

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2020

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to
Commission File Number 001-35397

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

416 South Bell Avenue Ames
(Address of principal executive offices)

Iowa

(515) 239-8000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

26-4785427
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

50010
(Zip code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share	REGI	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of October 31, 2020, the registrant had 39,332,719 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains, in addition to historical information, certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this report, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, strategy and plans, and our expectations of future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "may," "will," "would," "might," "could," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "design," "intend," "plan," "seek," "potential," "expect" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives, and financial needs. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- our business plans and strategies, including, but not limited to, our downstream objectives and undertakings and the capacity expansion of our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery;
- our financial performance, including expectations regarding revenues, cost of revenues and operating expenses;
- changes in governmental programs, policymaking and requirements or encouraged use of biofuels, including RFS2 in the United States, renewable fuel policies in Canada and Europe, and state level programs such as California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard;
- our security repurchase programs and our marketable securities;
- the availability, future price and volatility of feedstocks and other inputs;
- the expansion of our distribution network and transportation costs;
- the future price and volatility of petroleum;
- our liquidity and working capital requirements;
- our leasing practices;
- anticipated trends and challenges in our business and competition in the markets in which we operate;
- our ability to successfully implement our acquisition strategy and integration strategy;
- our ability to protect proprietary technology and trade secrets;
- our risk management activities;
- the industry's capacity, production and imports;
- product performance, in cold weather or otherwise;
- seasonal fluctuations in our business;
- our current products as well as products we are developing;
- our ability to retain and recruit key personnel;
- our indebtedness and our compliance, or failure to comply, with restrictive and financial covenants in our various debt agreements;
- critical accounting policies and estimates, the impact or anticipated impact of recent accounting pronouncements, guidance or changes in accounting principles and future recognition of impairments for the fair value of assets, including goodwill, financial instruments, intangible assets and other assets acquired;
- operating risks and the impact of disruptions to our business including, but not limited to, closures at our plant located in Geismar, Louisiana and the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing.

These statements reflect current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. We note that a variety of factors, including but not limited to those Risk Factors discussed in Item 1A of Part II of this report, could cause actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements contained in this report present management's views only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our 10-Q and 8-K reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date hereof.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 97,187	\$ 50,436
Marketable securities	184,916	—
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 1,613 and \$ 1,001, respectively)	187,860	858,922
Inventories	145,998	161,429
Prepaid expenses and other assets	59,811	35,473
Restricted cash	3,000	3,000
Total current assets	678,772	1,109,260
Long-term marketable securities	101,584	—
Property, plant and equipment, net	592,317	584,577
Right of use assets	29,057	36,899
Goodwill	16,080	16,080
Intangible assets, net	11,018	12,018
Other assets	31,580	26,515
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,460,408	\$ 1,785,349
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Lines of credit	\$ —	\$ 76,990
Current maturities of long-term debt	49,906	77,131
Current maturities of operating lease obligations	14,457	15,690
Accounts payable	135,039	369,213
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	23,107	40,776
Deferred revenue	9,654	8,620
Total current liabilities	232,163	588,420
Deferred income taxes	6,977	6,975
Long-term debt (net of debt issuance costs of \$ 1,767 and \$ 2,783, respectively)	15,881	26,130
Long-term operating lease obligations	15,701	30,413
Other liabilities	5,448	1,505
Total liabilities	276,170	653,443
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
EQUITY:		
Common stock (\$0.0001 par value; 300,000,000 shares authorized; 39,332,314 and 38,967,079 shares outstanding, respectively)	5	5
Common stock—additional paid-in-capital	390,383	438,591
Retained earnings	905,324	800,792
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(897)	(1,994)
Treasury stock (10,589,584 and 10,403,798 shares outstanding, respectively)	(110,577)	(105,488)
Total equity	1,184,238	1,131,906
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 1,460,408	\$ 1,785,349

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
REVENUES:				
Biomass-based diesel sales	\$ 492,769	\$ 583,676	\$ 1,350,496	\$ 1,620,960
Biomass-based diesel government incentives	83,178	512	245,471	1,510
	575,947	584,188	1,595,967	1,622,470
Other revenue	105	184	718	754
	576,052	584,372	1,596,685	1,623,224
COSTS OF GOODS SOLD:				
Biomass-based diesel	498,362	560,288	1,386,996	1,638,701
Other costs of goods sold	40	8	151	11
	498,402	560,296	1,387,147	1,638,712
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	77,650	24,076	209,538	(15,488)
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	31,059	24,762	86,971	77,157
GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	—	—	(187)	—
IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	19,256	11,145	19,256	11,613
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	27,335	(11,831)	103,498	(104,258)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET:				
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	—	136	—	(566)
Gain (loss) on debt extinguishment	18	—	1,809	(2)
Gain on lease termination	—	—	4,459	—
Other income	1,594	179	3,505	1,724
Interest expense	(1,070)	(2,866)	(4,732)	(10,822)
	542	(2,551)	5,041	(9,666)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	27,877	(14,382)	108,539	(113,924)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(1,046)	629	(4,007)	1,149
NET INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	26,831	(13,753)	104,532	(112,775)
NET LOSS ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	—	(2,193)	—	(8,672)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 26,831	\$ (15,946)	\$ 104,532	\$ (121,447)
LESS—EFFECT OF PARTICIPATING SHARE-BASED AWARDS ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS	492	—	2,071	—
NET INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 26,339	\$ (13,753)	\$ 102,461	\$ (112,775)
NET LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AVAILABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ —	\$ (2,193)	\$ —	\$ (8,672)
Basic net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2.62	\$ (2.96)
Discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ (0.06)	\$ —	\$ (0.23)
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.41)	\$ 2.62	\$ (3.19)
Diluted net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.60	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2.38	\$ (2.96)
Discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ (0.06)	\$ —	\$ (0.23)
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.60	\$ (0.41)	\$ 2.38	\$ (3.19)
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders:				
Basic	39,306,263	38,959,606	39,154,788	38,060,782
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders:				
Diluted	43,624,340	38,959,606	43,107,989	38,060,782

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,831	\$ (15,946)	\$ 104,532	\$ (121,447)
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities, net of taxes of (ø9), \$—, \$9 and \$—, respectively	(176)	—	131	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	982	(1,017)	966	(984)
Other comprehensive income	806	(1,017)	1,097	(984)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 27,637</u>	<u>\$ (16,963)</u>	<u>\$ 105,629</u>	<u>\$ (122,431)</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Company Stockholders' Equity							Total
	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Common Stock - Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock		
BALANCE, January 1, 2019	37,318,942	\$ 5	\$ 451,427	\$ 427,244	\$ (1,656)	\$ (111,767)	\$ 765,253	
Conversion of restricted stock units to common stock (net of 138,012 shares of treasury stock purchased)	283,339	—	—	—	—	(2,760)	(2,760)	
Settlement of stock appreciation rights in common stock (net of 9,888 shares of treasury stock purchased)	16,937	—	(12)	—	—	(159)	(171)	
Partial termination of capped call options	(1,087)	—	30	—	—	(30)	—	
Convertible debt extinguishment impact	—	—	(152)	—	—	—	(152)	
Stock compensation expense	—	—	1,353	—	—	—	1,353	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(362)	—	(362)	
Adoption of ASC Topic 842, <i>Leases</i>	—	—	—	(6,516)	—	—	(6,516)	
Net loss	—	—	—	(43,404)	—	—	(43,404)	
BALANCE, March 31, 2019	37,618,131	\$ 5	\$ 452,646	\$ 377,324	\$ (2,018)	\$ (114,716)	\$ 713,241	
Conversion of restricted stock units to common stock (net of 805 shares of treasury stock purchased)	58,759	—	—	—	—	(518)	(518)	
Settlement of stock appreciation rights in common stock (net of 2,274 shares of treasury stock purchased)	4,631	—	(7)	—	—	(17)	(24)	
Settlement of 2019 Convertible Senior Notes conversion premium	1,902,781	—	(18,779)	—	—	18,779	—	
Termination of capped call options	(625,558)	—	8,952	—	—	(8,952)	—	
Stock compensation expense	—	—	1,824	—	—	—	1,824	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	395	—	395	
Net loss	—	—	—	(62,097)	—	—	(62,097)	
BALANCE, June 30, 2019	38,958,744	\$ 5	\$ 444,636	\$ 315,227	\$ (1,623)	\$ (105,424)	\$ 652,821	
Conversion of restricted stock units to common stock (net of 1,775 shares of treasury stock purchased)	3,557	—	—	—	—	(39)	(39)	
Settlement of stock appreciation rights in common stock (net of 1,042 shares of treasury stock purchased)	1,975	—	(5)	—	—	—	(5)	
Stock compensation expense	—	—	1,804	—	—	—	1,804	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(1,017)	—	(1,017)	
Net loss	—	—	—	(15,946)	—	—	(15,946)	
BALANCE, September 30, 2019	38,964,276	\$ 5	\$ 446,435	\$ 299,281	\$ (2,640)	\$ (105,463)	\$ 637,618	

	Company Stockholders' Equity							Total
	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Common Stock - Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock		
BALANCE, January 1, 2020	38,967,079	\$ 5	\$ 438,591	\$ 800,792	\$ (1,994)	\$ (105,488)	\$ 1,131,906	
Conversion of restricted stock units to common stock (net of 25,134 shares of treasury stock purchased)	38,144	—	—	—	—	(578)	(578)	
Settlement of stock appreciation rights in common stock (net of 14,438 shares of treasury stock purchased)	16,704	—	(5)	—	—	(240)	(245)	
Convertible debt extinguishment impact (net of tax impact of \$ 1,013)	—	—	(17,829)	—	—	—	(17,829)	
Stock compensation expense	—	—	1,367	—	—	—	1,367	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(551)	—	(551)	
Net income	—	—	—	76,853	—	—	76,853	
BALANCE, March 31, 2020	39,021,927	\$ 5	\$ 422,124	\$ 877,645	\$ (2,545)	\$ (106,306)	\$ 1,190,923	
Conversion of restricted stock units to common stock (net of 86,701 shares of treasury stock purchased)	230,265	—	—	—	—	(2,063)	(2,063)	
Settlement of stock appreciation rights in common stock (net of 21,794 shares of treasury stock purchased)	39,962	—	(276)	—	—	(776)	(1,052)	
Convertible debt extinguishment impact (net of tax impact of \$ 1,055)	—	—	(20,860)	—	—	—	(20,860)	
Stock compensation expense	—	—	1,855	—	—	—	1,855	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	842	—	842	
Net income	—	—	—	848	—	—	848	
BALANCE, June 30, 2020	39,292,154	\$ 5	\$ 402,843	\$ 878,493	\$ (1,703)	\$ (109,145)	\$ 1,170,493	
Conversion of restricted stock units to common stock (net of 30,624 shares of treasury stock purchased)	23,800	—	—	—	—	(1,185)	(1,185)	
Settlement of stock appreciation rights in common stock (net of 7,095 shares of treasury stock purchased)	16,360	—	(279)	—	—	(247)	(526)	
Convertible debt extinguishment impact (net of tax impact of \$ 318)	—	—	(13,992)	—	—	—	(13,992)	
Stock compensation expense	—	—	1,811	—	—	—	1,811	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	806	—	806	
Net income	—	—	—	26,831	—	—	26,831	
BALANCE, September 30, 2020	39,332,314	\$ 5	\$ 390,383	\$ 905,324	\$ (897)	\$ (110,577)	\$ 1,184,238	

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 104,532	\$ (121,447)
Net income (loss) from discontinuing operations	—	(8,672)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	104,532	(112,775)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	27,425	27,349
Amortization expense of assets and liabilities, net	12,026	16,170
Accretion of convertible note discount	652	2,561
Amortization of marketable securities	366	(146)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	—	566
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(187)	—
(Gain) loss on debt extinguishment	(1,809)	2
Provision for doubtful accounts	716	17
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	19,256	11,613
Stock compensation expense	5,033	4,981
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	2,092	(1,159)
Gain on lease termination	(4,459)	—
Other operating activities	3	212
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	670,395	(7,227)
Inventories	15,445	5,437
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(36,827)	2,947
Accounts payable	(236,213)	(6,694)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(13,607)	1,952
Operating lease obligations	(11,489)	(13,778)
Deferred revenue	1,034	655
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities - continuing operations	554,384	(67,317)
Net cash flows used in operating activities - discontinuing operations	—	(9,832)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	554,384	(77,149)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash paid for marketable securities	(305,726)	(3,478)
Cash received from maturities of marketable securities	19,000	54,584
Cash paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(46,945)	(31,088)
Cash paid for investments	—	(2,713)
Other investing activities	187	—
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities - continuing operations	(333,484)	17,305
Net cash flows provided by investing activities - discontinuing operations	—	3,100
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(333,484)	20,405
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (repayments) borrowings on revolving line of credit	(76,990)	77,758
Borrowings on other lines of credit	—	66,186
Repayments on other lines of credit	—	(60,918)
Cash paid on notes payable	(91,590)	(73,067)
Cash paid for debt issuance costs	—	(70)
Cash paid for contingent consideration settlement	—	(9,003)
Cash paid for conversion of restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights	(5,649)	(3,517)
Net cash flows used in financing activities - continuing operations	(174,229)	(2,631)
Net cash flows used in financing activities - discontinuing operations	—	—
Cash used in financing activities	(174,229)	(2,631)
NET CHANGE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	46,671	(59,375)
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, Beginning of period	53,436	126,575
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	80	(107)
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, End of period	\$ 100,187	\$ 67,093

(continued)

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 15	\$ 1,515
Cash paid for interest	\$ 4,651	\$ 6,007
Leased assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	\$ 3,807	\$ 11,347
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Amounts included in period-end accounts payable for:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	\$ 5,497	\$ 7,824
Issuance of treasury stock to settle 2019 Convertible Senior Notes conversion premium	\$ —	\$ (18,779)
Receipt in treasury stock for settlement of capped call options	\$ —	\$ 8,952
		(concluded)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 1 — BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Renewable Energy Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company" or "REG"), pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted as permitted by such rules and regulations. All adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, have been included. Management believes that the disclosures are adequate to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented. It is suggested that these interim financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing in the Company's latest annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 6, 2020. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for the fiscal year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company owns and operates a network of twelve biorefineries, with ten locations in North America and two locations in Europe, which includes twelve operating biomass-based diesel production facilities with aggregate nameplate production capacity of 505 million gallons per year ("mmgy"). Ten of these plants are "multi-feedstock capable", which allows them to use a broad range of lower-cost feedstocks, such as distillers corn oil, used cooking oil and inedible animal fats in addition to vegetable oils, such as soybean oil and canola oil. In August 2019, the Company closed the New Boston, Texas biorefinery, which had a nameplate capacity of 15 mmgy.

The biomass-based diesel industry and the Company's business have benefited from certain federal and state government programs. The federal biodiesel mixture excise tax credit (the "BTC") was retroactively reinstated on December 20, 2019 for the years 2018 and 2019. The BTC has also been extended through December 31, 2022. The modification of federal and state government programs could adversely affect the financial results of the Company.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies should be read in conjunction with a summary of the significant accounting policies the Company has disclosed in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Restricted Cash

The Company segregates certain cash balances as restricted cash that represent those funds required to be set aside by a contractual agreement. The Company classifies restricted cash between current and non-current assets based on the length of time of the restricted use.

As of September 30, 2020 and 2019, current restricted cash was \$3,000, representing pledges for outstanding letters of credit issued to support our operations. See the table below for reconciliation of "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 97,187	\$ 64,093
Restricted cash	3,000	3,000
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash in the Condensed Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 100,187	\$ 67,093

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at invoiced amount less allowance for doubtful accounts. Management estimates the allowance for doubtful accounts based on existing economic conditions, the financial conditions of customers and the amount and age of past due accounts. Receivables are considered past due if full payment is not received by the contractual due date. Past due accounts are generally written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts only after reasonable collection attempts have been exhausted.

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade accounts receivable from customers (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,613 and \$1,001, respectively)	\$ 135,374	\$ 185,156
BTC receivables from the government	52,482	672,627
Other trade receivables	4	1,139
Total	\$ 187,860	\$ 858,922

Marketable Securities

The Company's marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Company classifies its marketable securities as either current or long-term based on each instrument's underlying contractual maturity date. Realized gains or losses and declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary, if any, on available-for-sale securities are reported in other income, net. The Company evaluates such investments periodically for possible other-than-temporary impairment. A decline of fair value below amortized costs of debt securities is considered an other-than-temporary impairment if the Company has the intent to sell the security or if it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of the entire amortized cost basis. In those instances, an impairment charge equal to the difference between the fair value and the amortized cost basis is recognized in earnings. Regardless of the Company's intent or requirement to sell a debt security, an impairment is considered other-than-temporary if the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis; in those instances, a credit loss equal to the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be allocated based on credit risk and the amortized cost basis of the debt security is recognized in earnings. The Company has no current requirement or intent to sell a material portion of marketable securities as of September 30, 2020. The Company expects to recover up to (or beyond) the initial cost of investment for securities held. In computing realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, the Company determines cost based on amounts paid, including direct costs such as commissions to acquire the security, using the specific identification method.

Renewable Identification Numbers ("RINs")

When the Company produces and sells a gallon of biomass-based diesel, 1.5 to 1.7 RINs per gallon are generated. RINs are used to track compliance with the Renewable Fuel Standard ("RFS2"). RFS2 allows the Company to attach between zero and 2.5 RINs to any gallon of biomass-based diesel. As a result, a portion of the selling price for a gallon of biomass-based diesel is generally attributable to RFS2 compliance. However, RINs that the Company generates are a form of government incentive and not a result of the physical attributes of the biomass-based diesel production. Therefore, no cost is allocated to the RIN when it is generated, regardless of whether the RIN is transferred with the biomass-based diesel produced or held by the Company pending attachment to other biomass-based diesel production sales.

In addition, the Company also obtains RINs from third parties who have separated the RINs from gallons of biomass-based diesel. From time to time, the Company holds varying amounts of these separated RINs for resale. RINs obtained from third parties are initially recorded at their cost and are subsequently revalued at the lower of cost or net realizable value as of the last day of each accounting period. The resulting adjustments are reflected in costs of goods sold for the period. The value of these RINs is reflected in "Prepaid expenses and other assets" on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The cost of goods sold related to the sale of these RINs is determined using the average cost method, while market prices are determined by RIN values, as reported by the Oil Price Information Service ("OPIS").

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

The Company generates Low Carbon Fuel Standard ("LCFS") credits for its low carbon fuels or blendstocks when its qualified low carbon fuels are transported into an LCFS market. LCFS credits are used to track compliance with the LCFS. As a result, a portion of the selling price for a gallon of biomass-based diesel sold into an LCFS market is also attributable to LCFS compliance. However, LCFS credits that the Company generates are a form of government incentive and not a result of the physical attributes of the biomass-based diesel production. Therefore, no cost is allocated to the LCFS credit when it is generated, regardless of whether the LCFS credit is transferred with the biomass-based diesel produced or held by the Company.

In addition, the Company also obtains LCFS credits from third-party trading activities. From time to time, the Company holds varying amounts of these third-party LCFS credits for resale. LCFS credits obtained from third parties are initially recorded at their cost and are subsequently revalued at the lower of cost or net realizable value as of the last day of each accounting period, and the resulting adjustments are reflected in costs of goods sold for the period. The value of LCFS credits obtained from third parties is reflected in "Prepaid expenses and other assets" on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The cost of goods sold related to the sale of these LCFS credits is determined using the average cost method, while market prices are determined by LCFS values, as reported by the OPIS. At September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company held no LCFS credits purchased from third parties.

The Company records assets acquired and liabilities assumed through the exchange of non-monetary assets based on the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired or the fair value of the consideration exchanged, whichever is more readily determinable.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of July 31 or when impairment indicators exist. Goodwill is allocated and tested for impairment by reporting segments. At September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company had approximately \$16,080 of goodwill in the Services segment. As a result of the annual impairment test performed as of July 31, 2020, the Company determined that there were no indications of impairment related to the Services segment's goodwill. No impairment of goodwill was recorded during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 or 2019.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company tests its long-lived assets for recoverability when events or circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Significant assumptions used in the undiscounted cash flow analysis, when it is required, include the projected demand for biomass-based diesel based on annual renewable fuel volume obligations under the Renewable Fuel Standards ("RFS2"), the Company's capacity to meet that demand, the market price of biomass-based diesel and the cost of feedstock used in the manufacturing process.

