# **Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and Subsidiary**

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report March 31, 2025 and 2024

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#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

The Member
Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC:

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and its subsidiary (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.



In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether
  due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such
  procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the
  consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
  are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant
  accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the
  consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
  raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable
  period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado May 23, 2025

## Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and Subsidiary Consolidated Statements of Income For the Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
(In thousands)		
Net revenues	\$ 619,330	\$ 646,795
Cost of revenues - excluding depreciation and amortization	518,188	486,723
Cost of revenues - depreciation and amortization	39,960	30,660
Total cost of revenues	558,148	517,383
Selling, general and administrative expense	37,584	47,626
Loss on disposition of long lived assets	1,432	150
Operating income	22,166	81,636
Interest expense (income), net	707	(793)
Other expense, net	1,065	1,410
Income before tax	20,394	81,019
Income tax benefit	(485)	(4,872)
Net income	20,879	85,891
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	11,302	11,846
Net income attributable to Tata Chemicals		
Soda Ash Partners LLC and subsidiary	\$ 9,577	\$ 74,045

## Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and Subsidiary Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income For the Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
(in thousands)		
Net income Other comprehensive income, net of tax expense	\$ 20,879	\$ 85,891
Defined benefit plan and other adjustments, net of tax of \$542 and \$(2,067) Unrealized gain on natural gas hedge, net of tax \$(1,316) and \$(356)	(1,941) 7,905	8,008 1,738
Other comprehensive income	5,964	9,746
Net comprehensive income	26,843	95,637
Less: Net comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	11,302	11,846
Net comprehensive income attributable to Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and subsidiary	<u>\$ 15,541</u>	\$ 83,791

## Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and Subsidiary Consolidated Balance Sheets As of March 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
(In thousands)		
Assets Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net of allowance for credit losses of \$885 and \$885 Receivables due from related party Inventories Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 24,704 101,248 - 36,395 19,358	\$ 27,825 86,216 9,189 36,539 12,528
Total current assets	181,705	172,297
Property, plant and equipment—net Deferred tax assets, net Other assets Total assets	324,033 9,116 21,303 \$ 536,157	283,457 8,652 18,234 \$ 482,640
<b>Liabilities</b> Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 59,265	\$ 62,159
Payables due to related parties	29,991	-
Income taxes payable Current portion of finance lease obligation Accrued liabilities	6,485 9,803 <u>22,771</u>	6,202 7,616 <u>31,695</u>
Total current liabilities	128,315	107,672
Finance lease obligation, net of current portion Long-term liabilities	30,444 80,507	14,952 78,666
Total liabilities	239,266	201,290
Partnership and Member's Equity		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss Accumulated earnings	(7,829) 304,720	(13,793) 295,143
Total equity	296,891	281,350
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 536,157	\$ 482,640

# Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and Subsidiary Consolidated Statements of Changes in Member's Equity For the Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands)	cumulated Other oprehensive Loss	Accumulated Earnings	ncontrolling Interest	Member's Equity
Balance—March 31, 2023	 (23,539)	291,098	 -	267,559
Net income	-	74,045	11,846	85,891
Distributions	-	(70,000)	-	(70,000)
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	-	-	(11,846)	(11,846)
Other comprehensive income	 9,746	<del>-</del>	 <u>-</u>	9,746
Balance—March 31, 2024	(13,793)	295,143	-	281,350
Net income	-	9,577	11,302	20,879
Distributions	-	-	-	-
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	-	-	(11,302)	(11,302)
Other comprehensive income	 5,964	<del>-</del>	 <u>-</u>	5,964
Balance—March 31, 2025	\$ (7,829)	\$ 304,720	\$ -	\$296,891

## Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC and Subsidiary Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025		2024	
(In thousands)	_			
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income	\$	20,879	\$	85,891
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided				
by operating activities:				
Depreciation		39,960		30,660
Allowance for credit losses		-		400
Deferred tax provision		(1,238)		(11,075)
Loss on disposal of assets		1,432		150
Accretion of asset retirement obligation		1,393		1,327
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(45,022)		7E 607
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(15,032)		75,687
Decrease (increase) in receivables from related parties  Decrease (increase) in inventories		9,189 144		(9,189) (15,473)
(Decrease) increase in income taxes payable		283		6,202
Increase in accounts payable		4,014		10,556
Increase (decrease) in payables to related parties		29,991		(36,351)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities		297		(1,282)
(Decrease) increase in long-term liabilities		(2,036)		1,617
(Increase) in prepaid expenses		, ,		•
and other current and non-current assets		(9,899)		(4,16 <u>5</u> )
Net cash provided by operating activities		79,377		134,955
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Capital expenditures		(61,598)		(48,912)
Net cash used in investing activities		(61,598)		(48,912)
Cash flows used in financing activities				
Repayments of financial lease obligations		(9,598)		(7,469)
Distributions		-		(70,000)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest		(11,302)		(11,846)
Net cash used in financing activities		(20,900)		(89,315)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(3,121)		(3,272)
Cash and cash equivalents				
Beginning of year		27,825		31,097
End of year	\$	24,704	\$	27,825
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information				
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	246	\$	_
Cash paid for interest	\$	1,794	\$	1,175
Non-cash investing and financing activities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities incurred to				
acquire property and equipment	\$	3,458	\$	10,365
Assets obtained in exchange for lease obligation	\$	27,443	\$	21,581
Reductions to assets resulting from retirement of lease obligations	\$	(66)	\$	(119)

#### 1. Description of Business

Tata Chemicals (Soda Ash) Partners (collectively, "TCSAP" or the "Company") operates a facility in Green River, Wyoming for the purpose of mining and processing trona ore and selling the resulting finished product, soda ash. TCSAP supplies soda ash to a broad range of industrial customers primarily in the following markets: glass production, sodium-based chemicals, detergents, pulp and paper, and water treatment.

#### Reorganization

Effective April 1, 2023, Tata Chemicals (Soda Ash) Partners (collectively, "TCSAP" or the "Company"), converted from a Partnership to a Limited Liability Company (LLC), with the Company name also changing to Tata Chemicals Soda Ash Partners LLC. In a series of related legal entity restructuring changes occurring between April 3 and May 31, 2023, the Company's owners, TC (Soda Ash) Partners Holdings ("TCSAP Holdings") and TCSAP LLC were merged into TCSAP, with the latter surviving. In a related legal entity restructuring, on May 31, 2023, TCSAP Holding's 25% owner, Valley Holdings Inc, was merged with the Company's 75% owner, Tata Chemicals North America Inc. ("TCNA"), with the latter surviving (collectively, the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, TCSAP is now a wholly owned subsidiary of TCNA. The Company is a single member limited liability company with an indefinite life. The Company has only one class of membership interests where no member is obligated personally for any such debt, obligation, or liability of the Company solely by reason of being a member. In conjunction with its conversion from a Partnership to an LLC, the Company has elected to be taxed as a C Corporation.

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, fiscal 2025 is defined as the twelve-month year ended March 31, 2025 and fiscal 2024 is defined as the twelve-month year ended March 31, 2024.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Presentation**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The events described as the Reorganization in Note 1 were between entities under common control and recognized at their historical carrying amounts. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements present the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as though transactions had taken place at the beginning of the periods presented. Furthermore, certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

#### **Principles of Consolidation**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Company, including one consolidated subsidiary, ALCAD. The Company and Church & Dwight Co., Inc. ("C&D") each have a 50% interest in ALCAD. The Company consolidates ALCAD as it has the ability to exercise control over the most significant activities of ALCAD, and thus has concluded the Company is the primary beneficiary of this variable interest entity (see Note 14). The portion of ALCAD that is not owned is reflected as a noncontrolling interest in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company consolidates entities in which it has a controlling financial interest based on either the variable interest entity (VIE) or voting interest model. The Company is required to first apply the VIE model to determine whether it holds a variable interest in an entity, and if so, whether the entity is a

VIE. If the Company determines it does not hold a variable interest in a VIE, it then applies the voting interest model. Under the voting interest model, the Company consolidates an entity when it holds a majority voting interest in an entity.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the useful lives of long-lived assets; allowance for credit losses; the valuation of deferred tax assets, derivatives, long-lived assets, inventory, and lease liabilities and right-of-use assets; and reserves for pension and postretirement obligations, asset retirement obligations and other contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Trade Accounts Receivables**

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. Management periodically reviews customers' credit history and extends credit accordingly.

