

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-14129

STAR GROUP, L.P.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

9 West Broad Street
Stamford, Connecticut
(Address of principal executive office)

06-1437793
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

06902
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (203) 328-7310

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Units	SGU	New York Stock Exchange
Common Unit Purchase Rights	N/A	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

At April 30, 2026, the registrant had 32,833,933 Common Units outstanding.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

**STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2026</u> <u>(unaudited)</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2025</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,190	\$ 24,683
Receivables, net of allowance of \$7,660 and \$7,196, respectively	262,181	102,119
Inventories	80,894	47,022
Fair asset value of derivative instruments	30,921	790
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	55,413	32,667
Total current assets	<u>441,599</u>	<u>207,281</u>
Property and equipment, net	127,550	128,605
Operating lease right-of-use assets	93,063	93,264
Goodwill	293,955	293,350
Intangibles, net	116,653	124,892
Restricted cash	250	250
Captive insurance collateral	79,673	78,189
Deferred charges and other assets, net	11,483	11,500
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,164,226</u>	<u>\$ 937,331</u>
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 44,191	\$ 33,667
Revolving credit facility borrowings	87,436	—
Fair liability value of derivative instruments	—	1,398
Current maturities of long-term debt	21,000	21,000
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	20,383	19,934
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	168,358	119,497
Unearned service contract revenue	76,086	66,927
Customer credit balances	29,674	86,810
Total current liabilities	<u>447,128</u>	<u>349,233</u>
Long-term debt	156,753	167,118
Long-term operating lease liabilities	76,074	77,206
Deferred tax liabilities, net	45,294	30,823
Other long-term liabilities	15,510	16,171
Partners' capital		
Common unitholders	439,963	314,733
General partner	(6,000)	(6,605)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	(10,496)	(11,348)
Total partners' capital	<u>423,467</u>	<u>296,780</u>
Total liabilities and partners' capital	<u>\$ 1,164,226</u>	<u>\$ 937,331</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<u>(in thousands, except per unit data - unaudited)</u>	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Sales:				
Product	\$ 689,788	\$ 665,105	\$ 1,137,771	\$ 1,064,564
Installations and services	76,927	77,940	168,200	166,544
Total sales	766,715	743,045	1,305,971	1,231,108
Cost and expenses:				
Cost of product	412,437	406,950	680,975	655,649
Cost of installations and services	78,409	76,210	164,087	157,875
(Increase) decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments	(26,812)	(6,101)	(21,417)	(11,359)
Delivery and branch expenses	129,774	124,927	239,711	224,254
Depreciation and amortization expenses	8,285	8,912	17,040	16,815
General and administrative expenses	8,716	8,187	16,309	15,370
Finance charge income	(1,275)	(1,412)	(2,153)	(2,087)
Operating income	157,181	125,372	211,419	174,591
Interest expense, net	(4,143)	(4,464)	(7,962)	(7,475)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(265)	(230)	(527)	(530)
Income before income taxes	152,773	120,678	202,930	166,586
Income tax expense	44,490	34,767	58,857	47,791
Net income	\$ 108,283	\$ 85,911	\$ 144,073	\$ 118,795
General Partner's interest in net income	1,063	802	1,412	1,109
Limited Partners' interest in net income	\$ 107,220	\$ 85,109	\$ 142,661	\$ 117,686
Basic and diluted income per Limited Partner Unit (1):				
	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.01	\$ 3.55	\$ 2.80
Weighted average number of Limited Partner units outstanding:				
Basic and Diluted	32,885	34,569	32,985	34,578

(1) See Note 15 - Earnings Per Limited Partner Unit.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands - unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income	\$ 108,283	\$ 85,911	\$ 144,073	\$ 118,795
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	348	432	698	864
Tax effect of unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	(92)	(33)	(185)	(228)
Unrealized gain (loss) on captive insurance collateral	(17)	125	50	171
Tax effect of unrealized gain (loss) on captive insurance collateral	3	(27)	(11)	(36)
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate hedges	443	(636)	412	(3)
Tax effect of unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate hedges	(120)	168	(112)	1
Total other comprehensive income	565	29	852	769
Total comprehensive income	\$ 108,848	\$ 85,940	\$ 144,925	\$ 119,564

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PARTNERS' CAPITAL

(in thousands - unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026					
	Number of Units		Common	General Partner	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Partners' Capital
	Common	General Partner				
Balance as of December 31, 2025	32,900	326	\$ 339,568	\$ (6,660)	\$ (11,061)	\$ 321,847
Net income	—	—	107,220	1,063	—	108,283
Unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	348	348
Tax effect of unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	(92)	(92)
Unrealized loss on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	(17)	(17)
Tax effect of unrealized loss on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	3	3
Unrealized gain on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	443	443
Tax effect of unrealized gain on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	(120)	(120)
Distributions	—	—	(6,082)	(403)	—	(6,485)
Retirement of units	(61)	—	(743)	—	—	(743)
Balance as of March 31, 2026 (unaudited)	<u>32,839</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>\$ 439,963</u>	<u>\$ (6,000)</u>	<u>\$ (10,496)</u>	<u>\$ 423,467</u>

(in thousands - unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025					
	Number of Units		Common	General Partner	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Partners' Capital
	Common	General Partner				
Balance as of December 31, 2024	34,574	326	\$ 308,528	\$ (5,775)	\$ (11,711)	\$ 291,042
Net income	—	—	85,109	802	—	85,911
Unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	432	432
Tax effect of unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	(33)	(33)
Unrealized gain on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	125	125
Tax effect of unrealized gain on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	(27)	(27)
Unrealized loss on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	(636)	(636)
Tax effect of unrealized loss on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	168	168
Distributions	—	—	(5,963)	(367)	—	(6,330)
Retirement of units	(6)	—	(71)	—	—	(71)
Balance as of March 31, 2025 (unaudited)	<u>34,568</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>\$ 387,603</u>	<u>\$ (5,340)</u>	<u>\$ (11,682)</u>	<u>\$ 370,581</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PARTNERS' CAPITAL

(in thousands - unaudited)	Six Months Ended March 31, 2026					
	Number of Units		Common	General Partner	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Partners' Capital
	Common	General Partner				
Balance as of September 30, 2025	33,278	326	\$ 314,733	\$ (6,605)	\$ (11,348)	\$ 296,780
Net income	—	—	142,661	1,412	—	144,073
Unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	698	698
Tax effect of unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	(185)	(185)
Unrealized gain on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	50	50
Tax effect of unrealized gain on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
Unrealized gain on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	412	412
Tax effect of unrealized gain on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	(112)	(112)
Distributions	—	—	(12,199)	(807)	—	(13,006)
Retirement of units	(439)	—	(5,232)	—	—	(5,232)
Balance as of March 31, 2026 (unaudited)	<u>32,839</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>\$ 439,963</u>	<u>\$ (6,000)</u>	<u>\$ (10,496)</u>	<u>\$ 423,467</u>

(in thousands - unaudited)	Six Months Ended March 31, 2025					
	Number of Units		Common	General Partner	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Partners' Capital
	Common	General Partner				
Balance as of September 30, 2024	34,587	326	\$ 282,058	\$ (5,714)	\$ (12,451)	\$ 263,893
Net income	—	—	117,686	1,109	—	118,795
Unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	864	864
Tax effect of unrealized gain on pension plan obligation	—	—	—	—	(228)	(228)
Unrealized gain on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	171	171
Tax effect of unrealized gain on captive insurance collateral	—	—	—	—	(36)	(36)
Unrealized loss on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Tax effect of unrealized loss on interest rate hedges	—	—	—	—	1	1
Distributions	—	—	(11,929)	(735)	—	(12,664)
Retirement of units	(19)	—	(212)	—	—	(212)
Balance as of March 31, 2025 (unaudited)	<u>34,568</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>\$ 387,603</u>	<u>\$ (5,340)</u>	<u>\$ (11,682)</u>	<u>\$ 370,581</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands - unaudited)	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 144,073	\$ 118,795
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
(Increase) decrease in fair value of derivative instruments	(21,417)	(11,359)
Depreciation and amortization	17,567	17,345
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,804	3,169
Change in deferred taxes	14,163	11,404
Change in weather hedge contracts	5,000	3,108
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables	(162,868)	(124,722)
Increase in inventories	(33,777)	(22,150)
Increase in other assets	(32,363)	(8,826)
Increase in accounts payable	11,760	14,539
Decrease in customer credit balances	(57,304)	(61,400)
Increase in other current and long-term liabilities	51,285	44,138
Net cash used in operating activities	(61,077)	(15,959)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(7,733)	(6,526)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	516	391
Proceeds from sale of certain assets	—	282
Purchase of investments	(1,645)	(999)
Acquisitions	(957)	(79,555)
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,819)	(86,407)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities:		
Revolving credit facility borrowings	93,575	75,359
Revolving credit facility repayments	(6,139)	(53,016)
Term loan repayments	(10,500)	(5,250)
Distributions	(13,006)	(12,664)
Unit repurchases	(5,232)	(212)
Customer retainage payments	(295)	(443)
Payments of debt issue costs	—	(241)
Net cash provided by financing activities	58,403	3,533
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(12,493)	(98,833)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	24,933	117,585
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 12,440	\$ 18,752

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STAR GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1) Organization

Star Group, L.P. (“Star,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) is a full service provider specializing in the sale of home heating and air conditioning products and services to residential and commercial home heating oil and propane customers. The Company has one reportable segment for accounting purposes. We also sell diesel fuel, gasoline and home heating oil on a delivery only basis. We believe we are the nation’s largest retail distributor of home heating oil based upon sales volume.

The Company is organized as follows:

- Star is a limited partnership, which at March 31, 2026, had outstanding 32.8 million Common Units (NYSE: “SGU”), representing a 99.0% limited partner interest in Star, and 0.3 million general partner units, representing a 1.0% general partner interest in Star. Our general partner is Kestrel Heat, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Kestrel Heat” or the “general partner”). The Board of Directors of Kestrel Heat (the “Board”) is appointed by its sole member, Kestrel Energy Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Kestrel”). Although Star is a partnership, it is taxed as a corporation and its distributions to unitholders are treated as taxable dividends.
- Star owns 100% of Star Acquisitions, Inc. (“SA”), a Minnesota corporation that owns 100% of Petro Holdings, Inc. (“Petro”). SA and its subsidiaries are subject to Federal and state corporate income taxes. Star’s operations are conducted through Petro and its subsidiaries. Petro is primarily a Northeast and Mid-Atlantic U.S. region retail distributor of home heating oil and propane that at March 31, 2026 served approximately 403,700 full service residential and commercial home heating oil and propane accounts and 65,900 accounts on a delivery only basis. We also sell gasoline and diesel fuel to approximately 27,600 accounts. We install, maintain, and repair heating and air conditioning equipment and to a lesser extent provide these services outside our heating oil and propane customer base including approximately 20,300 service contracts for natural gas and other heating systems.
- Petroleum Heat and Power Co., Inc. (“PH&P”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Star. PH&P is the borrower and Star is the guarantor of the seventh amended and restated credit agreement’s \$210 million five-year senior secured term loan and the \$400 million (\$475 million during the heating season of December through April of each year) revolving credit facility, both due September 27, 2029. (See Note 11—Long-Term Debt and Bank Facility Borrowings).

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Star and its subsidiaries. All material intercompany items and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The financial information included herein is unaudited; however, such information reflects all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments), which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair statement of financial condition and results for the interim periods. Due to the seasonal nature of the Company’s business, the results of operations and cash flows for the six-month period ended March 31, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

These interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2025.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is comprised of Net income and Other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income consists of the unrealized gain on amortization on the Company’s pension plan obligation for its frozen defined benefit pension plan, unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments, unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate hedges and the corresponding tax effects.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2026, the \$12.4 million of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is composed of \$12.2 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$0.3 million of restricted cash. At September 30, 2025, the \$24.9 million of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is composed of \$24.7 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$0.3 million of restricted cash. Restricted cash represents deposits held by our captive insurance company that are required by state insurance regulations to remain in the captive insurance company as cash.

Fair Value Valuation Approach

The Company uses valuation approaches that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible. The Company determines fair value based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs: Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs 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: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at measurement date.

Captive Insurance Collateral

The captive insurance collateral is held by our captive insurance company in an irrevocable trust as collateral for certain workers' compensation and automobile liability claims. The collateral is required by a third party insurance carrier that insures per claim amounts above a set deductible. If we did not deposit cash into the trust, the third party carrier would require that we issue an equal amount of letters of credit, which would reduce our availability under the credit agreement. Due to the expected timing of claim payments, the nature of the collateral agreement with the carrier, and our captive insurance company's source of other operating cash, such as future premiums and earnings on investments, the collateral is not expected to be used to pay obligations within the next twelve months.