During the third quarter of 2020, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$18,984 related to certain equipment where it was no longer probable that the assets will be utilized in future renewable diesel production expansions. In addition, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$272 against certain biodiesel property, plant and equipment as the carrying amounts of these assets were deemed not recoverable given the assets' deteriorating physical conditions identified during the quarter. During the third quarter of 2019, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$11,145 related to its New Boston facility's property, plant and equipment assets resulting from the closing of the plant and the unlikelihood that the plant will be reopened in the near future due to the deteriorating economic conditions uniquely facing the plant.

The impairment charges reflected the difference between the carrying amounts and the estimated fair values. The fair values were determined based on a cost approach. The inputs include replacement cost estimates adjusted for physical deterioration and economic obsolescence. This method of assigning fair value to each asset type and aggregating those values represents a Level 3 asset measurement in determining the fair value on a nonrecurring basis subsequent to its original recognition.

Convertible Debt

In June 2016, the Company issued \$152,000 aggregate principal amount of 4% convertible senior notes due in 2036 (the "2036 Convertible Senior Notes"). See "Note 7 - Debt" for a further description of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company used \$18,086 to repurchase \$5,000 principal amount and \$75,890 to repurchase \$30,008 principal amount of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes, respectively, reflecting conversion premium, after tax impact, of \$13,992 and \$52,681, respectively, as a reduction of Additional Paid-in Capital and gains on debt extinguishment of \$8 and \$1,809, respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company made no repurchases of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes.

Security Repurchase Programs

In June 2018, January 2019, and February 2020, the Company's Board of Directors approved repurchase programs, of up to \$5,000, \$75,000 and \$100,000, respectively, of the Company's convertible notes and/or shares of common stock (the "2018 Program", "2019 Program", and "2020 Program", respectively). Under these programs, the Company may repurchase convertible notes or shares from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or by other means. The timing and amount of repurchase transactions under each program are determined by the Company's management based on its evaluation of market conditions, share price, convertible note price, legal requirements and other factors.

The Company made no repurchases of shares of common stock or convertible notes during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. The table below sets out the information regarding the activities under the 2019 and 2020 Programs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020:

	Three months ended September 30, 2020			Nine months ended September 30, 2020		
	Principal amount in 000's	January 2019 Program	February 2020 Program	Principal amount in 000's	January 2019 Program	February 2020 Program
2036 Convertible Senior Notes Repurchases	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,086	\$ 30,008	\$ 67,804	\$ 8,086

The 2018 Program was fully utilized prior to December 31, 2019. The 2019 was fully utilized as of September 30, 2020. The remaining amount of the 2020 Program was \$91,914 as of September 30, 2020.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generally has a single performance obligation in its arrangements with customers. The Company believes for most of its contracts with customers, control is transferred at a point in time, typically upon delivery to the customers. When the Company performs shipping and handling activities after the transfer of control to the customers (e.g., when control transfers prior to delivery), they are considered as fulfillment activities, and accordingly, the costs are accrued for when the related revenue is recognized. Taxes collected from customers relating to product sales and remitted to governmental authorities are excluded from revenues. The Company generally expenses sales commissions when incurred because the amortization period would have been less than one year. The Company records these costs within selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following is a description of principal activities from which we generate revenue. Revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when control of the promised goods or services are transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration that we expect to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

- sales of biodiesel and renewable diesel produced at our facilities, including RINs and LCFS credits;
- resale of petroleum acquired from third parties, along with the sale of petroleum-based products further blended with biodiesel produced at our wholly owned facilities or acquired from third parties;
- sales of separated RINs and LCFS credits;
- sales of raw materials, glycerin and other co-products of the biomass-based diesel production process;
- other revenue, including biomass-based diesel facility management and operational services; and
- incentive payments from federal and state governments, including the BTC, and from the USDA Advanced Biofuel Program.

Disaggregation of revenue:

All revenue recognized in the income statement, except for Biomass-based diesel Government Incentives, is considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The following table depicts the disaggregation of revenue according to product line and segment:

	Reportable Segments				
	Biomass-based Diesel	Services	Corporate and other	Intersegment Revenues	Consolidated Total
Three months ended September 30, 2020					
Biomass-based diesel sales, net of BTC related amount due to customers of \$(19)	\$ 387,239	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3,490)	\$ 383,749
Petroleum diesel sales	—	—	19,801	—	19,801
LCFS credit sales	32,636	—	—	—	32,636
Separated RIN sales	27,492	—	—	—	27,492
Co-product sales	11,732	—	—	—	11,732
Raw material sales	6,476	—	—	—	6,476
Other biomass-based diesel revenue	10,883	—	—	—	10,883
Other revenues	—	21,483	—	(21,378)	105
Total revenues from contracts with customers	\$ 476,458	\$ 21,483	\$ 19,801	\$ (24,868)	\$ 492,874
Biomass-based diesel government incentives	83,178	—	—	—	83,178
Total revenues	\$ 559,636	\$ 21,483	\$ 19,801	\$ (24,868)	\$ 576,052
Three months ended September 30, 2019					
Biomass-based diesel sales, net of BTC related amount due to customers of \$—	\$ 448,471	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (11,361)	\$ 437,110
Petroleum diesel sales	—	—	54,201	—	54,201
LCFS credit sales	34,267	—	—	—	34,267
Separated RIN sales	26,762	—	—	—	26,762
Co-product sales	10,982	—	—	—	10,982
Raw material sales	7,246	—	—	—	7,246
Other biomass-based diesel revenue	13,108	—	—	—	13,108
Other revenues	—	28,042	—	(27,858)	184
Total revenues from contracts with customers	\$ 540,836	\$ 28,042	\$ 54,201	\$ (39,219)	\$ 583,860
Biomass-based diesel government incentives	512	—	—	—	512
Total revenues	\$ 541,348	\$ 28,042	\$ 54,201	\$ (39,219)	\$ 584,372

	Reportable Segments					Consolidated Total
	Biomass-based Diesel	Services	Corporate and other	Intersegment Revenues		
Nine months ended September 30, 2020						
Biomass-based diesel sales, net of BTC related amount due to customers of \$1,085	\$ 1,009,723	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (6,593)	\$	1,003,130
Petroleum diesel sales	—	—	86,633	—		86,633
Other biomass-based diesel revenue	31,544	—	—	—		31,544
Separated RIN sales	70,004	—	—	—		70,004
LCFS credit sales	97,379	—	—	—		97,379
Co-product sales	36,684	—	—	—		36,684
Raw material sales	25,122	—	—	—		25,122
Other revenues	—	67,502	—	(66,784)		718
Total revenues from contracts with customers	\$ 1,270,456	\$ 67,502	\$ 86,633	\$ (73,377)	\$	1,351,214
Biomass-based diesel government incentives	245,471	—	—	—		245,471
Total revenues	\$ 1,515,927	\$ 67,502	\$ 86,633	\$ (73,377)	\$	1,596,685
Nine months ended September 30, 2019						
Biomass-based diesel sales, net of BTC related amount due to customers of \$—	\$ 1,195,171	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (14,136)	\$	1,181,035
Petroleum diesel sales	—	—	216,288	—		216,288
Other biomass-based diesel revenue	31,291	—	—	—		31,291
Separated RIN sales	68,821	—	—	—		68,821
LCFS credit sales	77,603	—	—	—		77,603
Co-product sales	30,071	—	—	—		30,071
Raw material sales	15,851	—	—	—		15,851
Other revenues	—	71,764	—	(71,010)		754
Total revenues from contracts with customers	\$ 1,418,808	\$ 71,764	\$ 216,288	\$ (85,146)	\$	1,621,714
Biomass-based diesel government incentives	1,510	—	—	—		1,510
Total revenues	\$ 1,420,318	\$ 71,764	\$ 216,288	\$ (85,146)	\$	1,623,224

Contract balances:

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade accounts receivable from customers	\$ 135,374	\$ 185,156
Short-term contract liabilities (deferred revenue)	\$ (7)	\$ (631)
Short-term contract liabilities (accounts payable)	\$ (43,512)	\$ (255,193)

The Company receives payments from customers based upon contractual billing schedules; accounts receivable are recorded when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract. Significant changes to the contract liabilities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	July 1, 2020	Cash receipts (Payments)	Less: Impact on Revenue	Other	September 30, 2020
Deferred revenue	\$ 2	\$ 4,371	\$ 4,366	\$ —	\$ 7
Payables to customers related to BTC	75,330	(31,818)	—	—	43,512
	<u>\$ 75,332</u>	<u>\$ (27,447)</u>	<u>\$ 4,366</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 43,519</u>

	July 1, 2019	Cash receipts (Payments)	Less: Impact on Revenue	Other	September 30, 2019
Deferred revenue	\$ 4,536	\$ 6,984	\$ 10,566	\$ —	\$ 954

	January 1, 2020	Cash receipts (Payments)	Less: Impact on Revenue	Other	September 30, 2020
Deferred revenue	\$ 631	\$ 18,107	\$ 18,731	\$ —	\$ 7
Payables to customers related to BTC	255,193	(214,637)	—	2,956	43,512
	<u>\$ 255,824</u>	<u>\$ (196,530)</u>	<u>\$ 18,731</u>	<u>\$ 2,956</u>	<u>\$ 43,519</u>

	January 1, 2019	Cash receipts (Payments)	Less: Impact on Revenue	Other	September 30, 2019
Deferred revenue	\$ 300	\$ 47,331	\$ 46,677	\$ —	\$ 954

Discontinued Operations

Income (loss) from discontinued operations mainly relates to the research and development activities and the sale of REG Life Sciences, the Company's industrial biotechnology business, which had been classified as assets held for sale following the Company's decision to pursue a sale of this business in the fourth quarter of 2018. In May 2019, the sale of REG Life Sciences core assets and business was closed. The wind-down of operations of REG Life Sciences was completed in the fourth quarter of 2019.

New Accounting Standards

On June 16, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, which amends the Board's guidance on the impairment of financial instruments. The ASU 2016-13 adds to U.S. GAAP an impairment model (known as the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model) that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under this new guidance, an entity recognizes as an allowance its estimate of expected credit losses. For public companies, the ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company's adoption of ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020 did not have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

On August 28, 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, which changes the fair value measurement disclosure requirements of ASC 820. ASU 2018-13 eliminates or modifies certain disclosure requirements of ASC 820 and requires new disclosures relating to changes in unrealized gains or losses included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements held at the end of the applicable reporting period. ASU 2018-13 also explicitly requires entities to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods therein. The Company's adoption of ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020 did not have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

On December 18, 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, which affects general principles within ASC 740, Income Taxes. The ASU removes the following exceptions: (1) incremental approach for intra-period tax allocation when there is a loss from continuing operations and income or a gain from other items, (2) exception to the requirement to recognize a deferred tax liability for equity method investments when a foreign subsidiary becomes an equity method investment, (3) exception to the ability not to recognize a deferred tax liability for a foreign subsidiary when a foreign equity method investment becomes a subsidiary, and (4) exception to the general methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period when a year-to-date

loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year. The ASU also will make changes to franchise tax recognition, consideration of the tax basis recognition of goodwill related to acquisitions, specify tax allocation to subsidiaries, reflecting a change in tax law in the interim period annual effective tax rate computation in the period of enactment, and changes to the employee stock ownership plans and investments. For public business entities, the amendments in ASU 2019-12 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the impact of the guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements but does not expect the impact to be significant.

On January 16, 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01, which clarifies the interaction between Topic 321 (Equity Securities), Topic 323 (Equity Method Investments) and Topic 815 (Derivatives and Hedging). This amendment clarifies that an entity should not consider whether the settlement of a forward contract or exercise of an option is accounted for under Topic 323 or whether the fair value option is in accordance with Topic 825. For public business entities, the amendments in ASU 2020-01 are effective for fiscal years beginning December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the impact of the guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements but does not expect the impact be significant.

On March 9, 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-03, which clarifies and updates various topics specific to the Company such as: (1) Amending Topic 820 to explicitly apply to non-financial items accounted for as derivatives under Topic 815. (2) Improve the understanding of Topic 470 and the alignment of Line-of-Credit arrangements and Revolving-Debt arrangements. (3) Clarification on the determination of a contractual term in a net investment in a lease determined in accordance with Topic 842 and Topic 326. For public business entities, the amendments in ASU 2020-03 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company is evaluating the impact of the guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

On March 12, 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, which provides a relief that is elective and applies to all entities, subject to meeting certain criteria, that have contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform. Optional expedients are provided for contract modification accounting under the following Codification topics and subtopics: ASC 310, Receivables; ASC 470, Debt; ASC 840 or ASC 842, Leases; and ASC 815-15, Derivatives and Hedging: Embedded Derivatives. The ASU also establishes (1) a general contract modification principle that entities can apply in other areas that may be affected by reference rate reform and (2) certain elective hedge accounting expedients. The amendments in ASU 2020-04 are effective for all entities as of March 12, 2020, through December 31, 2022. The Company is still evaluating the impact of the guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

On August 5, 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06, which reduces the complexity of the accounting for convertible debt instruments and its effect on earnings per share calculation. The guidance reduces the number of accounting models used for convertible debt instruments, which will result in fewer embedded conversion features being recognized separately from the original contract. This will also affect the guidance associated with convertible debt for earnings-per-share by requiring the if-converted method rather than the treasury stock method, requiring that potential share settlement be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share and clarifying that an entity should use the weighted-average share count from each quarter when calculating the year-to-date weighted-average share count. For public business entities, the amendments in ASU 2020-06 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those years, and early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those years. The Company is evaluating the impact of the guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 — MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company's investments in marketable securities are stated at fair value and are available-for-sale. The Company had no investments in marketable securities as of December 31, 2019. The following table summarizes the Company's investments in marketable securities:

		September 30, 2020			
	Maturity	Gross Amortized Cost	Total Unrealized Gains	Total Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Short-term marketable securities					
Commercial paper	Within one year	\$ 89,324	\$ 127	\$ —	\$ 89,451
Corporate bonds	Within one year	75,325	153	—	75,478
U.S. Treasury bills	Within one year	19,985	2	—	19,987
Total		\$ 184,634	\$ 282	\$ —	\$ 184,916
Long-term marketable securities					
Corporate bonds	Within one - five years	\$ 66,725	\$ —	\$ (135)	\$ 66,590
U.S. Treasury bills	Within one - five years	35,001	—	(7)	34,994
Total		\$ 101,726	\$ —	\$ (142)	\$ 101,584

NOTE 4 — INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Raw materials	\$ 60,284	\$ 57,818
Work in process	4,273	3,605
Finished goods	81,441	100,006
Total	\$ 145,998	\$ 161,429

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined based on the first-in, first-out method. There were no lower of cost or market adjustments made to the inventory values reported as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

NOTE 5 — OTHER ASSETS

Prepaid expense and other assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Commodity derivatives and related collateral, net	\$ 7,401	\$ 6,140
Prepaid expenses	23,762	16,082
Deposits	3,462	3,519
RIN inventory	3,058	2,137
Taxes receivable	19,380	5,115
Other	2,748	2,480
Total	\$ 59,811	\$ 35,473

RIN inventory is valued at lower or cost or net realizable value. There were no lower of cost or market adjustments made to the inventory values reported as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Other noncurrent assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Investments	\$ 12,879	\$ 19,205
Spare parts inventory	2,610	2,610
Catalysts	7,408	1,274
Deposits	552	552
Other	8,131	2,874
Total	<u>\$ 31,580</u>	<u>\$ 26,515</u>

NOTE 6 — INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2020		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Raw material supply agreement	\$ 6,230	\$ (3,572)	\$ 2,658
Renewable diesel technology	8,300	(3,504)	4,796
Acquired customer relationships	4,747	(1,903)	2,844
Other intangibles	904	(184)	720
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 20,181</u>	<u>\$ (9,163)</u>	<u>\$ 11,018</u>

	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Raw material supply agreement	\$ 6,230	\$ (3,368)	\$ 2,862
Renewable diesel technology	8,300	(3,089)	5,211
Acquired customer relationships	4,747	(1,535)	3,212
Other intangible assets	904	(171)	733
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 20,181</u>	<u>\$ (8,163)</u>	<u>\$ 12,018</u>

The Company recorded intangible amortization expense of \$328 and \$999 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, and \$397 and \$1,241 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively.

The estimated intangible asset amortization expense for the remainder of 2020 through 2026 and thereafter is as follows:

October 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020	\$ 427
2021	1,567
2022	1,575
2023	1,599
2024	1,623
2025	1,633
2026 and thereafter	2,594
Total	<u>\$ 11,018</u>

NOTE 7 — DEBT

The following table shows the Company's term debt:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
4.00% Convertible Senior Notes, \$59,619 face amount, due in June 2036	\$ 46,877	\$ 69,668
REG Danville term loan, secured, variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 4%, due in July 2022	—	6,468
REG Ralston term loan, variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.25%, due in October 2025	13,926	15,980
REG Grays Harbor term loan, variable interest of minimum of 3.5% or Prime Rate plus 0.25%, due in May 2022	—	6,966
REG Capital term loan, fixed interest rate of 4.0%, due in January 2028	6,732	6,929
Other	19	33
Total term debt before debt issuance costs	67,554	106,044
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	49,906	77,131
Less: Debt issuance costs (net of accumulated amortization of \$955 and \$1,139, respectively)	1,767	2,783
Total long-term debt	\$ 15,881	\$ 26,130

2036 Convertible Senior Notes

On June 2, 2016, the Company issued \$152,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes in a private offering to qualified institutional buyers. The 2036 Convertible Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.00% per year payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning December 15, 2016. The notes will mature on June 15, 2036, unless repurchased, redeemed or converted in accordance with their terms prior to such date.

Prior to December 15, 2035, the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will be convertible only upon satisfaction of certain conditions and during certain periods as stipulated in the indenture. On or after December 15, 2035 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes may convert their notes at any time. The 2036 Convertible Senior Notes may be settled in cash, the Company's common shares or a combination of cash and the Company's common shares, at the Company's election. The Company may not redeem the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes prior to June 15, 2021. Holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase for cash all or some of their notes at 100% of their principal, plus any accrued and unpaid interest on each of June 15, 2021, June 15, 2026 and June 15, 2031. Holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase for cash all or some of their notes at 100% of their principal, plus any accrued and unpaid interest upon the occurrence of certain fundamental changes. The initial conversion rate is 92.8074 common shares per \$1,000 (one thousand) principal amount of 2036 Convertible Senior Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$10.78 per common share).

In addition, the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will become convertible in the subsequent quarter if the closing price of the Company's common stock exceeds \$4.01, 130% of the Convertible Senior Notes' initial conversion price, for at least 20 trading days during the 30 consecutive trading days prior to each quarter-end date. If the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes become convertible and should the holders elect to convert, the Company's current intent is to settle the principal amount the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes in cash, with the remaining value satisfied at the Company's option in cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock. As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the early conversion event was met based on the Company's stock price and as a result, the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes have been classified as a current liability on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

The net proceeds from the offering of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes were approximately \$47,118, after deducting fees and offering expenses of \$4,882, which was capitalized as debt issuance costs and is being amortized through June 2036. The debt discount is to be amortized through June 2036. The effective interest rate on the debt liability component was 1.53%.

Lines of Credit

The following table shows the Company's lines of credit:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Amount outstanding under lines of credit	\$ —	\$ 76,990
Maximum available to be borrowed under lines of credit	\$ 117,820	\$ 101,485

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, REG Services Group, LLC and REG Marketing & Logistics Group, LLC, are borrowers under a Credit Agreement dated December 23, 2011 with the lenders party thereto ("Lenders") and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as the agent, (as amended, the "M&L and Services Revolver"). At September 30, 2020, the maximum commitment of the Lenders under the M&L and Services Revolver to make revolving loans was \$150,000, subject to borrowing base limitations and further subject to an accordion feature, which allows the borrowers to request commitments for additional revolving loans in an aggregate amount not to exceed to \$50,000, the making of which is subject to customary conditions, including the consent of Lenders providing such additional commitments.

The maturity date of the M&L and Services Revolver is September 30, 2021. Loans advanced under the M&L and Services Revolver bear interest based on a one-month LIBOR rate (which shall not be less than zero), plus a margin based on Quarterly Average Excess Availability (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement), which may range from 1.75% per annum to 2.25% per annum.

The M&L and Services Revolver contains various loan covenants that restrict each subsidiary borrower's ability to take certain actions, including restrictions on incurrence of indebtedness, creation of liens, mergers or consolidations, dispositions of assets, repurchase or redemption of capital stock, making certain investments, making distributions to the Company unless certain conditions are satisfied, entering into certain transactions with affiliates or changing the nature of the subsidiary's business. In addition, the subsidiary borrowers are required to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.0 to 1.0 if excess availability under the M&L and Services Revolver is less than 10% of the \$150,000 maximum commitment, or \$15,000. The M&L and Services Revolver is secured by the subsidiary borrowers' membership interests and substantially all of their assets. In addition, the M&L and Services Revolver is secured by the accounts receivable and inventory of REG Albert Lea, LLC, REG Houston, LLC, REG New Boston, LLC, REG Geismar, LLC, and REG Seneca, LLC (collectively, the "Plant Loan Parties") subject to a \$40,000 limitation with respect to each of the Plant Loan Parties and the obligations under the M&L and Services Revolver are guaranteed by the Company.

