



Note: *The draft you are looking for begins on the next page.*

Caution: DRAFT—NOT FOR FILING

This is an early release draft of an IRS tax form, instructions, or publication, which the IRS is providing for your information. **Do not file draft forms.** We incorporate all significant changes to forms posted with this coversheet. However, unexpected issues occasionally arise, or legislation is passed—in this case, we will post a new draft of the form to alert users that changes were made to the previously posted draft. Thus, there are never any changes to the last posted draft of a form and the final revision of the form. Forms and instructions are subject to OMB approval before they can be officially released, so we post drafts of them until they are approved. Drafts of instructions and pubs usually have some additional changes before their final release. Early release drafts are at [IRS.gov/DraftForms](https://www.irs.gov/DraftForms) and remain there after the final release is posted at [IRS.gov/LatestForms](https://www.irs.gov/LatestForms). Also see [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/Forms).

Most forms and publications have a page on IRS.gov: [IRS.gov/Form1040](https://www.irs.gov/Form1040) for Form 1040; [IRS.gov/Pub501](https://www.irs.gov/Pub501) for Pub. 501; [IRS.gov/W4](https://www.irs.gov/W4) for Form W-4; and [IRS.gov/ScheduleA](https://www.irs.gov/ScheduleA) for Schedule A (Form 1040), for example, and similarly for other forms, pubs, and schedules for Form 1040. When typing in a link, type it into the address bar of your browser, not a Search box on IRS.gov.

If you wish, you can submit comments to the IRS about draft or final forms, instructions, or pubs at [IRS.gov/FormsComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormsComments). Include “NTF” followed by the form or pub number (for example, “NTF1040”, “NTFW4”, “NTF501”, etc.) in the body of the message to route your message properly. We cannot respond to all comments due to the high volume we receive and may not be able to consider many suggestions until the subsequent revision of the product, but we will review each “NTF” message. If you have comments on reducing paperwork and respondent (filer) burden, with respect to draft or final forms, please respond to the relevant information collection through the Federal Register process; for more info, click [here](#).

Instructions for Form 4136

Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 4136 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form4136](https://www.irs.gov/Form4136).

What's New

Statement Supporting Fuel Tax Credit (FTC) Computation - 1. To help you determine if you're qualified to claim any fuel tax credit (FTC) on Form 4136, you must attach the Statement Supporting Fuel Tax Credit (FTC) Computation - 1 provided in these instructions to your return with Form 4136. See [Statement Supporting Fuel Tax Credit \(FTC\) Computation - 1](#).

Notice 2024-37 sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) guidance. In December 2023 [Notice 2024-06](#), sections 5 and 6, explained that the Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation (GREET) Model methodology existing at that time didn't satisfy the statutory requirements to calculate the emissions reduction percentage under section 40B(e)(2), and that the government would work to develop information on the safe harbor available for the newly developed 40BSAF-GREET model. See [Notice 2024-37](#).



The section 40B SAF credit will expire for sales or uses after 2024, see section 45Z on the clean fuel production credit and [Notice 2024-49](#).

The credits for biodiesel mixtures, renewable diesel mixtures, agri-biodiesel mixtures, alternative fuels, and alternative fuel mixtures expire for fuels sold or used after 2024. Congress may take additional legislative action that impacts these credits. Don't claim the credits for fuels sold or used after 2024 unless they're extended. For the latest information about developments related to Form 4136 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form4136](https://www.irs.gov/Form4136).

Reminders

Removal of liquefied hydrogen from alternative fuel credits. The section 6426(d) definition of alternative fuels is revised to remove liquefied hydrogen from the list of alternative fuel credits for fuel sold or used after 2022.

Definition of renewable diesel and treatment of kerosene. The Act made the following changes to the definition of renewable diesel and the treatment of kerosene, effective for fuel sold or used after December 31, 2022.

- Renewable diesel no longer includes fuel derived from biomass that meets the requirements of a Department of Defense specification for military jet fuel or an American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) specification for aviation turbine fuel.
- Kerosene is no longer treated as diesel fuel for purposes of the renewable diesel mixture credit.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Use Form 4136 to claim the following.

- The biodiesel, agri-biodiesel, or renewable diesel mixture credit.
- The alternative fuel credit.
- A credit for certain nontaxable uses (or sales) of fuel during your income tax year.
- A credit for blending a diesel-water fuel emulsion.
- A credit for exporting dyed fuels or gasoline blendstocks.
- Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) credit.

Attach Form 4136 and [Statement Supporting Fuel Tax Credit \(FTC\) Computation - 1](#) to your tax return.

Instead of waiting to claim an annual credit on Form 4136, you may be able to file:

- Form 8849, Claim for Refund of Excise Taxes, to claim a periodic refund; or
- Form 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return, to claim a credit against your excise tax liability.



