



VRXSILICA

VRX SILICA LIMITED

ABN 59 142 014 873

ANNUAL REPORT

30 JUNE 2025

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AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

VRX Silica Limited shares (VRX) are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

LETTER FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders

VRX Silica Limited, your company, continued to make significant progress during the year notwithstanding a continued and well publicised protracted environmental approvals process for the Arrowsmith North silica sand project.

Significantly, Austrade's 2025 *Australian Critical Minerals Prospectus* has included VRX's Arrowsmith North and Muchea silica sand projects in its publication confirming the Australian Government's recognition of silicon and silica sand as critical minerals. VRX continues to have the most advanced Australian silica sand projects of any ASX listed silica sand company.

In 2017 VRX commenced planning, Aboriginal heritage surveys, environmental studies, metallurgical test work and plant engineering work for its Arrowsmith North silica sand project.

In September 2024, the company lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australia what was to be the final version of the Response to Submissions document for Arrowsmith North. This document is the company's response to the summary of submissions received after the 4-week Public Environmental Review period that was completed in July 2024.

In October 2024 VRX conducted a site visit at Arrowsmith North with State and Federal Government agencies. In November 2024 the EPA accepted the RTS and published the document on the EPA website.

In early January 2025 the EPA published its Assessment Report for the Arrowsmith North proposal and recommended to the Minister for the Environment that the proposal may be implemented, subject to conditions that had been accepted by VRX following consultation with the EPA. Publication of the Report triggered commencement of a three-week review period during which appeals may be submitted to the Office of the Appeals Convenor. An appeal by one conservation group was lodged in late January 2025.

In early May 2025, the OAC confirmed to VRX that its investigation into the appeal was complete and the OAC had provided its report to the Minister for Environment. In late June 2025 VRX received confirmation from the Minister for the Environment that he had determined the EPA assessment of the proposal was adequate, consistent with the policy framework and implementation of the proposal can proceed without further assessment. The Minister allowed the appeal in part and accepted the OAC's recommendations to amend conditions addressing dieback, which VRX had previously considered and accepted.

In late August 2025 the Minister formally approved the proposal and development of Arrowsmith North under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1986.

VRX is in an exciting phase, with our key goal of environmental approval having been achieved and development of Arrowsmith North progressing as we focus on securing formal binding offtakes and project finance.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank all personnel and contractors for their valuable contribution during the year and thank all shareholders for their continued support.



Paul Boyatzis

Chairman

For and on behalf of the Board

The most advanced, pure-play silica sand company on ASX



VRXSILICA

Five high-value, long-life, high-grade Western Australian silica sand projects

- Five multi-decade-scale contiguous sand deposits – Arrowsmith (North, Brand and Central), Muchea and Boyatup
- A combined 1.38 billion tonnes of mineral resources of 99.6% to 99.9% SiO₂ grade silica sand on granted mining leases over four projects, all with secure tenure
- Arrowsmith North high-purity product of 99.7% SiO₂ with <500ppm Fe₂O₃ and on track to become VRX's first silica sand mine in production
- Muchea boasts ultra-high-purity product of 99.9% SiO₂ with <100ppm Fe₂O₃ after processing, with likely higher quality after further, targeted processing

Made-for-purpose, low capex processing plant capable of independent operation

- Largely identical 2mtpa processing plants on all projects utilising a unique flotation process, rather than spirals and screening
- Flotation will reduce capex and operating costs, and produce a more consistent, high-grade and marketable product
- Process circuit detailed engineering complete, plant operating parameters determined and optimal products defined
- Flotation reagents are organic and rapidly oxidise once used, presenting no environmental issues

Environmental and other approvals granted for Arrowsmith North

- Extensive environmental studies conducted over a number of seasons
- EPA application process completed with recommendation to grant made in January 2025
- Mining Proposal approved by Dept. Mines, Petroleum and Energy in early August 2025
- Environmental approval granted by State Environment Minister in late August 2025
- Works approval for Arrowsmith North granted in early September 2025
- Clears path to development of Arrowsmith North with first production aimed for 2026
- Muchea to follow and largely mirror Arrowsmith North approvals process

Rehabilitation at the heart of mining – Vegetation Direct Transfer

- VDT provides rapid and comprehensive regeneration of mined areas based on continuous rehabilitation as mining progresses
- VDT removes a 3m x 3m, 400mm deep sod, preserving topsoil and containing the vast majority of native flora and invertebrate fauna

Substantial offtake interest

- Offtake term sheets agreed for supply of Arrowsmith North foundry sand products to prominent South Korean and Japanese foundry sand suppliers and a Taiwanese glass manufacturer, with indicative pricing
- Poised to be an Australian first, and only, supplier of foundry sand to South Korea and Japan
- Substantial interest from significant manufacturers across the Asia Pacific for silica sand products from all projects

Review of Operations

The following is a summary of the activities conducted by VRX Silica Limited (**VRX** or **Company**) during the year ended 30 June 2025 at its world-class silica sand projects at Arrowsmith North, Arrowsmith Brand and Arrowsmith Central (located 270 km north of Perth), Muchea (located 50 km north of Perth) and Boyatup (located 100 km east of Esperance), all situated in Western Australia.

VRX Silica Sand Projects

VRX is a Western Australian based pure-play silica sand exploration and development company with five world-class high-value, advanced, very long-term silica sand projects in Western Australia, a Tier 1 mining region.

The Company has multi-decade scale contiguous sand deposits on granted Mining Leases with secure tenure and a combined 1.4Bn tonne Mineral Resource of 95.9% to 99.6% SiO₂ high grade silica sand.

The Company and its management team is WA based as are its five silica sand projects. Each project can be run independently and will supply variable grade silica sand to the glassmaking and foundry industries.

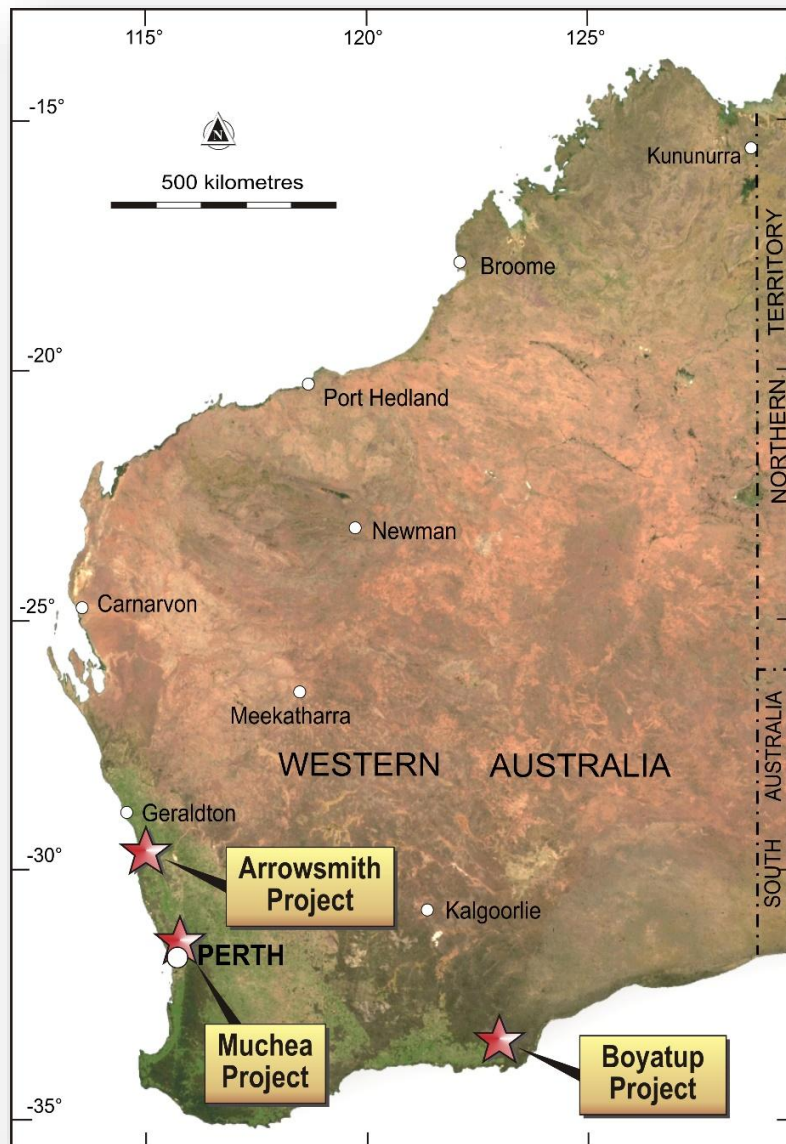


Figure 1: Project Locations

Applications of Silica Sand

Silica sand is the most-used commodity on the planet after air and water and has a number of applications.

The largest consumption of lower quality silica sand is for the manufacturing of concrete.

Silica sand is a finite resource that is rapidly being exhausted, and the Asia-Pacific region is currently experiencing **increasing demand** at a time of a **diminishing global supply**.

The Company's focus is on the foundry and glassmaking sectors.

Foundry

Silica sand is an essential component of the foundry and casting industries. The largest foundry industry is in South Korea, where fabrication of large marine components dominates. The quality for foundry sand is distinguished from glass sand with the requirement for a grain size and grain shape and thermal property specification rather than the mineralisation required for glassmaking.

There have been significant recent developments in the foundry market with the advent of 3D printing and significant advancements in technology, materials and applications, demonstrating the industry's rapid growth impacting various sectors, including the foundry and casting industries.

The trend towards end-to-end workflow automation is gaining momentum. This includes AI-assisted design software and automated post-processing, aiming to create a seamless, efficient workflow from design to final product. This automation is expected to reduce human intervention and increase production efficiency.

Recent advancements in 3D silica sand printing media for casting have shown significant progress, offering numerous benefits over traditional established methods.

3D printing allows for the creation of highly intricate and complex mould geometries that are challenging to achieve with conventional techniques. New technologies enable precise and detailed patterns, enhancing the capability to produce complex internal passages without additional tooling or post-processing.

Additive manufacturing is increasingly being adopted in the consumer products industry for mass production. It enables the combination of form and function early in the design process, allowing for innovative and efficient product development.

The transformative potential of 3D printing across various industries including the foundry and casting industry, driven by advancements in automation, materials, and application-specific solutions, are leading to greater demand for silica sand of a particular quality, that is capable of production by VRX.

Accordingly, VRX is engaged with a number foundry companies developing and using these new and innovative technologies with the aim of producing the specification of foundry sand required, particularly from the Arrowsmith North silica sand project.

Glassmaking

Silica sand is the main ingredient in all types of glassmaking, including specialty solar panel, high-tech and architectural glass. The glass manufacturing industry demand is increasing at a rate of 5-6% per year, or about 8-10 million tonnes pa. Around 47% of the world's flat and container glass is manufactured in Asia.

VRX is actively engaged with a number of glassmaking companies across Asia with the aim of producing the specification of sand required.

Arrowsmith North Silica Sand Project – Key Developments in FY25

State Environmental Approval Process

- October 2024: Hosted site visit with WA and Commonwealth agencies.
- November 2024: EPA accepted and published the Response to Submissions (RtS).
- Early January 2025: EPA published its Assessment Report recommending approval, subject to conditions.
- Late January 2025: Appeal lodged by the Conservation Council of WA; VRX responded in February and April.
- May 2025: Appeals Convenor completed investigation and delivered report to the Minister.
- June 2025: Minister for Environment upheld the EPA's recommendation, allowing the project to proceed with minor amendments to dieback management conditions.
- August 2025: Environment Minister gives environmental approval for development of the project under Part IV of the EP Act.

Ancillary Approvals and Permits

- August 2025: Department of Mining, Petroleum and Energy approved the Mining Proposal
- September 2025: Department of Water and Environmental Regulation granted the Works Approval, allowing for construction and operation of the processing plant and associated infrastructure
- Water Abstraction Licence – Application for the Groundwater Abstraction Licence well advanced, with no objections received during public consultation. No issues anticipated for approval.
- Federal Environmental Approval – Accredited assessment under EPBC Act. No issues anticipated for approval.

Offtake Agreements

Non-binding term sheets were signed during the year for 640,000 tonnes per annum of AFS20, 35 and 55 certified foundry sand and Mid West Premium glass sand.

Offtake buyers include:

- South Korea: Namgwang Casting Materials Ind Co., Ltd and Woori Corporation.
- Japan: Yamakawa Sangyo Co., Ltd.
- Taiwan: FarnHwa Enterprise Co., Ltd.

Terms: 4-year supply agreements, aggregate 440,000 tpa (latest additions) plus 200,000 tpa previously agreed with Dong A and Dong Nam in South Korea.

Pricing assumptions consistent with March 2024 BFS: US\$38–43/dmt.

Planned ramp-up production: 0.8–1.1Mtpa (Years 1–2), full capacity 2.2Mtpa.

Project Financing

Ongoing engagement with debt and offtake financiers.

Argonaut PCF appointed as financial advisor for debt financing.

Formal process for debt financing commenced following State environmental approval and completion of independent technical review.

Outlook

FY25 delivered a landmark environmental approval outcome for Arrowsmith North, positioning VRX to transition into the development phase. Key priorities for FY26 will include:

- Conversion of term sheets into binding offtake agreements;
- Finalisation of ancillary approvals and permits;
- Finalisation of logistics, power and earthmoving contracts;
- Completion of financing package for Arrowsmith North; and
- Final investment decision.

Arrowsmith North

The mining and processing operation is relatively simple and low impact with long-term production expected to commence initially at Arrowsmith North on the **221Mt** Proved and Probable Ore Reserve (9.2Mt Proved and 212Mt Probable), subject to final environmental approvals.

BFS

The initial bankable feasibility study (**BFS**) prepared and released to ASX in August 2019 was updated following detailed engineering on a tailored 2Mtpa processing plant with all capital and operating components and released to ASX in March 2024.

The Updated BFS confirms Arrowsmith North maintains robust economic metrics that will potentially supply up to four silica sand products for a growing Asian market.

Following an Independent Technical Review to support the financing due diligence the study will be updated to a Definitive Feasibility Study to support the Final Investment Decision (FID).

Process Water

A process water bore was previously drilled to access water from the Yarragadee North deep aquifer with aquifer testing to supply data for an abstraction licence application for 0.9GIPa of water for the Arrowsmith North processing plant requirements. Additional monitoring boreholes for the borefield have been completed.

The abstraction licence application was progressed with the required advertising of the proposed Abstraction Licence Application being published on 7 August 2024 in both 'The West Australian' and the 'Midwest Times' newspapers, with a 15 day written objection submission period. The relevant agency DWER has confirmed that no further information is required and approval is expected imminently.

Engineering

The following areas/items are detail designed, peer reviewed and ready to progress to execution:

- Site and plant layout drawings.
- The attritioning/flotation building (structural, mechanical, and concrete packages).
- The product area (structural, mechanical, and concrete packages).
- Rejects cyclone stacker.
- Civil works for the plant & product area.
- Civil works for the southern access road.
- Civil works for the Brand Highway interface. (Note that this has been fully approved by Main Roads WA).
- Concrete has been detail designed.
- Electrical reticulation design and single line diagrams.
- Process Flow Diagrams (PFDs).
- Piping & Instrumentation Diagrams (PIDs).
- Circuit mass balance.
- Water management.
- Mechanical Equipment List (MEL).
- Fabrication drawings verified.
- 3D design model.



Figure 2: An aerial view render of the proposed Arrowsmith North processing plant and facilities



Figure 3: Close up render of proposed processing plant at Arrowsmith North

Equipment

The following major equipment OEMs have been selected as preferred and used in the detailed design:

- Cyclone cluster.
- Attritioners.
- Hydrofloat separators.
- Classifiers.
- Conditioning tank.
- Thickener.
- Transformers.
- Ring main unit.
- MCC/switchrooms.
- Product dewatering screens.
- Feed hopper and conveyors.
- Slurry pumps.
- Water pumps.
- Air compressors.

The following minor equipment is yet to be officially tendered:

- Bore pumpset.
- Transportable buildings.
- Samplers.
- Pipe supply.
- Fabricated steelwork, chutes, etc.

Power Supply

VRX has been considering for some time how to best take advantage of the abundant supply of LNG from nearby gas fields to meet power requirements at Arrowsmith North.

Desktop modelling indicates that a gas-driven powerhouse and transmission solution is not only cost effective but will reduce the project's carbon footprint and expected greenhouse gas emissions.

VRX has engaged with ResourcesWA to pursue a power supply solution for Arrowsmith North utilising gas directly from a local wellhead.

This power solution has the potential to provide the most economic low emission power supply to Arrowsmith North.

The Company continues to investigate the potential for a gas fired power supply also with a potential solar power supply hybrid system.

Logistics

The Company is engaging with the Mid West Ports Authority (MWPA) for export of silica sand product from Geraldton Port to enable a storage area and shiploading within their Port Maximisation Plan. Proposed sites for future storage and berth access for shiploading have been identified.

The Company has access to the adjacent Brand Highway from the Arrowsmith North processing plant site and an approved road intersection construction plan from Main Roads WA to enable road transport of silica sand product in the short-term. The Company has prepared tender documents for the short-term haulage operations.

Arrowsmith North Environmental Approvals Process

VRX has conducted extensive environmental studies on its silica sand projects over a number of seasons in anticipation of requirements of the State and Federal environmental regulation authorities to undertake approvals assessments. These surveys commenced shortly after the tenements were acquired and the number and extent of these surveys have expanded following further consultation with these authorities. The Company has initially concentrated on gaining approval for development of the Arrowsmith North project.

VRX has received confirmation from the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (now Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water) (**DCCEEW**) for accredited approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (**EPBC Act**). Accreditation of the EPA's assessment processes means that the Commonwealth can rely on environmental assessments undertaken by the EPA for the purpose of its approval decisions under the EPBC Act on proposals that are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

The commencement of assessment of the Arrowsmith North proposal was a referral to the Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (**DWER**) and the EPA for assessment under Part IV, Section 38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) (**EP Act**). This was lodged in March 2021. The referral was reviewed, and the EPA determined in May 2021 that the Proposal would be assessed at a Public Environmental Review (**PER**) level, with a requirement for a four-week public review period.

The second step was the lodgment of an Environmental Scoping Document (**ESD**) which was lodged with the EPA in September 2021 and approved in April 2022.

The third step was to lodge with the EPA the Environmental Review Document (**ERD**) for Arrowsmith North. This was lodged in May 2022. The ERD is required under the EPA's public environmental review process and was released for public review following assessment and acceptance by the EPA and other relevant authorities. The ERD is a comprehensive summary of the project environmental setting, the physical elements of the mine and infrastructure, operational elements, the extent of effects on the environment and the proposed rehabilitation and closure plan. The Company received a request from the EPA for further information in early July 2022 and the response was submitted later that month.

As per the Procedures Manual, the ERD was distributed for review by relevant government agencies, subsequently a request for additional information was received in November 2022. The Company lodged a revised ERD (Revision D) in December 2022.

In June 2023 DWER confirmed the ERD for Arrowsmith North had been accepted for publication and a four-week PER period.

The PER process commenced on 19 June 2023 for a four-week period and included a requirement for VRX to respond to all comments received with a Response to Submission (**RtS**) document.