NOTE 8 — DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company enters into New York Mercantile Exchange NY Harbor ULSD ("NY Harbor ULSD" or previously referred to as heating oil), CBOT Soybean Oil (previously referred to as soybean oil) and New York Mercantile Exchange Natural Gas futures, swaps and options ("commodity contract derivatives") to reduce the risk of price volatility related to anticipated purchases of feedstock raw materials and to protect cash margins from potentially adverse effects of price volatility on biomass-based diesel sales where prices are set at a future date. All of the Company's commodity contract derivatives are designated as non-hedge derivatives and recorded at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized as a component of biomass-based diesel costs of goods sold reflected in current results of operations. As of September 30, 2020, the net notional volumes of NY Harbor ULSD, CBOT Soybean Oil and NYMEX Natural Gas covered under the open commodity derivative contracts were approximately 43 million gallons, 51 million pounds and 2 million million British thermal units, respectively.

The Company offsets the fair value amounts recognized for its commodity contract derivatives with cash collateral with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement. The net position is presented within prepaid and other assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table sets forth the fair value of the Company's commodity contract derivatives and amounts that offset within the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	September 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Gross amounts of derivatives recognized at fair value	\$ 4,303	\$ 2,580	\$ 1,633	\$ 4,749
Cash collateral paid (received)	5,678	—	9,256	—
Total gross amount recognized	9,981	2,580	10,889	4,749
Gross amounts offset	(2,580)	(2,580)	(4,749)	(4,749)
Net amount reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheets	\$ 7,401	\$ —	\$ 6,140	\$ —

The following table sets forth the commodity contract derivatives gains and (losses) included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in income	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Commodity derivatives	Cost of goods sold – Biomass-based diesel	\$ 7,486	\$ 3,187	\$ 56,253	\$ (25,123)

NOTE 9 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 — Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

A summary of assets (liabilities) measured at fair value is as follows:

	As of September 30, 2020			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commercial paper	\$ 89,451	\$ —	\$ 89,451	\$ —
Corporate bonds	\$ 142,068	—	142,068	—
U.S. Treasury bills	\$ 54,981	54,981	—	—
Commodity contract derivatives	\$ 1,723	593	1,130	—
	\$ 288,223	\$ 55,574	\$ 232,649	\$ —

	As of December 31, 2019			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commodity contract derivatives	\$ (3,116)	\$ (84)	\$ (3,032)	\$ —

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	Contingent Consideration for Acquisitions	
	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of period, January 1	\$ —	\$ 9,861
Change in estimates included in earnings	—	304
Settlements	—	(3,316)
Balance at end of period, March 31	\$ —	\$ 6,849
Change in estimates included in earnings	—	398
Settlements	—	(2,812)
Balance at end of period, June 30	\$ —	\$ 4,435
Fair value of contingent consideration at measurement date	—	—
Change in estimates included in earnings	—	(136)
Settlements	—	(2,875)
Balance at end of period, September 30	\$ —	\$ 1,424

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments, which are not recorded at fair value, are as follows:

	As of September 30, 2020		As of December 31, 2019	
	Asset (Liability) Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Asset (Liability) Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial liabilities:				
Debt and lines of credit	\$ (67,554)	\$ (314,952)	\$ (183,034)	\$ (338,482)

The carrying amounts reported in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values. Money market funds are included in cash and cash equivalents on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company used the following methods and assumptions to estimate fair value of its financial instruments:

Marketable securities: The fair value of marketable securities, which include Treasury bills, commercial paper and corporate notes/bonds is obtained using quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active and inputs other than quoted prices, e.g., interest rates and yield curves.

Commodity derivatives: The instruments held by the Company consist primarily of futures contracts, swap agreements, purchased put options and written call options. The fair value of contracts based on quoted prices of identical assets in an active exchange-traded market is reflected in Level 1. Contract fair value that is determined based on quoted prices of similar contracts in over-the-counter markets is reflected in Level 2.

Contingent consideration for acquisitions: The fair value of all other contingent consideration is determined using an expected present value technique. Expected cash flows are determined using the probability weighted-average of possible outcomes that would occur should the achievement of certain milestones related to the production and/or sale of biomass-based diesel at the specific production facility. A discount rate ranging from 5.8% to 12.5% is used to estimate the fair value of the expected payments.

Debt and lines of credit: The fair value of long-term debt and lines of credit was established using discounted cash flow calculations and current market rates reflecting Level 2 inputs.

NOTE 10 — NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic net income (loss) per share is presented in conformity with the two-class method required for participating securities. Participating securities include restricted stock units ("RSUs").

Under the two-class method, net income is reduced for distributed and undistributed dividends earned in the current period. The remaining earnings are then allocated to Common Stock and the participating securities. The Company calculates the effects of participating securities on diluted earnings per share ("EPS") using both the "if-converted or treasury stock" and

"two-class" methods and discloses the method which results in a more dilutive effect. The effects of stock appreciation rights and convertible notes on diluted EPS are calculated using the treasury stock method unless the effects are anti-dilutive to EPS.

For the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes, the Company's current intent is to settle conversions using cash for the principal amount of convertible senior notes converted, with the remaining value satisfied at the Company's option in cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock. Therefore, the dilutive effect of the convertible senior notes is limited to the conversion premium.

The following potentially dilutive weighted average securities were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders during the periods presented, as the effect was anti-dilutive:

	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Stock appreciation rights	—	952,170	—	985,745
2036 Convertible Senior Notes	—	8,937,353	—	8,937,353
Total	—	9,889,523	—	9,923,098

The following table presents the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders:

	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Net income (loss) from continuing operations available to the Company's common stockholders - Basic	\$ 26,339	\$ (13,753)	\$ 102,461	\$ (112,775)
Plus (less): effect of participating securities	492	—	2,071	—
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	26,831	(13,753)	104,532	(112,775)
Less: effect of participating securities	(492)	—	(2,071)	—
Net income (loss) from continuing operations available to the Company's common stockholders - Diluted	<u>\$ 26,339</u>	<u>\$ (13,753)</u>	<u>\$ 102,461</u>	<u>\$ (112,775)</u>
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations available to the Company's common stockholders - Basic	\$ —	\$ (2,193)	\$ —	\$ (8,672)
Plus (less): effect of participating securities	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	—	(2,193)	—	(8,672)
Less: effect of participating securities	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations available to the Company's common stockholders - Diluted	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (2,193)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (8,672)</u>
Net income (loss) available to the Company's common stockholders - Basic	\$ 26,339	\$ (15,946)	\$ 102,461	\$ (121,447)
Plus (less): effect of participating securities	492	—	2,071	—
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	26,831	(15,946)	104,532	(121,447)
Less: effect of participating securities	(492)	—	(2,071)	—
Net income (loss) available to the Company's common stockholders - Diluted	<u>\$ 26,339</u>	<u>\$ (15,946)</u>	<u>\$ 102,461</u>	<u>\$ (121,447)</u>
Shares:				
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic net income (loss) per share	39,306,263	38,959,606	39,154,788	38,060,782
Adjustment to reflect conversion of convertible notes	3,835,950	—	3,451,385	—
Adjustment to reflect stock appreciation right conversions	482,127	—	501,816	—
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share	<u>43,624,340</u>	<u>38,959,606</u>	<u>43,107,989</u>	<u>38,060,782</u>
Net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders - Diluted				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.60	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2.38	\$ (2.96)
Discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ (0.06)	\$ —	\$ (0.23)
Diluted net income (loss)	<u>\$ 0.60</u>	<u>\$ (0.41)</u>	<u>\$ 2.38</u>	<u>\$ (3.19)</u>

NOTE 11 — REPORTABLE SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company reports its reportable segments based on products and services provided to customers. The Company re-assesses its reportable segments on an annual basis. The Company's reportable segments generally align the Company's external financial reporting segments with its internal operating segments, which are based on its internal organizational structure, operating decisions, and performance assessment. The Company's reportable segments at September 30, 2020 and for the year ended December 31, 2019 are composed of Biomass-based Diesel, Services and Corporate and other activities. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. All prior period disclosures below have been recast to present results on a comparable basis.

The Biomass-based Diesel segment processes waste vegetable oils, animal fats, virgin vegetable oils and other feedstocks into biomass-based diesel. The Biomass-based Diesel segment also includes the Company's purchases and resale of biomass-based diesel produced by third parties. Revenue is derived from the purchases and sales of biomass-based diesel, RINs and raw material feedstocks acquired from third parties, sales of processed biomass-based diesel from Company facilities, related byproducts and renewable energy government incentive payments, in the U.S. and internationally.

The Services segment offers services for managing the construction of biomass-based diesel production facilities and managing ongoing operations of third-party plants and collects fees related to the services provided. The Company does not allocate items that are of a non-operating nature or corporate expenses to the business segments. Revenues from services provided to other segments are recorded by the Services segment at cost.

The Corporate and Other segment includes trading activities related to petroleum-based heating oil and diesel fuel as well as corporate activities, which consist of corporate office expenses such as compensation, benefits, occupancy, and other administrative costs, including management service expenses. Corporate and Other also includes income/(expense) not associated with the reportable segments, such as corporate general and administrative expenses, shared service expenses, interest expense and interest income, all reflected on an accrual basis of accounting. In addition, Corporate and Other includes cash and other assets not associated with the reportable segments, including investments. Intersegment revenues are reported by the Services and Corporate and Other segments.

The following table represents the significant items by reportable segment:

	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Net sales from continuing operations:				
Biomass-based Diesel	\$ 559,636	\$ 541,348	\$ 1,515,927	\$ 1,420,318
Services	21,483	28,042	67,502	71,764
Corporate and Other	19,801	54,201	86,633	216,288
Intersegment revenues	(24,868)	(39,219)	(73,377)	(85,146)
	<u>\$ 576,052</u>	<u>\$ 584,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,596,685</u>	<u>\$ 1,623,224</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:				
Biomass-based Diesel	\$ 31,335	\$ (17,076)	\$ 113,465	\$ (110,891)
Services	(1,537)	2,336	(2,545)	2,719
Corporate and Other	(1,921)	358	(2,381)	(5,752)
	<u>\$ 27,877</u>	<u>\$ (14,382)</u>	<u>\$ 108,539</u>	<u>\$ (113,924)</u>
Depreciation and amortization expense, net:				
Biomass-based Diesel	\$ 10,572	\$ 13,910	\$ 34,002	\$ 40,357
Services	847	611	2,430	1,827
Corporate and Other	1,027	441	3,019	1,335
	<u>\$ 12,446</u>	<u>\$ 14,962</u>	<u>\$ 39,451</u>	<u>\$ 43,519</u>
Cash paid for purchases of property, plant and equipment:				
Biomass-based Diesel	\$ 14,139	\$ 12,260	\$ 37,072	\$ 29,373
Services	1,714	796	3,880	1,593
Corporate and Other	45	—	5,993	122
	<u>\$ 15,898</u>	<u>\$ 13,056</u>	<u>\$ 46,945</u>	<u>\$ 31,088</u>

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Goodwill:		
Services	\$ 16,080	\$ 16,080
Assets:		
Biomass-based Diesel	\$ 1,083,193	\$ 1,711,870
Services	67,970	69,144
Corporate and Other	761,006	425,602
Intersegment eliminations	(451,761)	(421,267)
	<u>\$ 1,460,408</u>	<u>\$ 1,785,349</u>

Geographic Information:

The following geographic data include net sales attributed to the countries based on the location of the subsidiary making the sale and long-lived assets based on physical location. Long-lived assets represent the net book value of property, plant and equipment.

	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Net revenues:				
United States	\$ 479,215	\$ 508,092	\$ 1,332,027	\$ 1,464,590
International	96,837	76,280	264,658	158,634
	<u>\$ 576,052</u>	<u>\$ 584,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,596,685</u>	<u>\$ 1,623,224</u>
			September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Long-lived assets:				
United States			\$ 564,326	\$ 562,165
International			27,991	22,412
			<u>\$ 592,317</u>	<u>\$ 584,577</u>

NOTE 12 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is involved in legal proceedings in the normal course of business. The Company currently believes that any ultimate liability arising out of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We encourage you to read this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes. Forward-looking statements contained in this report present management's views only as of the date of this report. Except as required under applicable law, we do not intend to issue updates concerning any future revisions of management's views to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

Overview

We focus on providing cleaner, lower carbon transportation fuels. We are North America's largest producer of advanced biofuels. We utilize a nationwide production, distribution, and logistics system as part of an integrated value chain model designed to convert natural fats, oils and greases into advanced biofuels. We believe our fully integrated approach, which includes acquiring feedstock, operating biorefineries, distributing fuel through a network of terminals, and managing biorefinery facility construction and upgrades, positions us to serve the market for cleaner transportation fuels.

In addition to our acquisition of Keck Energy in September 2018, we opened our first REG branded fueling station in July 2019 adjacent to our biorefinery in Seneca, Illinois to serve a variety of customers from trucking fleets to local diesel vehicle owners. In June 2020, we entered into an agreement with a third party pursuant to which it agreed to exclusively sell REG branded fuels at certain of its cardlock locations. These are the initial parts of our downstream strategy, which is focused on three important objectives: margin expansion across the value chain, including by directing production to the most profitable geographies; realization of higher biodiesel values through blends of biodiesel into petroleum and renewable diesel; and increased demand for our biodiesel via sales of B100 to end consumers.

In October 2020, we announced that, following an internal review and site selection process, we plan to expand the effective capacity of our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery by 250 million gallons annually to approximately 340 million gallons per year. We expect construction to begin in mid to late 2021 with a target mechanical completion date in late 2023. We currently estimate our capital expenditures in connection with the expansion project will be at least \$825 million. We currently expect to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of cash on hand, marketable securities, borrowings under our credit facilities, offerings of equity and debt or from other sources. The sale of equity or debt securities in the future may be dilutive to our stockholders, and may provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our holders of common stock. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that could restrict our operations or our ability to incur further indebtedness. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to increase the capacity of our biorefinery at Geismar, Louisiana on time, at our estimated budget, or at all. The expansion is subject to a number of conditions and risks.

We believe that the execution of these strategies will enable us to expand our margins, diversify sources of profitability, manage our business through varying market conditions, and increase shareholder value.

We own and operate a network of 12 biorefineries. Ten biorefineries are located in the United States and two in Germany. Eleven biorefineries produce biodiesel and one produces renewable diesel ("RD"). Our twelve biomass-based diesel production facilities have an aggregate nameplate production capacity of 505 million gallons per year ("mmgy"). In August 2019, we closed our New Boston, Texas biorefinery, which had a nameplate capacity of 15 mmgy.

We are a lower-cost, lower carbon biomass-based diesel producer. We primarily produce our biomass-based diesel from a wide variety of lower-cost, lower carbon feedstocks, including distillers corn oil, used cooking oil and inedible animal fat. We also produce biomass-based diesel from virgin vegetable oils, such as soybean oil or canola oil, which tend to be higher in price. We believe our ability to process a wide variety of feedstocks at most of our facilities provides us with a cost advantage over many biomass-based diesel producers, particularly those that rely primarily on higher cost virgin vegetable oils.

We also sell petroleum-based heating oil and diesel fuel, which enables us to offer a variety of fuel products to a broader customer base. We sell heating oil and ultra-low sulfur diesel, or ULSD, at terminals throughout the northeastern U.S., as well as BioHeat® blended heating fuel at one of these terminal locations. In 2018, we expanded our sales of other biofuel blends to Midwest and West Coast terminal locations and look to potentially expand our sales of biofuel blends in other areas across North America and internationally.

In May 2019, we sold the core assets of REG Life Sciences that comprised our Renewable Chemicals segment. As a result of our decision to pursue a sale of this business in the fourth quarter of 2018, the former Renewable Chemicals segment and the operations of the Renewable Chemicals segment had been classified as discontinued operations for 2019.

The table below reflects our gallons sold during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (totals may not foot due to rounding):

		Gallons sold (millions)			
		Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
REG-produced biomass-based diesel:					
	Biodiesel - U.S.	108.6	103.7	293.4	289.9
	Biodiesel - International	13.6	12.3	37.6	35.2
	Renewable diesel	18.4	20.8	56.0	54.9
		<u>140.6</u>	<u>136.8</u>	<u>387.0</u>	<u>380.0</u>
Third party biomass-based diesel:					
	Biodiesel	7.1	12.2	15.4	30.2
	Renewable diesel	12.3	10.4	30.2	27.5
		<u>19.4</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>57.7</u>
	Petroleum-based diesel	<u>16.2</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>66.5</u>	<u>109.7</u>
	Total	<u><u>176.2</u></u>	<u><u>187.5</u></u>	<u><u>499.1</u></u>	<u><u>547.4</u></u>

During 2019, we sold 700 million gallons of fuel, which included 488 million biomass-based diesel gallons produced at REG facilities, 75 million biomass-based diesel gallons we purchased from third parties and 137 million petroleum-based diesel gallons.

Our businesses are organized into two reportable segments – the Biomass-based Diesel segment and the Services segment.

Biomass-based Diesel Segment

Our Biomass-based Diesel segment includes:

- the operations of the following biomass-based diesel production refineries:
 - a 30 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Ralston, Iowa;
 - a 35 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located near Houston, Texas;
 - a 45 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Danville, Illinois;
 - a 30 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Newton, Iowa;
 - a 60 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Seneca, Illinois;
 - a 30 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located near Albert Lea, Minnesota;
 - a 30 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Mason City, Iowa;
 - a 75 mmgy nameplate capacity renewable diesel production facility located in Geismar, Louisiana;
 - a 27 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Emden, Germany;
 - a 23 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Oeding, Germany;
 - a 100 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in Grays Harbor, Washington; and
 - a 20 mmgy nameplate capacity biodiesel production facility located in DeForest, Wisconsin.
- purchases and resales of biomass-based diesel, petroleum-based diesel, Renewable Identification Numbers ("RINs") and Low Carbon Fuel Standard ("LCFS") credits, and raw material feedstocks acquired from third parties; and
- incentives received from federal and state programs for renewable fuels.

The nameplate capacity listed above, which is based on original plant design, is distinguished from a facility's effective capacity, which represents the maximum average throughput that satisfies certain defined technical constraints.

We derive a small portion of our revenues from the sale of co-products of the biomass-based diesel production process. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, our revenues from the sale of co-products were less than 5% of our total Biomass-based Diesel segment revenues. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, revenues from the sale of petroleum-based heating oil and diesel fuel acquired from third parties, along with the sale of these items further blended with biodiesel produced by our facilities or purchased from third parties, were approximately 3% and 5% of our total revenues, respectively.

In accordance with EPA regulations, we generate 1.5 to 1.7 RINs for each gallon of biomass-based diesel we produce. RINs are used to track compliance with Renewable Fuel Standard 2, or RFS2, using the EPA moderated transaction system, or EMTS. RFS2 allows us to attach between zero and 2.5 RINs to any gallon of biomass-based diesel we sell. When we attach RINs to a sale of biomass-based diesel gallons, a portion of our selling price for a gallon of biomass-based diesel is generally attributable to RFS2 compliance; but no cost is allocated to the RINs generated by our biomass-based diesel production because RINs are a form of government incentive and not a result of the physical attributes of the biomass-based diesel production. In addition, RINs, once obtained through the production and sale of gallons of biomass-based diesel, may be separated by the acquirer and sold separately. We regularly obtain RINs from third parties for resale, and the value of these RINs is reflected in "Prepaid expenses and other assets" on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. At each balance sheet date, this RIN inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value and any resulting adjustments are reflected in our cost of goods sold for the period. The cost of RINs obtained from third parties is determined using the average cost method. Because we do not allocate costs to RINs generated by our biomass-based diesel production, fluctuations in the value of our RIN inventory represent fluctuations in the value of RINs we have obtained from third parties. RINs have trended up in value during the first nine months of 2020, although still at a low level, mainly influenced by HOBO spread at multi-year lows and the overall demand destruction of refined fuels, which effectively reduces the overall RVO.

