



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

FINAL SEED ROUND / PRE-SERIES A
QWOOL PTY LTD
ISSUED 21 JULY 2026



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Important Information and Disclaimer

This Information Memorandum is issued by QWool Pty Ltd (ABN 651 496 150), herein referred to as QWool.

The offer contained in this Information Memorandum is an invitation to acquire fully paid ordinary Shares in QWool for the purpose of enabling and preparing the project for the Series A capital raise and efficient project investment execution.

This Information Memorandum replaces all previous Information Memorandums produced by QWool that were used to raise seed capital for its projects.

No person or other entity is permitted or authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with this Information Memorandum that is not contained in or specifically referred to in this Information Memorandum. You cannot rely on any information or representation not contained in this Information Memorandum as having been authorised by QWool.

As a potential investor, it is important that you read this Information Memorandum in its entirety. You should seek and obtain appropriate and qualified professional advice as necessary on which you make any investment decision.

The shares that are the subject of this Information Memorandum are in an innovative and game changing project, and as such will have a high-risk profile. Whilst all efforts will be made to mitigate as manage this higher risk, this risk profile should be considered prior to making an investment in QWool.

Restrictions on Offerees

This Information Memorandum is provided to potential investors in QWool. It is provided on the condition that the potential investor acknowledges that its contents are confidential, and the potential investor agrees not to disclose, distribute, or otherwise share the contents either directly or indirectly with others without the express permission of QWool. Potential Investors should be aware of the prohibition contained in section 734 of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, which provides that a person must not, advertise, or publish a statement that directly or indirectly refers to an offer, or intended offer that would need a disclosure document.

This Information Memorandum has been prepared by QWool and is not a prospectus or other disclosure document for the purposes of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*. It has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6D of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, such that this Information Memorandum has not been, nor will it be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC). Therefore, this Information Memorandum has not been, nor will it be, examined or approved by ASIC.

The offer of ordinary Fully Paid Shares contained or referred to in this Information Memorandum is available primarily to "sophisticated investors" and/or "professional investors". Therefore, an investor should be able to demonstrate this in accordance with the definitions in the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*.

QWool is only able to accept a maximum of twenty "small scale investors" in any given corporate year.

A "small scale investor", is one who does not satisfy the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for a "sophisticated investor", or "professional investors".

Since the offer or invitation in this Information Memorandum only relates to Ordinary Fully Paid Shares in QWool to this Restricted Offeree Class, there is no legal requirement to provide a Product Disclosure Statement in accordance with Division 2 of Part 7.9 of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*. Each investor is deemed to have represented and warranted that it is a person to whom an offer or invitation may be made without disclosure under Part 6D or 7.9 of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*. These restrictions apply whilst QWool remains a Proprietary Limited company.

Investors should be aware that QWool has commenced the process to transition to an unlisted public company.

Note to all Applicants for Shares

The information that is contained in this Information Memorandum is not and should be construed as financial product advice. The Information Memorandum does not take into account your personal investment objective, current or desired future financial situation, or any personal or unique situation or the needs.

This Information Memorandum should not be considered as investment, financial, legal, taxation or any other type of advice. QWool is not a licensed provider of financial or investment advice on any issue.

You must consider your own personal situation and circumstances and seek appropriate advice from appropriately qualified professionals such as stockbrokers, solicitors, accountants, financial advisors, or other independent professional advisors.

This Information Memorandum should be read in its entirety prior to the Applicant deciding to Invest in the Shares offered.

In particular, the Applicant should carefully consider the details of the Financial Information and the basis of the estimate, and the assumptions used to develop this information. If you have any doubts or questions raised by the contents of this Information Memorandum, you should contact your advisors before deciding to continue to invest in QWool Shares.

The QWool Website

No document or other information available on the Company's website is incorporated into this Information Memorandum.

Over subscription

QWool is aiming to raise up to A \$1,500,000 to undertake the activities detailed in Part 3. If the application for Shares exceeds this amount, the QWool Board in its absolute discretion may decide to accept all or part of the applications made. Alternatively, the QWool Board in its absolute discretion may choose to pro-rata all or some applications so as not to exceed the \$1,500,000.

US securities law matters

This Information Memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer, or an invitation to buy, securities in the US.

The Shares have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the US Securities Act), and may not be offered or sold in the United States except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the US Securities Act.

Each Applicant will be taken to have represented, warranted, and agreed as follows:

- a) They understand that the Shares have not been, and will not be, registered under the US Securities Act and may not be offered, sold or resold in the US, except in a transaction exempt from, or not subject to, registration under the US Securities Act and any other applicable securities laws;
- b) They are not in the United States;
- c) They have not and will not send this Information Memorandum or any other material relating to the Offer to any person in the United States; and
- d) They will not offer or resell the Shares in the United States or in any other jurisdiction outside Australia.

No cooling-off rights

Cooling-off rights do not apply to an investment in Shares issued under the Information Memorandum. This means that, in most circumstances, you cannot withdraw your application once it has been accepted.

Photographs and Diagrams

Photographs used in this Information Memorandum which do not have specific descriptions are for illustration only and should not be interpreted to mean that any person shown endorses the Information Memorandum or its contents or that the assets shown in them are owned by QWool. Diagrams used in this Information Memorandum are illustrative only and may not be drawn to scale.

Risks Associated with this investment

There are risks associated with an investment in the Company. The Shares in QWool offered under this Information Memorandum carry no guarantee with respect to return on capital investment, payment of dividends or the future value of the Share. You should read this Information Memorandum in its entirety and, if in any doubt, consult your professional advisers before deciding whether to apply for Shares.

Pages 29 to 30 of this Information Memorandum contains details relating to some of the key risk factors that should be considered by prospective investors. There may be risk factors in addition to these that should be considered in light of the Investor's personal circumstances.

Underwriting

This offer is not being underwritten by any entity.

Definitions and Time

Unless otherwise defined in the Information Memorandum, words and expressions contained in the Information Memorandum will generally have their normal common use meaning. If such a word or phrase has a definition or meaning provided in the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, that word or expression will have that meaning.

All references to time in this Information Memorandum are references to Australian Eastern Standard time.

Privacy statement

By completing and submitting an Application Form, the Applicant will be providing personal information to QWool. QWool will collect, hold, and will use that information as required to assess the application. Should the investor be issued with Shares, this information will also be used as required to service your needs as a Shareholder, including for corporate communications. The information may also be used from time to time and disclosed to persons as required by law to regulatory bodies including the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). Collection, maintenance, and disclosure of certain personal information is governed by legislation including the Privacy Act 1988 (as amended) and the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*.

Should your personal information change, that will impact QWool's ability to communicate with you, it is your responsibility to inform QWool of these changes. This can be done by emailing investor@qwool.com.au.

You have the right, and QWool has the obligation to provide you with any or all personal information that it stores and retains. You should note that if you do not provide the information required on the application for Shares, the Company may not be able to accept or process your application.

Chairman's Message

It is not often that you encounter a project that has the potential to change the course of an iconic industry. The QWool project is one such opportunity!

For more than 100 years the wool industry was an economic miracle, giving Australia one of the highest living standards in the world. However, in recent times, the drivers of its historic success – namely extensive on-shore value-adding and a diverse range of export markets – have reversed. Now over 90% of Australia's wool is exported greasy (unprocessed) to China – a A\$1 billion value-adding opportunity lost.

In this same 30-year period, the garment industry in Vietnam has grown from a modest beginning to being a key strategic industry. The Vietnamese wool garment industry is a larger consumer of high quality Australian fine Merino wool but is nearly 100% dependant on Chinese processors for access to Australian wool.

QWool will be able to reduce the costs for our customers by substantially simplifying the logistics chain. We will be able to guarantee that these customers are getting pure and unadulterated Australian Fine merino wool. We will also reduce the risk of market disruption that could potentially arise for the 90% of Australian wool is now processed in China.

QWool is now ready to go! We have a world leading design complete for greasy wool scours to be built in Australia and currently finalizing the design of a Wool Tops plants to be located in Vietnam.

The purpose of the Capital Raising Offer is to raise A\$1,500,000 to undertake the final activities required to prepare for the Series A equity raise.

This Information Memorandum contains detailed information about the current offer QWool's future development plans, with our Series A raise (est A\$90 million) imminent.

On behalf of the Board, I invite you to become a Shareholder in QWool and share in this exciting investment opportunity.

Yours sincerely,



Mr John Abbott AM

B.Eng., LLB., CPEng., RPEQ, Int'l PE (Aust),
APEC Eng., FIEAust., MAICD



Final Seed Round / Pre-Series A – At a Glance

85%

Of the world's apparel wool is from Australian merino sheep

95%

Of Australia's wool is exported to China for early-stage processing.

The opportunity

Australia produces the world's best wool, yet we ship 90% of it to China for processing, losing billions in value-add and supply chain control.

The current model relies on long, and expensive logistics via China, who operate older inefficient plants that struggle with waste and traceability.

QWool is establishing an alternative route to market for Australian wool.

Global wool processing market

A\$970 M

TAM

Value of early-stage processing of Australian wool in China.

A\$508 M

SAM

Value add of Australian wool tops China re-exports to 3rd countries

A\$119 M

SOM

Value add of Australian wool tops China re-exports to Vietnam

Global wool garment market

A\$50 B

In 2025

Represents >3% CAGR, driven by strong growth in natural fibres, especially in activewear and performance fabrics.

A\$70 B

By 2034

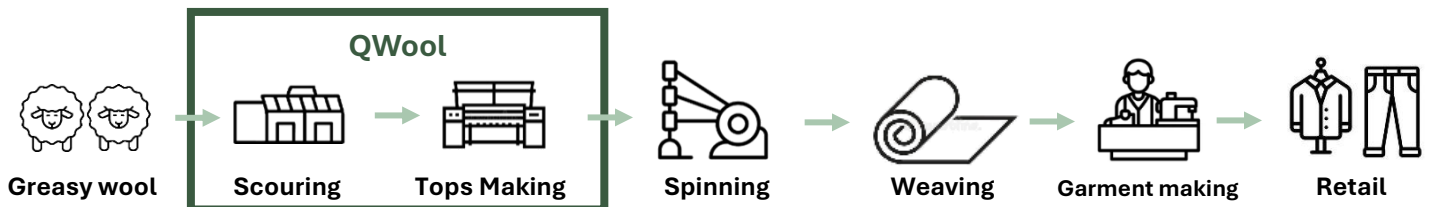
The Business Model

QWool is establishing as an **early-stage toll processor** in the garment wool supply chain. We seek to produce wool tops for the global garment industry (**on a commission basis**) from high quality Australian greasy merino wool and **sell by-products** (wool grease, lanolin).

QWool does not seek to buy, hold or trade wool.

Our **innovation in process engineering** will see a **new global ESG benchmark in wool processing**. Our plants will be powered by **100% renewable energy** (Solar PV, BESS and geothermal) and produce **zero wastewater or solids**.

We will enable **full fiber traceability** from farm through factory to fashion.



This Offer

QWool is seeking to raise capital through the sale of ordinary shares, priced at **A\$1 per share**.

A total of **1.5 million shares** are being offered, representing up to **38.2% of QWool's** post-money share capital.

Opening date: 21 July 2026

Closing date: 28 August 2026

As part of this equity raise, a budget provision has been made for the addition of an addition non-executive director.

To purchase shares, complete and return the attached Application for Shares.

Upcoming Series A

In Q3/Q4 2026, QWool will seek to raise its Series A to establish corporate structure and build and operate a 14 M Kg (greasy) scour in Blackall, QLD and a tops making plant in Vietnam.

Total equity sought ~A\$90 M.

Total investment ~ A\$230 M.

Future Vision

Subsequent development will grow throughput to ~40 M Kg (greasy) by developing multiple scouring sites across Australia (primarily NSW).

Total investment ~A\$730 M.

Total revenue ~ A\$220 M pa.

Expected Financial Performance

QWool anticipates the following key metrics from mid 2028:

Item	A\$ M
Revenue	\$54.42
Gross Profit	\$34.34
EBITDA	\$30.89
EBIT	\$23.18
EBT	\$14.48
Tax	\$3.62
Net profit	\$10.86
Gross Profit Margin	63.0%
EBITDA Margin	57.0%
Return on Equity	22.2%

NOTE: Preliminary results subject to change

Executive Summary

For over a century, Australia's wool industry was an economic powerhouse, driving prosperity and shaping national identity.

At the end of 1990's, the Australian Wool clip was more than 1 billion kilograms of greasy wool per annum. By the end of 2025, the Australian clip had fallen to around 280 million kilograms per annum. The industry still has over 36,000 wool growers, with over 200,000 people engaged, and a national export revenue of over \$3 billion per annum.