You can't claim any amounts on Form 4136 that you claimed on Form 8849, Form 8864, or Form 720, Schedule C. If you report a tax liability on Form 720, you may be required to offset your tax liability with any credits you claim before claiming a credit on Form 4136, or Form 8864, or a refund on Form 8849.

Form 4136 can't be used by ultimate vendors to make gasoline claims.

Partnerships. Partnerships (other than electing large partnerships) can't file this form. Instead, they must include a statement on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) showing the allocation to each partner specifying the number of gallons of each fuel used during the tax year, the applicable credit per gallon, the nontaxable use or sale, and any additional information required to be submitted.

Additional Information

- Pub. 510, Excise Taxes.
- Pub. 225, Farmer's Tax Guide.
- Notice 2005-4 (alcohol and biodiesel fuels; off-highway vehicles; aviation-grade kerosene; diesel fuel in buses; displaying registration on vessels; sales of gasoline to

states, towns, and educational nonprofits; two-party exchanges of taxable fuel; and classifying transmix and diesel fuel blendstocks as diesel fuel), 2005-2 I.R.B. 289, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2005-02_IRB#NOT-2005-4](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2005-02_IRB#NOT-2005-4).

- Notice 2005-62 (certificates for biodiesel, aviation-grade or nontaxable use kerosene), 2005-35 I.R.B. 443, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2005-35_IRB#NOT-2005-62](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2005-35_IRB#NOT-2005-62).
- Notice 2005-80 (LUST tax, treatment of kerosene for use in aviation, credit card sales of taxable fuel to exempt entities, diesel-water fuel emulsions, mechanical dye injection of diesel fuel and kerosene), 2005-62 I.R.B. 953, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2005-46_IRB#NOT-2005-80](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2005-46_IRB#NOT-2005-80).
- Notice 2006-92 (alternative fuels and alternative fuel mixtures), 2006-43 I.R.B. 774, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2006-43_IRB#NOT-2006-92](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2006-43_IRB#NOT-2006-92).
- Notice 2007-97 (alternative fuel and alternative fuel mixtures defined), 2007-49 I.R.B. 1092, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2007-47_IRB#NOT-2007-97](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2007-47_IRB#NOT-2007-97).
- Notice 2008-110 (biodiesel and cellulosic biofuel), 2008-51 I.R.B. 1298, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2008-51_IRB#NOT-2008-110](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2008-51_IRB#NOT-2008-110).
- Notice 2010-68 (Alaska dyed diesel exemption), Notice 2010-44 I.R.B. 576, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2010-44_IRB#NOT-2010-68](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2010-44_IRB#NOT-2010-68).
- Notice 2024-06 (sustainable aviation fuel credit safe harbors), 2024-2 I.R.B. 348, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2024-02_IRB#NOT-2024-6](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2024-02_IRB#NOT-2024-6).
- Notice 2024-37 (sustainable aviation fuel credit) Notice 2024-21 I.R.B. 1191, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2024-21_IRB#NOT-2024-37](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2024-21_IRB#NOT-2024-37).
- Notice 2024-49 (clean fuel production credit) 2024-21 I.R.B. 1781, at [IRS.gov/IRB/2024-26_IRB#NOT-2024-49](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2024-26_IRB#NOT-2024-49).

Recordkeeping

You must keep records to support any credits claimed on this return for at least 3 years from the date the return is due or filed, whichever is later.

Including the Fuel Tax Credit in Income

Include any credit or refund of excise taxes on fuels in your gross income if you claimed the total cost of the fuel (including the excise taxes) as an expense deduction that reduced your income tax liability. See Pub. 510.

Specific Instructions

How To Make a Claim

Complete all information requested for each claim you make. You must enter the number (when requested) from the *Type of Use Table*, later, the number of gallons, or gasoline or diesel gallon equivalents (GGE or DGE) (compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and liquefied natural gas (LNG) only), and the amount of credit. If you need more space for any line (for example, for more types of use), prepare a separate statement using the same format as the line.

Attach a separate statement showing any additional information required for your claim, such as the computation of the amount to be credited. Write your name and taxpayer identification number (TIN) on each statement. In addition, complete and attach [*Statement Supporting Fuel Tax Credit \(FTC\) Computation - 1*](#).

Amount of credit. Generally, multiply the rate by the number of gallons. For lines 11 and 12, enter the number of gallons, or gasoline or diesel gallon equivalents (CNG, LPG, and LNG only). Enter the result (or the combined result, as indicated by the brackets) in the *Amount of credit* column. Include amounts from any separate statement.

