

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT: ETHANOL'S ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

CLEANER AIR. LOWER EMISSIONS. MORE EFFICIENT LAND USE.



KEY TAKEAWAY

Today's ethanol is dramatically cleaner than gasoline — reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving air quality, protecting public health, and providing an immediate low-carbon fuel solution using existing American infrastructure.

WHEN COMPARED TO GASOLINE,
TODAY'S CORN ETHANOL CUTS GHG
EMISSIONS BY:

49%

EVEN WHEN POTENTIAL LAND USE
CHANGE IS INCLUDED¹

A SEPARATE STUDY FROM
RESEARCHERS AT HARVARD, MIT,
AND TUFTS FOUND CORN ETHANOL
DELIVERS AN AVERAGE:

46%

LOWER GHG EMISSIONS THAN GASOLINE

IN 2025 ALONE,
ETHANOL REDUCED:

58.8 MILLION

METRIC TONS OF GHG
EMISSIONS

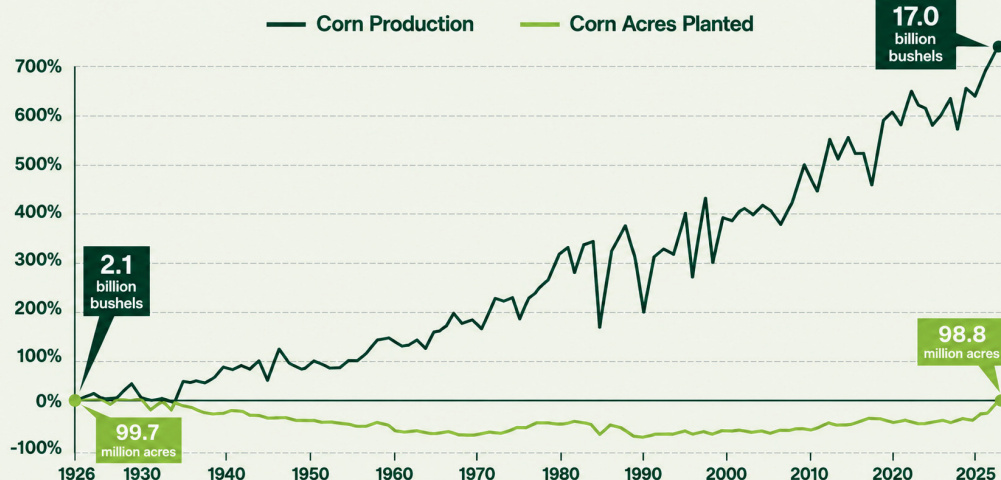
EQUAL TO REMOVING

13 MILLION

VEHICLES FROM THE
ROAD



Annual Change in Corn Area Planted and Corn Production vs. 1926

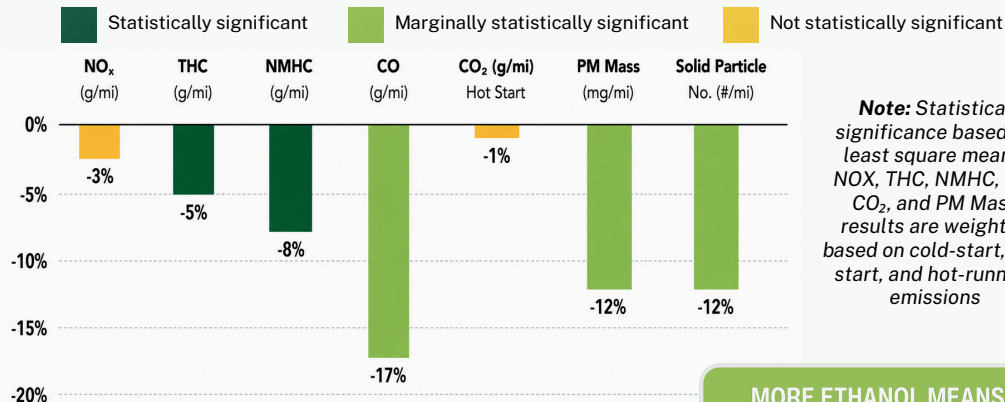


KEY TAKEAWAY

In 1926, corn production was **2.1 billion bushels** on **99.7 million acres**.
By 2025, corn production reached **17.0 billion bushels** on **98.8 million acres**.

E15 VS. E10: CHANGES IN TAILPIPE POLLUTANTS²

Using E15 in place of E10 reduces emissions of key tailpipe pollutants that cause smog and human health issues.



Note: Statistical significance based on least square means; NO_x, THC, NMHC, CO, CO₂, and PM Mass results are weighted based on cold-start, hot-start, and hot-running emissions



In 2025, farmers produced a record-large corn crop of **17 billion bushels** and achieved a **record average yield of 186.5 bushels per acre**.



Thanks to record yields, American farmers continue producing more than enough corn to meet the needs of food, feed, fuel, and exports.



Distillers grains produced during ethanol production are returned to farms as high-protein livestock feed, supporting beef, pork, poultry, and dairy production.



With nearly **1.2 billion corn-equivalent** bushels of distillers grains produced annually, net corn usage for ethanol is approximately **28%**.

MORE ETHANOL MEANS LESS
HARMFUL AROMATICS AND MTBE

“It is essential to reduce exposure to the products from burning fossil fuels to prevent breast cancer. We are studying if reducing BTEX exposure will reduce susceptibility to PAH induced breast cancer. **One way to reduce BTEX³ compounds is to reduce exposure by adding ethanol to gasoline.**”

— Dr. Leena Hilakivi-Clarke,
The Hormel Institute.

¹ Source: U.S. Treasury and U.S. Department of Energy

² Source: University of California, Riverside CE-CERT

³ BTEX refers to benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene; PAH refers to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.