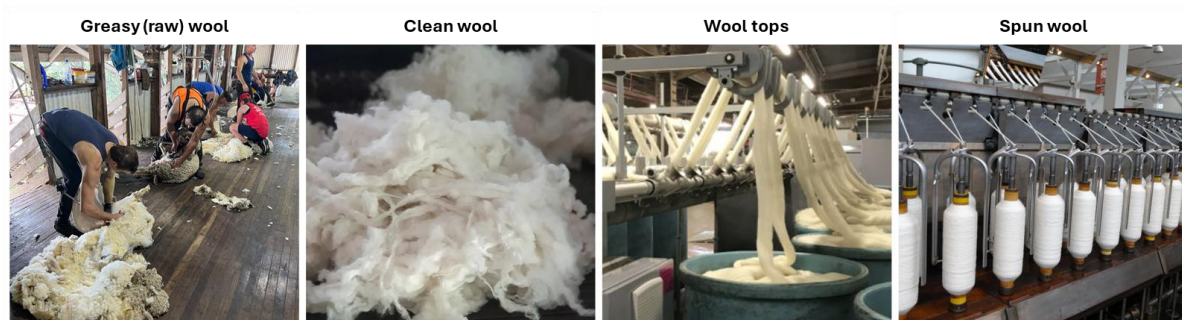
There are many contributing reasons for this loss of wool production, but the main one is that 30 years ago, wool processing moved offshore from Australia. The Australian Wool industry lost direct contact with its real customers - the spinners, the weavers, and the garment manufacturers. The industry also became subservient to a single monopolistic market – China.

In the same 30-year period, Vietnam has become the world's second-largest wool apparel exporter. Its domestic spinning capacity has grown to consume over 20 million kilograms of wool tops annually. With planned and in-progress projects, this will grow to 30 million kilograms per annum. Currently, all wool tops (the precursor to spinning) consumed by Vietnamese spinners is Australian wool, imported primarily from China.

QWool is leading an industry transformational project to return wool processing scouring to Australia, and to establish Wool Tops production in Vietnam. This will enable the securing downstream partnerships in Vietnam and other overseas markets. The full details of the QWool strategy are covered in Part 1: Strategic Outlook.

QWool's integrated approach will simplify the logistics chain, address the substantial risks that currently exist in the supply chain, reduce total delivered costs, and ensure customers receive pure, traceable Australian fine Merino wool. It also mitigates risk from over-reliance on China, where 90% of Australian wool is currently processed.

This Information Memorandum presents an opportunity for investors to be part of reshaping Australia's wool producing industry by returning first stage wool processing, and to advance a strategic partnership with spinners, weavers, and knitters in Vietnam by establishing Wool Tops manufacturing as a key element of their planned growth. This is a pathway to achieve global leadership in high quality woollen garments based on Australian pure Merino fine wool.



Part 1

Business Overview

Strategic Outlook

QWool aims to become a dominant force in the global wool market, to change the structure of the global wool industry and its supply chain.

A unique disruption opportunity

The opportunity exists to re-structure the global wool industry by re-connecting Australian wool producers (who produce 85% of global garment wool) with global textile companies further into the value chain, totally bypassing the Chinese wool processors that now have near total control of the Australian wool industry's supply chain.

QWool will achieve this by focusing on the following strategic goals:

1. **Return the first stage of Wool processing to Australia** to provide an alternate route to market for Australian greasy wool and increase the value from the exported wool. The new scour technology will be a step change from previous.
2. **Invest in Vietnam's textile industry ecosystem** by establishing wool tops manufacturing linked closely to existing spinners, knitters, and weavers.
3. **Set a new benchmark in ESG for textiles.** Develop renewable energy powered, no waste processes and capitalise on the European Union's requirements to have full product traceability, demonstrating environmental credentials, and ethical treatment of animals.
4. **Future proof the supply chain of high quality Australian fine merino wool** from external such as:
 - a. **Biosecurity** - Market closure for Australian greasy wool should one of the Ovine diseases like foot and mouth disease or Rift Valley Disease occur;
 - b. **Military conflict** – A break-down of the wool supply chain that would result from a major of geo-political conflict in the Asia-Pacific region; or
 - c. **Trade dispute** – The introduction of new punitive tariffs in the existing supply chain (either on Australia or on or by others in the supply chain).

QWool's role in the Australian wool industry

QWool seeks to establish itself in the following way:

- **Function:** Early-stage processor of Australian merino wool.
- **Business model:** Toll processor, not a wool buyer/trader.
- **Products and services to be provided:** Commission production of wool tops from greasy wool and the direct sale of scour byproducts (wool grease etc).

QWool does not intend on directly buying or trading wool from Australian wool producers.

Staged development opportunity

QWool has a multi-stage development vision for the wool industry, which includes a network of wool scours around Australia, capable of processing of up to 30% of Australia's wool clip.

1. Stage 1 – Blackall QLD, including:

Stage 1a. Build and operate a modern 14 M kg scour in Blackall, Queensland that can produce 9.1 M kg of clean wool and 1.1 M kg of wool grease/lanolin;

Stage 1b. Build and operate a tops plant in Vietnam, consisting of 2 x 6 M kg processing units (12 M kg total); and

Stage 1c. Establish the corporate structure to successfully operate a A\$54 million pa business (the anticipated stage 1 revenue) in Australia and Vietnam.

On successful completion of Stage 1, QWool's strategic growth plan includes:

2. Stage 2 – NSW, including:

Stage 2a. Build and operate a 28 million kg pa scour in New South Wales that can produce 18.2 M kg of clean wool (27.3 M kg total) and 2.2 M kg of wool grease/lanolin (3.3 M kg total); and

Stage 2b. Build and operate another tops plant in Vietnam with 3 x 6 M kg (combined 30 M kg total).

3. Stage 3 – NSW Expansion, including:

Stage 3a. Build and operate an additional 14 M kg scour in New South Wales that can produce 9.1 M kg of clean wool (36.4 M kg total) and 1.1 M kg of wool grease/lanolin (4.4 M kg total).

Stage 3b. Install and operate the additional 1 x 6 M kg processing line (combined total of 34 million kg/annum clean).

Combined, the development vision requires A\$728.7 million (2026 A\$) investment and will produce A\$217.3 million in annual revenue (2026 A\$).

Table 1.1. Staged Development Investment and Revenues (2026 A\$)

Stage	Investment		Revenue	
	Per stage	Cumulative	Per stage	Cumulative
Stage 1 – Blackall	A\$230.4 M	A\$230.4 M	A\$54.4 M	A\$54.4 M
Stage 2 – New South Wales	A\$341.1 M	A\$571.5	A\$108.8 M	A\$163 M
Stage 3 – NSW Expansion	A\$157.2 M	A\$728.7 M	A\$54.4 M	A\$ 217.3 M

History of QWool

QWool was established by several progressive wool producers near Blackall, in Queensland's Central West, to pursue a disruption opportunity in the Australian wool industry – this time in the wool producers' favour.

An economic development initiative

Blackall is not dissimilar to many rural Australian communities: its fortunes were tied to the relative prosperity of the Australian wool industry. Home of Jack Howe, a shearer who set a (still undefeated) shearing world record in 1892, Blackall was once a large wool production and early-stage processing (scouring) hub.

However, after 30 years of continued contraction in the wool industry, a fate which has beset the whole Australian industry, the Blackall Tambo Regional Council intervened to save its community from ongoing (and terminal) population decline.

In 2021, the Council commissioned Australian Economic Consultants (AEC) to conduct economic research into the future of the wool industry. The research identified the opportunity for the wool industry to “go beyond greasy” and pursue a return of early-stage value-adding of wool to realise alternative, higher value markets further into the value chain, while also generating local employment from new manufacturing jobs.

Subsequent research by Deloitte in 2022, commissioned by Wool Producers Australia and funded by the Australian Government confirmed the findings of the AEC research, that early-stage processing could once again be viable in Australia.

Establishment of QWool

In 2022, QWool was established to pursue the opportunity identified in the AEC research. Foundational investors included several wool producers and a number of smaller investors who are passionate about the revival of Australian manufacturing.

QWool commenced its due diligence, supported by CDE Design, who's founder, Peter Sackett, was the former engineering manager at the last operating integrated early-stage processing plant in Australia.

The QWool project team determined that a network of wool scours, starting in Blackall, was an economically sound decision, provided it also owned or controlled a top making plant to reach part of the value chain that allowed a total bypass of the Chinese processors that now control the Australian wool industry.

A visit to Vietnam in 2025, enabled by the Australia Vietnam Business Council (AVBC) confirmed it as the preferred location for QWool's tops plant, citing the rapid growth in the local textile industry and capital and operating cost advantages.

From modest beginnings, QWool is on a path to being a company with A\$750 million asset base, and an annual revenue of A\$220 million pa.

Government grants received

In December 2024, the newly elected LNP Queensland State Government (via the Department of Primary Industries, DPI) provided a grant of A\$960,000 to facilitate the project getting to a Final Investment Decision (FID). This gave the project a huge boost, supporting detailed design of the scour in Blackall and associated planning and environmental approvals.

In 2026, the Australian Government (via Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, DFAT) provided QWool a A\$330,000 grant to finalise site selection and design of the Tops Plant in Vietnam, which will enable the project to progress to FID.

The Queensland Government (via Trade and Investment Queensland, TIQ) has also provided a \$30,000 grant to support the establishment of corporate structures in and offtake agreements in Vietnam.

With support from the NSW Government, QWool is also selecting a site for QWool's Stage 2 and 3 development horizons.

Figure 1. Announcing the DPI Grant



L-R: QWool Executive Chairman, John Abbott AM; Queensland Minister for Primary Industries, Hon Tony Perrett MP; Assistant Minister for Primary Industry Development, Water and Western Queensland, Sean Dillon; QWool Director Andrew Martin).

Company Valuation

The QWool Board has assessed the current value of QWool as \$4.2 Million. This value has been set prior to the completion of the work scopes described in the Use of Funds of this IM.

This current value has been assessed by reference to the following indicators:

- **Replacement cost:** The actual and in-kind cost to recreate the project development undertaken by QWool, including the innovative design features.
- **Strategic value:** The first-mover position and project opportunity for returning wool processing to Australian
- **Risk Reduction:** The progress made on design, government engagement, approvals, site selection, advisors, and counterparties
- **Time Value:** The time saving for an investor or acquirer who would otherwise have to start from the beginning.
- **Option Value:** The ability to use the work done to date to expand beyond stage 1 to stages 2 and 3.

This valuation will increase once the scopes of work described in this IM are complete.

Corporate Information

Company Structure

QWool is currently a private Australian company, limited by shares. As such it is limited by Australia law to a maximum of 50 shareholders. QWool has commenced the processes required to move to an unlisted public company, which removes this limitation and allows an easier path to list on the ASX.

Corporate Governance

QWool's board consists of the following directors:

- Executive Chair: John Abbott AM
- Executive Director: Jonathan Pavetto KSJ
- Non-Executive Director: Andrew Martin
- Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary: Tony Walsh

Additional information on QWool's directors and advisors is included in Part 4 (Management Personnel).

Corporate Advisors

QWool's corporate advisors include:

- **Legal Advisor:** Hamilton Locke Australia. Level 35, One Eagle St Brisbane, Queensland, 4000 | info@hamiltonlocke.com.au.
 - *Note - Hamilton Locke have not been involved in the preparation of this IM*
- **Accountants:** Walsh Accounting. 68 Ash Street, Barcaldine, Queensland 4725 | admin@walshaccounting.com.au.

Key shareholders

With 1,926,941 shares issued, the following are the largest shareholders:

1. William Glasson – 18.4%
2. McDonald Partnership and related entities – 20.8%
3. Andrew Martin – 11.8%
4. John Abbott – 10.5%

Of the current shareholding, approximately 51% is held by wool industry participants.

Financial Information

For detailed financial information refer to the attached financial statements.

