



SI^UUXLAND
ETHAN^UL LLC

Summer 2025

STAY TUNED.

Siouxland Ethanol achieved \$6.6M in profit for the quarter that just ended as industry margins tracked seasonal trends. Ethanol industry production remains robust while gasoline demand stayed near levels consistent with a year ago. The ethanol industry did set another production record in June when it operated at the equivalent of a 17.2 BG annualized rate for one week. U.S. ethanol exports totaled 890 million gallons through the first five months of the calendar year – up about ten percent from 2024 - which was an industry record ethanol exports year. Records are meant to be broken!

Two new truck scales and a new grain probe were placed in-service near the administration building this past quarter. The original equipment weighed approximately 450,000 semi loads of corn over the past 18 years and likely weighed another 180,000 semi loads of dried and wet distiller's grains. Taking that many observations of weight is the equivalent of someone stepping on the scale every hour they are alive for 72 straight years.

Siouxland Ethanol announced a significant future investment in its corn receiving and storage infrastructure on June 4th and all aspects of that project are on track for completion by harvest 2026. Infrastructure projects are rarely the most exciting and they don't produce the highest yielding incremental investment returns, but they do produce a positive return and they are critical for the future success of the entire investment that has been made in Jackson, Nebraska. Siouxland Ethanol intends to be the preferred destination for farmers to deliver corn in northeast Nebraska and more details about the project are available on page 6 of this newsletter.

Siouxland Ethanol remains fully staffed with a highly capable team. The accounting and maintenance teams have been working in overdrive to stand-up internal recordkeeping and reporting systems as it relates to tracking where time is spent constructing, altering, or repairing components of the clean fuel production facility. This is necessary to maximize the potential of the 45Z clean fuel production tax credit which requires taxpayers to meet prevailing wage regulations. It was not surprising to learn that Siouxland Ethanol's wages and benefits were already at levels that exceed many of the thresholds because the ethanol industry has always created good jobs that pay above average manufacturing wages. We are proud of that!

With the One Big Beautiful Bill now signed into law and the 45Z tax credit extended an additional two years, it is probable that the U.S. Treasury will be issuing new rulemaking bulletins that will specify the details of what the 45Z credit means to Siouxland Ethanol investors in 2025. The legislation did nothing to enable farm practices to lower 45Z carbon intensity fuel scores, so unless the new Treasury rulemaking puts farm practices into action, they remain sidelined and disabled. Until the latest Treasury rulemaking is released, the message is simple. Stay tuned.



Nick Bowdish
President & CEO

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Comparison Of Operations Three Months Ended:

- ▶ Total revenues for the current quarter were down nearly \$1.8MM, due to lower values on ethanol and distillers grains, but partially offset by stronger corn oil pricing and pounds sold. Along with a slight increase in operating costs, this resulted in the ~\$2.2MM decrease in gross profits quarter over quarter.

Please be sure to keep Siouxland Ethanol updated on your contact information. This helps ensure you receive your distribution check, tax & other pertinent information timely. Thank you!

Comparison Of Operations Nine Months Ended:

- ▶ Total revenues were down \$5.6MM, mainly the result of a 17% decrease in distillers grain values period over period. Corn costs were also down roughly 5% comparatively, resulting in the net \$1.1MM decrease in gross profits.
- ▶ Working capital decreased nearly \$15.6MM this quarter, mainly the result of the \$4,500/unit distribution, totaling \$15.4MM, that was issued to the owners in April 2025.
- ▶ As of June 30, 2025, working capital sits at \$23.1MM, which is down ~\$14MM when compared to working capital as of June 30, 2024.
- ▶ No units traded during the quarter ending June 30, 2025.

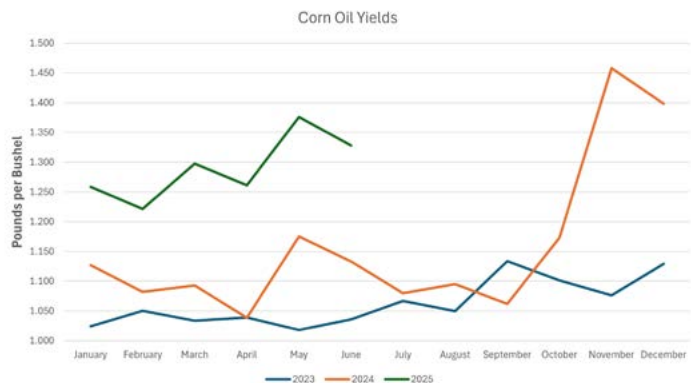
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS	3 Months Ended 6/30/2025	3 Months Ended 6/30/2024	9 Months Ended 6/30/2025	9 Months Ended 6/30/2024
Total Revenues	\$51,853,273	\$53,605,601	\$157,672,245	\$163,304,955
Gross Profit	\$7,218,129	\$9,396,733	\$20,833,894	\$21,972,626
Net Income	\$6,687,086	\$8,850,177	\$19,171,955	\$20,757,050
Net Income/Unit	\$1,952	\$2,584	\$5,598	\$6,006
Distribution/Unit	\$4,500	\$-	\$9,800	\$6,500

