For personal use only

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



GRANGE RESOURCES

For personal use only

GRANGE RESOURCES LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michelle Li	Chairperson
Guo Wei	Non-Executive Director (appointed on 9 March 2026)
Tianxiao Shen	Non-Executive Director (resigned on 30 December 2025)
Jiajia Jiang	Non-Executive Director
Fong Hoon	Non-Executive Director
Ajanth Saverimutto	Non-Executive Director
Chongtao Xu	Executive Director (resigned on 10 April 2025)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Piers Lewis

REGISTERED OFFICE

Grange Resources Limited ABN 80 009 132 405

34a Alexander Street, BURNIE, TAS 7320

Telephone: + 61 (3) 6430 0222

Email: GRR.Info@grangeresources.com.au

SHARE REGISTRY

Automic Group

Level 5, 126 Phillip Street

Sydney, NSW 2000

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers

2 Riverside Quay

SOUTHBANK, VIC 3006

STOCK EXCHANGE

Grange Resources Limited is listed on the ASX Limited (ASX Code: GRR) and the "OTC" Markets in Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt in Germany (Code: WKN. 917447)

WEBSITE

www.grangeresources.com.au

This report has been printed on recycled paper.



ABOUT GRANGE

OUR BUSINESS

Grange Resources Limited (Grange or the Company).

ASX Code: GRR, is Australia's most experienced magnetite producer with over 58 years of mining and production from its Savage River mine and has a projected mine life beyond 2038.

Grange's operations consist principally of owning and operating the Savage River integrated iron ore mining and pellet production business located in the north-west region of Tasmania. The Savage River magnetite iron ore mine is a long-life mining asset. At Port Latta, on the north-west coast of Tasmania, Grange owns a downstream pellet plant and port facility producing over 2.5 million tonnes of premium quality iron ore pellets annually, with plans to increase annual production. Grange has a combination of spot and term contracted sales arrangements in place to deliver its pellets to customers throughout the Asia Pacific region and beyond.

In addition, Grange owns a major magnetite development project at Southdown, near Albany in Western Australia. The Southdown magnetite project, once developed, is expected to have the capacity to supply double the amount of iron ore produced at Savage River, at an initial annual production rate of 5 million tonnes of premium magnetite concentrate. The Company is continuing to evaluate the strategic options in the project.

OUR PURPOSE

The responsible provision of mineral resources to support sustainable development, growth and prosperity.

OUR VISION

We will produce high quality steel making raw materials economically and effectively. Our operations will be efficient, flexible, and stakeholder focused.

OUR VALUES

We value	At Grange we all will…
Safety	Work safely.
Respect	Lead & act with fairness, integrity, trust and respect.
Accountability	Be responsible & accountable for our actions.
Efficiency	Utilise our resources efficiently and effectively.
Sustainability	Engage with stakeholders and proactively manage our impact on their environment.
Teamwork	Work together openly and transparently.
People	Promote an inclusive and diverse environment in which our people can develop and prosper.

GRANGE RESOURCES

For personal use only

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 2025 OVERVIEW

4 2026 PRIORITIES

5 ABOUT THE GRANGE BUSINESS

6 CHAIRPERSON'S & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW

8 KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

14 HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

19 SOUTHDOWN MAGNETITE PROJECT

22 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

23 FINANCIAL REPORT

GRANGE RESOURCES

2025 OVERVIEW



OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

- A continued focus on safety has been maintained across the business with over 967 days Lost Time Injury Free (LTI) achieved.
- Mining activities have focused on the delivery of ore from Centre Pit and accelerated waste stripping in North Pit.
- Ore delivered from the main ore zone at Centre Pit supported over 2.2 million tonnes of concentrate production during the year.
- Pellet production of 2.21 million tonnes for the year compared to 2.47 million tonnes for the prior year.
- Work continued on the North Pit Underground Development Project which is integrated into the Life of Mine Plan. Progress on the project continued toward Final Investment Decision (FID), with minor decline development, installation of ventilation and pumping infrastructure, and completion of a ventilation raise.
- Underground mine designs were updated to meet Independent Technical Expert requirements.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

- Total iron ore product sales of 2.30 million tonnes for the year compared to 2.53 million tonnes for the prior year.
- Profit after tax of $46.6 million for the year compared to $58.5 million for the prior year, on revenues from operations of $477.9 million compared to $520.08 million for the prior year.
- Average realised product price (FOB Port Latta) of A$189.44 per tonne for the year compared to A$182.94 per tonne for the prior year.
- Unit "C1" cash operating costs of $164.69 per tonne for the year compared to $146.14 for the prior year, mainly due to lower concentrate production.
- Cash and liquid investments of $275.15 million at the end of year compared to $298.05 million at the end of the prior year (refer to the consolidated statement of cash flows)

PAYROLL TAX
$6M

ROYALTIES
$10M

LOCAL SUPPLIERS
$159M

WAGES
$99M

2026 PRIORITIES

Five key strategic drivers continue to underpin the development of Grange's business focus on: Delivering a sustainable Life-of-Mine-Plan; Integrating innovation into all aspects of the business; Building capacity and capability within our workforce; Developing strategic initiatives for future development and Driving shareholder value. Grange's business and operational planning is directed to enact these strategies.

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE LIFE-OF-MINE-PLAN

The Life-of-Mine-Plan is crucial for investment decisions and optimising business execution.

In early 2025, a progress review confirmed the technical and economic viability of underground mining below North Pit, integrating it with the current opencut mine at Savage River. Significant progress in exploration and preparatory works were completed to support project execution in 2026. Debt funding is currently in progress, along with independent technical expert's due diligence work. The Company is also seeking majority shareholder support in providing project completion guarantee. Risk reduction expert's include building ore stockpiles and investing in geotechnical controls. Delivery of ore from the main ore zone has commenced from North Pit.

INTEGRATE INNOVATION

Innovation is critical to improving safety, efficiency and reducing cost. Innovation tools are integrated into the business through our Management Operating System (MOS), and we are building capability with our people and systems. These are considered both at the strategic level in the development of the plan and at the transactional level. Application of new technology will support and improve operational outcomes. Our focus is to: determine the potential to introduce automation into the operation; upgrade the equipment tracking system for the mine and optimise the mining cycle to reduce delay and increase efficiency; review the opportunity for sources and supply of energy; and build production capability for potential expansion of the operation.

BUILD CAPACITY & CAPABILITY

We recognise our people as our most valuable asset, with a committed workforce possessing strong skills and experience. To address the increasing competition for human resources and the risk of losing key technical staff, we are implementing strategies to retain employees, attract necessary skills, and enhance our brand communication to attract talent and build specialised expertise as we develop our optimised Life-of-Mine-Plan.

DEVELOP STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Grange has developed the capacity and capability to address new markets driven by change in climate. The company is committed to a low-carbon future and has a roadmap to reduce emissions, including energy reduction, furnace upgrades, heat recovery, technology application, and electric vehicles. The decarbonisation of the steel industry and the emergence of the "Green Steel" market present an opportunity for Grange to obtain a potential "Green Premium" for its low CO_2 products.

North Pit Underground development provides the basis for Grange to potentially reduce carbon emissions by 80% once fully developed.

DRIVE SHAREHOLDER VALUE

Grange will continue to demonstrate consistent financial performance to ensure sustainable long-term growth. By integrating the underground mine development with the current opencut mine and evaluating an extension of the Centre Pit mine plan, the Company aims to de-risk operations, enhance flexibility, extend the life-of-mine, reduce carbon emissions, and lower costs. This will position Grange well during cycles of lower iron ore prices.

	Deliver Sustainable LOMP	Integrate Innovation	Build Capacity & Capability	Develop Strategic Initiatives	Drive Shareholder Value
Intent	Maintain fundamental business to support future operation and growth. Understand climate change risk and opportunities.	Apply innovation to improve safety, efficiency and reduce cost.	Maintain a committed workforce with strong skills and experience base. Build a unified culture & value our people.	Be forward looking and understand the strategic opportunities. Develop opportunities in emerging market	Maximise sustainable returns. Demonstrate the consistency of returns to ensure sustainable long-term growth in value.
Focus	• Safe opencut operation • Effective underground transition • Transition planning • Environmental approvals • Capital Management • Risk Management Planning	• Continuous process improvement • Investigate & apply new technology • Explore alternative Energy pathways • Eliminate waste	• Retain experience • Attract skills for strategic initiatives • Build our brand • Develop future capacity • Deliver HSE Strategic Plan	• Maximise production rates • Drive for higher quality product • Deliver ESG goals • Decrease carbon emissions • Explore growth opportunities	• Return on Equity • Total Shareholder Return • Promotion of Grange's value case • Dividend consistency • Market Engagement
					

ABOUT MAGNETITE

Magnetite is a naturally occurring mineral commonly refined into an iron ore concentrate and used for steel production. Iron ore makes up about five per cent of the Earth's crust and most commonly occurs in the form of haematite or magnetite. Most of the magnetite mined is usually used to produce concentrate for pellet feed or pellets which are used to make steel.

Magnetite concentrate has internal thermal energy, meaning less energy is required as the magnetite is converted into haematite pellets. This results in lower carbon dioxide emissions. The blast furnace chemically reduces iron oxide into liquid iron called 'hot metal'. The iron ore and reducing agents (coke, coal and limestone) are combined. Pre-heated air is injected at the bottom of the combination for up to eight hours. The final product is a liquid which is drained and eventually refined to produce steel.

Mining magnetite ore is capital intensive and requires significant downstream processing infrastructure including a beneficiation plant, a pellet plant and port facilities. Magnetite products command a value premium above haematite ore products such as fines and lump. This premium is derived on two fronts, through additional iron content, and a quality premium.

As magnetite concentrate is a refined product, it usually has higher iron content and lower impurities. This can have beneficial quality and environmental outcomes for the steel maker.



CHAIRPERSON'S & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW

Dear Shareholders,

In 2025, our mining activities incorporated material from North Pit and Centre Pit. We maintained financial stability, enabling investment in long term improvement projects and operational optimisation. The health and safety of our people and communities remained our highest priority, and we are proud to have achieved this safely.

Our strategy continues to align with evolving external risks and opportunities. We are focused on long term growth while balancing immediate productivity with future mine life optimisation. Through operational improvements, disciplined financial management, and advancement of key development projects, we are well positioned to deliver sustained shareholder value, respond effectively to market shifts, and capitalise on growth opportunities. The Board's proactive approach to risk management ensures resilience in uncertain environments and protects stakeholder interests.

Climate change remains a significant factor influencing our operations. We remain committed to our decarbonisation targets, as outlined in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Our approach to social value and sustainability is integral to creating long term shareholder value.

2025 REVIEW

The iron ore market remained challenging throughout 2025. Iron ore prices were range-bound, and China's crude steel production declined due to ongoing weakness in the property sector, weighing on global steel and iron ore markets.

We continued to strengthen our safety culture, achieving more than 967 days Lost Time Injury Free (LTIF). Profit after tax was $46.6 million (2024: $58.5 million), supported by revenues of $477.9 million (2024: $520.8 million). Average product price realised of $189.44 per tonne (2024: $182.94 per tonne, FOB Port Latta). Total iron ore product sales were 2.3 million tonnes (2024: 2.53 million tonnes). C1 cash operating costs increased to $164.69 per tonne (2024: $146.14 per tonne). Cash and cash equivalents were $275.15 million at year end (2024: $298.05 million).

Mining activities focused on the North Pit cutback and ore delivery from Centre Pit. Stripping was safely accelerated, and total material movement exceeded budget. Centre Pit remained the primary ore source, delivering above plan volumes that supported higher processing grades and stronger concentrate production. Ore was blended with North Pit material and stockpiles to maintain production and pellet quality.

As mining progressed deeper into Centre Pit, additional movement of the east wall, particularly in the southern area, was identified. This risk was actively managed through enhanced monitoring, modelling, and mine planning controls. Backfilling was identified late in 2025 as the most effective stabilisation measure, and preparatory work has been completed. Mining of the current Centre Pit stage is expected to conclude in early 2026, followed by progressive stabilisation backfilling. North Pit operations continued to focus on waste stripping to support ore access starting in mid-2026.

Financing for the North Pit Underground Development Project (NPUG) is progressing. Mine design updates have been made to address many of the Independent Technical Expert requirements, and technical due diligence with lenders and advisers is underway.

Capital investments continued, including the safe closure of the Main Creek Tailings Dam and the replacement of Ball Mill Shell #1 after 57 years of service. Furnace 4 operated throughout the year without anthracite, supported by refractory repairs and operational improvements. Work progressed on rolling out the Furnace 4 design across remaining furnaces to reduce coal consumption and CO_2 emissions while maintaining stable performance. Additional capital works included replacement of the Furnace 2 and 3 Balling Drums and the Offshore Dolphin Fender to enable berthing of larger vessels. Capital maintenance programs progressed as planned, improving processing reliability and shipping performance.

The Southdown Project Feasibility Study and the updated Resources & Reserves Statement were released in April 2025. The search for suitable equity partners continues. All tenements, approvals, and project assets are being maintained to support future development.

OUTLOOK

The iron ore market faces heightened uncertainty. Benchmark prices are expected to remain above US$95/t in 2026, supported by supply constraints and resilient demand, although long term structural pressures point to gradual decline. Reduced steel output in China and rising regionalisation, protectionism, and trade barriers continue to influence market sentiment.

The conflict in Iran in early 2026 has introduced additional geopolitical complexity. While disruptions to shipping, higher energy prices, and increased war risk premiums may temporarily support prices, medium term dynamics are dominated by structural factors, particularly new supply entering the market and evolving Chinese consumption patterns shaped by environmental policies, industrial restructuring, and a weaker property sector. Global supply chain vulnerabilities and market psychology now play a larger role in short term price formation. Middle Eastern tensions have added volatility through higher freight and fuel costs. Meanwhile, global iron ore supply is set to expand in 2026, driven by new project ramp ups.

China remains the dominant driver of iron ore demand, but steel intensive sectors are slowing. While exports provide some support, domestic demand is subdued. Emerging markets in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa are contributing more meaningfully to global consumption. Over the longer term, slower steel production growth and increased iron ore supply are expected to place downward pressure on prices.

The sector is undergoing a structural shift as East Asia decarbonises and demand grows for low carbon "green iron". Carbon pricing and emissions standards are reshaping competitiveness. Higher grade ores that reduce energy use and emissions during steelmaking are expected to command increasing premiums.

Despite the challenging geopolitical and economic environment, the long term outlook for our sector remains positive. Our strong balance sheet provides a solid foundation for navigating volatility and sustaining operations through the economic cycle. We remain committed to fostering a strong safety culture and encouraging innovation across our workforce.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Board and management maintain a positive outlook for the pellet market and continue to pursue opportunities for innovation, improvement, and productivity growth. Decarbonisation across the steel sector presents a significant opportunity for our company to lead by supplying high quality, low impurity iron ore pellet products that support the transition to a low carbon economy.

Our strategic focus remains on generating sustained shareholder value by safely producing high quality iron ore products from our Tasmanian operations. Once suitable partners join the Southdown Project, a bridging study will commence, followed by a final project description and scope.

Our key priorities include:

- Optimising the transition of the Life of Mine Plan from open cut to underground operations
- Securing financing for the underground project, anticipated in Q2 2026
- Delivering on existing off take agreements
- Maintaining ore access through continued mine development investment
- Maintaining critical processing infrastructure
- Improving productivity and implementing cost control initiatives

We continue to assess and manage business risks that may affect operational and financial performance and our ability to deliver on strategic priorities. We remain committed to identifying optimal solutions to ensure the company not only adapts but thrives in a dynamic market environment.

Our achievements in 2025 were made possible by the dedication and hard work of our people. On behalf of the Board, we thank all employees for their commitment and resilience. To our shareholders, we extend our appreciation for your continued support.

Michelle Li
Chairperson

Weidong Wang
Chief Executive Officer

For personal use only

KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

CONCENTRATE PRODUCED
2.22MT

PELLETS PRODUCED
2.21MT

C1 CASH OPERATING COST
A$165/T

IRON ORE PRODUCT SALES
2.30MT

AVERAGE REALISED PRICE (FOB PORT LATTA)
US$123

CONSOLIDATED SALES REVENUE (AVERAGE AUD:USD = 0.6470)
A$478M

CASH AND LIQUID INVESTMENTS
A$275M

NPAT
A$47M

EPS (DILUTED)
4.01CENTS

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

Grange Operations' safety performance improved during the year, achieving over 967 days Lost Time Injury Free (LTIFR) and an exceptional Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) of 1.1, with only three Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs) recorded. This represents a reduction compared with the previous year. Management's sustained focus on lead indicators, hazard identification, and proactive risk management has resulted in lag indicators that outperform industry standards for 2025. The workforce is commended for these results, particularly given the integration of new employees and short-term contractors during the period.

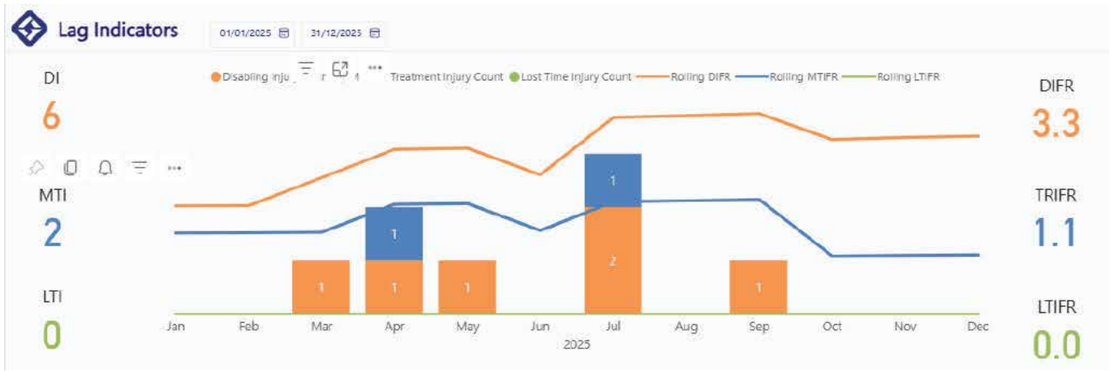
Throughout the year, Grange also focused on strengthening Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) awareness training to improve the effectiveness of point-of-work risk assessments. This initiative aims to ensure that all workers clearly recognise task-specific hazards and apply appropriate controls to prevent incidents.

In 2025, Grange played a proactive role in the Minerals Council of Australia Fatality Prevention Project Working Group, contributing to industry collaboration aimed at reducing fatality rates and sharing safety insights across major mining operations throughout Australia.

The HSE team also developed the MHS01 Guideline, which focuses on implementing effective safety barriers to reduce the risk of workplace falls.

Grange continued to strengthen its comprehensive procedures for managing occupational health exposures. These procedures are designed to identify, assess, and control workplace health risks, with the objective of eliminating illnesses associated with occupational exposure and minimising overall risk to employees. Grange's conservative internal exposure thresholds, supported by monthly monitoring and robust control measures, demonstrate the company's commitment to best-practice occupational hygiene and continuous improvement in workplace safety.

This approach reflects Grange's broader Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objective of fostering a safe, sustainable, and responsible work environment



NORTH PIT UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

In January 2024 the company recommenced extension of the underground decline following the positive outcomes of the DFS. This supported positive financial outcomes with an underground mine technically and economically viable for the North Pit ore body. The findings of the DFS were integrated with the transition from opencut mining to demonstrate the effective implementation of the underground project alongside the current operation (see announcement 28 February 2024).

Unfortunately, the iron ore price forecast softened in 2024 and with the lower long term price forecast the company took a pause to the development while funding is sought to ensure the successful implementation of the project as planned (see announcement 16 December 2024).

The company remains firmly committed to the project and is scheduling to commence development in 2026 after securing funding and the Final Investment Decision.

A number of key developments were progressed through 2025, establishing access and underground infrastructure to prepare the operation for the transition.

- 64 m of lateral development and 260m of vertical development was completed in Quarter 1 of 2025 completing the ventilation system to support the next phase of decline extension.
- Underground water management systems were constructed to reduce the risk of water inundation to underground infrastructure. These systems have proved effective over the year.
- Technical due diligence review commenced in 2025 to support debt funding for the project.
- Continued refinements to the production schedule and the design of the block cave and sub level cave sections of the mine to achieve key production target and optimize costs.

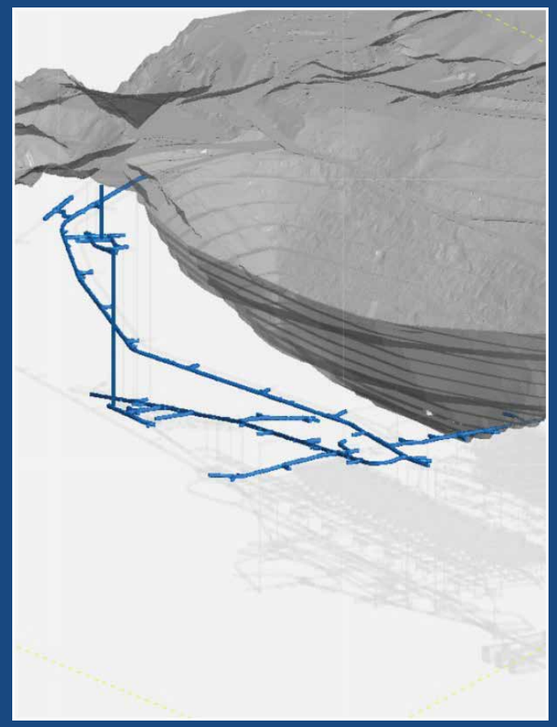


Figure 1 - NPUG development as constructed in blue Dec 2025

ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

Grange continues to investigate potential routes for carbon reduction at our Tasmanian operation. It has been identified that our two biggest contributors to carbon emissions are diesel usage from the mining fleet at Savage River and natural gas usage from the furnaces at the Port Latta Pellet Plant. Anthracite has been identified as having the highest emissions per joule of energy.

As part of our strategic vision to reduce carbon emissions across the operation we have commenced a furnace efficiency upgrade program to remove the requirement for anthracite and have completed upgrades on one furnace. This upgrade has reduced our anthracite emissions intensity by 1.7 kg CO_2/Mt compared to 2023 (our baseline year).