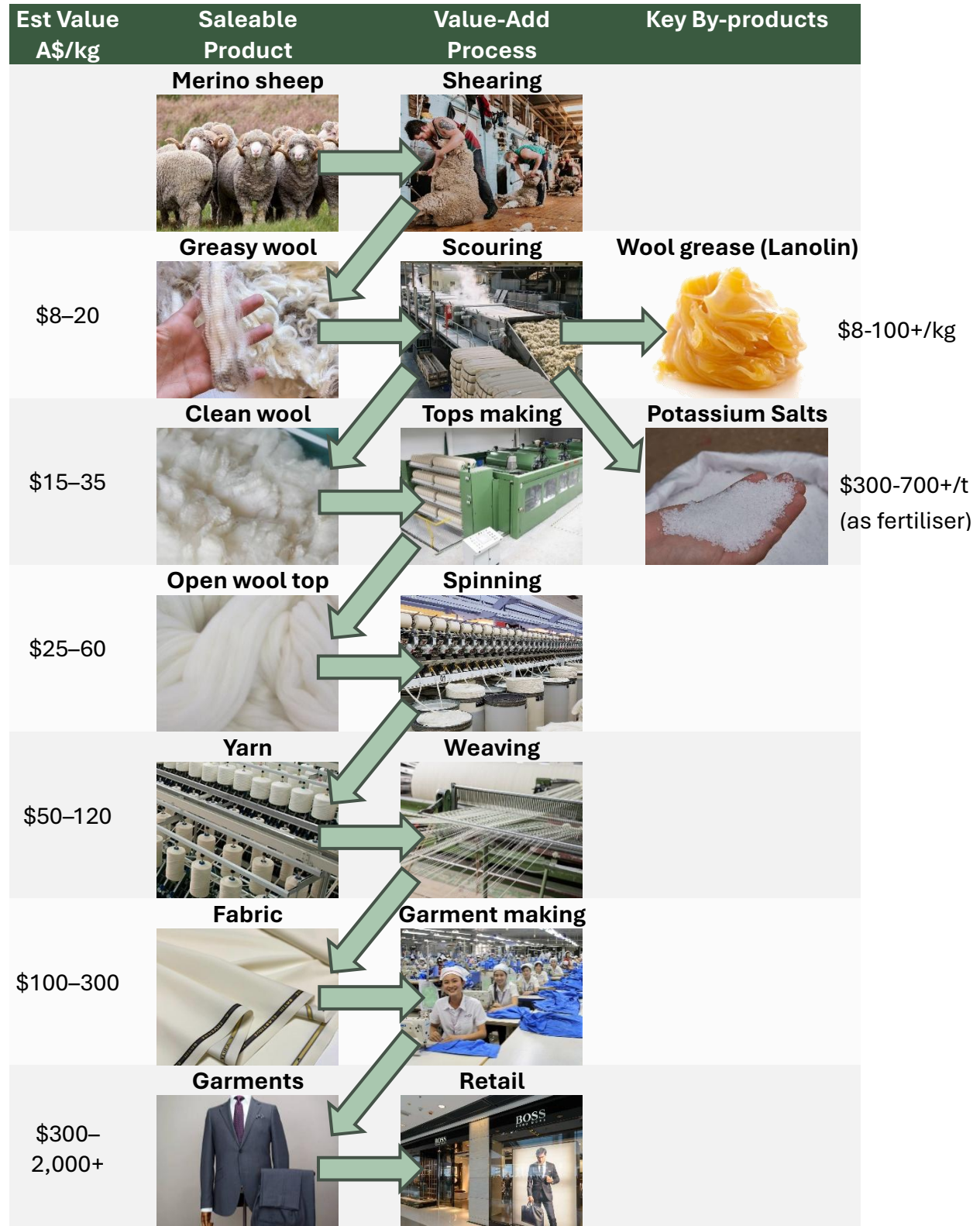
Part 2

Industry and Market Overview

Wool Industry Structure

The global garment wool industry is a highly specialised, geographically dispersed supply chain that links wool-producing regions, international fibre markets, textile manufacturers, and luxury and apparel brands.

Figure 2.1. Wool Product and Value Adding Stages (Superfine Wool to Garments)



Australia's role in the wool industry

Australia occupies a strategically dominant position in the global garment wool industry, particularly through its production of high-quality Merino wool used in premium apparel markets. Australian wool is valued for its combination of fibre fineness, length, strength, softness, and natural performance characteristics, making it a preferred input for luxury knitwear, high-end suiting, outdoor clothing, and technical textiles.

For much of the past century, wool production has been closely intertwined with Australia's economic development, rural prosperity, and participation in global trade. During the twentieth century, wool was one of Australia's most important export commodities, generating substantial foreign exchange earnings that supported national income, regional communities, and urban infrastructure development.

The wool industry's prosperity was underpinned by two key market characteristics:

1. A diverse range of export destinations, creating competition for Australian wool;
2. Local value adding, to capture supply chain value in Australia.

Australia remains the world's largest wool producer and exporter, accounting for approximately 45% of global wool production and 80% of fine wool that is used in high value textiles and wool-based garments.

The rise of China as a buyer and processor

The rise of China as the dominant buyer and processor in the global wool industry has fundamentally reshaped the Australian wool value chain, creating both major commercial opportunities and structural challenges.

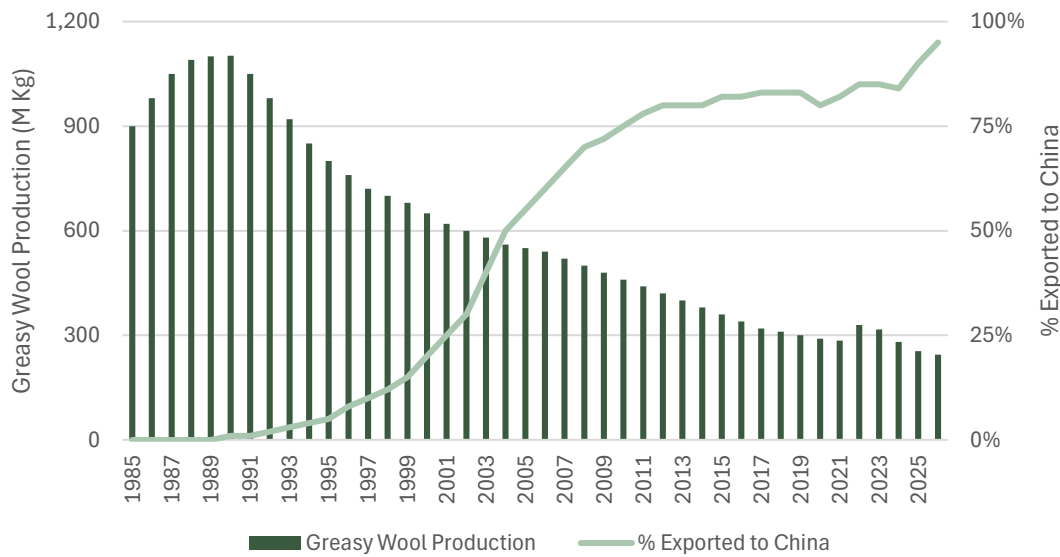
From the late 20th century (1980s-1990s), China expanded rapidly as a textile manufacturing hub (across cotton, wool, synthetic fibres, and associated blends) through a series of state-backed investments and predatory trade policies.

As synthetic fibres, changing consumer preferences, and international textile competition reduced demand for traditional wool products, Chinese processors increasingly competed on price and efficiency, encouraging global garment manufacturers to substitute wool with cheaper fibres or reduce wool content. This dynamic contributed to pressure across the supply chain, with weaker end-user demand flowing back to Australian wool producers through lower wool prices.

The result has been a long-term decline in the Australian Merino flock and annual wool clip, as producers responded to reduced returns by moving land into more profitable enterprises such as cropping and meat production.

The following 30 years have seen a near total collapse of wool processing in Australia and subsequently, a concentration of wool exports to a single market – China – which now accounts for ~95% of greasy wool exports.

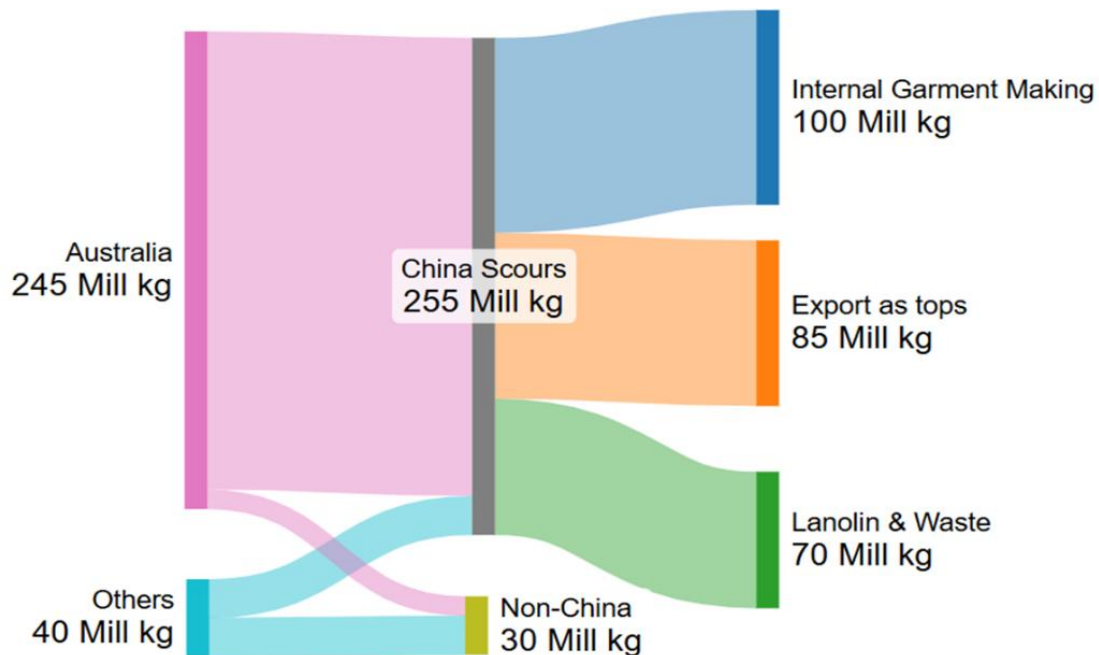
Figure 2.2. Chinese Export Concentration and Impact on Australian Wool Production



China as an exporter of Australian wool (as wool tops)

Importantly, not all Australian wool exported to China stays in China! A large volume (clean equivalent) of Australian-produced wool is re-exported to 3rd countries as a value-added product, primarily as wool tops. Key destination countries include Vietnam, Italy, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Turkey, India, Portugal, Mexico, Bulgaria, Thailand, Romania.

Figure 2.3. Global Garment wool flows – 2025/26 Outlook basis



Source: Dec 25 Australian Wool Production forecast & AWI data

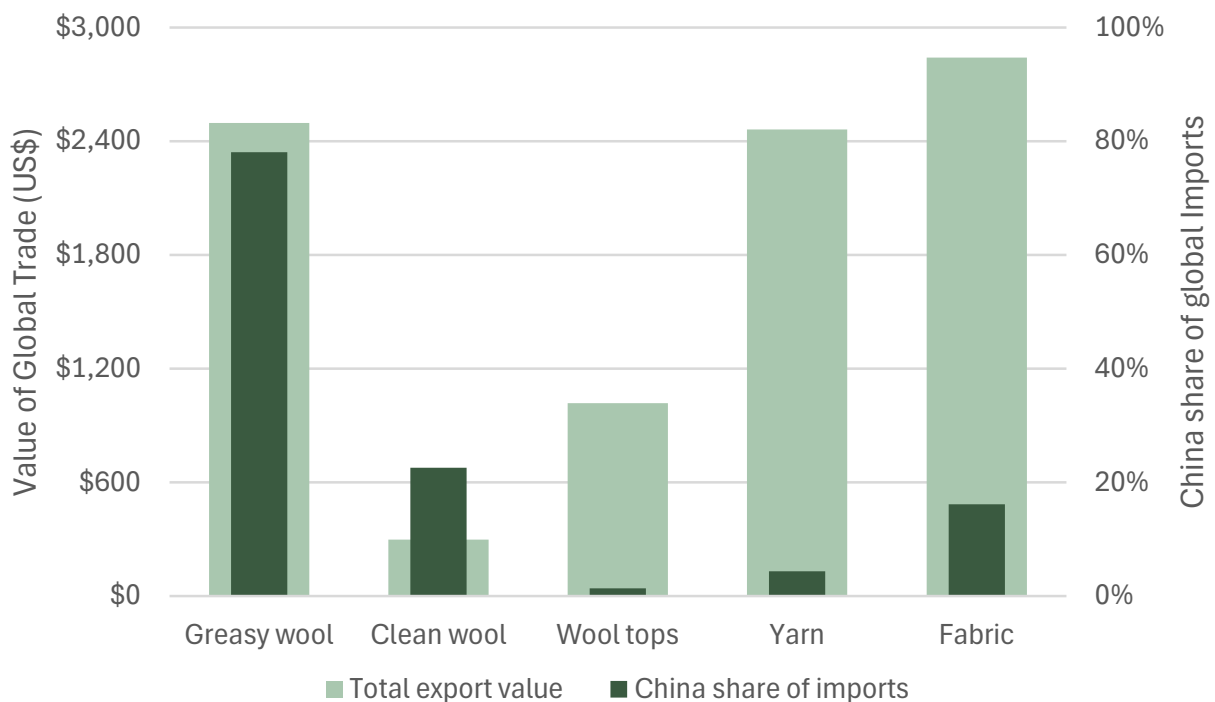
Market Opportunity

Reaching a competitive part of the value chain

Achieving a viable alternative supply chain requires access to a competitive market. In the global wool supply chain, the first stage of the value chain with a competitive global market is in wool tops, where China exports wool tops produced beyond domestic spinning capacity. The largest buyers of Chinese wool tops are in Vietnam, Italy, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Turkey, India, Portugal, Mexico, Bulgaria, Thailand, Romania.

QWool's analysis of the wool market has identified that the market for clean wool is insufficiently competitive or adequately deep for a stand-alone scour to be viable.

Figure 2.4. China Share of Wool Product Trade (Wool to Garments)



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution, World Bank (FY2024 data)

Potential market size (early-stage processing)

QWool's market opportunity can be measured in the following ways:

- **Total Addressable Market (TAM) = \$970 million.** Calculated as the value-add opportunity of all Australian greasy wool exported.
- **Serviceable Addressable Market (SAM) = \$508 million.** Calculated as the value-add opportunity of all Chinese re-export of Australian wool as wool tops.
- **Serviceable Obtainable Market (SOM) = \$119 million.** Calculated as the value-add opportunity of all Chinese re-export of Australian wool as wool tops to Vietnam.