Unrealized gains and losses, net of related income taxes, are reported as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), except for losses from impairments which are determined to be other-than-temporary. Realized gains and losses, and declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in the determination of net income and are included in Interest expense, net, at which time the average cost basis of these securities are adjusted to fair value.

Weather Hedge Contract

To partially mitigate the adverse effect of warm weather on cash flows, the Company has used weather hedge contracts for a number of years. Weather hedge contracts are recorded in accordance with the intrinsic value method defined by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 815-45-15 Derivatives and Hedging, Weather Derivatives (EITF 99-2). The premium paid is included in the caption "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" in the accompanying balance sheets and amortized over the life of the contract, with the intrinsic value method applied at each interim period.

The Company entered into weather hedge contracts for fiscal years 2026 and 2025. The hedge period runs from November 1 through March 31, taken as a whole. The "Payment Thresholds," or strikes, are set at various levels and are referenced against degree days for the prior ten year average. For each fiscal year under these contracts, the maximum amount the Company could receive is \$15.0 million and the Company is additionally obligated to make an annual payment capped at \$5.0 million if degree days exceed the Payment Threshold.

The temperatures experienced during the hedge periods through March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, were colder than the strike prices in the weather hedge contracts. As a result, as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, we increased delivery and branch expense and recorded a payable under those weather hedge contracts of \$5.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. The amounts were paid in full in April 2026 and April 2025, respectively.

For fiscal 2027, the Company entered into a weather hedge contract with the same hedge period as described above; November 1 through March 31. The maximum that the Company can receive is \$12.5 million annually and we are not obligated to make an annual payment if degree days exceed the Payment Threshold.

New England Teamsters and Trucking Industry Pension Fund (“the NETTI Fund”) Liability

As of March 31, 2026, we had \$0.3 million and \$15.2 million included in the captions “Accrued expenses and other current liabilities” and “Other long-term liabilities,” respectively, on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet representing the remaining balance of the NETTI Fund withdrawal liability. As of September 30, 2025, we had \$0.3 million and \$15.3 million reflected in these categories respectively. Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for long-term financing of a similar maturity, the fair value of the NETTI Fund withdrawal liability as of March 31, 2026, and September 30, 2025, was \$17.9 million and \$18.3 million, respectively. We utilized Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy of valuation techniques to determine the fair value of this liability.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

No new Accounting Pronouncements were adopted through the fiscal six months ended March 31, 2026.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to income tax disclosures, which requires that an entity, on an annual basis, disclose additional income tax information, primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Adoption is either with a prospective method or a fully retrospective method of transition. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new standard on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses, requiring disclosure in the notes to the financial statements for specified information about certain costs and expenses. Additionally, in January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-01 to clarify the effective date of ASU 2024-03. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption and retrospective application permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets, which provides a practical expedient for all entities to simplify the estimation of expected credit losses on current accounts receivable and current contract assets arising from revenue contracts under Topic 606. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2025, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software, which modernizes the guidance on capitalizing costs for internal-use software by eliminating predefined development stages and introducing a principles-based approach focused on probable completion and use. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3) Revenue Recognition

The following disaggregates our revenue by major sources for the three and six months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Petroleum Products:				
Home heating oil and propane	\$ 608,655	\$ 587,878	\$ 981,212	\$ 910,718
Other petroleum products	81,133	77,227	156,559	153,846
Total petroleum products	689,788	665,105	1,137,771	1,064,564
Installations and Services:				
Equipment installations	28,332	28,882	67,946	66,765
Equipment maintenance service contracts	30,171	31,020	60,421	61,975
Billable call services	18,424	18,038	39,833	37,804
Total installations and services	76,927	77,940	168,200	166,544
Total Sales	\$ 766,715	\$ 743,045	\$ 1,305,971	\$ 1,231,108

Deferred Contract Costs

We recognize an asset for incremental commission expenses paid to sales personnel in conjunction with obtaining new residential customer product and equipment maintenance service contracts. We defer these costs only when we have determined the commissions are, in fact, incremental and would not have been incurred absent the customer contract. Costs to obtain a contract are amortized and recorded ratably as delivery and branch expenses over the period representing the transfer of goods or services to which the assets relate. Costs to obtain new residential product and equipment maintenance service contracts are amortized as expense over the estimated customer relationship period of approximately five years. Deferred contract costs are classified as current or non-current within "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Deferred charges and other assets, net," respectively. At March 31, 2026, the amount of deferred contract costs included in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Deferred charges and other assets, net" was \$2.8 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. At September 30, 2025, the amount of deferred contract costs included in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Deferred charges and other assets, net" was \$2.8 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended March 31, 2026, we recognized expense of \$1.6 million and for the six months ended March 31, 2025, we recognized expense of \$1.8 million associated with the amortization of deferred contract costs within "Delivery and branch expenses" in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Contract Liability Balances

The Company has contract liabilities for advanced payments received from customers for future oil deliveries (primarily amounts received from customers on "smart pay" budget payment plans in advance of oil deliveries) and obligations to service customers with equipment maintenance service contracts. Contract liabilities are recognized straight-line over the service contract period, generally one year or less. As of March 31, 2026 and September 30, 2025 the Company had contract liabilities of \$100.9 million and \$149.7 million, respectively. During the six months ended March 31, 2026, the Company recognized \$115.5 million of revenue that was included in the September 30, 2025 contract liability balance. During the six months ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$130.6 million of revenue that was included in the September 30, 2024 contract liability balance.

Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivables from customers are recorded at the invoiced amounts. Finance charges may be applied to trade receivables that are more than 30 days past due, and are recorded as finance charge income.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's estimate of the amount of trade receivables that may not be collectible. The allowance is determined at an aggregate level by grouping accounts based on certain account criteria and its receivable aging. The allowance is based on both quantitative and qualitative factors, including historical loss experience, historical collection patterns, overdue status, aging trends, current and future economic conditions. The Company has an established process to periodically review current and past due trade receivable balances to determine the adequacy of the allowance. No single statistic or measurement determines the adequacy of the allowance. The total allowance reflects management's estimate of losses inherent in its trade receivables at the balance sheet date. Different assumptions or changes in economic conditions could result in material changes to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Changes in the allowance for credit losses are as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Credit Loss Allowance</u>
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$ 7,196
Current period provision	2,804
Write-offs, net and other	(2,340)
Balance as of March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 7,660</u>

4) Common Unit Repurchase and Retirement

In July 2012, the Board adopted a plan to repurchase certain of the Company's Common Units (the "Repurchase Plan"). Through February 2026, the Company had repurchased approximately 22.6 million Common Units under the Repurchase Plan. In February 2026, the Board authorized an increase of the number of Common Units that remained available for the Company to repurchase from 0.5 million to a total of 2.1 million, of which, 2.0 million were available for repurchase in open market transactions and approximately 0.1 million were available for repurchase in privately-negotiated transactions. There is no guarantee of the number of units that will be purchased under the Repurchase Plan and the Company may discontinue purchases at any time. The Repurchase Plan does not have a time limit. The Board may also approve additional purchases of units from time to time in private transactions. The Company's repurchase activities take into account SEC safe harbor rules and guidance for issuer repurchases. All of the Common Units purchased under the Repurchase Plan will be retired.

Under the credit agreement dated September 27, 2024, in order to repurchase Common Units we must maintain Availability (as defined in the credit agreement) of not less than the greater of (i) 15% of the Line Cap (lesser of the aggregate revolving commitment and the borrowing base) which was \$50.2 million as of March 31, 2026 and (ii) \$40 million on a historical pro forma and forward-looking basis, and a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.15 measured as of the date of repurchase or distribution. (See Note 11—Long-Term Debt and Bank Facility Borrowings).

The following table shows repurchases under the Repurchase Plan:

(in thousands, except per unit amounts)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Units Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Unit (a)</u>	<u>Total Number of Units Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Units that May Yet Be Purchased</u>
Fiscal year 2012 to 2025 total	27,747	\$ 9.05	22,159	943
First quarter fiscal year 2026 total	378	\$ 11.87	378	565 (b)
January 2026	20	\$ 11.95	20	545
February 2026	—	—	—	2,137 (c)
March 2026	41	12.46	41	2,096
Second quarter fiscal year 2026 total	61	\$ 12.29	61	2,096
April 2026	5	\$ 12.49	5	2,091 (d)

(a) Amount includes repurchase costs.

(b) In October 2025, the Company purchased 138,600 Common Units in a private transaction for aggregate consideration of approximately \$1.6 million. The purchase was made within the Company's unit repurchase plan.

(c) In February 2026, the Board authorized an increase in the number of Common Units available for repurchase in open market transactions from 0.4 million to 2.0 million.

(d) Of the total available for repurchase, approximately 2.0 million units are available for repurchase in open market transactions and approximately 0.1 million units are available for repurchase in privately-negotiated transactions, under the Repurchase Plan.

5) Captive Insurance Collateral

The Company considers all of its captive insurance collateral to be Level 1 available-for-sale investments. Investments at March 31, 2026 consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gain</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized (Loss)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Cash and Receivables	\$ 306	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 306
U.S. Government Debt Securities	77,371	16	(14)	77,373
Corporate Debt Securities	2,067	—	(73)	1,994
Total	\$ 79,744	\$ 16	\$ (87)	\$ 79,673

Investments at September 30, 2025 consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gain</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized (Loss)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Cash and Receivables	\$ 343	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 343
U.S. Government Debt Securities	71,453	79	(11)	71,521
Corporate Debt Securities	6,515	—	(190)	6,325
Total	\$ 78,311	\$ 79	\$ (201)	\$ 78,189

Maturities of investments were as follows at March 31, 2026 (in thousands):

	<u>Net Carrying Amount</u>
Due within one year	\$ 79,673
Due after one year through five years	—
Due after five years through ten years	—
Total	\$ 79,673

6) Derivatives and Hedging—Disclosures and Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses derivative instruments such as futures, options and swap agreements in order to mitigate exposure to market risk associated with the purchase of home heating oil for price-protected customers, physical inventory on hand, inventory in transit, priced purchase commitments and internal fuel usage. FASB ASC 815-10-05 Derivatives and Hedging, established accounting and reporting standards requiring that derivative instruments be recorded at fair value and included in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities, along with qualitative disclosures regarding the derivative activity. The Company has elected not to designate its commodity derivative instruments as hedging derivatives, but rather as economic hedges whose change in fair value is recognized in its statement of operations in the caption “(Increase) decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments.” Depending on the risk being economically hedged, realized gains and losses are recorded in cost of product, cost of installations and services, or delivery and branch expenses.

As of March 31, 2026, to hedge a substantial majority of the purchase price associated with heating oil gallons anticipated to be sold to our price-protected customers, the Company held the following derivative instruments that settle in future months to match anticipated sales: 6.5 million gallons of swap contracts, 2.4 million gallons of call options, 2.7 million gallons of put options, and 29.5 million net gallons of synthetic call options. To hedge its physical inventory on hand, inventory in transit and basis risk, the Company, as of March 31, 2026, held 1.3 million gallons of swap contracts and 15.7 million gallons of short future contracts that settle in future months. To hedge our internal fuel usage and other activities for fiscal 2026 and 2027, the Company held 2.2 million gallons of swap contracts that settle in future months.

As of March 31, 2025, to hedge a substantial majority of the purchase price associated with heating oil gallons anticipated to be sold to our price-protected customers, the Company held the following derivative instruments that settle in future months to match anticipated sales: 9.0 million gallons of swap contracts, 2.6 million gallons of call options, 4.0 million gallons of put options, and 30.9 million net gallons of synthetic call options. To hedge its physical inventory on hand, inventory in transit and basis risk, the Company, as of March 31, 2025, held 1.2 million gallons of swap contracts and 15.5 million gallons of short future contracts that settle in future months. To hedge our internal fuel usage and other activities for fiscal 2025 and 2026, the Company held 4.2 million gallons of swap contracts that settle in future months.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company has interest rate swap agreements in order to mitigate exposure to market risk associated with variable rate interest on \$72.8 million, or 41%, of our long term debt. The Company has designated its interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedging derivatives. To the extent these derivative instruments are effective and the accounting standard's documentation requirements have been met, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until the underlying hedged item is recognized in earnings. As of March 31, 2026, the fair value of the swap contracts was \$(0.2) million. As of September 30, 2025, the notional value of the swap contracts was \$74.5 million and the fair value of the swap contracts was \$(0.6) million. We utilized Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy of valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the swap contracts.

