UNITED WISCONSIN GRAIN PRODUCERS, LLC

Friesland, Wisconsin

Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

UNITED WISCONSIN GRAIN PRODUCERS, LLC

C O N T E N T S

BOULAY

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors and
Members of United Wisconsin Grain Producers, LLC

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheets of United Wisconsin Grain Producers, LLC as of June 30, 2014, the related statements of operations for the three and six-month periods ending June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of Company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

Our responsibility is to conduct the reviews in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the balance sheet of United Wisconsin Grain Producers, LLC as of December 31, 2013, and the related statements of operations, members' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 20, 2014, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2013, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Boulay PLLP

Boulay PLLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota
August 6, 2014

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UNITED WISCONSIN GRAIN PRODUCERS, LLC

Balance Sheets

ASSETS		**June 30, 2014** (unaudited)		**December 31, 2013**
Current Assets				
Cash	$	22,166,866	$	21,601,736
Restricted cash - commodity margin account		1,761,946		1,003,521
Commodity derivative instruments		2,114,613		819,450
Short-term investments		6,000,000		7,500,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $34,000		4,164,529		5,814,620
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		323,778		440,637
Inventory		5,498,703		4,387,707
Total current assets		42,030,435		41,567,671
Property, Plant, and Equipment, net		24,157,327		25,524,842
Total Assets	$	66,187,762	$	67,092,513
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$	1,368,132	$	5,019,561
Accrued liabilities		516,732		628,873
Commodity derivative instruments		98,910		278,481
Total current liabilities		1,983,774		5,926,915
Members' Equity, 28,346 multiple class units authorized, issued, and outstanding		64,203,988		61,165,598
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	$	66,187,762	$	67,092,513

See accompanying notes and independent accountants' review report.

UNITED WISCONSIN GRAIN PRODUCERS, LLC

Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	
Revenues	$	45,721,035	$	44,132,002
Cost of Goods Sold		27,269,214		40,532,195
Gross Profit		18,451,821		3,599,807
Operating Expenses		792,541		717,182
Operating Income		17,659,280		2,882,625
Other Income, Net		85,089		38,850
Net Income	$	17,744,369	$	2,921,475
Weighted Average Units Outstanding - Basic and Diluted (Class A, B, C)		28,346		28,346
Net Income Per Unit - Basic and Diluted (Class A, B, C)	$	625.99	$	103.06
Distributions Per Unit (Class A, B, C)	$	-	$	-

See accompanying notes and independent accountants' review report.

UNITED WISCONSIN GRAIN PRODUCERS, LLC

Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
Revenues	$ 71,244,977	$ 83,703,583
Cost of Goods Sold	56,855,609	78,293,547
Gross Profit	14,389,368	5,410,036
Operating Expenses	1,599,054	1,381,228
Operating Income	12,790,314	4,028,808
Other Income, Net	169,176	63,837
Net Income	$ 12,959,490	$ 4,092,645
Weighted Average Units Outstanding - Basic and Diluted (Class A, B, C)	28,346	28,346
Net Income Per Unit - Basic and Diluted (Class A, B, C)	$ 457.19	$ 144.38
Distributions Per Unit - Basic and Diluted (Class A, B, C)	$ 350.00	$ 250.00

See accompanying notes and independent accountants' review report.

UNITED WISCONSIN GRAIN PRODUCERS, LLC

Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 12,959,490	$ 4,092,645
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,673,607	3,578,446
Change in fair value of commodity derivative instruments	8,003,107	3,317,552
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash - commodity margin account	(758,425)	(877,515)
Commodity derivative instruments	(9,477,841)	(3,341,384)
Accounts receivable	1,650,091	(2,293,787)
Inventory	(1,110,996)	(3,124,632)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	116,859	108,026
Accounts payable	(3,651,429)	(1,977,928)
Accrued liabilities	(112,141)	(42,678)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,292,322	(561,255)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(306,092)	(1,194,424)
Payments for construction in process	-	(300,465)
Proceeds from (payments for) short-term investments	1,500,000	(9,000,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,193,908	(10,494,889)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Payment of member distribution	(9,921,100)	(7,086,500)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,921,100)	(7,086,500)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	565,130	(18,142,644)
Cash – Beginning of Period	21,601,736	25,802,042
Cash – End of Period	$ 22,166,866	$ 7,659,398
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	$ 12,500	$ 15,000

See accompanying notes and independent accountants' review report.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business
United Wisconsin Grain Producers LLC, (the "Company") is a Wisconsin limited liability company currently operating a 60 million gallon per year ethanol plant located near the town of Friesland in the township of Randolph, Wisconsin. The Company is currently producing fuel-grade ethanol, distillers grains, and crude corn oil and sells these products domestically.