The table below summarizes our RINs balances available to be sold and the median closing price per RIN at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 according to the Oil Pricing Information System ("OPIS"):

	Quantity		OPIS Median Closing Price per RIN	
	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Biomass-based diesel RINs	35,416,905	7,196,022	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.40
Advanced biofuels RINs	3,279,499	2,008,689	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.40

We generate Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits for our low carbon fuels when our qualified low carbon fuels are imported into states that have adopted an LCFS program and sold for qualifying purposes. As a result, a portion of the selling price for a gallon of biomass-based diesel sold into an LCFS market is also attributable to LCFS compliance. Like RINs, LCFS credits that we generate are a form of government incentive and not a result of the physical attributes of the biomass-based diesel production. Therefore, no cost is allocated to the LCFS credit when it is generated, regardless of whether the LCFS credit is transferred with the biomass-based diesel produced or held by us. In general, the value of LCFS credits fluctuates with the price and demand for fuel. In the first nine months of 2020, the value of LCFS credits decreased from \$205 per credit on January 2, 2020 to \$199 per credit on September 30, 2020.

The below table summarizes approximate amounts of our LCFS credits available to be sold and the median closing price per LCFS credit at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 according to OPIS:

	Quantity		OPIS Median Closing Price per LCFS Credit	
	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
California LCFS	33,456	2,366	\$ 198.50	\$ 205.50
Oregon LCFS	20,383	4,073	\$ 127.50	\$ 152.50

Services Segment

Our Services segment, which primarily provides services to our Biomass-based Diesel segment, includes:

- biomass-based diesel facility management and operational services, whereby we provide day-to-day management and operational services to biomass-based diesel production facilities; and
- construction management services, whereby we act as the construction management and general contractor for the construction of biomass-based diesel production facilities.

During recent years, we have utilized our construction management expertise internally to upgrade our facilities located in Seneca, Ralston, Albert Lea, Mason City, Newton and Geismar.

Impact of COVID-19 on Our Business

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy, disrupted consumer spending and global supply chains, and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets.

In response to the outbreak and business disruption, first and foremost, we have prioritized the health and safety of our employees. We have established a COVID-19 Emergency Response Team ("ERT") to monitor the health of our employees and mitigate the infection risk of our employees. Based on input from the ERT, we have implemented several initiatives in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as a remote workplace requirement for all office and administrative employees, social distancing protocols for our production employees and any visitors to our facilities, additional paid time off for employees as needed in order to deal with health or family issues related to COVID-19, and a temporary ban on discretionary business travel.

To date, biodiesel and renewable diesel have been confirmed as essential businesses and have continued to operate during the period of "stay-at-home" orders. While more states, counties and schools have been re-opening, we have been able to continue to operate our facilities in the first nine months of 2020. We do not expect there to be any changes in our designation as an essential business and as a result do not anticipate having to curtail or cease our operations in the foreseeable future.

The impact of a reduction in the demand for fuels has been and is expected to continue to be significant. However, because diesel is predominately used for shipping and transportation of goods and agriculture, as opposed to commercial and personal travel, the reduction in demand and prices for diesel in general and biomass-based diesel in particular to date has not been as significant as that for other fuels. For example, in the first nine months of 2020, the reduction in demand and prices for biomass-based diesel was not as significant as the reduction in demand and prices for jet fuel and gasoline as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on information available as of the date of this report, we expect the COVID-19 situation to have the following impacts on our revenues and margins:

- Even though more states and counties continue to re-open, the significant decline in demand for fuels is expected to continue, which we expect will result in decreased demand for our products and a decline in prices for our products;
- The supply-side shock from oil production increases coupled with the demand-side impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has driven oil prices to historic lows and raised uncertainty for the direction of energy prices in the near-future. Increases to energy prices will depend in part on OPEC and non-OPEC members agreeing to and following new production quotas;
- We expect a significant reduction in the supply of lower cost feedstocks and corresponding higher prices, particularly corn oil and used cooking oil, due to significant market disruptions related to COVID-19; and
- We anticipate the price of RINs and the value of LCFS credits to experience pressure and volatility as the demand for fuel continues to decrease during the imposition of containment measures.

The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business is highly uncertain and difficult to predict, as information is rapidly evolving with respect to the duration and severity of the pandemic. At this point, we cannot reasonably estimate the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, or its overall impact on our business. We continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and will adjust our operations, as necessary. We believe our cash on hand, our investments in short-term marketable securities and the cash available to us under our lines of credit will allow us to manage the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on our business operations for the foreseeable future. We do not currently plan or anticipate any changes to our workforce due to COVID-19.

For a further discussion of the uncertainties and business risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, see Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors."

Factors Influencing Our Results of Operations

The principal factors affecting our results of operations and financial conditions are the market prices for biomass-based diesel and the prices for the feedstocks used to produce biomass-based diesel, as well as governmental programs designed to create incentives for the production and use of cleaner renewable fuels.

Governmental programs favoring biomass-based diesel production and use

Biomass-based diesel has historically been more expensive to produce than petroleum-based diesel. The biomass-based diesel industry's growth has largely been the result of governmental programs promoting renewable fuels and low carbon fuel policies that require or incentivize production and use of biomass-based diesel, which allows biomass-based diesel to be price-competitive with petroleum-based diesel.

RFS2 was implemented in 2010, stipulating volume requirements for the amount of biomass-based diesel and other advanced biofuels that must be utilized in the United States each year. Under RFS2, Obligated Parties, including petroleum refiners and fuel importers, must show compliance with these standards. Currently, biodiesel and renewable diesel satisfy three categories of an Obligated Party's annual renewable fuel required volume obligation, or RVO—biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and renewable fuel. The final RVO targets for the biomass-based diesel and advanced biofuels volumes for the years 2016 to 2021 as set by the EPA are as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Biomass-based diesel	1.90 billion gallons	2.00 billion gallons	2.10 billion gallons	2.10 billion gallons	2.43 billion gallons	2.43 billion gallons
Total Advanced biofuels	3.61 billion RINs*	4.28 billion RINs*	4.29 billion RINs*	4.92 billion RINs*	5.04 billion RINs*	N/A

*Ethanol equivalent gallons

The federal biodiesel mixture excise tax credit, or the BTC, has historically provided a \$1.00 refundable tax credit per gallon to the first blender of biomass-based diesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel. The BTC became effective January 1, 2005, but since January 1, 2010 it has been allowed to lapse and then been reinstated a number of times. The BTC was retroactively reinstated on December 20, 2019 for the fiscal years 2018 and 2019. The BTC was also extended through December 31, 2022.

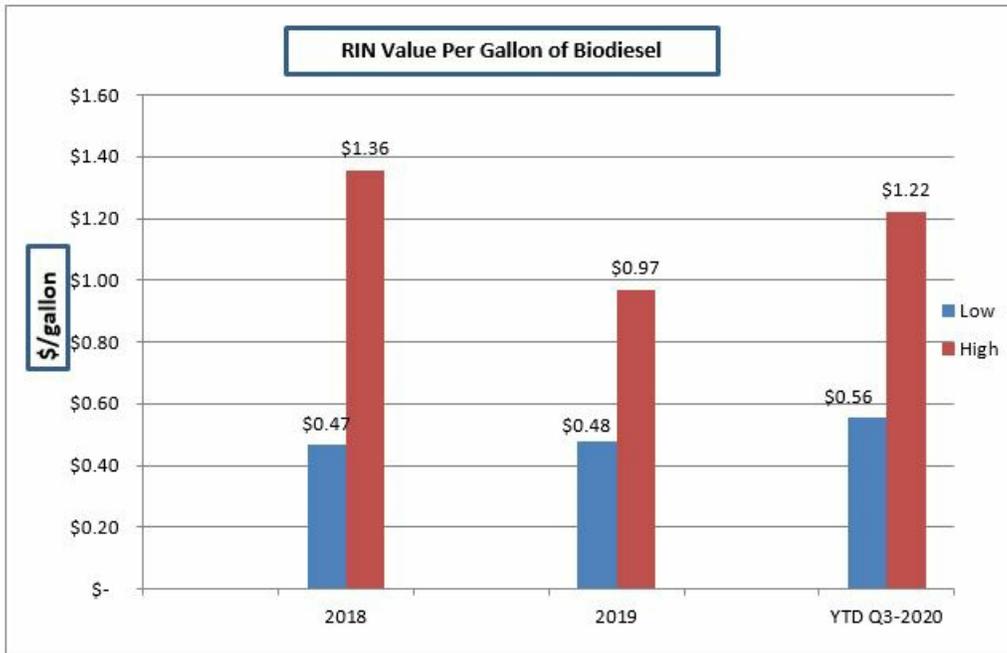
As a result of this history of retroactive reinstatement of the BTC, we and many other biomass-based diesel industry producers have adopted contractual arrangements with customers and vendors specifying the allocation and sharing of any retroactively reinstated incentive. The reinstatement of the 2018 and 2019 BTC resulted in a \$499 million net benefit to our net income for the year ended December 31, 2019. The BTC net benefit was allocated to our corresponding quarterly adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA") when the business giving rise to the retroactive credit was conducted. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and the year ended December 31, 2019, the reinstatement of the 2019 BTC resulted in a net benefit to our Adjusted EBITDA of \$77 million, \$212 million, and \$261 million, respectively. As discussed below under "Non-GAAP Financial Measures," Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Biomass-based diesel and feedstock price fluctuations

Our operating results generally reflect the relationship between the price of biomass-based diesel, including credits and incentives, and the price of feedstocks used to produce biomass-based diesel.

Biomass-based diesel is a cleaner low carbon, renewable alternative to petroleum-based diesel fuel and is primarily sold to the end user after it has been blended with petroleum-based diesel fuel. Biomass-based diesel prices have historically been heavily influenced by petroleum-based diesel fuel prices. Accordingly, biomass-based diesel prices have generally been impacted by the same factors that affect petroleum prices, such as crude oil supply and demand balance, worldwide economic conditions, wars and other political events, OPEC production quotas, changes in refining capacity and natural disasters.

Regulatory and legislative factors also influence the price of biomass-based diesel. Biomass-based diesel RIN pricing, a value component that was introduced via RFS2 in July 2010, has had a significant impact on biomass-based diesel pricing. The following table shows for 2018, 2019 and the first nine months of 2020 the high and low average monthly contributory value of RINs, as reported by OPIS, to the average B100 spot price of a gallon of biodiesel, as reported by OPIS, in terms of dollars per gallon.



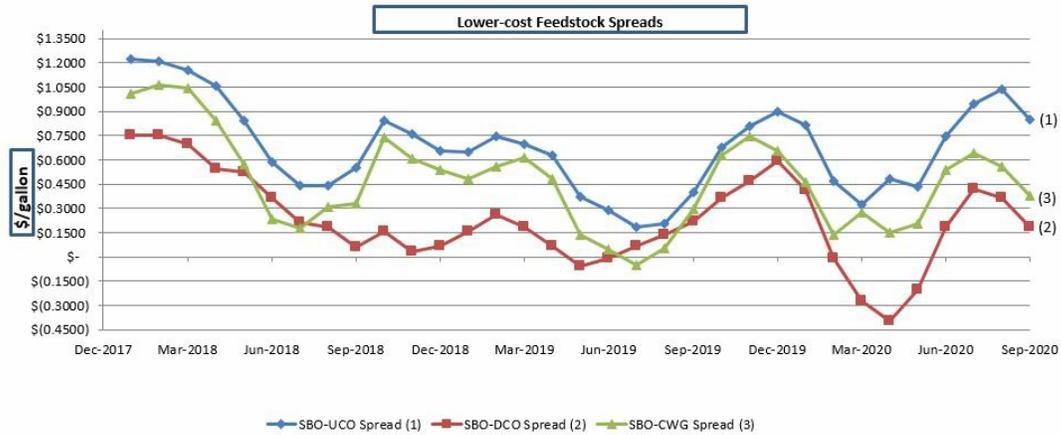
At the beginning of 2020, the value of RINs, as reported by OPIS, to the average B100 spot price of a gallon of biodiesel was \$0.60 per gallon. The value of RINs to the average B100 spot price of a gallon of biodiesel increased to \$1.12 per gallon at the end of September 2020. It reached a high of \$1.22 per gallon of biodiesel in September 2020 and a low of \$0.56 per gallon in January 2020. RIN value however still stayed at a low level until mid third quarter when RINs started to trend upward at a higher pace. We believe that the trending up of RIN values toward the end of the third quarter of 2020 was influenced by the 10th circuit ruling on restricting Small Refiner Exemptions ("SRE") waiver grants by the EPA, as well as the denial of 54 retroactive waivers for SREs that were filed in 2020 for periods 2011 through 2018. During 2020, RINs were negatively impacted by the overall decrease in demand for refined fuels and hence RVO due to COVID-19. During 2019, RINs were heavily influenced by record levels of SREs from RIN compliance requirements for 2016, 2017, and 2018. We enter into forward contracts to sell RINs and we use risk management position limits that are intended to manage RIN exposure.

During 2019 and the first nine months of 2020, feedstock expense accounted for 79% and 81%, respectively, of our production cost, while methanol and chemical catalysts expense accounted for 4% and 3%, respectively, in 2019 and 3% each in 2020 of our costs of goods sold.

Feedstocks for biomass-based diesel production, such as distillers corn oil, used cooking oil, animal fat, canola oil and soybean oil, are commodities and market prices for them will be affected by a wide range of factors unrelated to the price of biomass-based diesel and petroleum-based diesel. There are a number of factors that influence the supply and price of our feedstocks, such as the following: biomass-based diesel demand; export demand; government policies and subsidies; weather conditions; ethanol production; cooking habits and eating habits; number of restaurants near collection facilities; hog/beef/poultry supply and demand; palm oil supply; soybean meal demand and/or production, and crop production both in the U.S. and South America.

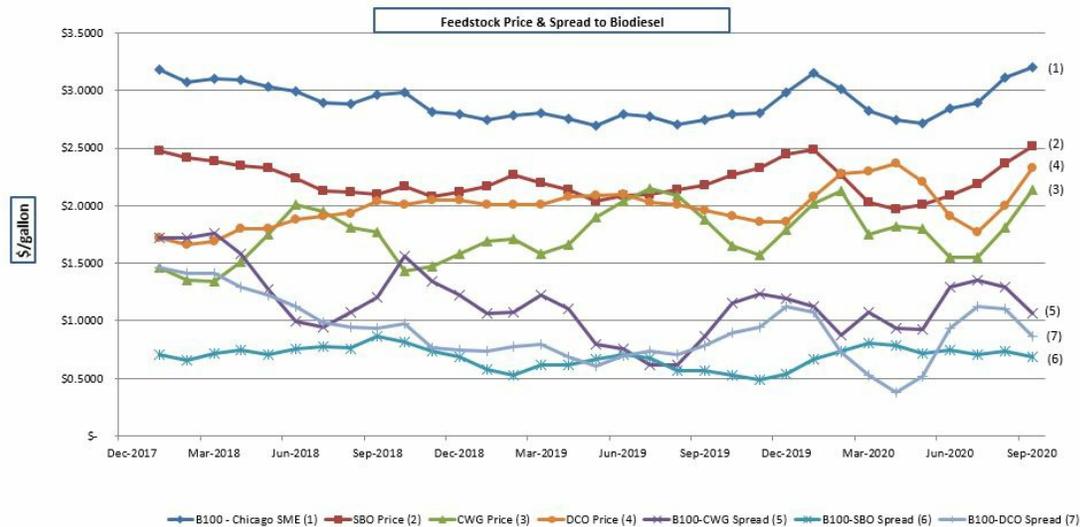
During 2019 and the first nine months of 2020, 71% and 63%, respectively, of the feedstocks used in our operations were comprised of distillers corn oil, used cooking oil and inedible animal fats, with the remainder coming from virgin vegetable oil.

The graph below illustrates the spread between the cost of producing one gallon of biodiesel made from soybean oil to the cost of producing one gallon of biodiesel made from the specified lower-cost feedstock for the period January 2018 to September 2020. The results were derived using assumed conversion factors for the yield of each feedstock and subtracting the cost of producing one gallon of biodiesel made from each respective lower-cost feedstock from the cost of producing one gallon of biodiesel made from soybean oil.



- (1) Used cooking oil ("UCO") prices are based on the monthly average of the daily low sales price of Missouri River yellow grease as reported by The Jacobsen (based on 8.5 pounds per gallon).
- (2) Distillers corn oil ("DCO") prices are reported as the monthly average of the daily distillers corn oil market values delivered to Illinois as reported by The Jacobsen (based on 8.2 pounds per gallon).
- (3) Choice white grease ("CWG") prices are based on the monthly average of the daily low prices of Missouri River choice white grease as reported by The Jacobsen (based on 8.0 pounds per gallon).
- (4) Soybean oil (crude) ("SBO") prices are based on the monthly average of the daily closing sale price of the nearby soybean oil contract as reported by CBOT (based on 7.5 pounds per gallon).

Our results of operations generally will benefit when the spread between biomass-based diesel prices and feedstock prices widens and will be harmed when this spread narrows. The following graph shows feedstock cost data for choice white grease and soybean oil on a per gallon basis compared to the per gallon sale price data for biodiesel, and the spread between biodiesel and each of soybean oil and choice white grease, from January 2018 to September 2020.



- (1) Biodiesel prices are based on the monthly average of the midpoint of the high and low prices of B100 (Chicago SME) as reported by OPIS.
- (2) Soybean oil (crude) prices are based on the monthly average of the daily closing sale price of the nearby soybean oil contract as reported by CBOT (based on 7.5 pounds per gallon).
- (3) Choice white grease prices are based on the monthly average of the daily low price of Missouri River choice white grease as reported by The Jacobsen (based on 8.0 pounds per gallon).
- (4) Distillers corn oil prices are based on based on the monthly average of the daily low price of Illinois distillers corn oil as reported by The Jacobsen (based on 8.2 pounds per gallon).
- (5) Spread between biodiesel price and choice white grease price.
- (6) Spread between biodiesel price and soybean oil (crude) price.
- (7) Spread between biodiesel price and distillers corn oil price.

The average NY Harbor ULSD price for the first nine months of 2020 was \$1.24 per gallon, down \$0.70 from the fourth quarter of 2019 average of \$1.94 per gallon. NY Harbor ULSD prices decreased significantly during the first four months of 2020, from a high of \$2.06 per gallon in January 2020 to a historic low of \$0.61 per gallon in April 2020. The significant price decrease resulted from reduced energy demand as governments around the world issued lock down orders for residents in order to slow the spread of COVID-19 as well as elevated inventory levels as prior supply cuts by OPEC expired on March 31, 2020. ULSD prices rebounded in the latter half of the nine-month period as state lockdown measures were eased and return to work activities increased fuel demand combined with the implementation by OPEC nations of historic crude supply cuts in June limiting oversupply. However, ULSD prices remain lower in the three months ended September 30, 2020 as economic recovery from COVID-19 has been slow in most countries, and the outlook for demand remains tenuous as there are fears of a second wave of shutdowns during the fourth quarter of 2020.

The U.S. biodiesel price decreased during the first nine months of 2020 although not as significantly as ULSD prices. The average U.S. biodiesel price, as indicated by the Chicago SME B100 price, reported by OPIS was \$2.94 per gallon, for the first nine months of 2020. During the first nine months of 2020, the Chicago SME B100 prices, reported by OPIS, reached a high of \$3.31 in September 2020 and a low of \$2.59 in April 2020. Demand for offshore storage of diesel stocks has increased in anticipation of reduced fuel demand from shutdowns.

The average soybean oil price for the first nine months of 2020 was \$0.29 per pound. Soybean oil prices ranged from a high of \$0.35 per pound in January 2020 to a low of \$0.25 per pound in April 2020. Despite a significant decrease in the first quarter of 2020, soybean oil prices have rebounded in the latter half of the nine-month period due to low global stocks of vegetable oils and record weekly soybean purchases in China. Global stocks of vegetable oils has trended downward as palm oil production is down 5-8% in part on low palm productivity and in part on labor shortage because of COVID-19, providing support to soybean oil price in late July and early August. Soybean oil prices moved upward rapidly during late August and September as China soybean purchases increased and reached record weekly amounts.

Risk Management

The profitability of producing biomass-based diesel largely depends on the spread between prices for feedstocks and biomass-based diesel, including incentives, each of which is subject to fluctuations due to market factors and each of which is not significantly correlated. Adverse price movements for these commodities directly affect our operating results. We attempt to protect cash margins for our own production and our third-party trading activity by entering into risk management contracts that are intended to mitigate the impact on our margins from price volatility in feedstocks and biomass-based diesel. We create offsetting positions by using a combination of forward fixed-price physical purchases and sales contracts on feedstock and biomass-based diesel and risk management futures contracts, swaps and options primarily on the New York Mercantile Exchange NY Harbor ULSD and CBOT Soybean Oil; however, the extent to which we engage in risk management activities varies substantially from time to time, and from feedstock to feedstock, depending on market conditions and other factors. In making risk management decisions, we utilize research conducted by outside firms to provide additional market information in addition to our internal research and analysis.