The Company's derivative instruments are with the following counterparties: Bank of America, N.A., Bank of Montreal, Cargill, Inc., Citibank, N.A., Citizens Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Global Markets, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The Company assesses counterparty credit risk and considers it to be low. We maintain master netting arrangements that allow for the non-conditional offsetting of amounts receivable and payable with counterparties to help manage our risks and record derivative positions on a net basis. The Company generally does not receive cash collateral from its counterparties and does not restrict the use of cash collateral it maintains at counterparties. At March 31, 2026, the aggregate cash posted as collateral in the normal course of business at counterparties was \$16.1 million and recorded in "Prepaid expense and other current assets." Positions with counterparties who are also parties to our credit agreement are collateralized under that facility. As of March 31, 2026, \$0.3 million hedge positions or payable amounts were secured under the credit facility.

The Company's Level 1 derivative assets and liabilities represent the fair value of commodity contracts used in its hedging activities that are identical and traded in active markets. The Company's Level 2 derivative assets and liabilities represent the fair value of commodity and interest rate contracts used in its hedging activities that are valued using either directly or indirectly observable inputs, whose nature, risk and class are similar. No significant transfers of assets or liabilities have been made into and out of the Level 1 or Level 2 tiers. All derivative instruments were non-trading positions and were either a Level 1 or Level 2 instrument. The Company had no Level 3 derivative instruments. The fair market value of our Level 1 and Level 2 derivative assets and liabilities are calculated by our counter-parties and are independently validated by the Company. The Company's calculations are, for Level 1 derivative assets and liabilities, based on the published New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") market prices for the commodity contracts open at the end of the period. For Level 2 derivative assets and liabilities the calculations performed by the Company are based on a combination of the NYMEX published market prices and other inputs, including such factors as present value, volatility and duration.

The Company had no assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis subsequent to their initial recognition. The Company's commodity financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are listed on the following table.

(In thousands)				Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date	
				Using:	
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under FASB ASC 815-10	Balance Sheet Location	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	
	Asset Derivatives at March 31, 2026				
Commodity contracts	Fair asset value of derivative instruments	\$ 32,247	\$ —	\$ 32,247	
Commodity contracts	Long-term derivative assets included in the deferred charges and other assets, net	637	—	637	
Commodity contract assets at March 31, 2026		\$ 32,884	\$ —	\$ 32,884	
Liability Derivatives at March 31, 2026					
Commodity contracts	Fair asset value of derivative instruments	\$ (1,326)	\$ —	\$ (1,326)	
Commodity contracts	Long-term derivative assets included in the deferred charges and other assets, net	(171)	—	(171)	
Commodity contract liabilities at March 31, 2026		\$ (1,497)	\$ —	\$ (1,497)	
Asset Derivatives at September 30, 2025					
Commodity contracts	Fair asset and liability value of derivative instruments	\$ 7,561	\$ —	\$ 7,561	
Commodity contracts	Long-term derivative assets included in the deferred charges and other assets, net	755	—	755	
Commodity contract assets September 30, 2025		\$ 8,316	\$ —	\$ 8,316	
Liability Derivatives at September 30, 2025					
Commodity contracts	Fair asset and liability value of derivative instruments	\$ (8,169)	\$ —	\$ (8,169)	
Commodity contracts	Long-term derivative assets included in the deferred charges and other assets, net	(653)	—	(653)	
Commodity contract liabilities September 30, 2025		\$ (8,822)	\$ —	\$ (8,822)	

The Company's commodity derivative assets (liabilities) offset by counterparty and subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement are listed on the following table.

(In thousands)	Gross Assets Recognized	Gross Liabilities Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Assets (Liabilities) Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Offsetting of Financial Assets (Liabilities) and Derivative Assets (Liabilities)						
Fair asset value of derivative instruments	\$ 32,247	\$ (1,326)	\$ 30,921	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,921
Long-term derivative assets included in deferred charges and other assets, net	637	(171)	466	—	—	466
Total at March 31, 2026	\$ 32,884	\$ (1,497)	\$ 31,387	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,387
Fair asset value of derivative instruments	\$ 3,630	\$ (2,840)	\$ 790	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 790
Long-term derivative assets included in deferred charges and other assets, net	755	(653)	102	—	—	102
Fair liability value of derivative instruments	3,931	(5,329)	(1,398)	—	—	(1,398)
Total at September 30, 2025	\$ 8,316	\$ (8,822)	\$ (506)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (506)

(In thousands)		The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Operations			
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under FASB ASC 815-10	Location of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of (Gain) or Loss Recognized		Amount of (Gain) or Loss Recognized	
		Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Six Months Ended March 31, 2026	Six Months Ended March 31, 2025
Commodity contracts	Cost of product (a)	\$ 1,726	\$ 6,863	\$ 3,037	\$ 13,754
Commodity contracts	Cost of installations and service (a)	\$ (87)	\$ 44	\$ (107)	\$ 131
Commodity contracts	Delivery and branch expenses (a)	\$ (1,812)	\$ 245	\$ (2,080)	\$ 656
Commodity contracts	(Increase) / decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments (b)	\$ (26,812)	\$ (6,101)	\$ (21,417)	\$ (11,359)

(a) Represents realized closed positions and includes the cost of options as they expire.

(b) Represents the change in value of unrealized open positions and expired options.

7) Inventories

The Company's product inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value computed on the weighted average cost method. All other inventories, representing parts and equipment are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value using the FIFO method. The components of inventory were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2026	September 30, 2025
Product	\$ 55,826	\$ 22,040
Parts and equipment	25,068	24,982
Total inventory	\$ 80,894	\$ 47,022

8) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets using the straight-line method (in thousands):

	March 31, 2026	September 30, 2025
Property and equipment	\$ 287,191	\$ 282,870
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	159,641	154,265
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 127,550</u>	<u>\$ 128,605</u>

9) Business Combinations and Divestitures

During the six months ended March 31, 2026 the Company acquired one heating oil business for approximately 1.0 million in cash. The gross purchase price was allocated \$1.2 million to intangible assets, \$0.6 million to goodwill, \$0.3 million to fixed assets and reduced by \$1.1 million of negative net working capital. The acquired company's operating results are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements starting on its acquisition date, and are not material to the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

During the six months ended March 31, 2025, the Company sold certain assets for cash proceeds of \$0.3 million and acquired one heating oil and two propane businesses for approximately \$79.6 million in cash. The gross purchase price for the three businesses was allocated \$37.5 million to intangible assets, \$16.8 million to goodwill, \$25.2 million to fixed assets and \$0.1 million of working capital.

10) Goodwill and Intangible Assets, net

Goodwill

A summary of changes in Company's goodwill is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of September 30, 2025	\$ 293,350
Fiscal year 2026 business combination	605
Balance as of March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 293,955</u>

Intangibles, net

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets subject to amortization are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2026			September 30, 2025		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accum. Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accum. Amortization	Net
Customer lists	\$ 493,431	\$ 400,029	\$ 93,402	\$ 493,431	\$ 391,702	\$ 101,729
Trade names and other intangibles	53,213	29,962	23,251	52,028	28,865	23,163
Total	<u>\$ 546,644</u>	<u>\$ 429,991</u>	<u>\$ 116,653</u>	<u>\$ 545,459</u>	<u>\$ 420,567</u>	<u>\$ 124,892</u>

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$9.4 million for the six months ended March 31, 2026, compared to \$9.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025.

11) Long-Term Debt and Bank Facility Borrowings

The Company's debt is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2026		September 30, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (a)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (a)
Revolving Credit Facility Borrowings	\$ 87,436	\$ 87,436	\$ —	\$ —
Senior Secured Term Loan (b)	177,753	178,500	188,118	189,000
Total debt	<u>\$ 265,189</u>	<u>\$ 265,936</u>	<u>\$ 188,118</u>	<u>\$ 189,000</u>
Total short-term portion of debt	<u>\$ 108,436</u>	<u>\$ 108,436</u>	<u>\$ 21,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,000</u>
Total long-term portion of debt (b)	<u>\$ 156,753</u>	<u>\$ 157,500</u>	<u>\$ 167,118</u>	<u>\$ 168,000</u>

- (a) The face amount of the Company's variable rate long-term debt approximates fair value.
- (b) Carrying amounts are net of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$0.7 million as of March 31, 2026, and \$0.9 million as of September 30, 2025.

On September 27, 2024, the Company refinanced its five-year term loan and the revolving credit facility with the execution of the seventh amended and restated revolving credit facility agreement (the "credit agreement") with a bank syndicate comprised of ten participants, which enables the Company to borrow up to \$400 million (\$475 million during the heating season of December through April of each year) on a revolving credit facility for working capital purposes (subject to certain borrowing base limitations and coverage ratios), provides for a \$210 million five-year senior secured term loan ("Term Loan"), allows for the issuance of up to \$25 million in letters of credit, and has a maturity date of September 27, 2029.

The Company can increase the revolving credit facility size by \$200 million without the consent of the bank group. However, the bank group is not obligated to fund the \$200 million increase. If the bank group elects not to fund the increase, the Company can add additional lenders to the group, with the consent of the Agent, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Obligations under the credit agreement are guaranteed by the Company and its subsidiaries and are secured by liens on substantially all of the Company's assets including accounts receivable, inventory, general intangibles, real property, fixtures and equipment.

All amounts outstanding under the credit agreement become due and payable on the facility termination date of September 27, 2029. The Term Loan is repayable in quarterly payments of \$5.3 million, plus an annual payment equal to 25% of the annual Excess Cash Flow as defined in the credit agreement (an amount not to exceed \$4.0 million annually), less certain voluntary prepayments made during the year, with final payment at maturity. The Company was not required to make additional term loan repayments due to Excess Cash Flow for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

The interest rate on the revolving credit facility and the term loan is based on a margin over Adjusted Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") or a base rate. At March 31, 2026, the effective interest rate on the term loan (considering the impact of interest rate hedges) and revolving credit facility borrowings was approximately 6.8% and 5.9%, respectively, compared to 7.1% and 6.4%, respectively at September 30, 2025.

The commitment fee on the unused portion of the revolving credit facility is 0.30% from December through April, and 0.20% from May through November.

The credit agreement requires the Company to meet certain financial covenants, including a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.10 if Availability (as defined in the credit agreement) is less than the greater of (a) 12.5% of the Line Cap (lesser of the aggregate revolving commitment and the borrowing base) which was \$41.8 million as of March 31, 2026, and (b) \$35.0 million. In addition, as long as the Term Loan is outstanding, a senior secured leverage ratio cannot be more than 3.0 as calculated as of the quarters ending June or September, and no more than 5.5 as calculated as of the quarters ending December or March.

Certain restrictions are also imposed by the credit agreement, including restrictions on the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, to pay distributions to unitholders, to pay certain inter-company dividends or distributions, repurchase units, make investments, grant liens, sell assets, make acquisitions and engage in certain other activities.

At March 31, 2026, \$178.5 million of the Term Loan was outstanding, \$87.4 million were outstanding under the revolving credit facility, \$0.3 million hedge positions were secured under the credit agreement, and \$5.1 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding. At September 30, 2025, \$189.0 million of the term loan was outstanding, no borrowings were outstanding under the revolving credit facility, \$1.3 million hedge positions were secured under the credit agreement and \$5.1 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding.

At March 31, 2026, availability was \$241.8 million, and the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants. At September 30, 2025, availability was \$165.0 million, and the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants. The amount of availability is impacted by several factors, including: outstanding debt, the valuation of our customer list, and accounts receivable and inventory balances. Each year, during the third quarter, the valuation of our customer list is re-evaluated based on the Company's performance.

12) Income Taxes

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act was signed into law in the U.S., which contains several changes to corporate taxation including changes to depreciation deductions, deductions for interest expense and reinstating 100% bonus depreciation on fixed assets acquired and placed in service after January 19, 2025.

The accompanying financial statements are reported on a fiscal year, however, the Company and its corporate subsidiaries file Federal and State income tax returns on a calendar year.

The current and deferred income tax expense for the three and six months ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Income before income taxes	\$ 152,773	\$ 120,678	\$ 202,930	\$ 166,586
Current income tax expense	31,469	26,030	44,694	36,387
Deferred income tax expense	13,021	8,737	14,163	11,404
Total income tax expense	\$ 44,490	\$ 34,767	\$ 58,857	\$ 47,791

At March 31, 2026, we did not have unrecognized income tax benefits.