Accounting Estimates
Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. The Company uses estimates and assumptions in accounting for the following significant matters, among others: allowances for doubtful accounts, useful lives of property, plant, and equipment, the assumptions used in the impairment analysis of long-lived assets, the valuation of commodity derivatives, inventory costing, the valuation of inventory purchase commitments, and legal contingencies. Actual results may differ from previously estimated amounts, and such differences may be material to our financial statements. The Company periodically reviews estimates and assumptions, and the effects of revisions are reflected in the period in which the revision is made.

Revenue Recognition
Revenues from the production of ethanol and the related products are recorded when the customer has taken title and has assumed the risks and rewards of ownership, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Title is generally assumed by the buyer at the end of the Company's shipping point. Shipping costs incurred by the Company in the sale of ethanol and ethanol related products (distillers grains and crude corn oil) are included in cost of goods sold. The Company believes there are no ethanol sales during any given month which should be considered contingent and recorded as deferred revenue.

Cash
The Company maintains its accounts primarily at one financial institution. At times throughout the year, the Company's cash balances may exceed amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on its cash balances.

Restricted Cash
The Company has restricted cash balances relating to margin requirements with the Company's commodity derivative broker based on open commodity contracts (discussed in Note 5).

Short-Term Investments
Certificates of deposit with original maturities over three months are classified as short-term investments. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, interest rates on the Company's certificates of deposits ranged from 0.35% to 1.05% and had original maturities ranging from six months to three years. Any penalties for early withdrawal would not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable are recorded at their estimated net realizable value, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through provisions charged against income and is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb estimated bad debts based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The Company extends credit to customers for sales of ethanol, distillers grains, and corn oil in the normal course of business. Credit is extended based on an on-going evaluation of a customer's financial conditions and generally no collateral is required. Accounts receivable are ordinarily due in 10 business days. If payment is not received on a timely basis in accordance with the Company's credit terms it is considered past due. Invoices that remain unpaid after 30 days may bear interest at

18% and are considered delinquent if past due over 120 days. Delinquent receivables are written off based on credit evaluation and specific circumstances of the customer. At both June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company established an allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately $34,000.

Inventory
Inventory is stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market. Market is based on current replacement values except that it does not exceed net realizable values and it is not less than net realizable values reduced by allowances from normal profit margin. Inventory consists of raw materials, work in process, finished goods, and spare parts. Corn is the primary raw material. Finished goods consist of ethanol, distillers grains, and corn oil.

Property, Plant, and Equipment
Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed over estimated useful lives by use of the straight-line method.

Asset Description	Years
Land improvements	5-20 years
Buildings	10-39 years
Plant and process equipment	5-15 years
Office equipment	5-10 years

Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred; major improvements and betterments are capitalized. Construction in progress expenditures will be depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives once the assets are placed into service.

Long-Lived Assets
Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset to be tested for possible impairment, the Company first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by an asset to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques that may include, but not limited to, discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as considered necessary.

Derivative Instruments
From time to time the Company enters into derivative transactions to hedge its exposures to commodity price fluctuations. The Company is required to record these derivatives in the balance sheet at fair value.

In order for a derivative to qualify as a hedge, specific criteria must be met and appropriate documentation maintained. Gains and losses from derivatives that do not qualify as hedges, or are undesignated, must be recognized immediately in earnings. If the derivative does qualify as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative will be either offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Changes in the fair value of undesignated derivatives are recorded in revenue or cost of goods sold based on the commodity being hedged.

Additionally, the Company is required to evaluate its contracts to determine whether the contracts are derivatives. Certain contracts that literally meet the definition of a derivative may be exempted as “normal purchases or normal sales.” Normal purchases and normal sales are contracts that provide for the purchase or sale of something other than a financial instrument or derivative instrument that will be delivered in quantities expected to be used or sold over a reasonable period in the normal course of business. Certain corn and distillers grains contracts that meet the requirements of normal purchases or sales are documented as normal and exempted from the accounting and reporting requirements and therefore, are not marked to market in the financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The Company's accounting for fair value measurements of assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring or nonrecurring basis adhere to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The carrying value of cash, restricted cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service for corn and ethanol contracts. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes and live trading levels from the Chicago Board of Trade and New York Mercantile Exchange markets.

