

A Strategic Recommendation on Dyno Nobel



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SGH



Executive Summary



Recommendation

Given Dyno Nobel's unique offerings and position. Its acquisition by SGH is driven by a strong strategic fit, favorable valuation and key synergies.

Investment Thesis

Operational Cost Synergies

Mining Industry Presence

Valuation

STANDALONE A\$5.895 B	OFFER PRICE A\$3.45	CONTROL PREMIUM 35.29%
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Risks

Market Share
& Profitability

Financial

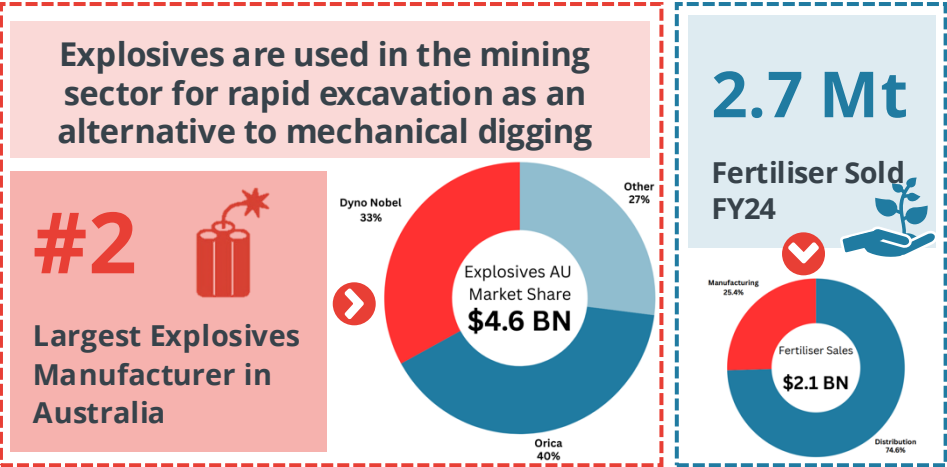
Regulatory
& Environmental

Dyno Nobel Overview

Dyno Nobel is an Australian Chemical Company specialising in fertilisers and explosives

Dyno Nobel's Key Metrics

Revenue	APAC Revenue	EBIT	EBIT Margin
5364.9 M	3576.4 M	579.8 M	10.8%



Dyno Nobel Australian Operations



Primary Ammonia Plant

Phosphate Hill Manufacturing Complex

Primary Ammonia Nitrate Plant

Moranbah Ammonium Nitrate Complex
North Queensland Gas Pipeline Station

Primary Distribution Centres

Geelong, Victoria
Port Lincoln, South Australia
Cairns, Queensland
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia

Strong Input Cost Synergies



Significant cost savings driven by vertical integration

Vertical Integration



SGH's natural gas assets (Beach Energy & SGH Energy) are critical in Ammonia Supply chains.

Disrupted Gas Supply



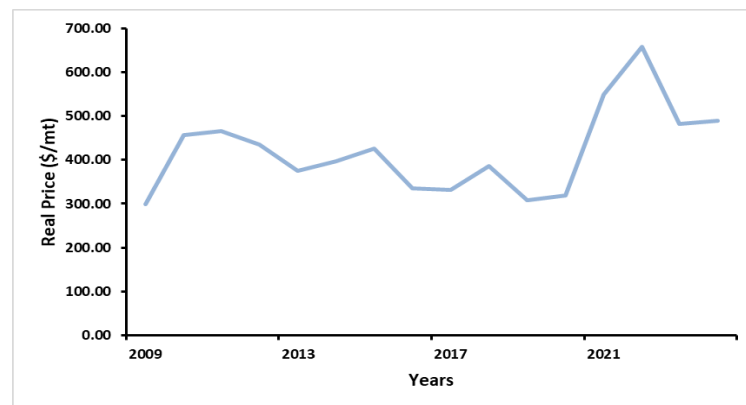
Dyno Nobel has faced gas supply disruptions, leading to \$79 Million in losses (FY23). SGH's natural gas supply ensures reliability, enhancing overall cost stability.

Low Earnings Margins

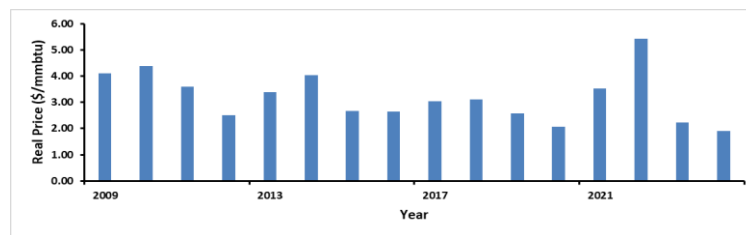


Dyno Nobel's relatively low earnings margins are largely driven by natural gas costs. Securing a reliable supply would improve margins, greatly boosting profitability

Ammonia Commodity Prices (Real)



Natural Gas Commodity Prices (Real)



Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data

The Case for Reopening Gibson Island



RJJ
CAPITAL

DYNO
Dyno Nobel

Dyno Nobel has written down the value of fertiliser manufacturing assets after failing to sell the business in order to divest.

Why?

Rising Gas Prices

Following COVID gas input costs rose by over 40% to \$13.5/GJ

Poor Gas Procurement Contracts

Following conclusion of long term gas contracts, Dyno Nobel has not been able to secure more favourable contracts, leading to reliance on short term contracts

SGH Sourcing Potential

SGH Owned Gas Assets offer unique capacity and potential to procure cheap gas

40%

Unutilised Fertiliser Production Capacity

25%

Unutilised Gas production Capacity in SGH Assets

\$13.5 to 9.5 /GJ

Potential unit input cost savings

200 M kmt

Potential unit input cost savings

\$1052 M

Present Value of potential Cost Synergies

Increased Mining Industry Presence



Dyno Nobel's unique position strengthens, SGH's influence in the mining sector

Product Bundling



By integrating Dyno Nobel's explosives with Westrac's heavy machinery, SGH can deliver competitive end-to-end mining solutions.

International Clientele



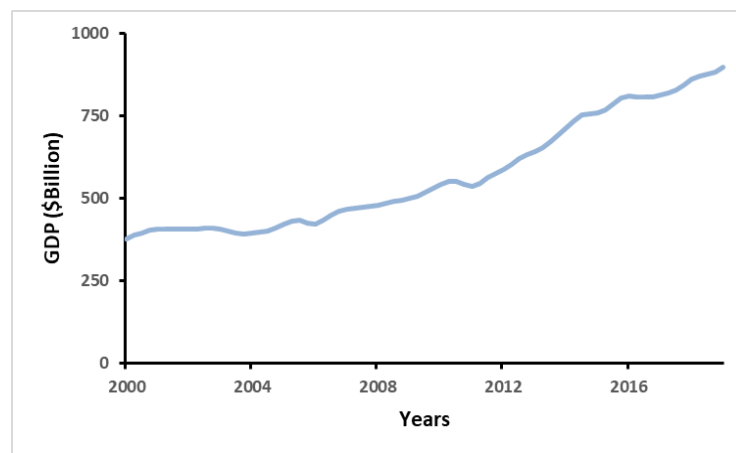
Existing operations in North America position Dyno Nobel as a key asset for future expansion

General Influence & Scale



Dyno Nobel's large-scale operations enhance SGH's bargaining power and economies of scale. Improving influence across global mining networks.