#### Allowance for Credit Losses

On April 1, 2023, the Company adopted the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) accounting standard under Topic 326 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. CECL requires estimated credit losses to be determined based on forward-looking methodology which incorporates the entire life of the asset. The Company records an allowance for credit losses based on historical experience, adjusted for current, reasonable and supportable forecasts of economic conditions and other pertinent factors affecting the Company's customers such as when it becomes aware of a specific customer's inability or unwillingness to meet its financial obligations. The Company estimates expected credit losses separately for domestic and foreign customers.

#### **Income Taxes**

As a result of the legal reorganization discussed above, the Company is classified as an IRC Subchapter C corporation, generating a federal and state tax obligation at the entity level. Prior to this reorganization, the Company was classified as a partnership, which allowed for any federal and state tax obligation to flow through to the partners.

Pursuant to the legal reorganization, the Company is included in the consolidated tax return of its Parent entity. The provision for income taxes is calculated using a "separate return" method. Under this method, the Company is assumed to file a separate return with the tax authority, thereby reporting taxable income or loss and paying the applicable tax to or receiving the appropriate refund from its Parent. The Company's current provision is the amount of tax payable or refundable on the basis of a hypothetical, current year separate return. Deferred taxes are provided on the temporary differences and on any carryforwards that could be claimed on the Company's hypothetical return and the Company assesses the need for a valuation allowance on the basis of its projected separate return results.

Effective for the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method, under which the Company recognizes the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. The effect of a change in tax rates and regulations is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the year that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse based on

provisions of enacted tax law. The Company evaluates the realization of deferred tax assets based on all available evidence and establishes a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that they will not be realized.

The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company records estimated interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if any, as a component of the income tax provision.

The Company has analyzed the tax positions taken or expected to be taken that would require recognition of a liability or disclosure in the financial statements. The Company has determined that there is no tax liability resulting from unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain income tax positions taken or expected to be taken on the tax returns for the years ended March 31, 2025 or March 31, 2024. Tax years subject to examination include 2021 and forward for all tax returns.

#### **Derivative Financial Instruments**

Derivative financial instruments are used to mitigate natural gas purchase—price exposure. Natural gas contracts are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. These derivatives are accounted for by hedge accounting as a fair value hedge with unrealized gains and losses being held on the balance sheet in accumulated other comprehensive income and accrued liabilities. Realized gains and losses (if applicable) are recognized within cost of revenues in the period incurred. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions. Hedges are tested for effectiveness at inception of the hedge as well as in subsequent periods. If it is determined that hedging instruments are no longer effective at offsetting changes in the underlying hedged item, then the changes in fair value of the derivative instrument would be recorded immediately in the consolidated statements of income in the same caption as the hedged item. The Company does not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes.

#### **Royalties**

Trona reserves are mined pursuant to lease arrangements with various landowners. Such arrangements generally provide for royalty or severance tax payments based on the selling price of soda ash. Royalties and severance taxes are included as a component of cost of revenues.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The Company's cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents in bank deposit and money market accounts that may exceed federally insured limits. The financial institutions where the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held are generally highly rated. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being determined using the average cost method. Product inventory costs include depreciation, maintenance, labor, energy, material and factory overhead.

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Plant and equipment under finance leases are stated at the present value of the lease payments less accumulated depreciation. Most property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method, using estimated lives which range from 2 to 50 years. The mineral rights are depreciated using the units-of-production method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the asset or term of the lease. Major additions and improvements are capitalized, while costs for minor replacements, maintenance and repairs that do not increase the functionality or useful life of an asset are expensed as incurred. Upon sale or retirement, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recorded.

#### Property, Plant, and Equipment useful lives

Land and improvements5 to 30 yearsBuildings and leasehold improvements3 to 30 yearsMachinery & Equipment2 to 20 yearsMines & quarries10 to 50 years

Machinery & Equipment - Leased Set by lease agreement Buildings - Leased Set by lease agreement

#### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The Company measures the recoverability of these assets by comparing the carrying amount of such asset or asset group to the future undiscounted cash flows it expects the asset or asset group to generate over the remaining useful life of the primary asset. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable, an impairment is recognized in the event that the carrying amount of the long-lived assets exceeds the fair value. There were no events or changes in circumstances that indicated long-lived assets were impaired during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

#### **Asset Retirement Obligations**

The Company provides for the expected costs to be incurred for the eventual reclamation of properties pursuant to local laws. The Company accounts for its land reclamation liability as an asset retirement obligation, which requires that obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset be recorded as a liability when those obligations are incurred, with the amount of the liability initially measured at fair value. Upon recognizing a liability for an asset retirement obligation, the Company also capitalizes the cost of the reclamation by recognizing an increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its future value each period, and the capitalized costs of the related long-lived assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The Company ultimately either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement.