Supply Chain Productivity

The Australian wool industry's traditional supply chain has evolved over decades around established trading, logistics, and processing structures. While this system has enabled global market access, it also contains multiple stages of handling, aggregation, testing, and processing that introduce cost, extend lead times, and reduce overall supply-chain efficiency.

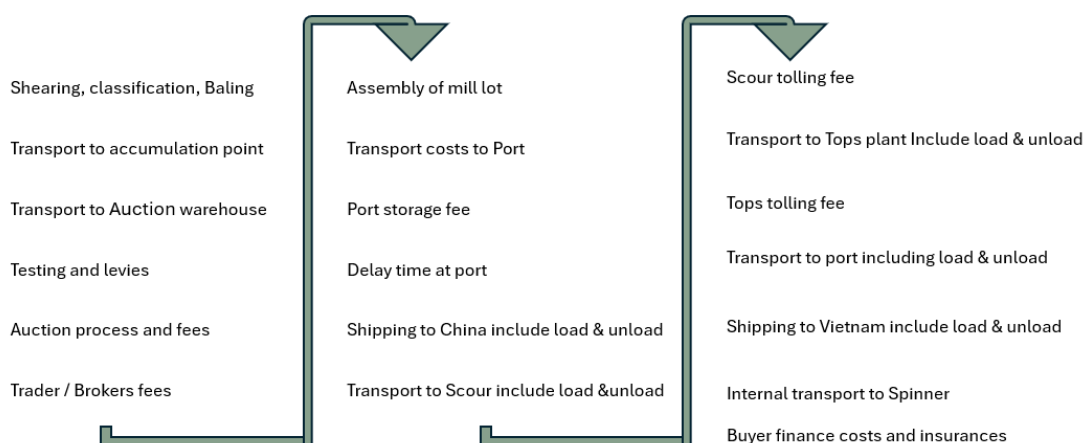
Analysis of the end-to-end pathway from Australian greasy wool production to international apparel manufacturers indicates that the current model typically involves 12–15 logistical and processing touchpoints. Each additional transition increases freight, inventory, working capital, handling requirements, and margin leakage, reducing the competitiveness of Australian wool relative to alternative fibre sources and supply chains.

By applying modern supply-chain management principles, technology, and improved coordination across the value chain, there is an opportunity to materially improve productivity. A more integrated model could reduce unnecessary intermediaries, streamline physical movements, and align processing activity more closely with end-customer requirements.

The initial opportunity is to reduce supply-chain steps from 12–15 to approximately 9–11 stages, representing an estimated 30% reduction in process complexity. Over time, further optimisation could reduce the chain to approximately 6–7 stages, representing a potential 50% reduction in supply-chain touchpoints.

The resulting productivity gains have the potential to reduce costs, shorten delivery timelines, lower working capital requirements, and improve the share of value retained by participants across the Australian wool supply chain.

Figure 2.5. Current steps in the Australian wool supply chain



Improving quality assurance

The existing wool supply chain has evolved around auction-based classification, lot formation, and multiple inspection points in Australia. While effective historically, this structure creates additional handling stages in Australia and the investment in quality assurance is not maintained throughout the supply chain early-stage processing.

Greater control throughout the supply-chain will deliver the required transparency can protect the premium attributes of Australian wool, reduce the risk of unintended blending with lower-cost fibres or origins (as currently occurs with lower quality Mongolian wool in China), and strengthen confidence among global apparel manufacturers in Australian wool's ESG credentials.

For premium apparel wool, where micron, length, strength, and consistency drive value, maintaining confidence in fibre integrity is increasingly important. A shift toward a specification-driven supply model (as opposed to the current raw fibre attribute model) presents an opportunity to better align fibre production with downstream customer requirements. Enhanced traceability provides greater visibility of fibre source, processing history, and final product attributes.

Figure 2.6. Current Wool Supply Chain

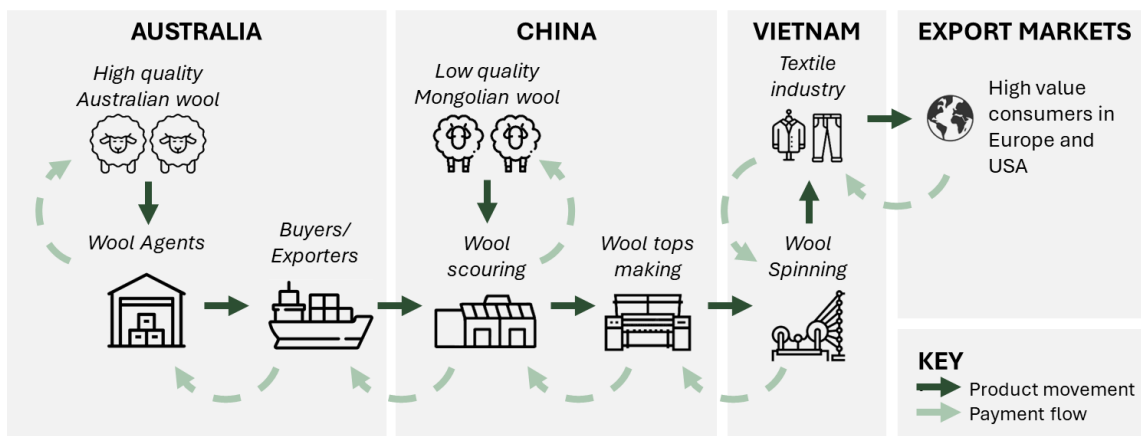
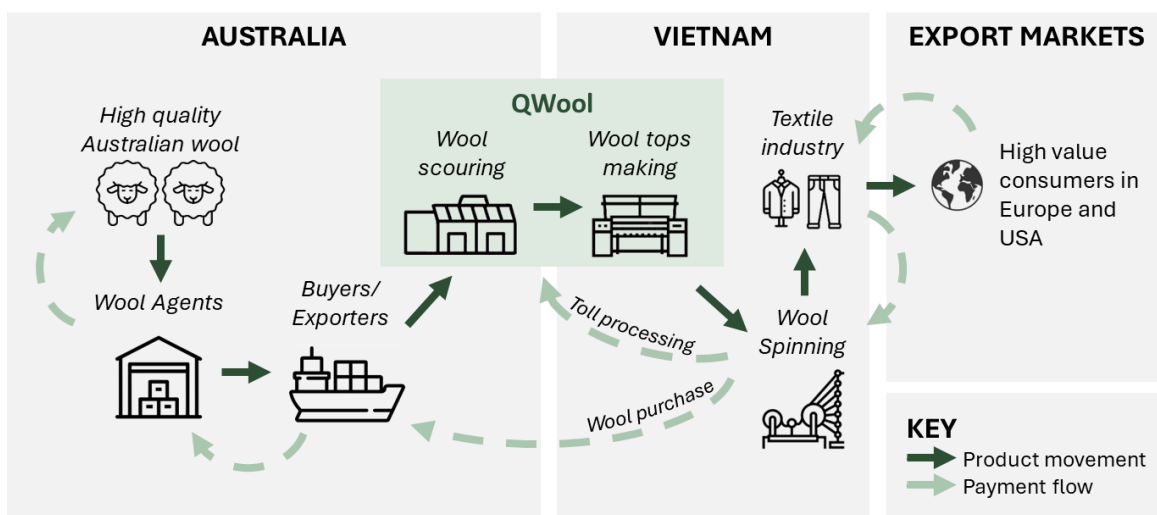


Figure 2.7. Alternate Wool Supply Chain



Improving producer returns

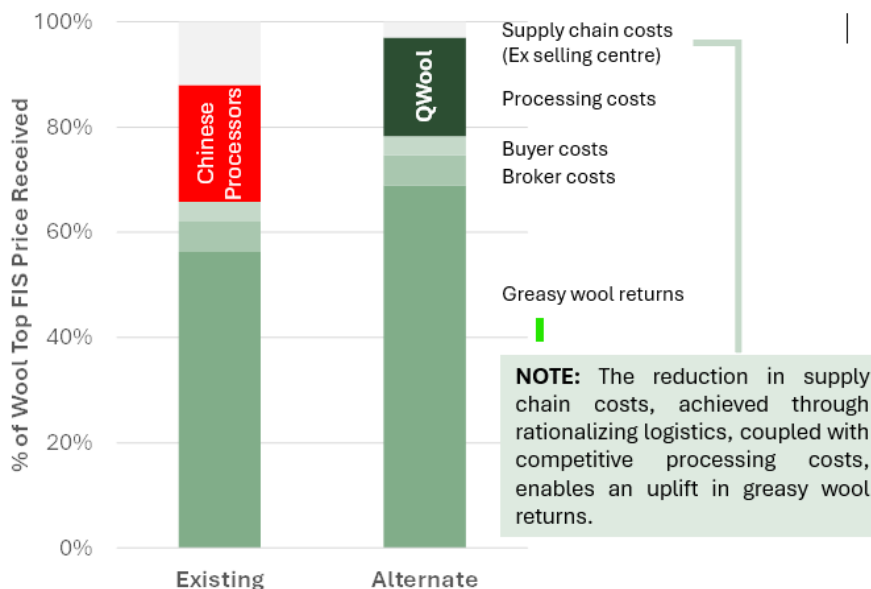
Through targeted engagement with international textile manufacturers, QWool has identified the pricing relationship between Australian wool supply and Vietnamese spinning customers, including the Free In Store (FIS) price paid for superfine wool tops.

Analysis of the end-to-end supply chain demonstrates that the current model contains multiple intermediary stages, each adding cost, working capital requirements, handling risk, and margin leakage. These transitions increase freight, inventory, and processing complexity, reducing the competitiveness of Australian wool relative to alternative fibre sources and supply chains.

There is an opportunity to streamline the supply chain and reduce the cost of delivering a FIS wool top to a spinner, including:

- Supplying to a specification out of the tops plant rather than established mill lots at greasy wool auctions;
- Fundamentally changing the quality control process, reducing the need for testing every bale;
- Reducing the extent of classification in the shearing shed, and altering where quality control is done;
- Shipping direct from the shearing shed to the scour; and
- Reducing the need for baling wool through the entire process (utilising containers for product movement).

Figure 2.8. Indicative distribution of Tops FIS Price



Note: The increased price to Australian wool producers is an expected consequence from competition driven by the 56 million kg / annum moving from China to QWool. The graph assumes that the Free In Store (FIS) price to Vietnamese spinners remains unchanged.

Trends Driving Growth in Natural Textiles

The natural fibre segment of the global textile market is undergoing a structural repositioning, driven not by supply-side cost dynamics but by a shift in end-consumer preference. This is a material change in the global textile market: where prior cycles of demand for wool and other natural fibres were largely supply- and commodity-price driven, the current cycle is being pulled by identifiable, durable changes in consumer purchasing behaviour.

Consumer driven growth in the global garment wool sector is expected to grow from US\$35.3 billion (current value) to US\$47.8 billion by 2034. Source: Fact.Mr research.

Sustainability is no longer about marketing, but market access

The role of sustainability in apparel has evolved from primarily a brand-led marketing initiative into a broader supply-chain and regulatory consideration. As consumer engagement with sustainability messaging matures, brands are increasingly focused on demonstrating measurable product attributes, reducing compliance exposure, and improving transparency across sourcing networks.

This shift is being reinforced by external pressures, including greater scrutiny of labour practices, increased regulatory focus on energy use and source, chemical inputs, waste management, and rising expectations for traceability throughout global apparel supply chains. Natural fibres with verifiable provenance and recognised certification frameworks are therefore becoming increasingly relevant as risk-management tools rather than discretionary brand features.

Certification is also becoming an important mechanism for converting this demand into value capture. Recognised certification frameworks provide consumers and brands with assurance around fibre authenticity, quality, and provenance, supporting premium positioning for verified products.

Increasing focus on quality and durability

Beyond technical performance, fibre composition remains an important indicator of perceived quality in apparel purchasing decisions. Natural fibres such as wool, cotton, and linen continue to command consumer preference, particularly in premium segments where material provenance, comfort, and durability influence purchasing behaviour.

This supports the view that the premium associated with high-quality wool is structural rather than purely promotional. While synthetic fibres can replicate individual performance characteristics such as strength, moisture management, or cost efficiency, they do not replicate the same consumer perception of fibre authenticity, natural origin, and premium quality.

Wool moving into performance and technical apparel

A significant long-term opportunity for wool is its expansion into categories historically dominated by synthetic fibres, particularly performance and activewear. Advances in fibre processing and garment design have enabled Merino wool to compete in applications where durability, moisture management, temperature regulation, and comfort are valued, such as in base layers and temperature-regulating garments where wool's insulating and moisture-wicking properties provide functional advantages.

The strongest growth has been observed in North America and Europe, where premium outdoor and sportswear segments are driving adoption.

- In the United States, the outdoor recreation and performance apparel market is valued at over US\$20–25 billion annually, with continued expansion driven by participation in hiking, running, and endurance sports.
- In Europe, demand is supported by well-established outdoor markets where wool's thermal performance is highly valued in cold-weather and alpine conditions. The European outdoor apparel market is estimated at US\$18–22 billion.

Brands such as Icebreaker, Smartwool, and Patagonia have played a leading role in normalising Merino wool in performance categories, particularly in running, hiking, and expedition wear. This has helped reposition wool from a traditional fashion fibre to a functional technical material, supporting its integration into high-performance apparel systems.