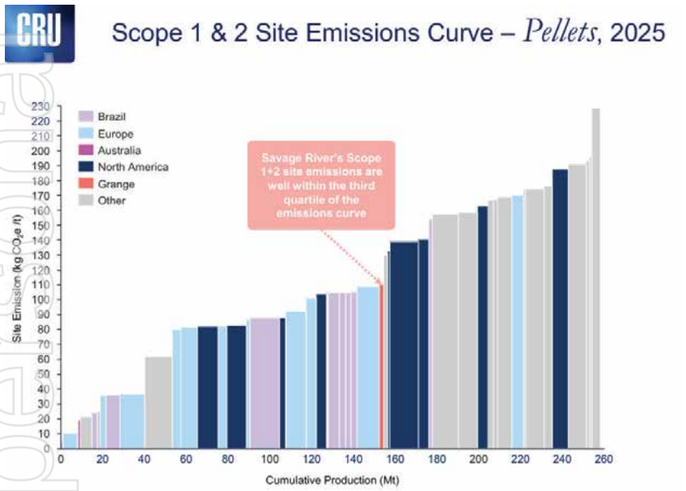
Grange continues to work with the Heavy Industry Low Carbon Transition Cooperative Research Centre (HILT-CRC) as a founding member and core partner, as well as Industry Lead representative for Program 1 – Process Technologies.

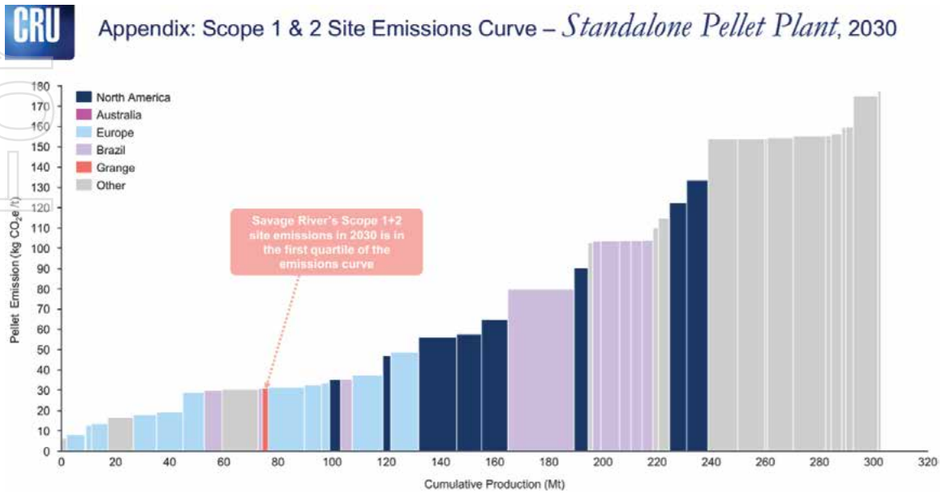
Projects and studies focus on investigating decarbonised production of green iron products from magnetite ores. We are considering technologies, data, and demonstrations at a sufficient scale to support end-use adoption of products, such as low-carbon induration routes (replacing natural gas with hydrogen and electrically generated heat as well as biomass utilisation), increased domestic pre-processing of magnetite concentrate before export, direct metallisation of ore, and unlocking new orebodies through low-carbon processing routes using hydrogen, electrification, sodium, or solar thermal heat.

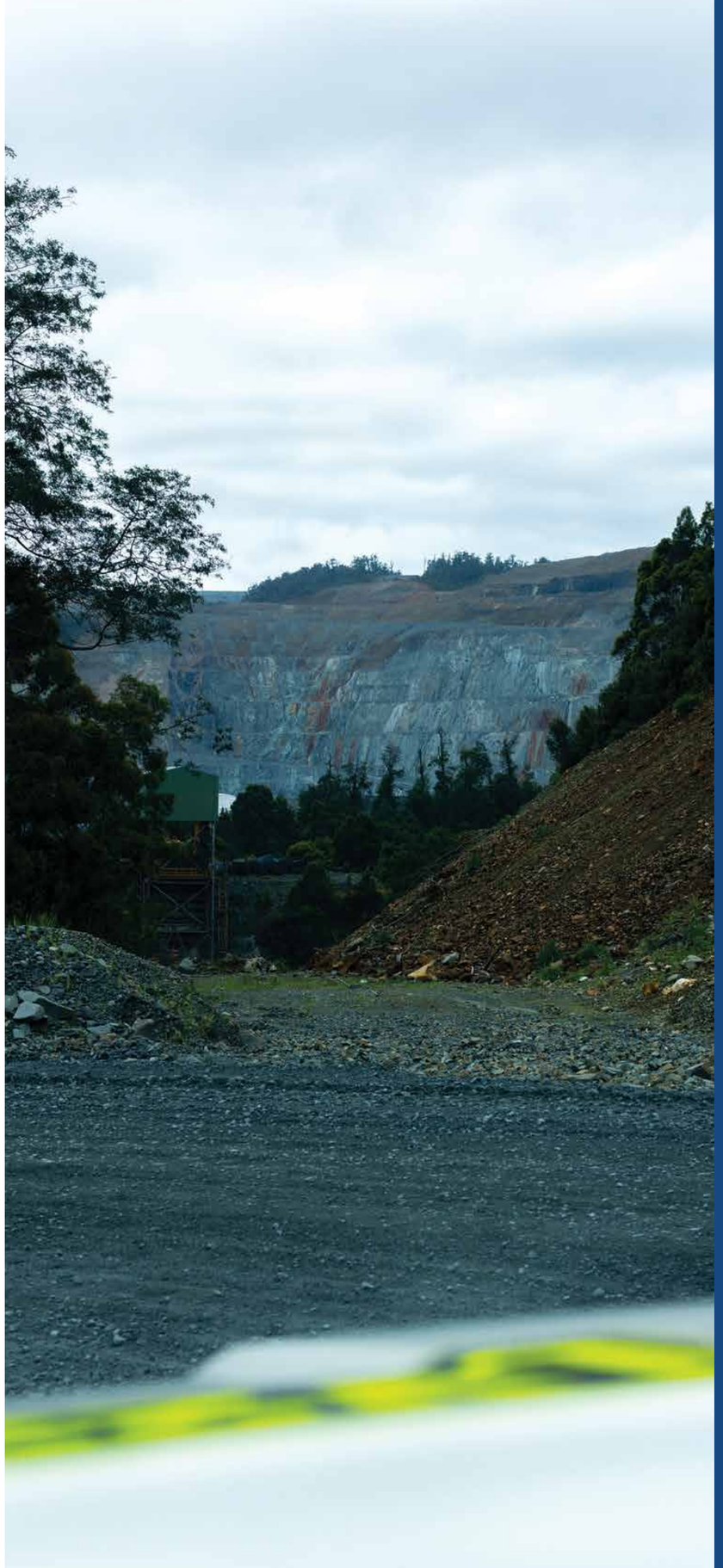
Grant funding of up to $20 million was awarded through the Powering the Regions Fund - Safeguard Transformation Stream - Round 1 in 2024. This funding highlighted Grange's commitment to sustainability and innovation in the mining sector. The grants support two key projects aimed at decarbonisation and sustainable practices and include the electrification of underground operations at Savage River and furthering the elimination of Anthracite use in Furnaces at the Port Latta Pellet Plant.

Grange acknowledges the support of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, and the Department of Industry, Science and Resources. These projects are expected to significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions and promote sustainable practices within the mining industry.

Grange produced emissions in the order of 0.11t CO_2 per tonne of pellet production in 2025. This places the Company in the third quartile of emissions curve.







EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

There was one diamond hole completed in 2025. This activity comprised a Geotechnical hole to support future underground infrastructure. The hole commenced in December 2024 and was completed in Jan 2025. The intercepts from this hole have not yet been included in any resource update and will be utilised in future updates when they occur.

The Mineral Resource stands at 464 million tonnes at 44% DTR, maintaining a similar level of resource from the 2024 annual report, with a small reduction due to mining depletion. The decrease in total Mineral Resource is considered minor given the quantum of the total Mineral Resources, annual mine production levels, and the ongoing nature exploration activities.

Further resource definition drilling of North Pit from underground is expected to commence in 2026. The aim is to improve confidence in the quantity and grade of the resource and further de-risk the Ore Reserve for potential underground mining while also exploring the ore body at greater depth.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT – SAVAGE RIVER OPERATIONS

The following tables show the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Savage River operations as at 31 December 2025. The mining of ore throughout the year focussed on ore supply from Centre Pit. The Mineral Resource has been depleted since the previous estimate dated 31 December 2024 as a result of mining. Ore Reserves have decreased by mining depletion from North Pit and Centre Pit along with refinement to mine designs, and updated production schedule.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are categorised in accordance with the Australasian Code for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of 2012 (JORC Code, 2012). Estimated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources include those Mineral Resources modified to produce the estimated Ore Reserves. Mineral Resources which are not included in the Ore Reserves do not currently meet the required level of technical planning and economic viability hurdle at the time of last review.

MINERAL RESOURCES

A summary of the total Mineral Resources for Savage River as at 31 December 2025

	As at December 2025		As at December 2024	
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade % DTR [1]	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade % DTR[1]
Measured	164.4	51.7	166.9	51.8
Indicated	158.3	42.5	159.4	42.5
Inferred	141.5	37.5	141.5	37.5
Total	464.2	44.2	467.8	44.3

Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 15% DTR.

ORE RESERVE

A summary of the Ore Reserve for Savage River as at 31 December 2025

	As at December 2025		As at December 2024	
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade % DTR [1]	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade % DTR[1]
Proved	29.0	43.8	31.8	45.4
Probable	67.3	45.0	68.3	45.2
Total	96.3	44.7	100.1	45.2

Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off grade of 15% DTR for Opencut and 28%-30% DTR for Underground

Ore Reserves have decreased by 3.8 million tonnes primarily depleted by mining activity. All underground Ore Reserves remain classified as Probable due to the inherent mixing that occurs in caving operations and lower confidence in the dilution and recovery modifying factors. A detailed statement of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves can be found in the ASX announcement dated 2 April 2026. Grange confirms in reproducing the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in this subsequent report, that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included and all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[1] DTR (Davis Tube Recovery) is the percentage of material recovered using a laboratory scale version of the ore beneficiation process that separates magnetic from non-magnetic fractions. It is the most appropriate assay technique for determination of magnetite recovery from ore at Savage River

For personal use only

HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

Grange is committed to protecting the health, safety and wellbeing of our workforce while operating responsibly across environmental and social aspects of our business. This commitment is embedded in our Safety and Environment Management System (SEMS), which provides the framework for implementing our Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Environmental and Social Responsibility (ESR) policies and establishes mandatory standards across all Grange operations.

SEMS is continuously reviewed and strengthened to ensure alignment with evolving Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislation, regulatory requirements and industry best practice. Through this structured system, Grange maintains strong governance, effective risk management and a culture of continuous improvement across all operational activities.

Our OHS Policy is reviewed annually and formally endorsed by the Executive Leadership Team, reinforcing leadership accountability and the organisation's commitment to maintaining robust safety systems. SEMS forms a core component of the Grange Management System (GMS) and is supported by comprehensive management plans addressing 16 major hazards, including four Principal Mining Hazards, as defined under Tasmanian mining legislation.

The system is aligned with internationally recognised standards, including ISO 45001 and ISO 45003 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems and ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems, ensuring a consistent and integrated approach to managing health, safety and environmental risks across both national and international operations.

Safety leadership capability is further strengthened through the integration of SEMS principles into Grange's Certificate IV in Leadership and Management program, ensuring current and emerging leaders are equipped to effectively manage operational risks and lead safe work practices. Leadership accountability is reinforced through the annual review and endorsement of our OHS policy by the Executive Leadership Team. SEMS, as a core component of the Grange Management System (GMS).

Grange also actively contributes to the advancement of industry safety performance through participation in key industry initiatives, including the tripartite WHS Regulations review, the Mine Safety Steering Committee, and the Minerals Council of Australia Fatality Prevention Project Working Group.

By systematically integrating risk assessment, gap identification, and strategic improvement initiatives, Grange continues to drive proactive HSE management and reinforces a safety-first mindset at every level of the organisation.

MISSION STATEMENT

To drive a continuous improvement culture involving everyone at Grange. We strive to eliminate injury, loss and waste, and create positive environmental outcomes adding value to the communities in which we operate.

This will be achieved through effective adherence to management systems, integrated risk management practices, risk aware culture, demonstrable leadership, maintaining standards, monitoring performance and looking after our people.

SAFETY PRINCIPLES

All injuries and loss events are preventable

All hazards can be identified and their risks managed

No task is so important that it cannot be done safely and respectfully

Every person is accountable for their own safety and the safety of those around them

Safety performance can always be improved



HSE SYSTEMS

Grange maintains rigorous compliance with all legislative and regulatory requirements across operations, including Federal and State Work Health & Safety legislation, Anti-Discrimination legislation, Fair Work Australia legislation, Rehabilitation & Workers Compensation legislation, Environmental legislation, industry Codes of Practice, Whistleblower legislation, mining-specific HSE legislation, and environmental licence conditions.

Established systems track and monitor compliance, with corrective actions promptly implemented for any non-conformance. This structured approach ensures legal adherence while reinforcing a culture of accountability, continuous improvement, and operational resilience across all Grange sites.

The effectiveness of Grange's systems is demonstrated by consistently positive record book entries during Workplace Standards Tasmania (WST) Mines Inspectorate inspector visits. In 2025, proactive safety controls prevented business disruption while safeguarding the health, safety, and wellbeing of employees, contractors, and the wider community.

Grange is committed to achieving the highest standards of health, safety, environmental, and social responsibility across all operations. This commitment is embedded in our Safety and Environment Management System (SEMS), which underpins our Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Environmental and Social Responsibility (ESR) policies and establishes mandatory standards across all Grange sites. SEMS is continuously monitored and enhanced to reflect evolving Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislation, regulatory requirements, and industry best practice, ensuring compliance, robust risk management, and continuous improvement.

The effectiveness of Grange's systems is demonstrated by consistently positive record book entries during Workplace Standards Tasmania (WST) Mines Inspectorate inspector visits. In 2025, proactive safety controls prevented business disruption while safeguarding the health, safety, and wellbeing of employees, contractors, and the wider community.

Grange maintains rigorous compliance with all relevant legislation and regulatory frameworks, including Federal and State WHS legislation, Anti-Discrimination legislation, Fair Work Australia legislation, Rehabilitation & Workers Compensation legislation, Environmental legislation, Codes of Practice, Whistleblower legislation, mining-specific HSE legislation, and environmental licence conditions. Established systems track and monitor compliance, ensuring corrective actions are promptly implemented for any non-conformance.

In 2025, Grange continued to strengthen point-of-work risk management through enhanced Job Hazard Analysis and SafeCheck processes. These tools have improved our ability to identify task-specific hazards and implement effective controls, ensuring workers can safely recognise and manage risks before commencing work.

Grange enhanced point-of-work risk management through strengthened Job Hazard Analysis and SafeCheck processes. These tools support workers in identifying task-specific hazards and implementing effective controls, reinforcing safe work practices across all sites.

A comprehensive gap analysis was undertaken to identify areas where current practices fall short of strategic objectives in the HSE Strategic Plan. This analysis prioritises actions to strengthen safety culture, improve compliance, enhance risk management, and drive environmental stewardship. Each action item will be integrated into the 2026 strategic roadmap with specific timelines, accountability, and KPIs.

Grange also contributes to industry-wide safety advancement through participation in the tripartite WHS review, the Mine Safety Steering Committee, and the Minerals Council of Australia Fatality Prevention Project, supporting collaborative efforts to improve safety outcomes across the mining sector.

Through these initiatives, Grange demonstrates a proactive, strategic, and accountable approach to HSE management, ensuring operational resilience and the wellbeing of our people, communities, and environment.

During 2025, the Environmental Management team delivered targeted actions to strengthen environmental performance and embed best practice across Grange operations:

- Conducted site-level gap assessments against Environmental, Social and Responsibility (ESR) standards to identify opportunities for improvement.
- Developed site-specific Environmental Management System (EMS) implementation plans to address identified gaps and drive consistent compliance.
- Completed waste management close-out plans, ensuring responsible disposal and regulatory compliance.
- Enhanced environmental awareness among the workforce through updated toolbox talks and revised supervisor handbooks, reinforcing environmental stewardship at every level.
- These initiatives supported Grange's ongoing commitment to sustainable operations, continuous improvement, and proactive environmental management



SHARING AND LEARNING

Throughout 2025, our Grange training management system supported the provision of the necessary skills and knowledge training, assessment of competency, and demonstrable leadership. Operational training included relevant competencies based on the National Standards for each mining work group.

Grange continued to strengthen employee engagement, community involvement, and workforce development initiatives across its operations. Consultative Committee meetings were held alongside Health and Safety Representative (HSR) meetings, reinforcing effective communication of workplace health and safety concerns and ensuring collaborative risk management.

Grange demonstrated a strong commitment to community and environmental stewardship through participation in Clean Up Australia Day, undertaking a 37-kilometre cleanup of the road between Savage River and Waratah township.

As an active member of the Mining and Automotive Skills Alliance (AUSMASA) Critical Control Management Committee, Grange contributed to aligning competency units with the responsibilities of mine site supervisors and managers, strengthening frameworks for hazard identification, control, and monitoring.

In 2025, Grange Resources was formally welcomed into the Reconciliation Australia Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) program, with the endorsement of its inaugural Reflect RAP. Grounded in Grange's Core Values—leading with respect, accountability, and fostering inclusivity—the RAP supports meaningful, long-term relationships and strengthens Grange's contribution to reconciliation across five key dimensions.

Grange also worked closely with the Tasmanian Minerals and Energy Council (TMEC) to consolidate industry perspectives on proposed amendments to the Mines Work Health and Safety Supplementary Requirements Regulations, demonstrating leadership in advocating for safe, compliant, and effective mining practices.

These initiatives collectively reinforce Grange's commitment to workforce development, community engagement, reconciliation, and social responsibility, ensuring sustainable outcomes for employees, communities, and the broader mining sector.

COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Grange remains committed to social responsibility by engaging with stakeholders and communities to understand and respond to their interests and concerns. We maintain regular dialogue with neighbours and communities near our operations and support the education sector through tours, school curriculum information, industry links, a graduate program, and work opportunities.

During 2025 Grange advanced workforce capability and education initiatives, including reviewing and updating Southdown inductions, facilitating Minister and Senator visits to sites to discuss apprenticeship and training programs, and collaborating with M2C to host students to tour the operations. Additionally, Grange hosted a Smith Family Work Inspiration Program visit, engaging 20 students from regional schools to explore mining careers through presentations and site tours.



ENVIRONMENTAL

LEGISLATIVE APPROVALS

Grange's Savage River and Port Latta operations are conducted under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (Tas), the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (Tas), the Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act 1996 (Tas), the Mineral Resources Development Act 1995 (Tas) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth). These approvals and statutory instruments support mining and processing activities at Savage River, including gangue removal and ore concentration at Savage River, and pelletising operations at Port Latta. The original land use permit conditions for Savage River and Port Latta are contained in Environmental Protection Notices 248/2 and 302/2 respectively.

Grange operates in accordance with all applicable environmental approvals, statutory requirements, and regulatory conditions. In March 2014, Grange received planning approval from Waratah-Wynyard Council and environmental approval from the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) for construction of the South Deposit Tailings Storage Facility under Permit Conditions – Environmental (PCE) 8808. Commonwealth approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 was granted in April 2014 under EPBC approval 2012/6393.

The South Deposit cutback was approved in August 2014 and is now largely regulated through the Centre Pit Expansion and South Deposit Backfill Dump approval under DA 216/2021 and Permit Conditions – Environmental No. 10995.

In January 2020, approval was granted under Environmental Protection Notice 10006/2 for the North Pit Underground exploration decline. In August 2024, Grange also received approval for North Pit Underground operations under DA 54/2024 and Permit Conditions – Environmental No. 12021.

GOLDAMERE ACT

The Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act 1996 (Tas) (the Goldamere Act) establishes the legislative framework for Grange's operations at Savage River and Port Latta providing the basis for arrangements between the State and Grange in relation to historical environmental impacts associated with earlier mining activities. The Act received Royal Assent on 16 December 1996.

Under this framework, Grange is not responsible for pollution resulting from operations undertaken prior to commencement of the Goldamere Agreement. Where pollution arising from previous operations may affect current operations or discharges, the Act provides certain indemnities to Grange. Notwithstanding these provisions, Grange is required to operate in accordance with applicable environmental legislation and Best Practice Environmental Management.

A significant variation to the Goldamere Agreement was executed on 19 December 2014, extending the agreement until 24 December 2034 and removing several redundant conditions. The amended agreement provides a framework for Grange to co-manage the Savage River Rehabilitation Project (SRRP) and undertake agreed remediation works in lieu of repayment of the purchase price of the operation to the Tasmanian Government. The agreement also enables integration of Grange's rehabilitation obligations with those of the State under the SRRP. The long-standing partnership between SRRP and Grange has resulted in ongoing environmental improvement at Savage River since the project's inception.

SAVAGE RIVER REHABILITATION PROJECT ("SRRP")

The Savage River Rehabilitation Project commenced in 1997 as a cooperative arrangement between the Tasmanian Government and the mine operator to address legacy environmental impacts associated with historical mining activities at Savage River.

Grange continues to participate in this partnership framework and works collaboratively with the State to implement remediation measures at Savage River and Port Latta.

The Goldamere Act establishes the governance and funding arrangements for the SRRP, including a Management Committee comprising representatives of the EPA, Mineral Resources Tasmania, and Grange Resources Tasmania.

Funding for the SRRP is administered through two principal accounts: the Environment Protection Fund, an interest-bearing statutory trust, and the Purchase Price Account, which represents the balance of the agreed purchase price owed to the Crown and is progressively repaid through agreed remediation works by Grange.

Grange representatives meet regularly with SRRP representatives to develop and implement remediation projects at Savage River and Port Latta. These works include construction and maintenance of waste rock dump covers, acid drainage collection and conveyance infrastructure, and other remediation initiatives.

A strategic plan outlining the works required to address legacy impacts and repay the purchase price debt has been approved by the Tasmanian EPA and is implemented by the SRRP Management Committee. This plan is periodically reviewed and updated to reflect operational changes, emerging risks and Grange's mine planning assumptions. The SRRP Strategic Plan is publicly available via the EPA Tasmania website.