Following the PER period DWER compiled public submissions and were provided to the Company in September 2023 to review and respond.

The Company prepared a RtS and lodged with EPA on 31 September 2023.

Following review by the EPA and DCCEEW comments were received on 10 April 2024. The RtS was revised, and a second Version B was lodged on 24 May 2024. Following meetings with the EPA a final version has been compiled that includes a comprehensive Rehabilitation Management Plan (**RMP**). This document was peer reviewed before re-lodging with the EPA in September 2024.

Importantly the RMP will establish the credentials for the use of VDT in Kwongan Heath, which is the vegetation encountered at Arrowsmith North and also for the grasses and sedges within Banksia Woodland at our other projects. It is estimated to result in the best restoration of the mine area vegetation and habitat within the mine area.

The ERD and further information on the proposal is available on the EPA website at:

<https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/proposals/arrowsmith-north-silica-sand-project>

A copy of the ERD is also available on the VRX website at:

<https://vrxsilica.com.au/arrowsmith-north-erd-documents/>

The VDT methodology can be viewed at:

<https://vrxsilica.com.au/miningandrehabilitationmethodology/>



Figure 4: VDT Modified Loader Bucket

In October 2024, the Company facilitated a site visit to the project area with representatives from the EPA Board, the EPA Services division of DWER, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attraction (**DBCA**) and DCCEEW. The site visit was arranged by VRX to enable key regulatory stakeholders a first-hand observation and understanding of the environment relevant to the Arrowsmith North mining and processing proposal. The site visit was a pre-requisite for final assessment of the Project by the EPA.



Figure 5: Site visit at Arrowsmith North with State and Federal Government agencies

In November 2024 the EPA formally accepted the RtS and in early January 2025 published and released its Assessment Report, which recommended the Arrowsmith North development proposal may be implemented subject to conditions that had already been agreed to by VRX.

Publication of the Report triggered commencement of a three-week review period during which appeals against the content and recommendations in the Report may be submitted to the Office of the Appeals Convenor (**OAC**) for the State Government. In late January 2025, VRX received notice from the OAC that an appeal was lodged by the Conservation Council of WA. The OAC has confirmed in May 2025 that its investigation into the appeal had completed and in June 2025 the State Minister for Environment confirmed his determination that the EPA's assessment of the proposal was adequate, and further assessment is not required. The Minister allowed the appeal in part and accepted the OAC's recommendations to amend conditions addressing dieback on terms previously considered and accepted by VRX.

In late August 2025, the Company received approval under Part IV of the EP Act for the development of Arrowsmith North through the issue of a *Statement That A Proposal May Be Implemented* (Statement 1252) signed by the Minister for the Environment.

Objectives and Principles of Offsets

No Net Loss Principle: Offsets aim to ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity and ecological values. This principle underpins both state and federal environmental policies.

Additionality: Offsets must provide benefits that are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the offset. They cannot merely protect what is already protected by law or under threat of degradation.

Proportionality: The scale and nature of the offset must be proportionate to the residual impacts of the project.

Durability: Offsets should be enduring, lasting at least as long as the impacts they are compensating for.

Arrowsmith Central

As the environmental approval process for Arrowsmith North nears completion and the Company turns its attention to Muchea, the Company has postponed the approval process for Arrowsmith Central and withdrawn the referrals to both DWER and DCCEEW. With the extended timetable for approvals experienced to date the development of Arrowsmith Central has been deferred. The project area has been converted to a Retention Licence with reduced rates and no required financial commitments.

Arrowsmith Brand

The Arrowsmith Brand Mining Lease (M70/1418) has an area of 1,994 Ha and sits predominately within Exploration Licence E70/5027, partially within E70/5109 and is contiguous with the granted Arrowsmith North Mining Lease (M70/1389).

The Company is reevaluating the holding at Arrowsmith Brand and its priority in the development hierarchy of its extensive silica sand projects. The project area has also been converted to a Retention Licence with reduced rates and no required financial commitments.

Muchea

Development of Muchea will follow Arrowsmith North.

The Company has had many offtake enquiries for Muchea silica sand from Asian markets and believes that the consistent production of such high-grade silica sand with a low iron content will be in high demand as raw material for the manufacture of predominately premium ultra-clear glass production, particularly for the burgeoning solar panel manufacturing industry. VRX continues to receive these enquiries on a regular basis.

Environmental Studies

Detailed springtime flora and vegetation studies were undertaken during the springtime months on a selected priority area of 450Ha.

This survey will comply with the requirements of the Environment Protection Authority Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation, and Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (2016a and 2016b).

COMPANY REVIEW

The final flora and vegetation report includes previous survey results and the recent survey results from quadrats, targeted searches as well as historical information that relates to the root structure, density and distribution of the key species.

The Priority Area has been selected as an area that has only two vegetation types and is restricted to Low Banksia Woodland on loose sand, which covers the Company's production target area.

Work to date indicates that the selected area has no Priority Species of flora and no thickets of paperbark which are restricted to low lying areas and generally have more fauna species.

Exploration

No further exploration was undertaken during the year.

Boyatup

An examination of the Particle Size Distribution (PSD) data indicates that the Boyatup project contains a generally finer sand than that encountered at the Company's other projects.

The potential products that can be produced have been identified and a marketing study completed. What is apparent is that the potential products are different to the products from the Company's other projects and will be aimed at yet another potential market and not conflict with already identified markets.

A desktop flora and vegetation study indicates that the Boyatup silica sand project will be amenable to the Company's proposed VDT rehabilitation methodology.



Figure 6: Boyatup typical vegetation

In reviewing the holding at Boyatup and its priority in the development hierarchy of the Company's extensive silica sand projects, the project area was converted to a Retention Licence during FY25 with reduced rates and no required financial commitments.

Silica Flour Program and Investment Attraction Fund Grant

In FY24 VRX announced it had received confirmation from the Western Australian State Government that the Company's grant application for \$2 million in matched funding under the Investment Attraction Fund (IAF) has been approved with a Financial Assistance Agreement (FAA) for the grant executed that day.

The IAF is part of the State Government's Diversify WA initiative, a collaboration between government, industry and the community supporting the WA Government's focus on creating secure, quality jobs, growing and diversifying the economy and attracting new investment.

The grant under the IAF is being awarded on a matched funding, dollar for dollar basis, whereby the IAF will provide a financial contribution to VRX up to \$2m.

To-date the Company has received \$400,000 under the grant program.

The three main objectives for the project are:

- To determine the key elements that would lead to the successful commercialisation of a manufacturing process to beneficiate the quality of the lower purity quartz (99.9% SiO₂) to a higher silica grade.
- To complete a pre-feasibility study that would determine the grade of quartz and processing method that could feasibly be manufactured from its existing feedstocks with a target of reaching 99.999% SiO₂ purity quartz flour.
- To establish a full-scale manufacturing plant to process the resource into high purity quartz flour utilising the work from the previous objectives, testwork and marketing carried out as a backbone to support the future work to be carried out.

The HPQ market is one of growing demand but with a relatively small supplier base.

A 1,000kg sample of selected sand from the Muchea Silica Sand Project was tested by a specialist laboratory in Germany and the testwork determined the potential yield, quality and power requirements to produce a suitable silica flour to be used for manufacturing of LCD glass.

Comminution and grinding tests were completed by the specialist test facility in Germany. The test results will inform VRX with the equipment list and process design for a silica flour pilot plant. This plan is in line with the IAF Grant application.

The production of HPQ flour requires only grinding and classification of silica sand raw material and no chemical processing. Closed circuit grinding undertaken with air classification provides the on-spec size fractions. The process will result in a portion of fines, termed "by-product". This by-product is of a lower value that can be used in a number of markets. The Company has confirmed that the coarse flour material is suitable and meets the specifications for the LCD market.

The results of the testwork were largely in line with the Company's expectations and determined that Muchea silica sand is suitable for producing high grade silica flour for the rapidly expanding LCD glass market.

The project is currently under review and closely examining the market for the by-product, the fine silica powder. The review will include the domestic and Asian export markets which have been disrupted by an increase in production of silica flour for the LCD market resulting in an increase in the by-product production. The sale of by-product is essential to the economics of producing silica flour from the Muchea raw material.

These research and development activities, which start with the production of silica flour, is intended to result in high value downstream processing opportunities that will maximise the value of VRX's world-class high-quality Muchea Silica Sand Project.

Austrade Critical Minerals Prospectus

Arrowsmith North and Muchea were included in the initial Australian Critical Minerals Prospectus for 2022 published by Austrade.

Both projects were again included in the Australian Critical Minerals Prospectus for 2024 and 2025.

The prospectus includes technical, commercial, and geological data to facilitate investment into projects for Australia's identified critical minerals. To-date, the prospectus has received significant recognition among interested foreign investors and buyers, Australian corporates, and the Australian government for its significant role in marketing opportunities in the Australian and export markets.

The recognition by the Australian Government that silicon and silica sand are a critical mineral and that VRX has significant potential to address anticipated production shortfalls, build supply chain security, and help deliver progress on a net-zero future is an important step forward.

The publications have been widely distributed by Austrade during Government trade delegation promotional trips to trading partner countries, leading to a significant increase in enquiries from countries visited for the purchase of silica sand products from Australian producers. VRX has been contacted by potential trading partners from India for glassmaking and foundry sand, and Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and China for glassmaking sand. These enquiries have confirmed the fundamental issues concerning the dwindling supply of silica sand globally, particularly high-grade sand, and the looming shortfall that has been predicted for some time.

The updated, digital Australian Critical Minerals Prospectus was launched in Perth in September 2024 by Minister for Trade and Tourism, Don Farrell, and Minister for Resources, Madeleine King.

Once a static document, the Prospectus is now a dynamic source of information that will be updated regularly as projects develop and additions are made to the Critical Minerals List. The new, interactive tool also allows users to tailor their search to specific criteria, with the ability to filter projects by critical mineral, state, company and project development status.

The Prospectus is on the Austrade website and can be accessed [here](#).

Strategic Alliance with Warradarge Green Hydrogen

In February 2025 VRX Silica agreed to a Strategic Alliance in relation to net zero hydrogen offtake with Warradarge Green Hydrogen Pty Ltd (**Warradarge**). This agreement replaced the MoU with Exodus.

First announced in March 2022, the MOU seeks to explore the future supply of renewable hydrogen to the Company's silica sand projects as well as to potential, nearby glass-manufacturing facilities to enable the production of net-zero glass.

The MOU with Warradarge establishes a platform for strategic confidential communication and future co-operation between the parties. It contemplates the sharing of information with a view to a future offtake of between 9,000 tonnes to 11,000 tonnes of hydrogen per annum, which is adequate to supply a substantial glass-making facility.

Corporate

Capital Raising

In December 2024 the Company raised \$5 million (before costs) via a placement of fully paid ordinary shares to professional and sophisticated investors at an issue price of 4.2 cents each.

The placement comprised the issue of approximately 115.5 million new shares equating to approximately \$4.85 million within the Company's placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1 (52,650,625 shares) and 7.1A (62,825,567 shares) and the issue of approximately 3.6 million new shares equating to approximately \$150,000 to VRX directors, subject to shareholder approval under Listing Rule 10.11 obtained at a general meeting on 25 March 2025.

The placement attracted strong interest and was well supported by existing shareholders and new institutional investors, including a substantial commitment by major shareholder Sparta Invest AG of \$2 million.

COMPANY REVIEW

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement (as at June 30 2025)

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.21, VRX reviews and reports its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates at least annually. The date of reporting is 30 June each year, to coincide with the Company's end of financial year balance date. If there are any material changes to its Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves over the course of the year, the Company promptly reports these changes.

Mineral Resources

The Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2025 are shown below and are unchanged from 30 June 2024.

Project	Classification	Mt	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	LOI %
Muchea	Indicated	29	99.6	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.2
	Inferred	179	99.6	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.2
	Total	208	99.6	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.2
Arrowsmith North	Measured	10	95.9	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.7
	Indicated	237	97.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
	Inferred	266	98.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
	Total	513	98.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arrowsmith Brand	Inferred	523	97.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Total	523	97.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arrowsmith Central	Indicated	28.2	96.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
	Inferred	48.3	96.9	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.7
	Total	76.5	96.8	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.7
Boyatup	Inferred	60	97.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.9
	Total	60	97.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.9
Total Mineral Resources		1,381	Million Tonnes				

Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2025 are shown below and are unchanged from 30 June 2024.

Project	Classification	Product	Mt	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	LOI %
Muchea	Probable	F80	10.2	99.9	0.02	0.008	0.03	0.1
		F80C	4.25					
		F150	4.25					
Muchea Ore Reserve			18.7	Million Tonnes				
Arrowsmith North	Proved	AFS20	0.8	99.5	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.1
		AFS35	3.9	99.5	0.5	0.06	0.05	0.1
		AFS55	2.7	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.05	0.1
		Local	1.8					
	Proved Ore Reserve		9.2	Million Tonnes				
	Probable	AFS20	24.2	99.5	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.1
		AFS35	102.5	99.5	0.5	0.06	0.05	0.1
		AFS55	51.1	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.05	0.1
		Local	34.1					
	Probable Ore Reserve		212	Million Tonnes				
Arrowsmith North Ore Reserve			221	Million Tonnes				
Arrowsmith Central	Probable	CF400	4.2	99.6	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.1
		C20	8.4					
		C40	4.2					
		High TiO ₂	2.2			<1%	2%	
Arrowsmith Central Ore Reserve			18.9	Million Tonnes				
Total Ore Reserves			259	Million Tonnes				

Compliance Statement

The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves for the Arrowsmith North, Arrowsmith Central, Muchea and Boyatup Silica Sand Projects is extracted from releases to ASX on 28 August 2019 and 11 November 2022 and 6 March 2024 (Arrowsmith North), 17 September 2019 (Arrowsmith Central), 9 May 2023 (Arrowsmith Brand), 18 October 2019 (Muchea) and 18 August 2022 (Boyatup). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company's governance and internal controls in place with respect to estimates of mineral resources and ore reserves involve the use of external consultants where required, in conjunction with input by management and review by the Board.

Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this document that relates to Arrowsmith North, Arrowsmith Brand, Arrowsmith Central, Muchea and Boyatup Exploration Results, and Muchea Aircore Drilling Area, Arrowsmith Brand and Boyatup Mineral Resource Estimates are based on data collected and compiled under the supervision of Mr David Reid, who is a full-time employee of VRX Silica. Mr Reid, BSc (Geology), is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Reid consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Arrowsmith North Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr David Williams, a Competent Person, who is an employee of CSA Global and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Williams has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Williams consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to Arrowsmith Central and Muchea Auger area Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Grant Louw who was a full-time employee of CSA Global, under the direction and supervision of Dr Andrew Scogings, who is an Associate of CSA Global. Dr Scogings is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is a Registered Professional Geologist in Industrial Minerals. Dr Scogings has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Scogings consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Industrial Minerals considerations for Arrowsmith North, Arrowsmith Central and Muchea, with respect to Clause 49 of the JORC Code is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Dr Andrew Scogings, a Competent Person, who is an employee of CSA Global, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RP Geo. Industrial Minerals). Dr Scogings has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Scogings consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to Arrowsmith Central and Muchea Probable Ore Reserves is based on data collected and compiled under the supervision of Mr David Reid, who is a full-time employee of VRX Silica. Mr Reid, BSc (Geology), is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Reid consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPANY REVIEW

The information in this report that relates to Arrowsmith North metallurgical test work is based on information compiled by Mr Steven Hoban who is the Principal Metallurgist and a Director of BHM Process Consultants. Mr. Hoban is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hoban has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Hoban consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Arrowsmith North Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Quinton de Klerk, who is employed by Cube Consulting. Mr de Klerk is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr de Klerk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

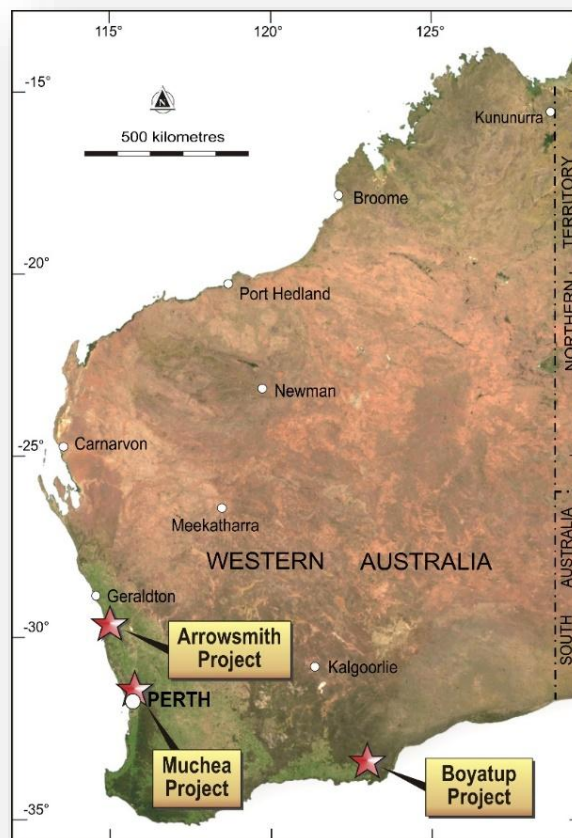
VRX Silica FY25 Sustainability Report

Acknowledgement of Country

VRX acknowledges the indigenous communities throughout Australia as the Traditional Owners of ground upon which our projects lie. The Company recognises the unique cultural heritage of First Nations people and their continued connection to lands, waters and communities. VRX pays its respects to all First Nations people, and to Elders past, present and emerging.

About VRX

VRX Silica Limited¹ (ASX: VRX) is a developer and imminent producer of high-quality silica sand with a focus on exporting the commodity to meet rising demand in the Asia Pacific region. The Company is based in Perth, Western Australia, and is advancing the development of four silica sand projects located across the state. VRX's total silica sand Joint Ore Reserve Committee ("JORC") compliant mineral resource stands at 1.4 billion tonnes and range in grade from 96% to 99% silicon dioxide (SiO_2), with low iron impurities. VRX's projects also have total probable ore reserves of 259 Mt, ranging in grade from 99.2% to 99.9% SiO_2 .²



¹ In this report, the terms "VRX" and "the Company" refer to VRX Silica Limited.

² Refer to VRX 2025 Annual Report for references to ASX releases and commentary on material assumptions underpinning these results.

Corporate Strategy

VRX is emerging as a producer in the global silica sand market, building its portfolio around five projects across Western Australia. These projects are distinguished by their scale, high-grade quality and exceptionally low levels of impurities. Four of the sites are already secured under long-term mining leases, while two are progressing through advanced development stages. Collectively, they offer substantial mineral reserves and benefit from close proximity to established road, rail and port networks, as well as readily available infrastructure.

With such abundant, premium-quality silica sand and convenient access to energy infrastructure, VRX is exploring opportunities to move further down the value chain. The Company is assessing the potential for glass manufacturing facilities in the region, highlighting the chance for Western Australia to establish itself as a centre for ultra-clear glass production and capture greater value from its natural resource base.