Except for those assets and liabilities which are required by authoritative accounting guidance to be recorded at fair value on our balance sheets, the Company has elected not to record any other assets or liabilities at fair value. No events occurred during the three or six month periods ended June 30, 2014 or 2013 that required adjustment to the recognized balances of assets or liabilities, which are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Income Taxes
The Company is treated as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes, and generally does not incur income taxes. Instead its earnings and losses are included in the income tax returns of its members. Therefore, no provision or liability for federal or state income taxes has been included in these financial statements. The Company had no uncertain tax positions as of June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013. For years before fiscal 2011, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal or state income tax examinations.

Environmental Liabilities
The Company's operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations adopted by various governmental authorities in the jurisdiction in which it operates. These laws require the Company to investigate and remediate the effects of the release or disposal of materials at its locations. Accordingly, the Company has adopted policies, practices and procedures in the areas of pollution control, occupational health and the production, handling, storage and use of hazardous materials to prevent material environmental or other damage, and to limit the financial liability which could result from such events. Environmental liabilities are recorded when the Company's liability is probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated.

Net Income per Unit
Basic net income per unit is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of members' units outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per unit is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of members' units and members' unit equivalents outstanding during the period. There were no member unit equivalents outstanding during the periods presented; accordingly, for all periods presented, the Company's basic and diluted net income per unit are the same.

Subsequent Events
The Company has evaluated subsequent events through August 6, 2014, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has certain risks and uncertainties that it experiences during volatile market conditions. These volatilities can have a severe impact on operations. The Company's revenues are derived from the sale and distribution of ethanol and distillers grains to customers primarily located in the United States. Corn for the production process is supplied to our plant primarily from local agricultural producers and from purchases on the open market. Ethanol sales average approximately 80% of total revenues and corn costs average approximately 79% of cost of goods sold.

The Company's operating and financial performance is largely driven by the prices at which it sells ethanol and the net expense of corn. The price of ethanol is influenced by factors such as supply and demand, the weather, government policies and programs, and unleaded gasoline prices and the petroleum markets as a whole. Excess ethanol supply in the market, in particular, puts downward pressure on the price of ethanol. The cost of corn is generally impacted by factors such as supply and demand, the weather, government policies and programs, and the Company's risk management program used to protect against the price volatility of these commodities.

3. INVENTORY

Inventory consists of the following:

	June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
Raw materials	$ 2,759,229	$ 2,069,409
Spare parts	823,193	787,369
Work in process	434,676	442,325
Finished goods	1,481,605	1,088,604
Total	$ 5,498,703	$ 4,387,707

The Company performs a lower of cost or market analysis on inventory to determine if the market values of certain inventories are less than their carrying value, which is attributable primarily to decreases in market prices of corn and ethanol. Based on the lower of cost or market analysis, the Company did not record a lower of cost or market charge on inventories for the three or six month periods ended June 30, 2014 or 2013.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment consists of the following at:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Land and land improvements	$ 6,238,764	$ 6,238,764
Office equipment	889,228	889,228
Buildings	2,969,778	2,690,178
Plant and process equipment	69,445,335	67,856,377
Construction in process	43,281	1,605,747
Total property, plant and equipment	**79,586,386**	**79,280,294**
Less: accumulated depreciation	55,429,059	53,755,452
Net property, plant and equipment	**$ 24,157,327**	**$ 25,524,842**

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company from time-to-time enters into ethanol and corn derivative instruments, which are required to be recorded as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the balance sheet. Derivatives qualify for treatment as hedges when there is a high correlation between the change in fair value of the derivative instrument and the related change in value of the underlying hedged item and when the Company formally documents, designates, and assesses the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting initially and on an on-going basis. The Company must designate the hedging instruments based upon the exposure being hedged as a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge. While the Company does not typically designate the derivative instruments that it enters into as hedging instruments because of the administrative costs associated with the related accounting, the Company believes that the derivative instruments represent an economic hedge. The Company does not enter into financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