Our continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of income tax expense. We file U.S. Federal income tax returns and various state and local returns. A number of years may elapse before an uncertain tax position is audited and finally resolved. For our Federal income tax returns we have four tax years subject to examination. In our major state tax jurisdictions of New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, we have four years that are subject to examination. In the state tax jurisdiction of New Jersey we have five tax years that are subject to examination. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular uncertain tax position, based on our assessment of many factors, including past experience and interpretation of tax law, we believe that our provision for income taxes reflect the most probable outcome. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events.

13) Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

Cash paid during the period for: (in thousands)	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Income taxes, net	\$ 12,130	\$ 6,245
Interest	\$ 9,259	\$ 10,402

14) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company's operations are subject to the operating hazards and risks normally incidental to handling, storing and transporting and otherwise providing for use by consumers hazardous liquids such as home heating oil and propane. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is a defendant in various legal proceedings and litigation. The Company records a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable. We do not believe these matters, when considered individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

The Company maintains insurance policies with insurers in amounts and with coverages and deductibles we believe are reasonable and prudent. However, the Company cannot assure that this insurance will be adequate to protect it from all material expenses related to current and potential future claims, legal proceedings and litigation, as certain types of claims may be excluded from our insurance coverage. If we incur substantial liability and the damages are not covered by insurance, or are in excess of policy limits, or if we incur liability at a time when we are not able to obtain liability insurance, then our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

15) Earnings Per Limited Partner Unit

The following table presents the net income allocation and per unit data:

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Limited Partner: (in thousands, except per unit data)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income	\$ 108,283	\$ 85,911	\$ 144,073	\$ 118,795
Less General Partner's interest in net income	1,063	802	1,412	1,109
Net income available to limited partners	107,220	85,109	142,661	117,686
Less dilutive impact of theoretical distribution of earnings *	19,702	15,482	25,611	20,853
Limited Partner's interest in net income	\$ 87,518	\$ 69,627	\$ 117,050	\$ 96,833
Per unit data:				
Basic and diluted net income available to limited partners	\$ 3.26	\$ 2.46	\$ 4.32	\$ 3.40
Less dilutive impact of theoretical distribution of earnings *	0.60	0.45	0.77	0.60
Limited Partner's interest in net income	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.01	\$ 3.55	\$ 2.80
Weighted average number of Limited Partner units outstanding	32,885	34,569	32,985	34,578

* In any accounting period where the Company's aggregate net income exceeds its aggregate distribution for such period, the Company is required to present net income per Limited Partner unit as if all of the earnings for the period were distributed, based on the terms of the Partnership agreement, regardless of whether those earnings would actually be distributed during a particular period from an economic or practical perspective. This allocation does not impact the Company's overall net income or other financial results.

16) Segment Reporting

The Company operates as a single operating and reportable segment, which is managed on a consolidated basis. Revenues are primarily derived from the sale of petroleum products, heating and air conditioning equipment, and related repair, maintenance, and other services. See Note 3 – Revenue Recognition for additional information.

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). The CODM makes key operating decisions and primarily evaluates financial performance based on Adjusted EBITDA, defined as earnings from continuing operations before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, (increase) decrease in the fair value of derivatives, other income (loss), net, multiemployer pension plan withdrawal charge, gain or loss on debt redemption, goodwill impairment, and other non-cash and non-operating charges). The CODM reviews net income and Adjusted EBITDA on a monthly basis to monitor performance, compare actual results to budgets and forecasts, and assess overall operating effectiveness. The CODM also monitors significant expenses, including: cost of product, cost of installations and service, general and administrative expenses as well as components of delivery and branch expenses.

Because the Company has only one reportable segment, the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements also represent the segment information, including total assets.

The following table sets forth our segment financial information:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Petroleum products sales:				
Home heating oil and propane	\$ 608,655	\$ 587,878	\$ 981,212	\$ 910,718
Motor fuel and other petroleum products	81,133	77,227	156,559	153,846
Total petroleum products	689,788	665,105	1,137,771	1,064,564
Installations and service sales:				
Equipment installations	28,332	28,882	67,946	66,765
Services	48,595	49,058	100,254	99,779
Total installations and services	76,927	77,940	168,200	166,544
Total sales	766,715	743,045	1,305,971	1,231,108
Cost and expenses:				
Cost of product	412,437	406,950	680,975	655,649
Cost of installations	23,560	24,309	54,211	54,572
Cost of service	54,849	51,901	109,876	103,303
Delivery expenses	44,611	42,433	78,305	72,338
Operations expenses	21,741	21,108	40,154	39,308
Garage and plant expenses	12,962	12,331	24,014	22,752
Sales and marketing expenses	14,216	14,247	28,869	28,920
Customer service and credit expenses	15,279	14,951	26,597	26,733
Insurance related expenses	16,840	12,843	28,894	23,387
Information technology expenses	4,125	3,906	7,878	7,708
Weather hedge contracts loss	—	3,108	5,000	3,108
General and administrative expenses	8,716	8,187	16,309	15,370
Finance charge income	(1,275)	(1,412)	(2,153)	(2,087)
Adjusted EBITDA	138,654	128,183	207,042	180,047
(Increase) decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments	(26,812)	(6,101)	(21,417)	(11,359)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	8,285	8,912	17,040	16,815
Operating Income	157,181	125,372	211,419	174,591
Interest expense, net	(4,143)	(4,464)	(7,962)	(7,475)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(265)	(230)	(527)	(530)
Income before income taxes	152,773	120,678	202,930	166,586
Income tax expense	44,490	34,767	58,857	47,791
Net income	\$ 108,283	\$ 85,911	\$ 144,073	\$ 118,795

17) Subsequent Events

Quarterly Distribution Declared

In April 2026, we declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.1975 per unit, or \$0.79 per unit on an annualized basis, on all Common Units with respect to the second quarter of fiscal 2026, paid on May 6, 2026, to holders of record on April 27, 2026. The amount of distributions in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.0675 are distributed in accordance with our Partnership Agreement, subject to the management incentive compensation plan. As a result, \$6.5 million was paid to the Common Unit holders, \$0.5 million to the General Partner unit holders (including \$0.4 million of incentive distribution as provided in our Partnership Agreement) and \$0.4 million to management pursuant to the management incentive compensation plan which provides for certain members of management to receive incentive distributions that would otherwise be payable to the General Partner.

Common Units Repurchased and Retired

In April 2026, in accordance with the Repurchase Plan, the Company repurchased and retired less than 0.1 million Common Units at an average price paid of \$12.49 per unit.

ITEM 2.**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Disclosure**

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “Report”) includes “forward-looking statements” which represent our expectations or beliefs concerning future events that involve risks and uncertainties, including the impact of geopolitical events on wholesale product cost volatility, the price and supply of the products that we sell, our ability to purchase sufficient quantities of product to meet our customer’s needs, rapid increases in levels of inflation, the consumption patterns of our customers, our ability to obtain satisfactory gross profit margins, the effect of weather conditions on our financial performance, our ability to obtain new customers and retain existing customers, our ability to make strategic acquisitions, the impact of litigation, natural gas conversions and electrification of heating systems, future global health pandemics, recessionary economic conditions, future union relations and the outcome of current and future union negotiations, the impact of current and future governmental regulations, including federal, state and municipal laws restricting greenhouse gases (“GHG”) emissions and federal, state and local environmental, health, and safety regulations, the ability to attract and retain employees, customer credit worthiness, counterparty credit worthiness, marketing plans, cyber-attacks, global supply chain issues, labor shortages and new technology, including alternative methods for heating and cooling residences. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Report including, without limitation, the statements under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere herein, are forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words “believe,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “expect,” “seek,” “estimate,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct, and actual results may differ materially from those projected as a result of certain risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those set forth in this Report under the headings “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and in our Fiscal 2025 Form 10-K under Part I Item 1A “Risk Factors.” Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations (“Cautionary Statements”) are disclosed in this Report and in our Fiscal 2025 Form 10-K. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the Cautionary Statements. Unless otherwise required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this Report.

Liquid Product Price Volatility

Volatility, which is reflected in the wholesale price of liquid products, including home heating oil, propane and motor fuels, has a larger impact on our business when prices rise. Our customers are sensitive to wholesale product cost increases, and this often leads to customer conservation and increased gross customer losses. As a commodity, the price of the products that we sell is generally impacted by many factors, including economic and geopolitical forces and is closely linked to the price of diesel fuel. The volatility in the wholesale cost of diesel fuel as measured by the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”), for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2022, through 2026, on a quarterly basis, is illustrated in the following chart (price per gallon):

Quarter Ended	Fiscal 2026 (a)		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024		Fiscal 2023		Fiscal 2022	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
December 31	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.51	\$ 3.22	\$ 2.78	\$ 4.55	\$ 2.06	\$ 2.59
March 31	2.06	4.61	2.16	2.62	2.53	2.96	2.61	3.55	2.36	4.44
June 30	—	—	1.97	2.54	2.29	2.77	2.23	2.73	3.27	5.14
September 30	—	—	2.23	2.51	2.06	2.63	2.38	3.48	3.13	4.01

(a) On April 30, 2026, the NYMEX ultra low sulfur diesel contract closed at \$4.14 per gallon.

On February 28, 2026, the United States launched a joint military operation with Israel against Iran. After which, the wholesale prices of the products that we sell became more volatile and we experienced a significant increase in the cost of our product. The cost of home heating oil, as measured by the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”), increased from \$2.67 per gallon on February 27, 2026, peaked at \$4.61 on March 20, 2026, and closed at \$4.16 on March 31, 2026. The significant increase in volatility drove an increase in the cost of hedging instruments used for future price protected accounts and cash requirements for our current hedged inventory. Our seasonal net working capital needs increased to fund these higher costs and contributed to the cash required to finance our operating activities. The Company believes that it may experience a slowing of collection of our accounts receivable over the next few months as our customers respond to higher product prices. Further, interest expense may increase due to higher borrowings to finance higher receivables.

As of March 31, 2026, and continuing into April 2026, the NYMEX heating oil futures prices were in severe backwardation (near term future prices are higher than prices for delivery further out in time). From an inventory cost perspective, backwardation has a discouraging effect on holding physical stocks. When future prices are lower than spot prices, storing heating oil becomes

economically unattractive. As of March 31, 2026, we had 18.4 million gallon of heating oil inventory. For our variable priced customers, selling prices may be elevated in the near term due to higher front-month prices. Per gallon margins for our price protected customers may be adversely impacted as the inventory cost could be higher than the hedge utilized to secure the margin at the time of delivery.

Income Taxes

New Federal Income Tax Legislation

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act was signed into law in the U.S., which contains several changes to corporate taxation including changes to depreciation deductions, deductions for interest expense and reinstated 100% bonus depreciation on fixed assets acquired and placed in service after January 19, 2025.

Book versus Tax Deductions

The amount of our cash flow generated in any given year depends upon a variety of factors including the amount of our cash income taxes. The amount of depreciation and amortization that we deduct for book (i.e., financial reporting) purposes differs from the amount that the Company can deduct for Federal tax purposes. The table below compares the estimated depreciation and amortization for book purposes to the amount that we expect to deduct for Federal tax purposes, based on currently owned assets. While we file our tax returns based on a calendar year, the amounts below are based on our September 30 fiscal year, and the tax amounts include any bonus depreciation available for fixed assets purchased and placed in service. However, this table only includes assets purchased to date, and does not include any forecast for future annual capital purchases.

Estimated Depreciation and Amortization Expense

<u>(In thousands) Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Tax</u>
2026	\$ 34,487	\$ 36,130
2027	31,566	30,591
2028	28,050	28,689
2029	25,556	25,533
2030	21,773	22,430
2031	18,823	20,241

Weather Hedge Contracts

Weather conditions have a significant impact on the demand for home heating oil and propane because certain customers depend on these products principally for space heating purposes. Actual weather conditions may vary substantially from year to year, significantly affecting the Company's financial performance. To partially mitigate the adverse effect of warm weather on cash flow, we have used weather hedging contracts for a number of years with several providers.

The Company entered into weather hedge contracts for fiscal years 2026 and 2025. The hedge period runs from November 1 through March 31, taken as a whole. The "Payment Thresholds," or strikes, are set at various levels and are referenced against degree days for the prior ten year average. Under these contracts, the maximum amount the Company could receive is \$15.0 million and the Company is additionally obligated to make an annual payment capped at \$5.0 million if degree days exceed the Payment Threshold.

The temperatures experienced during the hedge periods through March 31, 2026, and March 31 2025, were colder than the strike prices in the weather hedge contracts. As a result, as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, we increased delivery and branch expense and recorded a payable under those weather hedge contracts of \$5.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively.