Arrowsmith North silica sand project, Western Australia

VRX was granted 100%-owned Arrowsmith North Mining Lease in November 2020. The site is located in the Geraldton Sandplain bioregion approximately 270 km north of Perth. It holds an estimated 513 Mt total of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at 98.0% SiO₂ readily amenable to upgrading by conventional washing and screening to be suitable for industries such as glass making and foundry sand. Arrowsmith North is considered a world class deposit and estimated to hold 25 years' worth of production with potential for a 100+ year mine life.

Arrowsmith Central silica sand project, Western Australia

VRX was granted a 100%-owned Arrowsmith Central Mining Lease in November 2020. As with the Arrowsmith North project the site is located in the Geraldton Sandplain bioregion approximately 270 km north of Perth. It holds an estimated 76.5 Mt total of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at 96.8% SiO₂ readily amenable to upgrading by conventional washing and screening to be suitable for industries such as glass making and foundry sand. Arrowsmith Central is considered a world class deposit and estimated to hold 75 years' worth of production.

Arrowsmith Brand silica sand project, Western Australia

VRX was granted a 100%-owned Arrowsmith Brand Mining Lease in July 2023 following an extension of its known JORC 2012 compliant Resources at the Arrowsmith area with a new Resource Estimate at its new Arrowsmith Brand Silica Sand Project, located 260 km north of Perth. The new Resource is contiguous and south of Arrowsmith North and bounded to the south by the Brand Highway road reserve.

The combined Resources at Arrowsmith now provide a future pipeline of additional production utilising some of the infrastructure to be developed at Arrowsmith North.

Muchea silica sand project, Western Australia

VRX's 100%-owned Muchea Mining Lease is located 50 km north of Perth and is estimated to hold a 208 Mt total of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at 99.6% SiO₂. Muchea's sand grain size and quality is suitable for the ultra-clear glass market much in demand for use in solar panels.

Boyatup silica sand project, Western Australia

VRX acquired its 100%-owned Boyatup exploration licence in early 2019. Located 100 km east of Esperance, this 124 km² exploration site has the potential to produce silica sand for export that is subtly different from its three other projects. The project holds an estimated 60 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resource at 97.8% SiO₂.

Latest Developments at VRX

VRX's Arrowsmith North silica sand project has advanced through a detailed environmental approvals process. In early 2025, the Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australia ("EPA") released an Assessment Report recommending the proposal be implemented subject to conditions. An appeal was lodged by the Conservation Council of WA, but after reviewing the Office of the Appeals Convenor only recommended enhanced measures to manage the risk of dieback, with all other concerns dismissed. The project design has already been amended to reduce impacts on native flora and vegetation, and rehabilitation and offset programs are planned. In June 2025, the Western Australian Minister for Environment determined that the EPA assessment of the project was adequate, and further assessment is not required. In late August 2025, VRX received Western Australian Ministerial approval for the development of the Arrowsmith North Silica Sand Project. This approval marks a significant milestone, providing a clear pathway for binding offtake agreements, financing and project development, with first production targeted for the second half of 2026.

Future Focus

VRX intends to progress its portfolio of projects in a phased manner, commencing with Arrowsmith North before moving to Muchea, Arrowsmith Central and Boyatup. The Company has already made significant headway, with environmental assessments, native title agreements, offtake arrangements, process circuit design, engineering work and other key permitting activities well underway.

Stakeholders and Materiality

VRX places strong emphasis on open, transparent dialogue with its stakeholders, with a focus on early and timely engagement. This approach supports the Company's reputation and helps shape positive relationships with investors, indigenous communities and other key stakeholder groups. The following section outlines VRX's stakeholder groups, their areas of interest and the channels used to connect with them.

Stakeholder	Key Interests and Concerns	Engagement methods
Investors and shareholders	Financial performance, management of financial and non-financial risks, and sustainability reporting	ASX releases, Half Year and Full Year results presentations and webcasts, Annual General Meeting, Annual Report including the Sustainability Report, regular meetings and social media channels
Government and regulators	Environmental and safety compliance	Reports and meetings
Supplier and contractors	Supply chain management, financial reliability and sustainable sourcing	Supplier screening, tender contract documents, meetings and contractor engagement

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Stakeholder	Key Interests and Concerns	Engagement methods
First Nation people and local communities	Local economic development, heritage conservation, land management and rehabilitation	Project specific community engagement plans, local media, social media channels, employment opportunities, community investment projects, sponsorships and donations
Employees	Working conditions, benefits, professional development opportunities and occupational health and safety	Team meetings and training sessions
NGOs	Potential environmental and social impacts associated with operations	Invitations for participation in meetings and community events
Customers	Reliability, quality, cost and delivery	Meetings and social media channels

As VRX advances its projects, gaining a clear understanding of the issues that matter most to the Company and its stakeholders is becoming increasingly important. Material topics are those that capture VRX's economic, environmental and social ("ESG") impacts and shape stakeholder decision-making. By addressing them, VRX is able to track and communicate its sustainability performance, including both risks and opportunities that may have significant implications for the business and its stakeholders.

To guide this process, VRX's senior management held a materiality assessment workshop to identify and prioritise the most relevant ESG themes. The outcome was a defined list of material issues, illustrated in a materiality matrix, which highlights the matters the Company will focus on throughout its sustainability journey. These include sustainable products, mine-site rehabilitation, health, safety and wellbeing, protection of endangered species, emissions and greenhouse gases and business ethics.

This materiality assessment has helped shape VRX's ESG strategy and guided the structure of this report. Looking ahead, as the Arrowsmith North silica sand project advances through the environmental approvals stage, the significance of certain ESG topics is expected to evolve, reflecting the next phase of development.

Materiality Matrix



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

ESG Pillar	ESG Topic
Environment	• Rehabilitation • Emissions and GHGs • Water management • Endangered species, flora and fauna • Waste • Feral animal control
Social	• Health and safety, wellbeing • Economic performance • Indigenous engagement & training • Local employment • Employment practices • Local businesses • Contractor engagement • Diversity • Supporting community organisations • Employee development & training
Governance	• Customer risk & production quality • Business ethics • Sustainable products • Supply chain management • Infrastructure • Innovation and technical improvements

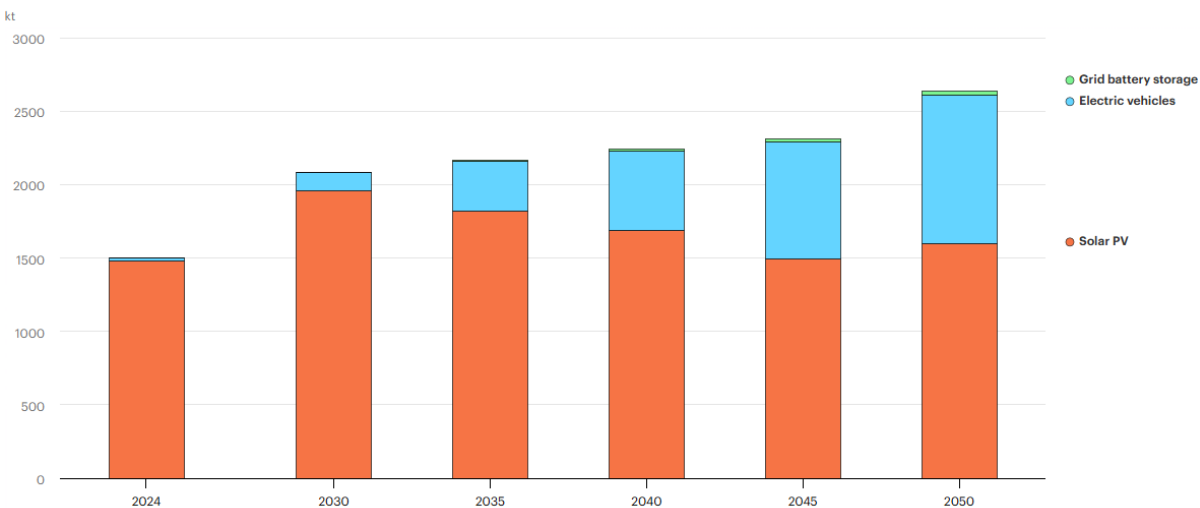
Sustainability at VRX

VRX places sustainability at the heart of its strategy, guiding its dedication to responsible growth and environmental management.

High-quality silica sand – a key enabler of renewable energy

High-purity silica sand is a critical component in the production of ultra-clear glass for solar panels, a cornerstone of renewable energy technologies. Silicon is projected to grow significantly as the world accelerates its efforts towards net-zero emissions. According to the International Energy Agency (“IEA”) Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2025, solar PV currently accounts for over 95% of high-purity silicon demand globally, representing nearly a third of total silicon production. The Announced Pledges Scenario³ under IEA’s forward-looking analysis indicates that silicon demand is expected to increase around 40% by 2030 and 70% by 2050. The use of high-purity silicon in electric vehicles will increase significantly over the next two to three decades.

Silicon demand by types of clean energy technologies⁴



In this context, VRX is strategically positioned to supply high-quality silica sand, supporting the global transition to renewable energy. By providing essential materials for solar panel production, VRX contributes to the scaling up of clean energy technologies.

³ The Announced Pledges Scenario assumes that governments meet, in full and on time, their national energy and climate targets, including longer-term net zero emissions targets and pledges in nationally determined contributions.

⁴ Critical Minerals Data Explorer – International Energy Agency.

Critical to the global decarbonisation effort



Ultra-high purity, low-iron silica sand is a key component in

- Solar panel glass
- Fibreglass composite



Solar panel flat glass

- Ultra high-grade, low-iron silica sand is needed to produce glass that effectively transmits the sun's energy to solar panel cells



Wind turbine blades

- Specialty silica sand is a critical component in the fibreglass used for wind turbine blades



Lower auto emissions

- Ground silica sand is used to produce particulate filters for both petrol and diesel engines



Clean-burning diesel

- Silica sand is a key processing aid in the production of green diesel



Feeding the planet

- Silica sand is a crucial component for bleaching clay absorbents and filter aids needed to meet stringent food safety requirements

VRX's contribution to low carbon economy

Our Muchea and Arrowsmith North silica sand projects are strategically located to provide essential materials for ultra-clear solar panels and specialty glass, supporting the global transition to renewable energy while driving economic growth and job creation in Western Australia.

VRX is exploring innovative approaches to integrate renewable energy into its operations. Through a partnership with Hydro X Gen Pty Ltd, we are assessing the potential for geothermal energy to power future glass manufacturing facilities at Dandaragan. Geothermal energy provides consistent base-load power, complementing variable renewable sources such as wind and solar, and reducing dependence on fossil fuels. This initiative demonstrates VRX's commitment to decarbonising not only our supply chain but also the downstream processes that rely on our materials.

We are also advancing circular economy solutions through a strategic collaboration with the School of Photovoltaic and Renewable Energy Engineering at UNSW. This project examines the feasibility of a local recycling program for end-of-life solar panel glass, enabling the recovery of valuable resources and minimising environmental impact.

In addition, VRX has established a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("MOU") with Xodus Group Pty Ltd to explore renewable hydrogen supply for our silica sand projects and potential nearby glass manufacturing facilities. This initiative highlights our proactive approach to decarbonising industrial operations and positioning our business at the forefront of emerging low-carbon technologies.

Responsible Sand Exploration, Mining and Production

Growing investor focus on social and environmental responsibility is reshaping how businesses operate, with heightened attention on climate risks, biodiversity protection and community impacts. In line with this shift, VRX's Muchea and Arrowsmith North projects have been recognised in the 2025 critical minerals prospectus as advanced critical mineral projects. This recognition reinforces VRX's readiness to meet growing demand for responsibly sourced silica sand, which is essential to renewable energy and other key industries.

Environment

VRX is committed to embedding environmental sustainability into its operations, focusing on low-impact mining, rehabilitation strategies and responsible resource management.

Environmental permitting

Environmental studies and assessments for VRX's silica sand projects are undertaken in line with State and Federal regulatory requirements. Typical factors considered include flora and vegetation, terrestrial fauna, inland waters, social surroundings, greenhouse gas emissions and air quality. Findings are documented in Environmental Review submissions, outlining potential impacts, mitigation measures, residual impacts, expected outcomes and offsets for each factor. These submissions also provide a summary of the environmental setting, project design and infrastructure, operational aspects, extent of environmental impacts, and the associated management, rehabilitation and closure plans.

Low impact mining practices

VRX has strategically selected its project sites to minimise impact on native vegetation, landforms and fauna. The mining process is designed to leave an undulating landform with vegetation and habitat largely intact. Silica sand processing will rely solely on recycled water and minimal use of non-toxic chemicals, supporting a sustainable approach to resource extraction. The resource is relatively consistent in its attributes and potentially available for up to 100 years.

For the Arrowsmith North silica sand project, VRX has developed a Rehabilitation Strategy that outlines key objectives, activities and methodologies across various stages. This approach supports effective restoration and environmental stewardship throughout the project's lifecycle.

A cornerstone of VRX's environmental commitment is its Vegetation Direct Transfer (VDT) method. This technique involves using a modified front-end loader to lift and remove a 400-mm deep, 3 x 3m square sod from areas designated for silica sand mining and transplant it to mined locations. This modified front-end loader bucket that can be hitched to a Cat 980 loader, allowing alternative approaches to height of mulching prior to VDT and different depths of excavation and supporting best possible rehabilitation outcome. By preserving the shallow root structures and retaining near-surface humus and its microbial content, VDT helps maintain the native flora and fauna, supporting rapid and extensive recovery of affected areas as mining progresses.

Advantages of VDT

- Rootstock is mostly preserved allowing re-sprouting species survival
- Most plant species have roots in the upper soil layer of 0 to 30cm
- Seed bank retained
- Soil structure maintained
- Soil microbiology preserved
- Surface stability achieved
- Soil compaction reduced

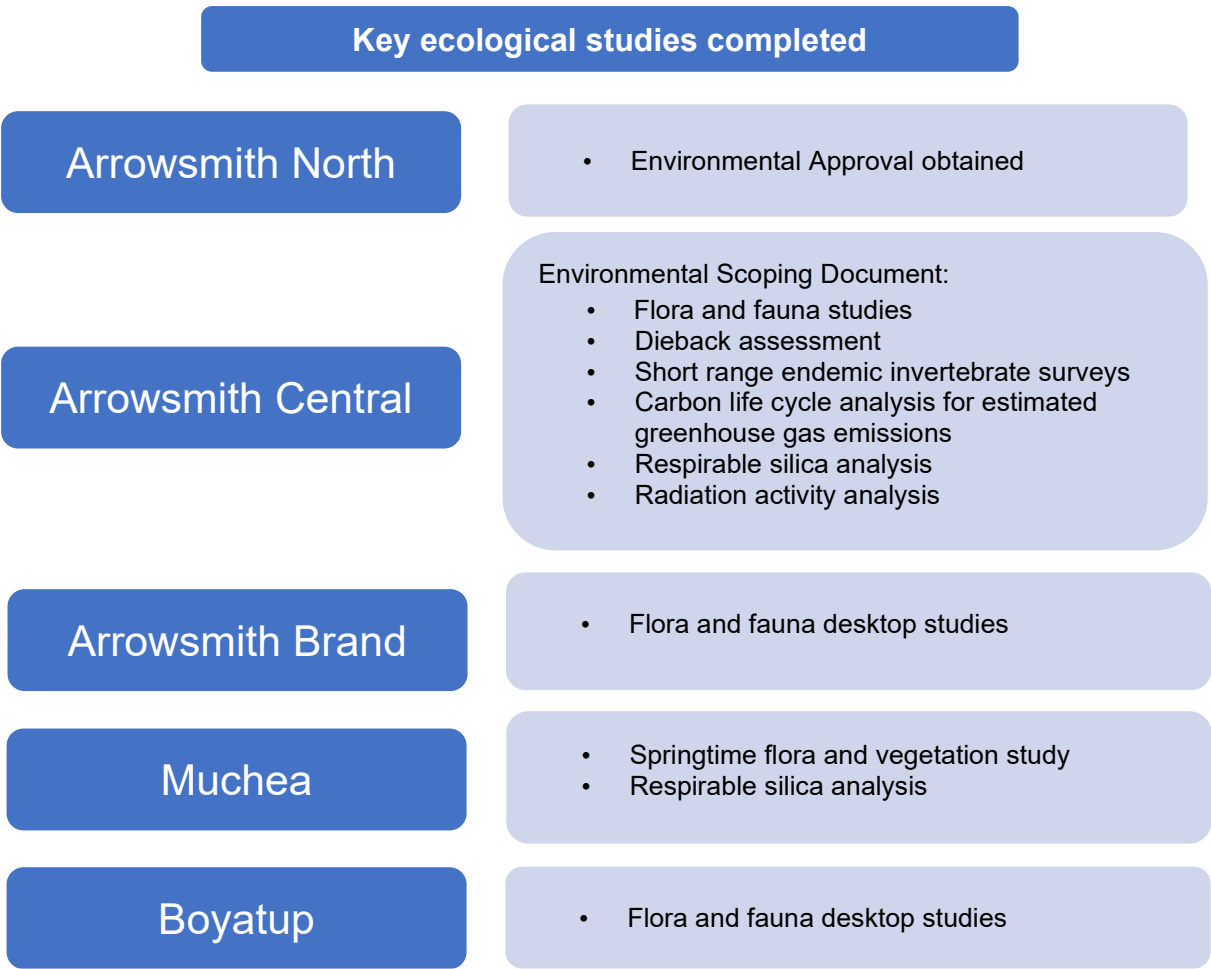


Priority, threatened and endangered species (flora and fauna)

Safeguarding native fauna and ecological values is central to VRX’s environmental approach. The Company has conducted review of technical reports, databases and spatial data to identify the flora and vegetation that may occur at each project site.

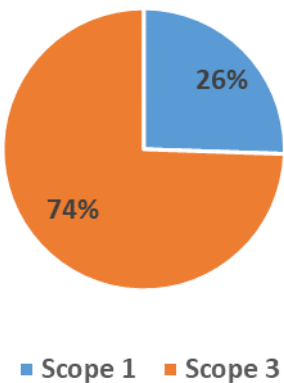
VRX will apply the mitigation hierarchy across project design, construction, operations and closure. Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound actions will be implemented to minimise and mitigate environmental impacts. Where significant residual impacts remain, VRX will propose an offsets package consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy and Guidelines and the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy.

To protect endangered and threatened species, surveys will be undertaken in proposed project areas to assess both direct and indirect impacts during construction and operations. VRX also plans to establish a ranger program to manage feral animal populations across its sites. These initiatives reflect the Company’s commitment to conserving terrestrial fauna, maintaining biodiversity and protecting ecological integrity.



Greenhouse gas emissions

VRX is committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across its planned mining operations. A GHG Assessment was undertaken for the Arrowsmith North silica sand project, covering its expected 30-year operating life. Based on projected production of 1 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) in the first three years and 2 Mtpa thereafter, the study estimated total Scope 1 emissions at 583,330 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂-e), averaging 19,444 tonnes annually. Scope 3 emissions, primarily from shipping product to Asian markets, were calculated at 1,723,929 tCO₂-e, or around 46,900 tonnes annually. No Scope 2 emissions are anticipated as the project is not expected to rely on grid power.



