



INSTRUCTION SHEET for ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS

Who Should Report – A form is needed from all firms in the United States operating facilities which produce or consume major edible and inedible fats and oils. Call the toll free help line, 1-888-424-7828, if you need additional forms or have questions. Materials processed on a toll basis must be reported by the operation performing the toll work.

If You Have a Facility that is No Longer Active or is now Operated by Another Firm – Write “No Longer Active” and the date the facility became inactive below the address area. If the facility is now operated by another firm, and if known, list the name and address of who is now operating the facility.

Reporting Unit – The reporting unit is designated on the mailing label of the form. For example, “Company ABC – All Locations” listed on the label would report on that single form for all locations. Soybean crushing facilities must be reported at the minimum of a state level. Another example is a reporting unit listed as “Company X – IL Soy Crush.” Company X would report for all of their soybean crushing facilities in Illinois.

How to Enter Your Responses – Enter your figures in the unit(s) requested, i.e., tons or 1,000 pounds. Tons are defined as short tons or 2,000 lbs. Keep numbers within the boxes. Please note that some figures should be rounded to thousands. For example, if you produced 660,020 pounds of crude soybean oil, report 660.

Balance Sheet – The form is structured as a balance sheet. Production minus removed should equal onsite ending stocks. Carryover stocks will be known from the previous month’s report as onsite ending stocks. Inshipments of crude or outshipments to offsite storage are not asked but should be included in “crude oil processed in refining,” only if refined onsite. In some cases, the report may not balance if fats and oils are purchased from another refiner (See Example 2).

Reference Period – Data are collected monthly and reference the previous month. If a firm keeps records on a fiscal month basis, please report for the previous fiscal month which most closely follows the month for which data are being collected.

How to Handle Stocks in Transit – Include shipments in transit to this Reporting Unit on the last day of the month. Exclude outgoing shipments once they have left the Reporting Unit. For example, crude oil stocks that have left the crusher to an offsite stocks location and are in transit on the last day of the month must be reported in the record representing the offsite destination facility.

Oil Weights – If once refined oils are combined with other oils, the weight of the oils should be separated and reported in the respective items. For example, if once refined soybean oil is actually 70/30 with 70% being soybean oil and 30% of it being cottonseed oil, the weights must be distributed even though by general specification it is considered soybean oil.

Corn Oil - Crude corn oil produced from corn germ at non-alcohol producing facilities **should be** reported on the *Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils Survey*. Crude corn oil refined, regardless of the source of production, must be reported. Firms producing crude oil at ethanol or alcohol facilities **should not** report the crude corn oil production on the *Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils Survey*. Corn distillers oil (CDO) produced at dry mills should be reported on the *Dry Mill Producers Survey*. Crude corn oil produced at wet mills producing alcohol should be reported on the *Wet Mill Producers Survey*.

General Definitions

Production – Report the quantities of the specified primary fats and oils produced during the month. Include conventional, organic, non-GMO, high-oleic, low-linolenic beans. Do not include fats or oils purchased.

Crude oil production – Oil generated by crushing oilseeds, grains, and nuts. Soybean crude oil produced must be reported at degummed weight.

Crude oil processed in refining – Crude (degummed weight) oil run through the first refining process. Crude oil purchased or moved within the company to the refining location and refined during the month specified must be reported in “crude oil processed in refining” and should not be included in crude oil produced. Soybean crude oil processed in refining must include degummed, blown, boiled, heat treated, and acid refined oil.

Once refined production – Once refined production is defined as the first step in refining crude oil for end-use or possible further refining. This includes deodorizing and bleaching of crude oil. It is not necessary for a facility to actually manufacture a final product to engage in once refined oil production. Once refined production should only include oil refined for the first time at the facility. Once refined oils received from another facility or purchased should not be included as “production.” “Once refined production” must not be greater than “crude oil processed in refining”.

Sold or removed for edible use in processing – Sold or removed for edible use in processing is a measure of consumption. Report the quantities fats and oils sold or removed for the manufacturing of edible end-use products or further processing. The actual end-use may not be known in which case, outputs meeting edible specifications should be reported in the “for edible use in processing.” The sum of “sold or removed for edible use in processing” plus “sold or removed for inedible use in processing” may be greater than “once refined production” if the first refining step was not completed by the Reporting Unit referenced on the survey label.