Exported taxable fuel. The claim rates for exported taxable fuel are listed on lines 1d, 2c, 3e, 4d, 14b, 16a, and 16b. Taxpayers making a claim for exported taxable fuel must keep proof of exportation with their records. Proof of exportation includes:

- A copy of the export bill of lading issued by the delivering carrier,
- A certificate by the agent or representative of the export carrier showing actual exportation of the fuel,
- A certificate of lading signed by a customs officer of the foreign country to which the fuel is exported, or
- A statement of the foreign consignee showing receipt of the fuel.

Type of Use Table

The following table lists the nontaxable uses of fuels. You must enter the number from the table in the *Type of use* column on Form 4136.

No.	Type of Use
1	On a farm for farming purposes
2	Off-highway business use (for business use other than in a highway vehicle registered or required to be registered for highway use)
3	Export
4	In a boat engaged in commercial fishing
5	In certain intercity and local buses
6	In a qualified local bus
7	In a bus transporting students and employees of schools (school buses)
8	For diesel fuel and kerosene (other than kerosene used in aviation) used other than as a fuel in the propulsion engine of a train or diesel-powered highway vehicle (but not off-highway business use)
9	In foreign trade
10	Certain helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft uses
11	Exclusive use by a qualified blood collector organization
12	In a highway vehicle owned by the United States that isn't used on a highway
13	Exclusive use by a nonprofit educational organization
14	Exclusive use by a state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia
15	In an aircraft or vehicle owned by an aircraft museum
16	In military aircraft

Types of use 13 and 14. Generally, claims for sales of diesel fuel, kerosene, kerosene for use in aviation, gasoline, or aviation gasoline for the exclusive use of a state or local government (or nonprofit educational organization for gasoline or aviation gasoline) must be made in the following order.

1. By the registered credit card issuer if the state or local government (or nonprofit educational organization, if applicable) used a credit card and the credit card issuer meets the four requirements discussed under [Line 13, Registered Credit Card Issuers](#), later. If the credit card issuer isn't registered, only the ultimate purchaser may make this claim.

2. By the registered ultimate vendor if the ultimate purchaser didn't use a credit card and waives their right to make the claim and the registered credit card issuer can't make the claim.

Additional requirements that must be met are in Pub. 510.



An income tax credit for gasoline and aviation gasoline can be claimed on Form 4136 by the ultimate purchaser only. Claims by registered credit card issuers and registered ultimate vendors for gasoline and aviation gasoline sold to a state or local government or nonprofit educational organization must be made on Form 8849 or Form 720, Schedule C.

Line 1. Nontaxable Use of Gasoline

Claimant. The ultimate purchaser of the gasoline is the only person eligible to make this claim.

Allowable uses. A claim can't be made for personal use of any fuel on line 1. Also, for lines 1a and 1c, a claim can't be made for any use in a motorboat, other than commercial fishing.

For line 1a, the gasoline must have been used during the period of claim for a business use other than in a highway vehicle registered (or required to be registered) for highway use (type of use 2).

For line 1b, the gasoline must have been used during the period of claim on a farm for farming purposes (type of use 1).

For line 1c, the gasoline must have been used during the income tax year for type of use 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, or 15. For type of use 13 or 14, the claimant must not have waived the right to make a claim. See [Types of use 13 and 14](#), earlier.

For line 1d, the gasoline must have been exported during the period of claim (type of use 3). See [Exported taxable fuel](#), earlier.

Line 2. Nontaxable Use of Aviation Gasoline

Claimant. The ultimate purchaser of the aviation gasoline is the only person eligible to make this claim.

Allowable uses. For line 2b, the aviation gasoline must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, or 15. For type of use 13 or 14, the claimant must not have waived the right to make a claim. See [Types of use 13 and 14](#), earlier.

Use line 2b to make a claim for aviation gasoline used outside the propulsion system of an aircraft.

For line 2c, the aviation gasoline must have been exported during the period of claim (type of use 3). See [Exported taxable fuel](#), earlier.

For line 2d, the aviation fuel must have been used in foreign trade to claim a credit for the LUST tax paid (type of use 9).

Line 3. Nontaxable Use of Undyed Diesel Fuel

Claimant. The ultimate purchaser of the diesel fuel is the only person eligible to make this claim.

Allowable uses. For line 3a, the diesel fuel must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, or 15. For line 3d, the claimant must not have waived the right to make a claim. See [Types of use](#)

[13 and 14](#), earlier. Type of use 8 includes use as heating oil and use in a motorboat.

For line 3e, the diesel fuel must have been exported during the period of claim (type of use 3). See [Exported taxable fuel](#), earlier.

Line 4. Nontaxable Use of Undyed Kerosene (Other Than Kerosene Used in Aviation)

Claimant. The ultimate purchaser of the kerosene is the only person eligible to make this claim.