BALANCE SHEET	As Of 6/30/2025	As of 9/30/2024
Current Assets	\$32,937,233	\$57,732,750
Total Assets	\$109,589,012	\$129,061,137
Current Liabilities	\$9,797,146	\$14,626,394
Long-Term Liabilities	\$1,484,987	\$1,734,822
Members' Equity	\$98,306,879	\$112,699,921
Book Value/Unit	\$28,703	\$32,905

KEY METRICS	3 Months Ended 6/30/2025	3 Months Ended 6/30/2024
Ethanol Yield (Gal/bu)	3.03	2.99
Corn Oil (Lbs/bu)	1.32	1.12
Ethanol Production (Gal/day)	278,014	282,462
Ethanol Production MGY	98.1	99.7
Natural Gas (BTU/gal)	23,365	22,941
Grid Electricity (KW/gal)	0.05	0.01

ICM FOT PROJECT A SUCCESS!

Corn oil yields are up in Jackson, NE since commissioning the ICM FOT project in October 2024. Corn oil prices are up on recent biofuels policy decisions. That's a win – win to the bottom line.



A DIRECTOR'S PERSPECTIVE

What is top of mind for Nebraska's community bankers in 2025? What is going well and what keeps bankers up at night?

The ag economy. Nationally, 78% of all ag loans made by banks are made by community banks under \$10 billion in assets. (a) Currently it appears 2025 corn and bean crop production in the state, and nationally, will be excellent. That prospect has already driven corn and bean prices at or below the cost of production. This will be the second crop year for low prices so balance sheet restructuring will probably continue after harvest. Cattle market, however has been doing well and, in the near term, it appears that the market will continue to do so. In Nebraska there will be some local economies that will do OK; areas where cattle are a major industry. Even in this profitable niche of the ag economy, though, the current level of pricing, the amount of money necessary to operate and higher prices at the store has even seasoned cattle men and women uncertain and uneasy about how long it will last. Lastly, continuing low crop prices will have a negative effect on ag land prices as well although we have not yet seen much of an impact.

Cyber security. An issue that is always at the top of bankers' concerns. Every bank has tons of personal information on each of its customers. Keeping that information safe requires significant investments in technology, constant training of all staff, ongoing education of customers, continual updating to best practices and continual awareness of current security risks.

Government regulation. Like the ethanol industry, banking is a highly regulated industry, both at the federal and state levels. Given the volatility of the current DC environment the banking lobbyists will be busy. However, in this environment there have been some new regulations and tax changes proposed that, if enacted, (I never thought I would say this) may actually be good for Nebraska, and all, banks and eventually their customers.

What about the ethanol business strikes you as unusual or unique and sets it apart from most other businesses you see?

Initially I was surprised by the regulations the industry has to manage and navigate. Although my business experience is in a regulated industry, I was unaware of the regulatory mandates that the entire ethanol industry must navigate. I was also surprised that virtually each state has its own additions to, or twists of, federal regulation in regards to ethanol production and/or distribution of it. I was also unaware how tax law, and changes to it, impact business decisions of this industry. I, as much as anyone, complain about regulations and taxes but the fact is they are part of this industry, always will be and must be managed to have a successful company. Siouxland is fortunate that its management team and Board have the experience and dedication to manage these non-production challenges.

Corn prices have drifted to the bottom of the 5-year range. Give me your best 3 ideas on how to build future corn demand so we don't have to pray for a drought to occur in Illinois.

We all know generally what creates low commodity prices: excess supply or low demand or both. To increase price either supply decreases or demand increases.

Decrease supply. Realistically only Mother Nature can do this. While there are USDA programs available to take some farmland out of production, to date their impact on overall supply is minimal. Growing up, USDA had a set-aside program that took a significant amount of farmland out of production. Also available were options to "seal" grain in exchange for payment and storage fees. It is difficult to see in this political environment any new USDA program that would effectively pay operators not to farm to the extent it would have any impact on price.