The expansion of wool into these markets is structurally significant because it broadens demand beyond cyclical fashion segments and anchors wool within performance-driven consumption categories. This supports a more resilient demand base, where fibre selection is influenced by technical performance requirements as well as sustainability and comfort considerations.

Byproduct Opportunities

Wool grease (Lanolin)

Wool grease (lanolin), a natural by-product of wool scouring, represents a high-value, under-optimised segment of the global wool value chain. Derived from the suint and wax components of greasy wool, lanolin is refined into a range of pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and industrial inputs, with applications spanning skincare, topical therapeutics, personal care formulations, and specialty lubricants. Its value is driven not by volume but by purity, traceability, and refining capability.

Globally, the lanolin market is estimated at approximately US\$ 300–400 million, with demand growing steadily in premium skincare and pharmaceutical-grade applications where natural and bio-derived ingredients are increasingly preferred over synthetic

alternatives. Growth is supported by expansion in dermatological products, baby care formulations, and “clean label” cosmetics, particularly in North America, Europe, and high-end Asian consumer markets. Pharmaceutical-grade lanolin commands a significant price premium relative to technical or industrial grades, reflecting stringent purity requirements and limited high-quality supply.

Historically, Australia has exported a significant portion of wool grease in semi-processed or bulk form. But now, Australian pharmaceutical and cosmetics companies that utilise lanolin must import it, often from the Chinese processors that scour Australian greasy wool!

Lanolin represents a relatively small but high-margin adjunct to the wool industry, where incremental improvements in recovery rates, refining capacity, and product specification can disproportionately increase value capture per kilogram of greasy wool processed. As demand shifts toward natural and bio-derived cosmetic ingredients, lanolin is well positioned as a premium, traceable, and functionally versatile input within the global personal care supply chain.

Potassium salts (Potash fertiliser)

Potassium salts recovered from wool scouring effluent represent a niche but potentially valuable circular-economy opportunity within the Australian wool industry. During scouring, significant quantities of soluble potassium compounds are washed out of greasy wool and concentrated in effluent streams, where they can potentially be recovered and refined into potassium-rich fertiliser products such as potassium chloride or mixed potash solutions.

Globally, potash fertiliser demand is driven by intensive agriculture and is valued in the multi-billion-dollar range, with supply concentrated in a small number of exporting countries, creating exposure to geopolitical and price volatility.

In an Australian context, even partial recovery of potassium salts from scouring operations could provide a locally sourced, low-carbon fertiliser input for horticulture and broadacre farming.

Availability of concessional finance

Multiple concessional finance (concessional debt) opportunities exist to support industrial development, including:

- **Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF)** – Provides concessional debt (typically long-tenor, lower-interest loans) to support infrastructure projects in Northern Australia.
- **National Reconstruction Fund (NRF)** – Deploys concessional finance (loans, equity, and guarantees) to crowd in private capital into priority Australian

manufacturing and value-add sectors, particularly in areas of strategic or sovereign capability.

- **Export Finance Australia (EFA, formerly EFIC)** – Provides government-backed export finance solutions including loans, guarantees, and insurance, often on concessional or risk-mitigated terms, to support Australian exporters and overseas infrastructure projects that advance national trade and strategic interests.
- **BpiFrance** - France's public investment bank, providing concessional and blended finance solutions (including subsidised loans, guarantees, and equity) to support the purchase, export, and installation of French industrial and mechanical equipment in third countries, typically by reducing buyer financing cost, extending tenor, and de-risking cross-border capital goods transactions.

Doing Business in Vietnam

Vietnam presents a number of competitive advantages for QWool's new supply chain:

- **No market access and trade barriers:** nearly all goods traded between Australia and Vietnam are tariff-free. (AANZFTA, CPTPP & RCEP)
- **Lower capital costs:** Establishing a Tops plant in Vietnam is estimated to cost at least 30% less than building an equivalent facility in Australia.
- **Lower operating costs:** Operating expenses in Vietnam are projected to be more than 50% lower than those in Australia, providing significant ongoing savings and improving profitability.
- **Strong domestic demand:** Vietnam imports over 20 million kilograms of clean wool annually (nearly exclusively from China), primarily for woollen garments and wool-cotton blends. This is expected to grow to more than 30 million kilograms in the next 5 years.
- **Connectivity to 3rd countries:** Many of the large spinning plants in Vietnam are owned in a Joint Venture (JV) between local and global textile companies (based in Japan, Korea, and Germany – all potential wool tops export markets). This allows QWool to export wool tops to these companies in these markets who currently rely on Chinese processors to access Australian wool.
- **Welcoming business environment:** Numerous funding pathways exist for the development of a Tops plant, and recent government policy further enhances these opportunities.

Current Traction

QWool has established early market validation through targeted engagement with global textile manufacturers in Vietnam. Supported engagement programs with

AusTrade and Australian Wool Innovation have facilitated direct engagement with existing wool spinners in Vietnam, providing insight into market requirements, pricing structures, and the commercial opportunity for Australian wool processing capability.

During in-person customer engagement undertaken in 2025, strong interest was identified from local international processors in Vietnam seeking greater supply-chain efficiency, improved fibre traceability, and access to consistent, premium-quality wool inputs. These discussions have validated the commercial relevance of QWool's integrated scour and tops making processing model.

A significant milestone has been the receipt of a Letter of Intent from Suedwolle, one of the largest wool processors in Vietnam and globally, demonstrating customer willingness to support the development of alternative supply pathways and providing a foundation for future commercial arrangements.

Figure 2.9. Suedwolle Group Letter of Intent



Part 3

Investment Terms and Objectives

Funds Sought

QWool is seeking to raise A\$1.5 million in its final round of seed capital to de-risk the project in advance of the Series A capital raise.

The proposed funding will enable QWool to eliminate risk from the project and therefore improve QWool's capacity to raise the institutional growth capital.

Use of Funds

Proceeds from the capital raise will be allocated across five primary areas:

1. Finalise construction designs
2. Satisfy concessional lending requirements
3. Establish corporate structures
4. Secure offtake agreements
5. Fund equity advisors to execute the Series A capital raise

Table 3.1. Use of Funds – Final Seed Round

SCOPE OF WORK		A\$	A\$
Blackall	Final Approved for construction design - Blackall Scour (Owner's Engineer)	\$ 110,000	
	Approved for construction and Lump sum finalisation - building & Infrastructure	\$ 40,000	
	Final design & lump sum finalisation for power systems	\$ 60,000	
	Approved for construction Contract - supply for scour equipment	\$ 15,000	
	Finalise integrated used water system design, and lump sum quotes	\$ 50,000	
	Selection & Qualification of Mechanical & Electrical contractors	\$ 15,000	
	Indigenous and Regional Engagement strategy (NAIF standard)	\$ 20,000	
	Development of detailed logistics plan	\$ 10,000	
	Project management, Project controls	\$ 50,000	
	Securing of Blackall site (fencing, Fire break, initial access)	\$ 180,000	
	Lanolin refining and market evaluation & design decision	\$ 10,000	
	Sub-total Blackall project		\$ 560,000
Vietnam	Vietnam market integration (including entity establishment)	\$ 150,000	
	Customer / User consultation, Establishing offtake agreements Executing TIQ grant	\$ 50,000	
	Project control and support for Vietnam contractors	\$ 75,000	
	Sub-total - Vietnam Project		\$ 275,000
Corporate	Internal Costs not covered elsewhere(labour, admin, travel and accom)	\$ 240,000	
	Establishment of corporate systems	\$ 50,000	
	Legal cost (share holder & subscription agreement)	\$ 55,000	
	Final economic evaluation of entire project (NAIF standard)	\$ 10,000	
	Series A debt establishment costs	\$ 80,000	
	Series A equity raise (including Data room)	\$ 120,000	
	Contingency	\$ 110,000	
	Sub-total - Corporate establishment		\$ 665,000
	TOTAL		\$ 1,500,000

Offer Structure

QWool is seeking to raise capital through the sale of ordinary shares, priced at \$1 per share. Investors will be issued ordinary shares (or equivalent equity securities) in the Company, ranking pari passu with existing shares on issue.

The Offer is structured as a single tranche capital raising, with the flexibility to accommodate strategic and institutional investors. QWool will also favourably consider cornerstone participation from aligned industry or infrastructure partners.

Should additional funds be raised above the \$1.5 million, the QWool Board at its absolute discretion reserves the right to allocate the surplus funds to other activities to progress the overall project development.

Table 3.2. Share distribution with funds to be raised

IM#	Class	Shares	Percent
	Existing Shares issued – Foundation share holders	1,926,641	49.0
1	Total new shares from this Information Memorandum to finalise Blackall site establishment, Final Investment decision and initial corporate establishment @ \$1.00 / share	1,500,000	38.2
2	Total new shares from a <u>separate</u> Information Memorandum for New South Wales Site selection and preliminary evaluation @ \$1.00 / share	500,000	12.8
	TOTAL SHARES	3,926,641	100

Note: - The scope of work for the Information Memorandum #2 included in table 1 is for ongoing work associated with identifying a site and then initial design of the stage 2 scour. Stage 2 is described in Section 1 (Business Overview) of this Information Memorandum. The stage 2 scour will be in the Series B equity raise and is not associated with the Series A equity raise.

Key dates

Opening date of this offer: 21 July 2026. The closing date of this offer: 28 August 2026.

QWool reserves the right to either close the offer before the closing date identified or extend the closing date of this offer.

Additional directors

As part of this equity raise, a budget provision has been made for the addition of an addition non-executive director. No appointments will occur until it has been determined if a large Investor in this equity raise requests a board position as a condition of their investment.

How to Participate

To purchase shares, complete and return the attached Application for Shares.

Part 4

Management Personnel

QWool Directors

Mr John Abbott AM

LLB. B.Eng, CPEng, RPEQ, Int'l PE, APEC Eng, FIEAust, MAICD

Executive Chairman

John is an executive with over 45 years of experience in all aspects of company leadership and governance.

His major project roles were as GM energy on the Comalco Alumina Project, Regional Director-Asia Pacific for Fluor Global Services (one of the world's largest EPCM companies) and an Executive Director of the Australian entity of NRG Inc (NYSE).

John was the Chancellor of the Central Queensland University from 2015 to 2022, the Deputy Chairman of Regional Development Australia – Central and Western Queensland until November 2023, and is currently a Non-executive Director of QPM Energy Ltd.

He is a Member of the Order of Australia for his services to education, the resources industry and to regional development.

As Executive Chairman, he is filling the role as Chief Executive Officer of QWool. He will stay in this role until the full time CEO is appointed. He will then revert to being a Non-Executive Chairman of QWool.



Mr Jonathan Pavetto KSJ

B.Commerce (International Business), B.A (International Relations, Arabic)

Executive Director

Jonathan is the economist who delivered the original feasibility study identifying the potential viability of domestic wool manufacturing.

He is an expert in regional economic development and has detailed technical knowledge of different agricultural supply and value chains.

Jonathan is currently an Executive Director focusing mainly on the marketing and the Vietnam Business to Business linkages.



Mr Tony Walsh

B.Bus, CPA, MBA, Grad Dip Local
Government Management, JP

Company Secretary & Non-Executive Director

Tony is a CPA qualified accountant and registered tax agent, based in Barcaldine. He is a partner of Walsh Accounting and has over 10 years' experience in company and local government audits, providing a strong background in corporate governance and risk management.



Mr Andrew Martin

Dip. Agriculture and Rural Business Management, MAICD

Non- Executive Director

Cr Martin owns and operates Macfarlane Station near Tambo and has been a leader in the industry's representative bodies for the past 30 years.

He has served as a director of multiple companies and was first elected Mayor of Blackall Tambo Regional Council in 2016.



Shareholding of Directors

The Directors of QWool are currently not remunerated in cash for their roles as Directors. Table 13 shows the shareholding of each of the directors from all sources including direct investment, rights issues, and performance rights issues.

Table 4.1. Director Share Holdings

Director	Number of Shares
Mr John Abbott AM	202,000
Mr Jonathan Pavetto KSJ	50,000
Mr Andrew Martin	227,647
Mr Tony Walsh	52,000

Director Remuneration

Following the close of the equity raise from this Information Memorandum, the Board will seek shareholder approval of a remuneration package for Directors and Senior executives. This package may include performance rights based on financial close of the Series A equity raise.

The Executive Chairman, the Executive Director and Owner's Engineer have contract for service in place for their executive duties (excluding all board duties). These are based on hourly rates with daily and weekly caps.

Key Advisors

Mr Peter Sackett

B.Engineering (Mech), FIEAust

Owner's Engineer

Peter is an Engineer of 45 years standing and has worked on projects through-out eastern Australia. Most importantly, he was the Engineering Manager of Austops, the last integrated wool scour and tops plant in Australia.



As Owner's Engineer Peter has authority over engineering design decisions, and use of all subcontractors required to progress the design of the project.

Mr Simon White

B.Commerce

Board Advisor – Vietnam Business

Simon is President of the Australia-Vietnam Business Council Queensland, where he works alongside business & government to enhance trade relationships between these countries. He has 20 years of in-country experience in Vietnam, The Philippines and other Asian markets and is a highly profiled expert on doing business in Vietnam.