Allowable uses. For line 4a, the kerosene must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, or 15. Line 4b doesn't include claims for kerosene used in aviation for farming purposes; instead, see [Line 5. Kerosene Used in Aviation](#) below. For line 4c, the claimant must not have waived the right to make a claim. See [Types of use 13 and 14](#), earlier. Type of use 8 includes use as heating oil and use in a motorboat.

For line 4d, the kerosene must have been exported during the period of claim (type of use 3). See [Exported taxable fuel](#), earlier.

For lines 4e and 4f, the kerosene must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 2.



TIP You can claim a credit for the tax on undyed kerosene you purchased (other than from a blocked pump) and used in your home during the tax period for heating, lighting, or cooking.

To claim the credit on line 4a for home use, complete the following steps.

1. Enter 8 in column(a).
2. Enter the number of gallons of kerosene in column (c).
3. Multiply the gallons in column (c) by \$.243. Enter the result in column (d).
4. If this is the only fuel tax credit you're claiming, enter the amount from column (d) on:
 - a. Form 4136, line 17; and
 - b. Schedule 3, Form 1040 (or 1040-SR), line 12.

Line 5. Kerosene Used in Aviation

Claimant. For lines 5a and 5b, the ultimate purchaser of kerosene used in commercial aviation (other than foreign trade) is eligible to make this claim. For lines 5c, 5d, and 5e, the ultimate purchaser of kerosene used in noncommercial aviation (other than nonexempt, noncommercial aviation and exclusive use by a state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia) is eligible to make this claim. By making this claim, the claimant is certifying that it hasn't waived the right to make the claim.

Allowable uses. For lines 5a and 5b, the kerosene must have been used during the period of claim in commercial aviation. If the claimant buys kerosene partly for use in commercial aviation and partly for use in noncommercial aviation, see the rules in [Notice 2005-80](#), section 3(e)(3).

For lines 5c and 5d, the kerosene must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 1, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, or 16.

For line 5e, the kerosene must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 9. This claim is made in addition to the claim made on lines 5c and 5d for type of use 9. Depending on the tax rate of the kerosene, use line 4a, 4e, or 4f to make a claim for kerosene used outside the propulsion system of an aircraft.

Information for Claims on Lines 6–8



CAUTION You can't make a claim on lines 6 through 8 if you haven't received your IRS-issued Form 637 registration number and placed it on the applicable lines.

Registration number. To make an ultimate vendor claim on lines 6–8, you must be registered. Enter your registration number, including the prefix, on the applicable line for your claim. If you aren't registered, use Form 637 to register.

Required certificates or waivers. The required certificates or waivers for lines 6–8 are listed in the line instructions and are available in Pub. 510.

Line 6a. Sales by Registered Ultimate Vendors of Undyed Diesel Fuel for Use by a State or Local Government

Claimant. For line 6a, the registered ultimate vendor of the diesel fuel is the only person eligible to make this claim. The registered ultimate vendor must have obtained the required certificate from the buyer and must have no reason to believe any information in the certificate is false. See *Model Certificate P* in Pub. 510. Only one claim may be filed for any gallon of diesel fuel.

Allowable sales. The fuel must have been sold during the period of claim for the exclusive use by a state or local government (including essential government use by an Indian tribal government).

Information to be submitted. For claims on line 6a, attach a separate statement with the name and TIN of each governmental unit to whom the diesel fuel was sold and the number of gallons sold to each.

Line 6b. Sales by Registered Ultimate Vendors of Undyed Diesel Fuel for Use in Certain Intercity and Local Buses

Claimant. For line 6b, the registered ultimate vendor of the diesel fuel is eligible to make a claim only if the buyer waives the right to make the claim by providing the registered ultimate vendor with an unexpired waiver. See *Model Waiver N* in Pub. 510. Only one claim may be filed for any gallon of diesel fuel.



CAUTION **Registration number.** Enter your UB registration number in the space provided.

Lines 7a and 7b. Sales by Registered Ultimate Vendors of Undyed Kerosene (Other Than Kerosene for Use in Aviation)

Claimant. For line 7a, the registered ultimate vendor of the kerosene is the only person eligible to make this claim. The registered ultimate vendor must have obtained the required certificate from the buyer and must have no reason to believe any information in the certificate is false. See *Model Certificate P* in Pub. 510. For line 7b, the claimant must have a statement, if required, that contains the date of sale, name and address of the buyer, and the number of gallons of kerosene sold to the buyer. For lines 7a and 7b, only one claim may be filed for any gallon of kerosene.

Allowable sales. The fuel must have been sold during the period of claim:

- For line 7a, for use by a state or local government (including essential government use by an Indian tribal government); or
- For line 7b, from a blocked pump.