For fiscal 2027, the Company entered into a weather hedge contract with the same hedge period as described above; November 1 through March 31. The maximum that the Company can receive is \$12.5 million annually and we are not obligated to make an annual payment if degree days exceed the Payment Threshold.

Tariffs

In April 2025, the U.S. government announced a baseline tariff of 10% on certain products imported from all countries and an additional individualized reciprocal tariff on some countries, including Canada and China. Current uncertainties about tariffs and their effects on trading relationships may affect the cost and availability of the Company's assets, such as trucks, and potentially the products and services we sell as well as potentially contribute to inflation in the markets in which we operate. We are continuing to

monitor the economic effects of such announcements, as well as opportunities to mitigate their related impacts, costs and other effects associated with the tariffs; however, these impacts remain uncertain.

Per Gallon Gross Profit Margins

We believe home heating oil and propane margins should be evaluated on a cents per gallon basis before the effects of increases or decreases in the fair value of derivative instruments, as we believe that such per gallon margins are best at showing profit trends in the underlying business without the impact of non-cash changes in the market value of hedges before the settlement of the underlying transaction.

A significant portion of our home heating oil volume is sold to individual customers under an arrangement pre-establishing a ceiling price or fixed price for home heating oil over a set period of time, generally twelve to twenty-four months (“price-protected” customers). When these price-protected customers agree to purchase home heating oil from us for the next heating season, we purchase option contracts, swaps and futures contracts for a substantial majority of the heating oil that we expect to sell to these customers. The amount of home heating oil volume that we hedge per price-protected customer is based upon the estimated fuel consumption per average customer per month. In the event that the actual usage exceeds the amount of the hedged volume on a monthly basis, we may be required to obtain additional volume at unfavorable costs. In addition, should actual usage in any month be less than the hedged volume, our hedging costs and losses could be greater, thus reducing expected margins.

At March 31, 2026, we had 29.5 million gallons of home heating oil hedged for our ceiling customers and 6.0 million gallons hedged for our fixed priced customers. Over 95% of the hedges for our ceiling customers were at their strike price (ceiling), which reduces the potential for per gallon margin expansion for these customers unless the price for home heating oil declines.

Derivatives

FASB ASC 815-10-05 Derivatives and Hedging requires that derivative instruments be recorded at fair value and included in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities. We follow hedge accounting for our interest rate swaps; to the extent our interest rate derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges are effective, as defined under this guidance, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income until the forecasted hedged item is recognized in earnings. We have opted out of, and do not follow hedge accounting for our commodity derivative instruments as hedging instruments, as a result, the changes in fair value of the commodity derivative instruments are recognized in our statement of operations. Therefore, we experience volatility in earnings as outstanding derivative instruments are marked-to-market and non-cash gains and losses are recorded prior to the sale of the commodity to the customer. The volatility in any given period related to unrealized non-cash gains or losses on derivative instruments can be significant to our overall results. However, we ultimately expect those gains and losses to be offset by the cost of product when purchased.

Customer Attrition

We measure net customer attrition on an ongoing basis for our full service residential and commercial home heating oil and propane customers. Net customer attrition is the difference between gross customer losses and customers added through marketing efforts. Customers added through acquisitions are not included in the calculation of gross customer gains. However, additional customers that are obtained through marketing efforts or lost at newly acquired businesses are included in these calculations from the point of closing going forward. Customer attrition percentage calculations include customers added through acquisitions in the denominators of the calculations on a weighted average basis from the closing date. Gross customer losses are the result of a number of factors, including price competition, move-outs, credit losses, natural gas and electric conversions and service disruptions. When a customer moves out of an existing home, we count the “move out” as a loss, and, if we are successful in signing up the new homeowner, the “move in” is treated as a gain. Customers sourced by our buying group and association partners are included in our home heating oil and propane customer base. Therefore, any changes in the relationships with these partners could impact gross customer gains and losses going forward.

Customer gains and losses of home heating oil and propane customers

	Fiscal Year Ended								
	2026			2025			2024		
	Gross Customer Gains	Losses	Net Gains / (Attrition)	Gross Customer Gains	Losses	Net Gains / (Attrition)	Gross Customer Gains	Losses	Net Gains / (Attrition)
First Quarter	15,800	17,300	(1,500)	15,300	16,700	(1,400)	17,100	17,800	(700)
Second Quarter	11,200	13,800	(2,600)	9,900	14,500	(4,600)	9,300	14,400	(5,100)
Third Quarter	—	—	—	4,600	11,600	(7,000)	4,700	11,000	(6,300)
Fourth Quarter	—	—	—	7,000	13,600	(6,600)	7,900	12,400	(4,500)
Total	27,000	31,100	(4,100)	36,800	56,400	(19,600)	39,000	55,600	(16,600)

Customer gains (attrition) as a percentage of home heating oil and propane customer base

	Fiscal Year Ended								
	2026			2025			2024		
	Gross Customer Gains	Losses	Net Gains / (Attrition)	Gross Customer Gains	Losses	Net Gains / (Attrition)	Gross Customer Gains	Losses	Net Gains / (Attrition)
First Quarter	3.9%	4.3%	(0.4%)	3.8%	4.1%	(0.3%)	4.3%	4.5%	(0.2%)
Second Quarter	2.8%	3.4%	(0.6%)	2.5%	3.7%	(1.2%)	2.3%	3.6%	(1.3%)
Third Quarter	—	—	—	0.9%	2.5%	(1.6%)	1.2%	2.8%	(1.6%)
Fourth Quarter	—	—	—	1.6%	3.2%	(1.6%)	2.0%	3.1%	(1.1%)
Total	6.7%	7.7%	(1.0%)	8.8%	13.5%	(4.7%)	9.8%	14.0%	(4.2%)

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, the Company lost 4,100 accounts (net), or 1.0% of its home heating oil and propane customer base, compared to 6,000 accounts lost (net), or 1.5% of its home heating and oil propane customer base in the prior year comparable period. Gross customer gains were 1,800 accounts higher and gross customer losses were 100 accounts lower than the prior year's comparable period.

During the six months ended March 31, 2026, we estimate that we lost 0.7% of our home heating oil and propane accounts to natural gas and electricity conversions, consistent with the 0.7% lost for the six months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Losses to natural gas and electricity in our footprint for the heating oil and propane industry could be greater or less than the Company's estimates.

Acquisitions

The timing of acquisitions and the types of products sold by acquired companies impact year-over-year comparisons. During the six months ended March 31, 2026, the Company acquired one heating oil business for approximately \$1.0 million. During fiscal 2025, the Company acquired one heating oil and three propane businesses for approximately \$80.5 million. The following tables detail the Company's acquisition activity and the associated volume sold during the 12-month period prior to the date of acquisition.

(in thousands of gallons)

Acquisition Number	Month of Acquisition	Fiscal 2026 Acquisitions		
		Home Heating Oil and Propane	Other Petroleum Products	Total
1	February	862	892	1,754
		<u>862</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>1,754</u>

(in thousands of gallons)

Acquisition Number	Month of Acquisition	Fiscal 2025 Acquisitions		
		Home Heating Oil and Propane	Other Petroleum Products	Total
1	October	709	1,126	1,835
2	January	7,209	758	7,967
3	March	3,078	1,810	4,888
4	April	722	—	722
		<u>11,718</u>	<u>3,694</u>	<u>15,412</u>

Protected Price Account Renewals

A substantial majority of the Company's price-protected customers have agreements with us that are subject to annual renewal in the period between April and November of each fiscal year. If a significant number of these customers elect not to renew their price-protected agreements with us and do not continue as our customers under a variable price-plan, the Company's near term profitability, liquidity and cash flow will be adversely impacted. As of April 30, 2026, the wholesale cost of home heating oil as measured by the New York Mercantile Exchange was \$4.14 per gallon, approximately \$2.10 per gallon higher than at April 30, 2025.

Based on these recent prices, our price-protected customers will be offered renewal contracts at significantly higher prices than last year which, may adversely impact the acceptance rate of these renewals.

Seasonality

The Company's fiscal year ends on September 30. All references to quarters and years, respectively, in this document are to the fiscal quarters and fiscal years unless otherwise noted. The seasonal nature of our business has resulted, on average, during the last five years, in the sale of approximately 30% of the volume of home heating oil and propane in the first fiscal quarter and 50% of the volume in the second fiscal quarter, the peak heating season. Approximately 25% of the volume of motor fuel and other petroleum products is sold in each of the four fiscal quarters. We generally realize net income during the quarters ending December and March and net losses during the quarters ending June and September. In addition, sales volume typically fluctuates from year to year in response to variations in weather, wholesale energy prices and other factors.

Degree Day

A "degree day" is an industry measurement of temperature designed to evaluate energy demand and consumption. Degree days are based on how far the average daily temperature departs from 65°F. Each degree of temperature above 65°F is counted as one cooling degree day, and each degree of temperature below 65°F is counted as one heating degree day. Degree days are accumulated each day over the course of a year and can be compared to a monthly or a long-term (multi-year) average to see if a month or a year was warmer or cooler than usual. Degree days are officially observed by the National Weather Service.

Every ten years, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") computes and publishes average meteorological statistics, including the average temperature for the last 30 years by geographical location, and the corresponding degree days. The latest and most widely used data covers the years from 1991 to 2020. Our calculations of "normal" weather are based on these published 30 year averages for heating degree days, weighted by volume for the locations where we have existing operations.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of the consolidated results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries and should be read in conjunction with the historical financial and operating data and Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

**Three Months Ended March 31, 2026
Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025**

Volume

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, retail volume of home heating oil and propane sold increased by 0.6 million gallons, or 0.4%, to 144.5 million gallons, compared to 143.9 million gallons for the three months ended March 31, 2025. For those locations where we had existing operations during both periods, which we sometimes refer to as our “base business” (i.e., excluding acquisitions), temperatures (measured on a heating degree day basis) for the three months ended March 31, 2026, were 6.4% colder than the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2.8% colder than normal, as reported by NOAA. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2026, net customer attrition for the base business was 4.2%. The impact of fuel conservation, along with any period-to-period differences in delivery scheduling, the timing of accounts added or lost during the fiscal years, equipment efficiency, and other volume variances not otherwise described, are included in the chart below under the heading “Other.” An analysis of the change in the retail volume of home heating oil and propane, which is based on management’s estimates, sampling, and other mathematical calculations and certain assumptions, is found below:

<u>(in millions of gallons)</u>	<u>Home Heating Oil and Propane</u>
Volume - Three months ended March 31, 2025	143.9
Impact of colder temperatures	9.0
Net customer attrition	(7.0)
Acquisitions	2.2
Other (a)	(3.6)
Change	0.6
Volume - Three months ended March 31, 2026	144.5

(a) This amount includes a 2.2 million gallon decline attributable to lower margin COD and commercial home heating oil volume.

The following table sets forth the percentage by volume of total home heating oil and propane sold to residential variable-price customers, residential price-protected customers and commercial/industrial/other customers for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025:

<u>Home heating oil and propane volume sold</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Residential Variable	51.9%	47.8%
Residential Price-Protected (Ceiling and Fixed Price)	33.5%	35.7%
Commercial/Industrial/Other	14.6%	16.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Volume of motor fuel and other petroleum products sold decreased by 2.1 million gallons, or 7.3%, to 26.8 million gallons for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 28.9 million gallons for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Product Sales

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, product sales increased by \$24.7 million, or 3.7%, to \$689.8 million, compared to \$665.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, due to an increase in average selling prices that was driven by an increase in combined wholesale product cost of \$0.0530 per gallon, or 2.3% calculated on a weighted average.

Installations and Service

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, installation and service revenue decreased by \$1.0 million, or 1.3%, to \$76.9 million, compared to \$77.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Cost of Product

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, cost of product increased \$5.5 million, or 1.3%, to \$412.4 million, compared to \$406.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, due to an increase in combined wholesale product cost of \$0.0530 per gallon, or 2.3% calculated on a weighted average basis, partially offset by a decrease in total volume sold of 0.9%. Product volumes and wholesale product cost include heating oil, propane, motor fuels and other petroleum products.