As MD of WhiteCorp International, Simon drives the success & profile of the organisation through deepening the wide range of Worldwide networks & relationships that are the lifeblood of the company. His work within strategy and growth enables companies to fulfil their goals with articulated and measured planning.

Mr Steven Derek-Brown

B. International Business, Master of IT (QUT '28)

Board Advisor – Asia (Vietnam) Institutional Capital

Steven has recently relocated to Brisbane, following over twelve years working in Vietnam's securities and capital markets sector advising Institutional Clients and Vietnamese listed companies. Steven is an expert on foreign direct investment (FDI), foreign indirect investment (FII), private equity, capital raising and IPO plans, market entry, into Vietnam and cash and equities and bonds for the Vietnam stock market.



A dual Australian and British citizen, he served as Director and Head of Institutional Sales Department, VPS Securities (Vietnam) 2023-2025; Director and Head of Institutional Sales (Mirae Asset), 2020-2023, and as a Board member and Vice Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce Vietnam (2022-2026). Prior to Vietnam, Steven worked at Salomon Smith Barney, Citigroup, and Bell Potter Securities (Australia), where he was a Sydney Futures Exchange analyst.

Design team for Australian Plants

QWool has appointed a quality team of consultants to design and achieve approvals for the Blackall project. CDE Design solutions was appointed the “Owner’s Engineer.” The principle of CDE often attended QWool Board meetings. Their appointment was on the basis of “as if QWool.” This arrangement has worked very well. It has also honoured a commitment to select to the maximum extent possible regionally based contractors.



Part 5

Future Series A Development

NOTE: The information in this part does not form part of the Offer in this Information Memorandum. It is included for awareness of investors about future capital raising stages, which are expected to commence in mid-2026.

Overview – Series A

QWool will soon seek to raise Series A funds. This will include:

- Stage 1a. Establish the corporate structure to operate a A\$54 million pa business in Australia and Vietnam (the anticipated stage 1 revenue).
- Stage 1b. Build and operate a modern 14 M kg pa scour in Blackall, Queensland
- Stage 1c. Build and operate a tops making plant in Vietnam, consisting of 2 x 6 million kg pa processing units.

Expected capital requirements are outlined in the table below.

Table 5.1. Anticipated Series A (Stage 1) Capital Requirements

Item	Total	Debt	Equity
1a. Corporate Establishment	A\$6.8 M	-	A\$6.8
1b. Blackall Scour	A\$77.9 M	A\$43.1 M	\$34.8 M
1c. Vietnam Tops Plant	A\$145.7 M	A\$98.6 M	A\$47.1 M
Total	A\$230.4 M	\$141.6 M	A\$88.8 M

Corporate Establishment

QWool was established with a low overhead cost structure and has been able to progress at its current pace through a team of committed and dedicated contractors.

However, to quickly grow into an organisation with revenues in excess of A\$54 million per annum, and an asset base more than A\$230 million in 2 countries, rapid investment in corporate management and governance personnel and processes is paramount.

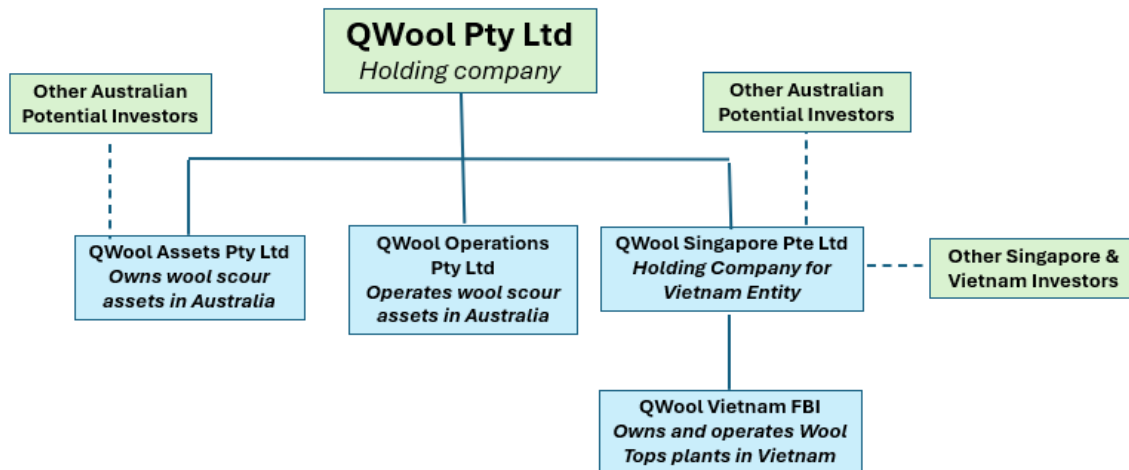
Table 5.2. Stage 1 Corporate Establishment

Item	A\$
Corporate Establishment	6,300,000
Contingency (≈ 7.5%)	500,000
Total	6,800,000

Future Corporate Structure and Board Appointments

To establish the required corporate management and governance QWool will seek to establish a wider corporate structure (shown in the figure below) to provide asset protection, operational flexibility, and operational control across all business operations.

Figure 5.1. QWool's Future Corporate Structure



Once the corporate structure is established, QWool will appoint directors to the boards, with the following intent:

- **Australian Subsidiary Boards.** To include the QWool CEO and CFO, and others as appointed by the QWool Board.
- **Singapore Subsidiary Board.** The Chair of the Singapore entity will be a high-profile Singapore resident. The other directors will be the Chair of QWool (or another director nominee as an Alternate Director), the QWool Limited CEO (or CFO as nominated Alternate Director), and one other Non-Executive Director to be appointed by the QWool Board.
- **Vietnam Subsidiary Board.** The Singapore Board will appoint the Chair and other Board members of the Vietnam entity. The General Director of operations in Vietnam (equivalent to a CEO) must be a Vietnamese local.

Blackall Scour

The Blackall Scour will be a state-of-the-art, renewable energy powered plant that can process up to 14 million kilograms of greasy wool per annum. It will produce:

- 9.1 million kg of clean wool (for supply to the top making plant in Vietnam)
- Up to 1.2 million kilograms of wool grease/lanolin (for direct sale in Australia)
- Up to 840 tonnes of potassium salts (for direct sale in Australia).

Anticipated Capital Costs

Table 5.3. Anticipated Blackall Scour Costs

Item	A\$ Million
Site, buildings, and infrastructure [see note 1]	\$32.6
Plant and equipment	\$20.1
Energy infrastructure [see note 1, 2]	\$18.1
Subtotal Plant and Equipment	\$70.8
Contingency (10%) [see note 3]	\$7.1
Total	\$77.9

Notes:

1. While not desirable, **QWool** can reduce the capital cost of the plant through a series of operating leases – primarily through the energy system and site buildings. These options trade a lower capital cost for a higher OPEX cost. Considering concessional finance available to support the Blackall Scour's establishment, **QWool's** WACC is likely to be substantially lower than the 3rd party provider.
2. ARENA funding (a Federal Government Grant Scheme) may be available for this phase of the project.
3. The 10% contingency is based on detailed engineering design and quotations.

Site location

The Blackall Scour will be located on a 38ha site at 164 Evora Road Blackall. QWool is in the process of securing the site from Blackall Tambo Regional Council.

Plant components

The Blackall Scour will include:

- A modern 14 million kg per year greasy wool scour line
- Wool grease (lanolin) recovery system
- An off-grid 100% renewable energy generation system, including a 7MW behind the metre solar PV array and 20MWhr BESS.
- 30 MWhr Graphite thermal batteries for heat recovery and reuse
- Modern water filtration and potassium salt recovery system
- A dedicated bore to the Great Artesian Basin, providing naturally hot water
- Type 2 road train access to the national freight network
- Onsite irrigation for beneficial reuse of waste water
- Administration and visitor centre.

Figure 5.2. Blackall Scour Site Layout

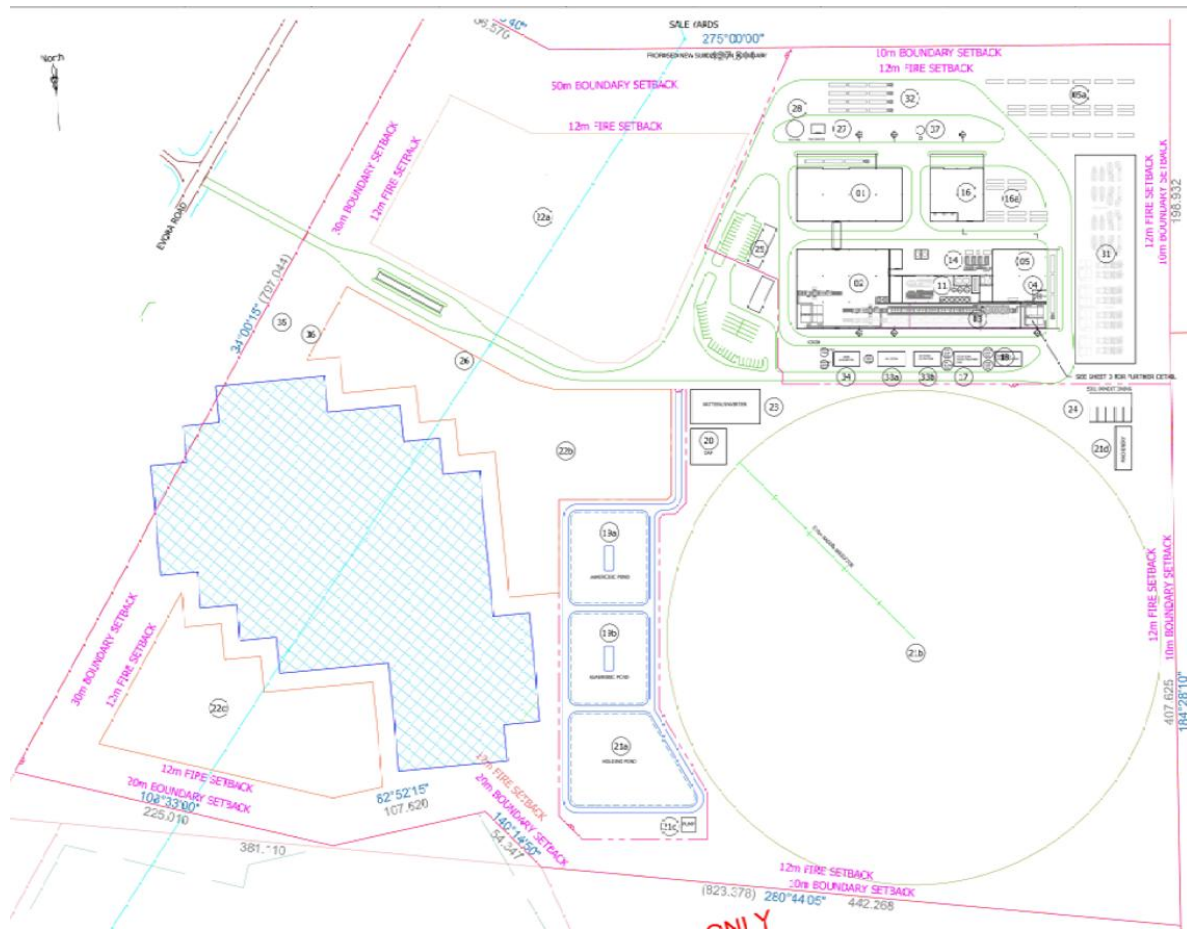
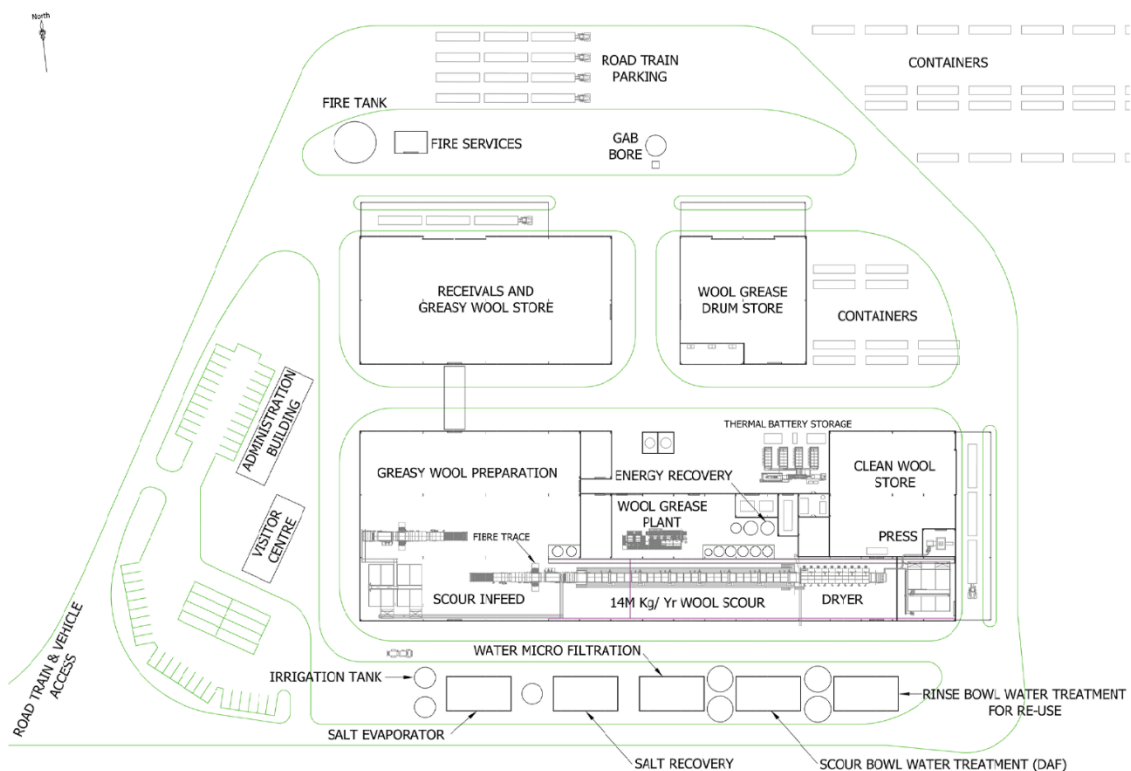


Figure 5.3. Blackall Scour Plant Layout



Vietnam Tops Plant

The Vietnam Tops Plant will be a state-of-the-art factory that can produce up to 12 million kilograms of wool tops per annum (consisting of 2 x 6 million kg/annum modules).