Registration number. Enter your UV or UP registration number in the space provided.

Information to be submitted. For claims on line 7a, attach a separate statement with the name and TIN of each governmental unit to whom the kerosene was sold and the number of gallons sold to each.

Line 7c. Sales by Registered Ultimate Vendors of Undyed Kerosene for Use in Certain Intercity and Local Buses

Claimant. For line 7c, the registered ultimate vendor of the kerosene is eligible to make a claim only if the buyer waives the right to make the claim by providing the registered ultimate vendor with an unexpired waiver. See *Model Waiver N* in Pub. 510. Only one claim may be filed for any gallon of kerosene.



Registration number. Enter your UB registration number in the space provided.

Lines 8a and 8b. Sales by Registered Ultimate Vendors of Kerosene for Use in Commercial Aviation (Other Than Foreign Trade)

Claimant. The registered ultimate vendor of the kerosene sold for use in commercial aviation is eligible to make this claim only if the buyer waives the right by providing the registered ultimate vendor with an unexpired waiver. See *Model Waiver L* in Pub. 510. Only one claim may be filed for any gallon of kerosene sold for use in commercial aviation.

Allowable sales. The kerosene sold for use in commercial aviation must have been sold during the period of claim for use in commercial aviation (other than foreign trade).



Registration number. Enter your UA registration number in the space provided.

Lines 8c, 8d, 8e, and 8f. Sales by Registered Ultimate Vendors of Kerosene Sold for Use in Noncommercial Aviation

Claimant. For line 8c, the registered ultimate vendor of the kerosene sold for use in nonexempt, noncommercial aviation is the only person eligible to make this claim. The registered ultimate vendor must have obtained the required certificate from the ultimate purchaser. See *Model Certificate Q* in Pub. 510. For lines 8d, 8e, and 8f, the registered ultimate vendor of the kerosene sold for nontaxable use in noncommercial aviation (foreign trade for line 8f) is eligible to make this claim only if the buyer waives the right to make the claim by providing the registered ultimate vendor with an unexpired waiver. See *Model Waiver L* in Pub. 510. For type of use 14, see *Model Certificate P* in Pub. 510. Only one claim may be filed for any gallon of kerosene sold for use in noncommercial aviation.

Allowable sales. For line 8c, the kerosene must have been sold for a nonexempt use in noncommercial aviation. For lines 8d and 8e, the kerosene sold for use in noncommercial aviation must have been sold during the period of claim for type of use 1, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, or 16.

For line 8f, the kerosene sold for use in noncommercial aviation must have been sold during the period of claim for type of use 9. This claim is made in addition to the claim made on lines 8d and 8e for type of use 9.



Registration number. Enter your UA (UV if type of use 14) registration number in the space provided.

Line 10 a-c. Biodiesel or Renewable Diesel Mixtures

Claimant. Any biodiesel or renewable diesel mixture credit must first be claimed on Form 720, Schedule C, to reduce your taxable fuel liability reported on Form 720. Any excess credit may be claimed on Form 720, Schedule C; Schedule 3 (Form 8849); Form 4136; or Form 8864. See Notice 2005-4 and item 4 below for more information. Only one credit may be taken for each amount of biodiesel or renewable diesel. If you claimed (or will claim) an amount of biodiesel or renewable diesel on Form 720, Form 8849, or Form 8864 for a credit or payment, then you can't make a claim on Form 4136 for that same amount of biodiesel or renewable diesel.

The biodiesel mixture credit may not be claimed for biodiesel produced outside the United States for use as a fuel outside the United States. The United States includes any territory of the United States. Requirements 1 and 2 must be met only if the credit exceeds the amount of taxable fuel liability reported. Requirements 3 and 4 must be met for all claims.

1. The claim must be for a biodiesel or renewable diesel mixture sold or used during a period that is at least 1 week.

2. The amount of the claim must be at least \$200. To meet this minimum, amounts from lines 10 and 12 may be combined.

3. The biodiesel used to produce the biodiesel mixture must meet ASTM D6751 and meet the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) registration requirements for fuels and fuel additives under section 211 of the Clean Air Act. The renewable diesel used to produce the renewable diesel mixture must be a liquid fuel derived from biomass that meets the registration requirements for fuels and fuel additives established by the EPA under section 211 of the Clean Air Act, and the requirements of the ASTM D975 or D396, or other equivalent standard approved by the IRS.