In order to reduce the risk caused by market fluctuations, the Company occasionally hedges its anticipated corn purchases and ethanol sales by entering into options and futures contracts. These contracts are used with the intention to fix the purchase price of anticipated requirements of corn in the Company's ethanol production activities and the related sales price of ethanol. The fair value of these contracts is based on quoted prices in active exchange-traded or over-the-counter markets. Although the Company believes its commodity derivative positions are economic hedges, none have been formally designated as a hedge for accounting purposes and derivative positions are recorded on the balance sheet at their fair market value, with changes in fair value recognized in current period earnings or losses. Gains and losses from ethanol related derivative instruments, including unrealized changes in the fair value of these positions, are included in the results of operations and are classified as a component of revenue. Gains and losses from corn derivative instruments, including unrealized changes in the fair value of these positions, are included in the results of operations and are classified as a component of costs of goods sold. The Company records withdrawals and payments against the trade equity of derivative instruments as a reduction or increase in the value of the derivative instruments.

As of June 30, 2014, the total notional amount of the Company's outstanding ethanol derivative instruments was approximately 11,600,000 gallons that were entered into to hedge forecasted ethanol sales through December 2014. As of June 30, 2014, the total notional amount of the Company's outstanding corn derivative instruments was approximately 4,200,000 bushels that were entered into to hedge forecasted corn purchases through December 2015. As of December 31, 2013, the total notional amount of the Company's outstanding ethanol derivative instruments was approximately 3,600,000 gallons that were entered into to hedge forecasted ethanol sales through February 2014. As of December 31, 2013, the total notional amount of the Company's outstanding corn derivative instruments was approximately 3,300,000 bushels that were entered into to hedge forecasted corn purchases through December 2015. There may be offsetting positions that are not shown on a net basis that could lower the notional amount of positions outstanding as disclosed above.

The following tables provide details regarding the Company's derivative instruments at June 30, 2014, none of which are designated as hedging instruments:

	Balance Sheet Location	Assets	Liabilities
Corn Contracts	Derivative Instruments	$ 2,114,613	$ -
Ethanol Contracts	Derivative Instruments	-	98,910
Totals		$ 2,114,613	$ 98,910

In addition, as of June 30, 2014, the Company maintained approximately $1,762,000 of restricted cash related to margin requirements for the Company's commodity derivative instrument positions.

The following tables provide details regarding the Company's derivative instruments at December 31, 2013, none of which are designated as hedging instruments:

	Balance Sheet Location	Assets	Liabilities
Corn Contracts	Derivative Instruments	$ 819,450	$ -
Ethanol Contracts	Derivative Instruments	-	278,481
Totals		$ 819,450	$ 278,481

In addition, as of December 31, 2013, the Company maintained approximately $1,003,000 of restricted cash related to margin requirements for the Company's commodity derivative instrument positions.

The following tables provide details regarding the gains and (losses) from Company's commodity derivative instruments in statements of operations, none of which are designated as hedging instruments:

	Statement of Operations Location	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013
Ethanol Contracts	Revenue	$ 3,777,444	$ (1,806,195)	$ (9,293,301)	$ (3,680,254)
Corn Contracts	Cost of goods sold	3,227,220	194,004	1,290,194	362,702
Total Gain (Loss), net		$ 7,004,664	$ (1,612,191)	$ (8,003,107)	$ (3,317,552)

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service for ethanol and corn contracts. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes and live trading levels from the Chicago Board of Trade ("CBOT") and New York Mercantile Exchange markets.

The following table provides information on those derivative instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Carrying Amount in Balance Sheet June 30, 2014	Fair Value June 30, 2014	Fair Value Measurement Using		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets: Commodity Derivative Instruments - Corn	$ 2,114,613	$ 2,114,613	$ 2,114,613		
Financial Assets: Commodity Derivative Instruments - Ethanol	$ (98,910)	$ (98,910)	$ (98,910)		

The following table provides information on those commodity derivative instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2013:

	Carrying Amount in Balance Sheet December 31, 2013	Fair Value December 31, 2013	Fair Value Measurement Using		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets: Commodity Derivative Instruments - Corn	$ 819,450	$ 819,450	$ 819450		
Financial Liabilities: Commodity Derivative Instruments - Ethanol	$ (278,481)	$ 278,481)	$ 278,481)		

7. BANK FINANCING

Revolving Line of Credit

The Company renewed its Revolving and Term Credit Agreement with a bank effective April 1, 2013 for a revolving line of credit with a maximum availability of $10,000,000. The interest rate on amounts the Company borrows under the line of credit is a variable rate equal to 0.5% over the highest US prime Rate as published in the Wall Street Journal "Money Table" which was 3.75% at both June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The interest rate adjusts as and when the index rate changes. Interest is due monthly on this revolving credit facility. No prepayment fees exist on the revolving credit facility; however, the Company is required to pay a commitment fee equal to .25% per year of the average daily unused portion of the line of credit. The maturity date of the line of credit is April 1, 2015. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had no borrowings on the revolving line of credit.