Gross Profit — Product

The table below calculates our per gallon margins and reconciles product gross profit for home heating oil and propane and motor fuel and other petroleum products. We believe the change in home heating oil and propane margins should be evaluated before the effects of increases or decreases in the fair value of derivative instruments, as we believe that realized per gallon margins should not include the impact of non-cash changes in the market value of hedges before the settlement of the underlying transactions. On that basis, home heating oil and propane margins, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, increased by \$0.1251 per gallon, or 7.3%, to \$1.8446 per gallon, from \$1.7195 per gallon during the three months ended March 31, 2025. Going forward, we cannot assume that per gallon margins realized during the three months ended March 31, 2026, are sustainable especially with the volatility in heating oil and propane costs. Product sales and cost of product include home heating oil, propane, other petroleum products and liquidated damages billings.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Amount (in millions)	Per Gallon	Amount (in millions)	Per Gallon
Home Heating Oil and Propane				
Volume	144.5		143.9	
Sales	\$ 608.7	\$ 4.2116	\$ 587.9	\$ 4.0846
Cost	\$ 342.1	\$ 2.3670	\$ 340.4	\$ 2.3651
Gross Profit	\$ 266.6	\$ 1.8446	\$ 247.5	\$ 1.7195
Motor Fuel and Other Petroleum Products				
Volume	26.8		28.9	
Sales	\$ 81.1	\$ 3.0324	\$ 77.2	\$ 2.6747
Cost	\$ 70.3	\$ 2.6297	\$ 66.5	\$ 2.3048
Gross Profit	\$ 10.8	\$ 0.4027	\$ 10.7	\$ 0.3699
Total Product				
Sales	\$ 689.8		\$ 665.1	
Cost	\$ 412.4		\$ 406.9	
Gross Profit	\$ 277.4		\$ 258.2	

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, total product gross profit was \$277.4 million, which was \$19.2 million, or 7.4%, higher than the three months ended March 31, 2025, due to increase in home heating oil and propane margins (\$18.1 million), an increase in home heating oil and propane volume sold (\$1.0 million) and an increase in gross profit from other petroleum products (\$0.1 million).

Cost of Installations and Service

Total installation costs, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, decreased by \$0.7 million or 3.1%, to \$23.6 million, compared to \$24.3 million of installation costs for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Installation costs as a percentage of installation sales were 83.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 84.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The gross profit from installation increased by \$0.2 million, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Service expense increased by \$2.9 million, or 5.7%, to \$54.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, representing 112.9% of service sales, versus \$51.9 million, or 105.8% of service sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in service expense was driven by higher service call volume due to the extreme weather conditions that were 6.4% colder than last year and were approximately 25% colder than expected for a three week period. We experienced a significant increase in the number of snowstorms as well as an increase in snowfall levels across our operating areas with some areas experiencing over 60 inches of snow, which negatively impacted our operational efficiency. Propane tank installations were higher as well which led to higher service

expenses. A large proportion of our service expenses are incurred under fixed-fee prepaid service contract arrangements, therefore trends in service expenses may not directly correlate to trends in the related revenues. The loss from service increased by \$3.4 million compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025.

We realized a combined loss from service and installation of \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to a gross profit of \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, a \$3.2 million decrease. While installation gross profit increased by \$0.2 million, the service loss increased by \$3.4 million largely due to the extreme weather conditions during the quarter.

(Increase) Decrease in the Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the change in the fair value of derivative instruments resulted in a \$26.8 million credit due to a \$22.2 million increase in the market value for unexpired hedges and a \$4.6 million credit due to the expiration of certain hedged positions.

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, the change in the fair value of derivative instruments resulted in a \$6.1 million credit as a \$2.1 million decrease in the market value for unexpired hedges was more than offset by an \$8.2 million credit due to the expiration of certain hedged positions.

Delivery and Branch Expenses

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, delivery and branch expense increased \$4.9 million, or 3.9%, to \$129.8 million, compared to \$124.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was largely driven by temperatures that were 6.4% colder than last year and were approximately 25% colder than expected for a three week period. The Company experienced a significant increase in the number of snowstorms as well as an much higher snowfall levels across our operating areas with some areas experiencing over 60 inches of snow, negatively impacting business productivity. While home heating oil and propane volume rose by just 0.4% during this period, the extreme weather conditions significantly negatively impacted our direct operating costs which increased by \$4.0 million, or 5.9%. Insurance expense also rose by \$4.0 million largely due to higher claims expense attributable to the extreme weather conditions in addition to normal premium increases. These increases were partially offset by \$3.1 million less expense recognized under the Company's weather hedge contracts compared to the prior year. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company did not recognize any expense or benefit under its weather hedge contracts versus a \$3.1 million expense recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Due to the cold weather experienced in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the Company already recognized the cap of \$5.0 million expense under our weather hedge contracts, therefore, did not recognize any further expense in the fiscal second quarter.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, depreciation and amortization expenses decreased \$0.6 million, or 7.0%, to \$8.3 million, compared to \$8.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to intangible assets that fully amortized in the prior fiscal year.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.5 million or 6.5%, to \$8.7 million, from \$8.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, due primarily to a \$0.4 million increase in profit sharing expense and a \$0.3 million increase in salaries and benefits, that was partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in legal, professional and other expenses. The Company accrues approximately 6.0% of Adjusted EBITDA as defined in its profit sharing plan for distribution to its employees. This amount is payable if/when the Company achieves Adjusted EBITDA of at least 70% of the amount budgeted. The dollar amount of the profit sharing pool adjusts accordingly based on Adjusted EBITDA levels achieved.

Finance Charge Income

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, finance charge income decreased \$0.1 million or 9.7%, to \$1.3 million, from \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, due to less late customer payment charges received on aged receivables.

Interest Expense, Net

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, interest expense, net decreased by \$0.4 million, or 7.2%, to \$4.1 million compared to \$4.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as average borrowings decreased by \$5.2 million from \$260.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to \$255.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and the weighted average interest rate declined from 6.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2025, to 6.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2026. To

hedge against rising interest rates, the Company utilizes interest rate swaps. At March 31, 2026, approximately 41% of borrowings under Star's variable-rate long term debt were not subject to interest rate changes as a result of interest rate swaps.

Amortization of Debt Issuance Costs

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, amortization of debt issuance cost was \$0.3 million, essentially unchanged from the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Income Tax Expense

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company's income tax expense increased by \$9.7 million to \$44.5 million, from \$34.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the income tax expense was driven by a \$32.1 million increase in income before income taxes.

Net Income

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, Star's net income increased \$22.4 million, to \$108.3 million, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to a favorable change in the fair value of derivative instruments of \$20.7 million, a \$10.5 million increase in the Adjusted EBITDA, a \$0.6 million decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses and a \$0.4 million decrease in net interest expense, that was partially offset by a \$9.7 million increase in income tax expense.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$10.5 million, to \$138.7 million, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to a \$5.3 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the base business, a \$2.1 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA from recent acquisitions and a \$3.1 million decrease in expense related to the Company's weather hedge contracts. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the base business was driven by an increase in home heating oil and propane per gallon margins, higher installation profitability partially reduced by an increase in delivery, branch and service related expenses due to the extremely cold weather conditions.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income, as an indicator of operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flow, as a measure of liquidity or ability to service debt obligations, but provides additional information for evaluating the Company's ability to make the minimum quarterly distribution. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are calculated as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Net income	\$ 108,283	\$ 85,911
Plus:		
Income tax expense	44,490	34,767
Amortization of debt issuance costs	265	230
Interest expense, net	4,143	4,464
Depreciation and amortization	8,285	8,912
EBITDA (a)	165,466	134,284
(Increase) / decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments	(26,812)	(6,101)
Adjusted EBITDA (a)	138,654	128,183
Add / (subtract)		
Income tax expense	(44,490)	(34,767)
Interest expense, net	(4,143)	(4,464)
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	3,071	2,987
Increase in accounts receivables	(67,041)	(43,246)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(11,240)	4,520
Decrease in customer credit balances	(29,757)	(45,201)
Change in deferred taxes	13,021	8,737
Change in other operating assets and liabilities	(3,970)	31,856
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (5,895)	\$ 48,605
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (4,860)	\$ (81,755)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 3,088	\$ 2,860

(a) EBITDA (Earnings from continuing operations before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) and Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings from continuing operations before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, (increase) decrease in the fair value of derivatives, other income (loss), net, multiemployer pension plan withdrawal charge, gain or loss on debt redemption, goodwill impairment, and other non-cash and non-operating charges) are non-GAAP financial measures that are used as supplemental financial measures by management and external users of our financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks and research analysts, to assess:

- our compliance with certain financial covenants included in our debt agreements;
- our financial performance without regard to financing methods, capital structure, income taxes or historical cost basis;
- our operating performance and return on invested capital compared to those of other companies in the retail distribution of refined petroleum products, without regard to financing methods and capital structure;
- our ability to generate cash sufficient to pay interest on our indebtedness and to make distributions to our partners; and
- the viability of acquisitions and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return of alternative investment opportunities.

The method of calculating Adjusted EBITDA may not be consistent with that of other companies, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA both have limitations as analytical tools and so should not be viewed in isolation but in conjunction with measurements that are computed in accordance with GAAP. Some of the limitations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are:

- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect our cash used for capital expenditures.
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated or amortized often will have to be replaced and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the cash requirements for such replacements;
- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital requirements;
- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the cash necessary to make payments of interest or principal on our indebtedness; and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the cash required to pay taxes.

**Six Months Ended March 31, 2026
Compared to the Six Months Ended March 31, 2025**

Volume

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, retail volume of home heating oil and propane sold increased by 12.1 million gallons, or 5.3%, to 238.4 million gallons, compared to 226.3 million gallons for the six months ended March 31, 2025. For those locations where we had existing operations during both periods, which we sometimes refer to as our “base business” (i.e., excluding acquisitions), temperatures (measured on a heating degree day basis) for the six months ended March 31, 2026, were 11.0% colder than the six months ended March 31, 2025, and 4.1% colder than normal, as reported by NOAA. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2026, net customer attrition for the base business was 4.2%. The impact of fuel conservation, along with any period-to-period differences in delivery scheduling, the timing of accounts added or lost during the fiscal years, equipment efficiency, and other volume variances not otherwise described, are included in the chart below under the heading “Other.” An analysis of the change in the retail volume of home heating oil and propane, which is based on management’s estimates, sampling, and other mathematical calculations and certain assumptions, is found below:

<u>(in millions of gallons)</u>	<u>Home Heating Oil and Propane</u>
Volume - Six months ended March 31, 2025	226.3
Net customer attrition	(11.0)
Impact of colder temperatures	24.0
Acquisitions	6.0
Other (a)	(6.9)
Change	12.1
Volume - Six months ended March 31, 2026	<u>238.4</u>

(a) This amount includes a 3.5 million gallon decline attributable to lower margin COD and commercial home heating oil volume.

The following table sets forth the percentage by volume of total home heating oil and propane sold to residential variable-price customers, residential price-protected customers and commercial/industrial/other customers for the six months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the six months ended March 31, 2025:

<u>Home heating oil and propane volume sold</u>	<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Residential Variable	51.1%	46.9%
Residential Price-Protected (Ceiling and Fixed Price)	33.5%	36.3%
Commercial/Industrial/Other	15.4%	16.8%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Volume of motor fuel and other petroleum products sold decreased by 3.0 million gallons, or 4.9%, to 56.6 million gallons for the six months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 59.6 million gallons for the six months ended March 31, 2025.

Product Sales

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, product sales increased by \$73.2 million, or 6.9%, to \$1,137.8 million, compared to \$1,064.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, due to an increase in average selling prices and an increase in total volume sold of 3.2%.

Installations and Service

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, installation and service revenue increased by \$1.7 million, or 1.0%, to \$168.2 million, compared to \$166.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, driven by \$0.9 million of sales generated from recent acquisitions and the remainder was driven by a concerted effort to expand these offerings to our customers as well as price increases.

Cost of Product

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, cost of product increased \$25.4 million, or 3.9%, to \$681.0 million, compared to \$655.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, due to an increase in total volume sold of 3.2% slightly offset by a decrease in the combined wholesale product cost of \$0.0149 per gallon, or 0.6% calculated on a weighted average basis. Product volumes and wholesale product cost include heating oil, propane, motor fuels and other petroleum products.

Gross Profit — Product

The table below calculates our per gallon margins and reconciles product gross profit for home heating oil and propane and motor fuel and other petroleum products. We believe the change in home heating oil and propane margins should be evaluated before the effects of increases or decreases in the fair value of derivative instruments, as we believe that realized per gallon margins should not include the impact of non-cash changes in the market value of hedges before the settlement of the underlying transactions. On that basis, home heating oil and propane margins, for the six months ended March 31, 2026, increased by \$0.1136 per gallon, or 6.6%, to \$1.8274 per gallon, from \$1.7138 per gallon during the six months ended March 31, 2025. Going forward, we cannot assume that per gallon margins realized during the six months ended March 31, 2026, are sustainable especially with the volatility in heating oil and propane costs. Product sales and cost of product include home heating oil, propane, other petroleum products and liquidated damages billings.