PLANNING APPROVALS

Planning approval for recommencement of operations was obtained in January 1997. Planning permits were issued by Waratah-Wynyard Council for Savage River and by Circular Head Council for Port Latta. These approvals were conditional upon the preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) incorporating an Environmental Rehabilitation Plan (ERP) prior to commencement of operations, together with a range of supporting environmental studies.

In 2014, Grange received planning approvals from Waratah-Wynyard Council for the South Deposit Tailings Storage Facility. Construction commenced in July 2014 and the facility commenced operation in 2018.

Approval for the Centre Pit Expansion and South Deposit Backfill Dump was formalised in 2022 under Permit Conditions – Environmental No. 10995. Planning approval for the North Pit Underground project was granted under DA 54/2024 in August 2024.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

Grange's Environmental Management Plan was first approved when Savage River and Port Latta operations recommenced in October 1997 by the then Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts.

On 6 October 2000, Environmental Protection Notices 248/2 and 302/2 were issued, replacing the earlier environmental permit conditions for Savage River and Port Latta respectively.

Approvals from the Tasmanian EPA and relevant planning authorities are required for major infrastructure developments, operational expansions and significant changes to environmental management practices. Depending on the nature of the proposal, these approvals may take the form of development approvals, planning permits, Environmental Protection Notices or Permit Conditions – Environmental. Amendments may also be issued to reflect changes in operational circumstances, improved technical understanding and updates to waste rock, tailings and water management strategies.

An amendment to the EMP was approved in 2007 in connection with the Mine Life Extension Plan.

EMP and ERP reviews are submitted to the EPA on a three-yearly basis. Updated plans reflect Best Practice Environmental Management, current mine planning, closure considerations and rehabilitation priorities. A revised EMP was submitted to the EPA in December 2024 and an updated ERP was provided in October 2023. The EMP and ERP have also been updated to reflect the introduction of underground mining associated with the North Pit Underground project.

For personal use only

PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Waste Rock, Tailings and Water Management – Savage River

Water management, tailings management and waste rock management remain the principal environmental issues at Savage River. Key management strategies include:

- Development of waste rock landforms designed to minimise oxygen ingress and reduce the potential for acid mine drainage formation, including the use of engineered covers and placement strategies.
- Tailings deposition strategies designed to maintain saturated conditions where required.
- Use of centralised water management and treatment systems to manage mine water and reduce turbidity from mine runoff.
- Monitoring and management systems designed to ensure regulatory compliance and effective environmental performance.

Grange expects to complete construction of the Main Creek Tailings Dam buttress in 2026, allowing permanent water cover for deposited tailings and enabling the dam to operate at full supply level.

Air Emissions Reduction Program – Port Latta

Grange continued to work on quality and measurement systems to improve performance of the Port Latta operations especially in relation to air emissions. In particular, the focus is on the stable operation of furnaces.

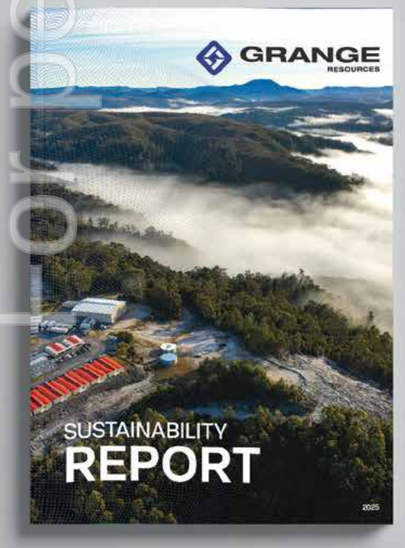
REHABILITATION PLANS

Grange continues to plan for closure of operations at the completion of the current mine plan.

Key closure considerations include long-term waste rock dump stability and performance, tailings management, future treatment and use of infrastructure, and post-closure monitoring and maintenance. These matters are addressed through the Environmental Rehabilitation Plan, which is submitted to the EPA on a three-yearly basis and updated as required to reflect mine planning and regulatory expectations. An updated ERP will be completed in 2026, aligning with the International Council on Mining and Metals Integrated Mine Closure Good Practice Guide.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) METRICS

Grange has adopted an Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework with 21 core metrics and disclosures as created by the World Economic Forum (WEF). This covers areas such as governance, anti corruption practices, ethical behaviour, human rights, land use, ecological sensitivity, water consumption, diversity and inclusion, pay equality, and tax payments. In addition to reporting against the WEF framework, Grange Resources also aligns its ESG disclosures with the Australian Accounting Standards Board's AASB S2 requirements. These combined ESG metrics and disclosures are included in the company's Sustainability Report dated 26 February 2026.





SOUTHDOWN MAGNETITE PROJECT

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Southdown Magnetite Project is located 90km from Albany in Western Australia's Great Southern region and is an advanced project with more than 1.2 billion tonnes of high-quality Mineral Resources, including Ore Reserves of 412 million tonnes, both estimated using the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). During 2022-2025 Grange conducted feasibility level studies (See ASX announcement on 14th April 2025), including further optimisation, into an alternative development option based on a reduction of the nominal concentrate production rate to 5mtpa with an initial mine life of 28 years.

The Project is owned by Grange (100%) with a search underway to secure joint venture partners to develop the Project. A bridging phase will be undertaken in conjunction with the new investment partner to finalise the development options and progress environmental approvals.

There remains the potential to substantially extend the mine life with further study of the eastern half of the Mineral Resource once the project is up and running. Potential also exists to expand concentrate production to 10 mtpa with further future capital investment.

We acknowledge the Noongar Menang people as traditional custodians of this region and recognise their continuing connection to land, water and culture. We pay our respects to Aboriginal communities and cultures, and to their Elders past, present and emerging.

APPROVALS

All material Commonwealth and State primary approvals relating to the 10mtpa FS 2012 have been secured and will continue to be maintained in good standing, including the Cape Riche desalinated water supply option, and the Berth 7 land reclamation and channel dredging option at the Port of Albany.

The feasibility study reported in April 2025 (FS2024) has been designed within the constraints of the current approvals as far as is possible, but the final project will require new or amended approvals at State and Commonwealth levels dependent on the outcomes of the next bridging study phase. The key changes studied relate to reduced footprint of the mine site, minor changes to the pipeline footprint, the inclusion of borefields as a potential water supply, approval for project facilities to be constructed and operated at Albany Port Berth 5, and transhipping operations in King George Sound. These changes were costed to feasibility study level of accuracy and included in the Project base case financial model.

WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY

Planning and preparation for the Southdown Project has spanned almost twenty years, during which Grange has continuously maintained a project office in Albany and has been working closely with key stakeholder organisations and community members.

Grange will continue to engage stakeholders and the community as the project progresses, managed through the Albany Project Office, information sessions, landowner discussions, briefings and presentations and a range of focused communications.

KEY COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The Southdown Magnetite Project is proposed to be a pit to port operation involving:

- The construction and operation of an open cut magnetite mine and concentrator for producing magnetite concentrate at the mine site, near Wellstead.
- A 110km underground slurry pipeline to transport the magnetite concentrate from the mine site to the Port of Albany.
- Once the slurry reaches the Port, it will be dewatered and stored in a storage shed ready for shipping.
- The recycled water from the dewatering process will be pumped back to the mine site for re-use in a second pipeline following the same alignment as the slurry pipeline.
- Two export options for the concentrate have been considered:
  - Transhipping from Berth 5 where it will be loaded on to a smaller transhipping vessel (TSV) via conveyors and a shiploader and transported by the TSV to be loaded onto larger vessels in King George Sound.
  - Direct loading from Berth 7 which requires dredging to deepen the channel and reclaim new land for the proposed filtration, storage and ship loading facilities, which already has environmental approvals in place
- Water supply options for the construction and operation of the mine include groundwater from local borefields, or from a seawater desalination plant planned for Cape Riche which already has environmental approvals in place. Electricity supply options for the project continue to focus on maximising access to renewable energy.

GEOLOGY

The currently defined Resource extends over 11 kilometres of strike, with variable depths ranging from 50 metres below surface in the west to 555 metres below surface in the east. The deposit has been drilled and evaluated since its initial discovery in 1983, including an extensive program of resource drilling during 2011 for the feasibility study, for a total of 401 diamond drill holes for 102km of drilling.

MINING

Mining will be undertaken by conventional bulk mining methods utilising drill and blast, load and haul with 365-tonne class excavator in backhoe configuration and 194-tonne (payload) rigid rear dump trucks coupled to a run of mine (ROM) stockpile. Ore will be trucked directly from the blasted faces to either direct tip into the primary crusher or onto the ROM stockpile to satisfy a nominal concentrate production rate of 5mtpa.

The mining operation will draw heavily on Grange's existing capability as Australia's most experienced commercial producer of magnetite concentrate, to assist with start-up and ongoing operations.

For personal use only

ORE CRUSHING AND CONCENTRATION

Ore processing at the mine site consists of crushing and dry grinding with closed circuit dry magnetic separation, before water is added to facilitate a further series of magnetic separation steps to remove non-magnetic material, and reverse floatation to remove the sulphide mineral Pyrrhotite, which will result in a magnetite concentrate at around 70% iron.

Process waste (tailings) will be produced in dry and wet components, with the wet tailings mixed with the dry to form an agglomerated tailing and sent to a dedicated dry stack waste facility.

TRANSPORTING THE CONCENTRATE SLURRY 110 KM TO THE PORT

Final magnetite concentrate will be thickened and transported through a 110 km pipeline to the Port of Albany. Once the concentrate reaches the Port, it will be filtered and stored ready for shipping. The excess water will be pumped back to the mine site in a return water pipeline, which runs parallel to the slurry pipeline. Around 85% of water pumped with the slurry will be returned to the mine site for re-use.

ALBANY PORT

FS2024 adopted a transhipping methodology as an alternate option to direct loading from Berth 7 (FS 2012). This would utilise existing land within the Port, subject to commercial agreements with Southern Ports Authority. This design would incorporate the addition of a new wharf at Albany Port's Berth 5, a filtration plant, a concentrate stockpile shed, and a ship loading facility. The magnetite concentrate will be loaded onto a Transhipment Vessel (TSV) and transported to the larger Cape sized vessels located at two existing anchorage points in King George Sound.

In addition to port access and commercial agreement negotiations, further work will increase stakeholder engagement and continue studies to assess the environmental, community and visual impacts, to facilitate new environmental and operational approvals.

The Berth 7 direct loading option involves dredging of the channel to accommodate Cape Size vessels and the reclamation of new land for Berth 7. While this option requires port access and commercial agreements with Southern Ports Authority, State and Commonwealth approvals are already in place.

WATER

With the introduction of dry grinding and a reduced capacity in the concentrator, the annual make-up water demand for the 5mtpa option has been reduced from 12 gigalitres per year to 5 gigalitres per year. Therefore, the scale of the initial water infrastructure is significantly reduced. The feasibility study looked at alternatives to seawater desalination and has confirmed that water for the permanent operations phase could be supplied to the site from:

- Proposed borefields water could be pumped to the site and treated with a brackish water treatment plant using reverse osmosis technology to produce Process and Potable Water.
- Surface water run-off captured in the mine pit as well as ponds and drainage structures on the minesite.
- Mine pit dewatering will intercept groundwater through ex-pit dewatering bores, and groundwater that seeps into the mine pit will be collected and pumped to dust suppression water storage dams.
- Brine produced as by product from the brackish water treatment plant can be mixed in mine pit dewatering ponds and used for in-pit dust suppression.

In addition to the potential water sources above, which informed FS2024, the desalination plant and the related piping to site will be considered in the bridging phase to allow for potential future production increases. State and Commonwealth approvals are already in place for the desalination option.

Investigations into new dry magnetic separation methodologies may result in further reductions in project water demand.

POWER

FS2024 has estimated the installed load at the mine/concentrator site to be 79.3 megawatts (MW). Renewable power supplied to the mine-site by a third party has been considered to minimise greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and fossil fuel requirements.

OPERATIONS

The project is committed to working with stakeholders and the community in the planning, implementation and operation of its projects as well as delivering possible future community benefits including employing local people to work and service the mine, supporting local and regional economic development and investing in community initiatives. The Southdown operation will be modelled on Grange's existing Savage River operation in Tasmania operating on a 24/7 basis for 365 days per year.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES - SOUTHDOWN MAGNETITE PROJECT

MINERAL RESOURCES

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Southdown Magnetite Project as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025	
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade %DTR*
Measured	423	37.8
Indicated	100	36.3
Inferred	734	31.1
Total	1,257	33.8

* Davis Tube Recovery – a measure of recoverable magnetite
Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 10% DTR

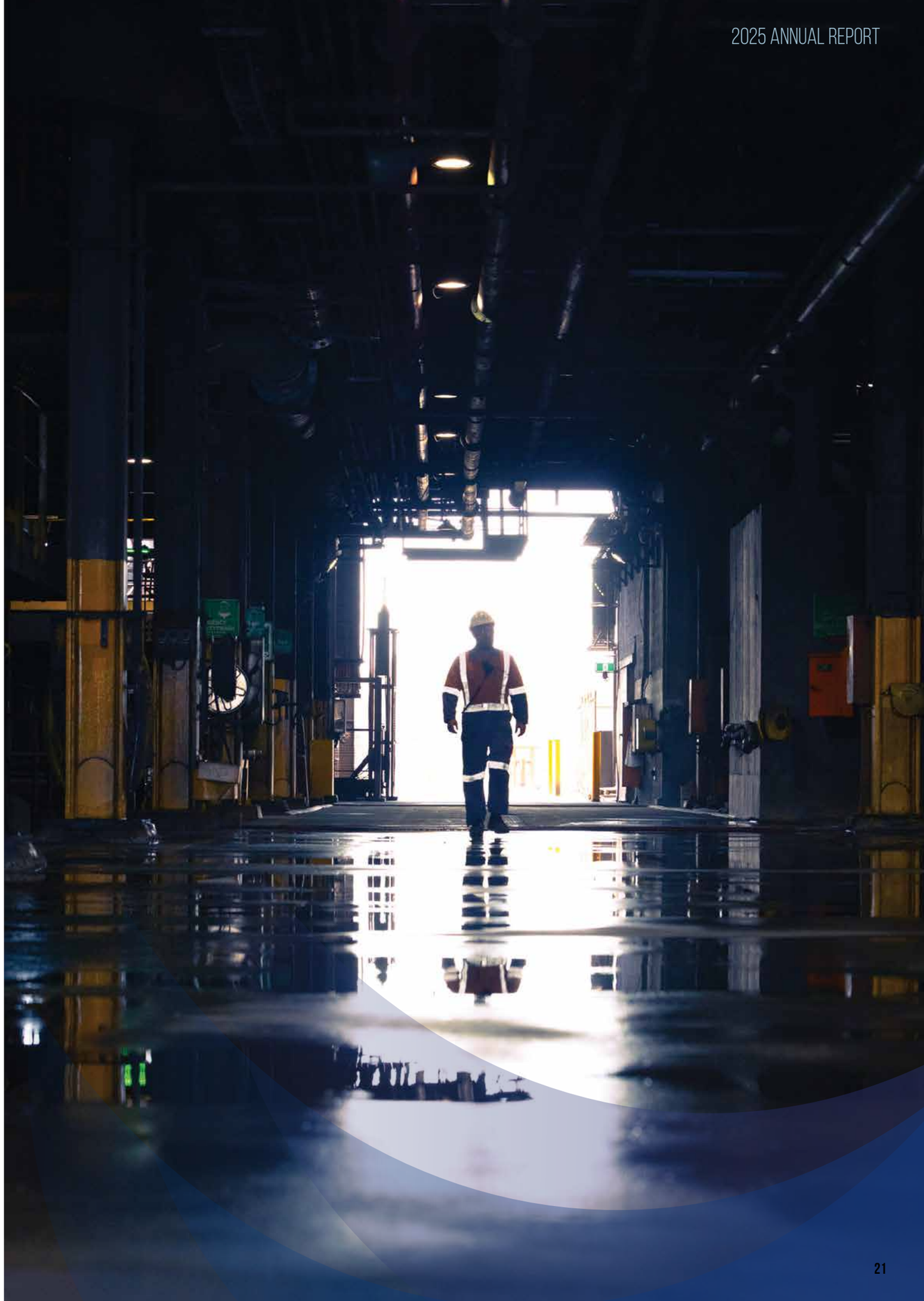
ORE RESERVES

The current Ore Reserve for the Southdown Magnetite Project as at 31 December 2025 is based on the pit design and mining schedule developed during the Feasibility Study and includes modifying metallurgical factors and plant recovery.

	ROM (Mt)	DTR* (%)
Proven	-	-
Probable	412	34.7
Total	412	34.7

An additional 12 Mt of Inferred Resources is included within the designed pit.

A detailed statement of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves can be found in the ASX announcement dated 14th April 2025. Grange confirms in reproducing the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in this subsequent report, that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included, and all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this report continue to apply and have not materially changed. Grange confirms that all environmental approvals and tenure have been maintained in compliance and terms extended as required to retain currency.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Grange is committed to creating and building sustainable value for shareholders and protecting stakeholder interests. The Company recognises that high standards of corporate governance are essential to achieving that objective.

The Board has the responsibility for ensuring Grange is properly managed so as to protect and enhance shareholders' interests in a manner that is consistent with the Company's responsibility to meet its obligations to all stakeholders. For this reason, the Board is committed to applying appropriate standards of corporate governance across the organisation.

As part of its commitment to enhancing its corporate governance, and as a listed company, the Board has adopted relevant practices which are consistent with the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") Corporate Governance Principles. The 2025 corporate governance statement was approved by the Board on 23 February 2026.

Details of the Company's corporate governance practices are included in the Corporate Governance Statement and Appendix 4G which have been announced on the ASX and can be located on our Company's website www.grangeresources.com.au in the Corporate Governance and Policies section in the About Us area. This facilitates transparency about Grange's corporate governance practices and assists shareholders and other stakeholders make informed judgments.

ASX BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table lists the departures from the ASX Best Practice Recommendations applicable to the Company as at the date of its financial year end, being 31 December 2025. Where the Company considers that it is divergent from these recommendations, or that it is not practical to comply, there is an explanation of the Company's reasons set out in the following table.

Principles and Recommendations Reference	Departure	Explanation
7.3(a)	A separate internal audit function has not been formed.	The Board monitors the need for an internal audit function. The Company has not had an internal audit function for the past financial year. Due to the size of the Company, the Board does not consider it necessary to have an internal audit function. The Company's Management periodically undertakes an internal review of financial systems and processes and where systems are considered to require improvement these systems are developed. The Board also considers external reviews of specific areas and monitors the implementation of system improvements. The Company has also appointed Deloitte Australia to periodically conduct internal review of the Company's financial system.

For personal use only

GRANGE RESOURCES

FINANCIAL REPORT

31 December 2025

CONTENTS

Directors' report	24
Auditor's independence declaration	37
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	38
Consolidated statement of financial position	39
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	40
Consolidated statement of cash flows	41
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	42
Consolidated entity disclosure statement	60
Directors' declaration	60
Independent auditor's report to the members of Grange Resources Limited	61

GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements cover Grange Resources Limited as a Group consisting of Grange Resources Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Grange Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Grange Resources Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

34a Alexander Street, Burnie, Tasmania, 7320

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 26 February 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements, on the consolidated entity (the 'Group') consisting of Grange Resources Limited ('Grange', 'Grange Resources' or 'Company') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2025.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were directors of Grange Resources Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report,unless otherwise stated:

Michelle Li	Chairperson
Guo Wei	Non Executive Director (appointed on 9 March 2026)
Fong Hoon	Non-Executive Director
Ajanth Saverimutto	Non-Executive Director
Tianxiao Shen	Non-Executive Director (resigned on 30 December 2025)
Jiajia Jiang	Non-Executive Director
Chongtao Xu	Executive Director (resigned on 10 April 2025)

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Michelle Li, PhD, GAICD

Independent Non-executive Chairperson, Member of the Audit and Risk Committee, Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Dr Li has more than 30 years of international mining experience, including senior executive roles with mining companies such as Citic Pacific, Rio Tinto and Iluka Resources.

Dr Li has a PhD from the University of Queensland and was previously a non-executive Director of Ardiden Limited, Orion Metals Limited and Sherwin Iron Limited.

Guo Wei

Non Executive Director

Mr Wei, graduated from East China Institute of Metallurgy and Nantong University and holds both an Economist and Senior International Financial Manager certificates. Mr Wei joined Jiangsu Shagang Group Co in 1988. He has been the Chief Financial Officer of the company since 2015. Mr Wei has held successive leadership roles in the Group's Finance, Import & Export, and Investment Department.

Chongtao Xu

Executive Director

Mr Xu is a former head of the steel merger & acquisition division of Shagang Investment Holding Co Ltd, the investment arm of China's largest private steel company. Mr Xu specialises in investment of upstream and downstream processes for steel producers.

Mr Xu has extensive management experience in private equity projects. Mr Xu managed a portfolio with a marketable value of over four billion Australian dollars. Mr Xu holds a Master of Science (Hons) from University College London.

Mr Xu resigned as a director of the Company on 10 April 2025

Fong Hoon, MBus, CA, FCPA, FGIA, GAICD

Independent Non-executive Director, Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee, Chairperson of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Mr Hoon, a chartered accountant with a master's degree in business, has a strong background in commercial, financial and audit matters and has an extensive Australian and South East Asian business network across a wide range of sectors.

Ajanth Saverimutto, BEng (Mining) Hons, BBus (Accounting)

Independent Non-executive Director and Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Mr Saverimutto is a Mining Engineer and Accountant with over 25 years' experience in the resources industry. Mr Saverimutto has extensive Corporate and Senior Management experience in a number of ASX listed and private companies. Currently Mr Saverimutto is Managing Director of ASX listed Wildcat Resources, a mineral exploration company. Mr Saverimutto's previous positions include President and Director of privately held Black Mountain Metals, Managing Director of ASX listed Venturex Resources, Managing Director and Founder of privately held Australian company Salt Lake Mining.

Mr Saverimutto has held senior operational roles including Mining Manager for leading international copper producer Freeport McMoRan (NYSE: FCX), Chief Operating Officer of ASX listed gold miner Unity Mining and Mining Manager for BHP Billiton – Stainless Steel Materials.