#### **Revenue Recognition**

The Company's derives its revenues from the mining, processing, and sale of soda ash products. Revenues are recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation, under the terms of its contracts with customers, to transfer products to customers, which typically occurs at a point in

time upon shipment of the products, and for an amount that reflects the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation.

The Company has applied the shipping and handling practical expedient to treat all shipping and handling activities as fulfillment activities as the Company views these costs as costs to fulfill the customers' orders. Fees for shipping and handling charged to customers for sales transactions are included in net revenues on the consolidated statements of income. The Company has elected to recognize costs related to shipping and handling as an expense when control over the product has transferred to the customer.

The Company's payment terms vary by the type of customer and the products offered. The term between invoicing and due date is not significant.

Unit price is determined at the time of the purchase order and is generally established on a customer-by-customer basis annually.

#### **Employee Medical Benefits**

The Company is self-insured for expenses relating to employee medical benefits. All employees have an option to participate in the Company's self-funded comprehensive medical care benefits program. The cost of medical care is paid out of employee and employer contributions. The Company has purchased stop-loss coverage in order to limit its exposure to significant individual medical claims. Self-insured medical costs are accrued based upon actuarial assumptions and the Company's historical experience.

#### **Environmental Matters**

The Company is subject to extensive federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations. These laws, which change frequently, regulate or propose to regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and may require the Company to remove or mitigate the environmental effects of the disposal or release of such substances. Environmental expenditures, which can include fines, penalties and certain corrective actions, are expensed or capitalized depending on their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that have no future economic benefits are expensed. Liabilities for expenditures are recorded when remediation is probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated.

#### **Noncontrolling Interest**

The Company accounts for the noncontrolling interest in ALCAD as a component of equity in the consolidated financial statements.

#### Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is, or contains, a lease at contract inception based on whether there is an identified asset and whether the Company has the right to control the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. For operating leases, the lease liability is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the lease commencement date. For finance leases, the lease liability is initially measured in the same manner and date as for operating leases and is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective-interest method.

Key estimates and judgments include how the Company determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the unpaid lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The Company discounts its unpaid lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company cannot determine the interest rate implicit in the lease because it does not have access to the lessor's estimated residual value or the amount of the lessor's deferred initial direct costs. Therefore, the Company generally uses TCNA's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the lease. The Company's incremental borrowing rate for a lease is the rate of interest it would have to pay on a collateralized basis to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments under similar terms. Because the Company does not generally borrow on a collateralized basis, it uses the interest rate the Company's parent pays on its noncollateralized borrowings as an input to deriving an appropriate incremental borrowing rate, the lease term and the effect on that rate of designating specific collateral with a value equal to the unpaid lease payments for that lease.

The lease term for all of the Company's leases includes the noncancelable period of the lease plus any additional periods covered by either a Company option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, or an option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease controlled by the lessor.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, owed over the lease term (which includes termination penalties the Company would owe if the Company exercised the lease termination option):
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the lease commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a Company-provided residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price of a Company option to purchase the underlying asset if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option.

The right of use (ROU) asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received.

For operating leases, the ROU asset is subsequently measured throughout the lease term at the carrying amount of the lease liability, plus initial direct costs, plus (minus) any prepaid (accrued) lease payments, less the unamortized balance of lease incentives received. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For finance leases, the ROU asset is subsequently amortized using the straight-line method from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company or the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset. In those cases, the ROU asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset. Amortization of the ROU asset is recognized and presented separately from interest expense on the lease liability.

Variable lease payments associated with the Company's leases are recognized when the event, activity, or circumstance in the lease agreement on which those payments are assessed occurs. Variable lease payments are presented as operating expense in the Company's consolidated

statements of income in the same line item as expense arising from fixed lease payments (operating leases) or amortization of the ROU asset (finance leases).

ROU assets for operating and finance leases are periodically reduced by impairment losses and the Company evaluates the ROU asset for impairment loss using the same methodology as for long-lived assets.