Australian Mining Sector (GDP)



CAGR (2000 - 2019)
4.95%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Revenue Synergies



\$20 M	Cross-sell Dyno Nobel explosive to Boral	Boral is Australia's leading integrated construction materials company with significant quarrying operations (e.g. limestone, aggregate) — all of which require blasting services and explosives
\$10 M	Expand fertiliser sales via Coates	Coates (SGH-owned) is Australia's largest industrial equipment hire firm with broad penetration in regional and rural areas , especially those aligned with agricultural infrastructure and irrigation/farming operations .
\$25 M	Product bundling: IPF additives in Boral Concrete	IPL's fertiliser division includes advanced soil and nitrogen technologies (e.g., eNpower® , a de-nitrification inhibitor), which could complement Boral's soil-based concrete mixes , particularly for eco-concrete
\$42 M	Leverage SGH's Infrastructure and mining clients	SGH's portfolio (WesTrac, Boral, Coates) has deep reach into infrastructure and mining , sectors already serviced by Dyno Nobel. There's opportunity to bundle or introduce blasting and chemical services to existing SGH industrial clients.
\$20 M	Export growth via SGH's logistics and capital strength	SGH has experience managing global industrial logistics , and IPL's global fertiliser and explosive footprint can be amplified through SGH's backing, e.g., in Asia, LATAM, MENA .

Recent Transactions



Acquirer: Gold Fields (JSE: GFI)
Target: Gold Road Resources (ASX: GOR)
Date: March 2025

Deal Value: A\$3.3 Billion (A\$3.05 per share)
EV/EBITDA: 11.2x

Strategic Rationale: Unlock long-term growth potential in western Australia

Implied Dyno Nobel EV: A\$9259.03 M



Acquirer: Peabody Energy (NYSE: BTU)
Target: Anglo American Australian Coal Portfolio (LON: AAL)
Date: November 2024

Deal Value: US\$3.8 Billion
EV/EBITDA: 2.9x

Strategic Rationale: Expand Peabody's presence in premium coal used for steelmaking

Implied Dyno Nobel EV: A\$2397.43 M

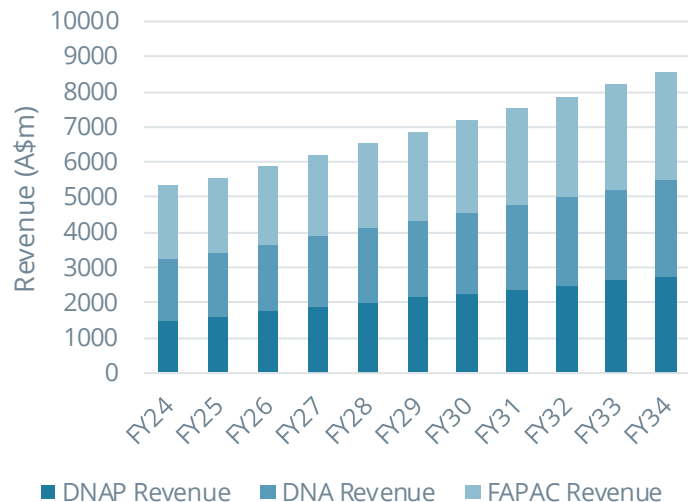
Revenue Forecast



RJJ
CAPITAL

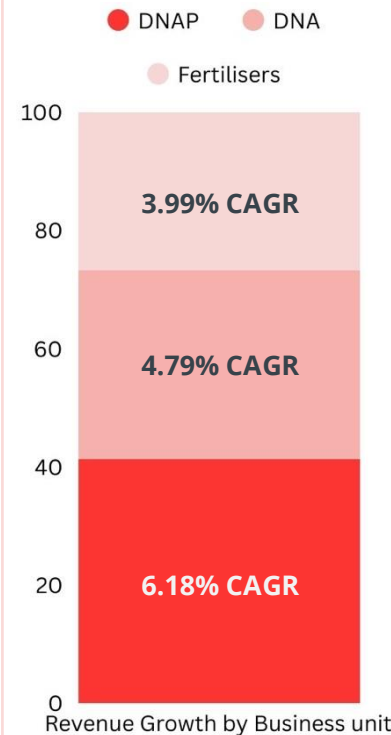
DYNO
Dyno Nobel

IPL Revenue Forecast



Growth Drivers

- 1. Increased mining demand** → Explosives volume growth (DNA & DNAP)
- 2. Agricultural recovery** → Fertiliser distribution volume rebound
- 3. Operational efficiencies / Contract wins** → Supports DNA growth
- 4. International expansion** → DNAP volume and revenue growth
- 5. Integrated supply chain** → FAPAC margin and volume resilience



Standalone Valuation



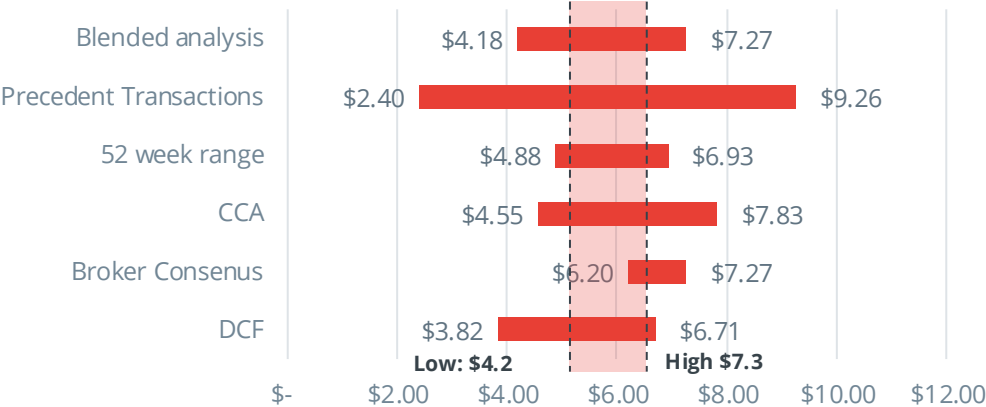
\$5,895 M

Base Valuation

	Bear	Base	Bull
Probability	10%	65%	25%
EV	\$4,181.91	\$5,895.36	\$ 7271.95
Upside	-31.77%	3.71%	33.99%



Football Field analysis (\$Bn)



Sensitivity Analysis

		WACC				
		7.84%	8.84%	9.84%	10.84%	11.84%
Exit Multiple	4.5	\$ 5,234.09	\$ 4,936.94	\$ 4,661.30	\$ 4,407.69	\$ 4,171.87
	5	\$ 5,412.10	\$ 5,100.76	\$ 4,812.13	\$ 4,546.75	\$ 4,300.13
	5.5	\$ 5,590.12	\$ 5,264.58	\$ 4,962.97	\$ 4,685.80	\$ 4,428.39
	6	\$ 5,768.13	\$ 5,428.40	\$ 5,113.81	\$ 4,824.86	\$ 4,556.65
	6.5	\$ 5,946.14	\$ 5,592.23	\$ 5,264.65	\$ 4,963.92	\$ 4,684.91
	7	\$ 6,124.15	\$ 5,756.05	\$ 5,415.48	\$ 5,102.98	\$ 4,813.17
	7.5	\$ 6,302.16	\$ 5,919.87	\$ 5,566.32	\$ 5,242.04	\$ 4,941.43

Offer to Dyno Nobel Shareholders



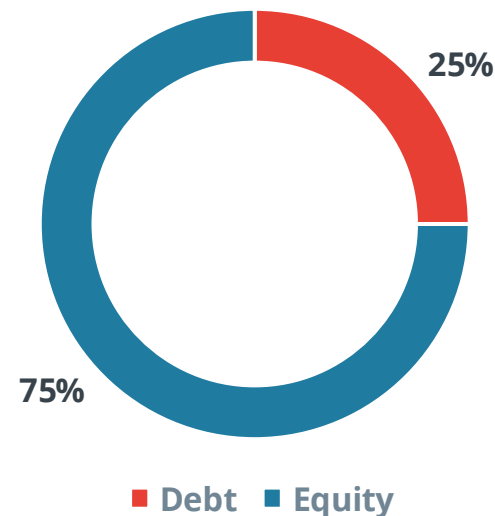
Financing Strategy



In line with SGH's target leverage ratio we propose the following financing structure for Dyno Nobel.