Anticipated Capital Costs

Table 5.4. Anticipated Stage 1 Vietnam Tops Plant Costs

Item	A\$ Million
Tops equipment only [see note 1]	\$90.0
Tops installation and other equipment, [see note 1,2]	\$19.6
Buildings [see note 2]	\$17.0
Subtotal Plant and Equipment	\$126.6
Contingency (15%) [see note 3]	\$19.1
Grand Total	\$145.7

Notes:

1. Capital estimates have been based on the Australian estimate done by **QWool's** Owner's Engineers, with as reduction of 25% to allow for lower construction cost in Vietnam. This is a very conservative estimate, and it is expected that the amount required in Series A will be lower than shown in the table.
2. While not desired, **QWool** can reduce the capital cost of the plant through a series of operating leases – namely site buildings. These options trade a lower capital cost for a higher OPEX cost.
3. The 15% contingency has been set until final and updated quotes confirm the capital estimate

Site location / selection

QWool has commenced on the identification of the ideal site for the plant, and the initial design for the building an infrastructure for the Stage 1 plant. This process is being led by IDEC Group Asia. The preferred site will be able to handle subsequent expansion.

The site will need to be approximately 5 ha site to facilitate operations and associated logistics for Stage 1 operations.

There are key criteria being used to identify the optimum site include:

- **Port Location** - Initially 30 x 40-foot containers of clean wool imported per month, growing to over 100 per month once stage 3 is complete. Frequency of service between Singapore and Vietnam is important, as is the future possibility of a direct shipping service between Vietnam and an East Coast Australian port.
- **Road Logistics** – for 40-foot containers to and from the Port to the Tops plant, up to 200 x 20-foot containers of Wool Tops to the Vietnamese customers.

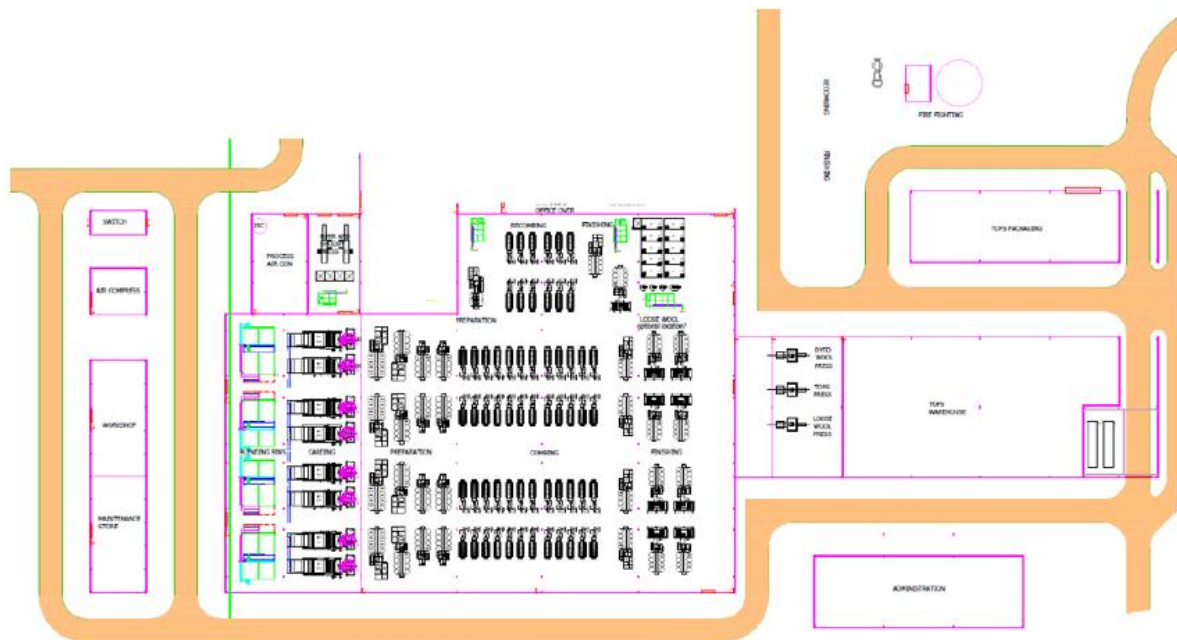
- **Customer co-location** – This is closely related to both Port and Logistics
- **Work Force availability, and cost** – There are significant regional variations in workforce availability and minimum wages for textile workers in Vietnam.

The site, buildings and site Infrastructure will be built on a “build to suit” basis. This simplifies approvals process significantly and gives substantially improved flexibility for expansion options.

Plant components

The floor area of the tops plant is expected to be 25,000m² and will include two 6 million kg/annual tops making lines. The 12 million kg/annum plant will have the capacity to process QWool’s Blackall through-put capacity of 9.1 million kg/annum capacity, with 3.9 million non-allocated capacity available to scour for other clean wool producers.

Figure 5.4. Proposed 12 million kg per annum tops layout



Logistics

QWool’s control of logistics will enable considerable productivity improvements. The direction of freight from shearing shed to Blackall, then to Vietnam is advantageous:

- Raw wool will be received in Blackall in TEU containers, direct from farm. Blackall sits on the Landsborough highway, a key freight route between Melbourne and Darwin. Road freight along this route from southern states to Blackall is generally backhaul freight and will attract lower freight rates.
- Clean wool will be transported in FEU containers between the scour in Blackall and tops plant in Vietnam. Initial volumes will be 30 x 40-foot containers of clean wool transported per month.

- Freight from Blackall to Brisbane Port is generally backhaul freight and will attract lower freight rates.
- Container shipping from South East Asia to Australia is generally one-directional (to Australia), enabling cheaper container freight rates to Vietnam.
- Containers are likely to be transhipped via regular services via Singapore.
- QWool will deliver wool tops to customers in Vietnam. Co-location with key customers will further reduce freight costs.

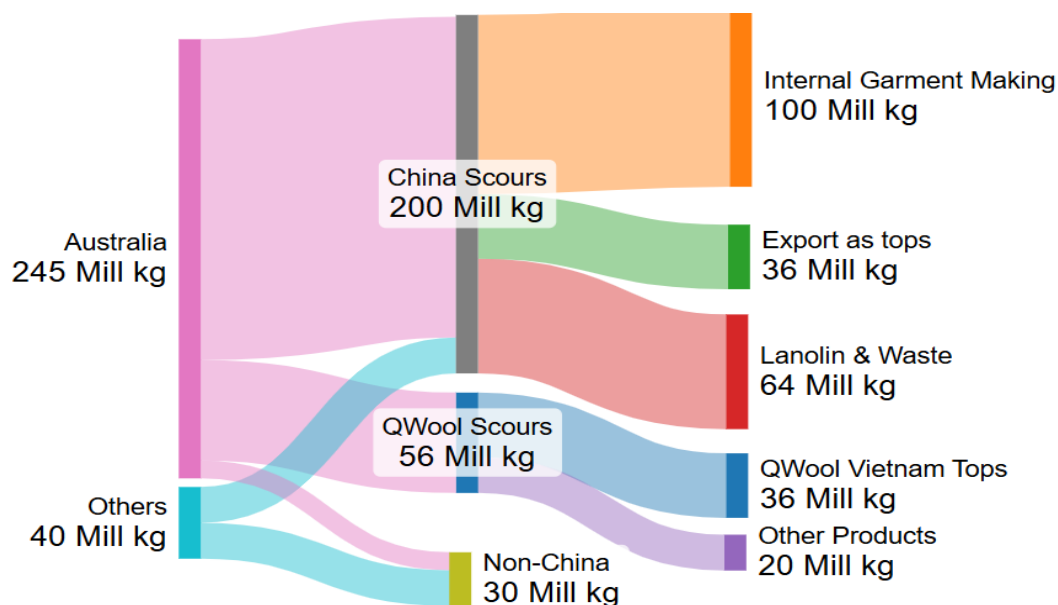
QWool is considering its own fleet of prime movers to further reduce supply chain logistics costs in Australia.

Market Impact

The addressable market for a QWool tops plant is the approximately 85 M kg per annum of wool tops (Australian wool currently exported from China as a wool top). Upon completion of Stage 3, QWool is expected to produce approximately 36 M kg of wool tops per annum, representing 42% achievement of the potential market share.

Based on current global supply chain flows, Stage 1 production would represent less than 10% of China's current wool tops export volume. In the Vietnam import market specifically, Stage 1 output would represent an estimated 46% equivalent share of current import volumes (total market is estimated at 20 M kg wool tops).

Figure 5.5. Global Garment wool flows – future with QWool at Stage 3 production



Source: Extrapolated from Dec 25 Australian Wool Production forecast & AWI data

Expected Financial Performance

The financial projections outlined in this section represent the expected performance of the business at commercial-scale operations, which is expected within 6 months of establishment, based on the proposed commercial model.

Revenue sources

QWool will generate revenue from the following sources:

- **Toll processing.** The sale of scouring and tops making processing capacity. This will be the majority of QWool's revenue.
- **Direct sale of byproducts.** QWool will recover and sell the following byproducts from the scouring process:
 - **Wool grease (Lanolin).** A valuable commodity with a range of biomedical, beauty and industrial applications.
 - **Potassium salts.** Extracted from wastewater and sold as a fertiliser.
 - **Beneficial waste reuse.** On-site processing of waste solids with other local inputs to produce a soil ameliorant and clean fill, for local sale.
 - **Livestock feed.** Irrigation of wastewater onsite, for local sale.

Financial performance

QWool Stage 1 presents an attractive investment proposition, providing a robust EBITDA margin and Return on Equity

Table 5.5. Anticipated Financial Performance – Stage 1

Item	A\$ M
Revenue	\$54.42
COGS	\$20.07
Gross Profit	\$34.34
Overheads	\$3.45
EBITDA	\$30.89
Depreciation	\$7.71
EBIT (operating profit)	\$23.18
Interest	\$8.70
EBT (profit before tax)	\$14.48
Tax	\$3.62
Net profit (NPAT)	\$10.86
Gross Profit Margin	63.0%
EBITDA Margin	57.0%
Return on Equity (ROE)	22.2%
Return on Assets (ROA - EBIT)	11.7%

Innovations in Process Engineering

The project represents a step-change in the sustainability profile of wool processing by integrating renewable energy, circular resource recovery, advanced water management, and supply-chain traceability into the core plant design.

Rather than adapting traditional scouring infrastructure, the facility has been designed around a low-impact, resource-efficient operating model intended to materially reduce the environmental footprint of textile processing.

Overall, the facility represents a transition from conventional wool processing toward a next-generation circular manufacturing model — where energy, water, fibre, and by-products are managed as valuable resources rather than waste streams.

Renewable energy and near-zero carbon operations

The processing facility is designed to operate independently from the electricity grid through an integrated renewable energy system comprising:

1. 7MW of onsite, behind the meter solar generation
2. 20MWh battery energy storage (BESS)
3. 30MWh thermal energy storage using graphite-based technology.

The system is complemented by geothermal energy recovery from Great Artesian Basin (GAB) water resources and heat pump technology to maximise energy efficiency. This approach enables a near-zero operational carbon footprint while allowing plant location decisions to be driven by operational and supply-chain considerations rather than grid availability.

Circular resource recovery and by-product value creation

The facility is designed around a circular economy model where traditional waste streams become recoverable resources.

- **Advanced grease recovery processes** provide the opportunity to extract a greater proportion of valuable wool grease (lanolin) from both wool inputs and processing residual streams. This improves resource utilisation while creating an additional high-value product stream for pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and industrial markets.
- **Potassium salts** contained within process water streams will be recovered through water treatment processes, converting a waste stream into a valuable agricultural input. Recovery of these minerals not only creates additional product value but also improves water quality, enabling increased reuse within the process and reducing environmental discharge requirements.
- **Recovered water** will support approximately 10 hectares of irrigation, producing lucerne for livestock feed production associated with adjoining agricultural

operations. This can be achieved by incorporates advanced treatment technologies, including Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) and graphene-based filtration, to fundamentally change water management practices. These technologies enable near-complete recovery and beneficial reuse of process water, significantly reducing freshwater demand, wastewater generation, and reliance on large environmental footprint treatment infrastructure.