The Company monitors for events or changes in circumstances that require a reassessment of one of its leases. When a reassessment results in the remeasurement of a lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the corresponding ROU asset unless doing so would reduce the carrying amount of the ROU asset to an amount less than zero. In that case, the amount of the adjustment that would result in a negative ROU asset balance is recorded in profit or loss.

Finance lease ROU assets are included in property, plant, and equipment. The current portion of finance lease liabilities is included in current portion of finance lease obligations and the long-term portion is included in finance lease obligation, net of current portion in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with its short-term equipment leases as an expense on the consolidated statements of income. Variable lease payments associated with these leases are recognized and presented in the same manner as for all other Company leases.

The Company has lease agreements with lease and non-lease components and has elected a practical expedient not to separate the lease and non-lease components for its leases for physical space and equipment and accounts for them as a single lease component.

#### **Recently Adopted Accounting Standards**

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses; Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which requires a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The ASU is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring earlier recognition of credit losses on certain financial assets including trade and financing receivables. The ASU replaces the current incurred loss impairment model that recognizes losses when a probable threshold is met with a requirement to recognize lifetime expected credit losses immediately when a financial asset is originated or purchased. Additionally, from 2016 through 2023, the FASB issued additional related ASUs that provide further guidance and clarification and become effective for the Company upon the adoption of ASU 2016-13.

The Company adopted ASU 2016-13 and its related ASUs (collectively referred to as Topic 326) effective April 1, 2023 using a modified retrospective transition approach. As a result, the Company was not required to adjust its comparative period financial information for effects of the standard or make the new required credit loss allowance disclosures for periods before the date of adoption. Prior period amounts continue to be presented in accordance with previously applicable GAAP. The effect of the adoption on the Company's financial statements was immaterial and, therefore, no cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings, net of taxes or changes in the Company's balance sheet in respect of trade accounts receivable or deferred tax assets was recorded as of the effective date.

#### **Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted**

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which requires, among other things, enhanced annual disclosures for domestic and foreign income taxes paid. ASU 2023-09 is effective for private companies for annual

reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025. We are currently evaluating the impact that adopting this new accounting standard will have on our disclosures.

#### 3. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in a principal or most advantageous market. The Company makes certain assumptions it believes that market participants would use in pricing assets or liabilities, including assumptions about risk, and the risks inherent in the inputs to valuation techniques. The credit risk of the Company and its counterparties is incorporated in the valuation of certain assets and liabilities through the use of credit reserves, the impact of which is immaterial for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company believes it uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable market-based inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The Company uses a three-tier fair value hierarchy to classify and disclose all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, in periods subsequent to their initial measurement. These tiers include:

- Level 1, defined as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2, defined as inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such
  as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active,
  model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the
  market, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for
  substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and
- Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

The following table presents the fair values for those assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2025:

	Fair Value Measurements							
		Level 1	<u>!</u>	Level 2	<u>Total</u>			
Assets—cash equivalents	\$	27,064	\$	-	\$	27,064		
Liabilities—natural gas forwards		-		(1,906)		(1,906)		

The following table presents the fair values for those assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2024:

	Fair Value Measurements							
	•	Level 1		Level 2	<u>Total</u>			
Assets—cash equivalents	\$	34,415	\$	-	\$	34,415		
Liabilities—natural gas forwards	\$	-		(11,127)		(11,127)		

#### **Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents shown in the fair value table are comprised of investments in money market funds. The fair values of the shares of these funds are based on observable market prices and, therefore, have been categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

#### **Natural Gas Forwards**

The inputs used in valuing natural gas forwards are a regional basis forward price quoted by a third-party service and accordingly, the Company classifies these as Level 2.

#### 4. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table sets forth the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	_	2025	_	2024
Pension and post retirement plan benefits, net of taxes Natural gas hedges, net of taxes	\$	(4,251) (3,578)	\$	(2,310) (11,483)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$	(7,829)	\$	(13,793)

#### 5. Additional Financial Information

The summaries of selected balance sheet items as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025		2024
Receivables			
Trade	\$ 97,515	\$	81,288
Other	4,618		5,813
Allowance for credit losses	 (885)		(885)
	\$ 101,248	<u>\$</u>	86,216
Allowance for credit losses			
Balance at April 1	\$ (885)	\$	(485)
Write-offs	-		-
Recoveries	-		-
Allowance for credit losses	 <u>-</u>		(400)
Balance at March 31	\$ (885)	\$	(885)