Equity	Debt
4.82 Billion	1.60 Billion
Shares exchange ratio: 0.0552 Shares Issued: 102.64 million shares @ 46.95 (11/04/25)	Undrawn borrowing facilities: totaled 1,391.7 million in Dec 2024. Domestic Bank Commitments: up to A\$3 B in loan bridge facilities
A\$ Paid to Dyno Nobel Shareholders via SGH Share Exchange	A\$ Paid to Dyno Nobel Shareholders via Cash
A\$2.59 Per Share	A\$0.86 per Share

Financing Structure



Business Risks



Market Share & Profitability	Financial Risk	Regulatory & Environmental
<p>CYCLICAL DEMAND:</p> <p>Mining and construction cycles may impact demand for explosives and blasting services</p>	<p>HIGH FIXED COSTS:</p> <p>The explosives industry is capital intensive, requiring significant ongoing investment</p>	<p>REGULATORY COMPLIANCE:</p> <p>Strict safety and environmental regulations in the explosives industry can raise compliance costs and cause project delays.</p>
<p>▼</p>	<p>▼</p>	<p>▼</p>
<p>COST ESCALATION:</p> <p>Volatile commodity prices can squeeze profitability, particularly natural gas</p>	<p>CURRENCY RISK:</p> <p>Dyno Nobel's International operations introduce currency risk between AUD & USD.</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS:</p> <p>Emissions and chemical handling may face increasing public scrutiny and tightening policy frameworks</p>
<p>▼</p>	<p>▼</p>	<p>▼</p>
<p>MITIGATIONS:</p> <p>Diversified product offerings, Vertical Integration</p>	<p>MITIGATIONS:</p> <p>Optimise asset utilisation, FX hedging strategies</p>	<p>MITIGATIONS:</p> <p>Proactive ESG reporting, Sustainability Initiatives</p>

We recommend that SGH pursue the acquisition of Dyno Nobel

Thesis



Operational cost synergies & increased presence in mining industry

Offer



A\$6.421B Offer (\$3.45 per share)

Risks



Minimal risks and strong mitigations

Appendix



Main Deck

1. Executive summary
2. Dyno Nobel Overview 1
3. Dyno Nobel Overview 2
4. Investment Thesis 1.1
5. Investment Thesis 1.2
6. Investment Thesis 2.1
7. Investment Thesis 2.2
8. Revenue and margin forecast
9. Valuation 2 ->
10. Valuation 3 -> sensitivities
11. Financing Strategy 1
12. Financing Strategy 2
13. Risks 1
14. Risks 2 and mitigations
15. Final Recommendation

Appendix A

DCF Valuation Part 1

DCF Valuation 2 & Synergy Integration

Scenario Analysis

Revenue Build DNA

Revenue Build DNAP

Revenue Build Fertilisers APAC

WACC calculation

Cost Synergy modelling

Revenue Synergy Modelling

Revenue Synergy Modelling 2

Comparables analysis

Net Working Capital

Depreciation Schedule

Employment Schedule

Freight Cost Schedule

Gas Commodity Futures Curve

Valuation Summary

Appendix A: DCF Valuation Part 1



Operating Profit

Dyno Nobel Revenue	\$	2,526.50	\$	3,733.30	\$	3,276.80	\$	3,239.10	3330.1	3569.8	3819.0	4035.6	4264.9	4485.5	4694.0	4912.8	5142.2	5382.8
% growth				48%		-12%		-1%	3%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Fertiliser Revenue	\$	1,894.60	\$	2,647.80	\$	2,808.00	\$	2,184.40	2171.4	2249.3	2332.4	2426.0	2530.3	2636.1	2746.5	2855.5	2968.8	3086.7
% growth				40%		6%		-22%	-1%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Revenue	\$	4,348.50	\$	6,315.30	\$	6,008.10	\$	5,364.90	5501.5	5819.1	6151.5	6461.7	6795.2	7121.6	7440.6	7768.3	8111.0	8469.5
% growth				45%		-5%		-11%	3%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
CoGs	\$	(2,158.50)	\$	(3,273.20)	\$	(2,773.30)	\$	(2,603.60)	\$ (2,559.87)	\$ (2,591.25)	\$ (2,696.20)	\$ (2,786.93)	\$ (2,978.34)	\$ (3,171.25)	\$ (3,313.30)	\$ (3,495.72)	\$ (3,649.95)	\$ (3,811.27)
% sales				-50%		-52%		-46%	-47%	-45%	-44%	-43%	-44%	-45%	-45%	-45%	-45%	-45%
Gross Profit	\$	2,190.00	\$	3,042.10	\$	3,234.80	\$	2,761.30	2941.6	3227.8	3455.3	3674.7	3816.8	3950.3	4127.3	4272.6	4461.1	4658.2

Operating Expenses

Employee Expenses	\$	(701.50)	\$	(787.70)	\$	(889.40)	\$	(962.20)	\$ (1,040.62)	\$ (1,125.43)	\$ (1,205.56)	\$ (1,278.98)	\$ (1,356.87)	\$ (1,425.53)	\$ (1,468.58)	\$ (1,512.93)	\$ (1,558.62)	\$ (1,605.69)
% sales				12%		13%		8%	8.15%	8.15%	7.12%	6.09%	6.09%	5.06%	3.02%	3.02%	3.02%	3.02%
Outgoing Freight	\$	(286.60)	\$	(322.70)	\$	(331.70)	\$	(343.50)	\$ (370.28)	\$ (398.83)	\$ (430.40)	\$ (464.21)	\$ (500.90)	\$ (541.26)	\$ (584.37)	\$ (629.38)	\$ (677.88)	\$ (730.17)
% sales				13%		3%		4%	7.80%	7.71%	7.92%	7.86%	7.91%	8.06%	7.97%	7.70%	7.71%	7.71%
Other expenses	\$	(836.00)	\$	(947.40)	\$	(1,101.80)	\$	(973.90)	\$ (1,024.75)	\$ (1,078.25)	\$ (1,134.55)	\$ (1,193.78)	\$ (1,256.11)	\$ (1,321.69)	\$ (1,390.70)	\$ (1,463.31)	\$ (1,539.71)	\$ (1,620.10)
% sales				13%		16%		-12%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
EBIT	\$	\$365.90	\$	\$984.30	\$	\$713.70	\$	\$481.70	506.0	625.3	684.7	737.8	702.9	661.8	683.6	666.9	684.8	702.3
% ebit margin				8%		16%		12%	9.2%	10.7%	11.1%	11.4%	10.3%	9.3%	9.2%	8.6%	8.4%	8.3%
Depreciation & Ammortisation	\$	\$368.50	\$	\$372.50	\$	\$335.60	\$	\$345.00	\$ 230.88	\$ 358.86	\$ 402.98	\$ 449.62	\$ 486.37	\$ 525.02	\$ 558.77	\$ 651.77	\$ 748.88	\$ 850.26
Capex	\$	\$355.00	\$	\$434.00	\$	\$495.10	\$	\$378.70	550.15	465.53	492.12	387.70	407.71	356.08	372.03	388.41	405.55	423.47
% sales				8.2%		6.9%		7.1%	10.0%	8.0%	8.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Net Working Capital	\$	(\$328.10)	\$	\$520.90	\$	\$328.20	\$	\$549.40	\$609.53	\$559.08	\$568.18	\$574.41	\$601.77	\$628.29	\$656.43	\$683.59	\$713.75	\$745.30
ΔNWC	\$	\$127.00	\$	\$849.00	\$	(\$192.70)	\$	\$221.20	\$60.13	(\$50.45)	\$9.10	\$6.23	\$27.37	\$26.51	\$28.14	\$27.16	\$30.16	\$31.55
FCF	\$	\$396.63	\$	(\$221.49)	\$	\$532.79	\$	\$82.29	(\$25.20)	\$381.50	\$381.08	\$572.13	\$543.36	\$605.71	\$637.12	\$703.05	\$792.56	\$886.83
% growth				-156%		-341%		-85%	-131%	-1614%	0%	50%	-5%	11%	5%	10%	13%	12%
Discounted Cash Flows	\$	(25.20)	\$	347.31	\$	315.85	\$	431.69	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24	\$ 373.24