Tianxiao Shen

Non-independent Non-executive Director

Ms Shen is currently the deputy general manager of Shagang International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of Jiangsu Shagang Group, China's largest privately-owned steel conglomerate. Ms Shen has extensive experience in raw material procurement and trade, company management, supply chain operation management and investment planning.

Ms Shen resigned on 30 December 2025.

Jiajia Jiang

Non-independent Non-executive Director, Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Mr Jiang currently holds the position of investment Management Director in Shagang Group Investment Holding Co Ltd, being responsible for venture capital investment and project post investment management. Prior to this appointment Mr. Jiang joined Shagang group in 2013 as an Assistant Director of the investment Department of Shagang Group.

Mr Jiang holds a Bachelor of Law degree majoring in economic law.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Piers Lewis, BComm, CA, AGIA

Mr Lewis has more than 25 years' global corporate experience. Mr Lewis is currently company secretary of Almonty Industries Inc. and serves as chairman of Aurumin Limited and on the Board of Noronex Limited.

In 2001, Mr Lewis qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Deloitte (Perth) and has extensive and diverse financial and corporate experience from previous senior management roles with Credit Suisse (London), Mizuho International and NAB Capital. Mr Lewis is also a Chartered Company Secretary.



PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year, the principal continuing activities of the Group consisted of the mining, processing and sale of iron ore; and the ongoing exploration, evaluation and development of mineral resources.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends paid during the financial year were as follows:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Fully franked interim dividend for the half year ended 30 June 2024 - 0.5 cents per share	-	5,787
Fully franked final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2023 - 2.0 cents per share	-	23,147
	-	**28,934**

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Key Highlights

MINING OPERATIONS

- Pellet production of 2.21 million tonnes for the year compared to 2.47 million tonnes for the prior year.
- Total iron ore product sales of 2.30 million tonnes for the year compared to 2.53 million tonnes for the prior year.
- Profit after tax of $46.6 million for the year compared to $58.5 million for the prior year, on revenues from operations of $477.9 million compared to $520.08 million for the prior year.
- Average realised product price (FOB Port Latta) of A$189.44 per tonne for the year compared to A$182.94 per tonne for the prior year.
- Unit "C1" cash operating costs of $164.69 per tonne for the year compared to $146.14 for the prior year.
- Cash and liquid investments of $275.15 million at the end of year compared to $298.05 million at the end of the prior year (refer to the consolidated statement of cash flows)

Safety performance

A focus on safety has been maintained across the business with over 900 days Lost Time Injury Free achieved.

Key Metrics

Key revenue metrics for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the preceding 2024 year were as follows:

	2025	2024
Iron Ore Pellet Sales (dmt)	2,159,771	2,363,528
Iron Ore Concentrate Sales (dmt)	20	20
Iron Ore Chip Sales (dmt)	140,880	169,321
Total Iron Ore Product Sales (dmt)	**2,300,671**	**2,532,869**
Average Realised Product Price (US$/t FOB Port Latta)*	122.57	120.31
Average Realised Exchange Rate (AUD:USD)	0.6470	0.6577
Average Realised Product Price (A$/t FOB Port Latta)	189.44	182.94

*adjusted for the costs of freight and final pricing settlements on provisional settlements as per sales agreements. Pricing is typically finalised in one to three months after shipment month.

Key operating metrics for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the preceding 2024 year were as follows:

	2025	2024
Total BCM Mined	14,279,898	16,249,582
Total Ore BCM	1,916,847	2,274,113
Concentrate Produced (t)	2,221,357	2,611,876
Weight Recovery (%)	39.6	41.0
Pellets Produced (t)	2,210,227	2,469,650
Pellets Stockpile (t)	293,369	242,913
"C1" Operating Cost (A$/t Concentrate Produced)	164.69	146.14

Note: "C1" costs are the cash costs associated with producing iron ore products without allowance for mine development, deferred stripping and stockpile movements, and also excludes royalties, sustaining capital, depreciation and amortisation costs.

Mining activities during 2025 focused on continued cut back in North Pit and ore delivery from Centre Pit, with stripping accelerated safely and total material movement completed ahead of budget. Centre Pit remained the primary ore source, delivering additional ore than planned, which supported higher processing grades and stronger concentrate production.

Ore from Centre Pit was blended with North Pit ore and existing stockpiles to sustain production and maintain pellet quality. As mining progressed deeper into Centre Pit, additional progressive movement of the East Wall was identified, most notably in the southern end of Centre Pit. The risk has been actively managed through enhanced monitoring, modelling, and mine planning controls. Backfilling was identified late 2025 as the most effective stabilisation measure to reduce movement and mitigate the risk of a larger slope failure. Preparatory work was completed to define the scope and schedule of this work. Mining of Centre Pit current stage is planned to be completed in early 2026 followed by progressive backfilling.

North Pit operations focused on waste stripping to support future ore access and the transition to underground mining.

NORTH PIT UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

During 2025 the North Pit Underground Development Project (NPUG) progressed toward Final Investment Decision (FID). Activities completed during the year included limited decline development, installation of ventilation and pumping infrastructure, completion of a ventilation raise, and establishment of critical services. Underground mine design was updated to address Independent Technical Expert (ITE) requirements, and technical due diligence with lenders and advisers is in progressed.

Pre-FID commitments were progressed to preserve the project schedule, including tender preparation, crusher and conveyor studies, and identification of opportunities to minimise sustaining cost exposure. Updated schedules target commencement of underground development in 2028, subject to FID approval.

DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING

Concentrator

During 2025 concentrate production exceeded budget, providing a stable feed source for pelletising operations.

Capital investments continued with the continued safe closure of Main Creek Tailing Dam & replacement of Ball Mill Shell #1 after 57 years of operation.

Pellet Plant and Port Operations

Pelletising operations performed well overall, with pellet production exceeding budget.

Furnace 4 operated throughout the year without the addition of anthracite, supported by refractory repairs and operational improvements. Further progress was made towards rolling the Furnace 4 design out across remaining operating furnaces for sustained reduction in coal consumption and associated CO_2-e emissions, while maintaining stable furnace performance.

Capital maintenance and reliability programs progressed in line with plan, including the Furnace 4 works, pellet plant structural repairs, and ship loading upgrades, improving downstream processing reliability and shipping performance.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Grange's net assets increased during the year to $1,108.2 million (31 December 2024: $1,061.3 million). The key movements in net assets during the year are a result of the following:

- An increase in cash and cash equivalents by $23.1 million
- An increase in inventories of $21.9 million
- An increase in mine properties and development of $113.5 million
- An increase in trade and other receivables $35.4 million
- A decrease in trade and other payables $4.8 million
- A decrease in financial assets $44.6 million
- A decrease in property plant and equipment $54.9 million, largely due a transfer to mine properties and development
- An increase in deferred tax liability by $29.0 million
- An increase in provisions by $24.9 million

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash flows from operating activities

Net cash inflows from operating activities for the year were $132.5 million (2024: inflows $239.9 million), decreased compared to prior year mainly due to lower quantities sold and higher operating costs compared to the previous year. These impacts were partially offset by an income tax refund, compared to a tax payment in the previous year.

Net cash flows from investing activities

Net cash outflows from investing activities for the period were $109.5 million (2024: outflows $253.4 million), principally related to expenditures for mine properties and development ($110.2 million), property, plant and equipment of ($44.2 million), partially offset by proceeds for term deposits ($45.4 million).

Net cash flows from financing activities

Net cash outflows from financing activities for the period were $1.8 million (2024 outflow: $30.7 million), related to repayment of lease liabilities.

SOUTHDOWN MAGNETITE PROJECT

The Southdown Magnetite Project, situated 90km from the city of Albany in Western Australia, is a project with over 1.2 billion tonnes of high-quality resource and access to established infrastructure.

During the year, the review of the Definitive Feasibility Study for the Southdown Magnetite Project continued along with the search for equity investors.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Grange's strategic focus is to generate shareholder value by safely producing high quality iron ore products from its Savage River and Port Latta operations in Tasmania. Once the appropriate partners have joined the major iron ore development project at Southdown, a bridging study phase will be undertaken, and a final project description and scope will be produced.

Savage River and Port Latta Operations

- Optimising the integration and transition of the Life of Mine Plan from open-cut to underground
- The underground financing is anticipated to materialise in the second quarter of 2026
- Completion of the independent technical expert's assessment
- Commencement of the underground contract mining in July 2026
- Delivering on secured off take agreements
- Maintaining access to ore with continuing investment in mine development
- Maintaining critical process infrastructure
- Continuing focus on improving productivity and implementing cost control projects

Southdown Magnetite Project

- Ensuring that all tenements, permits and project assets remain in good standing and securing joint venture partners.

Risk Management

The Group continues to assess and manage various business risks that could impact the Group's operating and financial performance and its ability to successfully deliver strategic priorities including:

- Fluctuations in iron ore market and movements in foreign exchange rates
- Volatility in the energy prices and availability
- Geotechnical risks including wall stability
- Production risks and costs associated with aging infrastructure
- Project evaluation and development
- Health, safety and environment
- Impacts of climate change on our business
- Risks associated with underground mining including securing project funding

Risk mitigation strategies include the following:

- Optimise timing of sales to the fluctuations in iron ore prices and demands from different markets
- Focussed program of geotechnical wall monitoring, modelling and redesign work to mitigate potential stability issues
- Continue disciplined and rigorous review process regarding budget development and cost control to ensure investment directed to highest priority areas while reducing overall operating costs
- Hedging strategies for key energy exposures
- A well developed tool kit to ensure projects are adequately planned and peer reviewed prior to commitment and execution
- Outstanding safety record is supported by comprehensive safety system that enables management to develop a resilient safety culture and ensure our stewardship over the environment
- Initiatives to progressively decarbonise the operation

For personal use only

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The mining and exploration tenements held by the Group contain environmental requirements and conditions that the Group must comply with. These conditions and regulations cover environmental aspects such as acid mine drainage management, river water quality, the management of the storage of hazardous materials and mine site rehabilitation, etc.

The Group is subject to significant environmental legislation and regulation in respect of its mining, processing and exploration activities which include but are not limited to:

Savage River and Port Latta Operations

The Group obtained approvals to operate in 1996 and 1997 under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA) and the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA) as well as the Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act 1996 and Mineral Resources Development Act 1995. The original land use permit conditions for Savage River and Port Latta are contained in Environmental Protection Notices 248/2 and 302/2 respectively. Environmental Management Plans were submitted for Savage River and Port Latta on 21 December 2010 with the most recent iteration submitted to EPA on 18 December 2024. The extension of the project's life was approved by the Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment on 12 March 2007 and together with the Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act 1996 and the environmental permits, sets the legal basis for the management of all environmental aspects of the mining leases. The Group has been materially relieved of legal and financial environmental obligation in relation to legacy contamination, pollutants or pollution caused by operations prior to Royal Assent of the Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act on 16 December 1996. Grange received planning approval from the Waratah Wynyard Council and the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority for the construction of South Deposit Tailings Storage Facility in March 2014 under Permit Conditions-Environmental No. 8808, as well as federal approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 in April 2014 under EPBC approval 2012/6393. South Deposit cutback was approved in August 2014 but is now largely regulated under the Centre Pit Expansion and South Deposit Backfill Dump through DA 216/2021 and Permit Conditions-Environmental No. 10995. In January 2020, approval was granted under Environment Protection Notice 10006/2 for the North Pit Underground exploration decline. On 6th August 2024 the Group also received approval for North Pit Underground as an operational underground mine under Permit Conditions-Environmental No. 12021 and on 14th August 2024 from DA 54/2024 issued by Waratah Wynyard Council.

Southdown Magnetite Project

There have been no activities on the Southdown Magnetite Project which would cause a breach of environmental legislation.

Mount Windsor Joint Venture

Grange is a minority partner (30%) in the Mt Windsor project in North Queensland which is now being rehabilitated for future lease relinquishment. An ongoing Transitional Environment Program has been entered into voluntarily to identify and remediate various sources of pollution on site. A comprehensive plan has been developed and instigated to manage the leases with relinquishment expected in 2045. In June 2025, the Joint Venture entered into an Option Agreement with Highway Copper Gold Pty Ltd ("HCG") in which HCG may exercise a call option to purchase the Joint Venture's assets and liabilities within a 12-month option period for total consideration payments of $250,000.

During the financial year there were no breaches of licence conditions relevant to the Mt Windsor project.

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2007 requires the Group to report its financial year greenhouse gas emissions and energy use by 31 October each year. The Group has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required and has submitted its annual reports through the Emissions and Energy Reporting System (EERS) by 31 October each year.

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015

The Safeguard Mechanism applies to designated large facilities and is triggered when the facility exceeds 100,000 t CO2-e as per Division 8 of NGER (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015. The entity with operational control of a designated large facility is responsible for meeting safeguard requirements, including that the facility must keep net emissions at or below baseline emission levels. Grange has two facilities which trigger the Safeguard Mechanism.

In 2024 Grange successfully applied for an emissions intensity determination for the Savage River facility and the Best Practice Emissions Intensity value for the Port Latta facility in accordance with Section 17 of the Safeguard Rule. The Savage River Mine facility successfully received confirmation of our application for a Five-Year Multi Year Monitoring Period.

National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure 1998

The Group is required to report its emissions of specific pollutants each year in line with National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) reporting requirements. The reporting period is a standard financial year and is due by 30 September each year. Both Savage River Mine and Port Latta Pelletising Plant are subject to NPI statutory reporting each year, and the total emissions reported are publicly available.

Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000

In recognition that the Renewable Energy Targets scheme may increase costs to Companies that carry on Emissions Intensive Trade Exposed (EITE) activities, the exemption provisions under the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000 as amended allow a prescribed person to apply for an exemption certificate in relation to the electricity supplied to an EITE activity carried on at a site. Subject to agreement from the prescribed person an exemption certificate may be traded to the liable entity for the electricity supplied, and provides the liable entity with exemption from liability for a certain amount of megawatt-hours of electricity in the given calendar year. Grange applies for and has received exemption certificates annually under this scheme.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 31 December 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board		Nomination and Remuneration Committee		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
M Li	9	9	6	6	6	6
F Hoon	9	9	6	6	6	6
A Saverimutto	9	9	-	-	6	6
J Jiang[1]	9	9	5	6	-	-
T Shen	9	9	-	-	-	-
C Xu[2]	3	3	-	-	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.
[1] Apologies from Mr Jiang on 5 March 2025
[2] Mr Xu resigned as a director of the Company on 10 April 2025

REMUNERATION REPORT

The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Group, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

(i) Key management personnel disclosed in this report (please refer to pages 24 for details about each director)

Non-executive directors

Michelle Li

Fong Hoon

Ajanth Saverimutto

Tianxiao Shen (resigned on 30 December 2025)

Jiajia Jiang

Key management personnel	Position
Weidong Wang	Chief Executive Officer
Chongtao Xu	Investment Director
Steven Phan	Chief Financial Officer
Ben Maynard	Chief Operating Officer
Grant Bramich	General Manager Operations

(ii) Remuneration governance

The Board has an established Remuneration and Nomination Committee to assist in overseeing the development of policies and practices which enable the Company to attract and retain capable Directors and employees, reward employees fairly and responsibly and meet the Board's oversight responsibilities in relation to corporate governance practices.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is composed of Mr Fong Hoon (Independent Non-executive Director and Committee Chairperson), Dr Michelle Li (Independent Non-executive Chairperson) and Mr Jiajia Jiang (Non-executive Director).

The responsibilities and functions for the Remuneration and Nomination Committee include reviewing and making recommendations on the following:

- Equity based executive and employee incentive plans;
- Recruitment, retention, succession planning, performance measurement and termination policies and procedures for Non-executive Directors, Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel;
- The remuneration of the Executive Director, Investment Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and the General Manager Operations;
- Periodically assessing the skills required by the Board;
- Recommend processes to evaluate the performance of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors; and
- Reviewing governance arrangements pertaining to remuneration matters.

The Charter is reviewed annually, and remuneration strategies are reviewed regularly.

(iii) Executive remuneration philosophy and framework

It is the Company's objective to provide maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a small high-quality executive team by remunerating Executive Directors and executives fairly and appropriately with reference to relevant market conditions. To assist in achieving this objective, the Board attempts to link the nature and amount of executives' emoluments to the Company's performance. The remuneration framework aims to ensure that remuneration practices are:

- acceptable to shareholders, transparent and easily understood;
- competitive and reasonable, enabling the company to attract and retain key talents who share the same values with Grange Resources; and
- aligned to the Company's strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder value.

Using external remuneration sector comparative data, the Group has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the organisation. The framework is reviewed regularly along with the remuneration strategy review.

The framework provides a mix of fixed and variable pay, and a blend of short and long term incentives detailed as follows:

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The process consists of a review of Group and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration externally and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed (primary) remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen is optimal for the recipient without creating any undue cost for the Group.

There is no guaranteed fixed pay increases included in any executives' contracts.

Variable Remuneration – Short Term Incentive ("STI")

The objective of the STI is to link the achievement of the Company's annual operational targets (usually reflected in the approved budgets) and an individual's personal targets with the remuneration received by selected executive directors and senior employees responsible for meeting those targets. Payments are made as a cash incentive payable after the financial statements have been audited and released to the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"). 50% of the STI relates to the achievement of company performance goals and 50% relates to the attainment of agreed personal performance goals.

Variable Remuneration - Long Term Incentive ("LTI")

a) Deferred Cash

A 3-year deferred cash long term incentive program applicable to H Zhao, S Phan, and B Maynard commenced in 2019 with the final tranche paid in 2024. This long-term incentive program was replaced by a share-based payment scheme in 2022.

A 3-year deferred cash long term incentive started in 2023 for C Xu and G Bramich with the final tranche to be paid in 2026.

The deferred cash scheme is to reward selected executive directors and senior employees with a cash payment which is linked to the Company satisfying performance hurdles and subject to ongoing employment with Grange. The deferred cash component is determined by measuring the Company's progress made on:

- Development of mineral assets (weighting 35%)
- Mine development (weighting 20%)
- Downstream process improvement (weighting 15%)
- Financial returns (weighting 20%)
- Safety and sustainability (weighting 10%)

The deferred cash component is determined based on the Company's performance for the year ended 31 December, with 33.3% payable on 31 December the first following year, 33.3% payable on 31 December the second following year, and the balance payable on the following 31 December (i.e. 3 years after the relevant calculation date). Payment of deferred cash is subject to continuing employment with Grange at the scheduled date of the payment.

b) Rights to Grange Shares

The Company granted performance rights in 2023, 2024, and 2025 in three tranches to be settled by issuance of shares to key management personnel. Each right is entitled to one equity share with a vesting date of 31 December 2025 for performance rights granted in 2023, vesting date of 31 December 2026 for performance right granted in 2024 and vesting date of 31 December 2027 for performance right granted in 2025.

Tranche 1 (with a weighting of 35%), has a total shareholder return (TSR) hurdle, tranche 2 (35% weighting) has a return on equity (ROE) hurdle and tranche 3 (30% weighting) has hurdles relating to non-market business objectives.

(iv) Relationship between remuneration and Grange Resources performance

The table below shows key performance indicators of Company performance over the past five years.

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue from Operations	$ million	781.70	594.60	614.70	520.80	477.85
Profit after tax	$ million	321.60	171.70	150.10	58.50	46.60
Basic earnings per share	Cents	27.84	14.84	12.97	5.06	4.03
Dividend payments	$ million	162.00	138.90	23.10	28.90	-
Share price (last trade day of financial year)	Cents	75.50	84.50	46.50	22.00	28.50

(v) Non-executive director remuneration policy

Fees and payments to Non-executive Directors reflect the responsibilities and demands made on them. Non-executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed periodically by the Board. The Board also considers comparative market data and if required the advice of independent remuneration consultants to ensure Non-executive Directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The Chairperson's fees are determined independently to the fees of Non-executive Directors based on comparative roles in the external market.

The Chairperson's remuneration is inclusive of committee fees while other Non-executive Directors who chair a Committee receive additional yearly fees. The Deputy Chairperson is also entitled to receive an additional yearly fee. The current base fees were reviewed with effect from 1 June 2021.

Non-executive Directors' fees are determined within an aggregate Directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically reviewed for adequacy. Any increase to the aggregate Directors' fee pool is submitted to shareholders for approval. The maximum currently stands at $800,000 per annum and was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 26 November 2010. Non-executive Directors do not receive performance-based pay.

Board of Directors

Chairperson [1]	$210,000
Deputy Chairperson	$92,000
Non-executive Director	$81,000

Audit and Risk Committee

Chairperson	$15,750
Committee Member	$10,500

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Chairperson	$15,750
Committee Member	$7,500

(1) The Chairperson is not paid any additional amounts for Committee membership.

(vi) Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the key management personnel of the Group are set out in the following tables.

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Fixed Remunerations					Variable Remunerations				
	Salary & Fees *	Non-Monetary Benefits *	Annual Leave ^	Long Service Leave **	Superannuation ***	STI *	LTI Cash **	LTI Rights ****	Total	Performance Related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Non-Executive Directors										
M Li	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**210,000**	-
F Hoon	100,671	-	-	-	11,828	-	-	-	**112,499**	-
A Saverimutto	91,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91,500**	-
T Shen[1]	81,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81,000**	-
J Jiang	88,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88,500**	-
Sub-total Non-Executive Directors	**571,671**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,828**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**583,499**	
Key Management										
W Wang	386,897	42,538	8,835	2,958	45,460	97,637	-	71,765	**656,090**	26%
C Xu[2]	210,124	31,184	6,131	2,661	24,690	39,537	3,448	29,655	**347,430**	21%
S Phan	403,096	-	12,358	26,752	47,364	96,320	-	75,033	**660,923**	26%
B Maynard	456,126	14,183	(2,548)	104	53,595	109,835	-	85,735	**717,030**	27%
G Bramich	289,008	13,941	(13,945)	12,789	33,958	52,231	7,953	40,788	**436,723**	23%
Sub-total Key Management Personnel	**1,745,251**	**101,846**	**10,831**	**45,264**	**205,067**	**395,560**	**11,401**	**302,976**	**2,818,196**	**25%**
TOTAL	**2,316,922**	**101,846**	**10,831**	**45,264**	**216,895**	**395,560**	**11,401**	**302,976**	**3,401,695**	**21%**

[1] T Shen resigned as non-executive director on 30 December 2025
[2] C Xu resigned as executive director on 10 April 2025. Mr Xu remains as a senior executive of the company.