Increase demand. This is the quickest and easiest way to increase the price. In my opinion there are several ways to this in the current environment:

Increase demand for existing products. The University of Nebraska just released the Phase II report of its study of E30 in non-flex vehicles. Studying 94 vehicles driven more than 215,000 miles, this report confirms the initial study that using E30 in non-flex vehicles is "safe, effective and economically viable for broader consumption". (b) The final report of this study is expected in late 2026. This is exciting. Even getting 15% ethanol available year-round at a majority of pumps in this country would have a significant impact on corn demand. Currently about one of three corn rows go into ethanol production. Is two of four corn rows possible??

Soy oil is a growing market for soybeans. Both human and biodiesel use of soy oil is increasing in this country and others. Soy oil is expected to be a \$68.42 billion dollar global market by 2032, up from the current \$51.23 billion. (c) These markets, in my opinion, will continue to have a positive impact on bean prices.

Increase exports. Ethanol, beans, soy oil historically have been exported but exports can be a volatile market. Competition from other ethanol- and soybean- producing countries, government policies, both domestic and foreign, exchange rate of currencies all impact corn and bean exports. While volatile, exports will always be on the table to increase demand.

Develop new products. This continues to be an on-going, long term effort to increase demand. Ag groups, universities and others are continually trying to find new uses for corn and beans.

Lifetime high prices just occurred in the cash cattle market and Nebraska is known for being the #1 state in beef production. Share your observations of how this cyclical uptrend is reverberating through Nebraska's communities.

In the cattle areas of Nebraska the cattle industry has always been the economic driver. It drives the labor markets, retail trade, skilled labor usage, equipment sales and impacts land prices. When the industry is profitable, like it is currently and has been for a couple of years, the feedlots generally operate at a higher capacity, employment is stable, and the local economy is strong. Agriculture is Nebraska's

no. 1 industry and cattle is the largest segment of Nebraska agriculture. Its impact is huge.

Fast forward 5 years. What will our readers be reading about that does not make local headlines today?

Dramatic decline in overall use of legacy chemicals in crop production. Crop benefits currently derived from these chemicals will be derived from more natural sources, machines combined with artificial intelligence and advanced computer and machine capabilities and continuing advancement of hybrid genetics.

In the past 12 months, name a destination that you visited for the first time and highly recommend our readers check out.

Anne and I just returned from a cruise to Alaska. The scenery is awe-inspiring, showcasing the beauty and power of Mother Nature. Gorgeous. Our side trips brought that beauty up close. They also revealed the unique hardships that must have been endured by the early settlers of that area.

It has been an honor for me to serve on the Board of Siouxland.

(a) ICBA, July 2025. (b) Nebraska Ethanol Board July, 2025 (c) Fortune Business Insight June, 2025.



STEVE AUSDEMORE

Treasurer of the Board of Directors

CORN RECEIVING & STORAGE

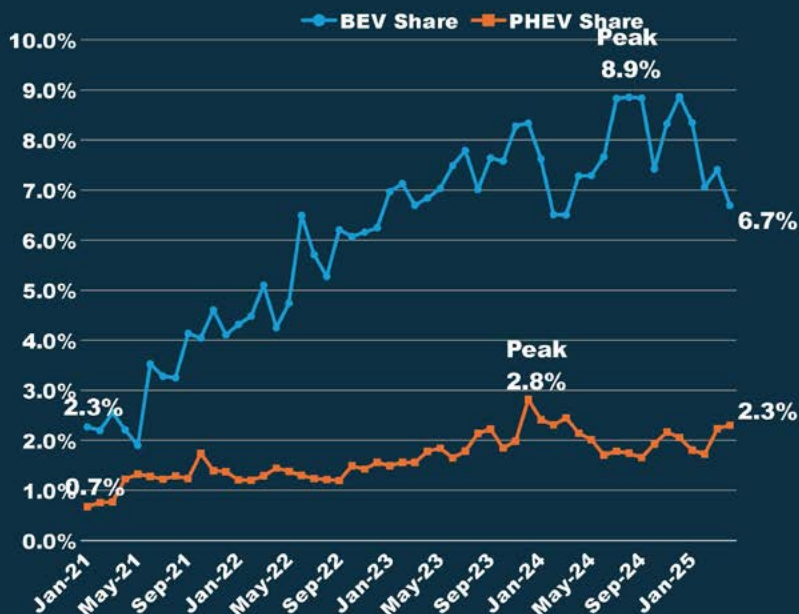


PROJECT ANNOUNCEMENT

Siouxland Ethanol is pleased to announce that an expansion of our corn receiving and storage capacity has been approved by the Board of Directors, pending all regulatory approvals. The Company intends to make a significant investment to continue to serve northeast Nebraska corn farmers well into the future!