Appendix A: DCF Valuation 2 & Synergy Integration



FAIR VALUE CALCULATION	
PV of FCFs	\$ 3,303.76
TV g	2%
FV(TVg) @ T = 2034	\$ 3,934.12
PV of TV g	\$ 1,690.02
NPV g	\$ 4,993.77
Current date adjustment	1.077613242
Total enterprise value TVg	\$ 5,381.36
TV exit multiple	\$ 6.00
TVm @ T = 2034	\$ 4,213.54
PV(TV/m)	\$ 1,810.05
Total enterprise value TVm	\$ 5,113.81

Synergy Integration	
Total enterprise value TVg	\$ 5,381.36
Total enterprise value TVm	\$ 5,113.81
Present value of Net After Tax revenue synergies	\$ 91.64
Present value of Net After Tax cost synergies	\$ 1,051.88
Maximum cash offer TVm	\$ 6,257.34
Maximum cash offer TVg	\$ 6,524.88

Appendix A: Scenario Analysis



BEAR CASE	
Total enterprise value TVg	\$ 3,823.75
Total enterprise value TVm	\$ 3,081.10
Maximum cash offer TVm	\$ 4,064.00
Maximum cash offer TVg	\$ 4,806.65
Distribution Volume	1.0–1.5% p.a. – weaker farm demand
Australian Coal Volume	0.5% p.a. – coal cycle softness
Base & Precious Metals Volume	3.5% p.a. – softer CapEx from miners
International Volume	1.5% p.a. – macro/political headwinds
Explosives Volume	1.0–2.0% p.a. – project delays
AP & IC Volume	1.0–1.5% p.a. – demand weakness
Ammonium Phosphate (AP) Price	–5.2% to +1.5% – longer soft patch recovery
Urea Price	–3.5% to +1.0% – global oversupply persists
Gas Cost (with acquisition)	\$10.5 → \$11.7/GJ – sustained input pressure
Gas Cost (without acquisition)	+3.5% p.a. – ongoing cost inflation

BASE CASE	
Total enterprise value TVg	\$ 5,381.36
Total enterprise value TVm	\$ 5,113.81
Maximum cash offer TVm	\$ 6,257.34
Maximum cash offer TVg	\$ 6,524.88
Distribution Volume	2.0–4.0% p.a. – normal seasonal conditions
Australian Coal Volume	2.0% p.a. – steady output
Base & Precious Metals Volume	4.5% p.a. – stable demand
International Volume	3.0% p.a. – steady global contracts
Explosives Volume	2.0–3.0% p.a. – normal usage
AP & IC Volume	2.0–3.0% p.a. – typical market
Ammonium Phosphate (AP) Price	–4.2% to +2.5% – moderate rebound over time
Urea Price	–2.5% to +2.0% – mid-cycle stabilisation
Gas Cost (with acquisition)	\$9.5 → \$10.7/GJ – moderate input cost growth
Gas Cost (without acquisition)	–10% in Year 1, then +1–3% p.a.

BULL CASE	
Total enterprise value TVg	\$ 6,706.21
Total enterprise value TVm	\$ 6,853.65
Maximum cash offer TVm	\$ 8,256.33
Maximum cash offer TVg	\$ 8,108.89
Distribution Volume	3.0–5.0% p.a. – strong crop cycle
Australian Coal Volume	2.5% p.a. – strong export demand
Base & Precious Metals Volume	5.0% p.a. – battery metals boom
International Volume	4.0% p.a. – regional growth + new tenders
Explosives Volume	3.0–4.0% p.a. – higher throughput + tech uplift
AP & IC Volume	3.0–4.0% p.a. – energy/Asia demand lift
Ammonium Phosphate (AP) Price	–3.2% to +3.5% – early and stronger recovery
Urea Price	–1.5% to +3.0% – recovery on supply tightening
Gas Cost (with acquisition)	\$8.5 → \$9.7/GJ – efficient sourcing, synergy
Gas Cost (without acquisition)	–13% Year 1, stabilising thereafter

Appendix A: Revenue Build DNA



DYNO NOBEL AMERICAS

Explosives Volume (kmt)	464.70	534.92	427.81	530.98	546.91	563.31	580.21	594.72	609.59	624.83	637.32	650.07	663.07	676.33
% change		15.1%	-20.0%	24.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Explosives Price (A\$)	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,520.00	\$ 2,620.80	\$ 2,699.42	\$ 2,780.41	\$ 2,863.82	\$ 2,935.41	\$ 3,008.80	\$ 3,084.02	\$ 3,161.12	\$ 3,224.34	\$ 3,288.83	\$ 3,354.61	\$ 3,421.70
% change		5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Explosives Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 1,115.28	\$ 1,348.00	\$ 1,121.21	\$ 1,433.33	\$ 1,520.62	\$ 1,613.23	\$ 1,703.17	\$ 1,789.39	\$ 1,879.98	\$ 1,975.15	\$ 2,054.95	\$ 2,137.97	\$ 2,224.34	\$ 2,314.20
Waggaman Volume (kmt)	563.50	745.90	829.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% change		32%	11%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Waggaman Price (A\$)	\$ 394.14	\$ 1,060.32	\$ 545.34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
% change		169%	-49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Waggaman Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 222.10	\$ 790.89	\$ 452.41	\$ 80.43	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
AP & IC Volume (kmt)	230.00	276.00	287.04	258.34	266.09	274.07	282.29	289.35	296.58	304.00	310.08	316.28	322.60	329.06
% change		20.0%	4.0%	-10.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
AP & IC Price (A\$)	\$ 732.87	\$ 1,427.41	\$ 708.11	\$ 959.32	\$ 988.10	\$ 1,017.74	\$ 1,048.27	\$ 1,074.48	\$ 1,101.34	\$ 1,128.87	\$ 1,151.45	\$ 1,174.48	\$ 1,197.97	\$ 1,221.93
% change		95%	-50%	35%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
AP & IC Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 168.56	\$ 393.97	\$ 203.25	\$ 247.83	\$ 262.92	\$ 278.93	\$ 295.92	\$ 310.90	\$ 326.64	\$ 343.17	\$ 357.04	\$ 371.46	\$ 386.47	\$ 402.08
DNA revenue (\$m)	\$ 1,506.50	\$ 2,532.90	\$ 1,776.20	\$ 1,760.70	\$ 1,783.54	\$ 1,892.16	\$ 1,999.08	\$ 2,100.29	\$ 2,206.61	\$ 2,318.32	\$ 2,411.99	\$ 2,509.43	\$ 2,610.81	\$ 2,716.29