	Six Months Ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Amount (in millions)	Per Gallon	Amount (in millions)	Per Gallon
Home Heating Oil and Propane				
Volume	238.4		226.3	
Sales	\$ 981.2	\$ 4.1161	\$ 910.7	\$ 4.0239
Cost	\$ 545.6	\$ 2.2887	\$ 522.8	\$ 2.3101
Gross Profit	\$ 435.6	\$ 1.8274	\$ 387.9	\$ 1.7138
Motor Fuel and Other Petroleum Products				
Volume	56.6		59.6	
Sales	\$ 156.6	\$ 2.7645	\$ 153.8	\$ 2.5830
Cost	\$ 135.4	\$ 2.3908	\$ 132.8	\$ 2.2299
Gross Profit	\$ 21.2	\$ 0.3737	\$ 21.0	\$ 0.3531
Total Product				
Sales	\$ 1,137.8		\$ 1,064.5	
Cost	\$ 681.0		\$ 655.6	
Gross Profit	\$ 456.8		\$ 408.9	

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, total product gross profit was \$456.8 million, which was \$47.9 million, or 11.7%, higher than the six months ended March 31, 2025, due to an increase in home heating oil and propane margins (\$27.1 million), an increase in home heating oil and propane volume sold (\$20.6 million), and an increase in gross profit from other petroleum products (\$0.2 million).

Cost of Installations and Service

Total installation costs, for the six months ended March 31, 2026, decreased by \$0.4 million or 0.7%, to \$54.2 million, compared to \$54.6 million of installation costs for the six months ended March 31, 2025. Installation costs as a percentage of installation sales were 79.8% for the six months ended March 31, 2026, and 81.7% for the six months ended March 31, 2025. The gross profit from installation increased by \$1.5 million, compared to the six months ended March 31, 2025.

Service expense increased by \$6.6 million, or 6.4%, to \$109.9 million for the six months ended March 31, 2026, representing 109.6% of service sales, versus \$103.3 million, or 103.5% of service sales, for the six months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in service expense was driven by higher service call volume due to the extreme weather conditions that were 11.0% colder than last year and were approximately 25% colder than expected for a three week period. We experienced a significant increase in the number of

snowstorms as well as an increase in snowfall levels across our operating areas with some areas experiencing over 60 inches of snow which negatively impacted our operational efficiency. Propane tank installations were higher as well which led to higher service expenses. A large proportion of our service expenses are incurred under fixed-fee prepaid service contract arrangements, therefore trends in service expenses may not directly correlate to trends in the related revenues. The loss from service increased by \$6.1 million compared to the six months ended March 31, 2025.

We realized a combined gross profit from service and installation of \$4.1 million for the six months ended March 31, 2026 compared to a gross profit of \$8.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, a \$4.6 million decrease. While installation gross profit increased by \$1.5 million, the service gross profit loss increased by \$6.1 million due to higher expenses due to increased demand for service and an increase in propane tank installations.

(Increase) Decrease in the Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

During the six months ended March 31, 2026, the change in the fair value of derivative instruments resulted in a \$21.4 million credit due to a \$20.2 million increase in the market value for unexpired hedges and an \$1.2 million credit due to the expiration of certain hedged positions.

During the six months ended March 31, 2025, the change in the fair value of derivative instruments resulted in an \$11.4 million credit as a \$2.0 million decrease in the market value for unexpired hedges was more than offset by a \$13.4 million credit due to the expiration of certain hedged positions.

Delivery and Branch Expenses

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, delivery and branch expense increased \$15.4 million, or 6.9%, to \$239.7 million, compared to \$224.3 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025. During the six months ended March 31, 2026, the Company's weather hedge contracts accounted for a \$1.9 million increase in expense. The temperatures experienced from November 2025 through March 2026 were colder than the strike prices and, therefore, the Company recorded an expense under those weather hedge contracts of \$5.0 million, as compared to \$3.1 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was also driven by a \$10.4 million increase in net base business expenses and \$3.1 million of expenses from recent acquisitions. The increase in the base business expense was largely driven by temperatures that were 11.0% colder than last year and were approximately 25% colder than planned for a three week period. The Company experienced a significant increase in the number of snowstorms as well as an much higher snowfall levels across our operating areas with some areas experiencing over 60 inches of snow, negatively impacting our business productivity. While home heating oil and propane volume rose by 2.7%, the extreme weather conditions impacted direct operating costs which increased by \$6.2 million, or 4.3%. Insurance expense was higher by \$5.1 million largely due to higher claims expense attributable to the extreme weather conditions in addition to normal premium increases, and partially offset by \$0.9 million of other net expense decreases in the base business.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$0.2 million, or 1.3%, to \$17.0 million, compared to \$16.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to acquisitions and slightly offset by intangible assets that fully amortized in the prior fiscal year.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.9 million or 6.1%, to \$16.3 million, from \$15.4 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to a \$0.7 million increase in profit sharing expense and a \$0.7 million increase in salaries and benefits, that was partially offset by a \$0.5 million decrease in legal, professional and other expenses. The Company accrues approximately 6.0% of Adjusted EBITDA as defined in its profit sharing plan for distribution to its employees. This amount is payable if/when the Company achieves Adjusted EBITDA of at least 70% of the amount budgeted. The dollar amount of the profit sharing pool adjusts accordingly based on Adjusted EBITDA levels achieved.

Finance Charge Income

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, finance charge income increased \$0.1 million or 3.1%, to \$2.2 million, from \$2.1 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, due to slightly higher late customer payment charges on aged receivables.

Interest Expense, Net

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, interest expense, net increased by \$0.5 million, or 6.5%, to \$8.0 million compared to \$7.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025. The year-over-year change was attributable to a reduction in interest income of \$1.1 million due to lower invested cash balances of \$78 million. In September 2024, the company increased its term loan and prefunded an acquisition that closed in January 2025 for \$66.9 million. This was partially offset by a \$0.6 million decrease in gross interest expense as average borrowings decreased by \$0.3 million from \$235.5 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025, to \$235.2 million for the six months ended March 31, 2026, and the weighted average interest rate declined from 7.0% for the six months ended March 31, 2025, to 6.6% for the six months ended March 31, 2026. To hedge against rising interest rates, the Company utilizes interest rate swaps. At March 31, 2026, approximately 41% of borrowings under Star's variable-rate long term debt were not subject to interest rate changes as a result of interest rate swaps.

Amortization of Debt Issuance Costs

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, amortization of debt issuance cost was \$0.5 million, essentially unchanged from the six months ended March 31, 2025.

Income Tax Expense

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, the Company's income tax expense increased by \$11.1 million to \$58.9 million, from \$47.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the income tax expense was driven by a \$36.3 million increase in income before income taxes.

Net Income

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, Star's net income increased \$25.3 million, to \$144.1 million, compared to the six months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to a \$27.0 million increase in the Adjusted EBITDA and a favorable change in the fair value of derivative instruments of \$10.1 million, that was partially offset by an \$11.1 million increase in income tax expense, a \$0.5 million increase in net interest expense and a \$0.2 million increase in depreciation and amortization expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$27.0 million, to \$207.0 million, compared to the six months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to a \$22.1 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the base business and a \$6.8 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA from recent acquisitions that was partially offset by a \$1.9 million increase in expense related to the Company's weather hedge contracts due to the colder temperatures. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the base business was driven by higher home heating oil and propane volume sold due to colder weather, an increase in home heating oil and propane per gallon margins, higher installation profitability, partially reduced by an increase in delivery, branch and service related expenses due to the extreme weather conditions.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income, as an indicator of operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flow, as a measure of liquidity or ability to service debt obligations, but provides additional information for evaluating the Company's ability to make the minimum quarterly distribution. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are calculated as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Six Months Ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Net income	\$ 144,073	\$ 118,795
Plus:		
Income tax expense	58,857	47,791
Amortization of debt issuance costs	527	530
Interest expense, net	7,962	7,475
Depreciation and amortization	17,040	16,815
EBITDA (a)	228,459	191,406
(Increase) / decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments	(21,417)	(11,359)
Adjusted EBITDA (a)	207,042	180,047
Add / (subtract)		
Income tax expense	(58,857)	(47,791)
Interest expense, net	(7,962)	(7,475)
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,804	3,169
Increase in accounts receivables	(162,868)	(124,722)
Increase in inventories	(33,777)	(22,150)
Decrease in customer credit balances	(57,304)	(61,400)
Change in deferred taxes	14,163	11,404
Change in other operating assets and liabilities	35,682	52,959
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (61,077)	\$ (15,959)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (9,819)	\$ (86,407)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 58,403	\$ 3,533

(b) EBITDA (Earnings from continuing operations before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) and Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings from continuing operations before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, (increase) decrease in the fair value of derivatives, other income (loss), net, multiemployer pension plan withdrawal charge, gain or loss on debt redemption, goodwill impairment, and other non-cash and non-operating charges) are non-GAAP financial measures that are used as supplemental financial measures by management and external users of our financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks and research analysts, to assess:

- our compliance with certain financial covenants included in our debt agreements;
- our financial performance without regard to financing methods, capital structure, income taxes or historical cost basis;
- our operating performance and return on invested capital compared to those of other companies in the retail distribution of refined petroleum products, without regard to financing methods and capital structure;
- our ability to generate cash sufficient to pay interest on our indebtedness and to make distributions to our partners; and
- the viability of acquisitions and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return of alternative investment opportunities.

The method of calculating Adjusted EBITDA may not be consistent with that of other companies, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA both have limitations as analytical tools and so should not be viewed in isolation but in conjunction with measurements that are computed in accordance with GAAP. Some of the limitations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are:

- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect our cash used for capital expenditures.
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated or amortized often will have to be replaced and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the cash requirements for such replacements;
- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital requirements;
- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the cash necessary to make payments of interest or principal on our indebtedness; and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the cash required to pay taxes.

DISCUSSION OF CASH FLOWS

We use the indirect method to prepare our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Under this method, we reconcile net income to cash flows provided by operating activities by adjusting net income for those items that impact net income but do not result in actual cash receipts or payment during the period.

Operating Activities

Due to the seasonal nature of our business, cash is generally used in operations during the winter (our first and second fiscal quarters) as we require additional working capital to support the high volume of sales during this period, and cash is generally provided by operating activities during the spring and summer (our third and fourth fiscal quarters) when customer payments exceed the cost of deliveries.

During the six months ended March 31, 2026, cash used in operating activities increased \$45.1 million, to \$61.1 million, compared to \$16.0 million during the six months ended March 31, 2025, primarily due to a \$34.1 million increase in accounts receivable due from customers on a comparable basis (including accounts receivable and customer credit balance accounts) of which \$23.3 million represents an increase in receivables from customers on budget payment plans due to the increased volume sold and higher selling prices compared to the prior year. In addition, wholesale product costs increased during the month of March 2026, which resulted in an increase of \$20.4 million, on a comparable basis, amounts due from our hedging counterparties. We were also required to post additional cash collateral for our inventory hedges of \$12.0 million and cash used for inventory purchases increased \$11.6 million. These increases in cash uses were partially offset by a \$19.7 million increase in cash flows from operations, a \$6.0 million increase in insurance related accruals on a comparative basis, a \$2.4 million increase in taxes payable on a comparative basis and \$4.9 million of other changes in working capital.

Investing Activities

During the six months ended March 31, 2026 the Company acquired one heating oil business for approximately \$1.0 million in cash. The gross purchase price was allocated \$1.2 million to intangible assets, \$0.6 million to goodwill, \$0.3 million to fixed assets and reduced by \$1.1 million of negative working capital.

For the six months ended March 31, 2026, our capital expenditures totaled \$7.7 million, as we invested in computer hardware and software (\$1.5 million), refurbished certain physical plants (\$2.8 million), expanded our propane operations (\$0.4 million) and made additions to our fleet and other equipment (\$3.0 million).

During the six months ended March 31, 2026, \$1.6 million of earnings were reinvested into an irrevocable trust established in connection with our captive insurance company. The cash deposited into the trust is shown on our balance sheet as captive insurance collateral and, correspondingly, reduced cash on our balance sheet. We believe that investments into the irrevocable trust lower our letter of credit fees, increase interest income on invested cash balances, and provide us with certain tax advantages attributable to a captive insurance company.