Borrowing under our revolving line of credit is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company. The revolving credit facility is subject to restrictive covenants including, but not limited to, requiring minimum financial ratios and limitations on capital expenditures, investments and distributions. As of the six month period ended June 30, 2014 and year ended December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

8. MEMBERS' EQUITY

Membership Units
The Company currently has three classes of membership units. There are 17,598 Class A units issued and outstanding, 6,745 Class B units issued and outstanding and 4,003 Class C units issued and outstanding. The voting rights of Class A units do not have any voting restrictions. The voting rights of Class B units are restricted to the election of directors and dissolution of the Company. The voting rights of Class C members are restricted to voting only on dissolution. Income, losses and distributions are allocated to all members based upon their respective percentage units held regardless of the unit classification. The total units issued and outstanding were 28,346 at both June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Company is authorized to issue an aggregate of 28,346 units subject to certain transfer restrictions as specified in the operating agreement and pursuant to applicable tax and securities laws.

Membership Distributions
In February 2014, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $350 per membership unit for all classes for a total distribution of $9,921,100 to its unit holders of record on January 10, 2014. The distribution was paid to members on January 23, 2014.

In July 2014, the Board of Directors declared a cash distribution of $250 per membership unit for all classes for a total distribution of $7,086,500 to its unit holders of record on July 11, 2014. The distribution was paid to members by July 31, 2014.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Ethanol Contracts
At June 30, 2014, the Company had forward futures contracts (swaps) to sell 11.55 million gallons of ethanol for various delivery periods from July 2014 through December 2014. The prices on these contracts range from $1.81 to $2.13 per gallon.

At June 30, 2014, the Company had forward ethanol sales contracts totaling 22.6 million gallons for various delivery periods from July 2014 to December 2014. The prices on these contracts have a basis level established by the Oil Price Information Service ("OPIS") Chicago ethanol market between -$0.01 and -$0.05.

Distillers Grains Contracts
At June 30, 2014, the Company had forward dry distillers grains sales contracts totaling 29,395 tons for various delivery periods from July 2014 to December 2014 with a price range of $160 to $230 per ton. At June 30, 2014 the Company had forward modified wet distillers grains sales contracts totaling 7,973 tons for various delivery periods from July 2014 to December 2014 with a price range of $68 to $100 per ton.

Corn Oil Contracts
At June 30, 2014 the Company had forward crude corn oil sales contracts totaling 5.59 million pounds for various delivery periods for July 2014 through December 2014 with an average price of $0.34 per pound.

Corn Natural Gas and Denaturant Contracts
At June 30, 2014, the Company had forward corn purchase contracts with grain producers and dealers totaling 11.9 million bushels for various delivery periods from July 2014 to March 2016. The prices on these contracts range from $4.01 to $5.77 per bushel or have a basis level established by the CBOT futures between $0.05 and $-0.30

At June 30, 2014, the Company had forward contracts to purchase approximately 561,000 MMBTU of natural gas during the months of July 2014 to December 2014 at an average price of approximately $4.50 per MMBTU.

At June 30, 2014, the Company had forward contracts to purchase approximately 263,000 gallons of denaturant during the months of July 2014 to September 2014 at an average price of approximately $2.50 per gallon.

10. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time in the ordinary course of business, the Company may be named as a defendant in legal proceedings related to various issues, including without limitation, workers' compensation claims, tort claims, or contractual disputes.

Patent Infringement
A Complaint for Patent Infringement was filed against the Company and certain other parties on May 3, 2010 by GS CleanTech Corporation. The suit will be heard at Federal Court in Indianapolis, Indiana. The complaint seeks an award of damages representing a portion of the revenue the Company generated while allegedly infringing on its patent related to a method of corn oil production. The Company has acquired opinions from its legal counsel attesting to their beliefs that none of the claims of the patent are valid. The Company has continued to produce corn oil at the plant and management expects that the matter will be resolved prior to the end of the 2014 calendar year. The Company is unable to determine at this time if the suit will have a material adverse effect on the Company.