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FROM CEREAL PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES
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Ethanol Developer Named to CPT Marketing Position

BRIDGETON, MO., May 7, 2008 – Cereal Process Technologies (CPT), an industry leader in patented corn fractionation technology that reduces costs and increases revenues for ethanol plants, has named Reg Ankrom of Quincy, Ill., director of market development.

CPT President Will Duensing announced the appointment today.

Ankrom joins CPT after managing EnNova LLC, an ethanol project development firm in Quincy he established in 2005. In that position, he assisted groups put together several ethanol developments. Previously, Ankrom had been in management with AmerenCIPS, an electric and natural gas utility, from which he retired after 22 years.

“Reg’s expertise in ethanol and energy gives CPT another way to add value to what we can do for our clients and customers,” Duensing said. “Reg will join the CPT team in marketing our unique, patented corn dry fractionation technology. He also will be able to help our clients by leveraging his experience in developing long-term savings in other important areas of ethanol production.”

Ankrom earned his bachelor’s degree from Illinois College, Jacksonville, and master’s from the University of Kansas.

For ethanol plants that use corn feedstock, the CPT technology offers lower capital and operating costs, higher ethanol yields, new revenue sources and significantly improved returns on investment.

“We’re seeing actual operating results from our dry milling process that show more ethanol with less energy and water requirements,” Duensing said. “At the same time, dry fractionation is capturing new co-products – and new revenue streams.”

The first full-scale use of CPT's fractionation technology began operations late last year at Renew Energy's 130-million gallon ethanol plant at Jefferson, Wis.

"CPT technology separates the corn kernel's oil-rich corn germ and bran fiber from the kernel's starch, which is the useful part of the kernel for making ethanol," Duensing said. "By using only the fermentable portion of the corn, the production of ethanol is much more efficient and cost-effective."

Duensing pointed out that by milling off the corn germ and bran fiber, CPT's fractionation technology produces additional co-products that are "much more valuable in the feed and energy markets."

The germ, he said, contains corn oil, which because of its lower trans fats is valued in the food industry. Bran fiber, another constituent of the kernel captured by CPT's technology, has several uses in feed, as a fuel or as a source of cellulose for ethanol.

"The meal, a co-product created as ethanol is produced, is much higher in protein and lower in fiber and fat with fractionation. That," Duensing said, "makes it attractive to a broader range of animal-feeds markets."

Ethanol plants typically have sold the meal as Distillers Dry Grains and Solubles (DDGS) to cattle feed markets. The meal co-product of the fractionation technology opens new markets in single-stomached animals, including swine, poultry and fish.

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