- **Solid residual streams** will be managed through composting and soil-conditioning processes, incorporating compatible organic inputs to create a valuable soil amendment product rather than a disposal liability.

Fibre Traceability and Responsible Supply Chains

A fibre traceability system will be integrated at the front end of processing, providing end-to-end visibility of wool origin, processing history, and product characteristics.

This creates a significant quality and ESG advantage by supporting provenance verification, reducing supply-chain uncertainty, and enabling customers to meet increasingly stringent global requirements for transparency and responsible sourcing, including emerging European Union traceability expectations.

Traceable processing provides downstream apparel brands with confidence that premium Australian wool maintains its integrity throughout the value chain.

Plant Configuration and Waste Minimisation

Traditional plant configuration has been redesigned to improve resource efficiency and minimise waste generation. This can be achieved because of QWool's integrated scour-tops plant process design.

By integrating carding activities within the scouring process rather than positioning them as a separate downstream operation, waste streams such as shoddy and burr can be captured earlier and either reprocessed or incorporated into soil-conditioning pathways.

This configuration reduces the footprint of downstream processing infrastructure, eliminates unnecessary waste-handling systems, and supports a more efficient approval pathway in international operating environments.

Identified Risks

There will be risks associated with the initial investment in a venture such as QWool.

There are many potential risks associated this proposal. All are manageable, even where outside of the control of QWool. The following provide indicative guidance to potential investors.

Risks outside QWool's control

Foreign exchange. A rising exchange rate to both the US dollar, and the “cross rates” (in particular the Euro) could negatively impact the capital costs and the potential margins of the business. Hedging contracts are one possible technique to manage this risk. To the maximum extent possible, capital contracts will be Lump Sum, with defined rise and fall clauses included. Current evaluations use a AUD\$ 1 = USD\$ 0.65 and AUD\$1 = €0.56

Predatory pricing by competitors against the Wool Tops Products. Market response can never be predicted, but negative pressure on the marketed product can be expected and managed. However, predatory, or non-competitive response is possible from other market participants. This risk will be managed by having established contracts in place prior to any non-competitive market response. There is sufficient margin predicted in the project economics to withstand periods of reduced pricing. Supply chain diversification that the project offers will reduce the risk of this occurring.

As QWool's Stage 1 volume is small in comparison to the total market volumes, advertising the pricing data will impact the whole of the market, and it will self-correct. WTO responses and sanctions whilst expensive to seek are also available.

Market demand. Wool product demand has been flat for many years. A substantial fall in the market is both possible and unpredictable. Participation in industry efforts to grow the market as a natural product is the best defence on this risk. Current predictions are that the wool market will grow in the next 10 years at 3% CAGR. Based on capital commitments, wool tops consumption in Vietnam will grow from the current 20 million kg/annum in 2026 to 30 million kg/annum over the next 3 to 5 years.

Inflation. The world is once again in an inflationary cycle. Capital estimates were initially done in period of remarkably high inflation, where the Capital cost indices topped 30%. Steel prices for example have fallen by 10% in recent times from their peak in 2023.

Approvals in Blackall. Over 12 months of pre-work with Approval agencies has mitigated this risk.

Approvals in Vietnam. Recent Vietnamese Government announcements and initiatives indicate this this is a low risk. The Textile industry is a focus industry employing over 3 million people in Vietnam. The addition of a **QWool** tops plant in Vietnam de-risks the wool supply chain.

Political disruption in Vietnam. The political and security environment has a track record of stability, helping to provide a conducive environment for doing business. (Export Finance Australia).

Ovine Disease outbreak in Australia. This is one of the highest risks for the wool industry in Australia. Un-scoured wool cannot be exported! The QWool Scours in Australia is the mitigation for this risk. Should an ovine disease occur in Australia, the price of garment wool from the Vietnam Tops plant are likely to soar!

Geopolitical situation affecting the supply chain. 90% of Australian greasy wool is processed in a single geographic market – China. Should this supply chain be disrupted, then Australian wool does not have a route to market. The alternate route to market provided by the QWool plants in Australia and Vietnam address this risk

Risks within QWool's control

Capital cost escalation and overrun (Blackall and Vietnam). This will make the plant more expensive than expected. Use of Tier 1 contractors and suppliers on performance based contracting strategies is the proven technique to manage this risk. The 3 main contracts will be negotiated as Lump Sum contracts. The capital contingency allowed in the final project economic evaluation will be sufficient to cover this risk

Operational cost escalation reducing operating margins. (Blackall and Vietnam). Quality Management Systems (QMS) and processes together with good management personnel will manage this risk.

Wool supply (Australia only). Limited availability of greasy wool below the targeted throughput per year will be managed with supply contracts and arrangements. The preferred option is enabling our customers to develop supply contracts direct with growers in advance and supply and price uncertainty. Wool supply outside these arrangements will likely be purchased at auction through the existing processes

Energy cost escalation (Australia and Vietnam). Inclusion of built-in renewable energy will remove this exposure in Blackall and reduces the exposure in Vietnam.

Water Supply. The water supply contract will be established as a condition precedent for the site purchase. The plant design will ensure the minimum amount of water is used, and the water recycling is maximised.

Water consumption in Vietnam is minimal.

Labour market availability (Australian only). Initial consultant evaluations indicate there is sufficient under-employment in the region (100km radius) that sufficient work force will be available for the Blackall plant. For NSW site, availability of workforce will be a primary selection criterion.

Labour market availability (Vietnam). The main criteria for selection of the site in Vietnam are the availability of labour.

Supply chain issues. QWool will control the wool processing supply chain, from greasy wool into the scour to the delivery to the spinners in Vietnam. The toll charge encompasses all these steps, reducing risk of cumulative markups and lowering costs. Weather related disruption within Australia will be managed by adequate inventories leading up to the wet season.

Attachments

Application for Shares

Follow the instructions to complete this Application form exactly, printing in BLOCK letters

A. Number of shares you are applying for	X \$1.00 per share	B. Total amount payable

Minimum of 10,000 shares to be applied for, and thereafter in multiples of 5,000 shares (unless otherwise approved by the QWool Board).

C. Write the name you wish to register the shares in

[illegible]

D. Write your postal address

Number / Street

[illegible]

Suburb / town

[illegible]

State

Post Code

[illegible]

E. Enter you Tax file Number, ABN, or exemption category

[illegible]

F. Enter your payment details

If payment by cheque (allow 4 business days for funds to clear)

Name of drawer	Cheque #	BSB	Account #	Amount A\$

If payment by Electronic Funds transfer (allow 1 business day for funds to clear)

Name of remitter	Payee reference	BSB	Bank receipt number	Amount A\$

In the reference for the EFT payment, use the name used in section C

G. Write your contact details

Mobile

[illegible]

Email

[illegible]

Undertakings

By submitting this application form:

1. You as the applicant acknowledge that you have read the Information Memorandum issued by QWool Pty Ltd and have sought professional advice on this investment applicable to your personal situation.
2. You represent, warrant, and undertake to QWool that your application and subscription to this offer does not violate the laws of Australia OR cause QWool to violate the laws of Australia or any other jurisdiction.
3. If required by the directors, identify the class of investor you are, as outlined in the important information section of this Information Memorandum

Instructions

- A. In applying for shares, insert the number of Shares for which you are applying in Item A (not less than 10,000 and then in multiples of 5,000)
- B. Multiply the number of shares in A by \$1.00 to calculate the total payable for this application and write this in Item B
- C. Write your full name. Initials are not acceptable for first or other names. If the shares are purchased by a corporate entity, the full name of the registered company as recorded against the ABN must be used.
- D. Enter your Australian Tax file number (TFN) or Australian Business Number (ABN), or exemption Number. Collection of TFN's is authorised by Taxation laws. Quotation of your TFN is not compulsory and will not affect your application but may affect your taxation position.
- E. If the payment is by cheque, complete the cheque details as requested in item F. You're your cheque as "Not Negotiable" and make it payable to Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd. Cheques must be drawn in Australian Currency from and Australian Bank
- F. If payment is by Electronic Transfer, complete the details request in item F. Ensure you provide a reference that is clearly identifiable and linked to your name in item C.
- G. Write your contact details to receive payment confirmation and subsequent investor communications.

Lodgement

Forward your completed Application form to:

Mailing Address

QWool Pty Ltd
PO Box 104
Barcaldine, Q 4725

By Email

investor@qwool.com.au

Bank Details for EFT

QWool Pty Ltd

BSB **124-964** (Bank of Queensland)

Account No. 2320 8957

QWool Financial Statements

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Financial Statements
For the period 1 July 2025 to 28 February 2026



Walsh Accounting
PO Box 104
Barcaldine 4725

Phone: 07 4651 1341 Fax: 07 46417321
Email: admin@walshaccounting.com.au
Website: www.walshaccounting.com.au

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Compilation Report to Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

We have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd, which comprise the balance sheet as at 28 February 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is set out in Note 1. The extent to which Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements have or have not been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report is set out in Note 1.

The Responsibility of the Directors

The directors of Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial statements, the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information and for the determination that the significant accounting policies used are appropriate to meet their needs and for the purpose that the financial statements were prepared.

Our Responsibility

On the basis of information provided by the directors, we have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements in accordance with the significant accounting policies as described in Note 1 to the financial statements and APES 315 Compilation of Financial Information.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to compile these financial statements in accordance with the significant accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards).

Assurance Disclaimer

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us by management to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

The special purpose financial statements were compiled exclusively for the benefit of the directors who are responsible for the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them. Accordingly, these special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for other purposes. We do not accept responsibility for the contents of the special purpose financial statements.



Tony Walsh
Walsh Accounting
PO Box 104
Barcaldine

12 March, 2026

This compilation report is to be read in conjunction with and forms part of the attached unaudited financial statements and notes.

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Detailed Profit and Loss Statement
For the period 1 July 2025 to 28 February 2026

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Income		
Grant income	410,332.93	480,367.07
Total income	410,332.93	480,367.07
Expenses		
Accountancy	-	990.00
Bank fees & charges	80.00	120.00
Conference/Seminar costs	545.46	-
Consultancy expenses	84,066.41	69,724.99
Fees & charges	321.00	578.00
Insurance	-	719.54
Legal fees	-	4,110.00
Printing & stationery	-	6.36
Subscriptions	9,750.00	-
Travel, accommodation & conference	12,784.07	30,092.54
Website costs	53,032.02	1,120.75
Total expenses	160,578.96	107,462.18
Profit from Ordinary Activities before income tax	249,753.97	372,904.89

These financial statements are unaudited. They must be read in conjunction with the attached Accountant's Compilation Report and Notes which form part of these financial statements.

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Detailed Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Current Assets			
Cash Assets			
Cash at bank		37,068.56	413,139.09
		<u>37,068.56</u>	<u>413,139.09</u>
Current Tax Assets			
GST payable control account		(87,000.00)	(75,000.00)
Input tax credit control account		133,226.69	60,044.50
GST clearing		<u>(28,601.00)</u>	<u>(12,501.00)</u>
		<u>17,625.69</u>	<u>(27,456.50)</u>
Other			
Prepayments		6,000.00	26,000.00
		<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>26,000.00</u>
Total Current Assets		<u>60,694.25</u>	<u>411,682.59</u>

These financial statements are unaudited. They must be read in conjunction with the attached Accountant's Compilation Report and Notes which form part of these financial statements.

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Detailed Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Plant & equipment (cost)		1,320.00	1,320.00
		<u>1,320.00</u>	<u>1,320.00</u>
Intangible Assets			
Engineering design		855,449.32	475,074.62
Hydrology study		22,363.64	22,363.64
Energy Study		62,190.00	39,387.00
Environmental Study		299,532.99	142,265.87
Economic Study		38,199.55	27,000.00
Other intangibles		5,440.00	5,440.00
		<u>1,283,175.50</u>	<u>711,531.13</u>
Other			
Preliminary expenses - coy establishment		860.00	860.00
		<u>860.00</u>	<u>860.00</u>
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>1,285,355.50</u>	<u>713,711.13</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,346,049.75</u>	<u>1,125,393.72</u>

These financial statements are unaudited. They must be read in conjunction with the attached Accountant's Compilation Report and Notes which form part of these financial statements.

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Detailed Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Current Liabilities			
Payables			
Unsecured:			
- Trade creditors		-	63,016.26
		-	63,016.26
Other			
Advance payments		-	290,332.93
		-	290,332.93
Total Current Liabilities		-	353,349.19
Total Liabilities		-	353,349.19
Net Assets		1,346,049.75	772,044.53
Equity			
Issued Capital			
Issued & paid up capital		666,251.25	342,000.00
Retained profits / (accumulated losses)		679,798.50	430,044.53
Total Equity		1,346,049.75	772,044.53

These financial statements are unaudited. They must be read in conjunction with the attached Accountant's Compilation Report and Notes which form part of these financial statements.

Queensland Wool Processors Pty Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the period 1 July 2025 to 28 February 2026

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the needs of members.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows: