

**Instructions and Definitions**  
**Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils (Production, Consumption, and Stocks) (M311N)**

**1. Scope of survey**

- a. This survey covers establishments producing or consuming major edible and inedible fats and oils.

**2. Figures to be reported**

- a. Companies with more than one establishment manufacturing the products covered by this survey are requested to complete a separate report form for each location. If you have not received a separate form for each of your establishments, please write if you need more forms.
- b. You should report on this form if your plant operations involve:
1. Refining of any of the specified vegetable oils. Note: If your operations also involve the crushing or solvent processing of any vegetable oil bearing raw materials, you should also report on Form M311J, "Oilseeds, Beans, and Nuts, Monthly report of Primary Processors."
  2. Production and consumption of any of the specified animal fats. Note: If you produce but do not consume animal fats, you may report on Form M311L, "Fats and Oils, Monthly Report of Renderers."
- c. In addition, a limited number of large consumers of fats and oils are selected to report on Form M311N instead of on closely related Form M311M, "Fats and Oils, Monthly Report of Consumers."

**3. Unit of measure** – Report all quantities in thousands of pounds.

**4. General definitions**

- a. *Production* – Report the quantities of the specified primary fats and oils and end products produced during the month.
- b. *Consumption* – Report the quantities of crude oil consumed in the production of once-refined oil. Also report the quantities of crude oil and once-refined oil consumed directly in the production of listed products during the month.
- c. *Stocks* – Report the quantities of the specified primary fats and oils and end products stored at this location on the last day of the month.

*Include* –

1. Stocks stored at this location regardless of ownership including government agencies such as the Commodity Credit Corporation.
2. Shipments in transit to this establishment on the last day of the month. For example, if a shipment arrived on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February and you know that it was in transit for 5 days, include the oil in your January 31 stocks report.

*Exclude* –

1. Outgoing shipments once they have left your establishment.
2. Quantities owned but stored elsewhere such as public or private warehouses not located at the processing location. These stocks should be reported for each location on Form M311H, "Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils (Warehouse Stocks)". If you are not filling a Form M311H for such locations, please notify us and we will send you the necessary forms.

## 5. Special instructions

### a. Animal fat renderers and consumers

1. *Production* – Report lard, edible tallow, inedible tallow, yellow grease, other grease, feather meal, meat and meat and bone meal, dry rendered tankage, poultry fat, poultry by-product meal, and all other products rendered during the month.
2. *Consumption* - Report all lard, edible tallow, inedible tallow, yellow grease, and other grease consumed in end products during the month. Production of end products, i.e., baking or frying fats and fatty acids, must also be reported. For example, if you render edible tallow and refine it into shortening you must report:
  - a. Edible tallow production, item 29a
  - b. Edible tallow consumed in shortening, item 29c
  - c. Baking or frying fats (shortening), 100% animal fats or blends, production, item 28a
3. *Stocks* – Report quantities of rendered products and end products stored at your facility at the end of the month.

*Include* –

- a. Rendered and refined lard
- b. Rendered and refined tallow and grease

Stocks and consumption of edible and inedible animal stearin, as well as edible and inedible animal hydrogenated animal fats, should be reported as stocks and consumption of the basic animal fat from which they originated.

4. *Special definitions for renderers:*
  - a. Meat meal and meat and bone meal is the finely ground, dry rendered residue from mammal tissues exclusive of hair, hoof, horn, hide trimmings, blood traces as might occur unavoidably in good factory practice.
  - b. Feather meal (hydrolyzed poultry feathers) is the product resulting from the treatment under pressure of clean, un-decomposed feathers from slaughtered poultry. Poultry by-products meal consists of the ground dry rendered or wet rendered clean parts of the carcass of slaughtered poultry, such as heads, feet, undeveloped eggs, and intestines, exclusive of feathers.
  - c. All other products includes blood meal. Blood meal is ground and/or screened dry blood.