4. *The Certificate for Biodiesel and, if applicable, Statement of Biodiesel Reseller must be attached to the first claim filed that is supported by the certificate or statement. For the renewable diesel mixture credit, you must edit the certificate and, if applicable, statement to indicate that the fuel to which the certificate and statement relate is renewable diesel and state the renewable diesel meets the requirements discussed above under Claimant. See Model Certificate O and Model Statement S in Pub. 510. If the certificate and statement aren't attached to Form 4136 because they're attached to a previously filed claim on Schedule 3 (Form 8849) or Form 720, Schedule C, or Form 8864, for the biodiesel or renewable diesel credit, attach a separate statement with the following information.*

- a. *Certificate identification number.*
- b. *Total gallons of biodiesel or renewable diesel on certificate.*
- c. *Total gallons claimed on Schedule 3 (Form 8849).*
- d. *Total gallons claimed on Form 720, Schedule C, line 12.*
- e. *Total gallons claimed on Form 8864.*

Registration number. *If you're a registered blender or a taxable fuel registrant, enter your registration number, including the prefix, on line 10.*

Line 10d. Sustainable Aviation Fuel Mixtures

Claimant. The person that produced and sold or used a qualified mixture (a mixture of SAF and kerosene) is the only person eligible to make this claim. The credit is based on the gallons of SAF in the qualified mixture. Any SAF mixture credit must first be claimed on Schedule C to reduce your taxable fuel liability reported on Form 720. Any excess credit must be claimed on Form 720, Schedule C; Schedule 3 (Form 8849); Form 4136; or Form 8864. See item 4 below for more information.

How to claim the credit. Only one credit may be taken for each amount of SAF. If a person claimed (or will claim) an amount of SAF on Form 720, Form 8849, or Form 8864 for a credit or payment, then a claim can't be made on

Form 4136 for that same amount of SAF. The qualified mixture must be used (or sold, in the ordinary course of a trade or business, for use) in an aircraft.

The SAF credit can't be claimed for qualified mixtures produced outside of the United States or if the transfer of such mixture to the fuel tank of an aircraft occurs outside of the United States. Requirements 1 and 2 must be met only if the credit exceeds the amount of taxable fuel liability reported. Requirements 3 and 4 must be met for all claims.

1. The claim must be for a qualified mixture sold or used during a period that is at least 1 week.
2. The amount of the claim must be at least \$200. To meet this minimum, amounts from lines 10 and 12 may be combined.
3. The SAF used to produce the qualified mixture is the portion of liquid fuel that isn't kerosene that (i) either (A) meets the specifications of one of the ASTM D7566 Annexes, or (B) meets the specifications of ASTM D1655 Annex A1, (ii) isn't derived from coprocessing an applicable material (or materials derived from an applicable material) with a feedstock that isn't biomass, (iii) isn't derived from palm fatty acid distillates or petroleum, and (iv) has been certified in accordance with I.R.C. section 40B(e) as having a lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction percentage of at least 50%. Applicable material means monoglycerides, diglycerides, and triglycerides, free fatty acids, and fatty acid esters. Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction percentage means the percentage reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions achieved by such fuel as compared with petroleum-based jet fuel, as defined in accordance with the most recent Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation which has been adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States, or any similar methodology which satisfies the criteria under section 211(o)(1)(H) of the Clean Air Act.



4. *For qualified mixtures produced with a SAF synthetic blending component (SAF that meets the qualifications of an ASTM D7566 Annexes), the Certificate for SAF Synthetic Blending Component, Certificate for SAF Synthetic Blending Component Using 40BSAF-GREET 2024 Model (if applicable), or Certificate for SAF Synthetic Blending Component Using 40BSAF-GREET 2024 Model and USDA CSA Pilot Program for Corn and Soy (if applicable), Statement of SAF Synthetic Blending Component Reseller (if applicable), and Declaration for SAF Qualified Mixture must be attached to the first claim filed that is supported by the certificate or statement. If the certificate and statement aren't attached to Form 4136 because they're attached to a previously filed claim on a Form 720, Schedule C; a Schedule 3 (Form 8849); or a Form 8864, attach a separate statement with the following information.*

- a. *Certificate identification number.*
- b. *Total gallons of SAF synthetic blending component on the certificate.*

- c. Total gallons claimed on Schedule 3 (Form 8849).
- d. Total gallons claimed on Form 720, Schedule C, line 12d.
- e. Total gallons claimed on Form 8864.

5. If requirements 1 and 2 above aren't met, see *Annual Claims*, later. Enter the number of gallons and the appropriate rate in the Rate column on line 10d. If more than one rate applies, leave the Rate column blank and attach a schedule showing the rates and number of gallons claimed at each rate. Enter the claim amount on line 10d.

Registration number. If you're a registered blender or a taxable fuel registrant, enter your registration number on line 10.

Line 11. Nontaxable Use of Alternative Fuel

Claimant. The ultimate purchaser of the taxed alternative fuel is the only person eligible to make this claim.

Allowable uses. The alternative fuel must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, or 15.

