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## USA: Cellulosic Biofuels continue to climb

U.S. EPA data on RINs generation through August reveals cellulosic D3 biofuels continue to climb, advanced biofuel D5 RINs generation is up sharply and the mainstay, D6 renewable fuels (primarily ethanol) continues on pace. Biofuel producers assign renewable identification numbers (RINS) to each gallon-equivalent of fuel produced, which are then used by obligated parties to show the EPA that they have complied with the blending requirements under the renewable fuel standard.

Source: [www.biomassmagazine.com/articles/12467/d3-d5-rins-climb-in-august-d4-rins-down-slightly](http://www.biomassmagazine.com/articles/12467/d3-d5-rins-climb-in-august-d4-rins-down-slightly)

Data source:

[www2.epa.gov/fuels-registration-reporting-and-compliance-help/2015-renewable-fuel-standard-data](http://www2.epa.gov/fuels-registration-reporting-and-compliance-help/2015-renewable-fuel-standard-data)

About RINs: For each gallon of corn-starch ethanol, 1 RIN is issued. For agri-biodiesel, 1.5 RINs are issued for each gallon. In future years when commercial production of cellulose ethanol becomes widely available, it will receive 2.5 RINs per gallon.

([www.agmrc.org/renewable\\_energy/biofuelsbiorefining\\_general/renewable-identification-numbers-rins-and-government-biofuels-blending-mandates/](http://www.agmrc.org/renewable_energy/biofuelsbiorefining_general/renewable-identification-numbers-rins-and-government-biofuels-blending-mandates/)).