* Short-term benefits as per Corporation Regulations 2M.3.03 (1) Item 6
** Other long-term benefits as per Corporation Regulation 2M.3.03 (1) Item 8.
*** Post-employment benefits
**** Equity-settled share-based payments as per Corporation Regulations 2M.3.03(1) Item 11.
^ Annual leave liability is expected to be fully settled within one year.

H Zhao (retired as Chief Executive Officer on 15 July 2024) has LTI rights adjustment of ($9,090) relating to the 2023 forfeiture percentage change.

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Fixed Remunerations					Variable Remunerations				
	Salary & Fees *	Non-Monetary Benefits *	Annual Leave ^	Long Service Leave **	Superannuation ***	STI *	LTI Cash **	LTI Rights ****	Total	Performance Related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Non-Executive Directors										
M Li	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**210,000**	-
M Dontschuk[1]	25,338	-	-	-	2,787	-	-	-	**28,125**	-
F Hoon[2]	70,272	-	-	-	7,972	-	-	-	**78,244**	-
A Saverimutto	91,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91,500**	-
T Shen	87,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**87,604**	-
J Jiang[3]	30,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30,509**	-
Sub-total Non-Executive Directors	**515,223**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,759**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**525,982**	
Executive Directors										
H Zhao[4]	487,695	68,253	(64,623)	(101,810)	35,386	66,986	11,053	67,253	**570,193**	25%
C Xu	205,000	25,062	5,078	2,749	23,062	30,649	6,403	13,909	**311,912**	16%
Key Management Personnel										
W Wang[5]	176,969	20,375	12,804	1,367	20,351	36,032	-	17,287	**285,185**	19%
B Maynard	445,000	21,274	8,993	30,301	50,113	85,645	6,354	106,809	**754,489**	26%
S Phan	382,080	-	3,410	17,848	42,984	73,109	5,716	95,698	**620,845**	28%
G Bramich[6]	281,960	21,028	13,244	(9,748)	31,720	40,464	17,752	19,130	**415,550**	19%
Sub-total Key Management Personnel	**1,978,704**	**155,992**	**(21,094)**	**(59,293)**	**203,616**	**332,885**	**47,278**	**320,086**	**2,958,174**	**24%**
TOTAL	**2,493,927**	**155,992**	**(21,094)**	**(59,293)**	**214,375**	**332,885**	**47,278**	**320,086**	**3,484,156**	**20%**

[1] M Dontschuk resigned as independent non-executive director on 20 March 2024
[2] F Hoon was appointed as independent non-executive director on 17 April 2024
[3] J Jiang was appointed as independent non-executive director on 25 September 2024

[4] H Zhao retired as chief executive officer on 15 July 2024. His 2024 LTI rights granted to be settled in cash rather than shares when they vest in 2027.
[5] W Wang was appointed as chief executive officer on 15 July 2024.
[6] G Bramich appointed to KMP effective 1 January 2024.

Table 3: Relative proportions linked to performance

The relative proportions of remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

	Fixed Remuneration		At Risk - STI		At Risk - LTI	
Name	**Dec-25**	**Dec-24**	**Dec-25**	**Dec-24**	**Dec-25**	**Dec-24**
Key Management Personnel						
W Wang	74%	81%	15%	13%	11%	6%
C Xu	79%	84%	11%	10%	10%	7%
S Phan	74%	72%	15%	12%	11%	16%
B Maynard	73%	74%	15%	11%	12%	15%
G Bramich	77%	81%	12%	10%	11%	9%

(vii) Contractual arrangements with executive KMPs

Components	CEO description	Senior executive description
Fixed remuneration	$413,280	Range between $235,340 and $510,860
Contract duration	Ongoing contract	Ongoing contract
Notice by the individual/company	3 months	1 to 3 months
Termination of employment (without cause)	Entitlement to pro-rata STI for the year. Unvested LTI will remain on foot subject to achievement of the performance hurdles at the original date of testing. The board has discretion to award a greater or lower amount	Entitlement to pro-rata STI for the year. Unvested LTI will remain on foot subject to achievement of the performance hurdles at the original date of testing. The board has discretion to award a greater or lower amount.
Termination of employment (with cause) or by the individual	All discretionary incentives not payable and all unvested LTI will lapse. Vested and unexercised LTI can be exercised within a period of 30 days from termination.	All discretionary incentives not payable and all unvested LTI will lapse. Vested and unexercised LTI can be exercised within a period of 30 days from termination.

(viii) Service agreements

On appointment to the Board, all Non-executive Directors sign a letter of appointment with the Company. The document details the term of appointment, the role, duties and obligations of the Directors as well as the likely time commitment and performance expectations and review arrangements and circumstances relating to the vacation of office. In addition, it also summarises the major Board policies and terms, including compensation, relevant to the office of Director.

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the executives are formalised in service agreements. Each of the agreements provides for the provision of fixed pay, performance related variable remuneration and other benefits. The agreements with executives are ongoing and provide for termination of employment at any time by giving three months' notice or by the Company paying an amount equivalent to three months remuneration in lieu of notice.

(ix) Details of STI and LTI (share-based payment) held by key management personnel

Performance based remuneration granted and forfeited during the year.

Short Term Incentive	Total STI Bonus (Cash)	% of Target STI	% of Maximum STI	% Maximum STI	Total STI
2025	**Maximum Opportunity**	**Awarded**	**Awarded**	**Forfeited**	**Awarded**
	$	%	%	%	$
W Wang	123,984	95%	79%	21%	97,637
C Xu	45,185	105%	88%	12%	39,537
S Phan	108,352	107%	89%	11%	96,320
B Maynard	122,606	108%	90%	10%	109,835
G Bramich	58,264	108%	90%	10%	52,231
	458,391				**395,560**

STI amounts are inclusive of superannuation.

Long Term Incentive	Total LTI Bonus (Cash)			Share-based Payment Rights	
2025	**Maximum Opportunity**	**Awarded**	**Awarded**	**Value Granted**	**Awarded**
	$	%	$	$	$
W Wang	-	-	-	127,571	-
C Xu	-	-	-	58,116	-
S Phan	-	-	-	111,487	59,497
B Maynard	-	-	-	126,154	66,143
G Bramich	-	-	-	79,933	-
H Zhao (retired on 15 July 2024)	-	-	-	-	57,402
	-		**-**	**503,261**	**183,042**

Share-based compensation

Grange Resources Limited (Parent Company) granted performance rights in three tranches to be settled by issuance of shares to key management personnel. Each right is entitled to one equity share with a vesting date of 31 December 2025 for those granted in December 2023, vesting date of 31 December 2026 for those granted in June and July 2024 and vesting date of 31 December 2027 for those granted in May 2025.

Executive KMP participate, at the board's discretion, in the LTIP comprising annual grants of rights which are subject to TSR hurdles (tranche 1) and series of non-market based business objectives (tranche 2 and 3). The agreements with executives are ongoing and provide for termination of employment at any time by giving three months' notice or by the Company paying an amount equivalent to three months remuneration in lieu of notice.

Feature	Description
Opportunity/Allocation	CEO - 50% of Fixed Remuneration; Other Key Management Personnel - 40% of Fixed Remuneration.
Performance Hurdles	Tranche 1 performance rights is subject to a TSR performance vesting conditions Tranche 2 and 3 performance rights are not subject to a TSR Hurdle and require a series of non-market based business objectives to be met for the rights to be exercised.
Exercise Price	$ Nil
Forfeiture and Termination	In the event of a termination of employment by the Company for cause, all unvested rights will be forfeited unless otherwise determined by the Board. Cessation of employment in other cases will generally result in pro-rate forfeiture of the rights.
Measurement Period	Performance rights granted in November 2023 - 1 January 2023 to 30 December 2025 Performance rights granted in June and July 2024 - 1 January 2024 (June) and 15 July 2024 (July) to 31 December 2026 Performance rights granted in May 2025 - 1 January 2025 to 30 December 2027
Fair value Measurement at Grant Date	Tranche 1 is estimated using a Monte Carlo Model and Tranche 2 and 3 using Black-Scholes option pricing

Performance conditions for each tranche are as follows:

Tranche 1 (2023, 2024 and 2025) 35% Weighting Performance Level	Annualised Grange TSR Compared to TSR of the ASX 300 Metals and Mining TSR Index	% of Tranche Vesting
Stretch	≥ Index TSR + 9% TSR CAGR	100%
Between Target and Stretch	> Index TSR + 2% TSR CAGR & ''Index TSR + 9% TSR CAGR	Pro-rata
Target	Index TSR + 2% TSR CAGR	50%
Between Threshold and Target	> Index TSR & Index TSR + 2% TSR CAGR	Pro-rata
Threshold	= Index TSR	25%
Below Threshold	< Index TSR	0%

Note: a Gate TSR being positive applies to this metric (will not pay out if TSR is not >0%)

Tranche 2 (2023, 2024 and 2025) 35% Weighting Performance conditions	Return on Equity	% of Tranche Vesting
Stretch	≥ 15% ROE	100%
Between Target and Stretch	>8% ROE & 15% ROE	Pro-rata
Target	8% ROE (Cost of Equity)	50%
Between Threshold and Target	> 6% ROE & 8% ROE	Pro-rate
Threshold	= 6% ROE	25%
Below Threshold	< 6% ROE	0%

Tranche 3 (2025) 30% Weighting Strategic Area	Milestone	% of Tranche Vesting
Deliver Sustainable LOMP	Complete funding requirements of UG transition	30%
Deliver Sustainable LOMP	Reduce the cost down by 10% from DFS estimates	25%
Deliver Sustainable LOMP	Access UG extraction level to key infrastructure and implementing key infrastructure	25%
Develop Strategic Initiatives	Advance Southdown Project by securing a joint venture partner or securing to sell the project at Board approved price.	20%

Tranche 3 (2024) 30% Weighting Strategic Area	Milestone	% of Tranche Vesting
Deliver Sustainable LOMP	Complete NPUG Infrastructure Construction	30%
Deliver Sustainable LOMP	Complete NPUG Material Handling System and meet its commissioning conditions	30%
Develop Strategic Initiatives	Secure at least one JV partner for Southdown Project (signed binding agreement)	10%
Develop Strategic Initiatives	Deliver goals on Grange Carbon emission roadmap	15%
Future Development	Provide 3 major projects for board review for potential purchase	15%

Tranche 3 (2023) 30% Weighting Strategic Area	Milestone	% of Tranche Vesting
Southdown Project	Complete DFS	16.67%
Southdown Project	Complete Executable Finance Plan	16.67%
Capital Management	Implement the plan to systematically identify the best use of capital with rigorous investment decision framework, including dividend policy.	33.33%
Future Development	Provide 3 major projects for board review for potential purchase	33.33%

The terms and conditions of each grant of performance rights are as follows:

Grant Date	Vesting and Exercise Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Value per Rights at Grant Date	Performance Achieved
Tranche 1					
29 May 2025	31 December 2027	None	Nil	$130,475	To be determined
Tranche 2					
29 May 2025	31 December 2027	None	Nil	$260,950	To be determined
Tranche 3					
29 May 2025	31 December 2027	None	Nil	$111,836	To be determined

Grant Date	Vesting and Exercise Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Value per Rights at Grant Date	Performance Achieved
Tranche 1					
11 June 2024	31 December 2026	None	Nil	$91,497	To be determined
15 July 2024	31 December 2026	None	Nil	$31,237	To be determined
Tranche 2					
11 June 2024	31 December 2026	None	Nil	$164,805	To be determined
15 July 2024	31 December 2026	None	Nil	$56,263	To be determined
Tranche 3					
11 June 2024	31 December 2026	None	Nil	$70,631	To be determined
15 July 2024	31 December 2026	None	Nil	$24,113	To be determined

Performance Rights Vested in 2025

Grant Date	Vesting and Exercise Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Value per Rights at Grant Date	Performance Achieved	Vested %
Tranche 1						
19 December 2023	31 December 2025	24 May 2037	Nil	$64,988	(61.36%)	-
Tranche 2						
19 December 2023	31 December 2025	24 May 2037	Nil	$259,950	19.87%	56.78%
Tranche 3						
19 December 2023	31 December 2025	24 May 2037	Nil	$111,407	25.00%	83.33%

Reconciliation of performance rights held by each key management personnel

2025 Name and Grant Date	Balance at the Start of the year Unvested	Performance rights granted in 2025	Vested Number	Vested %	Exercised Number	Other changes	Unattained (forfeited)	Balance at the end of the year Unvested	Balance at the end of the year Vested
H Zhao (retired in July 2024)	414,050	-	(157,697)	19.04%	-	-	(256,353)	-	218,414
B Maynard	934,045	892,473	(181,712)	38.09%	-	-	(295,390)	1,349,416	223,597
S Phan	816,787	788,715	(163,452)	38.09%	-	-	(265,708)	1,176,342	202,908
W Wang	456,989	902,503	-	-	-	-	-	1,359,492	-
C Xu	207,976	411,140	-	-	-	-	-	619,116	-
G Bramich	286,052	565,488	-	-	-	-	-	851,540	-

Shareholdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the period by each Director of Grange Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below:

31 December 2025	Balance 1 January 2025	On vesting rights	On market purchases	On market disposals	Other	Balance 31 December 2025
Director of Grange Resources Limited						
M Li	13,507	-	-	-	-	13,507
F Hoon	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Saverimutto	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Xu	-	-	-	-	-	-
T Shen	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Jiang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key Management Personnel						
B Maynard	68,122	-	-	-	-	68,122
S Phan	-	-	-	-	-	-
W Wang	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Bramich	61,084	-	-	-	-	61,084
C Xu	-	-	-	-	-	-
	142,713	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**142,713**

(x) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the year.

(xi) Other transactions with directors and key management personnel

T Shen is an employee of Shagang International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and J Jiang is an employee of Shagang Investment Holding Co. Ltd. These are subsidiaries of Jiangsu Shagang Group (Shagang) to which sales of iron ore products are made under long-term off-take agreements. Transactions between Shagang and Grange must be approved by non-associated shareholders of Shagang, or approved by the Grange independent directors.

Aggregate amounts of each of the above types of other transactions:

	2025 $	2024 $
Sales of Iron Ore Products		
Pellets	145,695,350	145,130,239

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to the above transactions:

	2025 $	2024 $
Trade receivables (payables) (sales of iron ore products)		
Pellets	4,352,172	(414,256)

Indemnity and insurance of officers

During the financial period, the Company has paid premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance and Company Reimbursement policies, which cover all Directors and Officers of the Group to the extent permitted under the Corporations Act 2001. The policy conditions preclude the Group from any detailed disclosures.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings. No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The Company has entered into an agreement to indemnify its auditor, PwC, against any claims or liabilities (including legal costs) asserted by third parties arising out of their services as auditor of the Company, where the liabilities arise as a direct result of the Company's breach of its obligations to the Auditors, unless prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001.

Audit and Non-audit services

The Board of Directors has considered the position and, in accordance with advice received from the Company's Audit and Risk Committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

	2025 $	2024 $
Assurance Services		
PwC Australia		
Audit and review of financial reports	315,950	294,450
Other statutory assurance services	103,105	96,500
Total assurance services	**419,055**	**390,950**
Total remuneration paid	**419,055**	**390,950**

It is the Group's policy to employ PwC on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where PwC's expertise and experience with the Group are important. These assignments are principally tax consulting and advice or where PwC is awarded assignments on a competitive basis. It is the Group's policy to seek competitive tenders on all major consulting assignments.

Officers of the Company who are former partners of PricewaterhouseCoopers

There are no officers of the Company who are former partners of PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

For personal use only



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor of Grange Resources Limited's financial report for the year ended 31 December 2025 and lead auditor of Grange Resources Limited's sustainability report for the year ended 31 December 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit of the financial report or the review of the sustainability report; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report or the review of the sustainability report.

Chris Dodd
Lead auditor (financial report and sustainability report)
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
26 February 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
2 Riverside Quay, SOUTHBANK VIC 3006,
GPO Box 1331 MELBOURNE VIC 3001
T: +61 3 8603 1000, F: +61 3 8603 1999, www.pwc.com.au

pwc.com.au

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Consolidated			
Revenue from Operations	5,6	477,854	520,805
Cost of Sales	7	(413,073)	(450,419)
Gross profit from operations		**64,781**	**70,386**
Administrative Expenses	8	(7,313)	(5,675)
Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures		(3,385)	(3,809)
Other (Expense)/Income	9	(290)	157
Operating profit before finance costs		**53,793**	**61,059**
Finance Income	10	16,460	23,263
Finance Expenses	11	(3,116)	(3,318)
Profit before income tax expense		**67,137**	**81,004**
Income tax expense	12	(20,537)	(22,455)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	26	**46,600**	**58,549**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**46,600**	**58,549**
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	35	4.03	5.06
Diluted earnings per share	35	4.01	5.04

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,3	94,549	71,449
Trade and other receivables	14	49,596	14,232
Inventories	15	247,597	225,718
Other financial assets	3	184,478	228,527
Total current assets		**576,220**	**539,926**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	3	828	1,404
Property, plant and equipment	17	232,611	287,543
Right-of-use assets	18	171	1,263
Mine properties and development	19	574,549	461,031
Receivables	16	11,108	10,153
Total non-current assets		**819,267**	**761,394**
Total assets		**1,395,487**	**1,301,320**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20,3	37,793	42,598
Lease liability	18	91	1,266
Provisions	21	26,991	24,280
Total current liabilities		**64,875**	**68,144**
Non-current liabilities			
Government grants	23	1,550	1,550
Lease liability	18	85	57
Deferred tax liabilities	22	98,444	69,402
Provisions	21	122,378	100,906
Total non-current liabilities		**222,457**	**171,915**
Total liabilities		**287,332**	**240,059**
Net assets		**1,108,155**	**1,061,261**
Equity			
Contributed Equity	25	331,513	331,513
Reserves		(1,363)	(1,657)
Retained earnings	26	778,005	731,405
Total equity		**1,108,155**	**1,061,261**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

For personal use only

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Issued capital $'000	Reserves $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	**331,513**	**(1,977)**	**701,790**	**1,031,326**
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	58,549	58,549
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	58,549	58,549
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Share-based payments (note 24)	-	320	-	320
Dividends paid (note 28)	-	-	(28,934)	(28,934)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**331,513**	**(1,657)**	**731,405**	**1,061,261**

	Issued capital $'000	Reserves $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 January 2025	**331,513**	**(1,657)**	**731,405**	**1,061,261**
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	46,600	46,600
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	46,600	46,600
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Share-based payments (note 24)	-	294	-	294
Balance at 31 December 2025	**331,513**	**(1,363)**	**778,005**	**1,108,155**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and other debtors (inclusive of goods and services tax)		437,795	580,665
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(329,531)	(344,351)
		108,264	**236,314**
Interest received		15,369	17,622
Interest and other finance costs paid		(116)	(171)
Income taxes received/(paid)		8,997	(13,845)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	34	**132,514**	**239,920**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	17	(44,186)	(86,087)
Payments for mine properties and development	19	(110,243)	(113,700)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	112
Proceeds/(payments) for term and security deposits		45,422	(53,844)
Proceeds from commodity options		(510)	143
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(109,517)**	**(253,376)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to shareholders	28	-	(28,934)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(1,792)	(1,795)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(1,792)**	**(30,729)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**21,205**	**(44,185)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		71,449	109,706
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,895	5,928
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13	**94,549**	**71,449**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

For personal use only

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies that are material to the Group are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Grange Resources Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Grange Resources Limited Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at fair value.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2025:

- AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability [AASB 1, AASB 121 & AASB 1060] (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in the presentation in the current period.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Grange Resources Limited as at 31 December 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Grange Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Details of subsidiaries are set out in note 32.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (refer to note 1(e)).

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Joint arrangements

Joint operations

The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings. Details of the joint operations are set out in note 33.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Refer to note 5 for further information on segment descriptions.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Grange Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

All foreign currency transactions during the financial period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet,
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are reclassified to the income statement, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entities and translated at the closing rate.

(e) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the Group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in subsidiary

Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- Consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase. Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Revenue recognition and other income

Revenue is recognised for the major business transactions as follows:

Sale of ore and the related freight revenue

Sales revenue is recognised on individual sales when control transfers to the customer. In most instances, control passes and sales revenue is recognised when the product is delivered to the vessel on which it will be transported. There may be circumstances when judgment is required when recognising revenue based on the five-step model below:

(i) Identify the contract(s) with a customer

(ii) Identify the performance obligations in the contact

(iii) Determine the transaction price

(iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance of obligations in the contract.

(v) Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligation.

The Group sells a portion of its product on Cost and Freight (CFR). For CFR contracts passes and sales revenue is recognised when the product is delivered to the vessel on which it will be transported. Using the 5-step model above, the Group has determined that freight services are a separate performance obligation. Therefore, the revenue for shipping services is recognised as the Group satisfies the performance obligation over time rather than at point when product is transferred to the vessel on which the product will be shipped.

Typically, the Group has a right to payment at the point that control of the goods passes including a right, where applicable, to payment for provisionally priced products and unperformed freight services. Cash received before control passes is recognised as a contract liability. The amount of consideration does not contain a significant financing component as payment terms are less than one year.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Distribution income

Distribution income from short term managed funds is recognised when the right to receive the income has been established.

(g) Leases

The Group leases office spaces, mobile radars, forklifts, and motor vehicles with lease terms between 1 to 5 years but may have extension options as described below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate and is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period – refer to note 11. The right of use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease payments included in the measure of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed payments less any lease incentives
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or rate
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees

The Group has elected to not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases such as office equipment. Lease payments relating to these leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

As permitted by AASB 9, the Group applies the 'simplified approach' to trade receivable balances and the 'general approach' to all other financial assets. The simplified approach requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The general approach incorporates a review for any significant increase in counterparty credit risk since inception.

Grange Resources Limited

The expected credit losses (ECL) review include assumptions about the risk of default and expected credit loss rates. In determining the recoverability of a trade or other receivable using the ECL model, the Group performs a risk analysis considering the type and age of the outstanding receivables, the creditworthiness of the counterparty, contract provisions, letter of credit and timing of payment.