The largest contributors to Scope 1 emissions will be electricity and diesel consumption for the plant and heavy equipment. To address this, initial power needs will be met through an on-site gas-fired power station, developed in partnership with local LNG providers. VRX is also exploring to introduce a hybrid energy system that integrates gas, solar, wind and short-term battery storage. We are considering purchasing additional land to accommodate a potential solar farm. We have secured Geothermal Exploration Permits at Arrowsmith North and Arrowsmith Central, opening the pathway to develop geothermal resources. Additionally, we have entered into a memorandum of understanding with Resource WA to examine using gas from the Beharra Spring wellhead, which could reduce emissions by 20%. Opportunities for a solar-hybrid power supply are also under review. Collectively, these initiatives highlight VRX's drive to incorporate renewable energy solutions and progressively lower carbon emissions across its projects.

Social

VRX seeks to create lasting social value by engaging with stakeholders and providing local communities with opportunities for jobs and business participation.

Health and safety, wellbeing

VRX places strong emphasis on the health, safety and wellbeing of its personnel. The Company's Health, Safety & Wellbeing Policy⁵ sets out clear expectations for a safe and supportive workplace. Our Health and Safety Plan address potential risks and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. A Material Safety Data Sheet was also prepared for the handling and production of silica sand products. Training programs are provided so that personnel can perform their roles safely and effectively.

In addition, a Hazard and Operability Study was completed for the Arrowsmith North processing plant. This study examined potential risks associated with design, constructability, installation and maintenance, with outcomes to be integrated into the site's Health and Safety Management Plan.

The Company has had no reportable incidents or accidents to date including in FY25.

Employees	Number / Rate ⁶
Number of fatalities from work related injury	0
Total Lost time injuries frequency rate	0
Total recordable injuries	0
Total recordable injuries frequency rate	0

Indigenous relations

VRX acknowledges the deep cultural ties that Indigenous communities hold with their lands and waters. The Company engages with community representatives to keep them informed about project developments and to involve them in planning processes. This approach is supported by VRX's Indigenous Community Policy⁷, which outlines its commitment to respecting and upholding human rights. In line with this policy, VRX aims to create employment and contracting opportunities for local Indigenous people and contribute to ranger programs connected to its project areas.

Aboriginal heritage

VRX recognises the importance of Aboriginal heritage values across the areas where it operates and works to protect them through careful planning and consultation. In line with the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, the Company has conducted a series of archaeological and ethnographic heritage surveys to reduce potential impacts on cultural heritage during operations. In FY25, the Company engaged with the Southern Yamatji Regional Corporation to draft an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan.

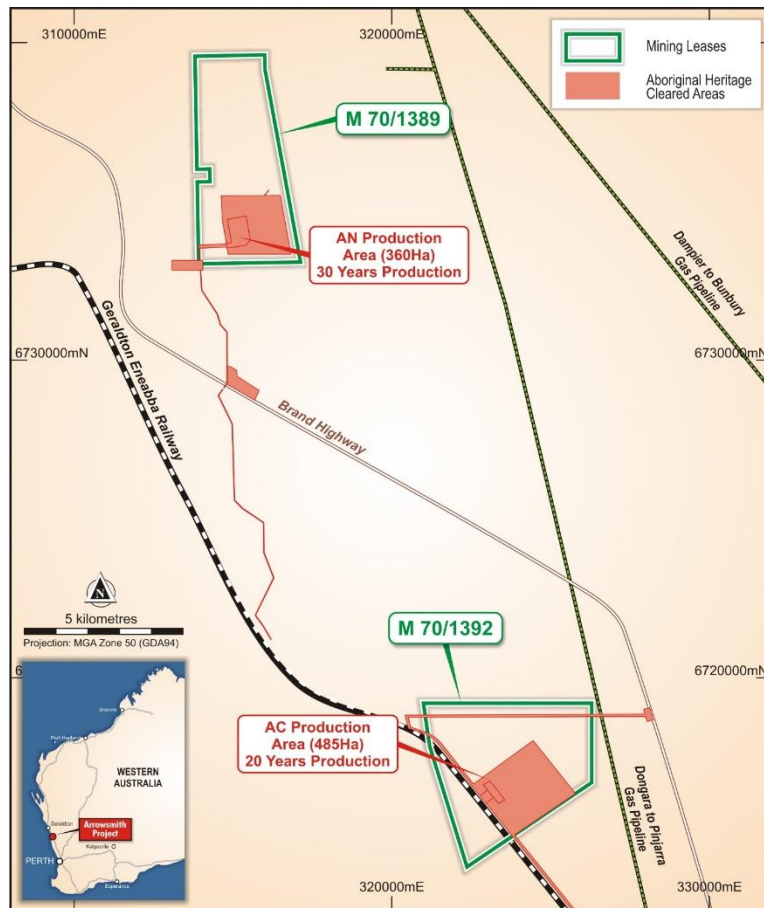
⁵ Available at VRX website.

⁶ Rate calculation is per 1,000,000 hours of work.

⁷ Available at VRX website.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

At both the Arrowsmith North and Arrowsmith Central Silica Sand Projects, surveys were carried out in collaboration with the Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) and a national heritage management specialist. The assessments confirmed that the areas designated for long-term mining and infrastructure development are suitable for future activity, including 30 years of mining within the 360-hectare disturbance envelope at Arrowsmith North and 20 years within the 485-hectare disturbance envelope at Arrowsmith Central.



In 2019, VRX completed an Aboriginal ethnographic and archaeological heritage survey for the Muchea Silica Sand Project. Building on this, the Company undertook further surveys during the year, including an Aboriginal Ethnographic and Archaeological Heritage Survey and an Aboriginal Heritage Work Survey over a priority area. These assessments were designed to identify and assess areas of cultural significance. The findings confirmed that no archaeological heritage sites are present in the surveyed area.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Governance

Economic performance

Strong economic performance provides the foundation for VRX to invest in environmental programs, social responsibility and long-term value creation. The Company contributes to local and regional economies through spending on goods and services, wages, taxes, royalties and state and shire rents. These activities support both business growth and the prosperity of the communities where it operates.

FY25 contribution

Goods and service supplier purchases	\$2,700,932
Wages	\$875,562
Taxes	\$12,975
Royalties	Nil
State and Shire Rent	\$383,872

Corporate governance

VRX's Corporate Code of Conduct⁸ provides the foundation for ethical behaviour across the organisation. It reflects the Company's commitment to integrity, fairness and accountability, setting clear standards for how employees, clients and stakeholders are treated. The Code guides decision-making and outlines expectations for conduct in a range of business situations.

VRX's Corporate Governance Statement details the Company's key governance policies and practices. These are aligned with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition), with reporting undertaken against this framework.

Summary of policies and responsibilities:

Pillar	Policies	Board/Committee	Executive/Manager responsible
Environmental	Environmental Policy	Board	Managing Director
Social	Diversity Policy	Board	Managing Director
	Indigenous Community Policy	Board	Managing Director
	Health and Wellbeing Policy	Board	Company Secretary
Governance	Corporate Code of Conduct	Board	Chairman
	Shareholder Communication	Board	Managing Director
	Trading Policy	Board	Company Secretary
	Disclosure Policy	Board	Managing Director
	Whistleblower Policy	Board	Company Secretary
	Anti-bribery and Anti-corruption Policy	Board	Chairman

There has been no breach of regulations or compliance by VRX during FY25.

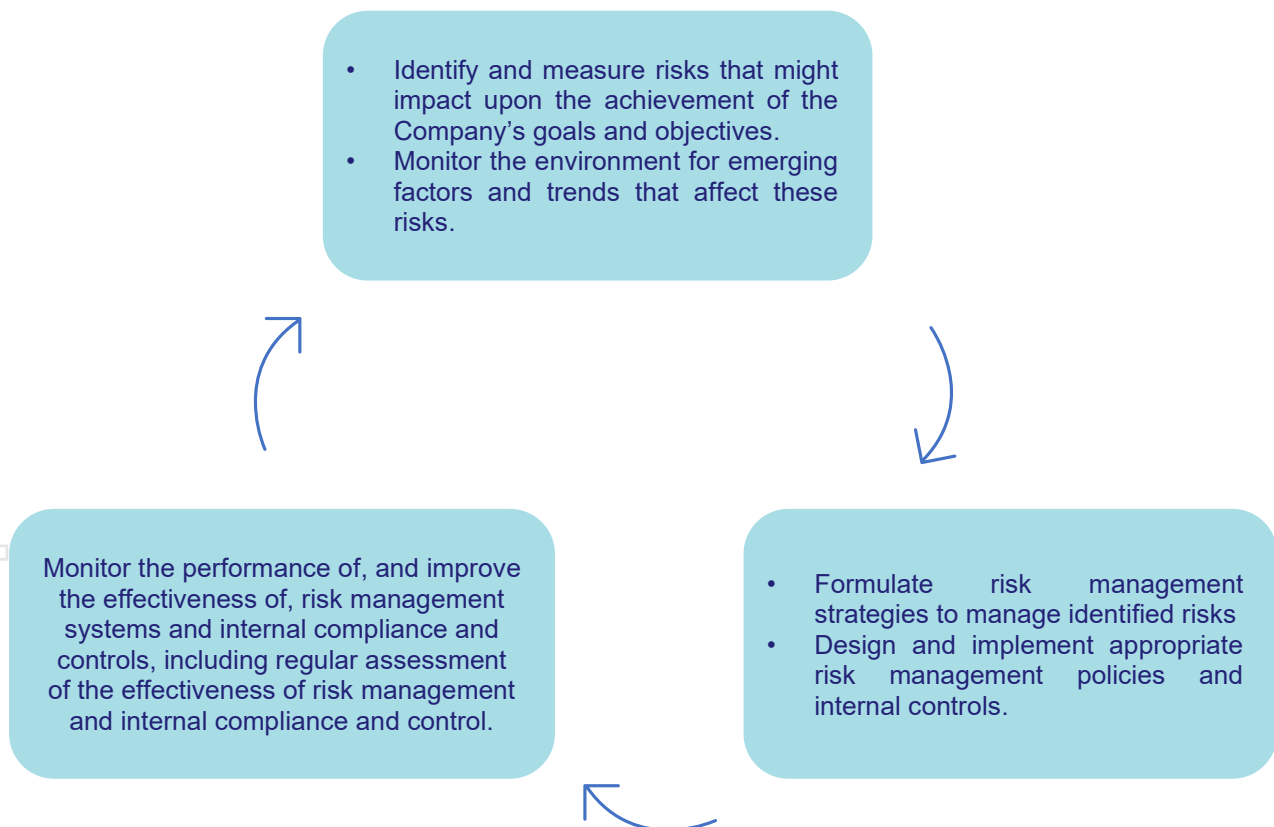
⁸ Available at VRX website.

Risk management

VRX's Board of Directors has oversight for risk management, reflecting the Company's size and resources, which do not warrant a separate Audit and Risk Committee. Risk management practices are guided by the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition). The Board reviews and oversees the Company's systems and processes to ensure risks are identified, monitored and effectively managed, while maintaining compliance with internal policies and external obligations. Further detail is provided in the Corporate Governance Plan available on the VRX website. Other statutory and fiduciary responsibilities include:

- Compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and company policy.
- The effectiveness and adequacy of internal control processes.
- Identification and management of business, economic, environmental and social sustainability risks
- Review of the Company's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the Company faces and to ensure that they remain within the risk appetite set by the Board.
- Review reports by management on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework and associated internal compliance and control procedures.

The Company's process of risk management and internal compliance and control includes:



Anti-bribery and corruption

Corruption is defined as the abuse of power or position for personal benefit at the expense of others. It may take the form of bribery, fraud, theft, blackmail, official misconduct or the unauthorised use of confidential information. VRX addresses this risk through its Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, which prohibits all forms of corrupt behaviour. Any employee found engaging in such conduct is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal. To support this commitment, the Company delivers training to employees and contractors to reinforce ethical business practices and safeguard integrity across its operations.

Whistleblower policy

VRX’s Whistleblower Policy covers all entities within the Company and provides a safe channel for employees, directors, contractors, suppliers, associates and consultants to report misconduct or any unlawful, unethical or irresponsible behaviour. Individuals raising concerns are protected from victimisation, harassment or discriminatory treatment. The policy is reviewed every two years to ensure alignment with current legislation and to reflect changes within the organisation.

Customer risk & production quality

The Company recognises that product quality influences pricing and future business opportunities. VRX aims to deliver products that exceed specification requirements while maintaining yield and controlling operating costs. This approach helps prevent quality disputes, protects contractual relationships, and reinforces the Company’s reputation in the industry.



The Company will also undertake adequate metallurgical test work to ensure that the process circuit design will provide the quality of product that the customer requires.

VRX supply chain

VRX engages a variety of suppliers and contractors (as both businesses and individuals) to provide various services at its operations, exploration projects and offices. A breakdown of this is outlined below.

Exploration	Development	Corporate & Admin
• Drilling contractors • Environmental consultants	• Metallurgical • Process design • Design engineering	• Auditors • Legal • IT and Communications • Logistics

Reporting Frameworks

The VRX Sustainability Report annually captures and reports publicly on the Company's economic, environmental and social impacts, and hence its contributions, both positive and negative, towards the goal of sustainable development. It covers all projects owned and operated by VRX and all monetary values in this Report are in Australian dollars.

VRX has also adopted a 'think global, act local' approach to selecting frameworks against which to inform its sustainability planning and performance measurement. VRX commits to regularly updating stakeholders on its ESG performance to ensure the Company remains a responsible investment opportunity.

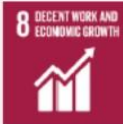
Whilst VRX are in project development phase, VRX have chosen to benchmark its performance against the recommendations of the following two organisations.

United Nations: Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")

The SDGs promote action in areas that are critical to ending poverty, protecting the environment and improving the prosperity of all people through economic, social and technological progress. The goals are relevant for all countries and sectors of society, including business, and will enable VRX to tailor its approach to best serve the Company's stakeholders.

Below are the actions that VRX's Board and Leadership Team are taking to make a positive contribution to the 17 SDGs and the way in which we plan to measure the meaningful progress being made towards them.

VRX is aligning its activities with seven SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS						
						
CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY INNOVATION	SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES	RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	REHABILITATION PLAN
Utilising reliable, renewable modern energy	Enhancing economic and productive employment	Building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation	Respecting heritage values	Employing sustainable mining methods	Reducing emissions from production	Employing direct vegetation transfer as a unique rehabilitation method

World Economic Forum (“WEF”): Stakeholder Capitalism Framework

In partnership with global accounting firms, the WEF has identified a set of global, cross-industry baseline disclosures and metrics for companies to use to analyse their ESG performance and regularly communicate this to their stakeholders.

Disclosures are drawn from existing voluntary standards including the Global Reporting Initiative, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. They are grouped under four pillars that are considered the most critical for business, society and the planet. The WEF framework is a logical and appropriate starting point for VRX as we begin its ESG journey.

The adoption of the WEF framework has already highlighted a number of ESG opportunities across the Company’s operations, including the integration of solar panels and battery storage capacity into power generation and our purpose-built VDT method to rapidly and continuously regenerate vegetation that is disturbed during our operations (see below). These two initiatives reflect VRX’s commitment to reducing its environmental footprint and building sustainable outcomes for its stakeholders.

VRX’s performance against the framework in FY25 can be found in the Appendix at the end of this report.

Appendix: World Economic Forum – Stakeholder Capitalism Index

WEF key data/question	Current status	Status
The company's stated purpose, as the expression of the means by which a business proposes solutions to economic, environmental and social issues. Corporate purpose should create value for all stakeholders, including shareholders.	VRX's ESG commitment is to create a sustainable, low-impact environmental legacy and positive benefits for its communities.	Disclosed
Composition of the highest governance body and its committees by: competencies relating to economic, environmental and social topics; executive or non-executive; independence; tenure on the governance body; number of each individual's other significant positions and commitments, and the nature of the commitments; gender; membership of under-represented social groups; stakeholder representation.	Partial. See diversity section of the VRX Corporate Governance Statement. The Company has established a Diversity Policy but because of its size and limited resources, positions are selected on the best available candidate. Outstanding disclosures: competencies relating to economic, environmental and social topics; membership of under-represented social groups; stakeholder representation.	When construction begins
A list of the topics that are material to key stakeholders and the company, how the topics were identified and how the stakeholders were engaged.	Disclosed in the Sustainability at VRX section of this Sustainability Report.	Disclosed
Total percentage of governance body members, employees and business partners who have received training on the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures, broken down by region. a) Total number and nature of incidents of corruption confirmed during the current year, but related to previous years; and b) Total number and nature of incidents of corruption.	Employees are required to sign the Code of Conduct. VRX has not had any incidents of corruption in the past year or in any previous years.	Disclosed
Discussion of initiatives and stakeholder engagement to improve the broader operating environment and culture, in order to combat corruption.	Employees are required to sign the Code of Conduct. Operating in Australian jurisdiction there is a low risk of corruption.	Disclosed
A description of internal and external mechanisms for seeking advice about ethical and lawful behaviour and organizational integrity.	VRX's Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption policy has guidance on behaviour in Section 10 of the Corporate Governance Plan. VRX's whistleblower policy allows all employees, directors, contractors, suppliers, associates, consultants the ability to raise concerns regarding any misconduct or unlawful, unethical or irresponsible behaviour without being subject to victimisation, harassment or discriminatory treatment. As a reasonably small business, all VRX managers and board members are available to employees and contractors to discuss any ethical concerns.	Disclosed
A description of internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behaviour and lack of organizational integrity.	VRX's Whistleblower Policy allows all employees, directors, contractors, suppliers, associates, consultants the ability to raise concerns regarding any misconduct or unlawful, unethical or irresponsible behaviour without being subject to victimisation, harassment or discriminatory treatment. As a reasonably small business, all VRX managers and board members are available to employees and contractors to discuss any ethical concerns.	Disclosed
A description of principal material risks and opportunities facing the company specifically (as opposed to generic sector risks)	Material risks and opportunities are outlined in the FY25 VRX Annual Report.	Disclosed