Sold or removed for inedible use in processing – Sold or removed for inedible use in processing is a measure of consumption. Report the quantities fats and oils sold or removed for the manufacturing of inedible end-use products or further processing. The actual end-use may not be known in which case, outputs that do not meet edible specifications should be reported in the “for inedible use in processing.” The sum of “sold or removed for edible use in processing” plus “sold or removed for inedible use in processing” may be greater than “once refined production” if the first refining step was not completed by the Reporting Unit referenced on the survey label.

Onsite stocks – Report the quantities of the specified crude or once refined fats and oils stored at this location on the last day of the month. Include stocks stored at this location regardless of ownership including government agencies such as the Commodity Credit Corporation. Exclude outgoing shipments once they have left the facility.

Offsite stocks – Report the quantities of the specified crude or once refined fats and oils stored in a public or private warehouse which is not part of the production or refining facility. Include stocks in transit to the private or public warehouse on the last day of the month. Do not include stocks held at an end-use facilities such as a food preparation sites, biodiesel plants, or feed blending sites.

Special Instructions for Vegetable Oil Refiners and Continuous Processors - Refer to Example 1 on the next page.

Soybeans – crush - In the example, 10,000,000 bushels of soybeans were crushed which converts to 300,000 tons of beans crushed (Item 1a). The beans produced 110,000 K lbs. of crude oil (Item 1b) of which 10,700 K lbs. were held onsite on May 31, 2015 (Item 1c.) In this example, there were no carryover onsite stocks of oils from April 2015.

Soybean oil refining – crude – Of the 110,000 K lbs. of crude oil (Item 1b) produced from the crush, 95,000 K lbs. were refined (Item 3a). Of the remaining, 2,000 K lbs. were shipped/removed for inedible use (Item 3b) elsewhere (possibly a biodiesel refinery). 13,000 K lbs. of crude remained onsite at the refinery (Item 3c).

In this example, no carryover stocks or inshipments of crude were shown. For a crusher/refiner in which crushing and refining facilities are at the same site, onsite stocks of crude should be recorded in Item 1c. Also since crude was processed in refining (Item 3a), a positive response is expected in soybean oil – once refined production (Item 4a).

Soybean oil refining – once refined – 92,150 K lbs. of refined oil was produced (Item 4a), this is less the refining waste. The total amount of once refined oil removed with the intended use in edible processing (Item 4b) is 79,000 K lbs. while 19,000 K lbs. was removed for with the intended use in inedible processing (Item 4c). 13,000 K lbs. of once refined oil was stored onsite (Item 4d).

NOTE: Beginning stocks (previous month's response to Item 4d) + once refined production (Item 4a) – removed for edible use in processing (Item 4b) – removed for inedible use in processing (4c) will equal (Item 4d) onsite stocks of once refined oil at the processing. In the example, 16,000 K lbs. were carried over from the previous month and accounted for as beginning stocks ($16,000 + 92,150 - 79,000 - 19,000 = 10,150$). There are many scenarios and this scenario does not address shipments to offsite storage facilities.

Soybean oil – offsite stocks – In the example, 25,000 K lbs. of crude oil is being held at an offsite storage location (Item 5a). The example also shows offsite stocks of once-refined oil at the end of the month (Item 5b) at 18,000 K lbs. It is important to note that offsite storage locations are not being contacted. It is the responsibility of the owner of the oil to report offsite stocks.

Special Instructions for Vegetable Oil Refiners and Continuous Processors (continued)

Example 1

SECTION 1 – SOYBEANS

Soybeans	Unit of Measure	May 2015	
1. Soybeans – crush		10,000,000 bushels crushed	
a. Soybeans crushed	Tons (2,000 Pounds)	500	300,000
b. Crude oil produced (degummed weight)	1,000 lbs.	501	110,000
c. Onsite stocks of crude oil at the crushing facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	506	10,700
2. Soybeans - cake, meal, and millfeed			
a. Cake and meal produced for animal feed	Tons (2,000 Pounds)	502	184,375
b. Cake and meal produced for edible protein products	Tons (2,000 Pounds)	503	35,625
c. Millfeed produced	Tons (2,000 Pounds)	504	17,000
d. Stocks of cake and meal – on hand end of month	Tons (2,000 Pounds)	507	62,125
e. Stocks of millfeed – on hand end of month	Tons (2,000 Pounds)	508	800
3. Soybean oil refining – crude (Include degummed, blown, boiled, heat treated, and acid refined)			
a. Crude oil processed in refining – (once refined production (Question 4a) should also be reported)	1,000 lbs.	5031	95,000
b. Total crude sold or removed for inedible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5032	2,000
c. Onsite stocks of crude oil at the refining facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	5030	13,000
4. Soybean oil refining – once refined			
a. Once refined production – (crude processed in refining (Question 3a) should also be reported)	1,000 lbs.	5035	92,150
b. Total once refined sold or removed for edible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5046	79,000
c. Total once refined sold or removed inedible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5041	19,000
d. Onsite stocks of once refined oil at the refining facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	5036	10,150
5. Soybean oil – offsite stocks			
a. Crude (Include degummed, blown, boiled, heat treated and acid refined) – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	4012	25,000
b. Once Refined – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	4013	18,000