(j) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, ore stockpiles, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined primarily on the basis of weighted average costs and comprises of the cost of direct materials and the costs of production which include:

- labour costs, materials and contractor expenses which are directly attributable to the extraction and processing of ore;
- depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the extraction and processing of ore; and
- production overheads directly attributable to the extraction and processing of ore

Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted and is available for further processing. If there is significant uncertainty as to when the stockpiled ore will be processed it is expensed as incurred. Where the future processing of the ore can be predicted with confidence because it exceeds the mine's cut-off grade, it is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress inventory includes partly processed material. Quantities are assessed primarily through surveys and assays.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(k) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Group relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Grange Resources Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. As a consequence, Grange Resources Limited and its subsidiaries are taxed as a single entity and the deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Group are set off in the consolidated financial statements.

(l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are presented net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings and plant and equipment are measured at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation, amortisation or impairment in value. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Assets under construction are measured at cost and are not depreciated until they are ready and available for use. Depreciation on assets is calculated using either a straight-line or diminishing value method to allocate the cost, net of their residual values, over the estimated useful lives or the life of the mine, whichever is shorter. Leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment are depreciated over the shorter lease term.

Other non-mine plant and equipment typically has the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	10 to 17 years
Plant and Equipment	4 to 17 years
Computer Equipment	3 to 5 years

The assets residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial period end.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the period the asset is derecognised.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is assessed annually for impairment in accordance with note 1(q).

(n) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure comprise costs which are directly attributable to:

- research and analysing exploration data
- conducting geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling
- examining and testing extraction and treatment methods
- compiling pre-feasibility and definitive feasibility studies

Exploration and evaluation expenditure also include the costs incurred in acquiring rights, the entry premiums paid to gain access to areas of interest and amounts payable to third parties to acquire interests in existing projects.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged against profit and loss as incurred; except for expenditure incurred after a decision to proceed to development is made, in which case the expenditure is capitalised as an asset.

(o) Mine properties and development

Mine properties and development represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred by, not on behalf of, the entity in relation to areas of interest in which mining of a mineral resource has commenced.

Where further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a production property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the cost of that production property only when substantial future economic benefits arise, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Costs on production properties in which the Group has an interest are amortised over the life of the area of interest to which such costs relate on the production output basis. Changes to the life of the area of interest are accounted for prospectively.

The carrying value of each mine property and development are assessed annually for impairment in accordance with note 1(q).

(p) Deferred stripping costs

Stripping (i.e. overburden and other waste removal) costs incurred in the production phase of a surface mine are capitalised to the extent that they improve access to an identified component of the ore body and are subsequently amortised on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. Capitalised stripping costs are disclosed as a component of Mine Properties and Development.

Components of an ore body are determined with reference to life of mine plans and take account of factors such as the geographical separation of mining locations and/or the economic status of mine development decisions.

Capitalised stripping costs are initially measured at cost and represent an accumulation of costs directly incurred in performing the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of the ore body, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. The amount of stripping costs deferred is based on a relevant production measure which uses a ratio obtained by dividing the tonnage of waste mined by the quantity of ore mined for an identified component of the ore body. Stripping costs incurred in the period for an identified component of the ore body are deferred to the extent that the current period ratio exceeds the expected ratio for the life of the identified component of the ore body. Such deferred costs are then charged against the income statement on a systematic units of production basis over the expected useful life of an identified component of the ore body.

Changes to the life of mine plan, identified components of an ore body, stripping ratios, units of production and expected useful life are accounted for prospectively.

Deferred stripping costs form part of the total investment in a cash generating unit, which is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(q) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset, including capitalised development expenditure, may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units).

Where there is no binding sale agreement or active market, fair value less costs of disposal is based on the best information available to reflect the amount the Group could receive for the cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction. In assessing fair value, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the pre-impairment value, adjusted for any depreciation that would have been recognised on the asset had the initial impairment loss not occurred. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

The Group assesses where climate risks could have a significant impact, such as the introduction of emission reduction legislation that may increase mining and production costs. At present, albeit climate-related risks should be factored into the commodity price, this has no direct impact on the Group's asset recoverable value.

(r) Investments and other financial assets

The Group's other financial assets consist of:

- Term deposits with maturity of over three months from the date of acquisition.
- Derivatives

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit or loss and are included in other income or other expenses.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Term deposits

Term deposits held with financial institutions with maturities of more than three months are presented separately on the statement of financial position. Term deposits with a maturity date of more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

(s) Ore reserves

The Company estimates its mineral resources and ore reserves based on information compiled by Competent Persons as defined in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of December 2012 (the JORC 2012 code). Reserves, and certain mineral resources determined in this way, are used in the calculation of depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges, the assessment of life of mine stripping ratios and for forecasting the timing of the payment of close down and restoration costs.

In assessing the life of a mine for accounting purposes, mineral resources are only taken into account where there is a high degree of confidence of economic extraction.

(t) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial period that are unpaid. Trade payables and other payables arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(u) Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less transaction costs. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period which they are incurred.

(v) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

(w) Government Royalties

The government royalties are recognised in accordance with the Mineral Resources Development Act 1995 and Section 16(1)(a) of the Mineral Resources Regulations 2016 which are the primary Tasmanian legislation governing the exploration and mining of minerals, regulating licensing, royalties and land access for mining activities. The royalty expense reflects the applicable rate and calculation methodology prescribed by the legislation and presented as part of cost of sales in the income statement.

(x) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation, it is probable that there will be a future sacrifice of economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be recovered from a third party, for example under an insurance contract, the receivable is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain, and it can be measured reliably. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money. Where this is the case, its carrying amount is the present value of these estimated future cash flows. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The impact of climate-related matters on remediation of sites is considered with determining the decommissioning liability. The Group also constantly monitors new government legislation in relation to climate-related matters. At the current time, no climate related matters and legislation that is expected to have a material impact on the Group's decommissioning liability.

Decommissioning and restoration

Decommissioning and restoration provisions include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. The provision is recognised in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the mine development or during the production phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs. The costs are estimated on the basis of a closure plan. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

The amortisation or 'unwinding' of the discount applied in establishing the net present value of provisions is charged to the income statement in each accounting period. The amortisation of the discount is shown as a financing cost, rather than as an operating cost. Other movements in the provisions for close down and restoration costs, including those resulting from new disturbance, updated cost estimates, changes to the lives of operations and revisions to discount rates are capitalised within mine properties and development, to the extent that any amount of deduction does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset. Any deduction in excess of the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement immediately. If an adjustment results in an addition to the cost of the related asset, consideration will be given to whether an indication of impairment exists, and the impairment policy will apply. These costs are then depreciated over the life of the area of interest to which they relate.

(y) Employee entitlements

Wages, salaries and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Annual leave

Liabilities for annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation funds

Contributions to defined contribution funds are recognised as an expense in the income statement as they become payable.

Share-based payments

Senior Executives of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The fair value of performance rights granted is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted.

- including any market performance conditions
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of performance rights that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The dilutive effect of outstanding performance rights is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share (further details are given in note 35).

(z) Contributed equity

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction, net of tax, of the share proceeds received.

(aa) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial period but not distributed at balance date.

(ab) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares;
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the period and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with the dilutive potential ordinary shares; and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(ac) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Grange Resources Limited, disclosed in note 36 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities

Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of Grange Resources Limited. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

Financial guarantees

Where the parent entity has provided financial guarantees in relation to loans and payables of subsidiaries for no compensation, the fair values of these guarantees are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

(ad) Rounding of amounts

The Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191 Class, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial report. Amounts in the financial report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

NOTE 2. CLIMATE-RELATED MATTERS

The Group considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Group due to both physical and transition risks. The Group is closely monitoring relevant changes and development such as new climate-related legislation although climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement of items in the financial statements. The items and considerations that might mostly directly to be impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Group considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures
- Decommissioning Liability. The impact of climate-related legislation and regulations is considered in estimating the timing and future costs of decommissioning,
- The Group constantly monitors climate-related risks, including physical risks and transition risks when measuring the recoverable amount. While the Group does not believe its operation is currently significantly exposed to physical risks, the value in use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk, such as climate-related legislation, climate-related regulations and changes in demand for the Group's product.

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group has used derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and forward commodity contracts to manage certain risk exposures. Derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risks to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by the management team following guidance received from the Audit and Risk Committee.

No events occurred in the current and prior periods that give rise to material items of income or expense as a result of climate.

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	94,549	71,449
Trade and other receivables	60,074	24,271
Other financial assets	185,306	229,931
	339,929	**325,651**
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	37,793	42,598
	37,793	**42,598**

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Other financial assets (current)		
Term deposits	180,600	226,600
Derivatives	3,878	1,927
	184,478	**228,527**
Other financial assets (non-current)		
Derivatives	**828**	**1,404**

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Net debt reconciliation		
Cash and cash equivalents	94,549	71,449
Liquid investments	180,600	226,600
Lease liability	(176)	(1,323)
Net cash, cash equivalent and liquid investments	**274,973**	**296,726**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Group classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Derivative Financial Instruments		
Current	3,878	1,927
Non-current	828	1,404
	4,706	**3,331**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

During the year, the following losses were recognised in profit or loss:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Fair value loss on derivative financial instrument at FVTPL	277	(19)

(a) Market Risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar.

Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions, given that the Group's sales revenues are denominated in US dollars and the majority of its operating costs are denominated in Australian dollars, and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting. The Group's exposure to US dollar denominated foreign currency risk at the reporting date, expressed in Australian dollars, was as follows:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	67,094	37,026
Trade and other receivables	38,413	731
Trade and other payables	(883)	(730)
Net US dollar surplus	**104,624**	**37,027**

Group sensitivity

Based on the financial instruments held at 31 December 2025, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's post tax profit for the financial period would have been $6.7 million higher / $8.1 million lower (2024: $2.4 million higher / $2.9 million lower), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on US dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and receivables as detailed in the above table.

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to commodity price risk. During current and prior years, the price of iron ore pellets is based on a price index used in the market. At this time, the Group does not manage its iron ore price risk with financial instruments.

Going forward, the Group may consider using financial instruments to manage commodity price risk given exposures to market prices arising from the adoption of index based market pricing mechanisms.

Short term managed funds are exposed to price risk arising from investments held by the fund for which the future prices are uncertain. The investment manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of securities within specified limits. The fund actively maintains a high level of diversification in its holdings, thus potentially reducing the amount of risk in the fund.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and short-term managed funds.

For short term managed funds, the interest-bearing financial assets in each of the Funds expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The main interest rate risk arises from the Fund's investments in bonds.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging.

Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. No financial instruments are used to manage interest rate risk.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Group is exposed to a concentration of risk with sales of iron ore being made to a limited number of customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is limited to the carrying value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. As at 31 December 2025, there are $Nil in trade receivables (2024: $0.18 million) that are past due. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

2025	Less than 6 months $'000	6-12 months $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount liabilities $'000
Trade and other payables	37,793	-	-	-	-	37,793	37,793
Lease liabilities	81	15	30	63	-	189	176
	37,874	**15**	**30**	**63**	**-**	**37,982**	**37,969**

2024	Less than 6 months $'000	6-12 months $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount liabilities $'000
Trade and other payables	42,598	-	-	-	-	42,598	42,598
Lease liabilities	862	431	57	-	-	1,350	1,323
	43,460	**431**	**57**	**-**	**-**	**43,948**	**43,921**

(d) Capital Risk Management

When managing capital, the Group's objective is to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern so that the Group continues to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Management is constantly reviewing and adjusting, where necessary, the capital structure. This involves the use of corporate forecasting models which enable analysis of the Group's financial position including cash flow forecasts to determine future capital management requirements. To ensure sufficient funding, a range of assumptions are modelled.

(e) Derivatives

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency and commodity options to hedge its foreign currency risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value using valuation techniques which employs the use of market observable inputs. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Classification of derivatives

Derivatives are classified as held for trading and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities if they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The Group has the following derivative financial instruments:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Electricity fixed forward	3,650	2,716
Diesel commodity swap	(127)	613
Foreign currency options	38	2
Foreign currency forward	2,048	-
Commodity Option	(903)	-
	4,706	**3,331**
Derivatives (current)	3,878	1,927
Derivatives (non-current)	828	1,404
	4,706	**3,331**

(f) Recognised fair value measurements

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Specific valuation techniques used to value the derivative financial instruments mainly include determining the fair value of forward contracts using forward rates at the balance sheet date provided by the dealers.

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

2025	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial Assets				
Derivative financial Instruments	-	4,706	-	4,706
Trade receivables - embedded derivatives	-	9,125	-	9,125
	-	**13,831**	**-**	**13,831**
2024				
Financial Assets				
Derivative financial Instruments	-	3,331	-	3,331
Trade receivables - embedded derivatives	-	3,224	-	3,224
	-	**6,555**	**-**	**6,555**

Financial Statements

NOTE 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that are likely to affect the current or future financial years.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Net realisable value of inventories

The Group reviews the carrying value of its inventories at each reporting date to ensure that the cost does not exceed net realisable value. Estimates of net realisable value include a number of assumptions, including commodity price expectations, foreign exchange rates and costs to complete inventories to a saleable product. As at 31 December 2025 the net realisable value exceeded cost for all significant inventory balances.

(b) Assessment of Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) recoverable value

Methodology

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been estimated using a fair value less costs of disposal basis. The costs of disposal have been estimated by management based on prevailing market conditions. The fair value assessment is categorised within level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. An impairment loss is recognised for a CGU when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount.

Fair value is estimated based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows for a CGU. Future cash flows are based on a number of assumptions, including commodity price expectations, foreign exchange rates, reserves and resources and expectations regarding future operating performance and capital requirements which are subject to risk and uncertainty. An adverse change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in a reduction of the CGU's fair value

Operating performance (production, operating costs and capital costs)

Life of mine production, operating cost and capital cost assumptions are based on the Group's most recent life of mine plan approved by the Board. The underground mine is expected to transition to the current North Pit open-cut mining to an underground block cave and sub-level cave mine over the next 5 years. The transition to underground mining has been integrated with the current open-cut mining operations. Total capital investment in the underground mine is expected to be approximately $890 million over several years with the majority of the investment expected to be made between 2026 to 2030. The underground mine is expected to deliver a substantial reduction in life-of-mine operating costs of 30%. Once in production, the underground mine will reduce carbon emissions by 80% at the Savage River Mine in line with the Company's environment, social and governance (ESG) initiatives to develop Green Pellet Production. Mineral resources and ore reserves not in the most recent life of mine plan are not included in the determination of the recoverable amount.

While the Group acknowledges that factors such as future changes to the regulatory framework in response to climate change could impact future recoverability, these factors have not been included in our assumptions. While the Group acknowledges that the world is moving to a low-carbon future and it must address the risks and opportunities that climate change may bring, the Group has not identified any immediate financial impacts of climate change risk in the short term.

(c) Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine (Interpretation 20)

The application of Interpretation 20 requires management judgement in determining whether a surface mine is in the production phase and whether the benefits of production stripping activities will be realised in the form of inventory produced through improved access to ore.

Judgement is also applied in identifying the component of the ore body and the manner in which stripping costs are capitalised and amortised. There are a number of uncertainties inherent in identifying components of the ore body and the inputs to the relevant production methods for capitalising and amortising stripping costs and these assumptions may change significantly when new information becomes available. Such changes could impact on capitalisation and amortisation rates for capitalised stripping costs and deferred stripping asset values.

(d) Determination of mineral resources and ore reserves

Mineral resources and ore reserves are based on information compiled by a Competent Person as defined in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC 2012 code). There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating ore reserves and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of ore reserves and may, ultimately, result in the reserves being restated. Such changes in reserves could impact on depreciation and amortisation rates, asset carrying values and provisions for rehabilitation.

(e) Provision for decommissioning and restoration costs

Decommissioning and restoration costs are a normal consequence of mining, and the majority of this expenditure is incurred at the end of a mine's life. In determining an appropriate level of provision, consideration is given to the expected future costs to be incurred, the timing of these expected future costs (largely dependent on the life of the mine), the estimated future level of inflation, and the discount rates applied with reference to analysis performed by internal and external experts.

The ultimate cost of decommissioning and restoration is uncertain and costs can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, changes to mine plan, and the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other mine sites. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in reserves or to production rates.

Certain rehabilitation activities are undertaken as part of the mining operations included in the life of mine plan. Should the life of mine plan be amended in the future to exclude these activities, the provision for rehabilitation would increase correspondingly.

Changes to any of the estimates could result in significant changes to the level of provisioning required, which would in turn impact future financial results. These estimates are reviewed annually and adjusted where necessary to ensure that the most up to date data is used.

NOTE 5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Description of segments

Operating segments are determined based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer, who is the Group's chief operating decision maker in terms of allocating resources and assessing performance.

The Group has one reportable segment, being the exploration, evaluation and development of mineral resources and iron ore mining operations. The Chief Executive Officer allocates resources and assesses performance, in terms of revenues earned, expenses incurred and assets employed, on a consolidated basis in a manner consistent with that of the measurement and presentation in the financial statements.

Exploration, evaluation and development projects (including the Southdown project) are not deemed reportable operating segments at this time as the financial performance of these operations is not separately included in the reports provided to the Chief Executive Officer. These projects may become segments in the future.

	Ore Mining	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Revenue from external customers	**477,854**	**520,805**
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
At a point in time - pellets	435,836	463,363
Over time - freight	42,018	57,442

The following table presents revenues from sales of iron ore based on the geographical location of the port of discharge.

Segment revenues from sale to external customers

	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Ore Mining		
Australia	48,614	47,360
China	161,471	141,582
South Korea	201,943	264,611
Indonesia	65,837	67,234
New Zealand	(11)	18
Total Revenue	**477,854**	**520,805**

Sales of iron ore products to Jiangsu Shagang International Trade Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jiangsu Shagang Group, under long-term off-take agreements (shipment to China) amounted to $145.70 million / 30.49% of mining revenue (2024: $145.13 million / 27.87%).

Segment assets and capital are allocated based on where the assets are located. The consolidated assets of the Group were predominately located in Australia as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The total costs incurred during the current and comparative periods to acquire segment assets were also predominately incurred in Australia.

NOTE 6. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	2025			2024		
	Revenue from Contracts with Customers $'000	**Other Revenue/ (Loss) $'000**	**Total Revenues $'000**	**Revenue from Contracts with Customers $'000**	**Other Revenue/ (Loss) $'000**	**Total Revenues $'000**
From mining operations						
Lease liabilities	469,400	8,454	**477,854**	522,521	(1,716)	**520,805**

Revenue from contracts with provisional pricing is recognised based on the estimated forward prices, where available, which the Group expects to receive at the end of the quotation period. Where an estimated forward price is not available, spot prices are applied as management's best estimate of the provisional prices. The quotation period exposure is considered to be an embedded derivative and forms part of trade receivables. The subsequent changes in the fair value were recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as other revenue (loss). Changes in fair value over, and until the end of the quotation period, are estimated by reference to updated forward market prices.

NOTE 7. COST OF SALES

	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Mining Costs	212,241	223,562
Production costs	157,382	162,654
Changes in Inventories	(15,963)	(47,788)
Freight costs	42,018	57,442
Government royalties	10,030	10,551
Depreciation and amortisation expense	46,827	48,557
Mine properties and development		
- Amortisation expense	7,463	11,318
Deferred Stripping		
- Amounts capitalised during the year	(110,243)	(113,266)
- Amortisation expense	61,578	99,511
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	1,740	(2,122)
	413,073	**450,419**

Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Land and buildings	2,369	1,978
Plant and equipment (including right of use of assets)	42,772	45,783
Computer equipment	1,686	795
	46,827	**48,556**

NOTE 8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Salaries	3,122	3,055
Consultancy Fee	3,566	1,669
Others	625	951
	7,313	**5,675**

NOTE 9. OTHER (EXPENSE)/INCOME

	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Rent Income	243	235
Other income/(expense)	213	(196)
(Loss)/gain on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1)	40
Provision for rehabilitation - change in estimate	(745)	78
	(290)	**157**

NOTE 10. FINANCE INCOME

	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Interest income received or receivable	14,288	17,335
Gain on financial instruments	277	-
Exchange gains on foreign currency deposit	1,895	5,928
	16,460	**23,263**

NOTE 11. FINANCE EXPENSES

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Provisions: unwinding of discounts		
- Decommissioning and Restorations	2,916	3,088
Interest charges on lease liabilities	34	72
Other interest charges	166	139
Loss on financial instruments	-	19
	3,116	**3,318**

NOTE 12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	14,239
Tax refund on prior years tax return amendments	-	(3,464)
Adjustment to tax of prior period	(701)	(3,756)
Total current tax expense	**(701)**	**7,019**
Deferred income tax		
Increase in net deferred tax liability	29,042	15,464
North Pit Underground Decline Claim in Prior Year Income Tax Return	(8,176)	-
Other adjustments	372	-
Movements in unrecognised deferred tax	-	(28)
Total deferred tax expense	**21,238**	**15,436**
Total income tax expense	**20,537**	**22,455**
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	67,137	81,044
Tax expense at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%)	20,141	24,301
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Sundry Items	116	(57)
Capital Projects claimed in prior years	981	1,995
	21,238	**26,239**
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences	-	(28)
Adjustment to tax of prior period	(701)	(3,756)
Total income tax expense	**20,537**	**22,455**
(c) Taxation Losses		
Unused taxation losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,085	1,069
Potential tax benefit @ 30%	**326**	**321**

NOTE 13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	9,584	22,221
Short-term deposits	84,965	49,228
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**94,549**	**71,449**
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	**94,549**	**71,449**

Total cash is held in trading accounts or term deposits with major financial institutions under normal terms and conditions appropriate to the operation of the accounts. These deposits earn interest at rates set by these institutions. As at 31 December 2025 the weighted average interest rate on the Australian dollar accounts was 5.21% (31 December 2024: 5.22%) and the weighted average interest rate on the United States dollar accounts was 6.37% (31 December 2024: 6.79%).

(a) Risk exposure

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 3. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

NOTE 14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Trade receivables	38,623	752
Security deposits	304	323
Other receivables	10,040	12,529
Prepayments	629	628
	49,596	**14,232**

Trade receivables include provisionally priced receivables relating to sales contracts where the selling price is determined after delivery to the customers, based on the market price at the relevant quotation point stipulated in the contract (note 6 – Revenue from Operations). The quotation period exposure is considered to be an embedded derivative and not separated from the entire balance. The entire balance is accounted for as one instrument and measured at fair value.