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

WEF key data/question	Current status	Status
A description of the company appetite in respect of these risks, how these risks and opportunities have moved over time and the response to those changes.	Risks are outlined in the FY25 VRX Annual Report.	Disclosed
For all relevant greenhouse gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, F-gases etc.), report in tCO ₂ e GHG Protocol Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.	Emissions are immaterial to VRX until development and construction begins. VRX has forecasted its emissions in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions section of this Sustainability Report.	Forecast disclosed
Fully implement the recommendations of the TCFD. If necessary, disclose a timeline of at most three years for full implementation.	Emissions are immaterial to VRX until development and construction begins. Outstanding disclosures: Implementation or roadmap towards the recommendations of the TCFD.	FY27
Report the number and area (in hectares) of sites owned, leased or managed in or adjacent to protected areas and/or key biodiversity areas ("KBA").	Muchea project is in an Environmentally Sensitive Area, the Mining Lease at Muchea M70/1390, 1,008Ha. No other projects are considered at a KBA.	Disclosed
Megalitres of water withdrawn, megalitres of water consumed and the percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool.	Water usage is immaterial to VRX until development and construction begins.	When construction begins
Percentage of employees per employee category, by age group, gender and other indicators of diversity (e.g. ethnicity).	Given the minimal nature of current employment at VRX, diversity is immaterial to VRX until development and construction begins.	When construction begins
Ratio of the basic salary and remuneration for each employee category by significant locations of operation for priority areas of equality: women to men, minor to major ethnic groups, and other relevant equality areas.	Given the minimal nature of current employment at VRX, salary and remuneration will not become material until the hiring phase of development and construction.	When construction begins
Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage.	Given the minimal nature of current employment at VRX, salary and remuneration will not become material until the hiring phase of development and construction.	When construction begins
Ratio of the annual total compensation of the CEO to the median of the annual total compensation of all its employees, except the CEO.	Given the minimal nature of current employment at VRX, salary and remuneration will not become material until the hiring phase of development and construction.	When construction begins
An explanation of the operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of child labour, forced or compulsory labour.	As VRX is domiciled in and only operates in Australia, there is a very low risk of incidents of child labour, forced or compulsory labour.	Disclosed
The number and rate of fatalities as a result of work-related injury; high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities); recordable work-related injuries; main types of work-related injury; and the number of hours worked.	There were zero fatalities, injuries, incidents or accidents in FY25.	Disclosed
An explanation of how the organisation facilitates workers' access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services, and the scope of access provided for employees and workers.	VRX does not currently facilitate workers' access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services.	Disclosed
Average hours of training per person that the organisation's employees have undertaken during the reporting period, by gender and employee category (total number of hours of training provided to employees divided by the number of employees).	Given the minimal nature of current employment at VRX, training hours will not become material until the hiring phase of development and construction.	Disclosed

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

WEF key data/question	Current status	Status
Average training and development expenditure per full time employee (total cost of training provided to employees divided by the number of employees).	Given the minimal nature of current employment at VRX, training and development expenditure will not become material until the hiring phase of development and construction.	Disclosed
Total number and rate of new employee hires during the reporting period, by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region.	There was no new employee hired in FY25.	Disclosed
Total number and rate of employee turnover during the reporting period, by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region.	There was one employee turnover in FY25.	Disclosed
Direct economic value generated and distributed ("EVG&D"), on an accruals basis, covering the basic components for the organization's global operations	Disclosed in Economic Performance section of this Sustainability Report.	Disclosed
Financial assistance received from the government: total monetary value of financial assistance received by the organisation from any government during the reporting period.	\$200,000 of Investment Attraction Fund received from the government.	Disclosed
Total capital expenditures ("CapEx") minus depreciation, supported by narrative to describe the company's investment strategy.	\$6,000 on computer equipment.	Disclosed
Share buybacks plus dividend payments, supported by narrative to describe the company's strategy for returns of capital to shareholders.	Given there was no revenue generate or dividends paid and there are not likely to until production begins, a supporting strategy will not become material until then.	Disclosed
Total costs related to research and development.	Nil.	Disclosed
The total global tax borne by the company.	Total tax paid was \$12,975 (FBT).	Disclosed

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your directors present their report on the Company and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2025.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors of the Company in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Paul Boyatzis
Bruce Maluish
Peter Pawlowitsch
David Welch

Directors were in office from the beginning of the financial year until the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The particulars of the qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each director are as follows:

Paul Boyatzis, B Bus, AICD, MSDIA, ASA, CPA – Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Boyatzis has over 30 years' experience in the investment, corporate and capital markets and an extensive working knowledge of public companies. He has advised numerous emerging companies on a broad range of corporate and strategic issues and assisted in raising significant investment capital both locally and overseas.

Mr Boyatzis is a current member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, the Securities and Derivative Industry Association of Australia and a member of CPA Australia.

Director since 24 September 2010.

During the past three years Mr Boyatzis has held the following other listed company directorships:

- Nexus Minerals Limited – 6 October 2006 to present
- Aruma Resources Limited – 5 January 2010 to 9 November 2022

Bruce Maluish, BSc (Surv), Dip Met Min – Managing Director

Mr Maluish has more than 30 years' experience in the mining industry with numerous roles as Managing Director and General Manager with companies such as the Monarch Group of Companies, Matilda Minerals, Abelle, Hill 50 and Forsyth Mining, while mining a variety of commodities from gold, nickel and mineral sands from both open pits and underground.

His management and administrative experience include the set up and marketing of IPOs, from commencement of exploration to full production, to the identification, development and expansion of projects including mergers and acquisitions.

His international experience includes identification of projects and negotiations with clients in Asian markets.

His qualifications include credentials in Surveying, Mining, Project Planning and Finance

Director since 24 September 2010.

During the past three years Mr Maluish has held the following other listed company directorships:

- Nexus Minerals Limited – 1 July 2015 to present

DIRECTORS REPORT

Peter Pawlowitsch, B.Com, MBA, CPA, FGIA – Non-Executive Director

Mr Pawlowitsch holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Western Australia, is a member of the Certified Practising Accountants of Australia, a fellow of the Governance Institute and holds a Master of Business Administration from Curtin University.

These qualifications have underpinned more than 15 years' experience in the accounting profession and more recently in business management and the evaluation of businesses and mining projects.

Director since 12 February 2010.

During the past three years Mr Pawlowitsch has held the following other listed company directorships:

- Novatti Group Limited – 19 June 2015 to present
- Qoria Limited – 24 September 2019 to present
- Fortuna Metals Limited (formerly Lanthanein Resources Limited) – 21 May 2025 to present
- Dubber Corporation Limited – 26 September 2011 to 31 December 2024

David Welch, B.Com – Non-Executive Director

Mr Welch is an experienced and well credentialed senior executive with a successful track record in the planning, development and operation of logistics and infrastructure supply chains for commodities markets, including mining, agriculture and industrial products sectors.

From 2007 to 2017, Mr Welch held senior executive positions within Aurizon Holdings Limited, Australia's largest rail freight operator. These positions included VP Iron Ore, VP Market Development and EVP Strategy and Business Development where he had direct responsibility for strategy, business transformation and performance, commercial negotiations, stakeholder engagement, major projects, joint venture management, M&A and business development. He was previously the Managing Director of The Millennium Group from 1998 to 2006 and was a Marketing Manager at CSBP Limited (part of the Wesfarmers conglomerate) responsible for the management of mining reagent logistics from 1989 to 1994.

Mr Welch holds a Bachelor of Commerce (1st Class Hons) from the University of Western Australia.

Director since 1 September 2021.

During the past three years Mr Welch has held the following other listed company directorship:

- Brockman Mining Limited – 15 October 2019 to present

Interests in the shares and options of the Company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors (direct and indirect) in the shares and options of VRX Silica Limited were:

Paul Boyatzis

- 6,200,000 fully paid ordinary shares

Bruce Maluish

- 14,820,242 fully paid ordinary shares

Peter Pawlowitsch

- 26,222,721 fully paid ordinary shares

David Welch

- 250,000 fully paid ordinary shares

DIRECTORS REPORT

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ian Hobson

Mr Hobson holds a Bachelor of Business degree and is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Company Secretary with 35 years' experience in the profession. Mr Hobson provides company secretary services and corporate, management and accounting advice to a number of listed public companies.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Structure

VRX Silica Limited is a limited liability company that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. VRX Silica Limited has prepared a consolidated financial report incorporating the entities that it controlled during the financial year as follows:

VRX Silica Ltd	- parent entity
Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	- 100% owned controlled entity
VRX Boyatup Pty Ltd	- 100% owned controlled entity
VRX Geothermal Pty Ltd	- 100% owned controlled entity
VRX Midwest Pty Ltd	- 100% owned controlled entity
Wisecat Pty Ltd	- 100% owned controlled entity

Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

The principal continuing activities during the year of entities within the consolidated entity was mineral exploration.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Review of Operations

A review of operations for the financial year and the results of those operations is contained within the company review.

Operating Results

Consolidated loss after income tax for the financial year was \$3,060,315 (2024: \$4,264,285).

Financial Position

At 30 June 2025, the Group had net assets of \$19,948,586 (2024: \$18,071,601) with cash reserves of \$4,102,615 (2024: \$2,313,067).

Financing and Investing Activities

The Company issued the following securities for cash proceeds during the year:

- 119,047,620 fully paid ordinary shares by placement at an issue price of 4.2 cents each, raising \$5,000,000 (before costs).

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year, and no recommendation is made as to dividends.

DIRECTORS REPORT

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year are detailed in the company review.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or in the financial report.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Exercise of Options

Since 30 June 2025, 20,470 listed options expiring on 31 August 2025 were exercised at 18 cents each.

Expiry of Options

1,250,000 unlisted options and 56,314,178 listed options, exercisable at 18 cents each expired on 31 August 2025.

Other than the above, no matters or circumstances have arisen, since the end of the financial year, which significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years, other than outlined in the company review which is contained in this Annual Report.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Company will continue to pursue its principal activity of exploration and evaluation, particularly in respect to the projects as more particularly outlined in the company review. The Company will also continue to pursue other potential investment opportunities to enhance shareholder value.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The numbers of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	Board of Directors Meetings	
	Number	Number
	Eligible to Attend	Attended
P Boyatzis	4	4
B Maluish	4	4
P Pawlowitsch	4	4
D Welch	4	3

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each director and executive of VRX Silica Limited. The information provided in the remuneration report includes remuneration disclosures that are audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

For the purposes of this report Key Management Personnel of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

For the purposes of this report the term “executive” includes those key management personnel who are not directors of the parent company.

Remuneration Committee

The full Board carries out the role and responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee and is responsible for determining and reviewing the compensation arrangements for the Directors themselves, the Managing Director and any Executives.

Executive remuneration is reviewed annually having regard to individual and business performance, relevant comparative remuneration and internal and independent external advice.

Use of Remuneration Consultants

During the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, the consolidated entity did not engage any remuneration consultants.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- Remuneration policy
- Remuneration structure
- Employment contracts of directors and senior executives
- Details of remuneration for year
- Compensation options to key management personnel
- Shares issued to key management personnel on exercise of compensation options
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

A. Remuneration policy

The board policy is to remunerate directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The board determines payments to the directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of directors' fees that can be paid is subject to approval by shareholders in general meeting, from time to time. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the consolidated entity. However, to align directors' interests with shareholders' interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

The Company's aim is to remunerate at a level that will attract and retain high-calibre directors and employees. Company officers and directors are remunerated to a level consistent with the size of the Company.

The executive directors and full-time executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which was 11.5% for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and increased to 12% effective 1 July 2025, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals, however, may choose to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed.

DIRECTORS REPORT

The Board believes that it has implemented suitable practices and procedures that are appropriate for an organisation of this size and maturity.

The Company did not pay any performance-based component of remuneration during the year.

B. Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive compensation is separate and distinct.

Non-executive Director Compensation

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate compensation at a level that provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate compensation of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the directors as agreed. The latest determination approved by shareholders was an aggregate compensation of \$250,000 per year.

The amount of aggregate compensation sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process. Non-Executive Directors' remuneration may include an incentive portion consisting of options, as considered appropriate by the Board, which may be subject to Shareholder approval in accordance with ASX listing rules.

Separate from their duties as Directors, the Non-Executive Directors undertake work for the Company directly related to the evaluation and implementation of various business opportunities, including mineral exploration/evaluation and new business ventures, for which they receive a daily rate. These payments are made pursuant to individual agreement with the non-executive Directors and are not taken into account when determining their aggregate remuneration levels.

Executive Compensation

Objective

The entity aims to reward executives with a level and mix of compensation commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the entity so as to:

- reward executives for Company and individual performance against targets set by appropriate benchmarks;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
- link rewards with the strategic goals and performance of the Company; and
- ensure total compensation is competitive by market standards.

Structure

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the Board negotiates a remuneration to reflect the market salary for a position and individual of comparable responsibility and experience. Due to the limited size of the Company and of its operations and financial affairs, the use of a separate remuneration committee is not considered appropriate. Remuneration is regularly compared with the external market by participation in industry salary surveys and during recruitment activities generally. If required, the Board may engage an external consultant to provide independent advice in the form of a written report detailing market levels of remuneration for comparable executive roles.

DIRECTORS REPORT

Remuneration consists of a fixed remuneration and a long term incentive portion as considered appropriate.

Compensation may consist of the following key elements:

- Fixed Compensation;
- Variable Compensation;
- Short Term Incentive (STI); and
- Long Term Incentive (LTI).

Fixed Remuneration

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both appropriate to the position and is competitive in the market. Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board having regard to the Company and individual performance, relevant comparable remuneration in the mining exploration sector and external advice.

The fixed remuneration is a base salary or monthly consulting fee.

Variable Pay — Long Term Incentives

The objective of long-term incentives is to reward directors/executives in a manner which aligns this element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. The incentive portion is payable based upon attainment of objectives related to the director's/executive's job responsibilities. The objectives vary, but all are targeted to relate directly to the Company's business and financial performance and thus to shareholder value.

Long term incentives (LTI's) granted to directors/ executives are delivered in the form of options.

LTI grants to Executives are delivered in the form of employee share options. These options are issued at an exercise price determined by the Board at the time of issue. The employee share options generally vest over a selected period.

The objective of the granting of options is to reward Executives in a manner which aligns the element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. As such LTI's are made to Executives who are able to influence the generation of shareholder wealth and thus have an impact on the Company's performance.

The level of LTI granted is, in turn, dependent on the Company's recent share price performance, the seniority of the Executive, and the responsibilities the Executive assumes in the Company.

Typically, the grant of LTIs occurs at the commencement of employment or in the event that the individual receives a promotion and, as such, is not subsequently affected by the individual's performance over time.

C. Employment contracts of directors and senior executives

Remuneration and other terms of employment for some key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Bruce Maluish	Managing Director
Agreement type:	Employment agreement
Agreement commenced:	22 February 2011
Term of Agreement:	Two years or such later date as agreed with the Board.
Remuneration:	Base annual salary for the financial year of \$370,000 (inclusive of statutory superannuation), reviewed annually. Annual salary had been reduced by 50% until 31 May 2025.
Termination notice:	Three months termination notice by either party.

DIRECTORS REPORT

D. Details of remuneration for year

Directors

The following persons were directors of VRX Silica Limited during the current and previous financial years:

Paul Boyatzis	Chairman (non-executive)
Bruce Maluish	Director (executive)
Peter Pawlowitsch	Director (non-executive)
David Welch	Director (non-executive)

There were no other persons that fulfilled the role of a key management person, other than those disclosed as Executive Directors.

Remuneration

Details of the remuneration of each Director and named executive officer of the Company, including their personally-related entities, during the year was as follows:

Director	Year	Short Term Benefits	Post Employment	Share Based Payments	Total
		Salary and Fees \$	Superannuation \$	Options \$	
P Boyatzis	2025	41,600	-	-	41,600
	2024	73,600	-	-	73,600
B Maluish	2025	184,167	21,179	-	205,346
	2024	325,833	27,500	-	353,333
P Pawlowitsch	2025	27,691	3,184	-	30,875
	2024	49,212	5,413	-	54,625
D Welch	2025	30,875	-	-	30,875
	2024	54,625	-	-	54,625
Total	2025	284,333	24,363	-	308,696
	2024	503,270	32,913	-	536,183

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Director	Year	Fixed Remuneration	At risk - STI	At risk - LTI
P Boyatzis	2025	100%	-	-
	2024	100%	-	-
B Maluish	2025	100%	-	-
	2024	100%	-	-
P Pawlowitsch	2025	100%	-	-
	2024	100%	-	-
D Welch	2025	100%	-	-
	2024	100%	-	-

There were no performance related payments made during the year. Performance hurdles are not attached to remuneration options, however the Board determines appropriate vesting periods to provide rewards over a period of time to key management personnel.

DIRECTORS REPORT

E. Compensation options to key management personnel

No options were granted as equity compensation benefits to Directors and Executives during the year.

F. Shares issued to key management personnel on exercise of compensation options

No shares were issued to Directors and Executives on exercise of compensation options during the year.

G. Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

Director	Balance 01/07/24	Received as Remuneration	Shares from Exercise of Options	Acquired	Disposals	Balance 30/06/25
P Boyatzis	5,500,000	-	-	a) 700,000	-	6,200,000
B Maluish	14,329,766	-	-	a) 490,476	-	14,820,242
P Pawlowitsch	23,841,769	-	-	a) 2,380,952	-	26,222,721
D Welch	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Total	43,921,535	-	-	3,571,428	-	47,492,963

a) Shares subscribed for under the share placement announced on 10 December 2024.

Option Holding

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

Director	Balance 01/07/24	Received as Remuneration	Options Exercised	Options Expired	Other	Balance 30/06/25
P Boyatzis	4,060,000	-	-	(3,900,000)	-	160,000
B Maluish	5,659,616	-	-	(5,400,000)	-	259,616
P Pawlowitsch	3,000,000	-	-	(3,000,000)	-	-
D Welch	3,125,000	-	-	(3,000,000)	-	125,000
Total	15,844,616	-	-	(15,300,000)	-	544,616

DIRECTORS REPORT

H. Other transactions with key management personnel

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

On 10 December 2024, the Company announced that it had received binding commitments for a placement of 119,047,620 shares at an issue price of 4.2 cents each to raise \$5,000,000 (before costs). The first tranche of 115,476,192 shares was issued to investors on 17 December 2024. The second tranche of 3,571,428 shares was issued to directors on 28 March 2025, after shareholder approval was obtained on 25 March 2025. Mr Paul Boyatzis, Mr Bruce Maluish and Mr Peter Pawlowitsch subscribed for 700,000, 490,476 and 2,380,952 shares respectively under this placement.

During the previous financial year, the fully underwritten one for thirteen pro-rata renounceable entitlement offer announced on 2 May 2024 resulted in the issue of 44,877,120 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.055 each to raise \$2,468,243 (before costs), together with 22,438,625 free attaching options exercisable at \$0.18 each on or before 31 August 2025. The new shares and options were issued on 29 May 2024. The directors subscribed for the following shares and options within their entitlement:

Mr Paul Boyatzis – 320,000 shares and 160,000 options

Mr Bruce Maluish – 519,231 shares and 259,616 options

Mr David Welch – 250,000 shares and 125,000 options (after acquiring 250,000 entitlement rights on-market).

I. Voting and comments made at the Company's last Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the 2024 AGM, 78.63% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

J. Additional information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2025 are summarised below:

	2025 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	102,406	31,512	113,479	56,901	1,356,599
EBITDA	(2,925,179)	(4,122,473)	(4,929,047)	(4,938,719)	(1,017,793)
EBIT	(3,040,587)	(4,238,915)	(5,038,001)	(5,023,246)	(1,081,357)
Loss after income tax	(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)	(5,060,435)	(5,033,274)	(1,089,611)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Share price at financial year end (\$)	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.22
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	(0.44)	(0.73)	(0.90)	(0.91)	(0.23)

[THIS CONCLUDES THE REMUNERATION REPORT, WHICH HAS BEEN AUDITED]

DIRECTORS REPORT

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

The Company has in place an insurance policy insuring Directors and Officers of the Company against any liability arising from a claim brought by a third party against the Company or its Directors and officers, and against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in their capacity as a Director or officer of the Company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company.