Appendix A: Revenue Build DNAP



DYNO NOBEL APAC

DNAP Volume	683.70	720.00	756.90	722.80	745.60	769.22	793.66	818.98	845.21	872.37	900.51	929.66	959.87	991.17
Australian Coal Volume (kmt)	341.85	295.20	280.05	289.12	294.90	300.80	306.82	312.95	319.21	325.60	332.11	338.75	345.53	352.44
% of volume	50%	41%	37%	40%	40%	39%	39%	38%	38%	37%	37%	36%	36%	36%
% change		-13.6%	-5.1%	3.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Ammonium Nitrate Price (A\$)	\$ 1,371.65	\$ 1,667.22	\$ 1,982.56	\$ 2,045.38	\$ 2,168.10	\$ 2,276.51	\$ 2,390.33	\$ 2,462.04	\$ 2,535.90	\$ 2,586.62	\$ 2,638.35	\$ 2,691.12	\$ 2,744.94	\$ 2,799.84
% change		22%	19%	3%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Australian Coal Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 471.60	\$ 499.20	\$ 556.40	\$ 593.70	\$ 639.38	\$ 684.77	\$ 733.39	\$ 770.50	\$ 809.49	\$ 842.19	\$ 876.22	\$ 911.62	\$ 948.45	\$ 986.76
Base & Precious Metals Volume (kmt)	273.48	295.20	280.05	267.44	279.47	292.05	305.19	318.92	333.27	348.27	363.94	380.32	397.44	415.32
% of volume	40%	41%	37%	37%	37%	38%	38%	39%	39%	40%	40%	41%	41%	42%
% change		8%	-5%	-5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Ammonium Nitrate Price (A\$)	\$ 1,371.65	\$ 1,667.22	\$ 1,982.56	\$ 2,045.38	\$ 2,168.10	\$ 2,276.51	\$ 2,390.33	\$ 2,462.04	\$ 2,535.90	\$ 2,586.62	\$ 2,638.35	\$ 2,691.12	\$ 2,744.94	\$ 2,799.84
% change		22%	19%	3%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Base & Precious Metals Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 377.30	\$ 489.50	\$ 550.40	\$ 540.20	\$ 605.92	\$ 664.85	\$ 729.50	\$ 785.20	\$ 845.15	\$ 900.85	\$ 960.21	\$ 1,023.49	\$ 1,090.94	\$ 1,162.83
International Volume (kmt)	68.37	129.60	196.79	166.24	171.23	176.37	181.66	187.11	192.72	198.50	204.46	210.59	216.91	223.42
% of volume	10%	18%	26%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
% change		90%	52%	-16%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Ammonium Nitrate Price (A\$)	\$ 1,371.65	\$ 1,667.22	\$ 1,982.56	\$ 2,045.38	\$ 2,168.10	\$ 2,276.51	\$ 2,390.33	\$ 2,462.04	\$ 2,535.90	\$ 2,586.62	\$ 2,638.35	\$ 2,691.12	\$ 2,744.94	\$ 2,799.84
% change		22%	19%	3%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Segment 3 Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 88.90	\$ 211.70	\$ 393.80	\$ 344.50	\$ 371.25	\$ 401.50	\$ 434.23	\$ 460.67	\$ 488.73	\$ 513.45	\$ 539.44	\$ 566.73	\$ 595.41	\$ 625.54
DNAP revenue (A\$m)	\$ 937.80	\$ 1,200.40	\$ 1,500.60	\$ 1,478.40	\$ 1,616.55	\$ 1,751.12	\$ 1,897.12	\$ 2,016.37	\$ 2,143.37	\$ 2,256.49	\$ 2,375.87	\$ 2,501.84	\$ 2,634.79	\$ 2,775.13

Appendix A: Revenue Build Fertilisers APAC



Fertilisers APAC

Distribution Volume (kmt)	2,234.70	1,868.70	2,035.80	2169.20	2,255.97	2,323.65	2,393.36	2,465.16	2,526.79	2,589.96	2,654.70	2,707.80	2,761.95	2,817.19
% change		-16.4%	8.9%	6.6%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Distribution Price (A\$)	\$ 473.53	\$ 886.55	\$ 763.34	\$ 749.40	\$ 771.88	\$ 795.04	\$ 814.92	\$ 835.29	\$ 856.17	\$ 873.29	\$ 890.76	\$ 908.57	\$ 926.75	\$ 945.28
% change		87.2%	-13.9%	-1.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Distribution Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 1,058.20	\$ 1,656.70	\$ 1,554.00	\$ 1,625.60	\$ 1,741.34	\$ 1,847.39	\$ 1,950.38	\$ 2,059.12	\$ 2,163.36	\$ 2,261.79	\$ 2,364.70	\$ 2,460.24	\$ 2,559.63	\$ 2,663.04
Manufacturing Volume (kmt)	1,456.90	1,140.40	1,003.00	740.00	703.00	681.91	668.27	654.91	654.91	661.46	668.07	674.75	681.50	688.31
% change		-22%	-12%	-26%	-5%	-3%	-2%	-2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Weighted Average Manufacturing Price (A\$)	\$ 574.10	\$ 869.26	\$ 646.86	\$ 638.38	\$ 611.79	\$ 589.36	\$ 571.68	\$ 560.25	\$ 560.25	\$ 565.85	\$ 571.51	\$ 585.80	\$ 600.44	\$ 615.45
% change		51%	-26%	-1%	-4%	-4%	-3%	-2%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Manufacturing Revenue (A\$m)	\$ 836.40	\$ 991.30	\$ 648.80	\$ 472.40	\$ 430.09	\$ 401.89	\$ 382.04	\$ 366.91	\$ 366.91	\$ 374.28	\$ 381.81	\$ 395.27	\$ 409.20	\$ 423.62
FAPAC fertilisers revenue	\$ 1,894.60	\$ 2,647.80	\$ 2,203.40	\$ 2,098.00	\$ 2,171.43	\$ 2,249.28	\$ 2,332.42	\$ 2,426.03	\$ 2,530.27	\$ 2,636.08	\$ 2,746.51	\$ 2,855.50	\$ 2,968.83	\$ 3,086.66
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 4,338.90	\$ 6,381.10	\$ 5,480.20	\$ 5,337.10	\$ 5,571.52	\$ 5,892.57	\$ 6,228.63	\$ 6,542.69	\$ 6,880.25	\$ 7,210.90	\$ 7,534.36	\$ 7,866.77	\$ 8,214.43	\$ 8,578.08
Eliminations AND Discontinued operations	\$ 9.60	\$ (65.80)	\$ 527.90	\$ 27.80	\$ (70.00)	\$ (73.50)	\$ (77.18)	\$ (81.03)	\$ (85.09)	\$ (89.34)	\$ (93.81)	\$ (98.50)	\$ (103.42)	\$ (108.59)
% change		-785%	-902%	-95%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
NET REVENUE	\$ 4,348.50	\$ 6,315.30	\$ 6,008.10	\$ 5,364.90	\$ 5,501.52	\$ 5,819.07	\$ 6,151.45	\$ 6,461.65	\$ 6,795.16	\$ 7,121.56	\$ 7,440.55	\$ 7,768.27	\$ 8,111.01	\$ 8,469.49