During the six months ended March 31, 2025, the Company acquired one heating oil and two propane businesses for approximately \$79.6 million in cash. The gross purchase price was allocated \$37.5 million to intangible assets, \$16.8 million to goodwill, \$25.2 million to fixed assets and \$0.1 million of working capital. The Company also sold certain assets for cash proceeds of \$0.3 million.

Our capital expenditures for the six months ended March 31, 2025 totaled \$6.5 million, as we invested in computer hardware and software (\$0.5 million), refurbished certain physical plants (\$0.9 million), expanded our propane operations (\$0.8 million) and made additions to our fleet and other equipment (\$4.3 million).

During the six months ended March 31, 2025, \$1.0 million of earnings were reinvested into the irrevocable trust.

Financing Activities

During the six months ended March 31, 2026, we repaid \$10.5 million of our term loan, borrowed \$93.6 million under our revolving credit facility and subsequently repaid \$6.1 million, repurchased 0.4 million Common Units, at an average price paid of \$11.93 per unit, for \$5.2 million, in connection with our unit repurchase plan, and paid distributions of \$12.2 million to our Common Unit holders and \$0.8 million to our General Partner unit holders (including \$0.8 million of incentive distributions as provided in our Partnership Agreement).

During the six months ended March 31, 2025, we repaid \$5.3 million of our term loan, borrowed \$75.4 million under our revolving credit facility and subsequently repaid \$53.0 million, repurchased fewer than 0.1 million Common Units, at an average price paid of \$11.24 per unit, for \$0.2 million, in connection with our unit repurchase plan, and paid distributions of \$12.0 million to our Common Unit holders and \$0.7 million to our General Partner unit holders (including \$0.7 million of incentive distributions as provided in our Partnership Agreement).

FINANCING AND SOURCES OF LIQUIDITY

Liquidity and Capital Resources Comparatives

Our primary uses of liquidity are to provide funds for our working capital, capital expenditures, distributions on our units, acquisitions and unit repurchases. Our ability to provide funds for such uses depends on our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic, financial, geopolitical and business conditions, tariff regimes, weather, the ability to collect current and future accounts receivable, the ability to pass on the full impact of high product costs to customers, the effects of high net customer attrition, conservation, inflation and other factors. At the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2026, our liquidity (net working capital) was negatively impacted by the volatility in the wholesale prices of home heating oil and by a significant increase in the product costs for our heating oil. The significant increase in our heating oil product costs led to higher hedging costs. Our seasonal working capital needs increased to fund these higher heating oil product costs and the cash required to finance our operating activities increased. We believe that we may experience a slowing of collection of our accounts receivable over the next few months as our customers respond to higher product prices.

Capital requirements, at least in the near term, are expected to be provided by cash flows from operating activities (including amounts due on our hedges for our protected price customers), cash on hand as of March 31, 2026, of \$12.2 million, and amounts due from our hedging counterparties, or a combination thereof. We believe that these cash sources will also be sufficient to satisfy our capital requirements in the longer-term. However, if they are not sufficient, we anticipate that working capital will be financed by our revolving credit facility, as discussed below, and from subsequent seasonal reductions in inventory and receivables. Also, as of March 31, 2026, we had accounts receivable of \$262.2 million of which \$210.2 million is due from residential customers (reflecting a \$27.6 million increase in amounts due from customers on budget plans compared to March 31, 2025 due to increased volumes sold resulting from the colder than expected weather) and \$52.0 million is due from commercial customers. Our ability to borrow from our bank group is based in part on the aging of these accounts receivables. If these balances do not meet the eligibility tests as defined in our credit agreement, our ability to borrow will be reduced and our anticipated cash flow from operating activities will also be reduced. As of March 31, 2026, we had \$87.4 million of borrowings under the revolving credit facility, \$178.5 million outstanding under our term loan, \$5.1 million in letters of credit outstanding and \$0.3 million hedge positions were secured under the credit agreement. In April 2026, we collected \$19.3 million from our hedging counterparties for product purchases in March 2026 for our protected price customers as there is a lag between purchasing the liquid product and collecting on the hedges. In addition, at March 31, 2026, our remaining commodity hedges that will settle in fiscal 2026 were valued at \$22.0 million. These hedges will mitigate exposure to market risk in the second half of fiscal 2026 associated with the purchase of home heating oil for price-protected customers, physical inventory on hand, inventory in transit, priced purchase commitments and internal fuel usage.

Under the terms of the credit agreement, if Availability (as defined in the credit agreement) is less than the greater of (a) 12.5% of the Line Cap (lesser of the aggregate revolving commitment and the borrowing base) which was \$41.8 million as of March 31, 2026 and (b) \$35.0 million, we must maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.10. We are also required to maintain a senior secured leverage ratio that cannot be more than 3.0 as of June 30th or September 30th, and no more than 5.5 as of December 31st or March 31st. As of March 31, 2026, Availability, as defined in the credit agreement, as amended, was \$241.8 million and we were in compliance with the financial covenants.

Maintenance capital expenditures for the remainder of fiscal 2026 are estimated to be approximately \$6.0 million to \$7.0 million, excluding the capital requirements for leased fleet. In addition, we plan to invest \$0.2 million to \$0.3 million in our propane operations. If, and only to the extent that, cash distributions to our unitholders remain at the current quarterly level of \$0.1975 per unit for the balance of fiscal 2026, the Company would make aggregate payments of approximately \$13.0 million to Common Unit holders, \$0.9 million to our General Partner (including \$0.9 million of incentive distribution as provided for in our Partnership Agreement) and \$0.9 million to management pursuant to the management incentive compensation plan which provides for certain members of management to receive incentive distributions that would otherwise be payable to the General Partner. The amount of cash distributions payable to our unitholders, if any, depends on the amount of cash flow generated by the Company and our compliance with certain financial covenants under our credit agreement. Under the terms of our credit agreement, our term loan is repayable in quarterly payments of \$5.3 million and we expect to pay \$10.5 million for the remainder of fiscal 2026. Further, subject to any additional liquidity issues or concerns resulting from wholesale price volatility, we intend to continue to repurchase Common Units pursuant to our unit repurchase plan, as amended from time to time, and seek attractive acquisition opportunities within the Availability constraints of our revolving credit facility and funding resources.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There has been no material change to Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements since our September 30, 2025 Form 10-K disclosure and therefore, the table has not been included in this Form 10-Q.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for discussion regarding the impact of accounting standards that were recently adopted and issued but not yet effective, on our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policy and Critical Accounting Estimates

We believe that there have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policy and critical accounting estimates during the six months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to those we disclosed in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025. While our critical accounting policies and estimates have not changed in any significant way during the six months ended March 31, 2026, the following provides disclosures about our critical accounting policy and critical accounting estimates.

Critical Accounting Policy

Fair Values of Derivatives

FASB ASC 815-10-05, Derivatives and Hedging, requires that derivative instruments be recorded at fair value and included in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities. The Company has elected not to designate its commodity derivative instruments as hedging instruments under this guidance, and therefore the change in fair value of those derivative instruments are recognized in our statement of operations.

We have established the fair value of our derivative instruments using estimates determined by our counterparties and subsequently evaluated them internally using established index prices and other sources. These values are based upon, among other things, futures prices, volatility, time-to-maturity value and credit risk. The estimate of fair value we report in our financial statements changes as these estimates are revised to reflect actual results, changes in market conditions, or other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Self-Insurance Liabilities

We currently self-insure a portion of workers’ compensation, auto, general liability and medical claims. We establish and periodically evaluate self-insurance liabilities based upon expectations as to what our ultimate liability may be for outstanding claims using developmental factors based upon historical claim experience, including frequency, severity, demographic factors and other actuarial assumptions, supplemented with the support of a qualified third-party actuary. As of September 30, 2025, we had approximately \$78.8 million of self-insurance liabilities. The ultimate resolution of these claims could differ materially from the assumptions used to calculate the self-insurance liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on results of operations.

Item 3.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk primarily through our bank credit facilities. We utilize these borrowings to meet our working capital needs.

At March 31, 2026, we had outstanding borrowings totaling \$265.9 million that are subject to variable interest rates under our credit agreement, and \$72.8 million of interest rate swaps to mitigate exposure to interest rate risk associated with variable interest rates. In the event that interest rates associated with this facility were to increase 100 basis points, the after tax impact on annual future cash flows would be a decrease of \$1.4 million.

Commodity Price Risk

We regularly use derivative financial instruments to manage our exposure to commodity price risk related to changes in the current and future market price of home heating oil and vehicle fuels. The value of market sensitive derivative instruments is subject to change as a result of movements in market prices. Sensitivity analysis is a technique used to evaluate the impact of hypothetical market value changes. Based on a hypothetical ten percent increase in the cost of product at March 31, 2026, the potential impact on our hedging activity would be to increase the fair market value of these outstanding derivatives by \$6.4 million from \$31.4 million to a fair market value of \$37.8 million; and conversely a hypothetical ten percent decrease in the cost of product would decrease the fair market value of these outstanding derivatives by \$5.9 million to a fair market value of \$25.5 million.

For a broader discussion of risks, including those related to market conditions, please refer to Part I Item 1A "Risk Factors in our Fiscal 2025 Form 10-K.

Item 4.

Controls and Procedures

a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

The General Partner's chief executive officer and chief financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of March 31, 2026. Based on that evaluation, such chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2026, at the reasonable level of assurance. For purposes of Rule 13a-15(e), the term disclosure controls and procedures means the controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act") (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

b) Change in internal control over financial reporting

No changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

c) Other

The General Partner and the Company believe that a controls system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a Company have been detected. Therefore, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide such reasonable assurances of achieving our desired control objectives, and the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the General Partner have concluded, as of March 31, 2026, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in achieving that level of reasonable assurance.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.

Legal Proceedings

In the opinion of management, we are not a party to any litigation, which individually or in the aggregate could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Report, investors should carefully review and consider the information regarding certain factors, which could materially affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows set forth in Part I Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Fiscal 2025 Form 10-K report. We may disclose changes to such risk factors or disclose additional risk factors from time to time in our future filings with the SEC.

Item 2.

Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Purchase of equity securities by the issuer. Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements concerning the Company's repurchase of Common Units during the six months ended March 31, 2026 is incorporated into this Item 2 by reference.

Item 3.

Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4.

Mine Safety Disclosures

N/A

Item 5.

Other Information

(a) N/A

(b) N/A

(c) Trading Plans. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, no director or Section 16 officer adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading plans and arrangements or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading plans and arrangements.

Item 6.

Exhibits

(a) *Exhibits Included Within:*

- 3.1 [Amended and Restated Certificate of Limited Partnership \(Incorporated by reference to an exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 9, 2006.\)](#)
- 3.2 [Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Limited Partnership \(Incorporated by reference to an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission on October 27, 2017.\)](#)
- 3.3 [Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership \(Incorporated by reference to an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission on November 6, 2017.\)](#)
- 3.4 [Amendment No. 1 to Third Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Star Group, L.P. \(Incorporated by reference to an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 24, 2023.\)](#)
- 4.1 [Unit Purchase Rights Agreement dated as of March 24, 2023 by and between the Registrant and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as rights agent \(which includes the form of Rights Certificate as Exhibit A thereto\) \(Incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-A filed with the Commission on March 24, 2023.\)](#)
- 31.1* [Certification of Chief Executive Officer, Star Group, L.P., pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\).](#)
- 31.2* [Certification of Chief Financial Officer, Star Group, L.P., pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\).](#)
- 32.1** [Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 32.2** [Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 101 The following materials from the Star Group, L.P. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, formatted in Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Partners' Capital, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) related notes.
- 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema With Embedded Linkbase Documents.
- 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Filed herewith.

** The certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are not deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall they be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf of the undersigned thereunto duly authorized:

Star Group, L.P.
(Registrant)

By: Kestrel Heat LLC AS GENERAL PARTNER

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Richard F. Ambury</u> Richard F. Ambury	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of Kestrel Heat LLC (Principal Financial Officer)	May 6, 2026
<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Cory A. Czekanski</u> Cory A. Czekanski	Vice President – Controller of Kestrel Heat LLC (Principal Accounting Officer)	May 6, 2026

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey M. Woosnam, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Star Group, L.P. (“Registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal controls over financial reporting, or caused such internal controls over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information and;
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 6, 2026

/s/ Jeffrey M. Woosnam

Jeffrey M. Woosnam
President and Chief Executive Officer
Star Group, L.P.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Richard F. Ambury, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Star Group, L.P. (“Registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrants’ other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal controls over financial reporting, or caused such internal controls over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (c) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information and;
 - (d) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 6, 2026

/s/ Richard F. Ambury

Richard F. Ambury
Chief Financial Officer
Star Group, L.P.