Distillers corn oil, used cooking oil, inedible animal fat, canola oil and soybean oil were the primary feedstocks we used to produce biomass-based diesel in 2019 and the first nine months of 2020. We utilize several varieties of inedible animal fat, such as beef tallow, choice white grease and poultry fat derived from livestock. There is no established futures market for these lower-cost feedstocks. The purchase prices for lower-cost feedstocks are generally set on a negotiated flat price basis or spread to a prevailing market price reported by the USDA price sheet or The Jacobsen. Our efforts to risk manage against changing prices for distillers corn oil, used cooking oil and inedible animal fat have involved entering into futures contracts, swaps or options on other commodity products, such as CBOT soybean oil and New York Mercantile Exchange NY Harbor ULSD. However, these products do not always experience the same price movements as lower-cost feedstocks, making risk management for these feedstocks challenging. We manage feedstock supply risks related to biomass-based diesel production in a number of ways, including, where available, through long-term supply contracts. The purchase price for soybean oil under these contracts may be indexed to prevailing CBOT soybean oil market prices with a negotiated market basis. We utilize futures contracts, swaps and options to risk manage, or lock in, the cost of portions of our future feedstock requirements generally for varying periods up to one year.

Our ability to mitigate our risk of falling biomass-based diesel prices is limited. We have entered into forward contracts to supply biomass-based diesel. However, pricing under these forward sales contracts generally has been indexed to prevailing market prices, as fixed price contracts for long periods on acceptable terms have generally not been available. There is no established derivative market for biomass-based diesel in the United States. Our efforts to hedge against falling biomass-based diesel prices generally involve entering into futures contracts, swaps and options on other commodity products, such as diesel fuel and New York Mercantile Exchange NY Harbor ULSD. However, price movements on these products are not highly correlated to price movements of all of the contract components in aggregate of biomass-based diesel.

We generate 1.5 to 1.7 biomass-based diesel RINs for each gallon of biomass-based diesel we produce and sell. We also obtain RINs from third-party transactions which we hold for resale. There is no established futures market for biomass-based diesel RINs, which severely limits the ability to risk manage the price of RINs. We enter into forward contracts to sell RINs, and we use risk management position limits to manage RIN exposure, however, pricing under those forward contracts generally has been indexed to prevailing market prices as fixed price contracts for long periods have generally not been available.

As a result of our strategy, we frequently have gains or losses on derivative financial instruments that are conversely offset by losses or gains on forward fixed-price physical contracts on feedstocks and biomass-based diesel or inventories. Gains and losses on derivative financial instruments are recognized each period in operating results while corresponding gains and losses on physical contracts are generally not recognized until quantities are delivered or title transfers which may be in the same or later periods. Our results of operations are impacted when there is a period mismatch of recognized gains or losses associated with the change in fair value of derivative instruments used for risk management purposes at the end of the reporting period but the purchase or sale of feedstocks or biomass-based diesel has not yet occurred resulting in the offsetting gain or loss that will be recognized in a later accounting period.

We recorded risk management gains of \$7.5 million and \$56.3 million from our derivative financial instrument activity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, compared to a gain of \$3.2 million and a loss of \$25.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. Changes in the value of these futures, swaps or options instruments are recognized in current income or loss.

Increasing importance of renewable diesel

Renewable diesel is made from the same renewable resources as biodiesel but uses a different production process. The result is a renewable fuel that is chemically identical, and a drop-in replacement, to petroleum diesel. Renewable diesel is a relatively new fuel but has quickly become popular because it reduces emissions and delivers strong performance. Renewable diesel can also be blended with biodiesel. Our proprietary blend of renewable diesel and biodiesel, which we call REG Ultra Clean®, is designed to capture the best properties of the two fuels.

Renewable diesel has become an increasingly significant part of our business. Renewable diesel carries a premium price to biodiesel as a result of a variety of factors including the ability to blend it with petroleum diesel seamlessly, better cold weather performance, and its generation of more RINs on a per gallon basis. Our renewable diesel production facility in Geismar, Louisiana generated a significant portion of our adjusted EBITDA in 2019 and in the nine months ended September 30, 2020. We experienced two fires at this facility in 2015 that each resulted in the plant being shut down for a certain period of time. If production at this facility were interrupted again due to a fire, a global pandemic such as COVID-19 or for any other reason, it would have a disproportionately significant and material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Seasonality

Our operating results are influenced by seasonal fluctuations in the demand for biomass-based diesel. Our biodiesel sales tend to decrease during the winter season due to reduced blending concentrations to adjust for performance during colder weather. Colder seasonal temperatures can cause the higher cloud point biodiesel we make from inedible animal fats to become cloudy and eventually gel at a higher temperature than petroleum-based diesel, renewable diesel, or lower cloud point biodiesel made from soybean oil, canola oil or distillers corn oil. Such gelling can lead to plugged fuel filters and other fuel handling and performance problems for customers and suppliers. Reduced demand in the winter for our higher cloud point biodiesel can result in excess supply of such higher cloud point biodiesel and lower prices for such biodiesel. In addition, most of our biodiesel production facilities are located in colder Midwestern states in proximity to feedstock origination, and our costs of shipping can increase as more biodiesel is transported to warmer climate geographies during winter. To mitigate some of these seasonal fluctuations, we upgraded our Newton and Danville biorefineries in 2018 to produce distilled biodiesel, which has improved cold-weather performance, from low-cost feedstocks.

RIN prices may also be subject to seasonal fluctuations. The RIN is dated for the calendar year in which it is generated, commonly referred to as the RIN vintage. Since 20% of the annual RVO of an Obligated Party (as defined under the RFS2) can be satisfied by prior year RINs, most RINs must come from biofuel produced or imported during the RVO year. As a result, RIN prices can be expected to decrease as the calendar year progresses if the RIN market is oversupplied compared to that year's RVO and increase if the market is undersupplied. The table below provides a comparison between actual RIN generation and RVO level for Advanced Biofuel as set by the EPA, together with the impact of the SREs.

Year	RIN Generation (Advanced Biofuel)	Finalized RVO level for Advanced Biofuel	Estimated Advanced Biofuel RVO Exempted due to SREs
2017	4.23 billion RINs	4.28 billion RINs*	0.40 billion RINs
2018	4.34 billion RINs	4.29 billion RINs*	0.32 billion RINs
2019	4.87 billion RINs	4.92 billion RINs*	**
YTD Q3-2020	3.85 billion RINs	5.04 billion RINs*	**

*Ethanol equivalent gallons

**Not yet determined

Industry capacity, production, and imports

Our operating results are influenced by our industry's capacity and production, including in relation to RFS2 production requirements. Under RFS2, Obligated Parties are entitled to satisfy up to 20% of their annual requirement with prior year RINs. Biomass-based diesel production and/or imports, as reported by EMTS, were 2.50 billion gallons for 2018. The amount of biomass-based diesel produced and/or imported into the U.S. in 2019 was 2.65 billion gallons. In the first nine months of 2020, according to EMTS data, 2.12 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel were produced and/or imported into the U.S., compared to the equivalent 1.98 billion gallons over the same period in 2019.

The amount of imported biodiesel gallons qualifying under RFS2 increased from 333.4 million gallons in 2018 to approximately 423.7 million gallons in 2019, according to the Energy Information Administration ("EIA"). Imported gallons

made up less of the RVO in 2018 and 2019 compared to previous years due to the anti-dumping and countervailing duty trade case mentioned previously, which eliminated the imports of biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia in 2018.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, equities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for judgments we make about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because these estimates can vary depending on the situation, actual results may differ from the estimates.

We have disclosed under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 the critical accounting policies which materially affect our financial statements. There have been no material changes from the critical accounting policies previously disclosed. You should carefully consider the critical accounting policies set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Results of Operations

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

Set forth below is a summary of certain financial information (dollars in thousands and gallons in millions except for per gallon data) for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gallons sold	176.2	187.5	499.1	547.4
Average biomass-based diesel price per gallon (ASP excluding BTC net benefit of \$2.40 and \$2.32 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020)	\$ 2.92	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.71
Revenues from continuing operations	\$ 576,052	\$ 584,372	\$ 1,596,685	\$ 1,623,224
Cost of goods sold from continuing operations	498,402	560,296	1,387,147	1,638,712
Gross profit (loss) from continuing operations	77,650	24,076	209,538	(15,488)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	31,059	24,762	86,971	77,157
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	(187)	—
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	19,256	11,145	19,256	11,613
Income (loss) from operations	27,335	(11,831)	103,498	(104,258)
Other income (expenses), net	542	(2,551)	5,041	(9,666)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1,046)	629	(4,007)	1,149
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	26,831	(13,753)	104,532	(112,775)
Net loss from discontinued operations	—	(2,193)	—	(8,672)
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,831	\$ (15,946)	\$ 104,532	\$ (121,447)
Effect of participating share-based awards on continuing operations	492	—	2,071	—
Net income (loss) from continuing operations available to the Company's common stockholders	\$ 26,339	\$ (13,753)	\$ 102,461	\$ (112,775)
Net loss from discontinued operations available to the Company's common stockholders	\$ —	\$ (2,193)	\$ —	\$ (8,672)

Continuing Operations:

Revenues. In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, our revenues decreased by \$8.2 million and \$26.5 million, or 1% and 2%, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2019. In the third quarter of 2020, travel restrictions due to COVID-19 continued to ease and more travel was seen across the U.S. but still below pre-COVID levels. Economic activity also started to slowly recover during the third quarter. As a result, our average selling price (excluding BTC) decreased \$0.36 and \$0.39, or 13% and 14%, in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2019. The decrease in our revenues was also impacted by a 11.3 million and 48.3 million, or 6% and 9%, decrease in total gallons sold for the same periods as a result of decreased demand, our focus on product mix and a reduced volume of petroleum diesel caused by an unusually warm winter in the Northeast.

The decrease in gallons sold for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 accounted for a revenue decrease of \$27.1 million and \$112.1 million, respectively, using the average selling price for biomass-based diesel price for the applicable periods. Our average biomass-based diesel sales price per gallon increased \$0.16, or 6%, for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and increased \$0.17, or 6%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, due primarily to the BTC being in place for the period. The average biomass-based diesel sales price per gallon, after excluding the 2020 BTC, decreased \$0.36 and \$0.39, or 13% and 14%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020. The decrease in the adjusted average sales price excluding the 2020 BTC contributed to a \$67.5 million and \$213.5 million decrease in revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, when applied to the number of gallons sold in the comparable 2019 periods. These decreases were partially offset by the increase in government incentives revenue in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, of \$82.7 million and \$244.0 million, respectively, related to the 2020 BTC.

Costs of goods sold. Our costs of goods sold decreased \$61.9 million and \$251.6 million, or 11% and 15%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, as compared to the same periods in 2019. Costs of goods sold as a percentage of revenues were 87% for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, and 96% and 101%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease in costs of goods sold was primarily driven by the BTC recognized in 2020 and the absence of the BTC in 2019, as well as changes in risk management as a result of energy prices dropping to a historically low level, partially offset by higher feedstock costs on our lower-cost feedstocks, both of which are described in more detail below.

Average prices for lower-cost feedstocks used in our production were \$0.29 per pound for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, as compared to \$0.27 per pound for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. Average soybean oil costs were \$0.30 per pound for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, as compared to \$0.32 and \$0.31 per pound for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. Average canola oil costs were \$0.31 per pound for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, as compared to \$0.31 and \$0.33 per pound for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. Average distillers corn oil costs were \$0.26 per pound for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, as compared to \$0.26 per pound for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. We recorded a risk management gain of \$7.5 million and \$56.3 million from our derivative financial instrument activity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, compared to risk management gain of \$3.2 million and loss of \$25.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses were \$31.1 million and \$87.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, or 5% of total revenue for both periods, and \$24.8 million and \$77.2 million, or 4% and 5%, of total revenue, respectively, in the same periods of 2019. The \$6.3 million, or 25%, increase resulted primarily from higher legal expenses and employee related compensation.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment. During the third quarter of 2020, we recorded impairment charges of \$19.3 million related to certain equipment resulting from the probability that the assets will no longer be utilized in future renewable diesel production expansions or are deemed not recoverable given the assets' deteriorating physical conditions. During the same period of 2019, we recorded an impairment charge of \$11.1 million against property, plant and equipment assets at our facility in New Boston, Texas. The impairment charge resulted from the decision to shut the plant down as a result of the deteriorating economic conditions facing that particular plant.

Other income (expense), net. Other income was \$0.5 million and \$5.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, compared to other expense of \$2.6 million and \$9.7 million for the same periods in 2019. Other income (expense) is primarily comprised of gain on debt extinguishment, gain on lease termination, interest expense, interest income and other non-operating items. We recognized a \$4.5 million gain related to the termination of a terminal lease at our non-operational New Orleans facility in the first half of 2020. Gains on debt extinguishment related to the repurchase of a portion of our 2036 Convertible Senior Notes in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, coupled with lower interest expense, contributed to an overall other income compared to other expense for the same periods in 2019.

Income tax expense. We recognized an income tax expense of \$1.0 million and \$4.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, as compared to a tax benefit of \$0.6 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, for the

same periods in 2019. Our tax provision for an interim period is determined using an estimate of our annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items arising in that period. Our effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate primarily due to the fact that we have a valuation allowance on our domestic deferred tax assets and most of our foreign deferred tax assets.

Effects of participating share-based awards. Effects of participating share-based awards was \$0.5 million and \$2.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020. There was no effect for the same respective periods in 2019.

Discontinued Operations:

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, there was no activity classified as discontinued operations. Net loss from discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 was attributable to the research and development activities at the REG Life Sciences business and costs to sell the business.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures:

Adjusted EBITDA

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and adjusted EBITDA are not measures of financial performance under GAAP. We use EBITDA and EBITDA adjusted for certain additional items, identified in the table below, or Adjusted EBITDA, as a supplemental performance measure. We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because we believe they assist investors in analyzing our performance across reporting periods on a consistent basis by excluding items that we do not believe are indicative of our core operating performance. In addition, we use Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate, assess and benchmark our financial performance on a consistent and a comparable basis and as a factor in determining incentive compensation for our executives.

(In thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 26,831	\$ (13,753)	\$ 104,532	\$ (112,775)
Adjustments:				
Income tax (benefit) expense	1,046	(629)	4,007	(1,149)
Interest expense	1,070	2,866	4,732	10,822
Depreciation	9,388	9,107	27,425	27,349
Amortization of intangible assets	591	397	1,262	1,241
EBITDA	\$ 38,926	\$ (2,012)	\$ 141,958	\$ (74,512)
Gain on sale of assets	—	—	(187)	—
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	—	(136)	—	566
(Gain) loss on debt extinguishment	(18)	—	(1,809)	2
Gain on lease termination	—	—	(4,459)	—
Other income, net	(1,594)	(179)	(3,505)	(1,724)
Impairment of assets	19,256	11,145	19,256	11,613
Stock compensation	1,811	1,804	5,789	4,981
Biodiesel tax credit 2019 ⁽¹⁾	—	77,168	—	212,045
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 58,381	\$ 87,790	\$ 157,043	\$ 152,971

⁽¹⁾ On December 20, 2019, the Biodiesel Mixture Excise Tax Credit ("BTC") was retroactively reinstated for the 2018 and 2019 calendar years. The retroactive credit for 2018 and 2019 resulted in a net benefit to us that was recognized in our GAAP financial statements for the quarter ending December 31, 2019. The portion of the credit related to 2019 was allocated to each of the four quarters based upon the portion of the BTC benefit that related to that quarter.

Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental performance measure that is not required by, or presented in accordance with, generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income or any other performance measure derived in accordance with GAAP, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities or a measure of our liquidity or profitability. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for any of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures for capital assets or the impact of certain cash charges that we consider not to be an indication of our ongoing operations;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital requirements;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our indebtedness;
- although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash requirements for such replacements;
- stock-based compensation expense is an important element of our long term incentive compensation program, although we have excluded it as an expense when evaluating our operating performance; and
- other companies, including other companies in our industry, may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are existing cash balances, marketable securities, cash generated by our operations and our ability to borrow under such credit facilities as we may have in effect from time to time. Our principal uses of liquidity are paying the costs and expenses associated with our operations, servicing outstanding indebtedness and making capital expenditures. We have also authorized programs to repurchase our convertible notes and common stock, as described in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements. Our cash requirements will also depend on capital expenditures in connection with future facility projects, such as our announced capacity expansion of our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery and expenditures in connection with future acquisitions of assets or businesses that are complementary to our operations or part of our growth strategies. To the extent we seek to augment our existing cash resources, generated by our operations and our ability to borrow under our credit facilities that we may have in effect from time to time, we expect that additional funding can be obtained through equity or debt financings or from other sources. The sale of equity or debt securities in the future may be dilutive to our stockholders, and may provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our holders of common stock. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that could restrict our operations or our ability to incur further indebtedness.

Sources of liquidity. At September 30, 2020, the total of our cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities was \$383.7 million, compared to \$50.4 million at December 31, 2019. At September 30, 2020, we had total assets of \$1,460.4 million, compared to \$1,785.3 million at December 31, 2019. At September 30, 2020, we had term debt before debt issuance costs of \$67.6 million, compared to term debt of \$106.0 million at December 31, 2019. Our debt is subject to various financial covenants. We were in compliance with all financial covenants associated with our borrowings as of September 30, 2020.

Our term debt (in thousands) is as follows:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
4.00% Convertible Senior Notes, \$59,619 face amount, due in June 2036	\$ 46,877	\$ 69,668
REG Danville term loan, secured, variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 4%, due in July 2022	—	6,468
REG Grays Harbor term loan, variable interest of minimum of 3.5% or Prime Rate plus 0.25%, due in May 2022	—	6,966
REG Capital term loan, fixed interest rate of 3.99%, due in January 2028	6,732	6,929
REG Ralston term loan, variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.25%, due in October 2025	13,926	15,980
Other	19	33
Total term debt before debt issuance costs	<u>\$ 67,554</u>	<u>\$ 106,044</u>

A full description of our credit facilities and other agreements related to our outstanding indebtedness is included under the heading “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.

2036 Convertible Senior Notes

The 2036 Convertible Senior Notes becomes convertible in the subsequent quarter if the closing price of our common stock exceeds \$14.01, 130% of the Convertible Senior Notes' initial conversion price, for at least 20 trading days during the 30 consecutive trading days prior to each quarter-end date. As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the early conversion event was met based on our stock price and as a result, the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes were classified as a current liability on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, we used \$18,086 and \$75,890 to repurchase \$5,000 and \$30,008 principal amount of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes, respectively.

In addition, we had revolving debt (in thousands) as follows:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Amount outstanding under lines of credit	\$ —	\$ 76,990
Maximum available to be borrowed under lines of credit	\$ 117,820	\$ 101,485

Cash flows. The following table presents information regarding our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands):

	Nine Months September 30,	
	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 554,384	\$ (77,149)
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(333,484)	20,405
Cash used in financing activities	(174,229)	(2,631)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	46,671	(59,375)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash end of period	\$ 100,187	\$ 67,093

In the first nine months of 2020, we generated \$554.4 million of cash from operations, compared to \$77.1 million of cash used in operations in the first nine months of 2019. The increase in cash provided by operations is largely driven by net income of \$104.5 million, compared to a net loss of \$121.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was primarily due to the BTC being in place for 2020 compared to the lapse of BTC in 2019, improved margins in the third quarter of 2020 and the favorable impact of risk management activity. Net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was negatively impacted primarily by compressed margins and the lapse of the BTC. In addition, we received approximately \$850.0 million related to the 2018, 2019 and 2020 BTC, contributing to the cash generated from operations during the first nine months of 2020.

We used \$333.5 million of cash in investing activity in the first nine months of 2020, compared to \$20.4 million of cash provided by investing activities in the first nine months of 2019. The increase in cash used by investing activities was primarily due to net investments of \$286.7 million in high quality marketable securities, compared to excess maturities over purchases of marketable securities of \$51.1 million in 2019. In addition, we used \$46.9 million of cash for property, plant and equipment purchases and plant upgrades in 2020 compared to purchases of property, plant, and equipment of \$31.1 million in 2019.

Cash flows used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was \$174.2 million compared to \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The \$171.6 million increase was primarily due to the payoff of the lines of credits of \$77.0 million in the first nine months of 2020 compared to a net borrowing of \$83.0 million in the same period in 2019 and an increase of \$18.5 million in the debt repayments primarily due to the repurchases of the 2036 Senior Convertible Notes.