The summaries of selected balance sheet items as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 continued from above:

	2025	2024
Inventories	<del></del>	
Raw materials - Trona	\$ 20,163	\$ 14,971
Work-in-process	100	100
Finished products	16,132	21,468
	\$ 36,395	\$ 36,539
Other Assets		
Spare parts	21,118	17,786
Long-term deposit	<u> 185</u>	448
	<u>\$ 21,303</u>	\$ 18,234
Accrued Liabilities		
Wages, salaries, and benefits	\$ 12,450	\$ 11,176
Property, production and other taxes	4,816	5,690
Unrealized loss for natural gas futures	1,906	11,127
Other	3,599	3,702
	\$ 22,771	\$ 31,695
Other Liabilities		
Accrued pension obligations	\$ 30,732	\$ 31,337
Accrued other post-retirement benefits	8,686	9,207
Asset retirement obligation	33,105	28,961
Accrued other	7,984	9,161
	\$ 80,507	\$ 78,666

#### 6. Property, Plant and Equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 are comprised of the following:

	 2025	_	2024
Land and improvements	\$ 75,587	\$	73,348
Buildings and leasehold improvements	64,941		63,411
Machinery and equipment	473,080		421,054
Construction-in-progress	52,155		56,368
Mines and quarries	 29,047		28,676
Total gross owned assets	694,810		642,857
Less: Accumulated depreciation	 409,415		381,527
Total net owned assets	 285,395		261,330
Leased - Equipment	\$ 59,466	\$	41,523
Less: Accumulated depreciation	 20,828		19,396
Total net leased assets	 38,638		22,127
Total net assets	\$ 324,033	\$	283,457

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized \$29,194 and \$22,812 of depreciation expense relating to owned assets, respectively. For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized \$10,766 and \$7,848 of depreciation expense relating to leased assets, respectively.

#### 7. Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is summarized below:

		2025		2024	
Current			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Federal	\$	589	\$	5,920	
State		164		282	
Total current		753		6,202	
Deferred					
Federal		(1,414)		(10,594)	
State		176		(481)	
Total deferred		(1,238)		(11,075)	
Total	\$	(485)	\$	(4,872)	

A summary of the components of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

		2025		2024	
Pension and post retirement benefits	\$	7,971	\$	8,960	
Nondeductible accruals		1,746		1,333	
Lease liabilities		8,668		228	
Other		8,488		8,778	
Net operating Loss		3,415			
Deferred tax assets		30,288		19,299	
Depreciation		12,814		9,103	
Right of use assets		8,358		133	
Other current assets				1,411	
Deferred tax liabilities		21,172		10,647	
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$</u>	9,116	\$	8,652	

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's effective income tax rate was lower than the statutory Federal income tax rate principally due to mineral depletion.

The Company has assessed the realizability of the net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2025 and in that analysis has considered the relevant positive and negative evidence available to determine whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The realization of the gross deferred tax assets is dependent on several factors, including the generation of sufficient taxable income through the reversal of existing deferred tax liabilities and projected taxable income. The Company believes that it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable income in the future that the Company's deferred tax assets will be realized.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has a federal net operating loss carryforward, available to offset income in future years, of \$16,263 with an indefinite carryforward period. As the Company has calculated the income tax provision for these financial statements on a separate return basis, a portion of this net operating loss carryforward may not be available for the Company's use in future tax periods as the net operating losses will be absorbed by the Parent.

The Company has determined that there is no tax liability resulting from unrecognized tax benefits from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a return for the years ended March 31, 2025 and prior. The consolidated Parent and the Company's federal and state tax returns remain open and are subject to future examination by the taxing authorities in those jurisdictions. Open tax periods subject to examination by the taxing authorities are from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 through March 31, 2024.

#### 8. Commodity Forward Contracts

The Company enters into commodity forward contracts related to forecasted natural gas requirements that are used in the manufacturing process of its products, the objectives of which are to secure supply and limit the effects of fluctuations in the future market price paid for natural gas and in the related volatility in cash flows. The maturities of the contracts are timed to coincide with the expected usage of the gas.

The Company meets the requirements to account for its natural gas hedges under hedge accounting. For the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$9,221 and \$2,094, respectively, in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The 2025 and 2024 balance associated with the commodity forward contracts of \$1,906 and \$11,127 are included in accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, the notional amounts of the natural gas forward are \$30,381 expiring in March 2027.