In accordance with a confidentiality clause under the insurance policy, the amount of the premium paid to the insurers has not been disclosed. This is permitted under Section 300(9) of the Corporations Act 2001.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

SHARE OPTIONS

At the date of this report there were the following unissued ordinary shares for which options were outstanding:

- 10,000,000 options expiring 31 December 2025, exercisable at 20 cents each
- 7,200,000 options expiring 31 December 2026, exercisable at 15 cents each
- 17,000,000 options expiring 31 December 2027, exercisable at 5.5 cents each.

During the year, options were issued as follows:

- 17,000,000 options exercisable at 5.5 cents each on or before 31 December 2027.

No options were exercised during the year.

During the year, the following options expired:

- 28,000,000 options exercisable at 30 cents each expired on 31 August 2024.

In December 2024, 56,334,648 options exercisable at 18 cents each on or before 31 August 2025 were listed.

Subsequent to year end and up to the date of this report:

- 20,470 listed options expiring 31 August 2025, were exercised at 18 cents each
- 1,250,000 options and 56,314,178 listed options exercisable at 18 cents each expired on 31 August 2025
- No other options have been issued.

No person entitled to exercise these options had or has any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company was not a party to any legal proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS REPORT

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Company is not currently subject to any specific environmental regulation. There have not been any known significant breaches of any environmental regulations during the year under review and up until the date of this report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Under ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3 the Company's Corporate Governance Statement can be located at the URL on the Company's website being: <https://vrxsilica.com.au/investor-centre/corporate-governance/>

MATERIAL BUSINESS RISKS

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to risks of both a general nature and ones that are specific to their business activities including but not limited to the following.

Specific Risks

Title risk

The ability of the Company to carry out successful exploration and mining activities on its tenements will depend on it obtaining and maintaining the appropriate approvals and permits to operate, including exploration licences, programs of work, environmental approvals, mining leases, mining permits and other approvals and permits necessary to carry out these activities.

The grant, maintenance and renewal of such licences, permits and approvals is regulated by the applicable State legislation, such as the Mining Act 1978 (WA) as amended. No guarantee can be given that any such licence, permit or approval will be granted and/or maintained or, if granted, any attaching conditions are acceptable to the Company or their grant is not overturned or restricted. There is also no guarantee that a renewal will be automatically granted other than in accordance with the applicable mining legislation or granted without new conditions, including relinquishment of ground.

Each tenement carries with it annual expenditure and reporting commitments as well as other conditions requiring compliance. There is a risk that the Company could lose title to one or more of its tenements if tenement conditions or annual expenditure commitments are not met.

Granting of licenses, permits etc.

The Company requires numerous governmental, environmental, mining permits, water rights and approvals authorising operations for mining and processing facilities. A decision by a governmental agency or other third party to deny or delay issuing a new or renewed permit or approval, or to revoke or substantially modify an existing permit or approval, could have a material adverse effect on the ability to continue operations. Furthermore, state and local governments could impose a moratorium on mining operations in certain areas. Expansion of operations is also predicated on securing the necessary environmental or other permits, water rights or approvals, which may not be received in a timely manner or at all.

Exploration and Development Risks

Mineral exploration, development and mining are high-risk enterprises, only occasionally providing high rewards. In addition to the normal competition for prospective ground, and the high average costs of discovery of an economic deposit, factors such as demand for commodities, stock market fluctuations affecting access to new capital, sovereign risk, environmental issues, labour disruption, project financing difficulties, foreign currency fluctuations and technical problems all affect the ability of a company to profit from any discovery.

There is no assurance that exploration of the mineral interests currently held by the Company, or any other projects that may be acquired in the future will result in the discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit. Even if an apparently viable mineral deposit has been identified, there is no guarantee that it can be profitably exploited.

Resource and Reserve Estimates

Resource estimates are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates that are valid when made may change significantly when new information becomes available through drilling, sampling, economic conditions and similar examinations.

In addition, resource estimates are necessarily imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. Should the Company encounter mineralisation or formations different from those predicted, resource estimates may have to be adjusted and mining plans may have to be altered in a way which could adversely affect the Company's operations.

Reserve and resource estimates are expressions of judgment based on drilling results and other exploration observations, along with a competent person's experience working with relevant mining properties, and other factors. Estimates based on available data and interpretations and thus estimations may prove to be inaccurate or may change substantially when new information becomes available. The actual quality and characteristics of mineral deposits cannot be known until mining takes place and will almost always differ from the assumptions used to develop resources.

Reserves are value based financial and operational forecasts and, consequently, the actual reserves, resources and economic conditions may differ from those estimated either positively or negatively.

Capital costs estimates

The Company has undertaken feasibility studies on, among other things, the capital costs to develop its silica sand projects through to production. These studies are undertaken at a point in time.

If the Company proceeds with a decision to mine at one or more of its projects, during the construction phase prices of goods and services in connection with that mine's development may increase substantially, resulting in an increase in the cost to develop the mine. As a consequence, the Company may need to raise additional capital to complete the construction and there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to achieve this.

Operational Risks

The operations of the Company may be affected by various factors including failure to locate or identify mineral deposits, failure to achieve predicted grades in exploration or mining, operational and technical difficulties encountered in mining, difficulties in commissioning and operating plant and equipment, mechanical failure or plant breakdown, unanticipated metallurgical problems which may affect extraction costs, adverse weather conditions, industrial and environmental accidents, industrial disputes and unexpected shortages or increases in the costs of consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment, fire, explosions and other incidents beyond the control of the Company.

These risks and hazards could also result in damage to, or destruction of, production facilities, personal injury, environmental damage, business interruption, monetary losses and possible legal liability. While the Company currently intends to maintain insurance within ranges of coverage consistent with industry practice, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to obtain such insurance coverage at reasonable rates (or at all), or that any coverage it obtains will be adequate and available to cover any such claims.

Environmental Risks

The operations and proposed activities of the Company are subject to regulations concerning the environment. The government and other authorities that administer and enforce environmental laws determine these requirements. As with all exploration projects and mining operations, the Company's activities are expected to have an impact on the environment, particularly if mine development proceeds, and the Company will require approval from the relevant authorities before it can undertake such activities. The Company intends to conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with best industry practice and applicable laws.

The cost and complexity of complying with the applicable environmental laws and regulations may prevent the Company from being able to develop potentially economically viable mineral deposits.

Environmental matters applicable to the Company's silica sand projects are within the remit of Commonwealth and State authorities, including under legislation in the form of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (**EPBC Act**) and the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA). The Company will need to seek pre-approval on environmental matters for any mining operations and the Environmental Protection Authority (**EPA**) will, among other things, assess the impact of proposed activities on flora and fauna and matters of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act as part of an accredited assessment.

The assessment process requires interaction between Commonwealth and State authorities and there is no fixed time for the process to complete. Significant delays in the process can potentially have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operations and affect the Company's ability to pursue the projects. In addition, there is no guarantee that the assessments undertaken by these authorities will be favourable or the approvals sought will be granted. Failure to obtain such approvals will prevent the Company from undertaking its desired activities and this will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operations.

The Company has received State environmental approval for the development of its Arrowsmith North silica sand project, subject to a number of conditions. Environmental approvals will also be required for the Company's other silica sand projects, including Muchea. There is no guarantee that such approvals will be forthcoming.

Future State and Federal legislation and regulations governing mineral exploration and production may impose significant environmental obligations on the Company. The Company is unable to predict the effect of additional environmental laws and regulations, which may be adopted in the future, including whether any such laws or regulations would materially increase the Company's cost of doing business or affect its operations in any area. There can be no assurances that new environmental laws, regulations or stricter enforcement policies, once implemented, will not oblige the Company to incur significant expenses and undertake significant investments in such respect which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure by the Company to comply with all current and future applicable environmental laws and regulations, or conditions attaching to any environmental approvals, may cause governmental authorities to take actions that could adversely impact operations and financial condition, including issuance of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties denial, modification, or revocation of permits or other authorisations, imposition of injunctive obligations or other limitations on operations, including cessation of operations; and requirements to perform site investigatory, remedial, or other corrective actions.

Metallurgy

Mineral recoveries are dependent upon the metallurgical process, and by its nature contain elements of significant risk such as:

- (i) identifying a metallurgical process through test work to produce a saleable product;
- (ii) developing an economic process route to produce a product; and
- (iii) changes in mineralogy in the deposit can result in inconsistent recovery, affecting the economic viability of a project.

Changes to glassmaking and foundry industries in Asia

Prices for silica sand will be subject to glass and foundry demand in Asia, among other industries. A reduction in glass production or foundry activity would generally depress the demand, development, production, and mining activity for silica sand the Company may produce. Such a decline could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial conditions generally.

Changes to demand for silica sand generally

Demand for silica sand products can be affected generally by advances in industry and the development and use of new technology or new processes that reduce or eliminate the need for silica sand products, including as a material for glassmaking, metal casting, metallurgical processes, chemical production, paint and coatings, ceramics, filtration and water production and proppant.

Such events could cause a decline in demand for the products produced and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial conditions generally.

Fluctuations in market pricing

Supply agreements involving the sale of silica sand products may be fixed or have market-based pricing mechanisms, or a combination of both. Accordingly, in periods with decreasing prices, results of operations may be lower if prices under these agreements are not fixed. In periods with increasing prices, some agreements may permit an increase in prices; however, some customers may elect to cease purchasing products if they do not agree with price increases or are able to find alternative, cheaper sources of supply. Furthermore, certain volume-based supply agreements may influence the ability to fully capture current market pricings.

Depending on the pricing provisions, there may be significant variability in results of operations and cash flows from period to period.

A significant reduction in purchases by major buyers

Major customers may not continue to purchase the same levels of products in the future due to a variety of reasons. The Company is likely to sell products to customers on a purchase order basis and pursuant to supply agreements that will contain customary termination provisions for bankruptcy related events and uncured breaches of the applicable agreement. If any of these major customers substantially reduces or altogether ceases purchasing products and the Company is not able to generate replacement sales into the market, the business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected for a short-term period until such time as the Company can generate replacement sales in the market.

Credit risk of major international export customers

The Company is subject to the risk of loss resulting from non-payment or non-performance by customers, many of whose operations are concentrated solely in the Asian market which is subject to volatility and therefore credit risk. Credit procedures and policies may not be adequate to fully reduce customer credit risk. If the Company fails to adequately assess the creditworthiness of customers or unanticipated deterioration in their creditworthiness, any resulting increase in non-payment or non-performance by them and the inability to re-market or otherwise use the production could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Increasing logistics costs for rail, port and shipping

Transportation and handling costs are a significant component of the total delivered cost of products. In many instances, transportation costs can represent 50% to 60% of the delivered cost of silica sand. The high relative cost of transportation could favour suppliers located in close proximity to the customer. The Company will contract with rail, wharf and ship services to move products from the production facilities to customers. Labour disputes, derailments, adverse weather conditions or other environmental events and other changes to rail freight systems could interrupt or limit available transportation services or result in a significant increase in transportation service rates. Increased costs resulting from these types of events that the Company is not able to pass on to customers could impair the ability to deliver the products economically to customers or to expand the markets.

Maintaining effective quality control at the mining and processing operation

The performance and quality of the products are critical to the success of the business. These factors depend significantly on the effectiveness of the quality control systems, the quality-training program, and the ability to ensure that employees adhere to the quality control policies and guidelines. Any significant failure or deterioration of the quality control systems could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, and reputation.

Interruptions or failures in information technology systems

The Company's operations may rely on sophisticated information technology systems and infrastructure to support the business, including process control technology. Any of these systems may be susceptible to outages due to fire, floods, power loss, telecommunications failures, usage errors by employees, computer viruses, cyber-attacks or other security breaches, or similar events. The failure of any of the information technology systems may cause disruptions in operations, which could adversely affect product supply, sales and profitability.

Extreme seasonal weather conditions

Unexpected weather conditions may result in damage to plant, equipment and transport infrastructure or the Company having insufficient stockpiles to supply feedstock for rail and ship operations, and result in being unable to satisfy customer requirements during these periods.

As a consequence of potential seasonal supply impacts, cash flows from operations can fluctuate if plant operations must remain shut down due to extreme weather conditions.

Insurance Risks

The Company intends to adequately insure its operations in accordance with industry practice. However, in certain circumstances, the Company's insurance may not be of a nature or level to provide adequate insurance cover. The occurrence of an event that is not covered or fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of the Company.

Insurance of all risks associated with mineral exploration and production is not always available and, where available, the costs can be prohibitive.

Key personnel

The ability of the Company to achieve its objectives depends on the retention of key employees and contractors who provide technical expertise. If the Company cannot secure technical expertise (for example to carry out drilling) or if the services of the present technical panel cease to become available to the Company, this may affect the Company's ability to achieve its objectives either fully or within the timeframes and the budget the Company has decided upon.

Whilst the ability of the Company to achieve its objectives may be affected by the matters mentioned above, the Company believes that appropriately skilled and experienced professionals would be available to provide services to the Company at market levels of remuneration in the event key external contractors cease to be available.

Shortage of labour or labour disputes

Efficient mining using modern techniques and equipment requires skilled operators, preferably with several years of experience and proficiency in multiple mining tasks, including processing of mined minerals. If a shortage of experienced labour is encountered or subject to labour disputes or if the Company is unable to train the necessary number of skilled operators, there could be an adverse impact on productivity and costs and the ability to maintain production. An inability to maintain good relations with the workforce could cause a material adverse effect on the operations and financial position.

No Profit To-Date

The Company has incurred losses since its inception and it is therefore not possible to evaluate its prospects based on past performance. As the Company intends to continue investing in exploration and development programs, the Company anticipates making further losses in the foreseeable future.

While the Company has confidence in the future revenue-earning potential of the Company, there can be no certainty that the Company will achieve or sustain profitability or achieve or sustain positive cash flow from its operating activities.

Changes in laws and regulations related to mining and processing

Mining operations are subject to a variety of Federal, State and Local regulatory legislative requirements affecting the mining and mineral processing industry, including among others, those relating to employee health and safety, environmental permitting and licensing, air and water emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, water pollution, waste management, remediation of soil and groundwater contamination, land use, reclamation and restoration of properties, hazardous materials, and natural resources.

Some environmental laws impose substantial penalties for non-compliance, and liability for the remediation of releases of hazardous substances. Liability under Federal and State laws may be imposed as a result of conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or for the conduct of, or conditions caused by, prior operators or other third parties. Failure to properly handle, transport, store or dispose of hazardous materials or otherwise conduct operations in compliance with environmental laws could expose the Company to liability for governmental penalties, cleanup costs and civil or criminal liability associated with releases of such materials into the environment, damages to property or natural resources and other damages, as well as potentially impair the ability to conduct operations.

In addition, future environmental laws and regulations could restrict the ability to expand the facilities or extract mineral reserves or could require the Company to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses in connection with business. Future events, including changes in any environmental requirements (or their interpretation or enforcement) and the costs associated with complying with such requirements, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Foreign Exchange Risk

International prices of silica sand products are denominated in United States Dollars, whereas the income and expenditure of the Company are and will be taken into account in Australian currency, exposing the Company to the fluctuations and volatility of the rate of exchange between the United States Dollar and the Australian Dollar as determined in international markets.

Native title and Aboriginal Heritage

The Native Title Act recognises and protects the rights and interests in Australia of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs. There is significant uncertainty associated with Native Title in Australia and this may impact on the Company's operations and future plans.

Native Title can be extinguished by valid grants of land (such as freehold title) or waters to people other than the Native Title holders or by valid use of land or waters. It can also be extinguished if the indigenous group has lost its connection with the relevant land or waters. Native Title is not necessarily extinguished by the grant of mining leases, although a valid mining lease prevails over Native Title to the extent of any inconsistency for the duration of the title.

Tenements granted before 1 January 1994 are valid or validated by the Native Title Act. For tenements to be validly granted (or renewed) after 1 January 1994, the future act regime established by the Native Title Act must be complied with. The existence of a Native Title claim is not an indication that Native Title in fact exists on the land covered by the claim, as this is a matter ultimately determined by the Federal Court.

The Company must also comply with State and Commonwealth Aboriginal Cultural Heritage legislation requirements. These require certain due diligence investigations to be undertaken ahead of the commencement of exploration and mining and expose the Company to an application by or on behalf of an Aboriginal or a group of Aboriginals seeking the preservation or protection of a specified area from injury or desecration, potentially even when the due diligence conducted by the Company has not identified any material issues. Whilst no sites of Aboriginal heritage have been uncovered in surveys conducted to-date on the Company's projects, in the event the Company subsequently discovers evidence of Aboriginal heritage on land accessed by the Company or an individual or group of individuals seek a preservation or protection declaration from the Commonwealth, the Company must comply with regulations and/or declarations prohibiting the disturbance of physical evidence of prehistoric or historical significance without statutory permission and legislation prohibiting or restricting access to Aboriginal cultural heritage or native title land. Accordingly, delays or additional costs in the exploration or production of the Company's business may be experienced and could adversely impact the viability of the Company's projects. Further, the disturbance of any such land or objects may expose the Company to additional fines or other penalties.

Future Capital Needs and Additional Funding

There can be no guarantees that the Company's cash reserves will be sufficient to successfully achieve all the objectives of the Company's overall business strategy.

Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to the Company's existing shareholders and any debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants, which limit the Company's operations and business strategy, and may restrict the ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in, expand, or pursue the business activities. The ability to obtain financing or to access the capital markets for future equity or debt offerings may be limited by the financial conditions at the time of any such financing or offering, the covenants contained in credit facilities, term loans or future debt agreements, adverse market conditions or other contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. Failure to obtain the funds necessary to maintain, develop, and increase the asset base, could adversely impact the Company's growth and profitability. Even if the Company is able to obtain financing or access the capital markets, incurring debt will incur interest expense and increase financial leverage, and the level of indebtedness could restrict the ability to fund future development and acquisition activities.

General risks

Economic Risk

Changes in the general economic climate in which the Company will operate may adversely affect the financial performance of the Company. Factors that may contribute to that general economic climate include the level of direct and indirect competition against the Company, industrial disruption and the rate of growth of gross domestic product in Australia and other jurisdictions in which the Company may acquire mineral assets.

Changes in Government Policies and Legislation

Any material adverse changes in government policies or legislation of Australia or any other country that the Company may acquire economic interests may affect the viability and profitability of the Company.

Changing political environment

Changes in the political relationship between Australia and its trading parties can affect the demand for the Company's products. Examples of this might be trade embargos or increased tariffs on the Company's goods or economic sanctions against the countries that are buying the Company's products or war between countries to which the Company exports its products.

Risk of litigation, claims and disputes

The Company is exposed to the risk of actual or threatened litigation or legal disputes in the form of claims by contract counterparties, personal injury and property damage claims, environmental and indemnity claims, employee claims and other litigation and disputes. There is a risk that such litigation, claims and disputes could materially and adversely affect the Company's operating and financial performance due to the cost of defending and/or settling such claims, and could affect the Company's reputation.

The Company is not aware of any legal proceedings pending or threatened against it or any of its subsidiary companies.

Global credit and investment markets

Global credit, commodity and investment markets can experience a high degree of uncertainty and volatility. The factors which lead to this situation are outside the control of the Company and may result in volatility and uncertainty in world stock markets (including ASX). This may impact the price at which the Company's shares trade regardless of operating performance and affect the Company's ability to raise additional equity and/or debt to achieve its objectives, if required. The market price of securities can fall as well as rise and may be subject to varied and unpredictable influences on the market for equities in general, and resources securities in particular. Neither the Company, nor the Directors warrant the future performance of the Company or any return on an investment in the Company.

DIRECTORS REPORT

AUDITOR

RSM Australia Partners continues in office in accordance with Section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in Note 4 to the financial statements. The directors are 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 of the opinion that the services do not compromise the auditor's independence as all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure that 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 Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE FORMER PARTNERS OF RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

There are no officers of the Company who are former partners of RSM Australia Partners.

AUDITOR'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, has been received and is included within the financial report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.



Bruce Maluish
Director
Perth, 26 September 2025

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2(a)	102,406	31,512
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		(735,472)	(1,180,492)
Depreciation		(115,408)	(116,442)
Directors fees and benefits expense		(308,696)	(536,183)
Finance costs		(19,728)	(25,370)
Impairment of deferred exploration	11	(9,687)	(96,118)
Loss on revaluation of equity instruments		(81,250)	(287,500)
Share based payments	23	(244,800)	(15,569)
Other expenses	2(b)	(1,647,680)	(2,038,123)
Loss before income tax expense		(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)
Income tax expense	3	-	-
Net loss for the year		(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the members of VRX Silica Limited		(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)
Earnings per share attributable to the members of VRX Silica Limited		Cents	Cents
Basic/diluted loss per share	5	(0.44)	(0.73)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,102,615	2,313,067
Trade and other receivables	7	99,045	134,142
Total Current Assets		4,201,660	2,447,209
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	102,722	96,172
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	75,000	156,250
Plant and equipment	9	2,523,043	2,539,277
Right-of-use assets	10	218,339	311,912
Deferred exploration expenditure	11	13,526,676	13,620,303
Total Non-Current Assets		16,445,780	16,723,914
Total Assets		20,647,440	19,171,123
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	174,560	513,070
Provisions	13	276,838	249,230
Lease liabilities	14	99,301	89,766
Total Current Liabilities		550,699	852,066
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	148,155	247,456
Total Non-Current Liabilities		148,155	247,456
Total Liabilities		698,854	1,099,522
Net Assets		19,948,586	18,071,601
EQUITY			
Issued capital	16	59,322,739	54,630,239
Reserves	17	8,050,226	7,805,426
Accumulated losses	15	(47,424,379)	(44,364,064)
Total Equity		19,948,586	18,071,601

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Consolidated	Issued Capital	Reserves	Accumulated Losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025				
Balance at 1 July 2024	54,630,239	7,805,426	(44,364,064)	18,071,601
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,060,315)	(3,060,315)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(3,060,315)	(3,060,315)
Securities issued during the year	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000
Capital raising costs	(307,500)	-	-	(307,500)
Cost of share-based payments	-	244,800	-	244,800
Balance at 30 June 2025	59,322,739	8,050,226	(47,424,379)	19,948,586
2024				
Balance at 1 July 2023	49,906,519	7,729,982	(40,099,779)	17,536,722
Loss for the year	-	-	(4,264,285)	(4,264,285)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(4,264,285)	(4,264,285)
Securities issued during the year	5,218,243	-	-	5,218,243
Capital raising costs	(494,523)	-	-	(494,523)
Cost of share-based payments	-	75,444	-	75,444
Balance at 30 June 2024	54,630,239	7,805,426	(44,364,064)	18,071,601

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

		Consolidated	
	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,932,017)	(3,566,632)
Interest received		94,290	27,199
Interest and other finance costs paid		(19,728)	(25,370)
Net cash outflows from operating activities	6(i)	(2,857,455)	(3,564,803)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(25,601)	(270,916)
Payments on deferred exploration		(273,895)	(1,016,765)
Government grants received on exploration interests		343,765	881,079
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		44,269	(406,602)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		5,000,000	5,218,243
Payment of capital raising costs		(307,500)	(434,648)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(89,766)	(80,934)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		4,602,734	4,702,661
Net increases in cash held		1,789,548	731,256
Cash at beginning of the financial year		2,313,067	1,581,811
Cash at end of the financial year	6	4,102,615	2,313,067

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of VRX Silica Limited and controlled entities. ("Group" or "Consolidated Entity").

VRX Silica Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors' Report.

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

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, VRX Silica Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial report was authorised for issue on 26 September 2025 by the directors of the Company.

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Except for cash flow information, the financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

New or Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new and revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and early adoption is permitted. The standard replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', with many of the original disclosure requirements retained and there will be no impact on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. But the standard will affect presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, including introducing five categories in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. The standard introduces two mandatory sub-totals in the statement: 'Operating profit' and 'Profit before financing and income taxes'. There are also new disclosure requirements for 'management-defined performance measures', such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') or 'adjusted profit'. The standard provides enhanced guidance on grouping of information (aggregation and disaggregation), including whether to present this information in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2027 and it is expected that there will be a significant change to the layout of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of VRX Silica Limited ("Company" or "Parent Entity") and its subsidiaries as at 30 June each year ("Consolidated Entity" or "Group"). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control exists where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing when the Group controls another entity.

Unrealised gains or transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to owners of the Company.

When the group ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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 Board of Directors of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Government Grants

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

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 dollar.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income legislation and the anticipation that the Group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

VRX Silica Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

Other Taxes

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

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the 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 statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement 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 classified as operating cash flows.

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

Current and Non-Current Classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as described above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Investments and Other Financial Assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the consolidated entity intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the consolidated entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:
Plant and equipment – over 3 to 5 years

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

(i) Impairment

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Derecognition and disposal

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future 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 profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Right-of-use Assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and
- (ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:
 - (a) the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
 - (b) exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not, at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence, or otherwise, of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (for the cash generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development.

Impairment of Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

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 carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. 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.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation 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 reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities 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

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is 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 national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Finance Costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, including interest on short-term and long-term borrowings.

Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Share-Based Payment Transactions

The Group provides benefits to employees (including senior executives) of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

When provided, the cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model or the binomial option valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of VRX Silica Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstance and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

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. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure is set out at Note 1 – Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure. The application of this policy necessarily requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having capitalised expenditure under the policy, it is concluded that the expenditures are unlikely to be recovered by future exploitation or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using valuation model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The Group assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
2. Revenue and Expenses		
(a) Revenue		
Interest received	<u>102,406</u>	<u>31,512</u>
(b) Other Expenses		
Audit fees	52,158	48,100
Consulting fees	144,469	215,134
Legal fees	133,372	253,276
Marketing	493,623	512,997
Rent	65,134	60,264
Securities exchange and registry fees	125,329	171,732
Superannuation	65,941	91,470
Travel	61,267	60,943
Other	506,387	624,207
	<u>1,647,680</u>	<u>2,038,123</u>
3. Income Tax		
(a) Income tax expense		
The income tax expense for the year differs from the prima facie tax as follows:		
Loss for year	<u>(3,060,315)</u>	<u>(4,264,285)</u>
Prima facie income tax (benefit) @ 30.0% (2024: 30%)	<u>(918,095)</u>	<u>(1,279,286)</u>
Tax effect of non-deductible/(non-assessable) items	<u>(94,202)</u>	<u>(359,127)</u>
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	<u>1,012,297</u>	<u>1,638,413</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets not brought to account arising from tax losses, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1 - Income Tax occur:	<u>15,469,966</u>	<u>14,549,987</u>
There are no franking credits available to the Group.		
4. Auditors' Remuneration		
The auditor of VRX Silica Limited is RSM Australia Partners.		
Amounts, received or due and receivable by RSM Australia Partners for:		
- audit or review services	52,158	48,100
- other non-audit services – taxation, R&D and grant compliance	19,065	27,706
	<u>71,223</u>	<u>75,806</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
5. Earnings per Share (EPS)		
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	<u>(0.44)</u>	<u>(0.73)</u>
The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:		
Earnings – Net loss for year	<u>(3,060,315)</u>	<u>(4,264,285)</u>
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic EPS	691,194,351	582,727,555
6. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	<u>4,102,615</u>	<u>2,313,067</u>
Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.		
(i) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss for the year	(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)
Depreciation	115,408	116,442
Equity settled share-based payment	244,800	15,569
Impairment of deferred exploration	9,687	96,118
Loss on revaluation of equity instruments	81,250	287,500
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(2,564)	1,721
Payables	(301,013)	141,717
Provisions	27,608	28,682
GST payable/receivable	27,684	11,733
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(2,857,455)</u>	<u>(3,564,803)</u>
(ii) Non-cash financing and investing activities:		
There were no non-cash financing and investing activities during the year or the previous year.		
(iii) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:		
Lease liability:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	337,222	418,156
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(89,766)</u>	<u>(80,934)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>247,456</u>	<u>337,222</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
7. Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
GST recoverable	32,766	63,877
Other receivables	66,279	70,265
	99,045	134,142

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

- Other receivables are non-interest bearing and generally repayable within 30 days.
- Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

Non-Current		
Security bonds	102,722	96,172

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Group has not recognised any expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2025.

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Non-Current

Listed ordinary shares – designated at fair value through profit or loss	75,000	150,000
Listed share options – designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	6,250
	75,000	156,250

Reconciliation

Opening fair value	156,250	443,750
Revaluation decrement	(81,250)	(287,500)
Closing fair value	75,000	156,250

Refer to Note 25 for further information on fair value measurement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
9. Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment - at cost	351,171	345,570
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(310,729)	(288,894)
	40,442	56,676
Construction in progress – at cost	2,482,601	2,482,601
Net carrying amount	2,523,043	2,539,277

Reconciliation

Consolidated	Plant and Equipment	Construction In Progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$
2025			
Balance at 1 July 2024	56,676	2,482,601	2,539,277
Additions	5,601	-	5,601
Depreciation expense	(21,835)	-	(21,835)
Balance at 30 June 2025	40,442	2,482,601	2,523,043

2024

Balance at 1 July 2023	75,040	2,196,189	2,271,229
Additions	4,504	286,412	290,916
Depreciation expense	(22,868)	-	(22,868)
Balance at 30 June 2024	56,676	2,482,601	2,539,277

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
10. Right-of-use Assets		
Land and buildings – right-of-use	467,869	467,869
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(249,530)	(155,957)
	218,339	311,912

There were no additions to the right-of-use assets during the year.

The consolidated entity leases land and buildings for its offices under a fixed five year agreement that commenced on 1 November 2022.

The consolidated entity leases warehouse space and office equipment. These leases are either short-term or low-value, so have been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as right-of-use assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
11. Deferred Exploration Expenditure		
Expenditure brought forward	13,620,303	13,599,089
Expenditure incurred during the year	551,025	998,411
Refund of environmental referral fees	(291,200)	-
R&D tax incentive received	(143,765)	(681,079)
State Government grants received	(200,000)	(200,000)
Impairment of mining tenements relinquished during the year	(9,687)	(96,118)
Expenditure carried forward	13,526,676	13,620,303

The expenditure above relates principally to the exploration and evaluation phase. The ultimate recoupment of this expenditure is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest, at amounts at least equal to book value.

12. Trade and Other Payables

Current

Trade and other payables	174,560	513,070
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Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.
- Due to the short-term nature of trade payable and accruals, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

13. Provisions

Current

Employee benefits	276,838	249,230
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Employee benefits represent annual leave and long service leave entitlements of employees within the Group and are non-interest bearing.

Amounts not expected to be settled within the next 12 months

The current provision for employee benefits includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since the consolidated entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, the consolidated entity 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 within the next 12 months:

Employee benefits expected to be settled after 12 months	92,141	85,006
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14. Lease Liabilities

Current

	99,301	89,766
Non-current	148,155	247,456

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
15. Equity - Accumulated Losses		
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the year	(44,364,064)	(40,099,779)
Loss after income tax expenses for the year	(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)
Accumulated losses at the end of the year	(47,424,379)	(44,364,064)

16. Issued Capital

(a) Issued and paid up capital

Ordinary shares - fully paid	59,322,739	54,630,239
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(b) Movement in ordinary shares on issue	Issue Price	No. of Shares	\$
2025			
Balance at the beginning of the year		628,255,668	54,630,239
Issued for cash pursuant to placement to investors - 17 December 2024	\$0.042	115,476,192	4,850,000
Share issue costs		-	(298,275)
Issued for cash pursuant to placement to directors - 28 March 2025	\$0.042	3,571,428	150,000
Share issue costs		-	(9,225)
Balance at the end of the year		747,303,288	59,322,739
2024			
Balance at the beginning of the year		560,403,029	49,906,519
Issued for cash pursuant to placement to investors - 1 September 2023	\$0.120	12,500,000	1,500,000
Issued for cash pursuant to share purchase plan - 29 September 2023	\$0.120	10,416,696	1,250,000
Share issue costs		-	(199,798)
Exercise of options expiring 23 October 2023 - using cashless exercise facility	-	58,823	-
Issued for cash pursuant to fully underwritten entitlement offer - 29 May 2024	\$0.055	44,877,120	2,468,243
Share issue costs		-	(294,725)
Balance at the end of the year		628,255,668	54,630,239

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

16. Issued Capital (Continued)

(c) Share options

At the end of the year, the following options over unissued ordinary shares were outstanding:

- 10,000,000 options expiring 31 December 2025, exercisable at 20 cents each;
- 7,200,000 options expiring 31 December 2026, exercisable at 15 cents each;
- 1,250,000 options expiring 31 August 2025, exercisable at 18 cents each;
- 56,334,648 listed options expiring 31 August 2025, exercisable at 18 cents each; and
- 17,000,000 options expiring 31 December 2027, exercisable at 5.5 cents each.

(d) Terms and conditions of issued capital

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

(e) Capital management

Management controls the capital of the Company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Company's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Company's capital by assessing its financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues. There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Company since the prior year. The gearing ratios are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Total liabilities (excluding provisions)	12, 14	422,016	850,292
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	6	(4,102,615)	(2,313,067)
Net debt		(3,680,599)	(1,462,775)
Total equity		19,948,586	18,071,601
Total capital		16,267,987	16,608,826
Gearing ratio		N/A	N/A

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
17. Reserves		
Option issue reserve	8,050,226	7,805,426

Option issue reserve

(i) Nature and purpose of reserve

The option issue reserve is used to accumulate amounts received on the issue of options and records items recognised as expenses on valuation of incentive based share options.

(ii) Movements in reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year	7,805,426	7,729,982
Issue and vesting of incentive based share options	244,800	-
Options issued and vesting in lieu of fees payable	-	75,444
Balance at the end of the year	8,050,226	7,805,426

18. Commitments

Exploration commitments

The Company has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work and to expend minimum amounts of money on such work on mining tenements. These obligations may be varied from time to time subject to approval and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of the operations of the Group. These commitments have not been provided for in the accounts. Due to the nature of the Group's operations in exploring and evaluating areas of interest, it is difficult to accurately forecast the nature and amount of future expenditure beyond the next year. Expenditure may be reduced by seeking exemption from individual commitments, by relinquishment of tenure or any new joint venture arrangements. Expenditure may be increased when new tenements are granted or joint venture agreements amended. The minimum expenditure commitment on the tenements is:

Not later than one year	465,700	1,038,200
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

18. Commitments (Continued)

Operating lease commitments

Consolidated
2025 2024
\$ \$

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements:

Payable – minimum lease payments

- Not later than one year
- After one year but not more than five years

61,325	57,087
79,834	129,956
141,159	187,043

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a fixed five-year term commencing 1 November 2022, with rent payable monthly in advance. At 30 June 2025 this consists of the variable outgoings and parking licence payments portions of the rent not recognised as a right-of-use asset.

The storage lease is currently on a month by month basis, and as a short term lease is not recognised as a right-of-use asset.

19. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent liabilities

It is possible that native title, as defined in the Native Title Act 1993, might exist over land in which the Company has an interest. It is not possible at this stage to quantify the impact (if any) that the existence of native title may have on the operations of the Company. However, at the date of this report, the Directors are aware that applications for native title claims have been accepted by the Native Title Tribunal over tenements held by the Company.

On 19 September 2018, Wisecat Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of the Muchea Tenement (E70/4886) from Australian Silica Pty Ltd. Under the terms of the acquisition, Wisecat Pty Ltd will pay Australian Silica Pty Ltd an ongoing net production royalty of 1% on gross revenue on all product sold from minerals mined from the Muchea Tenement minus allowable deductions.

Contingent assets

On 6 May 2021, the Company completed the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, Ventnor Gold Pty Ltd to Strata Minerals Limited (formerly NickelX Limited). Ventnor Gold Pty Ltd owns 100% of the Biranup Nickel and Gold Project tenements.

The consideration for the sale includes cash milestone payments of:

- \$200,000 upon delineation of a JORC compliant inferred resource of no less than 7.5mt at a grade of 2% nickel and 0.5% copper on the land comprising the tenements;
- \$200,000 at the completion of a feasibility study with respect to the Biranup Project demonstrating an ability to operate it as a commercially viable enterprise, and
- \$500,000 at the first commercial extraction of any minerals, mineral products, ore or concentrates, in whatever form, from the Biranup Project.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

20. Financial Reporting by Segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are used by the Board (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The operating segments are identified by the Board based on the phase of operation within the mining industry. For management purposes, the Group has organised its operations into two reportable segments on the basis of stage of development as follows:

- Development assets
- Exploration and evaluation assets, which includes assets that are associated with the determination and assessment of the existence of commercial economic reserves.

The Board as a whole will regularly review the identified segments in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group had no development assets. The Board considers that it has only operated in one segment, being mineral exploration within Australia.

Where applicable, corporate costs, finance costs, interest revenue and foreign currency gains and losses are not allocated to segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of the segments and are managed on a Group basis.

The consolidated entity is domiciled in Australia. All revenue from external customers is generated from Australia only. Segment revenues are allocated based on the country in which the customer is located

Revenues of approximately Nil (2024: Nil) are derived from a single external customer.

21. Related Party Transactions

(a) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of VRX Silica Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table.

	County of Incorporation	% Equity Interest 2025	2024
		%	%
Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
VRX Boyatup Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
VRX Geothermal Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
VRX Midwest Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Wisecat Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

(b) Parent entity

VRX Silica Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

21. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

(c) Key management personnel

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the consolidated entity's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company during the year are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	284,333	503,270
Post-employment benefits	24,363	32,913
Share-based payments	-	-
	308,696	536,183

Shares Issued to Key Management Personnel on Exercise of Compensation Options

Key management personnel did not exercise any options during the year or previous financial year.

Loans with Key Management Personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel or their related entities during the financial year (2024: Nil).

Other Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

On 10 December 2024, the Company announced that it had received binding commitments for a placement of 119,047,620 shares at an issue price of 4.2 cents each to raise \$5,000,000 (before costs). The first tranche of 115,476,192 shares was issued to investors on 17 December 2024. The second tranche of 3,571,428 shares was issued to directors on 28 March 2025, after shareholder approval was obtained on 25 March 2025. Mr Paul Boyatzis, Mr Bruce Maluish and Mr Peter Pawlowitsch subscribed for 700,000, 490,476 and 2,380,952 shares respectively under this placement.