Capital expenditures. During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, our capital expenditures were \$46.9 million involving various plant optimization projects, the majority of which were at the Emden (Germany), Seneca and Geismar facilities. During 2019, our capital expenditures were \$42.5 million involving various projects, the majority of which were at the Houston, Seneca, and Geismar facilities. Our budgeted capital expenditures for the remainder of 2020 are approximately \$13.0 million, which includes investments in low cost, high return projects, environmental, health and safety projects and growth projects.

In October 2020, we announced that, following an internal review and site selection process, we plan to expand the effective capacity of our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery by 250 million gallons annually to approximately 340 million gallons per year. We expect construction to begin in mid to late 2021 with a target mechanical completion date in late 2023. We currently estimate our capital expenditures in connection with the expansion project will be at least \$825 million. We currently expect to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of cash on hand, marketable securities, borrowings under our credit facilities, offerings of equity and debt or from other sources.

There can be no guarantee that we will be able to increase the capacity of our biorefinery at Geismar, Louisiana on time, at our estimated budget, or at all. The expansion is subject to a number of conditions and risks.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of new accounting pronouncements affecting the Company, refer to “Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The primary objectives of our investment activity are to preserve principal, provide liquidity and maximize income without significantly increasing risk. Some of the securities we invest in are subject to market risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the principal amount of the investment to fluctuate. To minimize this risk, we maintain a portfolio of cash equivalents in short-term investments in money market funds.

Commodity Price Risk

Over the period from January 2018 through September 30, 2020, average diesel prices based on Platts reported pricing for Group 3 (Midwest) have ranged from a high of approximately \$2.47 per gallon reported in October 2018 to a low of approximately \$0.62 per gallon in April 2020, with prices averaging \$1.78 per gallon during this period. Over the period January 2018 to September 30, 2020, soybean oil prices (based on daily closing nearby futures prices on the Chicago Board of Trade for crude soybean oil) have ranged from a high of \$0.35 per pound, or \$2.64 per gallon of biodiesel, in January 2020, to a low of \$0.25 per pound, or \$1.87 per gallon, in April 2020, assuming 7.5 pounds of soybean oil yields one gallon of biodiesel with closing sales prices averaging \$0.30 per pound, or \$2.22 per gallon. Over the period from January 2018 through September 30, 2020, animal fat prices (based on prices from The Jacobsen Missouri River, for choice white grease) have ranged from a high of \$0.28 per pound in September 2020 to a low of \$0.16 per pound in March 2018, with sales prices averaging \$0.22 per pound during this period. Over the period from January 2018 through September 30, 2020, RIN prices (based on prices from OPIS) have ranged from a high of \$0.91 in February 2018 to a low of \$0.31 in October 2018, with sales prices averaging \$0.52 during this period.

Adverse fluctuations in feedstock prices as compared to biomass-based diesel prices result in lower profit margins and, therefore, represent unfavorable market conditions. The availability and price of feedstocks are subject to wide fluctuations due to unpredictable factors such as weather conditions during the growing season, rendering volumes, carry-over from the previous crop year and current crop year yield, governmental policies with respect to agriculture and supply and demand.

We have prepared a sensitivity analysis to estimate our exposure to market risk with respect to our sales contracts, lower-cost feedstock requirements, soybean oil requirements and the related exchange-traded contracts for the first nine months of 2020. Market risk is estimated as the potential loss in fair value, resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in the fair value of our lower-cost feedstock and soybean oil requirements and biomass-based diesel sales. The results of this analysis, which may differ from actual results, are as follows:

	First nine months of 2020 Volume (in millions)	Units	Hypothetical Adverse Change in Price		Impact on Gross Profit (in millions)	Percentage Change in Gross Profit
Total Biomass-based Diesel	499.1	gallons	10 %	\$	(115.8)	(55.3) %
Total Lower Cost Feedstocks	1,948.9	pounds	10 %	\$	(56.5)	(27.0) %
Total Canola Oil	443.4	pounds	10 %	\$	(13.7)	(6.6) %
Total Soy Oil	699.0	pounds	10 %	\$	(21.0)	(10.0) %

We attempt to protect operating margins by entering into risk management contracts that reduce the risk of price volatility related to anticipated purchases of feedstocks, such as inedible animal fat and distillers corn oil and energy prices. We create offsetting positions by using a combination of forward physical purchases and sales contracts on feedstock and biomass-based diesel, including risk management futures contracts, swaps and options primarily on NYMEX NY Harbor ULSD, CBOT Soybean Oil, and NYMEX Natural Gas; however, the extent to which we engage in risk management activities varies substantially from time to time, and from feedstock to feedstock, depending on market conditions and other factors. A 10% adverse change in the prices of NYMEX NY Harbor ULSD would have had a positive effect on the fair value of these instruments of \$5.0 million at September 30, 2020. A 10% adverse change in the price of CBOT Soybean Oil would have had a

positive effect on the fair value of these instruments of \$1.7 million at September 30, 2020. A 10% adverse change in the price of NYMEX Natural Gas would have had an immaterial impact on our gross margin at September 30, 2020.

Interest Rate Risk

Our weighted average interest rate on variable rate debt balances for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was 2.41%. A hypothetical increase in interest rate of 10% would not have a material effect on our annual interest expenses or consolidated financial statements.

Inflation

To date, inflation has not significantly affected our operating results, though costs for petroleum-based diesel fuel, feedstocks, construction, labor, taxes, repairs, maintenance and insurance are all subject to inflationary pressures. Inflationary pressure in the future could affect our ability to sell the biomass-based diesel we produce, to maintain our production facilities adequately, to build new biomass-based diesel production facilities and to expand our existing facilities, as well as the demand for our facility construction management and operations management services.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

Our management, under the supervision of and with the participation of the CEO and CFO, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15-d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") as of the end of the period covered by this report, September 30, 2020. In connection with our evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures, we have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2020.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 30, 2020. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Since January 1, 2020, the Company has implemented a new global financial consolidation and reporting system designed to more efficiently combine global results, integrate the Company's general ledger systems, add analytical capabilities, and upgrade our technology. While the Company believes that this new system and related changes to internal controls will ultimately strengthen its internal control over financial reporting, there are inherent risks in implementing a new system.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, there were no other changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are a party to any material pending legal or governmental proceeding, nor is any of our property the subject of any material pending legal or governmental proceeding, except ordinary routine legal or governmental proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business and incidental to our business, none of which is expected to have a material adverse impact upon our business, financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described below. As a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

RISKS RELATED TO RENEWABLE FUEL AND LOW CARBON FUEL INCENTIVES

The Renewable Fuel Standard Program, a Federal law requiring the consumption of qualifying biofuels, could be repealed, curtailed or otherwise changed, which would have a material adverse effect on our revenues, operating margins and financial condition.

We and other participants in the biomass-based diesel industry rely on governmental programs requiring or incentivizing the consumption of biofuels. Biomass-based diesel has historically been more expensive to produce than petroleum-based diesel fuel and these governmental programs support a market for biomass-based diesel that might not otherwise exist.

One of the most important of these programs is the RFS2, a Federal law which requires that transportation fuels in the United States contain a minimum amount of renewable fuel. This program is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). The EPA's authority includes setting annual minimum aggregate levels of consumption in four renewable fuel categories, including the two primary categories in which our fuel competes (biomass-based diesel and advanced biofuel). The parties obligated to comply with this RVO, are petroleum refiners and petroleum fuel importers.

The petroleum industry is strongly opposed to the RFS2 and can be expected to continue to press for changes both in the RFS2 itself and in the way that it is administered by the EPA. One key point of contention is the rate of growth in the annual RVO. The RVO for biomass-based diesel was set at steadily rising levels beginning at 1.0 billion gallons in 2012 and increasing to 2.00 billion gallons in 2017. However, growth in the RVO was constrained from 2017 through 2019, as the biomass-based diesel RVO increased by only 100,000 gallons from 2.00 billion to 2.10 billion gallons while the advanced biofuel RVO increased from 4.28 billion gallons to 4.92 billion gallons. For 2020 and 2021, the EPA set the biomass-based diesel RVO at 2.43 billion gallons. The 2020 advanced biofuel RVO has been set at 5.04 billion gallons which represents zero growth in the advanced biofuels category after taking into account the increase in the cellulosic volumes. We believe that growth in the annual RVOs strongly influences our ability to grow our business and supports the price of our fuel through the RINs. The EPA's future decisions regarding the RVO will significantly influence our revenues and profit margins.

The RFS2 also grants to the EPA authority to waive a qualifying refiner's obligation to comply with RFS2 based on a determination that the program is causing severe economic harm to that refinery, which is called a small refinery exemption and can significantly harm demand for biomass-based diesel and the value of RINs. In December 2019, the EPA issued a ruling on the reallocation of the required volumes under RFS2 in an attempt to offset the effect of the small refinery exemptions. The ruling detailed the intent to redistribute the exempt volumes granted through small refinery exemptions to non-exempt obligated parties. This redistribution will be calculated on a three-year rolling average, based on the U.S. Department of Energy recommended relief. The EPA has consistently granted more relief through small refinery waivers than recommended by the Department of Energy.

The table below summarizes the small refinery waiver petitions requested, granted, denied or pending and the impacted volumes as of October 15, 2020, according to the EPA's website:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Petitions received	4	31	44	37	29	28
Petitions granted	—	—	31	35	19	7
Petitions denied or withdrawn	—	—	11	2	9	18
Petitions pending	—	—	2	—	1	3
Estimated volume of fuel exempted (million gallons)	—	—	13,420	17,050	7,841	3,070
Estimated Advanced Biofuel RVO Exempted (million RINs)	—	—	318	404	157	49
Estimated Advanced Biofuel RVO Exempted (% of Advanced biofuels RVOs)	— %	— %	7.4 %	9.4 %	4.3 %	1.7 %

We believe that the increase in small refinery waivers granted in 2018 for the 2016 and 2017 RVO years and in 2019 for the 2018 RVO year significantly affected the demand for and price of RINs as the average price of D4 RINs fell from \$0.57 to \$0.40 during 2019 according to OPIS data. If the EPA continues this practice, it will harm demand for and the price of RINs and thus our profitability.

Subsequent to EPA's December ruling, in January 2020, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals issued a ruling invalidating the process EPA had been using to grant small refinery exemptions. The EPA also denied 54 retroactive waivers filed for periods 2011-2018. There are 14 remaining gap year waivers that are still to be decided on by the EPA. We believe this recent defense of the RFS2 program has increased RIN values. The EPA could change their procedures to permit more SREs and that has the potential to cause further harm to RIN values.

COVID-19 has severely affected demand for gasoline and diesel, reducing demand for 2020 RINs for RFS compliance. RVO compliance obligations are based on the volume of gasoline and diesel an Obligated Party sells. As those volumes decrease, there is a corresponding decrease in the volume of RINs required for RFS compliance. As such, if COVID-19 demand destruction continues throughout 2020, we would expect to have reduced demand for the RINs we produce and for those RINs to have lower values, harming our profitability.

Several Governors have petitioned EPA to use its General Waiver Authority to reduce the 2020 RVO in response to COVID-19 economic disruptions. While we do not believe this would be an appropriate use of EPA's General Waiver Authority, EPA may determine otherwise. Should EPA use its General Waiver Authority to reduce RVO requirements, it would be expected to harm demand for and the value of biomass-based diesel and RINs, harming our revenues and earnings.

The United States Congress could repeal, curtail or otherwise change the RFS2 program in a manner adverse to us. Similarly, the EPA could curtail or otherwise change its administration of the RFS2 program in a manner adverse to us, including by not increasing or even decreasing the RVO, by waiving compliance with the RVO or otherwise. In addition, while Congress specified RFS2 volume requirements through 2022 (subject to adjustment in the rulemaking process), beginning in 2023 required volumes of renewable fuel will be largely at the discretion of the EPA (in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Agriculture). We cannot predict what changes, if any, will be instituted or the impact of any changes on our business, although adverse changes could seriously harm our revenues, earnings and financial condition.

Loss of or reductions in Federal and State Government tax incentives for biomass-based diesel production or consumption may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and operating margins.

Federal and State Government tax incentives have assisted the biomass-based diesel industry by making the price of biomass-based diesel more cost competitive with the price of petroleum-based diesel fuel to the end user.

Federal Tax Incentives

The most significant tax incentive program has been the federal biodiesel mixture excise tax credit, referred to as the Biodiesel Tax Credit ("BTC"). Under the BTC, the first person to blend pure biomass-based diesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel receives a \$1.00-per-gallon refundable tax credit.

The BTC was established on January 1, 2005 and has lapsed and been reinstated retroactively and prospectively several times. Most recently in December 2019, the BTC was retroactively reinstated for 2018 and 2019 and is in effect from January 2020 through December 2022. Unlike the RFS2 program, the BTC has a direct effect on federal government spending and changes in federal budget policy could result in its elimination or in changes to its terms that are less beneficial to us. We cannot predict what action, if any, Congress may take with respect to the BTC after 2022. There is no assurance that the BTC will be reinstated, that it will be reinstated on the same terms or, if reinstated, that its application will be retroactive, prospective or both. Any adverse changes in the BTC can be expected to harm our results of operations and financial condition.

State Tax Incentives

Several states have enacted tax incentives for the use of biodiesel. For example, Illinois has a generally applicable 6.25% sales tax, but offers an exemption from this tax for a blend of fuel that consists of greater than 10% biodiesel. In Iowa, for 2018 through 2024, retailers earn \$0.035 per gallon for 5%-10% biodiesel blends and \$0.055 per gallon for 11% and above blends. Iowa also has a biomass-based diesel production incentive that provides \$0.02 per gallon of production capped at the first 25 million gallons per production plant. The biodiesel and renewable diesel portion of fuel blends are exempt from Texas state excise tax, which results in a \$0.20 per gallon incentive. Minnesota law requires a 5% biodiesel blend except during the summer months when a 20% biodiesel blend is required. State budget or other considerations could cause the modification or elimination of tax incentive programs. The curtailment or elimination of such incentives could materially and adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from sales of our renewable fuel in the State of California primarily as a result of California’s Low Carbon Fuel Standard; adverse changes in this law or reductions in the value of LCFS credits would harm our revenues and profits.

We estimate that our revenues from the sale of renewable fuel in California and from sales of credits received under LCFS were approximately \$282.5 million in the first nine months of 2020. The LCFS is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels used in California by ensuring that the total amount of fuel consumed meets declining targets for such emissions. The regulation quantifies lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by assigning a “carbon intensity” (“CI”) score to each transportation fuel based on that fuel’s lifecycle assessment. Each petroleum fuel provider, generally the fuel’s producer or importer is required to ensure that the overall CI score for its fuel pool meets the annual carbon intensity target for a given year. This obligation is tracked through credits and deficits and credits can be traded. We receive LCFS credits when we sell qualified fuels in California. As a result of the trading price of LCFS credits, California has become a desirable market in which to sell our biomass-based diesel and an increasing percentage of our revenue and profit is related to sales to California and LCFS credit values. In the first nine months of 2020, LCFS credit prices ranged from \$205 per credit on January 2, 2020 to \$199 per credit on September 30, 2020. If the value of LCFS credits were to materially decrease as a result of over-supply, as a result of reduced demand for our fuels, or for other reasons including the continued impact of COVID-19 on the world economy, if the fuel we produce is deemed not to qualify for LCFS credits or if the LCFS or the manner in which it is administered or applied were otherwise changed in a manner adverse to us, our revenues and profits could be seriously harmed.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from sales of our renewable fuel in Canada and Europe; adverse changes in the programs requiring the use of renewable and lower carbon fuels in those countries or reductions in the value of renewable and lower carbon fuel credits would harm our revenues and profits.

We estimate that our revenues from the sale of renewable fuels in Canada and Europe were approximately \$350.4 million in the first nine months of 2020. Canadian provinces and certain European countries have policies designed to increase the renewable content in transportation fuels and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation fuels. As a result of these policies, these markets have become increasingly important markets into which we sell our biomass-based diesel and an increasing percentage of our revenue and profit is related to sales into these markets. If the value of biomass-based diesel in these markets were to materially decrease, as a result of reduced demand or increased supply by competitors, or for other reasons including the impact of COVID-19, if the fuel we produce is deemed not to qualify for compliance in those markets or those policies are otherwise changed in a manner adverse to us, our revenues and profits could be seriously harmed.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND THE MARKETS IN WHICH WE OPERATE

COVID-19 may adversely impact our business.

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy, disrupted consumer spending, distribution networks, and global supply chains, and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets. While we did not incur significant, unmanageable operational or financial disruptions during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from COVID-19, we have experienced a decrease in demand for our products, and the extent to which COVID-19 may adversely impact our business depends on future developments, which are highly uncertain and unpredictable.

We cannot predict the degree to, or the time period over, which our sales and operations will be affected by this outbreak, and the effects could be material. The impacts include, but are not limited to:

- a significant decline in demand for our products due to significant market disruptions due to COVID-19, resulting in a significant decline in sales and prices;
- limitations of supply of feedstocks, particularly lower cost feedstocks and corresponding higher prices, or disruptions to our suppliers’ operations due to illness;
- the complete or partial closure of one or more of our manufacturing facilities;
- the interruption of our distribution system, or temporary or long-term disruption in our supply chains from local and international suppliers;
- delays in the delivery of our products;
- suspension of renewable fuel and/or low carbon fuel policies;
- limitations on our ability to operate our business as a result of federal, state or local regulations, including any changes to the designation of our business as “essential” by the US Department of Homeland Security;
- decreases in the demand for and price of RINs and LCFS credits as a result of reduced demand for petroleum-based gasoline and diesel fuel; and

The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business is highly uncertain and difficult to predict, as information is rapidly evolving with respect to the duration and severity of the pandemic. At this point, we cannot reasonably estimate the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, or its overall impact on our business, but the impact may be significantly harmful to our operations and profitability.

We derive a substantial portion of our profitability from the production of renewable diesel at our plant located in Geismar, Louisiana and any interruption in our operations at this facility would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial conditions.

Renewable diesel carries a premium price to biodiesel as a result of a variety of factors including the ability to blend it with petroleum diesel seamlessly, better cold weather performance, and because it generates more RINs on a per gallon basis. We estimate that our renewable diesel production facility in Geismar, Louisiana generated a significant portion of our adjusted EBITDA in the first nine months of 2020 and 2019. We experienced two fires at this facility in 2015 that each resulted in the plant being shut down for a lengthy period. If production at this facility were interrupted again due to a fire, closure, or for any other reason including as the result of a pandemic such as COVID-19, it would have a disproportionately significant and material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial conditions.

Our planned capacity expansion project at our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery will require significant capital expenditures and there is no guarantee that the project will be completed on time or on our expected budget, which could have a negative effect on our revenues and results of operations.

In October 2020, we announced that we plan to expand the effective capacity of our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery by 250 million gallons annually to an effective capacity of approximately 340 million gallons per year. We expect construction to begin in mid to late 2021 with a target mechanical completion date in late 2023. We currently estimate our capital expenditures in connection with the expansion project will be at least \$825 million. We currently expect to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of cash on hand, marketable securities, borrowings under our credit facilities, offerings of equity and debt or from other sources. The sale of equity or debt securities in the future may be dilutive to our stockholders, and may provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our holders of common stock. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that could restrict our operations or our ability to incur further indebtedness. There is no guarantee that we will obtain the funds necessary to complete this expansion project or that the project will be completed on time or within our expected budget. If there are cost overruns or construction delays, or if we are not able to obtain the governmental permits and third party easements required or necessary to initiate or complete the expansion project, there could be negative effect on our revenues and results of operations.

Increased industry-wide production of biodiesel as a result of potential utilization of existing excess production capacity, announced large plant expansions of renewable diesel and potential co-processing of renewable diesel by petroleum refiners, could reduce prices for our fuel and increase the cost of feedstocks used to produce them, which would seriously harm our revenues and results of operations.

If additional volumes of advanced biofuel RIN production come online and the EPA does not increase the RVO in accordance with the increased production, the volume of advanced biofuel RINs generated could exceed the volume required under the RFS2. In the event this occurs, biomass-based diesel and advanced biofuel RIN prices would be expected to decrease, potentially significantly, harming demand for our products and our profitability.

According to the EPA, in 2018, 4.1 billion gallons per year of biomass-based diesel production capacity in the United States were registered under the RFS2 program. This amount far exceeds both historic consumption of biomass-based diesel in the United States and required consumption under the RFS2.

