils, among others.

**Virgin Vegetable Oils:** Vegetable oils that are used to produce biodiesel including cottonseed, sunflower, and peanut oils.

**White Grease:** A term used to describe inedible rendered pork fat.

**Yellow Grease:** A term from the rendering industry that is generally assumed to include used frying oils from deep fryers and restaurants’ grease traps. It can also refer to lower-quality grades of tallow from rendering plants.