Appendix A: WACC calculation

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Load CSV file
df = pd.read_csv("market_data.csv")

# Convert columns to numeric
df['SGH'] = pd.to_numeric(df['SGH'], errors='coerce')
df['market'] = pd.to_numeric(df['market'], errors='coerce')

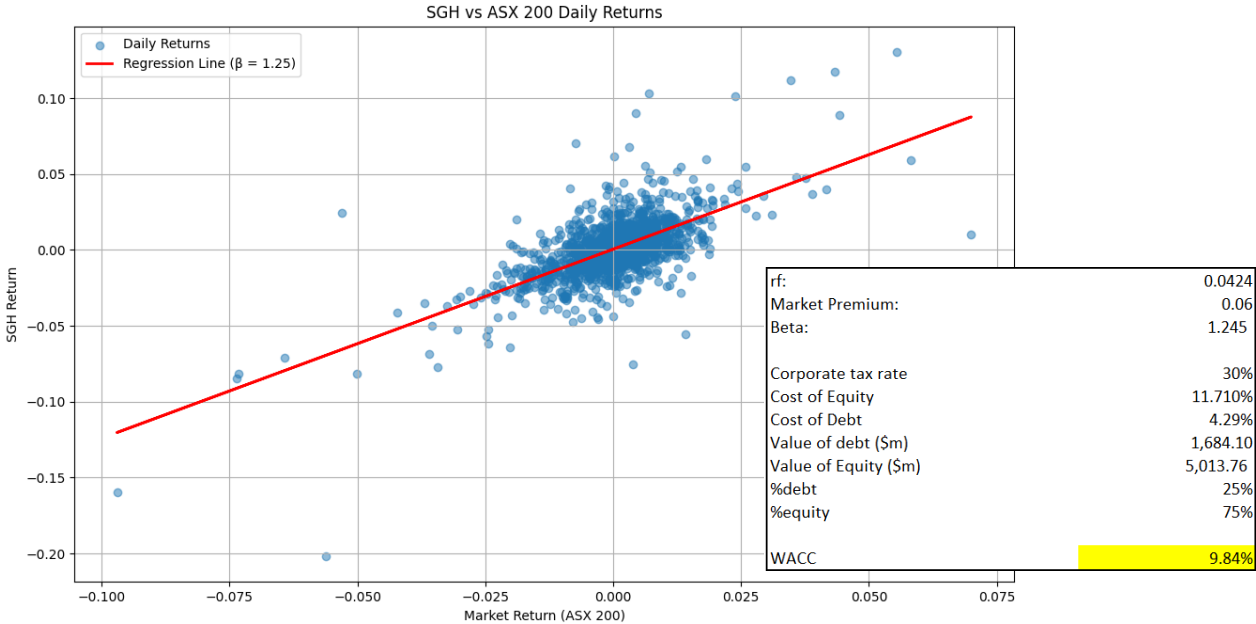
# Calculate daily returns
df['SGH_return'] = df['SGH'].pct_change()
df['market_return'] = df['market'].pct_change()

# Drop missing values
df_clean = df.dropna()

# Prepare data for regression
X = df_clean['market_return'].values.reshape(-1, 1)
y = df_clean['SGH_return'].values

# Perform regression
reg = LinearRegression().fit(X, y)
beta = reg.coef_[0]
alpha = reg.intercept

# Plot scatter and regression line
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(X, y, label='Daily Returns')
plt.plot(X, reg.predict(X), label=f'Regression Line (β = {beta:.2f})')
plt.title('SGH vs ASX 200 Daily Returns')
plt.xlabel('Market Return (ASX 200)')
plt.ylabel('SGH Return')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Standalone Cost of Debt			
Year	Interest Expense (\$ m)	Total Debt (\$ m)	Cost of Debt (%)
2024	342.5	4,986.50	6.87%
2023	298	4,893.20	6.09%
2022	271.9	5,662.60	4.80%
2021	163.6	2,432.00	6.73%
Average			6.12%

Appendix A: Cost Synergy modelling



Phosphate Hill Production (kmt) (With Beach/SGH gas contract)	958.40	735.90	864.00	740.00	769.60	808.08	840.40	874.02	908.98	945.34	983.15	1,022.48	1,063.38	1,105.91
% change					4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
AP Price Estimate (A\$/tonne)	\$ 526.29	\$ 712.96	\$ 666.13	\$ 638.38	\$ 611.79	\$ 589.36	\$ 571.68	\$ 560.25	\$ 560.25	\$ 565.85	\$ 571.51	\$ 585.80	\$ 600.44	\$ 615.45
% change		35%	-7%	-4%	-4.2%	-3.7%	-3.0%	-2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Gibson Island Production (kmt) (With Beach/SGH gas contract)	498.50	404.50	139.00	-	-	250.00	375.00	550.00	650.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
% change							50%	47%	18%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Urea Price Estimate (A\$/tonne)	\$ 666.00	\$ 1,153.60	\$ 527.10	\$ 500.28	\$ 492.78	\$ 517.41	\$ 543.29	\$ 565.02	\$ 587.62	\$ 611.12	\$ 623.34	\$ 635.81	\$ 648.53	\$ 661.50
% change		73%	-54%	-5%	-1.5%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Revenue from manufacturing sale (\$M)	\$ 836.40	\$ 991.30	\$ 648.80	\$ 472.40	\$ 470.83	\$ 605.60	\$ 684.17	\$ 800.43	\$ 891.20	\$ 993.26	\$ 1,029.39	\$ 1,075.82	\$ 1,124.89	\$ 1,176.76
% change		19%	-35%	-27%	0%	29%	13%	17%	11%	11%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Cost Projection														
Phosphate Hill Unit Cost (A\$/mt)	\$ 484.00	\$ 705.00	\$ 723.00	\$ 788.00	\$ 231.79	\$ 249.36	\$ 223.68	\$ 201.81	\$ 191.05	\$ 185.58	\$ 179.83	\$ 182.37	\$ 184.91	\$ 187.45
Gibson Island Estimated Unit cost (A\$/mt)	\$ 500.00	\$ 728.31	\$ 746.90	\$ 814.05		31.70	46.14	52.96	60.20	67.88	63.81	59.49	54.91	50.08
PHP Total cost (\$M)	\$ 463.87	\$ 518.81	\$ 624.67	\$ 583.12	\$ 292.45	\$ 274.75	\$ 292.46	\$ 313.28	\$ 335.59	\$ 359.48	\$ 385.08	\$ 412.50	\$ 441.87	\$ 473.33
GIP Total cost (\$M)	\$ 249.25	\$ 294.60	\$ 103.82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121.43	\$ 186.43	\$ 281.63	\$ 342.82	\$ 407.43	\$ 419.65	\$ 432.24	\$ 445.21	\$ 458.57
Gas Usage per Tonne PHP (GJ/tonne)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Gas Usage per Tonne GI (GJ/tonne)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total gas consumption (GJ)	19554	15449	11420	7400	7696	13081	15904	19740	22090	24453	24832	25225	25634	26059
Gas price (\$A/GJ)	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 13.50	\$ 9.5	\$ 8.5	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.2	\$ 9.5	\$ 9.8	\$ 10.1	\$ 10.4	\$ 10.7
Total Gas cost (\$M)	\$ 136.88	\$ 169.94	\$ 216.98	\$ 99.90	\$ 73.11	\$ 111.19	\$ 138.37	\$ 176.89	\$ 203.89	\$ 232.47	\$ 243.15	\$ 254.41	\$ 266.29	\$ 278.83
% gas/costs GI	29%	31%	45%	26%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
% gas/costs PHP	18%	22%	24%	19%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
% gas/costs	19%	21%	30%	17%										
Revenue from manufacturing sale	\$ 836.40	\$ 991.30	\$ 648.80	\$ 472.40	\$ 470.83	\$ 605.60	\$ 684.17	\$ 800.43	\$ 891.20	\$ 993.26	\$ 1,029.39	\$ 1,075.82	\$ 1,124.89	\$ 1,176.76
\$m/kmt	\$ 574.10	\$ 869.26	\$ 646.86	\$ 638.38	\$ 611.79	\$ 572.36	\$ 562.92	\$ 562.09	\$ 571.66	\$ 585.88	\$ 593.94	\$ 606.96	\$ 620.33	\$ 634.06
estimated gross profit	\$ 123.28	\$ 177.89	\$ (79.69)	\$ (110.72)	\$ 178.38	\$ 209.43	\$ 205.28	\$ 205.51	\$ 212.79	\$ 226.35	\$ 224.66	\$ 231.08	\$ 237.81	\$ 244.87
Phosphate Hill Production (kmt) (Without beach/SGH gas contract)	958.40	735.90	864.00	740.00	703.00	681.91	668.27	654.91	654.91	661.46	668.07	674.75	681.50	688.31
% change					-5.0%	-3.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Gas price (\$A/GJ) (Without beach/SGH gas contract)	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 13.50	\$ 12.2	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.6	\$ 13.1	\$ 13.5	\$ 13.9	\$ 14.2	\$ 14.5	\$ 14.9	\$ 15.4
% change		57%	73%	-29%	-10%	1%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Discount on market gas price					21.81%	30.73%	31.17%	31.83%	31.83%	31.83%	31.16%	30.49%	30.49%	30.49%
Revenue from manufacturing sale	430.1	401.9	382.0	366.9	430.1	401.9	382.0	366.9	366.9	374.3	381.8	395.3	409.2	423.6
Total unit cost	486.0	490.9	505.6	525.8	486.0	490.9	505.6	525.8	541.6	557.8	569.0	580.4	597.8	615.7
Total cost	341.7	334.7	337.9	344.4	341.7	334.7	337.9	344.4	354.7	369.0	380.1	391.6	407.4	423.8
FCF without acquisition (\$M)	\$ 88.43	\$ 67.17	\$ 44.17	\$ 22.55	\$ 88.43	\$ 67.17	\$ 44.17	\$ 22.55	\$ 12.22	\$ 5.30	\$ 1.68	\$ 3.66	\$ 1.81	\$ (0.18)
Gibson Island Startup costs					\$ (100.00)									
Incremental PRE TAX FCF (\$M)	\$ (10.05)	\$ 142.26	\$ 161.12	\$ 182.96	\$ (10.05)	\$ 142.26	\$ 161.12	\$ 182.96	\$ 200.57	\$ 221.04	\$ 222.97	\$ 227.42	\$ 236.00	\$ 245.04
Discounted Cash Flows (\$M)	\$ (10.05)	\$ 129.51	\$ 133.53	\$ 138.05	\$ (10.05)	\$ 129.51	\$ 133.53	\$ 138.05	\$ 137.78	\$ 138.23	\$ 126.94	\$ 117.87	\$ 111.36	\$ 105.27

Appendix A: Cost Synergy Outcome



PV of Incremental FCFs	\$ 1,128.50
TV g	-2%
FV(TVg) @ T = 2034	\$ 871.06
PV of TV g	\$ 374.19
NPV pre tax	\$ 1,502.69
NPV POST TAX	\$ 1,051.88

Appendix A: Revenue Synergy Modelling



Synergy Type	Target Segment	Assumed Uplift %	Synergy Value (\$m)	Ramp-Up (Yr 1-3)	Risk Haircut	Net Revenue Impact (Yr 3) (\$M)
1. Cross-sell Dyno Nobel explosives to Boral quarries	Mining & quarry	10% share of Boral's explosive needs (est. \$200m spend)	\$20m	25% / 50% / 100%	30%	14
2. Expand fertiliser sales through Coates regional footprint	Ag & regional infrastructure	2% uplift from Coates' rural clients (est. \$500m relevant base)	\$10m	25% / 50% / 100%	30%	7
3. Product bundling: Soil-enhancing additives in Boral concrete	Construction & Ag	5% increase via Boral bundling	\$25m	10% / 30% / 60%	40%	9
4. Leverage SGH infra pipeline to grow Dyno service contracts	Infra & Mining Projects	3% uplift from new contracts via WesTrac/Boral customer network	\$42m	10% / 40% / 80%	30%	29.4
5. Export growth via SGH supply chain (Asia/MENA)	Offshore markets	4% uplift via SGH's scale/logistics	\$20m	20% / 50% / 75%	40%	9

Appendix A: Revenue Synergy Modelling 2



Revenue Synergies

Revenue Synergies (\$M)

68.4

Post-Deal Combined Financials

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Mining & quarry	\$4	\$7	\$14	\$14
% Synergies Realized	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ag & regional infrastructure	\$2	\$4	\$7	\$7
% Synergies Realized	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Construction & Ag	\$1	\$3	\$5	\$9
% Synergies Realized	10.0%	30.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Infra & Mining Projects	\$3	\$12	\$24	\$29
% Synergies Realized	10.0%	40.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Offshore markets	\$2	\$5	\$7	\$9
% Synergies Realized	20.0%	50.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Combined Revenue	\$12	\$32	\$61	\$73
Ebit Margin	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Incremental change in FCF	\$2.358	\$6.332	\$12.164	\$14.680
PV of cashflows	\$2.15	\$5.25	\$9.18	\$10.08

PV of cashflows	
Sum of PV of cashflows	\$26.66
TV growth rate	3%
TV at year 4	\$151.78
PV of TV	\$104.26
Total PV of Revenue synergy	\$130.92
Total after tax PV of Revenue Synergy	\$91.64



	Valuation Upper Quartile		EV/sales	EV/EBITDA	P/E as at 30/9/23 compounded forward 1 year		
	Formula		EV/sales *Sales	EV/EBITDA*EBITDA	(P/E*Net Income) + Net debt		
	Implied EV		\$5,767	\$7,451	\$10,282		
			\$5,364.90	\$826.70			
Average value:	\$7,833						
	Median		EV/sales	EV/EBITDA	P/E		
	Implied EV		\$4,051	\$5,992	\$8,261		
Average value:	\$6,101						
	Valuation Lower Quartile		EV/sales	EV/EBITDA	P/E		
	Implied EV		\$2,496	\$4,952	\$6,205		
	Cash						
Average value:	\$4,551						

Appendix A: Net Working Capital



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
(+) Accounts Receivable	\$ 488	\$ 757	\$ 570	\$ 647	\$ 664	\$ 638	\$ 674	\$ 708	\$ 745	\$ 780	\$ 815	\$ 851	\$ 889	\$ 928
DSO/365	41	44	35	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
(+) Inventories	\$ 578	\$ 994	\$ 817	\$ 785	\$ 788	\$ 773	\$ 780	\$ 783	\$ 836	\$ 890	\$ 930	\$ 982	\$ 1,025	\$ 1,070
DIH/365	98	111	108	110	112	109	106	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
(-) Accounts Payable	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,059	\$ 883	\$ 842	\$ 852	\$ 886	\$ 916	\$ 979	\$ 1,043	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,253
DPO/365	236	137	139	124	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
NWC	(\$328)	\$521	\$328	\$549	\$610	\$559	\$568	\$574	\$602	\$628	\$656	\$684	\$714	\$745

1. DPO Decline Is Structural (Not Just Cyclical)

In FY24, DPO dropped significantly. This wasn't random:

"The reduction in trade payables reflects the conclusion of supply chain financing arrangements." — FY24 Annual Report

⚠ Unless SGH reinstates those terms or replaces them, DPO will stay lower. Forecasting a bounce-back to past highs would need to be justified by a procurement initiative under SGH.

ASSUMPTION -> DPO remains at 120 into the future

3. Receivables (DSO) – More Stable, Customer-Driven

Most of IPL's customers (mining, agriculture) are **price-takers** with little working capital flexibility, and many are on **seasonal cycles** (e.g., ag dealers).

Unless SGH improves credit controls, **DSO is unlikely to improve structurally**. If IPL expands internationally or increases its proportion of ag-based revenue, DSO might even rise slightly.

ASSUMPTION -> DSO remains at 40 into the future

2. Inventory (DIH) Could Improve Due to Decarbonisation Projects and Site Rationalisation

From FY23–24, IPL has closed or restructured parts of its manufacturing footprint (e.g., winding down Gibson Island) and committed to digitisation and operational efficiency.

"Decarbonisation projects and improved logistics are enhancing site-level efficiency." — FY24 Sustainability/OpEx commentary

The reopening of Gibson island will cause DIH to increase in near term but further logistical and site level improvements should lead to a modest structural decline in DIH due to

Rationalised inventory holdings

Better demand forecasting via automation

Less working capital tied up in legacy operations (like Gibson)

ASSUMPTION -> DIH increases in near term then declines by 2% for 3 years and then remains constant

Appendix A: Depreciation Schedule



	PPE	Depreciation & Ammortisation	Useful life:	10.55 years										
	2021	\$3,928.9	(\$368.5)		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	2022	\$4,246.9	(\$372.5)											
	2023	\$3,182.7	(\$335.6)											
		\$3,786.2	(\$358.9)											

Appendix A: Employment Schedule



Number of Employees (approx.)

2021 4,066 employees
2022 4,276 employees
2023 5,814 employees
2024 5,700 employees

Source

Inferred from general company disclosures and operational review (no direct number given)
Derived from average headcount used in employee benefits calculations
Explicitly stated in “Key Operations” and “Who We Are” sections
Reported in “Who We Are” and sustainability metrics

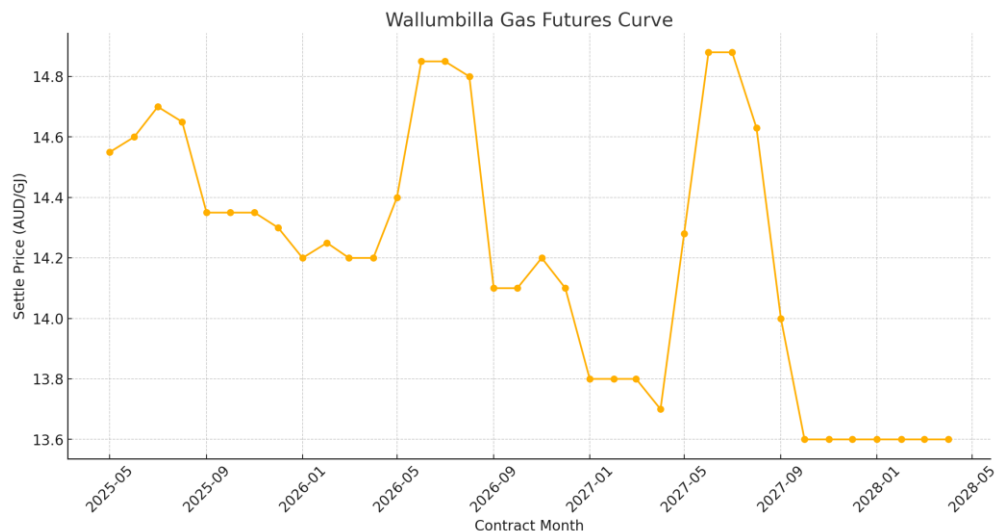
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
#FTE employees	4066	4276	5814	5600	5880.0	6174.0	6421.0	6613.6	6812.0	6948.2	7017.7	7087.9	7158.8	7230.4
%growth		5%	36%	-4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Average remuneration	\$172,528.3	\$184,214.2	\$152,975.6	\$171,821.4	\$176,976.1	\$182,285.4	\$187,753.9	\$193,386.5	\$199,188.1	\$205,163.8	\$209,267.0	\$213,452.4	\$217,721.4	\$222,075.9
%growth		7%	-17%	12%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	\$701.50	\$787.70	\$889.40	\$962.20	\$1,040.62	\$1,125.43	\$1,205.56	\$1,278.98	\$1,356.87	\$1,425.53	\$1,468.58	\$1,512.93	\$1,558.62	\$1,605.69

Appendix A: Freight Cost Schedule



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Total Volume	5633.5	5285.9	5340.2	4421.3	4517.6	4612.2	4717.8	4823.1	4933.1	5052.6	5170.7	5278.6	5389.0	5502.1
<i>%growth</i>		-6%	1%	-17%	2.18%	2.09%	2.29%	2.23%	2.28%	2.42%	2.34%	2.09%	2.09%	2.10%
Freight unit cost	\$ 50.9	\$ 61.0	\$ 62.1	\$ 77.7	\$ 82.0	\$ 86.5	\$ 91.2	\$ 96.2	\$ 101.5	\$ 107.1	\$ 113.0	\$ 119.2	\$ 125.8	\$ 132.7
<i>%growth</i>		20%	2%	25%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	\$286.60	\$322.70	\$331.70	\$343.50	\$370.28	\$398.83	\$430.40	\$464.21	\$500.90	\$541.26	\$584.37	\$629.38	\$677.88	\$730.17

Appendix A: Gas Commodity Futures Curve



1. Expected Tightening of Supply

LNG Export Contracts: Major LNG export contracts out of Queensland may ramp up, reducing domestic availability of gas.

Scheduled Maintenance or Shutdowns:

Planned maintenance at upstream gas fields or pipelines (e.g., Roma, Moomba) could reduce flows to the east coast.

Beetaloo Basin development delays: If hoped-for new supply (like from the Beetaloo Basin) is delayed, market participants might expect supply tightness in that period.

2. Increased Demand Forecasts

Winter heating load: June–August are peak winter demand months in Australia, and traders may be pricing in a cold winter scenario.

Industrial consumption growth: Potential increase in gas-fired generation or industrial use due to delays in renewables buildout or reliability issues.

Appendix A: Valuation Summary



Blended analysis					
Method	Min Value	Base Value	Max Value	Weighting	
DCF	\$ 3,823.00	\$ 5,381.00	\$ 6,706.00	55%	
CCA (Explosives Manufacturers)	\$ 4,551.00	\$ 6,101.43	\$ 7,833.29	20%	
Broker Consensus	\$ 6,195.46	\$ 6,862.42	\$ 7,273.96	15%	
Precedent Transactions	\$ 2,397.43	\$ 6,861.60	\$ 9,259.03	10%	
CCA2					
Blended Valuation	\$ 4,181.91	\$ 5,895.36	\$ 7,271.95		