Trade receivables - embedded derivative due to quotation period exposure is considered as level 2 in fair value hierarchy (note 3)

Security deposits comprise restricted deposits that are used for monetary backing for performance guarantees.

(a) Impaired trade receivables

Information regarding the impairment of trade and other receivables is provided in note 3.

(b) Foreign exchange and interest rate risk

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in relation to trade and other receivables is provided in note 3.

(c) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to note 3 for more information on the credit quality of the Group's trade and other receivables.

NOTE 15. INVENTORIES

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Stores and spares	60,702	57,617
Ore stockpiles	142,643	118,473
Work in progress	1,714	11,483
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	42,538	38,145
	247,597	**225,718**

Ore stockpiles, work in progress, finished goods and stores and spares are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and estimated net realisable value. A credit of $15.96 million in 2025 and $47.79 million in 2024 were recognised for the movements in stockpiles (note 7).

NOTE 16. RECEIVABLES

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Security deposits	10,751	10,153
Other receivables	357	-
	11,108	**10,153**

Non-current security deposits consist of restricted deposits that are used for monetary backing for performance guarantees.

(a) Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk in relation to security deposits is provided in note 3. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above.

NOTE 17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Building $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Computer Equipment $'000	Assets Under Construction $'000	Total $'000
At 1 January 2025					
Cost	74,690	568,195	14,883	83,228	740,996
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(37,640)	(402,325)	(13,488)	-	(453,453)
Net book amount	**37,050**	**165,870**	**1,395**	**83,228**	**287,543**
Year ended 31 December 2025					
Opening net book amount	37,050	165,870	1,395	83,228	287,543
Additions	-	-	-	44,666	44,666
Disposal - net book value	-	(1)	(4)	-	(5)
Depreciation charge	(2,373)	(41,094)	(1,687)	-	(45,154)
Transfer from assets under construction	5,841	23,346	5,499	(34,686)	-
Transfer to MP&D	-	-	-	(53,959)	(53,959)
Other transfers	-	-	-	(480)	(480)
Closing net book amount	**40,518**	**148,121**	**5,203**	**38,769**	**232,611**
At 31 December 2025					
Cost	88,026	641,222	20,245	38,769	788,262
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment	(47,508)	(493,102)	(15,041)	-	(555,651)
Net book amount	**40,518**	**148,120**	**5,204**	**38,769**	**232,611**
At 1 January 2024					
Cost	68,804	528,880	15,879	46,812	660,375
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(35,613)	(362,393)	(13,894)	-	(411,900)
Net book amount	**33,191**	**166,487**	**1,985**	**46,812**	**248,475**
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Opening net book amount	33,191	166,487	1,985	46,812	248,475
Additions	-	-	-	86,827	86,827
Disposal - net book value	(41)	(15)	(16)	-	(72)
Depreciation charge	(2,029)	(44,120)	(797)	-	(46,946)
Transfer from assets under construction	5,929	43,518	223	(49,670)	-
Transfer to MP&D	-	-	-	(434)	(434)
Other transfers	-	-	-	(307)	(307)
Closing net book amount	**37,050**	**165,870**	**1,395**	**83,228**	**287,543**
At 31 December 2024					
Cost	74,690	568,195	14,883	83,228	740,996
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(37,640)	(402,325)	(13,488)	-	(453,453)
Net book amount	**37,050**	**165,870**	**1,395**	**83,228**	**287,543**

NOTE 18. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	-	44
Plant and equipment	171	1,219
Total right-of-use asset	**171**	**1,263**
Lease liabilities		
Current	91	1,266
Non-current	85	57
Total lease liabilities	**176**	**1,323**

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2025 were $.64 million (2024 - $.90 million)

The total cash outflow from repayment of leases in 2025 excluding interest repayment was $1.80 million (2024 - $1.80 million).

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Depreciation charge of right of use assets		
Land and buildings	(44)	(73)
Plant and equipment	(1,691)	(1,663)
	(1,735)	**(1,736)**
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	34	72
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in cost of sales)	310	294

NOTE 19. MINE PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Mine properties and development (at cost)	747,077	674,761
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(527,683)	(520,220)
Net book amount	**219,394**	**154,541**
Deferred stripping costs (net book amount)	355,155	306,490
Total mine properties and developments	**574,549**	**461,031**

Movements in mine properties and development are set out below:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Mine properties and development		
Opening net book amount	154,541	150,303
Current year expenditure capitalised	53,959	434
Change in rehabilitation estimate	18,357	15,122
Amortisation Expense	(7,463)	(11,318)
Closing net book amount	**219,394**	**154,541**
Deferred stripping costs		
Opening net book amount	306,490	292,735
Current year expenditure capitalised	110,243	113,266
Amortisation expense	(61,578)	(99,511)
Closing net book amount	**355,155**	**306,490**

NOTE 20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Trade payables	32,962	38,027
Contract Liabilities	2,988	2,662
Other payables	1,843	1,909
	37,793	**42,598**

(a) Risk exposure

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on repayment terms between 7 and 30 days. Information about the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is provided in note 3.

NOTE 21. PROVISIONS

Provisions (Current)	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Leave Obligations	22,416	20,472
Employee benefits	3,583	2,783
Decommissioning and restoration	992	1,025
	26,991	**24,280**

The leave obligations cover the Group's liabilities for long service leave and annual leave which are classified as either current or non-current benefits. The current portion of this liability includes all of the accrued annual leave, the unconditional entitlements to long service leave where employees have completed the required period of service and also for those employees that are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount of the provision of $22.4 million (2024: $20.5 million) is presented as current, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Current leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	11,156	10,703

Movements in provision for decommissioning and restoration (current) are set out below

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	1,025	3,130
Payments	(336)	(152)
Transfers from non-current provisions	303	(1,953)
Balance at the end of the year	**992**	**1,025**

Provisions (Non-Current)	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Leave obligations	3,870	3,335
Employee benefits	-	141
Decommissioning and restoration	118,508	97,430
	122,378	**100,906**

Movements in provision for decommissioning and restoration (non-current) are set out below

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	97,430	77,764
Change in estimate	19,185	15,119
Unwinding of discount	2,916	3,088
Transfers to current provisions	(303)	1,953
Rehabilitation work completed	(720)	(494)
	118,508	**97,430**

The main component of the provision for decommissioning and restoration costs is for the Group's obligation to rehabilitate the Savage River and Port Latta sites for the disturbance caused by its operations. The rehabilitation provision also includes an obligation under the Tasmanian Goldamere Pty Ltd Act 1996 to repay the Tasmanian Government for part of the purchase of the mine through expenditure on remediation.

NOTE 22. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Deferred Tax Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3,581	7,010
Decommissioning and restoration	33,857	27,671
Employee benefits	8,961	8,019
Tax losses	1,272	-
Trade receivables	-	53
Trade payable	1	18
Foreign exchange	96	-
Total deferred tax assets	**47,768**	**42,771**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Mine properties and development	(137,166)	(103,064)
Foreign exchange	-	(992)
Inventory	(7,627)	(7,116)
Derivatives	(1,412)	(999)
Prepayments	(7)	(2)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(146,212)**	**(112,173)**
Total net deferred tax liabilities	**(98,444)**	**(69,402)**

NOTE 23. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The Group received government grants of $1.55m in 2024 for the underground mining and decarbonisation projects and there are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

These grants will be recognised as an income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related assets. During the year, no amount was released to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

NOTE 24. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

Grange Resources Limited (Parent Company) granted performance rights in three tranches and to be settled by issuance of shares to key management personnel. Each right is entitled to one equity share with a vesting date of 31 December 2024, 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2026.

Tranche 1 requires a total share return (TSR) hurdle while Tranche 2 and Tranche 3 requires a series of non-market-based business objectives.

The fair value at grant date for tranche 1 is estimated using a Monte Carlo model, adjusted to take account of the Shareholder Return ("TSR") target required for the Performance Rights to vest while for tranche 2 and 3 using a Black-Scholes option pricing. The fair value at the grant date was estimated using the following assumptions:

Movements of share-based payments rights during the year:

	2025	2024
As at 1 January	3,115,899	2,030,090
Granted during the year	3,560,319	1,795,587
Forfeited during the year	(817,450)	(567,721)
Vested during the year	(502,861)	(142,057)
Balance end of the year (Unvested)	5,355,907	3,115,899
Balance end of the year (Vested)	644,918	142,057
Total share-based payment rights at 31 December	**6,000,825**	**3,257,956**

2025 Performance Rights	**Tranche 1**	**Tranche 2**	**Tranche 3**
Grant Date	29 May 2025	29 May 2025	29 May 2025
The life of performance rights (years)	2.6	2.6	2.6
Share price at grant dates	$0.190	$0.190	$0.190
Expected volatility	55%	55%	55%
Dividend yield	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Risk free interest rates	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
TSR at measurement dates (tranche 1 only relative to index)	-13.6%	N/A	N/A
The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted in 2025	$0.089	$0.178	$0.178
2024 Performance Rights	**Tranche 1**	**Tranche 2**	**Tranche 3**
Grant Date	11 June 2024 / 15 July 2024	11 June 2024 / 15 July 2024	11 June 2024 / 15 July 2024
The life of performance rights (years)	2.6	2.6	2.6
Share price at grant dates	$0.345	$0.345	$0.345
Expected volatility	60%	60%	60%
Dividend yield	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
Risk free interest rates	4%	4%	4%
TSR at measurement dates (tranche 1 only relative to index)	-21.5%	N/A	N/A
The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted in 2024	$0.166	$0.299	$0.299
2023 Performance Rights	**Tranche 1**	**Tranche 2**	**Tranche 3**
Grant Date	19 December 2023	19 December 2023	19 December 2023
The life of performance rights (years)	2	2	2
Share price at grant dates	$0.435	$0.435	$0.435
Expected volatility	60%	60%	60%
Dividend yield	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Risk free interest rates	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
TSR at measurement dates (tranche 1 only relative to index)	-46.2%	N/A	N/A
The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted in 2023	$0.091	$0.364	$0.364

The fair values of the performance rights at grant date are expensed over the vesting period takinginto account the vesting probability. The Group has recognised employee benefits expense of $0.29 miillion (2024: $0.32 million).

Digitised by Tasmanian Legislation Online

NOTE 25. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds of winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote per share, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company. Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised share capital.

	Number of Shares	$'000
Balance at 1 Jan 2025 / 31 Dec 2025	1,157,338,698	331,513

NOTE 26. RETAINED EARNINGS

Retained earnings attributable to owners of Grange Resources

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Movements in retained earnings were as follows		
Balance at the beginning of the year	731,405	701,790
Profit for the year	46,600	58,549
Dividends paid (note 28)	-	(28,934)
Balance at the end of the year	**778,005**	**731,405**

NOTE 27. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset should be impaired. The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at 31 December 2025, the market capitalisation of the Group was below the book value of its net assets indicating a potential trigger for impairment of assets.

Impairment Testing

(i) Methodology

The recoverable amount of each CGU has been estimated using a fair value less costs of disposal basis. The costs of disposal have been estimated by management based on prevailing market conditions. The fair value assessment is categorised within level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. An impairment loss is recognised for a CGU when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount.

Fair value is estimated based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows for a CGU. Future cash flows are based on a number of assumptions, including commodity price expectations, foreign exchange rates, reserves and resources and expectations regarding future operating performance and capital requirements which are subject to risk and uncertainty. An adverse change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in a reduction of the CGU's fair value.

Estimates of future commodity prices are based on the Group's best estimate of market conditions, informed by external analysts' forecasts. In the current year, management has adopted a single pricing forecast from an independent external expert for 65% Fe Fines and Pellet Premiums, whereas in the prior year a blended average of two external experts' forecasts was used, reflecting the broader range of reasonable market outlooks at that time.

The rationale for pricing forecasts has changed year on year, from an average of two forecasts to using one forecast as the valuation source.

The independent external expert is an internationally credible and trusted cross-commodity price reporting agency in the metals and mining markets with more than 150 years in commodity price, news and market analysis. The Group has analysed the independent external expert's past ten years of forecasts and concluded its past forecasts have more accurately reflected the past ten years actual market prices, compared to other independent external experts' forecasts.

The independent external expert has worked with Grange and provided bespoke price forecasts based on Grange's product specification and existing markets recognising the relevant premium.

There are no major discrepancies between the two external experts' forecasts in the short term. Beyond 2030, the forward price curve reflects the increased demand for higher quality products supporting decarbonisation in the steelmaking industry that is better aligned to Granges high quality pellets.

On this basis, management believe that the forward price curve forecast by the independent external expert is better aligned to the Grange product.

(ii) Key assumptions

The impairment model has been developed based on the assumption that NPUG project investment will commence mid-2026, with the initial extraction of underground ore anticipated between 2028 and mid-2029.

The key assumptions which are used by the Directors in determining the recoverable amount for the Group's Savage River CGU were in the following ranges:

Assumptions	2026	as at 31 December 2025	Long Term 2032+
Iron ore pellets (FOB Port Latta) (US$ per DMT)	US$117	2027 - 2031	US$149 - US$165
AUD:USD exchange rate	$0.6732	$0.6667 - $0.6867	$0.6867
Capital expenditures	$190.40 million	$1,146.80 million	$269.00 million
Post-tax nominal discount rate		10.6%	
Proven ore reserves in accordance with JORC 2012		31.8 million tonnes	
Probable ore reserves in accordance with JORC 2012		68.3 million tonnes	

Management has determined each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Commodity prices and foreign exchange rates

Commodity prices and foreign exchange rates are estimated with reference to analysis performed by an external party and are updated at least once every six months, in-line with the Group's reporting dates. The iron ore pellet price assumptions are based market indices adjusted for premiums supported by sales arrangements achieved by the Group, net of freight.

Operating performance (production, operating costs and capital costs)

The Company completed the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for underground mining below North Pit and its integration with the Company's current open-cut mine in 2024. The findings of the DFS were integrated with the transition from open-cut mining to demonstrate the effective implementation of the underground project alongside the current operation.

Life of mine production, operating cost and capital cost assumptions are based on the Group's most recent life of mine plan approved by the Board. The underground mine will transition the current North Pit open-cut mining to an underground block cave and sub-level cave mine over the next 5 years. The transition to underground mining has been integrated with the current open-cut mining operations.

While the Group acknowledges that future changes to the regulatory framework in response to climate change could affect the recoverability of assets, these potential impacts have not been incorporated into our current assumptions. Although the Group recognises the global transition toward a low-carbon future and the need to assess the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, no immediate financial impacts have been identified in the short term.

External Financing Requirements

The North Pit Underground Development Project (NPUG) advanced during 2025 toward Final Investment Decision (FID). The underground mine design was updated to address Independent Technical Expert (ITE) adjustment requirements. Technical due diligence is progressing with lenders and advisers with key risks identified expected to be addressed in the second quarter. Pre-FID commitments were progressed to preserve the project schedule, including tender preparation, crusher and conveyor studies, and identification of opportunities to minimise sustaining cost exposure. Updated schedules target commencement of underground development in 2028, subject to FID approval.

External financing arrangements are anticipated to materialise within the second quarter, providing sufficient funding certainty to support the continuation of planned works and aligning with the assumptions applied in the impairment assessment. The external financing is expected to be secured through a debt facility comprising a mix of both private and government lenders. Lenders engaged continue to support funding the project, pending finalisation of the technical due diligence.

It is anticipated that the major shareholder will also provide financial support should a short fall arise in the underground development financing.

Climate-related matters

The Group constantly monitors the latest government legislation in relation to climate-related matters. At the current time, no legislation has been passed that will impact the Group. The Group will adjust the key assumptions used in fair value calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions should a change be required.

Discount rate

To determine the recoverable amount, the estimated future cash flows have been discounted to their present value using a post-tax real discount rate that reflects a current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(iii) Impacts

The Group has conducted a carrying value analysis and has not identified impairment to its net assets carrying value as at 31 December 2025. The Group is satisfied that FVLCD approximates the carrying value of the CGU.

(iv) Sensitivity Analysis

Increase in discount rates or changes in other key assumptions, such decrease iron ore pellet price, increase AUD:USD exchange rate or increase the operating costs may cause the recoverable amount to fall below carrying value.

The following movements in key assumptions would result in the recoverable value amount of the CGU to be equal to its carrying amount:

- A decrease in iron ore pellet price by US$3.17 per dmt across the life of mine (2024: US$0.6 per dmt decrease)
- The exchange rate (USD/AUD) increased by $0.0135 (2024: $0.0030 decrease)
- The operating costs increase by 3.73% (2024: 0.7% increase)
- 76 basis points increase in discount rate (2024: 13 basis points increase)
- A decrease in iron ore pellet price by US$9.61 per dmt from 2026 to 2028
- A decrease in iron ore pellet price by US$4.71 per dmt from 2029 to the end of the life of mine
- A 10.90% increase in the underground capital expenditure
- A 17.50% increase in underground operating expenses

Majority of the recommended adjustments from ITE have been incorporated into the impairment financial model. The substantive issue still in discussion with the ITE relates to ground management and it is expected to be resolved in the coming months.

Due to the interrelated nature of the assumptions, movements in any one variable can have an indirect impact on others and individual variables rarely change in isolation. Additionally, management can be expected to respond to some movements to mitigate downsides and take advantage of upsides, as circumstances allow.

NOTE 28. DIVIDENDS

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Fully franked interim dividend for half year ended 30 June 2024 - 5.0 cents per share	-	5,787
Fully franked final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2023 - 2.0 cents per share	-	23,147
	-	**28,934**

	31 December 2025 $'000	31 December 2024 $'000
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods Based on a tax rate of 30% (2024 - 30%)	**99,515**	**102,481**

The above amounts are calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for franking credits and debits that will arise from the settlement of liabilities or receivables for income tax and dividends after the end of the year.

NOTE 29. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the period the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms.

	2025 $	2024 $
Assurance Services **PwC Australia**		
Audit and review of financial reports	315,950	294,450
Other statutory assurance services	103,105	96,500
Total remuneration paid	**419,055**	**390,950**

NOTE 30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Tenement expenditure commitments

In order to maintain the mining and exploration tenements in which the Group is involved, the Group is committed to meet conditions under which the tenements were granted. If the Group continues to hold those tenements, the minimum expenditure requirements (including interests in joint venture arrangements) will be approximately:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Within one year	405	459
After one year but not later than 5 years	1,670	1,646
Later than 5 years	845	1,287
	2,920	**3,392**

(b) Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure obligations at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Within one year	5,272	8,367

(c) Bank Guarantees

Bank guarantees have been provided on the Group's behalf to secure, on demand by the Minister for Mines and Energy for the State of Queensland, any sum to a maximum aggregate amount of $2,462,465 (2024: $2,012,963), in relation to the rehabilitation of the Highway Reward project.

A Bank guarantee has been provided by Grange Resources (Tasmania) Pty Ltd, held by the National Australia Bank, as required under the Goldamere Agreement and applicable Deeds of Variation, for the amount of $2,800,000 (2024: $2,800,000). This amount is a guarantee against the purchase price outstanding with the Tasmanian government as specified in the Goldamere Agreement.

A Bank guarantee has been provided by Grange Resources Limited, held by the National Australia Bank, as required under the Capacity Auction Agreement governed by the Australian Energy Market Operator Limited (AEMO) for the amount of $1,000,000 (2024: $1,000,000).

No material losses are anticipated in respect to the above bank guarantees and the rehabilitation provisions include these amounts.

(d) Environmental Bond

An Environmental Bond has been provided by Grange Resources (Tasmania) Pty Ltd, held by the Tasmanian Government, as required under Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA) for the amount of $3,560,119 (2024: $3,412,151).

(e) Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Group did not have any material contingent assets or liabilities at the Balance Sheet Date.

NOTE 31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Ultimate Parent

Grange Resources Limited (Grange) is the ultimate Australian parent company.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 32.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	2025 $	2024 $
Short term employee benefits	2,253,488	2,446,487
Post-employment benefits	205,067	203,616
Long-term benefits	45,264	(59,293)
Long-term incentives	11,401	47,278
Share-based payments	302,976	320,086
	2,818,196	**2,958,174**

(d) Transactions with related parties

During the year the following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025 $	2024 $
Sales of iron ore products	145,695,350	145,130,239

Sales of iron ore products to Jiangsu Shagang International Trade Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jiangsu Shagang Group, under long-term off-take agreements.

During the year, 703,457 (2024: 700,783) dry metric tonnes of iron ore products were sold to Shagang in accordance with the terms of the long term off-take agreements. Contract Year (1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025): 625,118) Contract Year (1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024): 951,821).

(e) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2025 $	2024 $
Trade receivables (payables) (sales of iron ore products)		
Pellets	4,352,172	(414,256)

Amounts outstanding under the long term off-take agreement with Shagang are unsecured whereas amounts outstanding in respect of spot sales are secured against an irrevocable letter of credit. All outstanding balances will be settled in cash. The credit balance of the receivables in the current year represents the final price adjustments due to the quotation periods and final discharge port results.

There is no allowance account for impaired receivables in relation to any outstanding balances with related parties, and no expense has been recognised during the year in respect of impaired receivables due from related parties (2024: Nil).

Long term off-take agreement

Grange Resources (Tasmania) Pty Ltd (Grange Tasmania) is party to a long term off-take agreement (Pellets and Chips) with Jiangsu Shagang International Trade Co. Ltd (Shagang), a wholly owned subsidiary of Jiangsu Shagang Group Co. Ltd, who, as at 28 February 2026, holds 48.02% (28 February 2025: 47.93%) of the issued ordinary shares of Grange.

Pellets

The key terms of the agreement with Shagang, as advised to the ASX on 23 April 2021, are as follows:

(i) The sale of 1 million dry metric tonnes of iron ore pellets per annum until 2032[1]

(ii) The price for the iron ore pellets will be based on a price index used by other market participants as agreed by the parties having regard to:

a) seaborne iron ore supply and demand conditions

b) available published price benchmarks for iron ore; and

c) product quality differentials.

Transactions between Shagang and Grange must be approved by non-associated shareholders of Grange, or approved by the Grange independent directors.

[1]The contract was amended to 0.6 million tonnes with the remaining 0.4 million tonnes assigned to another buyer for a period of 3 years commencing 1 April 2024.

NOTE 32. SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1.