Additionally, several leading biomass-based diesel companies have announced their intention to expand their production of renewable diesel for the U.S. market. World Energy has announced that it will expand capacity at its Los Angeles area biorefinery from its existing 45 mmgy to over 300 mmgy. Diamond Green Diesel, the largest U.S. producer of renewable diesel, is expanding its 275 mmgy capacity by 400 mmgy as well as planning an additional 400 mmgy biorefinery in Texas. Neste, the largest global producer of renewable diesel, is expanding its Singapore facility which exports a significant portion of its production to the U.S. West Coast. Traditional petroleum refiners are also planning to enter the renewable diesel market with Marathon, Phillips 66 and Holly Frontier announcing new biorefineries. Marathon is planning to produce 144 mmgy in North Dakota while Holly Frontier is planning two facilities with combined production of 245 mmgy in Wyoming and New Mexico, and Phillips 66 who plans to convert their San Francisco refinery into a 680 mmgy renewable diesel plant.

Further, due to the economic incentives available, several petroleum refiners have started or may soon start to produce co-processed renewable diesel, or CPRD. CPRD uses the same feedstocks we use to produce biomass-based diesel and it generates an advanced biofuel RIN. CPRD may be more cost-effective to produce than biomass-based diesel, particularly biodiesel.

If production of competitive advanced biofuels increases significantly as a result of utilization of existing excess production capacity or new capacity as described above, competition for a relatively fixed supply of feedstocks would increase significantly, harming our margins. Furthermore, if supply of advanced biofuels exceeds demand, prices for our renewable fuel and for RINs and other credits may decrease significantly, harming our profitability and potentially forcing us to idle our facilities.

Our gross margins are dependent on the spread between biomass-based diesel prices and feedstock costs, each of which are volatile and can cause our results of operations to fluctuate substantially.

Biomass-based diesel has traditionally been marketed primarily as an additive or alternative to petroleum-based diesel fuel, and, as a result, biomass-based diesel prices have been heavily influenced by the price of petroleum-based diesel fuel, adjusted for government incentives supporting renewable fuels, more so than biomass-based diesel production costs. The absence of a close correlation between production costs and biomass-based diesel prices means that we may be unable to pass increased production costs on to our customers in the form of higher prices. If there is a decrease in the spread between biomass-based diesel prices and feedstock costs, whether as a result of an increase in feedstock prices or as a result of a reduction in biomass-based diesel and credit prices, our gross margins, cash flow and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Energy prices, particularly the market price for crude oil, are volatile. The NYMEX ULSD prices dramatically decreased in the first nine months of 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, ranging from a high of \$2.06 per gallon to a historic low of \$0.61 per gallon. Petroleum prices are volatile due to global factors, such as the impact of pandemics, wars, political uprisings, new extraction technologies and techniques, OPEC production quotas, worldwide economic conditions, changes in refining capacity and natural disasters.

In addition, an element of the price of biomass-based diesel that we produce is the value of the associated credits, including RINs. RIN prices in the biomass-based diesel category as reported by OPIS stayed at a low level in the first nine months of 2020, ranging from \$0.37 to \$0.82 per RIN while in 2019, RIN prices ranged from \$0.32 to \$0.65 per RIN. For the past several years there has been significant volatility in RIN prices. Reductions in RIN values, such as those experienced in prior years, may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profits as they directly reduce the value that we are able to capture for our biomass-based diesel.

A decrease in the availability or an increase in the price, of feedstocks may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results. The price and availability of feedstocks and other raw materials may be influenced by general economic, market and regulatory factors. These factors include weather conditions, farming decisions, government policies and subsidies with respect to agriculture and international trade and global supply and demand. During periods when the BTC has lapsed, biomass-based diesel producers may elect to continue purchasing feedstock and producing biomass-based diesel at negative margins under the assumption the BTC will be retroactively reinstated, and consequently, the price of feedstocks may not decrease to a level proportionate to current operating margins. Increasing production of biomass-based diesel and, particularly recent and prospective expansion of renewable diesel capacity, the development of alternative fuels and renewable chemicals also puts pressure on feedstock supply and availability to the biomass-based diesel industry. The biomass-based diesel industry may have difficulty in procuring feedstocks at economical prices if competition for biomass-based diesel feedstocks increases due to newly added capacity.

Historically, the spread between biomass-based diesel prices and feedstock costs has varied significantly. Although actual yields vary depending on the feedstock quality, the average monthly spread between the price per gallon of B100 as reported by OPIS, and the price per gallon for the amount of choice white grease necessary to produce one gallon of B100 was \$1.37 in 2018, \$0.97 in 2019 and \$1.10 in the first nine months of 2020, assuming eight pounds of choice white grease yields one gallon of biomass-based diesel. The average monthly spread for the amount of crude soybean oil required to produce one gallon of B100, based on the nearby futures contract as reported on the Chicago Board of Trade, was \$0.74 in 2018, \$0.59 in 2019 and \$0.73 in the first nine months of 2020, assuming 7.5 pounds of soybean oil yields one gallon of biomass-based diesel. For each year 2018, 2019 and the first nine months of 2020, approximately 77%, 71% and 63%, respectively, of our annual total feedstock usage was distillers corn oil, used cooking oil or inedible animal fat, and approximately 23%, 29% and 37%, respectively, was virgin vegetable oils. When the spread between biomass-based diesel prices and feedstock prices narrows, our profitability will be harmed.

Risk management transactions could significantly increase our operating costs and may not be effective.

In an attempt to partially offset the effects of volatile feedstock costs and biomass-based diesel fuel prices, we enter into contracts that establish market positions in feedstocks, such as distillers corn oil, used cooking oil, inedible animal fats and soybean oil, along with related commodities, such as heating oil and ultra-low sulfur diesel ("ULSD"). The financial impact of such market positions depends on commodity prices at the time that we are required to perform our obligations under these contracts as well as the cumulative sum of the obligations we assume under these contracts.

Risk management activities can themselves result in losses when a position is purchased in a declining market or a position is sold in a rising market. Risk management arrangements expose us to the risk of financial loss in situations where the counterparty defaults on its contract or, in the case of exchange-traded or over-the-counter futures or options contracts, where there is a change in the expected differential between the underlying price in the contract and the actual prices paid or received by us. Changes in the value of these futures instruments are recognized in current income and may result in margin calls. We had risk management gains of \$56.3 million from our derivative financial instrument trading activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, compared to risk management losses of \$25.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. At September 30, 2020, the net notional volumes of NY Harbor ULSD, CBOT Soybean Oil and NYMEX Natural Gas covered under the open risk management contracts were approximately 43 million gallons and 51 million pounds and 2 million million British thermal units, respectively. A 10% positive change in the prices of NYMEX NY Harbor ULSD would have a negative effect of \$5.0 million on the fair value of these instruments at September 30, 2020. A 10% positive change in the price of CBOT Soybean Oil would have had a negative effect of \$1.7 million on the fair value of these instruments at September 30, 2020. If these adverse changes in derivative instrument fair value were to occur in larger magnitude or simultaneously, a significant amount of liquidity would be needed to fund margin calls. In addition, we may also vary the amount of risk management strategies we undertake, or we may choose not to engage in risk management transactions at all. Our results of operation may be negatively impacted if we are not able to manage our risk management strategy effectively.

One customer accounted for a meaningful percentage of revenues and a loss of this customer could have an adverse impact on our total revenues.

One customer, Pilot Travel Centers LLC ("Pilot"), the largest operator of travel centers in North America, accounted for 20%, 17% and 18% of our total biodiesel gallons sold in the first nine months of 2020, in the full year 2019 and in the full year 2018, respectively. In the event we lose Pilot as a customer or Pilot significantly reduces the volume of biomass-based diesel purchased from us, it could be difficult to replace the lost revenues, and our profitability and cash flow could be materially harmed. We do not have a long-term contract with Pilot that ensures a continuing level of business from Pilot.

Our facilities and our customers' facilities are subject to risks associated with fire, explosions, leaks, and natural disasters, the frequency of which may increase with climate change, which may disrupt our business and increase costs and liabilities.

Because biomass-based diesel and some of its inputs and outputs are combustible and/or flammable, a leak, fire or explosion may occur at a plant or customer's facility which could result in damage to the plant and nearby properties, injury to employees and others, and interruption of operations. For example, we experienced fires at our Geismar facility in April 2015 and again in September 2015 and there was a fire at our Madison facility in June 2017. As a result of these fires, people were injured, and the affected facilities were shut down for lengthy periods while repairs and upgrades were completed.

The operations at our facilities are also subject to the risk of natural disasters. Our Houston and Geismar facilities, due to their Gulf Coast locations, are vulnerable to hurricanes and flooding, which may cause plant damage, injury to employees and others and interruption of operations. For example, in August 2016 we experienced reduced operating days at our Geismar facility as a result of local area flooding and reduced operating days at our Houston facility as a result of Hurricane Harvey in August 2017. A majority of our facilities are located in the Midwest and are subject to tornado activity. In addition, California has become one of our largest markets, serviced by our Geismar and Midwest facilities. An earthquake or other natural disaster could disrupt our ability to transport, store and deliver products to the California market. Changing weather patterns and climatic conditions, such as global warming, have added to the unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters and have created additional uncertainty as to future trends. The Company's operations could be exposed to a number of physical risks from climate change, such as changes in rainfall rates, rising sea levels, reduced water availability, higher temperatures, fire and other extreme weather events. We are not able to accurately predict the materiality of any potential losses or costs associated with the physical effects of climate change.

If we experience a fire or other serious incident at our facilities or if any of our facilities is affected by a natural disaster, we may incur significant additional costs including, among other things, loss of profits due to unplanned temporary or permanent shutdowns of our facilities, or the means of transporting our products, cleanup costs, liability for damages or injuries, legal expenses and reconstruction expenses, which would harm our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition to biodiesel and renewable diesel, we store and transport petroleum-based motor fuels. The dangers inherent in the storage and transportation of fuels could cause disruptions in our operations and could expose us to potentially significant losses, costs or liabilities.

We store fuel in above ground storage tanks and transport fuel in our own trucks as well as with third-party carriers. Our operations are subject to significant hazards and risks inherent in transporting and storing fuel. These hazards and risks include, but are not limited to, traffic accidents, fires, explosions, spills, discharges, and other releases, any of which could result in distribution difficulties and disruptions, environmental pollution, governmentally-imposed fines or clean-up obligations, personal injury or wrongful death claims, and other damage to our properties and the properties of others. Any such event not covered by our insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance may not protect us against our business and operating risks.

We maintain insurance for some, but not all, of the potential risks and liabilities associated with our business. For some risks, we may not obtain insurance if we believe the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially and, in some instances, certain insurance policies may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. As a result, we may not be able to renew our existing insurance policies or procure other desirable insurance on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Although we intend to maintain insurance at levels that we believe are appropriate for our business and consistent with industry practice, we will not be fully insured against all risks. In addition, pollution, environmental risks and the risk of natural disasters generally are not fully insurable. Losses and liabilities from uninsured and underinsured events and delay in the payment of insurance proceeds could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in a highly competitive industry and competition in our industry will increase if new participants enter the biomass-based diesel or advanced biofuels business.

We operate in a very competitive environment. The biomass-based diesel industry primarily comprises smaller entities that engage exclusively in biodiesel production, large integrated agribusiness companies that produce biodiesel along with their soybean crush businesses and increasingly, integrated petroleum companies producing renewable diesel. We face competition for capital, labor, feedstocks and other resources from these companies. In the United States, we compete with soybean processors and refiners, including Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Cargill, and Louis Dreyfus Commodities. In Europe, we compete directly with Neste, Greenergy, Sunoil, KFS and Mercuria. Our indirect competitors in the European market are Shell, British Petroleum, Cargill and Vitol.

In addition, petroleum refiners across the globe are increasingly entering into the biomass-based diesel or advanced biofuels business, and many petroleum refiners are converting their existing plants to produce biofuels. Such petroleum refiners include Neste Corporation with approximately 882 mmgy of global renewable diesel production capacity in Asia and Europe, and Valero Energy Corporation through its Diamond Green Diesel joint venture that operates an approximately 275 mmgy capacity renewable diesel facility in Norco, Louisiana that is in the process of being expanded by 400 mmgy. In addition, petroleum refiners such as Sinclair, British Petroleum, Philips 66, Holly Frontier, Total SE, Eni SPA, Saras SRS, Repsol and Marathon Petroleum Corporation have announced that they have begun or have plans to begin producing renewable diesel at a new facility or at a current refinery and/or co-processing biomass-based diesel or advanced biofuels business at certain of their refineries. All of these named competitors have greater financial resources than we do and may be able to produce biomass-based diesel at a lower cost than we do due to their integrated operations or greater refining capacity.

According to EIA's Short Term Energy Outlook projections, production of biomass-based diesel and advanced biofuels business is expected to increase by 19% by 2021 compared to 2020. The increased production of biomass-based diesel or advanced biofuels may increase the demand and prices for feedstocks and other inputs which may materially adversely affect our profitability and results of operations.

Petroleum companies and diesel retailers form the primary distribution networks for marketing biomass-based diesel through blended petroleum-based diesel. If these companies increase their direct or indirect biomass-based diesel production, including in the form of co-processing, there will be less need to purchase biomass-based diesel from independent biomass-based diesel producers like us. Such a shift in the market would materially harm our operations, cash flows and profitability.

We are dependent upon one supplier to provide hydrogen necessary to execute our renewable diesel production process and the loss of this supplier could disrupt our production process.

Our Geismar facility relies on one supplier to provide hydrogen necessary to execute the production process. Any disruptions to the hydrogen supply during production from this supplier will result in the shutdown of our Geismar plant operations.

Technological advances and changes in production methods in the biomass-based diesel industry could render our plants obsolete and adversely affect our ability to compete.

It is expected that technological advances in biomass-based diesel production methods will continue to occur and new technologies for biomass-based diesel production may develop. Advances in the process of converting oils and fats into biodiesel and renewable diesel, including CPRD, could allow our competitors to produce biomass-based diesel faster and more efficiently and at a substantially lower cost. In addition, we currently produce biomass-based diesel to conform to or exceed standards established by the American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM"). ASTM standards for biomass-based diesel and biomass-based diesel blends may be modified in response to new technologies from the industries involved with diesel fuel.

New standards or production technologies may require us to make additional capital investments in, or modify, plant operations to meet these standards. If we are unable to adapt or incorporate technological advances into our operations, our production facilities could become less competitive or obsolete. Further, it may be necessary for us to make significant expenditures to acquire any new technology, acquire licenses or other rights to technology and retrofit our plants in order to incorporate new technologies and remain competitive. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain such technologies, licenses or rights on favorable terms. If we are unable to obtain, implement or finance new technologies, our production facilities could be less efficient than our competitors, and our ability to produce biomass-based diesel on a competitive level may be harmed, negatively impacting our revenues and profitability.

Our intellectual property is integral to our business. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, or others assert that our operations violate their intellectual property, our business could be adversely affected.

Our success depends in part upon our ability to protect and prevent others from using our intellectual property. Failure to obtain or maintain adequate intellectual property protection could adversely affect our competitive business position. We rely on a combination of intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets in the United States and in select foreign countries. Effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may be unavailable, limited or not applied for in some countries.

We rely in part on trade secret protection to protect our confidential and proprietary information and processes. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. We have taken measures to protect our trade secrets and proprietary information, but these measures may not be effective. For example, we require new employees and consultants to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of their employment or consulting arrangement with us. These agreements generally require that all confidential information developed by the individual or made known to the individual by us during the course of the individual's relationship with us be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties. These agreements also generally provide that knowhow and inventions conceived by the individual in the course of rendering services to us are our exclusive property. Nevertheless, these agreements may be breached, or may not be enforceable, and our proprietary information may be disclosed. Despite the existence of these agreements, third parties may independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques.

It may be difficult for us to protect and enforce our intellectual property. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights. If we pursue litigation to assert our intellectual property rights, an adverse judicial decision in any legal action could limit our ability to assert our intellectual property rights, limit our ability to develop new products, limit the value of our technology or otherwise negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A competitor could seek to enforce intellectual property claims against us. Defending intellectual property rights claims asserted against us, regardless of merit, could be time-consuming, expensive to litigate or settle, divert management resources and attention and force us to acquire intellectual property rights and licenses, which may involve substantial royalty payments. Further, a party making such a claim, if successful, could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages or limit operations.

Increases in our transportation costs or disruptions in our transportation services could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business depends on transportation services to deliver raw materials to us and finished products to our customers. The costs of these transportation services are affected by the volatility in fuel prices or other factors. For example, from January 2016 to mid-2018, diesel prices increased from just over one dollar per gallon to over two dollars per gallon for the second and third quarters of 2018. Prices increased moderately throughout 2019 with the prices approaching two dollars at the end of the year. Prices decreased steadily in the first two months of 2020 and then plummeted to its low point in late April of \$0.62 and prices slowly increased to \$1.14 at the end of the first nine months of 2020.

Changes in fuel prices, and thus changes in our transportation costs, can be drastic and unpredictable. Our transportation costs are also affected by U.S. oil production in the Bakken, which has had a significant impact on tank car availability and prices. If oil production from this area increases, the demand for rail cars will rise and will significantly increase rail car prices. We have not been able in the past, and may not be able in the future, to pass along part or all of any of these price increases to customers.

If we continue to be unable to increase our prices as a result of increased fuel costs charged to us by transportation providers, our gross margins may be materially adversely affected. If any transportation providers fail to deliver raw materials to us in a timely manner, we may be unable to manufacture products on a timely basis. Shipments of products and raw materials may be delayed due to weather conditions, strikes or other events. Any failure of a third-party transportation provider to deliver raw materials or products in a timely manner could harm our reputation, negatively affect our customer relationships and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon our key management personnel and other personnel whereby the loss of any of these persons could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our success depends on the abilities, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of our management and employees to manage the business and respond to economic, market and other conditions. We are highly dependent upon key members of our relatively small management team and employee base that possess unique technical skills for the operation of our facilities and the execution of our business plan. There can be no assurance that any individual will continue in his or her capacity for any particular period of time or that replacement personnel with comparable skills could be found. The inability to retain our management team and employee base or attract suitably qualified replacements and additional staff could adversely affect our business. The loss of employees could delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives and have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations and financial position.

We may encounter difficulties in effectively integrating the businesses we acquire, including our international businesses where we have limited operating history.

We may face significant challenges in effectively integrating entities and businesses that we acquire, and we may not realize the benefits anticipated from such acquisitions. Achieving the anticipated benefits of our acquired businesses will depend in part upon whether we can integrate our businesses in an efficient and effective manner. Our integration of acquired businesses involves a number of risks, including:

- difficulty in integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired company;
- difficulty in effectively integrating the acquired technologies, products or services with our current technologies, products or services;
- demands on management related to the increase in our size after the acquisition;
- the diversion of management's attention from daily operations to the integration of acquired businesses and personnel;
- failure to achieve expected synergies and costs savings;
- difficulties in the assimilation and retention of employees;
- difficulties in the assimilation of different cultures and practices, as well as in the assimilation of broad and geographically dispersed personnel and operations;
- difficulties in the integration of departments, systems, including accounting systems, technologies, books and records and procedures, as well as in maintaining uniform standards and controls, including internal control over financial reporting, and related procedures and policies;
- incurring acquisition-related costs or amortization costs for acquired intangible assets that could impact our operating results;
- the need to fund significant working capital requirements of any acquired production facilities;
- potential failure of the due diligence processes to identify significant problems, liabilities or other shortcomings or challenges of an acquired company or technology, including but not limited to, issues with the acquired company's intellectual property, product quality, environmental liabilities, data back-up and security, revenue recognition or other accounting practices, employee, customer or partner issues or legal and financial contingencies;
- exposure to litigation or other claims in connection with, or inheritance of claims or litigation risk as a result of, an acquisition, including but not limited to, claims from terminated employees, customers, former stockholders or other third parties; and
- incurring significant exit charges if products or services acquired in business combinations are unsuccessful.

Our ability to recognize the benefit of our acquisition of two biodiesel production facilities in Germany and associated business operations, or any other international operations we may invest in the future, will require the attention of management and is subject to a number of risks. Our experience operating a biorefinery and other business operations outside of the United States is limited. In addition, while the biodiesel market in Europe benefits from regulations that encourage the use of biodiesel, these regulations are subject to political and public opinion and may be changed. In addition, expanding our operations internationally subjects us to the following risks:

- recruiting and retaining talented and capable management and employees in foreign countries;
- challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences;
- protecting and enforcing our intellectual property rights;
- difficulties in the assimilation and retention of employees;
- the inability to extend proprietary rights in our technology into new jurisdictions;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- general economic and political conditions in foreign jurisdictions;
- foreign tax consequences;
- foreign exchange controls or U.S. tax laws in respect of repatriating income earned in countries outside the United States;
- compliance with the U.S.'s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other similar anti-bribery and anti-corruption regulations;
- political, economic and social instability;
- higher costs associated with doing business internationally; and
- export or import regulations as well as trade and tariff restrictions.

Our failure to successfully manage and integrate our acquisitions could have an adverse effect on our operating results, ability to recognize international revenue, and our overall financial condition.

