

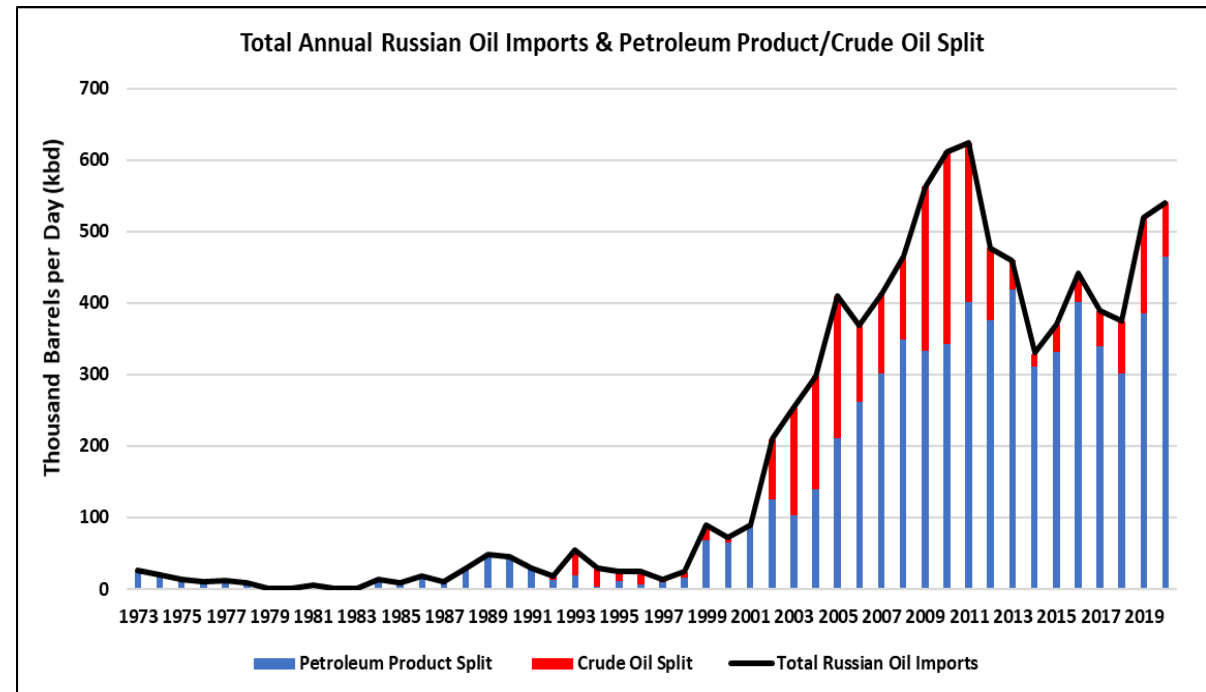
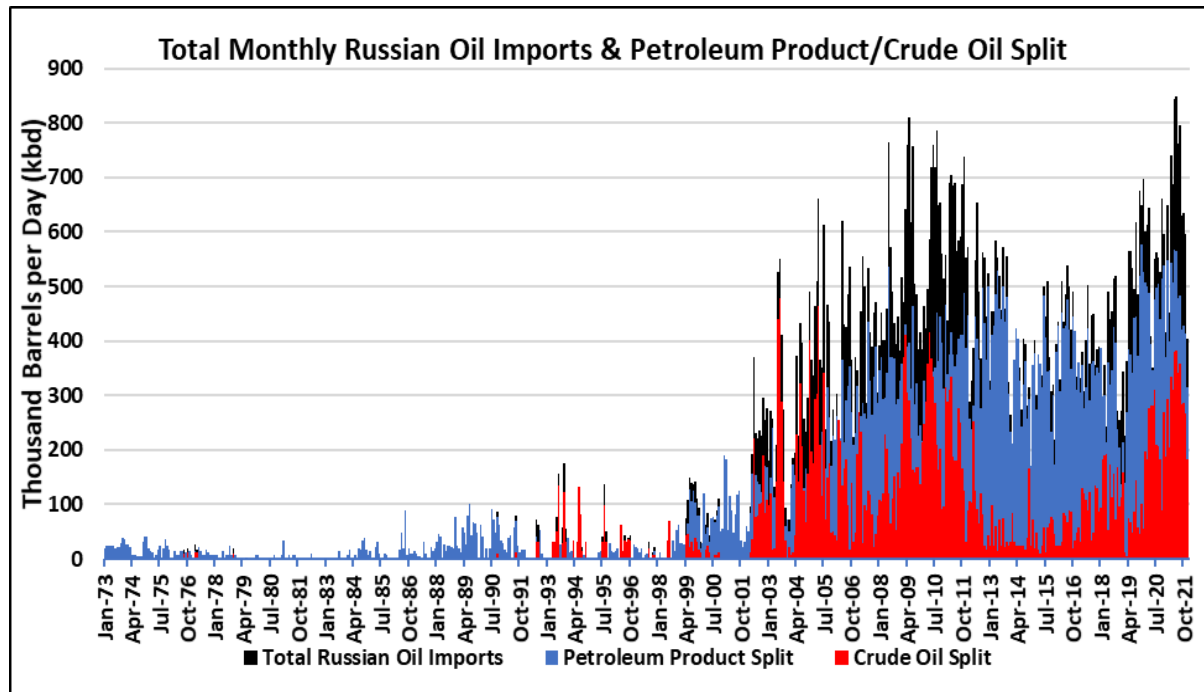


Nebraska Ethanol Board

As the U.S. navigates the effects of the war between Russia and Ukraine, one area of concern is the current energy dependence of the American energy sector on Russian imported crude oil and other petroleum products.

Over the past five years, oil refiners in the U.S. imported approximately 440 thousand barrels (18 million U.S. gallons) of Russian crude oil and other petroleum products daily, which represents 8% of all U.S. imports of oil and refined products.

The total Russian import of crude oil and other petroleum products sent to the U.S., and the split of each type of product, is represented graphically using monthly and annual data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).





Ethanol will play a key role in reducing the need for Russian crude oil and other petroleum product imports by displacing Russian import-derived gasoline. This reduces U.S. dependency on Russian imports, provides financial relief to the consumer at the gas pump, and lowers the burden on U.S. oil refiners as they pivot to locate new oil sources.

Using data from the U.S. EIA, the average Russian oil imports used to produce gasoline ranges from 200 to 225 thousand barrels per day. Overall, this represents the generation of *1.3 to 1.7 billion gallons of gasoline per year*.

E15 and E10 exhibit similar fluid characteristics, where facilities and infrastructure supporting the transport and dispensing of E10 fuel can be utilized for E15.

Overall, the conversion of 33% of all E10 fuel in the U.S. to E15 could potentially displace 100% of Russian import generated gasoline.

If the entire Midwestern defense pad (PADD 2) alone converted E10 to E15 this could displace 98% of Russian import generated gasoline.

This conversion would utilize less than half of the unused ethanol capacity across the U.S.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