- » Storage Capacity going from 2M to 5M bushels.
- » New Receiving Capacity will be 60,000 bushels per hour inside a new building.
- » Two new inbound dumping lanes.
- » One truck probe with two probing lanes and new probe shack.
- » Two inbound scales and two outbound scales keeping trucks moving.
- » Existing dump pits and legs with 25,000 bushels per hour capacity will remain available for use during heavy delivery periods.
- » Completion by harvest 2026.

Monthly BEV and PHEV Share of New LD Vehicle Sales



Mercedes Is Walking Back Its All-EV Future to Invest in 'High-Tech Combustion'

Just a few years after "switching from EV-first to EV-only," Merc says it's throwing its weight behind further ICE development.

McKinsey: 46% of U.S. EV owners want to switch to ICE vehicles

Used EV Prices in Freefall

Dealers should plan to discount heavily to clear inventory, reports iSeeCars.



EVs won over early adopters, but mainstream buyers aren't along for the ride yet

CONSUMPTION, CREDITS AND COURTS

The past quarter included a frenzy of policy updates, changes, proposals and court decisions. Here is a recap of some of the most influential decisions that impact the ethanol industry:

- » The EPA proposed blending volumes for 2026 and 2027 under the Renewable Fuels Standard. The proposed volumes would support an increase of over 2B gallons of biomass-based diesel sending a strong signal to support future corn oil prices. The proposal also includes the debut of a rule that fuels produced from foreign feedstocks only generate ½ RIN per gallon which would work to disincentivize imports of tallow, used cooking oil, and Brazilian sugarcane ethanol. The proposed volumes will not be finalized until Fall 2025. See Figure A.

Proposed Volume Requirements 2023 – 2027 (billion RINs)					
Billion RINs	Volume Requirement Established in Set 1 Rule			Proposed Volume Requirements	
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Cellulosic biofuel	0.84	1.09	1.38	1.30	1.36
Biomass-based diesel (RINs)	4.51	4.86	5.36	7.12	7.50
Biomass-based diesel (gallons) – projected	2.82	3.04	3.35	5.61	5.86
Advanced biofuel	5.94	6.54	7.33	9.02	9.46
Total renewable fuel	20.94	21.54	22.33	24.02	24.46
Conventional (implicit mandate)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Figure A

- » One Big Beautiful Bill becomes law on July 4th and this legislation has major consequences on tax policy.

- » Eliminates the \$7,500 electric vehicle tax credit. EV sales have started to decline as a percentage of new car sales and this policy change will likely lead to that continued trend. See Figure B.
- » Takes the guillotine to the SAF tax credit and cuts its value from \$1.75 per gallon down to a maximum of \$1.00 per

gallon which is the same as on road transportation fuel. Turning corn ethanol into SAF made no economic sense before this policy change and its coffin just got '75' of dirt put on top of it with this policy change.

- » Extends the 45Z tax credit to December 31, 2029 while requiring all fuels and feedstocks used to produce the fuels be produced or grown in the United States, Canada or Mexico. Another effort to disincentivize importing used cooking oil and tallow.
- » Reinstates the small producer biodiesel tax credit which would pay \$0.20 per gallon on the first 10M gallons of biodiesel produced.
- » The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the ethanol industry that lawsuits surrounding the Renewable Fuel Standard must be argued in the DC Circuit Court and the Supreme Court denied the oil industry's request to go argue these matters throughout the country depending on where the oil refinery was located. This should keep the legal arguments in front of unbiased judges and out of Texas courtrooms.
- » The Supreme Court ruled in favor of EPA as it related to the EPA's 2023-2025 RFS volume standards. The oil industry had challenged the EPA's authority to set blending volumes above statutory requirements. This ruling also compels the EPA to update its 2010 GHG modeling which it had still relied upon for the ruling. This update will show greater GHG savings by displacing gasoline with ethanol and helpful in the future.
- » AB30 legislation passes the CA House unanimously and is working its way through the CA Senate. The legislation, if enacted, would make E15 a legal fuel in CA upon the Governor's signature and act to supersede CARB's unbearable regulatory intransigence.



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MISSION STATEMENT

To be an efficient producer of ethanol and its co-products with a low carbon footprint, and to promote the “clean octane” value of ethanol which will ensure long-term profitability for the industry and the investors in Siouxland Ethanol.



EMPLOYEE
& SPOUSE
NIGHT
OUT!