Type of use 5. Write "Bus" in the space to the left of column (a). Enter the correct claim rate in column (b). The claim rates for type of use 5 are listed below.

Line number	Claim rate
11a	\$.109*
11b	.110
11c	.109**
11d	.110
11e	.17
11f	.17
11g	.169***
11h	.110

For sales or uses of fuel after December 31, 2015: * This is the claim rate per GGE (5.75 pounds or 1.353 gallons of LPG); ** This is the claim rate per GGE (5.66 pounds or 123.57 cubic feet of CNG); *** This is the claim rate per DGE (6.06 pounds or 1.71 gallons of LNG)

Type of use 5 example. 10,000 gallons of LPG ÷ 1.353 = 7,391 GGE x \$0.109 = \$805.62 claim amount.

Line 12. Alternative Fuel Credit



The alternative fuel mixture credit can't be claimed on this form. The section 6426(d) definition of alternative fuels is revised and liquefied hydrogen is removed from the list of alternative fuel credits for fuel sold or used after 2022.

Claim rates.

- CNG has a claim rate (or GGE) of 121 cubic feet,
- Compressed gas derived from biomass has a claim rate (or GGE) of 121 cubic feet,
- LPG has a claim rate (or GGE) of 5.75 pounds or 1.353 gallons of LPG, and
- LNG has a claim rate (or DGE) of 6.06 pounds or 1.71 gallons of LNG.

Example. 10,000 gallons of LNG ÷ 1.71 = 5,848 DGE x \$0.50 = \$2,924 claim amount.

Claimant. For the alternative fuel credit, claimant produced a mixture by mixing taxable fuel with alternative fuel. Claimant certifies that it (a) produced the alternative fuel, or (b) has in its possession the name, address, and EIN of the person(s) that sold the alternative fuel to the claimant; the date of purchase; and an invoice or other documentation identifying the amount of the alternative fuel. The claimant also certifies that it made no other claim for the amount of the alternative fuel, or has repaid the amount to the government. The alternative fuel was sold by the claimant to any person for use as a fuel or was used as a fuel by the claimant.



You can't make an alternative fuel tax credit claim on line 12 if you haven't received your Form 637 IRS-issued registration number.

Registration number. You must enter your registration number, including the prefix, in the space provided.

How to claim the credit. Any alternative fuel credit must first be claimed on Form 720, Schedule C, to reduce your section 4041 taxable fuel liability for alternative fuel and CNG reported on Form 720. Any excess credit may be claimed on Form 720, Schedule C; Schedule 3 (Form 8849), or Form 4136.

For alternative fuel produced after December 31, 2011, the alternative fuel mixture credit can only be claimed on Form 720, Schedule C, and not on Form 4136, or Schedule 3 (Form 8849). Furthermore, you may only claim it to the extent of your section 4081 taxable fuel liability for gasoline, diesel fuel, and kerosene.

Calculate the limitation for alternative fuel separately and enter on line 13 only the gallons of mixtures that do not exceed your section 4081 taxable fuel liability for gasoline, diesel fuel, and kerosene.

The alternative fuel credit can't be claimed for alternative fuel produced outside the United States for use as a fuel outside the United States. The United States includes any territory of the United States. To claim the credit, you must be registered by the IRS.

Form 720X. If you're not registered, you cannot make a claim at this time. Use Form 637 to apply for a registration number. After you're registered by the IRS, file Form 720X to claim the credit for this period.

Line 13. Registered Credit Card Issuers

Claimant. The registered credit card issuer is the only person eligible to make this claim if the credit card issuer:

- Is registered by the IRS;
- Hasn't collected the amount of tax from the ultimate purchaser or has obtained the written consent of the ultimate purchaser to make the claim;
- Certifies that it has repaid or agreed to repay the amount of tax to the ultimate vendor, has obtained the written consent of the ultimate vendor to make the claim, or has otherwise made arrangements which directly or indirectly provide the ultimate vendor with reimbursement of the tax; and

- Has in its possession an unexpired certificate from the ultimate purchaser and has no reason to believe any of the information in the certificate is false. See *Model Certificate R* in Pub. 510.

If any of these conditions isn't met, the credit card issuer must collect the tax from the ultimate purchaser and only the ultimate purchaser can make the claim.

Allowable sales. The diesel fuel, kerosene, or kerosene for use in aviation must have been purchased with a credit card issued to the ultimate purchaser during the period of claim for the exclusive use by a state or local government (including essential government use by an Indian tribal government).



You can't make an alternative fuel tax credit claim on line 13 if you haven't received your Form 637 IRS-issued registration number.

Registration number. Enter your CC registration number in the space provided.



For line 13c, if the kerosene was taxed at \$.244, the claim rate is \$.243. Write "Taxed at \$.244" in the space to the left of column (b). Enter \$.243 in column (b).

Line 14. Nontaxable Use of a Diesel-Water Fuel Emulsion

Claimant. The ultimate purchaser of the diesel-water fuel emulsion is the only person eligible to make this claim.

Allowable uses. For line 14a, the diesel-water fuel emulsion must have been used during the period of claim for type of use 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, or 15. For line 14b, the diesel-water fuel emulsion must have been exported during the period of claim (type of use 3). See [Exported taxable fuel](#), earlier.

Type of use 5. Write "Bus" in the space to the left of column (a). Enter the correct claim rate in column (b). The claim rate for type of use 5 is \$.124 per gallon.

Line 15. Diesel-Water Fuel Emulsion Blending

Claimant. The person that produced (the blender) and sold or used the diesel-water fuel emulsion is the only person eligible to make this claim.



You can't make an alternative fuel tax credit claim on line 15 if you haven't received your Form 637 IRS-issued registration number.

Registration number. Enter your M registration number in the space provided.

Information to be submitted. The blender must attach a statement to the claim certifying that:

- The diesel-water fuel emulsion contains at least 14% water,
- The emulsion additive is registered by a U.S. manufacturer with the EPA under section 211 of the Clean Air Act,
- Undyed diesel fuel taxed at \$.244 was used to produce the diesel-water fuel emulsion, and

- The diesel-water fuel emulsion was used or sold for use in the blender's trade or business.

Line 16. Exported Dyed Fuel and Exported Gasoline Blendstocks

Claimant. The person that exported dyed diesel fuel or dyed kerosene during the period of claim is the only person eligible to make this claim. See [Exported taxable fuel](#), earlier.

Statement Supporting Fuel Tax Credit (FTC) Computation - 1

STOP! You must have owned or operated a business and conducted a qualifying business activity to be eligible for the fuel tax credit.

REMINDER! The person(s) signing the return with which this statement is filed are declaring, under penalty of perjury, that the return and accompanying schedules and statements are true, correct, and complete to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.

Who should complete this statement: Complete this statement if you're claiming nontaxable use of gasoline, nontaxable use of aviation gasoline, nontaxable use of undyed diesel fuel, or nontaxable use of undyed kerosene and attach it to your return with Form 4136. Nontaxable use **DOESN'T** include gasoline purchased at the pump for personal use.

CAUTION! Failure to complete and attach this statement to your return could result in delays to the processing of your return.

Part I: Business Information for Nontaxable Use

Check this box if you have multiple businesses ☐

If you have multiple businesses, provide the following for the business for which most of the fuel was claimed:

Business name (if applicable) _____

Business employer ID number (EIN)(if applicable) _____

If your fuel use for the year was on a farm for farming purposes or off-highway business use (for business use other than in a highway vehicle registered or required to be registered for highway use) provide the following information on the equipment in which the fuel was used.

Make: _____ Model: _____ Year: _____

Type of the equipment (for example: car, tractor, plane): _____

Part II: Estimate of Nationwide Average Fuel Costs and Statement of Actual Fuel Costs

The IRS uses an average cost per gallon to estimate the fuel costs you paid during the year for permitted farming purposes or off-highway business use. Complete the following chart to calculate the IRS-estimated costs based on the gallons of fuel you claimed on your Form 4136. The IRS-estimated average costs should be comparable to your actual fuel costs shown in column (d). The amounts in your columns (b) and (c) should both be a relatively small percentage of your total gross receipts for the activity using the fuel. The IRS may ask you later for proof, such as receipts, of the actual costs you paid for each fuel type. Don't include any receipts or explanation with your tax return. Instead, maintain them with your books and records for your tax return.

Fuel type	(a) IRS-estimated nationwide average cost per gallon	(b) Qualified gallons from your Form 4136	(c) IRS-estimated average cost (multiply average cost by number of gallons; column (a) X (b))	(d) Enter your actual fuel costs from your records
Gasoline	\$3.14			\$
Aviation gasoline	\$6.60			\$
Undyed diesel fuel	\$3.55			\$
Undyed kerosene (other than kerosene used in aviation)	\$4.30			\$

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on Form 4136 to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to ensure that you're complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You aren't required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated

burden for individual taxpayers filing this form is approved under OMB control number 1545-0162 and is included in the estimates shown in the Instructions for Form 1040.

The estimated burden for all other taxpayers is:

Recordkeeping, 36 hr., 56 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 30 min.; **Preparing, copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS**, 59 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making Form 4136 simpler, we'd be happy to hear from you. You can write to us at the address listed in the instructions of the tax return with which Form 4136 is filed.

FOR SUPPLIERS
AND OMB USE
ONLY DRAFT
January 14, 2025