#### 9. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company maintains two defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all employees hired prior to February 1, 2017. Salaried defined benefit plans were frozen to new entrants effective September 6, 2016 and hourly defined benefit plans were frozen to new entrants effective July 1, 2017. All participating employees' annual postretirement pension benefits are determined by the employee's credited service and final average annual earnings with the Company. The Company's funding policy for both plans is to annually contribute the statutorily required minimum amount actuarially determined. The vesting requirement is five years. The Company also maintains several plans providing other postretirement benefits covering substantially all hourly and certain salaried employees hired prior to July 1, 2017 and February 1, 2017, respectively, these plans also not being available to new entrants after these dates. The Company recognizes actuarially determined liabilities for these benefits but funds these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit plans was \$137,461 and \$134,326 as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company recorded adjustments to other comprehensive income (loss) of \$(2,483) and \$10,075 for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's operating pension expenses are included in cost of revenues and the non-operating pension expenses are included in other expense, net. The components of net periodic benefit cost, change in benefit obligation, change in plan assets, and reconciliation of the funded status as of and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized in the table below:

	Other Pos		stretirement	
	Pension	Benefits	Ber	nefits
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Components of net periodic benefit cost				
Service cost	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,607	\$ 90	<u>\$ 121</u>
Operating expense	3,350	3,607	90	121
Interest cost	7,621	7,327	495	528
Expected return on plan assets	(7,245)	(7,101)	-	-
Prior service (credit) cost	63	63	(968)	(968)
Net (Gain) / Loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	(51)	
Non-operating expense / (income)	439	289	(524)	(440)
Net periodic benefit cost / (income)	\$ 3,789	\$ 3,896	\$ (434)	\$ (319)
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation—beginning of year	\$ 142,016	\$ 145,020	\$ 9,846	\$ 10,720
Service cost	3,350	3,607	90	120
Interest cost	7,621	7,327	495	528
Plan amendments	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss (gain)	276	(6,909)	(458)	(992)
Benefits paid	(7,112)	(7,029)	(660)	(530)
Projected Benefit obligation—end of year	<u>\$ 146,151</u>	\$ 142,016	\$ 9,313	\$ 9,846
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of assets—beginning of year	\$ 110,679	\$ 106,386	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	5,536	9,853	-	-
Employer contributions	6,316	1,469	660	530
Benefits paid	(7,112)	(7,029)	(660)	(530)
Fair value of assets—end of year	\$ 115,419	\$ 110,679	<u>\$ -</u>	<u> </u>
Reconciliation of funded status				
Funded status	\$ (30,732)	<u>\$ (31,337)</u>	<u>\$ (9,313</u> )	<u>\$ (9,846)</u>
Net liability amount recognized	<u>\$ (30,732</u> )	<u>\$ (31,337</u> )	<u>\$ (9,313)</u>	<u>\$ (9,846</u> )
Net Liability amount recognized in current liabilities Net Liability amount recognized in non-current liabilities	\$ - (30,732)	\$ - (31,337)	\$ (628) (8,685)	\$ (639) (9,846)

The amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss accounts as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized below:

	Pensio	on Benefits		stretirement nefits
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Prior service cost (credit)	\$ 427	\$ 490	\$ (6,679)	\$ (7,647)
Net actuarial (gain) loss	10,742	<u>8,757</u>	<u>(1,764</u> )	<u>(1,357</u> )
Total	<u>\$ 11,169</u>	\$ 9,247	\$ (8,443)	<u>\$ (9,004</u> )

The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized below:

				Other Pos	stretirement
		Pension	Benefits	Ве	nefits
		2025	2024	2025	2024
	_			• ((==)	
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$	1,985	\$ (9,661)	\$ (458)	\$ (992)
Prior service cost (credit)		-	-	-	-
Amortization of:					
Net actuarial gain (loss)		-	-	-	-
Prior service credit (cost)		(63)	(63)	968	968
Actuarial gain / (loss)		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	51	
Total recognized in other					
comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$</u>	1,922	\$ (9,724)	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ (24</u> )

#### **Assumptions**

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

			Other Postr	etirement
	Pension B	Pension Benefits		īts
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	5.58 %	5.39 %	5.55 %	5.37 %
Rate of compensation increase	5.30%-8.40% 5	.30%–8.40%	N/A	N/A