During the previous financial year, the fully underwritten one for thirteen pro-rata renounceable entitlement offer announced on 2 May 2024 resulted in the issue of 44,877,120 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.055 each to raise \$2,468,243 (before costs), together with 22,438,625 free attaching options exercisable at \$0.18 each on or before 31 August 2025. The new shares and options were issued on 29 May 2024. The directors subscribed for the following shares and options within their entitlement:

Mr Paul Boyatzis – 320,000 shares and 160,000 options

Mr Bruce Maluish – 519,231 shares and 259,616 options

Mr David Welch – 250,000 shares and 125,000 options (after acquiring 250,000 entitlement rights on-market).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

22. Parent Entity Disclosures

(a) Summary financial information

Financial Position

	Parent	
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets		
Current assets	4,197,117	2,424,311
Non-current assets	16,432,674	16,401,534
Total assets	20,629,791	18,825,845
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	533,050	506,788
Non-current liabilities	148,155	247,456
Total liabilities	681,205	754,244
Equity		
Issued capital	59,422,739	54,730,239
Reserves	8,050,226	7,805,426
Accumulated losses	(47,524,379)	(44,464,064)
Total equity	19,948,586	18,071,601

Financial Performance

Loss for the year	(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(3,060,315)	(4,264,285)

(b) Guarantees

VRX Silica Limited has not entered into any guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiary.

(c) Other commitments and contingencies

VRX Silica Limited has no commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment, and has no contingent liabilities apart from the amounts disclosed in Note 19.

(d) Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity as disclosed in Note 1 except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

23. Share Based Payments

Consolidated
2025 2024
\$ \$

(a) Value of share-based payments in the financial statements

Expensed:

Incentive based payments to consultants:

Unlisted options

122,400 -

Incentive based payments to employees:

Unlisted options

122,400 -

Share based payments in lieu of fees payable:

Unlisted options*

- 15,569

Recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

244,800 15,569

Capital raising costs:

Share based payments in lieu of fees payable:

Unlisted options

- 59,875

Recognised in the statement of financial position

- 59,875

Total share-based payments

244,800 75,444

* Amortisation of options issued in previous periods.

Where deferred vesting options are subject to milestones or vesting dates, probability of achieving those milestones or vesting dates have been assessed at 100% unless otherwise stated.

(b) Summary of share-based payments

Shares:

During the year, and previous financial year, no shares were issued as share based payments.

Options:

Set out below are the summaries of options granted as share based payments:

2025

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance 01/07/24	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired	Balance 30/06/25	Number vested and exercisable
19/08/21	31/08/24	\$0.300	11,100,000	-	-	11,100,000	-	-
29/11/21	31/08/24	\$0.300	15,300,000	-	-	15,300,000	-	-
07/12/21	31/08/24	\$0.300	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	-	-
13/12/22	31/12/25	\$0.200	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
29/05/23	31/12/26	\$0.150	7,200,000	-	-	-	7,200,000	7,200,000
31/08/23	21/08/25	\$0.180	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
02/08/24	31/12/27	\$0.055	-	17,000,000	-	-	17,000,000	17,000,000
			47,250,000	17,000,000	-	(28,800,000)	35,450,000	35,450,000

Weighted average exercise price	\$0.253	\$0.055	-	\$0.300	\$0.120	\$0.120
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

23. Share Based Payments (Continued)

2024

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance 01/07/23	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired	Balance 30/06/24	Number vested and exercisable
23/10/19	23/10/23	\$0.150	2,000,000	-	-	(2,000,000)	-	-
11/11/19	23/10/23	\$0.150	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-
19/08/21	31/08/24	\$0.300	11,100,000	-	-	-	11,100,000	11,100,000
29/11/21	31/08/24	\$0.300	15,300,000	-	-	-	15,300,000	15,300,000
07/12/21	31/08/24	\$0.300	2,400,000	-	-	-	2,400,000	2,400,000
13/12/22	31/12/25	\$0.200	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
29/05/23	31/12/26	\$0.150	7,200,000	-	-	-	7,200,000	7,200,000
31/08/23	21/08/25	\$0.180	-	1,250,000	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
			48,500,000	1,250,000	(500,000)	(2,000,000)	47,250,000	47,250,000
Weighted average exercise price			\$0.249	\$0.180	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.253	\$0.253

The value of options incurred as share-based payments are as follows:

2025

	Value per Option	Number of Options	\$
<i>Options granted during the period:</i>			
Unlisted options exercisable at \$0.055 each on or before 31 December 2027, issued to consultants and employees and vesting on issue.	\$0.0144	17,000,000	244,800

The 17,000,000 unlisted options granted to consultants and employees on 2 August 2024 were for nil consideration. The options were valued using the Hoadley ESO2 binomial valuation model using an underlying share price of \$0.031, volatility of 100%, interest rate of 3.668%, early exercise multiple of 2.5x and nil dividend yield.

2024

	Value per Option	Number of Options	\$
<i>Options granted during the period:</i>			
Unlisted options exercisable at \$0.18 each on or before 31 August 2025, issued for legal fees and vesting on issue.	\$0.0479	1,250,000	59,875
<i>Amortisation of options granted in prior periods:</i>			
Value of options previously issued as part of financial advisory fees to Argonaut Capital Limited, expensed during the year.			15,569
			75,444

On 31 August 2023, 1,250,000 unlisted options were granted in lieu of legal fees in relation to the share placement and share purchase plan and were issued for nil consideration. The options were valued using the Hoadley ESO2 binomial valuation model using an underlying share price of \$0.12, volatility of 100%, interest rate of 3.82%, an early exercise multiple of 2.5x and nil dividend yield.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

23. Share Based Payments (Continued)

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share-based payment options that were outstanding as at 30 June 2025 was 1.655 years (2024: 0.834 years).

The weighted average fair value of share-based payment options granted during the year was \$0.0144 each (2024: \$0.0479).

24. Financial Risk Management

The consolidated entity's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, loans, cash and short-term deposits. The consolidated entity manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the consolidated entity's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the consolidated entity's financial targets while protecting future financial security.

The main risks arising from the consolidated entity's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity does not speculate in the trading of derivative instruments. The consolidated entity uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rates and assessments of market forecasts for interest rates. Ageing analysis of and monitoring of receivables are undertaken to manage credit risk, liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including for interest rate risk, credit allowances and cash flow forecast projections.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Risk Exposures and Responses

Interest Rate Risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to risks of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the consolidated entity's cash balances. The consolidated entity constantly analyses its interest rate exposure. Within this analysis consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, alternative financing positions and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates. As the Company has no variable interest rate bearing borrowings its exposure to interest rate movements is limited to the amount of interest income it can potentially earn on surplus cash deposits. The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

At balance date, the consolidated entity had the following financial assets exposed to variable interest rates that are not designated in cash flow hedges:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Financial Assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents (interest-bearing accounts)	4,036,301	2,115,880
Net exposure	4,036,301	2,115,880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

24. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

At 30 June, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax profit and equity relating to financial assets of the consolidated entity would have been affected as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Judgements of reasonably possible movements:		
<i>Post tax profit – higher / (lower)</i>		
+ 0.05%	2,018	1,058
- 0.05%	(2,018)	(1,058)
<i>Equity – higher / (lower)</i>		
+ 0.05%	2,018	1,058
- 0.05%	(2,018)	(1,058)

Liquidity Risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of loans and other available credit lines.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by monitoring immediate and forecast cash requirements and ensuring adequate cash reserves are maintained.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the consolidated entity, which comprise deposits with banks and trade and other receivables. The consolidated entity's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with the maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The carrying amount of financial assets included in the statement of financial position represents the consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets.

The consolidated entity does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure.

The consolidated entity trades only with recognised, credit worthy third parties and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the consolidated entity's policy to secure its trade and other receivables.

The consolidated entity has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning.

Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the consolidated entity does not have a significant exposure to bad debts.

The consolidated entity's cash deposits are held with a major Australian banking institution otherwise, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the consolidated entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

24. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The following table details the expected maturity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities based on the earliest date of maturity or payment respectively. The amounts are stated on an undiscounted basis and include interest.

Consolidated	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Less than 1 month \$	1 – 3 Months \$	3 months – 1 year \$	1 – 5 years \$
2025					
<i>Financial Assets:</i>					
Non-interest bearing	-	165,359	-	2,583	75,000
Variable interest rate	0.65	963,189	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate	4.18	-	3,073,112	-	100,139
		<u>1,128,548</u>	<u>3,073,112</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>175,139</u>
<i>Financial Liabilities:</i>					
Non-interest bearing	-	174,560	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate	6.85	7,844	23,793	67,664	148,155
		<u>182,404</u>	<u>23,793</u>	<u>67,664</u>	<u>148,155</u>
2024					
<i>Financial Assets:</i>					
Non-interest bearing	-	331,330	-	2,583	156,250
Variable interest rate	1.25	2,115,880	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate	4.93	-	-	-	93,588
		<u>2,447,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>249,838</u>
<i>Financial Liabilities:</i>					
Non-interest bearing	-	513,070	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate	6.85	7,078	21,471	61,217	247,456
		<u>520,148</u>	<u>21,471</u>	<u>61,217</u>	<u>247,456</u>

Capital Management Risk

Management controls the capital of the consolidated entity in order to maximise the return to shareholders and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the consolidated entity's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of expenditure and debt levels and share and option issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control capital of the consolidated entity since the prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

24. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Equity Price Risk

The consolidated entity's investment in listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities.

At the reporting date, the consolidated entity's exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was \$75,000 (2024: \$156,250). A decrease of 10% (2024: 10%) on the share prices could have an impact of approximately \$7,500 (2024: \$15,625) on the profit or loss attributable to the consolidated entity.

Commodity Price and Foreign Currency Risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to price and currency risk is minimal given the consolidated entity is still in the exploration phase.

25. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three-level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
2025				
Assets				
Ordinary shares at fair value through profit or loss	75,000	-	-	75,000
Share options at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Total assets	75,000	-	-	75,000
2024				
Assets				
Ordinary shares at fair value through profit or loss	150,000	-	-	150,000
Share options at fair value through profit or loss	6,250	-	-	6,250
Total assets	156,250	-	-	156,250

Assets and liabilities held for sale are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

26. Events Subsequent to Year End

Exercise of Options

Since 30 June 2025, 20,470 listed options expiring on 31 August 2025 were exercised at 18 cents each.

Expiry of Options

1,250,000 unlisted options and 56,314,178 listed options, exercisable at 18 cents each expired on 31 August 2025.

Other than the above, there are no other matters or circumstances that have arisen since 30 June 2025 that have or may significantly affect the operations, results, or state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years, other than outlined in the company review which is contained in this Annual Report.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

Name of Entity	Type of Entity	Place Formed or Incorporated	Percentage of Share Capital Held	Tax Residency
VRX Silica Limited	Body corporate	Australia	n/a	Australia
Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
VRX Boyatup Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
VRX Geothermal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
VRX Midwest Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Wisecat Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia

At the end of the financial year, no entity within the consolidated entity was a trustee of a trust within the consolidated entity, a partner in a partnership within the consolidated entity, or a participant in a joint venture within the consolidated entity.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a. Comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(c) to the financial statements, constitutes explicit and unreserved compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - b. Give a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. The information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.
4. The directors have been given the declarations required by s295A of the *Corporation Act 2001*.

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



Bruce Maluish
Director

Perth, 26 September 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of VRX Silica Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of VRX Silica Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

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 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 and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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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 of the current period. These 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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Deferred Exploration Expenditure Refer to Note 11 in the financial statements	
The Group has capitalised deferred exploration expenditure with a carrying value of \$13,526,676 as at 30 June 2025. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to the significant management judgments involved in assessing the carrying value of the assets, including: - Determination of whether the exploration and evaluation expenditure can be associated with finding specific mineral resources, and the basis on which that expenditure is allocated to an area of interest; - Assessing whether any indicators of impairment are present and if so, judgement applied to determine and quantify any impairment loss; and - Assessing whether exploration activities have reached a stage at which the existence of economically recoverable reserves may be determined.	Our audit procedures included: - Assessing the Group's accounting policy for compliance with Australian Accounting Standards; - Assessing whether the rights to tenure of those areas of interest are current; - Testing a sample of additions to supporting documentation and assessing whether the amounts capitalised during the year are in compliance with the Group's accounting policy and relate to the relevant area of interest; - Enquiring with management and reading budgets and other documentation as evidence that active and significant operations in, or relation to, the relevant area of interests will be continued in the future; - Assessing and evaluating management's determination that exploration activities have not yet progressed to the stage where the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves may be determined; - Assessing and evaluating management's assessment of whether indicators of impairment existed at the reporting date; and - Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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, 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- a. the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- b. the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*;

and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- i. the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii. the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of 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 this 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://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of VRX Silica Limited, for the year ended 30 June 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.

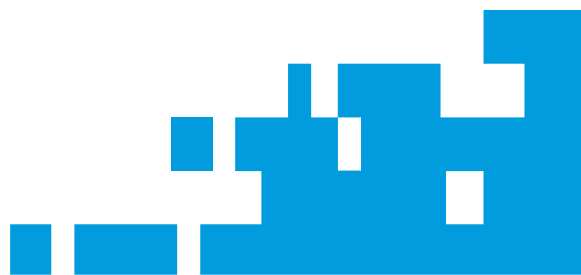
RSM
RSM AUSTRALIA

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A Whyte".

ALASDAIR WHYTE
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 26 September 2025

For personal use only



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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of VRX Silica Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'A Whyte'.

ALASDAIR WHYTE
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 26 September 2025

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RSM Australia Partners is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.
RSM Australia Partners ABN 36 965 185 036
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

SECURITIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION

HOLDINGS AS AT 19 SEPTEMBER 2025

Listed Securities

Number of Securities Held

Fully paid ordinary shares

	<u>No. of Holders</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>% Total Shares</u>
1 to 1,000	116	25,824	0.00
1,001 to 5,000	647	2,107,065	0.28
5,001 to 10,000	537	4,292,249	0.58
10,001 to 100,000	1,668	65,067,812	8.71
100,001 and over	802	675,830,808	90.43
Total	3,770	747,323,758	100.00

Number of holders of less than a marketable parcel

626 1,465,799

Unlisted Securities - Options

Exercise Price

\$0.20

\$0.15

Expiry Date

31/12/2025

31/12/2026

Number of Securities Held

	<u>No. of Holders</u>	<u>No. of Options</u>	<u>% Total Options</u>
1 to 1,000			
1,001 to 5,000			
5,001 to 10,000			
10,001 to 100,000			
100,001 and over	7	10,000,000	100.00
Total	7	10,000,000	100.00

	<u>No. of Holders</u>	<u>No. of Options</u>	<u>% Total Options</u>
1 to 1,000			
1,001 to 5,000			
5,001 to 10,000			
10,001 to 100,000			
100,001 and over	8	7,200,000	100.00
Total	8	7,200,000	100.00

Exercise Price

\$0.055

Expiry Date

31/12/2027

Number of Securities Held

	<u>No. of Holders</u>	<u>No. of Options</u>	<u>% Total Options</u>
1 to 1,000			
1,001 to 5,000			
5,001 to 10,000			
10,001 to 100,000			
100,001 and over	6	17,000,000	100.00
Total	6	17,000,000	100.00

Substantial Shareholders

The company has been notified of the following substantial shareholdings:

Name	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares on Issue
Sparta Invest AG	105,339,622	14.16%

Voting Rights

The Constitution of the company makes the following provision for voting at general meetings:

On a show of hands, every ordinary shareholder present in person, or by proxy, attorney or representative has one vote. On a poll, every shareholder present in person, or by proxy, attorney or representative has one vote for any share held by the shareholder.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION

20 Largest Holders of Securities as at 19 September 2025:

Fully paid ordinary shares

	Number	%
1. SPARTA INVEST AG	103,665,258	13.87
2. MR MICHELE GALEA <BLUE SKY FAMILY A/C>	13,596,237	1.82
3. MOSCH PTY LTD	13,333,332	1.78
4. PARLIN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <PARLIN DISCRETIONARY A/C>	12,958,848	1.73
5. CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	11,994,602	1.61
6. GOLDFIRE ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	11,217,124	1.50
7. AURO PTY LTD	11,000,000	1.47
8. MR MICHELE GALEA	8,000,000	1.07
9. MASH SUPER PTY LTD <MALUISH ENGLISH S/F A/C>	7,759,707	1.04
10. COSCOG PTY LTD <COSCOG SUPER FUND A/C>	7,621,710	1.02
11. VAULT (WA) PTY LTD <VAULT A/C>	7,505,952	1.00
12. AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL SERVICES PTY LTD	7,418,527	0.99
13. MR BRUCE DENNIS MALUISH	7,060,535	0.94
14. AUSTRALIAN SILICA PTY LTD	6,542,754	0.88
15. LESUER PTY LTD <PMB SUPER FUND A/C>	6,200,000	0.83
16. MR JOHN CHARLES GEARY	6,000,000	0.80
17. MR CHRISTOPHER PAUL GRAY	5,646,120	0.76
18. SURPION PTY LTD <M W SUHR & CO A/C>	5,500,000	0.74
19. ANDREW MALUISH SUPER PTY LTD <ANDREW MALUISH S/F A/C>	5,420,000	0.73
20. HAVEN SUPER PTY LTD <HAVEN SUPER A/C>	5,383,437	0.72
	263,824,143	35.30

Unlisted Options

Details of unlisted option holders are as follows:

Class of unlisted options	Number of Options	Number of Holders
Options exercisable at 20 cents each on or before 31 December 2025	10,000,000	7
Holdings of more than 20% of this class:		
- Parlin Investments Pty Ltd	2,000,000	
Options exercisable at 15 cents each on or before 31 December 2026	7,200,000	8
Holdings of more than 20% of this class:		
- Parlin Investments Pty Ltd	1,500,000	
Options exercisable at 5.5 cents each on or before 31 December 2027	17,000,000	6
Holdings of more than 20% of this class:		
- Parlin Investments Pty Ltd	6,000,000	
- Ryan Lee Baxter	4,000,000	

Restricted Securities

The company does not have any restricted securities on issue as at the date of this report.

On-market Buy-back

Currently there is no on-market buy-back of the Company's securities.

Consistency with business objectives

The company has used its cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash that it had at the time of listing in a way consistent with its stated business objectives.

INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Arrowsmith Project – Silica

Tenement	Status	Holder / Applicant	Interest (%)
E70/5027	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
E70/5817	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
M70/1389	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
R70/64	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
R70/65	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
L70/202	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
L70/203	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
L70/208	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
L70/229	Application	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
L70/230	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
G70/264	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100
G70/265	Granted	Ventnor Mining Pty Ltd	100

Muchea Project – Silica

Tenement	Status	Holder / Applicant	Interest (%)
E70/4886	Granted	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100
E70/5651	Application	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100
M70/1390	Granted	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100
M70/1414	Application	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100
L70/204	Granted	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100
L70/205	Application	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100
L70/206	Granted	Wisecat Pty Ltd	100

Boyatup Project – Silica

Tenement	Status	Holder / Applicant	Interest (%)
E69/3560	Retention	VRX Boyatup Pty Ltd	100