ABOUT GEVO



Gevo's mission is to transform renewable energy and carbon into drop-in transportation fuels such as renewable gasoline and jet fuel. These fuels, when used for transportation, should have a net-zero greenhouse-gas footprint as measured across the entire lifecycle, based on the Argonne National Laboratory's GREET model.

Improving Agriculture and Putting Nutrition Into the Food Chain

- Nutrition first, Gevo will produce more nutritional products compared to renewable fuels by tonnage.
- Farmers succeed, using climate-smart ag techniques to improve yield, sequester carbon, and grow their operations.
- Better economic conditions help rural communities thrive.
- Farmers participate in the evolution of renewable energy infrastructure.
- Every acre produces both nutrition and fuel while sequestering carbon in the soil.

NASDAQ: GEVO

Headquarters: Englewood, CO

Founded: 2005

Products: High-value nutritional products (animal feed, with potential for pet nutrition and aquaculture), corn oil, sustainable aviatior fuel (SAF), premium renewable gasoline, and oxygenated blendstock for gasoline.

GEVO FACILITIES:

- Development facility in Luverne, MN, with 1.5 MGPY capacity⁽¹⁾ (plus animal feed and corn oil co-products)
- Low-carbon jet fuel and gasoline production facility in Silsbee, TX⁽²⁾ with 100,000 gpy⁽³⁾ capacity
- Net-Zero 1 facility in Lake Preston, SD⁽⁴⁾ is being designed to produce
 - ~420mm lbs of high-value protein products
 - ~30mm lbs of corn oil
 - ~55mmgpy of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) or ~62mmgpy of total hydrocarbon volumes from sustainably sourced corn



(1) Development facility in Luverne with proven ethanol and isobutanol production from corn waste/residue. (2) Operated in partnership with South Hampton Resources, Inc. Since 2011, the facility was successfully scaled up to double its capacity. (3) Represents jet fuel and gasoline production from ethanol and isobutanol. (4) Estimated to break ground in 2022.

~375mmgpy Under Offtake/Financeable Contracts



























Recent Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) Deals to Support Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Production









PROJECT NET-ZERO 1 (NZ1)



Overview

- Fuel products are expected to achieve a net-zero GHG footprint across the whole life-cycle.⁽¹⁾
- Behind-the-meter renewable wind power is expected to offset 100 percent of the electricity needs and help decarbonize the regional grid.
- Much of the thermal demand is expected to be met by burning of on-site waste streams.
- Green hydrogen is expected to be made from water and renewable electricity.
- Optionality to bring additional Renewable Natural Gas (RNG), further lowering the GHG footprint.

Benefit to South Dakota (2)

- The Net-Zero 1 construction is expected to employ ~1000 people
- The permanent regional employment impact is estimated to be over 1500 jobs (~90 FTEs on-site)
- Estimated to be the largest capital investment in South Dakota history
- Regional economic impact is estimated to be greater than \$500 million annually
- Gevo's partner Juhl energy will be building ~\$120 million wind farm to produce more than 90 MW wind power that will add 200 construction jobs and 15 full-time positions

Site

- Purchased Lake Preston site: site is ~240 acres.
- Construction Start: 2022
- Planned Start-up: 2025

Production

- Expected to produce ~55 million gallons o Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) per year beginning in 2025. Expected to source ~35 million bushels of local sustainably grown corn to produce the SAF
- ~420mm lbs of high-value nutritional products
- ~30mm lbs of corn oil products

Benefit to Farmers

- Expected premiums for climate-smart farming practices.
- Guidance for transitioning to sustainable farming practices
- Protein-rich feed without the waste



Based on the full cradle-to-cradle analysis using Argonne National Laboratories GREET model. Includes agricultural practices, energy sources, supply chain, and end fate of product.
Source: BEA multipliers, some BEA multipliers data is not available. Net Zero 1 FEED Engineering Firm indicates 950 full time construction jobs at peak over 2-year construction period, considering common multipliers for construction this could result in a similar number of regional direct and induced jobs.