### b. Vegetable oil refiners

1. *Production* – Report the quantities of once-refined oil produced during the month.
  - a. Do not report production of crude oil – These figures should be reported on Form M311J.
2. *Consumption* – Report the quantities of crude oil consumed in the once-refining process.
  - a. Consistency check:
    1. The quantity of crude oil consumed in refining should be approximately equal to the quantity of refined oil produced (less an allowance for refining loss).
    2. The quantity of crude vegetable oils consumed in refining should not be reported as crude oil consumed in end products.
3. *Stocks* – Report quantities of crude and once-refined vegetable oil stored at your establishment on the last day of the month. Note: continuous processors who already reported stocks of crude oil on Form M311J should report only their refined oil stocks on this form.

**c. Edible product producers**

1. *Production* – Report the quantities of baking and frying fats (shortening), salad or cooking oil, and margarine produced during the month. See definitions below. Note: Do not report production of margarine oil.
2. *Consumption* – Report the quantities of once-refined vegetable oil or animal fats consumed in salad or cooking oil, baking or frying fats, margarine, and other edible products during the month. Note: Consumption figures should be closely related to production, with the only difference being the refining loss.
3. *Stocks* – Report quantities of edible products stored at this establishment on the last day of the month. Note: Stocks and consumption of vegetable oil stearin should be reported as stocks and consumption of the basic refined oil from which it originated.
4. Special definitions for edible product producers:
  - a. Salad or cooking oils – Products which meet all of the following conditions:
    1. Manufactured from vegetable oils
    2. Deodorized or winterized and deodorized
    3. Completely liquid at room temperature

*Include –*

    - a. Clear oils sold to establishments making potato chips, bakery products, blended table oils, and salad dressings.
    - b. Oils refined and deodorized by mayonnaise and salad dressing producers for use in the plant. Do not report in “Other edible products.”
  - b. Baking or frying fats (shortening) – Products which meet all the following conditions:
    1. Produced or sold entirely for baking or frying purposes
    2. Manufactured from vegetable oils or meat fats or combinations thereof
    3. Deodorized or hydrogenated and deodorized
    4. Exhibit consistencies which may be fluid, plastic, or solid at room temperature
    5. **Note** – This category includes mono- and di-glycedries. It also includes hardened and deodorized lard, other hardened and deodorized fats or fractionated fats produced or sold entirely or primarily for baking or frying purposes.
  - c. Margarine – refers only to the finished product ready for table use or use by bakers.
  - d. Margarine oil – refers to the product from which margarine is made.
    1. Stocks of margarine oils consumed in end products should be reported as the stocks and consumption of the oil or oils from which it originated.

**d. Soap makers**

1. Fats and oils used to make soap products should be reported in "Other inedible products." Soap makers who split fats as the first step in soap making should report both the consumption of fats and oils consumed in soap and the production and stocks of glycerin.

*Include –*

1. Bar, flake, granulated, and liquid soap

*Exclude –*

1. Synthetic detergents, shampoos, metallic soaps, and wetting agents

**e. Glycerin producers**

1. Include both crude and refined glycerin from natural or synthetic sources. Natural glycerin is a product of soap making, fatty acid production, or any other fat splitting process. Synthetic glycerin is produced from sources other than fats and oils.

**f. Producers of paints, varnish, and drying oils**

1. Oils used to produce drying oils should be reported under "Other inedible products." Drying oils applies if the oils are packaged for sale to paint contractors and individual users.

*Include –*

1. Oils used to make paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and similar products.

*Exclude –*

1. Oils used to produce drying oils and sold as such
2. Oils sold for use in paint resin
3. Drying oils held in bulk storage or sold to manufacturers of paint, printing ink, and linoleum producers are considered intermediate products. Their stocks and consumption should be reported as stocks and consumption of the primary fat or oil from which they originated.

**g. Producers of methyl esters (biodiesel)**

1. Report the consumption of fats and oils used to produce biodiesel in "Consumed for methyl esters. Report the production of the crude glycerin byproduct of the transesterification process in item 36a. Stocks of the final product should not be reported as stocks of the feedstock.