	Percentage of equity interest held by the Group	
	2025 %	2024 %
Ever Green Resources Co., Limited[(1)]	-	100
Grange Resources (Tasmania) Pty Ltd	100	100
Grange Capital Pty Ltd	100	100
Grange Administrative Services Pty Ltd	100	100
Barrack Mines Pty Ltd	100	100
Bamine Pty Ltd	100	100
BML Holdings Pty Ltd	100	100
Horseshoe Gold Mine Pty Ltd	100	100
Grange Resources (Southdown) Pty Ltd	100	100
Southdown Project Management Pty Ltd	100	100
Grange Resources Investments Pty Ltd	100	100

[(1)] Ever Green Resources Co., Limited is incorporated in Hong Kong, registered as a foreign company under the Corporations Act 2001, was deregistered on 1 August 2025.

NOTE 33. INTEREST IN JOINT OPERATIONS

	% Interest	
Name of Joint Operation	**2025**	**2024**
Reward - Copper / Gold	31.15	31.15
Highway – Copper	30.00	30.00
Reward Deeps / Conviction - Copper	30.00	30.00
Mt Windsor Exploration - Gold / Base Metals	30.00	30.00
Durack / Wembley – Exploration Gold	15.00	15.00

The joint operations are not separate legal entities. They are contractual arrangements between the participants for the sharing of costs and output and do not in themselves generate revenue and profit.

Mt Windsor Exploration is a joint venture between BML Holdings Pty Limited, a subsidiary of Grange Resources Limited, and Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Ltd. The joint venture was engaged in ore mining and is now being rehabilitated for future lease relinquishment. The principal place of business of the joint venture is at Norton Rose Fullbright, Level 6, 60 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000.

NOTE 34. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Profit for the year	**46,600**	**58,549**
Unwinding of discount	2,916	3,088
Depreciation and amortisation	46,889	48,683
Mine properties and development amortisation	69,041	110,829
Other non-cash income	(16)	(404)
Interest expense	83	75
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(112)
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	2	72
Loss on financial instruments	(865)	19
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain	(1,895)	(5,928)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(32,766)	61,009
Increase in inventories	(21,879)	(45,902)
Increase in deferred tax liability	29,042	15,464
Decrease in trade and other payables (excluding tax payable)	(4,803)	(1,558)
Increase in other provisions	3,138	1,339
Decrease in provision for income tax payable	(2,973)	(6,853)
Increase in deferred grants	-	1,550
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**132,514**	**239,920**

NOTE 35. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2025 Cents	2024 Cents
Basic earnings per share From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	4.03	5.06
Diluted earnings per share From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	4.01	5.04

(a) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Basic earnings per share Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share from continuing operations	46,600	58,549
Diluted earnings per share Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	46,600	58,549

(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,157,338,698	1,157,338,698
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,163,339,523	1,160,596,654

Weighted average number of ordinary shares in calculating diluted earnings per shares includes options of 6,000,825 (2024:3,257,956) over ordinary shares.

NOTE 36. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Balance Sheet		
Current Assets	4,620	7,377
Total Assets	811,661	818,606
Current liabilities	1,020	1,010
Total liabilities	31,810	32,362
Shareholders' equity		
Contributed equity	392,475	392,475
Reserves	32,100	31,807
Retained profits	355,276	361,962
Total Equity	**779,851**	**786,244**
Loss for the year	(6,686)	(6,810)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(6,686)**	**(6,810)**

(b) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated 21 November 2003, under which the Company purchased certain tenements comprising the Southdown project, the Company is required to make a further payment of $1,000,000 to MedAire, Inc upon commencement of commercial mining operations from those tenements.

NOTE 37. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Name of entity	Type of entity	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	Country of Incorporation	% of share capital	Australian resident or foreign resident	Foreign resident Jurisdiction
Grange Resources Limited	Body corporate		Australia	-	Australian	n/a
Grange Resources (Tasmania) Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Grange Capital Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Grange Administrative Services Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Barrack Mines Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Bamine Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
BML Holdings Pty Ltd	Body corporate	JV Partner	Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Horseshoe Gold Mine Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Grange Resources (Southdown) Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Southdown Project Management Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a
Grange Resources Investments Pty Ltd	Body corporate		Australia	100.00%	Australian	n/a

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

31 DECEMBER 2025

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the information disclosed on page 70 consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Michelle Li

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

26 February 2026

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Grange Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Grange Resources Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended;

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information;
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement as at 31 December 2025;
- the directors' declaration.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
2 Riverside Quay, SOUTHBANK VIC 3006,
GPO Box 1331 MELBOURNE VIC 3001
T: +61 3 8603 1000, F: +61 3 8603 1999, www.pwc.com.au

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

pwc.com.au

For personal use only

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the* financial report section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.

Audit Scope

Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events.

- In establishing the overall approach to the group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the group auditor.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. We communicated the key audit matters to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Carrying value assessment for the Savage River cash generating unit (CGU) (Refer to note 27) At each reporting date, the Group assesses the recoverability of the Savage River CGU. The Group determined the recoverable amount of the CGU on a fair value less costs of disposal basis. There were a number of factors in the assessment requiring judgement by the Group including: • Iron ore pellet prices • AUD/USD exchange rates • post-tax nominal discount rate • Capital expenditure • proven and probable ore reserves prepared in accordance with the JORC 2012 The impairment assessment reflects management's expectation that the conclusions of the Independent Technical Expert (ITE) will support the project schedule of the underground project, that sufficient funding will be secured to enable development within the required timeframe, and that the Board will approve the underground mining project based on the updated life-of-mine plan and supporting assessments. The recoverability assessment was a key audit matter due to: the magnitude of the CGU balance relative to the Group's total assets; the existence of impairment indicators; and the significant judgements and estimation uncertainty involved in determining the recoverable amount.	We performed the following procedures, amongst others: • We obtained an understanding of the process used to prepare the impairment assessment, tested the mathematical accuracy of the discounted cash flow model, and assessed the appropriateness of the methodology and key assumptions applied in determining the recoverable amount in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. • We assessed: ◦ the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow methodology applied in determining the recoverable amount, including testing the mathematical accuracy of the model. ◦ the consistency of the forecast production profile, operating costs and capital expenditure with the Board approved life of mine plan. ◦ management's assumptions regarding the planned transition to underground mining, including consideration of the Independent Technical Expert (ITE) conclusions and development timing. ◦ the reasonableness of funding assumptions underpinning the underground development. ◦ the iron ore pellet price assumptions and AUD/USD exchange rate assumptions by comparing them to external market data and industry forecasts. ◦ the post-tax nominal discount rate, with the assistance of our valuation specialists, by comparing key inputs to observable market information. ◦ the ore reserve assumptions by comparing them to the most recent Annual Resource and Reserve

For personal use only

	Statement prepared in accordance with the JORC 2012.
Accounting for the cost of rehabilitation (Refer to note 21) The Group recognises a provision for decommissioning and restoration costs in respect of its obligation to rehabilitate the Savage River and Port Latta sites for the disturbance caused by its operations. The provision also includes an obligation under the Tasmanian Goldamere Pty Ltd Act 1996 to repay the Tasmanian Government for part of the mine purchase price through expenditure on remediation activities. The rehabilitation provision was a key audit matter as it is financially significant and involves considerable judgement and estimation uncertainty.	To assess the accounting for the cost of rehabilitation, we performed the following procedures, amongst others: • Obtaining the Group's calculation of the rehabilitation provision and assessing the mathematical accuracy of selected calculations. We also assessed whether the timing of forecast cash flows in the rehabilitation models was consistent with the latest approved life of mine plan. • Assessed whether the discount rates used in the rehabilitation models were reasonable by comparing them to market data. • Where the Group engaged internal and external experts to estimate remediation costs, assessing the competence, capability and objectivity of those experts, and assessing whether the scope of work performed was appropriate for the purposes of the estimate. • Compared the Group's significant assumptions on rehabilitation costs to other similar costs in the business or external data where appropriate.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditor's report, the other information we obtained included the Directors' Report and Corporate Governance Statement. We expect the remaining other information to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. We have issued a separate opinion on the remuneration report and a limited assurance conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures of the Sustainability Report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the other information not yet received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action to take.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

For personal use only

Report on the remuneration report

Our opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Grange Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chris Dodd
Partner

Melbourne
26 February 2026



TENEMENT SCHEDULE

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2026

PROSPECT	TENEMENT	INTEREST
TASMANIA		
Savage River	2M/2001	100% (1)
	14M/2007	100% (1)
	11M/2008	100% (1)
	4M/2019	100% (1)
	EL30/2003	100% (1)
	EL8/2014 (Relinquished)	0%(2)[RH1.1]
WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
Southdown	M70/1309	100% (3) (4)
	G70/217	100% (4)
	R70/61	100%(4)
	L70/185	100%(4)
	L70/186	100%(4)
	L70/188	100%(2) (4)
	L70/201	100%(2) (4)
	L70/225	100%(2) (4)
Wembley	M52/801	15% (5) (6)
QUEENSLAND		
Mt Windsor JV	ML 1571	30% (7)
	ML 1734	30% (7)
	ML 1739	30% (7)
	ML 10028	30% (7)
	ML 1758	30% (7)

Notes:
1. Held by Grange Resources (Tasmania) Pty Ltd.
2. Under application.
3. Subject to conditional purchase agreement with Medaire Inc.
4. Held 100% by Grange Resources Ltd
5. Subject to 1% Net Smelter Return royalty with Lac Minerals (Australia) NL
6. Subject to joint venture agreement with Aragon Resources Pty Ltd
7. Subject to joint venture agreement with Thalanga Copper Mines Pty Limited

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

FROM 1 JANUARY 2025 THROUGH TO 28 FEBRUARY 2026

Date	Announcement
27-Feb-26	Sustainability Report
27-Feb-26	Corporate Governance Statement
27-Feb-26	Appendix 4G
27-Feb-26	Grange Full Yr Statutory Accts 12 Months Ended 31 Dec 2025
27-Feb-26	Appendix 4E - 31 December 2025
28-Jan-26	GRR - Quarterly Report for 3 months ended 31 Dec 2025
30-Dec-25	Final Director's Interest Notice
30-Dec-25	Board change
05-Dec-25	Becoming a substantial holder from MUFG
04-Dec-25	Becoming a substantial holder
28-Oct-25	GRR - Quarterly Report for 3 months ended 30 Sept 2025
28-Aug-25	Half Yearly Report and Accounts
28-Aug-25	Appendix 4D - Half Year Ending 30 June 2025
28-Jul-25	GRR - Quarterly Report for 3 months ended 30 June 2025
05-Jun-25	Notification regarding unquoted securities - GRR
14-May-25	Results of Meeting
14-May-25	AGM Presentation
29-Apr-25	GRR - Quarterly Report for 3 months ended 31 March 2025
14-Apr-25	FY2024 Full Year Results
14-Apr-25	Annual Report to Shareholders
14-Apr-25	Southdown PFS Results and Resource & Reserve Statement
11-Apr-25	Final Director's Interest Notice
10-Apr-25	Notice of Annual General Meeting/Proxy Form
10-Apr-25	Board Change
31-Mar-25	Corporate Presentation
31-Mar-25	Savage River Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Update
13-Mar-25	Date of AGM
28-Feb-25	Expansion of Savage River Operations
28-Feb-25	Appendix 4G
28-Feb-25	Corporate Governance Statement
28-Feb-25	Grange Full Yr Statutory Accts 12 Months Ended 31 Dec 2024
28-Feb-25	Grange Resources Appendix 4E - 31 December 2024
29-Jan-25	GRR - Quarterly Report for 3 months ended 31 December 2024

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 28 February 2026 except where otherwise indicated.

ORDINARY SHARES

Twenty Largest Shareholders as at 28 February 2026

The twenty largest holders of ordinary fully paid shares are listed below:

Name	Number	%
Shagang International Holdings Ltd (Hong Kong)	554,762,656	47.9
RQI Investors (formerly known as Realindex Investments PtyLtd.)	45,123,627	3.9
Pacific International Co	19,931,281	1.7
DFA Australia Ltd.	18,425,154	1.6
UBS AG (Private Banking)	13,752,098	1.2
First Sentier Investors Ltd.	12,901,068	1.1
Interactive Brokers - Private Clients	12,387,561	1.1
Dimensional Fund Advisors LP	12,254,524	1.1
Rathvale Pty Ltd (Australia)	10,362,600	0.9
Acadian Asset Management LLC	9,298,002	0.8
ABN AMRO Bank NV	7,297,804	0.6
HUB 24 Services - Private Clients	6,154,727	0.5
Stubbe, E.F.L.	5,300,000	0.5
Swiss Trading Overseas Corp	5,242,000	0.5
American Century Investment Management, Inc.	5,022,699	0.4
Charisma Foundation for Sustainable Development	4,561,665	0.4
Macquarie Investment Management Ltd.	4,160,827	0.4
DWP Bank	4,107,558	0.4
Allan, Raymond	4,036,272	0.4
Wong-Family Fund Pty Ltd	3,922,630	0.3
Sub-total	**759,955,299**	**65.7**

For personal use only

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Analysis of number of shareholders by size and holding:

	Ordinary Shares	Director Options	Employee Options	Other Options
1 - 1,000	1312	-	-	-
1,001 - 10,000	4,352	-	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	2,956	-	-	-
100,001 - and over	621	-	-	-
Total	9,241	0	0	0

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of Ordinary Shares at 28 February 2026 was 2,599.

VOTING RIGHTS

All fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

An extract of the Company's Register of Substantial Shareholders as at 28 February 2026 is set out below:

Name	Number of Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Voting Power
Shagang International Holdings Ltd (Hong Kong)	554,762,656	47.9%

SECURITIES SUBJECT TO VOLUNTARY ESCROW

The following securities are subject to voluntary escrow:

Class of Security	Number of Securities	Escrow period ends
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Nil	Not applicable

UNQUOTED SECURITIES

Security Code	Security Name	Total Holders	Total Holdings
GRRAU	Performance Rights	6	7,385,995

DISTRIBUTION OF UNQUOTED SECURITIES

Analysis of number of security holders by size and holding:

	Ordinary Shares	Director Options	Employee Options	Other Options
1 - 1,000	-	-	-	-
1,001 - 10,000	-	-	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	-	-	-	-
100,001 - and over	6	-	-	-
Total	6	0	0	0

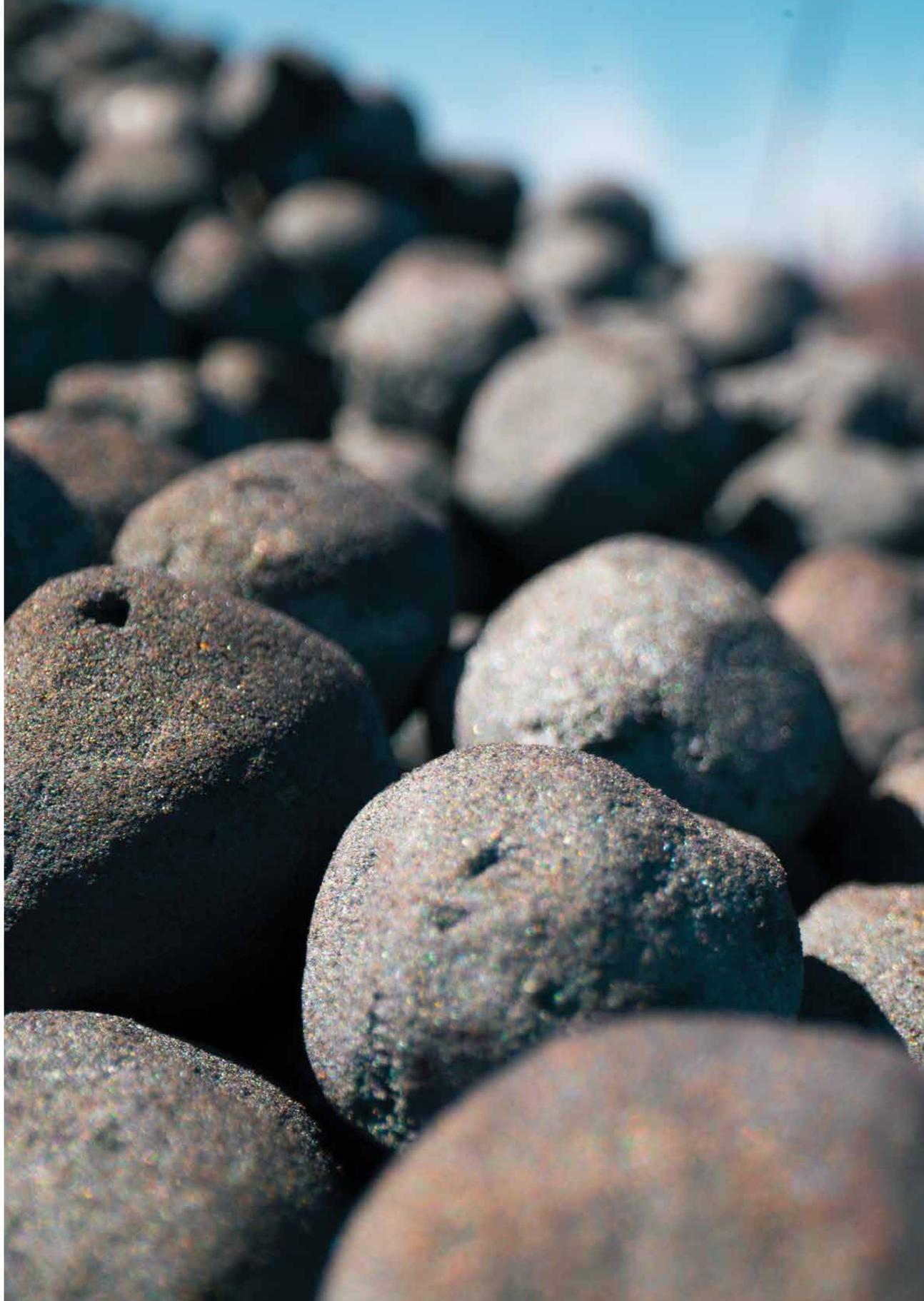
SUBSTANTIAL UNQUOTED SECURITYHOLDERS

An extract of the Company's Register of Substantial Unquoted Securityholders as at 28 February 2026 is set out below:

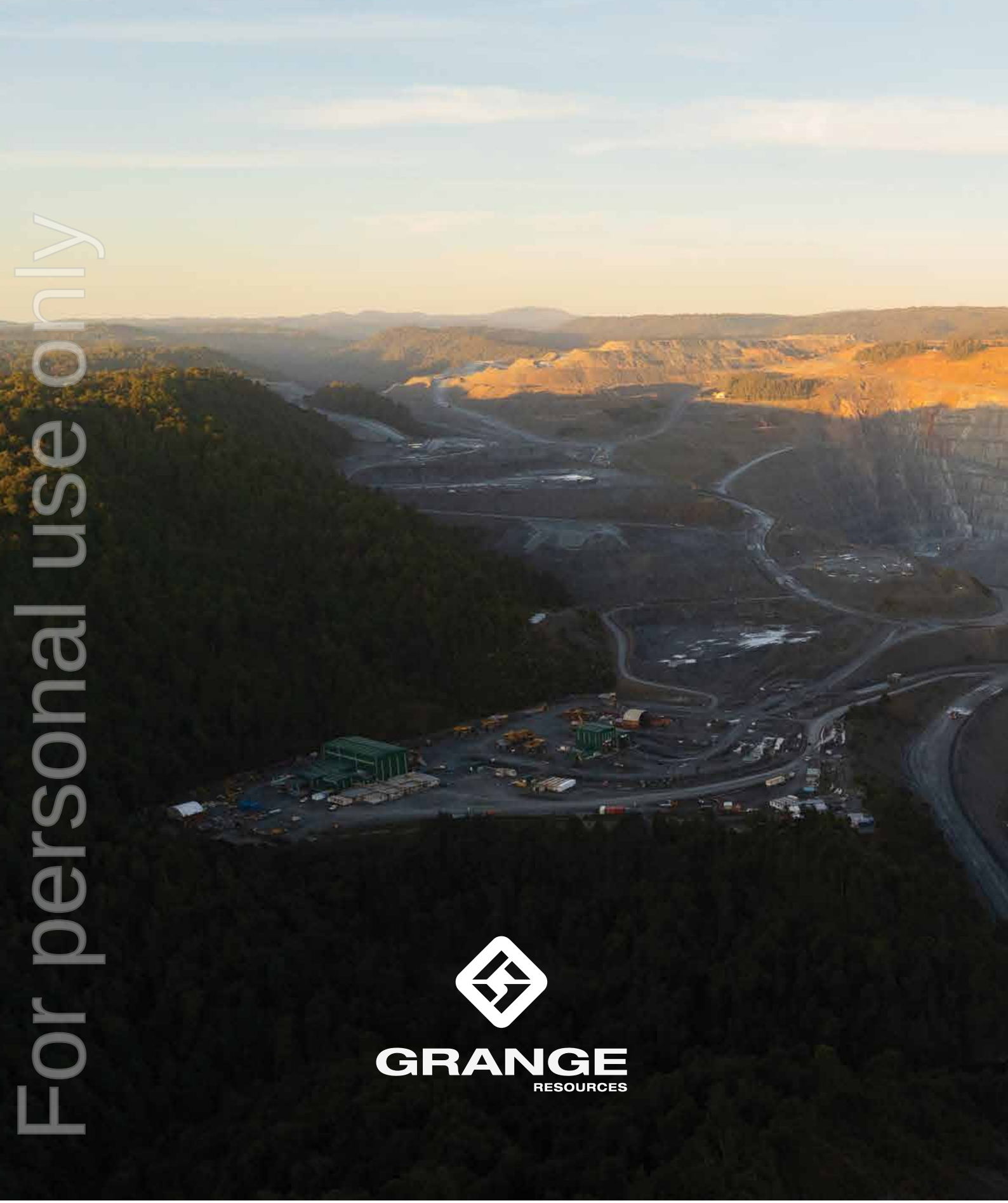
Name	Number of Performance Rights
Mr Grant Bramich	851,541
Mr Ben Maynard	1,907,199
Mr Thanh Steven Phan	1,680,206
Mr Weidong Wang	1,359,492
Mr Chongtao Xu	619,115
Mr Honglin Zhao	968,442

BUY-BACK

There is no on-market buy-back.



For personal use only



GRANGE
RESOURCES

Burnie Office - Tasmania
(Registered Office)

34A Alexander Street
Burnie, TAS 7320
PO Box 659
Burnie, TAS 7320

+61 (3) 6430 0222
grr.info@grangeresources.com.au