We incur significant expenses to maintain and upgrade our operating equipment and plants, and any interruption in the operation of our facilities may harm our operating performance.

We regularly incur significant expenses to maintain and upgrade our equipment and facilities. The machines and equipment that we use to produce our products are complex, have many parts and some are run on a continuous basis. We must perform routine maintenance on our equipment and will have to periodically replace a variety of parts such as motors, pumps, pipes and electrical parts. In addition, our facilities require periodic shutdowns to perform major maintenance and upgrades. These scheduled shutdowns of facilities result in decreased sales and increased costs in the periods in which a shutdown occurs and could result in unexpected operational issues in future periods as a result of changes to equipment and operational and mechanical processes made during the shutdown period.

Growth in the sale and distribution of biodiesel is dependent on the expansion of related infrastructure which may not occur on a timely basis, if at all, and our operations could be adversely affected by infrastructure limitations or disruptions.

While renewable diesel has the same chemical composition as petroleum diesel and can utilize the same distribution infrastructure, biodiesel has a different chemical composition and may require separate or additional infrastructure. Growth in the biodiesel market depends on continued development of infrastructure for the distribution of biodiesel. Substantial investment required for these infrastructure changes and expansions may not be made on a timely basis or at all. The scope and timing of any infrastructure expansion are often beyond our control. Also, we compete with other biofuel companies for access to some of the key infrastructure components such as pipeline, terminal and underground storage tank capacity. As a result, increased production of biodiesel will increase the demand and competition for necessary infrastructure. Any delay or failure in expanding distribution infrastructure could hurt the demand for or prices of biodiesel, impede delivery of our biodiesel, and impose additional costs, each of which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Our business will be dependent on the continuing availability of infrastructure for the distribution of increasing volumes of biodiesel and any infrastructure disruptions could materially harm our business.

Our business is subject to seasonal changes based on regulatory factors and weather conditions and this seasonality could cause our revenues and operating results to fluctuate.

Our operating results are influenced by seasonal fluctuations in the price of and demand for biomass-based diesel. Seasonal fluctuations may be based on both the weather and the status of both the BTC and RVO.

Demand for our biomass-based diesel may be higher in the quarters leading up to the expiration of the BTC as customers seek to purchase biomass-based diesel when they can benefit from the agreed upon value sharing of the BTC with producers. This higher demand prompted by an expiring BTC has often resulted in reduced demand for biodiesel in the following quarter. In addition, RIN prices may also be subject to seasonal fluctuations. The RIN is dated for the calendar year in which it is generated. Since 20% of an Obligated Party's annual RVO can be satisfied by prior year RINs, most RINs must come from biofuel produced or imported during the RVO year. As a result, RIN prices can be expected to increase as the calendar year progresses if the RIN market is undersupplied compared to that year's RVO and decrease if it is oversupplied.

Weather also impacts our business because biodiesel typically has a higher cloud point than petroleum-based or renewable diesel. The cloud point is the temperature below which a fuel exhibits a noticeable cloudiness and eventually gels, leading to fuel handling and performance problems for customers and suppliers. Reduced demand in the winter for our higher cloud point biodiesel may result in excess supply of such higher cloud point biodiesel and lower prices for such higher cloud point biodiesel. Most of our production facilities are located in colder Midwestern states and our costs of shipping biodiesel to warmer climates generally increase in cold weather months.

The tendency of biodiesel to gel in colder weather may also result in long-term storage problems. In cold climates, fuel may need to be stored in a heated building or heated storage tanks, which results in higher storage costs. Higher cloud point biodiesel may have other performance problems, including the possibility of particulate formation above the cloud point which may result in increased expenses as we try to remedy these performance problems, including the costs of extra cold weather treatment additives. Remedying these performance problems may result in decreased yields, lower process throughput or both, as well as substantial capital costs. Any reduction in the demand for our biodiesel product, or the production capacity of our facilities will reduce our revenues and have an adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations.

Failure to comply with governmental regulations, including EPA requirements relating to RFS2 or new laws designed to deal with climate change, could result in the imposition of higher costs, penalties, fines, or restrictions on our operations and remedial liabilities.

The biomass-based diesel industry is subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations. Under certain environmental laws and regulations, we could be held strictly liable for the removal or remediation of previously released materials or property contamination regardless of whether we were responsible for the release or contamination, and regardless of whether current or prior operations were conducted consistent with the accepted standards of practice. Many of our assets and plants were acquired from third parties and we may incur costs to remediate property contamination caused by previous owners. In addition, we are subject to similar laws and regulations in Europe and Canada for the renewable fuels we sell there. Compliance with these laws, regulations and obligations could require substantial capital expenditures. Failure to comply could result in the imposition of penalties, fines or restrictions on operations and remedial liabilities.

Changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent or costly waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or cleanup requirements could require us to make significant expenditures to attain and maintain compliance and may otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business in general and on our results of operations, competitive position or financial condition. Climate change continues to attract considerable attention in the United States and other foreign countries. Numerous proposals have been made and could continue to be made at the international, national, regional and state levels of government to monitor and limit existing emissions of greenhouse gases ("GHGs") as well as to restrict or eliminate future emissions. As a result, our operations are subject to a series of regulatory, litigation and financial risks associated with the production and transportation of biofuel products and emission of GHGs. The potential effects of GHG emission limits on our business are subject to significant uncertainties based on, among other things, the timing of the implementation of any new requirements, the required levels of emission reductions, and the nature of any market-based or tax-based mechanisms adopted to facilitate reductions. Compliance with changes in laws and regulations relating to climate change could increase the Company's costs of operating and could require it to make significant financial expenditures that cannot be predicted with certainty at this time. We are unable to predict the effect of additional environmental laws and regulations which may be adopted in the future, including whether any such laws or regulations would significantly increase our cost of doing business or affect our operations in any area.

We are subject to various laws and regulations related to RFS2, most significantly regulations related to the generation and dissemination of RINs. These regulations are highly complex and continuously evolving, requiring us to periodically update our compliance systems. In 2014, the EPA issued a final rule to establish a quality assurance program and the EPA also implemented regulations related to the generation and sale of biomass-based diesel RINs. Compliance with these or any new regulations or Obligated Party verification procedures could require significant expenditures to attain and maintain compliance. Any violation of these regulations by us, could result in significant fines and harm our customers' confidence in the RINs we issue, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Renewable diesel fuel is superior to biodiesel in certain respects and if renewable diesel production capacity increases to a sufficient extent, it could largely supplant biodiesel as the renewable fuel of choice; we may not be successful in expanding our renewable diesel production capacity.

Renewable diesel is not as widely available as biodiesel, but it has certain characteristics that favorably distinguish it from biodiesel and as a result renewable diesel carries a price premium compared to biodiesel. For example, renewable diesel has very similar chemical properties to petroleum-based diesel, which permits 100% renewable diesel (unlike 100% biodiesel) to flow through the same fuel storage and distribution network as petroleum diesel. Renewable diesel can also be used in its pure form in modern engines rather than as a blend with petroleum diesel and has similar cold weather performance as petroleum diesel. Renewable diesel and co-processed renewable diesel may receive 1.6 or 1.7 RINs per gallon, whereas biodiesel receives 1.5 RINs per gallon. As the value of RINs increases, this RIN advantage makes renewable diesel more cost-effective, both as a petroleum-based diesel substitute and for meeting RFS2 requirements. If renewable diesel proves to have superior performance characteristics and is more cost-effective than biodiesel, revenues from our biodiesel plants and our results of operations would be adversely impacted.

Perception about “food vs. fuel” could impact public policy which could impair our ability to operate at a profit and substantially harm our revenues and operating margins.

Some people believe that biomass-based diesel may increase the cost of food because some feedstocks that are used to make biomass-based diesel can also be used for food products, such as soybean oil. This debate is often referred to as “food vs. fuel.” This is a concern to the biomass-based diesel industry because biomass-based diesel demand is heavily influenced by government policy and if public opinion were to erode, it is possible that these policies could lose political support. These views could also negatively impact public perception of biomass-based diesel. Such claims have led some, including members of Congress, to urge the modification of current government policies which affect the production and sale of biofuels in the United States.

Concerns regarding the environmental impact of biomass-based diesel production could affect public policy which could impair our ability to operate at a profit and substantially harm our revenues and operating margins.

Under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 ("EISA"), the EPA is required to produce a study every three years of the environmental impacts associated with current and future biofuel production and use, including effects on air and water quality, soil quality and conservation, water availability, energy recovery from secondary materials, ecosystem health and biodiversity, invasive species and international impacts. The only such triennial report was released in February 2012. The 2012 report concludes that (1) the extent of negative impacts to date are limited in magnitude and are primarily associated with the intensification of corn production; (2) whether future impacts are positive or negative will be determined by the choice of feedstock, land use change, cultivation and conservation practices; and (3) realizing potential benefits will require implementation and monitoring of conservation and best management practices, improvements in production efficiency, and implementation of innovative technologies at commercial scales. Should future EPA triennial studies, or other analyses find that biofuel production and use has resulted in, or could in the future result in, adverse environmental impacts, such findings could also negatively impact public perception and acceptance of biofuel as an alternative fuel, which also could result in the loss of political support. To the extent that state or federal laws are modified, or public perception turns against biomass-based diesel, use requirements such as RFS2 and state tax incentives may not continue, which could materially harm our ability to operate profitably.

Nitrogen oxide emissions from biodiesel may harm its appeal as a renewable fuel and increase costs.

In some instances, biodiesel may increase emissions of nitrogen oxide as compared to petroleum-based diesel fuel, which could harm air quality. Nitrogen oxide is a contributor to ozone and smog. While newer diesel engines are believed to eliminate any such increase, emissions from older vehicles may decrease the appeal of biodiesel to environmental groups and agencies who have been historic supporters of the biodiesel industry, potentially harming our ability to market our biodiesel.

In addition, several states may act to regulate potential nitrogen oxide emissions from biodiesel. California adopted regulations that limit the volume of biodiesel that can be used or requires an additive to reduce potential emissions. In states where such an additive is required to sell biodiesel, the additional cost of the additive may make biodiesel less profitable or make biodiesel less cost competitive against petroleum-based diesel or renewable diesel, which would negatively impact our ability to sell biodiesel in such states and therefore have an adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

In addition, there may also be requirements of fleet and retail fueling station owners to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions. The requirements relate to the type of vehicle and age of the vehicle that is being used. These requirements could result in additional costs for the operators and therefore may make the use of biodiesel less attractive, which could negatively impact our ability to sell biodiesel in such states and therefore have an adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDEBTEDNESS

We and certain subsidiaries have indebtedness, which subjects us to potential defaults, that could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and limits our ability to react to changes in the economy or the biomass-based diesel industry.

At September 30, 2020, our total term debt before debt issuance costs was \$67.6 million. This includes \$46.9 million aggregate carrying value on our \$59.6 million face amount, 4.00% convertible senior notes due in June 2036, which we refer to as the "2036 Convertible Senior Notes". At September 30, 2020, our total term debt also includes borrowings at our Ralston facility of \$13.9 million and at REG Capital LLC. of \$6.7 million.

Our indebtedness could:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments of principal, interest on, and other fees related to such indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital and capital expenditures, and for other general corporate purposes;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and biomass-based diesel industry conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, because a portion of our revolving credit facilities are and will continue to be at variable rates of interest;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the biomass-based diesel industry, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and
- limit among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness, including the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes, depends on our future financial performance, which is subject to several factors including economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness or any future indebtedness we may incur as well as our ability to make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing or delaying investments or capital expenditures, selling assets, refinancing or obtaining additional capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our existing or future indebtedness will depend on the conditions in the capital markets and our financial condition prior to maturity of the indebtedness.

We may still incur significant additional indebtedness. Incurring more indebtedness could increase the risks associated with our indebtedness.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness, including additional secured indebtedness, in the future. As of September 30, 2020, we had \$117.8 million of undrawn availability under our lines of credit, subject to borrowing base limitations. In addition, the indentures governing our convertible notes do not prevent us from incurring additional indebtedness or other liabilities that constitute indebtedness. If new debt or other liabilities are added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we and our subsidiaries now face could intensify.

In October 2020, we announced that, following an internal review and site selection process, we plan to expand the effective capacity of our Geismar, Louisiana biorefinery by 250 million gallons annually to approximately 340 million gallons per year. We expect construction to begin in mid to late 2021 with a target mechanical completion date in late 2023. We currently estimate our capital expenditures in connection with the expansion project will be at least \$825 million. We currently expect to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of cash on hand, marketable securities, borrowings under our credit facilities, offerings of equity and debt or from other sources. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to increase the capacity of our biorefinery at Geismar, Louisiana on time, at our estimated budget, or at all. The expansion is subject to a number of conditions and risks.

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of our convertible notes in cash or to repurchase the convertible notes for cash upon a fundamental change or on a repurchase date, and our future debt may contain limitations on our ability to repurchase the convertible notes.

Holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase their 2036 Convertible Senior Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change at a repurchase price generally equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

Holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will also have the right to require us to repurchase their notes on each of June 15, 2021, June 15, 2026 and June 15, 2031 at a repurchase price generally equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

In addition, holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes have the right to convert their notes during any calendar quarter when the last reported sale price of our common stock for 20 trading days during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the applicable conversion price of \$14.01.

For the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes, our current intent is to settle conversions using cash for the principal amount of convertible senior notes converted, with the remaining value satisfied at the Company's option in cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock. However, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes upon a fundamental change or to settle conversion of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes in cash.

In addition, our ability to repurchase the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes may be limited by law, by regulatory authority or by agreements governing our future indebtedness. Our failure to repurchase 2036 Convertible Senior Notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture would constitute a default under the indenture governing the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes. A default under the indenture or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under agreements governing our other indebtedness. If the repayment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness and repurchase the convertible notes.

Certain provisions in the indenture governing the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes could delay or prevent an otherwise beneficial takeover or takeover attempt of us.

Certain provisions in the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes and the indenture could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. For example, if a takeover would constitute a fundamental change, holders of the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase their 2036 Convertible Senior Notes in cash. In addition, if a takeover constitutes a make-whole fundamental change, we may be required to increase the conversion rate for holders who convert their 2036 Convertible Senior Notes in connection with such takeover. In either case, and in other cases, our obligations under the 2036 Convertible Senior Notes and the indenture could increase the cost of acquiring us or otherwise discourage a third party from acquiring us or removing incumbent management.

Our debt agreements impose significant operating and financial restrictions on our subsidiaries, which may prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities.

Certain of our revolving and term credit agreements, including our M&L and Services Revolver, impose significant operating and financial restrictions on certain of our subsidiaries. These restrictions limit certain of our subsidiaries' ability, among other things, to:

- incur additional indebtedness or issue certain disqualified stock and preferred stock;
- place restrictions on the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments to us;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
- guarantee indebtedness; and
- create liens.

When (and for as long as) the availability under the M&L and Services Revolver is less than a specified amount for a certain period of time, funds deposited into deposit accounts used for collections will be transferred on a daily basis into a blocked account with the administrative agent and applied to prepay loans under the M&L and Services Revolver.

As a result of these covenants and restrictions, we may be limited in how we conduct our business and we may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities. The terms of any future indebtedness we may incur could include more restrictive covenants. There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future and, if we fail to do so, that we will be able to obtain waivers from the lenders and/or amend the covenants.

There are limitations on our ability to incur the full amount of revolving commitments under the M&L and Services Revolver. Currently, the maximum aggregate principal amount of revolving commitments that we may borrow under the M&L and Services Revolver is \$150.0 million. In addition, these revolving commitments are further limited by a specified borrowing base consisting of a percentage of eligible accounts receivable and inventory, less customary reserves. In addition, under the M&L and Services Revolver, a monthly fixed charge coverage ratio would become applicable if excess availability under the M&L and Services Revolver is less than 10% of the then current revolving loan commitments which equates to \$15 million. As of September 30, 2020, availability under the M&L and Services Revolver was approximately \$117.8 million. However, it is possible that excess availability under the Revolving Credit could fall below the applicable threshold in a future period. If the

covenant trigger were to occur, our subsidiaries who are the borrowers under the M&L and Services Revolver would be required to satisfy and maintain on the last day of each month a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.0x for the preceding twelve month period.

As of September 30, 2020, the fixed charge coverage ratio for our M&L and Services Revolver was approximately 0.725, which was less than the minimum amount required for compliance with this ratio. However, as noted above, we are not required to comply with the minimum fixed charge covenant of 1.0 unless availability under the M&L and Services Revolver drops below the agreed threshold. Our ability to meet the required fixed charge coverage ratio can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will meet this ratio. A breach of any of these covenants would result in a default under the M&L and Services Revolver.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

The market price for our common stock may be volatile.

The market price for our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including the following:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition and operating results;
- changes in the performance or market valuations of other companies engaged in our industry;
- issuance of new or updated research reports by securities or industry analysts;
- changes in financial estimates by us or of securities or industry analysts;
- investors' general perception of us and the industry in which we operate;
- changes in the political climate in the industry in which we operate, existing laws, regulations and policies applicable to our business and products, including RFS2, and the continuation or adoption or failure to continue or adopt renewable energy requirements and incentives, including the BTC;
- other regulatory developments in our industry affecting us, our customers or our competitors;
- announcements of technological innovations by us or our competitors;
- announcement or expectation of additional financing efforts, including sales or expected sales of additional common stock;
- additions or departures of key management or other personnel;
- litigation;
- inadequate trading volume;
- general market conditions in our industry;
- COVID-19 pandemic;
- whether our shares are included in stock market indexes such as the S&P SmallCap 600 index; and
- general economic and market conditions, including continued dislocations and downward pressure in the capital markets.

In addition, stock markets experience significant price and volume fluctuations from time to time that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may have material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

We may issue additional common stock as consideration for future investments or acquisitions.

We have issued in the past, and may issue in the future, our securities in connection with investments and acquisitions. Our stockholders could suffer significant dilution, from our issuances of equity or convertible debt securities. Any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. The amount of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock issued in connection with an investment or acquisition could constitute a material portion of our then outstanding common stock.

If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we might not be able to report our financial results accurately or prevent fraud. In that case, our stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which would harm our business and could negatively impact the value of our stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. The process of maintaining our internal controls may be expensive and time consuming and may require significant attention from management. Although we have concluded as of September 30, 2020 that our internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect fraud or misstatements.

Failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our results of operations or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we or our independent registered public accounting firm discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact could harm the value of our stock and our business.

Delaware law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain anti-takeover provisions that could delay or discourage takeover attempts that stockholders may consider favorable.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management. These provisions include the following:

- the right of the board of directors to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of the board of directors;
- the requirement for advance notice for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting;
- the ability of the board of directors to alter our bylaws without obtaining stockholder approval;
- the ability of the board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with rights set by the board of directors, which rights could be senior to those of common stock;
- a classified board;
- the required approval of holders of at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors to adopt, amend or repeal our bylaws or amend or repeal the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation regarding the classified board, the election and removal of directors and the ability of stockholders to take action by written consent; and
- the elimination of the right of stockholders to call a special meeting of stockholders and to take action by written consent.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL"). These provisions may prohibit or restrict large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us. These provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and under Delaware law could discourage potential takeover attempts and could reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay for shares of our common stock in the future and result in our market price being lower than it would without these provisions.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company has established several security repurchase programs. See the details of the repurchase programs in "Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(A) Exhibits:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* In accordance with Item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K and SEC Release No. 34-47986, the certifications furnished in Exhibit 32.1 and Exhibit 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Form 10-Q and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GROUP, INC.

Dated: November 6, 2020

By: /s/ Cynthia J. Warner
Cynthia J. Warner
President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 6, 2020

By: /s/ Chad Stone
Chad Stone
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: November 6, 2020

By: /s/ Todd M. Samuels
Todd M. Samuels
Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

I, Cynthia J. Warner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Renewable Energy Group, Inc.
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 6, 2020

/s/ Cynthia J. Warner

Cynthia J. Warner

President and Chief Executive Officer

I, Chad Stone, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Renewable Energy Group, Inc.
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 6, 2020

/s/ Chad Stone

Chad Stone

Chief Financial Officer

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS

I, Cynthia J. Warner, President and Chief Executive Officer of Renewable Energy Group, Inc. (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company (the “Report”), which accompanies this Certificate, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and all information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 6, 2020

/s/ Cynthia J. Warner

Cynthia J. Warner

President and Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS

I, Chad Stone, Chief Financial Officer of Renewable Energy Group, Inc. (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company (the "Report"), which accompanies this Certificate, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and all information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 6, 2020

/s/ Chad Stone

Chad Stone

Chief Financial Officer