Special Instructions for Vegetable Oil Refiners and Continuous Processors (continued)

Example 2

The refiner processed 95,000 K lbs. of crude, degummed oil (Item 3a) into a once refined product (Item 4a). During the same month, 279,000 K lbs. (Item 4b), were removed for edible use. The refiner did not produce all of the 279,000 K lbs., but instead purchased 200,000 K lbs. from another refiner. In which case, the 200,000 K lbs. were not reported as “consumed” or removed for edible use/inedible use. The only company reporting consumption of the 200,000 K lbs. was the refiner sending the once refined oil to the end user.

SECTION 1 – SOYBEANS

Soybeans	Unit of Measure	May 2015
3. Soybean oil refining – crude (Include degummed, blown, boiled, heat treated, and acid refined)		
a. Crude oil processed in refining – (once refined production (Question 4a) should also be reported)	1,000 lbs.	5031 95,000
b. Total crude sold or removed for inedible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5032 2,000
c. Onsite stocks of crude oil at the refining facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	5030 13,000
4. Soybean oil refining – once refined		
a. Once refined production – (crude processed in refining (Question 3a) should also be reported)	1,000 lbs.	5035 92,150
b. Total once refined sold or removed for edible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5046 279,000
c. Total once refined sold or removed inedible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5041 19,000
d. Onsite stocks of once refined oil at the refining facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	5036 10,150

Special Instructions for Firms that Import Once Refined Oils – Including coconut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil. See Example 3 below.

Palm oil refining – crude – If the palm oil is received as already once refined but requires re-deodorizing to meet specifications of the customer, all items in Item 44 would remain blank (Items 44a-c).

Palm oil refining – once refined – Palm oil that was received in once refined state would be included in Items 45b – d. As an example, 50,000 K lbs. of palm oil was received during the month and re-deodorized for a food manufacturer. All the re-deodorized oil is sold meeting the edible specifications.

Palm oil – offsite stocks – Palm oil once refined held offsite which has been re-deodorized or awaiting re-deodorization owned by the firm would be reported in Item 46b.

Example 3

44. Palm oil refining – crude		
a. Crude oil processed in refining – (once refined production (Question 45a) should also be reported)	1,000 lbs.	5121
b. Total crude removed for inedible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5122
c. Onsite stocks of crude oil at the refining facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	5120
45. Palm oil refining – once refined		
a. Once refined production – (crude processed in refining (Question 44a) should also be reported)	1,000 lbs.	5123
b. Total once refined removed for edible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5130 50,000
c. Total once refined removed for inedible use in processing	1,000 lbs.	5129
d. Onsite stocks of once refined oil at the refining facility – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	5124
46. Palm oil – offsite stocks		
a. Crude – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	4024
b. Refined – on hand end of month	1,000 lbs.	4025

Special Instructions for Animal and Fat Renderers (Section 4 of Questionnaire)

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.

Yellow grease – Report used cooking oil rendering in yellow grease. Yellow grease may also include lower-quality grades of tallow.

Meat meal – Meat meal and meat and bone meal is the finely ground, dry rendered residue from mammal tissues exclusive of hair, hoof, horn, hide trimming, blood traces as might occur unavoidably in good factory practice.

Feather meal and poultry by products meals - 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 head, feet, undeveloped eggs, and intestines, exclusive of feathers.

Special Instructions for Producers of Fatty Acids and Glycerin

Purchased technical tallow, inedible tallow, choice white grease, etc. - Firms purchasing technical tallow, inedible tallow, choice white grease, etc., for the production of fatty acids and glycerin, should not include those purchases in “production” or “total sold or removed for inedible use for processing” under technical tallow, inedible tallow, choice white grease, etc. However there may be onsite stocks or offsite stocks for those items.

Include both crude and refined glycerin from natural and synthetic sources. Synthetic glycerin is produced from sources other than fats and oils.

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