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

			Other Postr	etirement
	Pension Benefits		Benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	5.39 %	5.13 %	5.37 %	5.09 %
Expected long-term return on plan assets	6.25 %	6.25 %	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	5.30%-8.40% 5.	30%-8.40%	N/A	N/A

The discount rate for each plan is determined by discounting the plan's expected future benefit payments using a yield curve developed from high quality bonds as of the measurement date. The yield curve calculation matches the notional cash inflows or hypothetical bond portfolio with the expected benefit payments to arrive at an effective rate.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considers the current and expected asset allocation, as well as historical and expected returns on each plan asset class.

The dates used to measure plan assets and liabilities were March 31, 2025 and 2024, for all plans.

For healthy lives, the Company measured benefit obligation using the amounts-weighted rates from the Pri-2012 mortality study with blue- and white-collar adjustments by individual, projected generationally from 2012 with Scale MP-2021 as of March 31, 2025.

For surviving beneficiaries, the Company measured benefit obligations using the amounts-weighted contingent survivor rates from the Pri-2012 mortality study with blue- and white-collar adjustments by individual, projected generationally from 2012 with Scale MP-2021 as of March 31, 2025.

For disabled lives, the company measured benefit obligation using the amounts-weighted disabled retiree rates from the Pri-2012 mortality study, projected generationally from 2012 with Scale MP-2021 as of March 31, 2025.

#### Plan Assets

Pension plan assets are invested primarily in stocks, bonds, short-term securities, and cash equivalents. The assets of the Company's defined benefit pension plans are managed on a commingled basis in a master trust. The investment policy and allocation of the assets in the master trust were approved by the Company's investment committee, which has oversight responsibility for the Company's retirement plans.

The following details the asset categories including allocations for the pension plan as of March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	202	2025		24
	Actual Allocation	Target Allocation	Actual Allocation	Target Allocation
Asset Category				
Equity Securities	49 %	51 %	52 %	51 %
Debt Securities	46 %	45 %	43 %	45 %
Other	5 %	4 %	5 %	4 %

The pension fund assets are invested in accordance with the statement of investment policies and procedures adopted by the Company, which are reviewed annually. Pension fund assets are invested on a going-concern basis with the primary objective of providing reasonable rates of return consistent with available market opportunities, a quality standard of investment, and moderate levels of risk. The expected rate of return is expected to be 6.25% over rolling ten-year period. This expected rate of return is estimated upon an analysis of historical returns with consideration for the current economic environment.

#### **Contributions**

The Company expects to contribute \$6,550 to its pension plan and \$628 to its other postretirement benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2026.

#### **Estimated Future Benefit Payments**

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
Years ending March 31,				
2026	\$	9,550	\$	628
2027		9,894		645
2028		9,997		657
2029		9,647		664
2030		9,843		663
2031-2035		53,916		3,331

#### **Fair Values**

The fair values of the Company's plan assets as of March 31, 2025, by asset category are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	<u>Total</u>
Asset Category:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,074
Fixed income securities	11,847	40,714	52,561
Preferred securities	-	22	22
Equity securities	9,549	47,440	56,989
Futures contracts	47	-	47
Real estate investments trusts		4,726	4,726
Total	\$ 21,463	\$ 93,955	\$ 115,419

The fair values of the Company's plan assets as of March 31, 2024, by asset category are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	<u>Total</u>
Asset Category:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,394
Fixed income securities	11,547	35,776	47,323
Preferred securities	-	21	21
Equity securities	4,726	52,860	57,586
Futures contracts	39	-	39
Real estate investments trusts		4,315	4,315
Total	\$ 16,341	\$ 94,338	<u>\$ 110,679</u>

#### **Valuation**

Cash and cash equivalents are held in a commingled fund utilizing various underlying pricing sources.

Level one securities are valued using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets accessible to the company at the measurement date.

Level two fixed income securities are primarily valued using a market approach utilizing various underlying pricing sources and methodologies.

Level two equity securities and real estate investment trusts are valued using a market approach based on quoted market prices for similar instruments.

#### **Other Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company also sponsors defined contribution retirement savings plans. Participation in one of these plans is available to substantially all represented and non-represented employees. The Company matches employee contributions up to certain predefined limits for non-represented employees based upon eligible compensation and the employee's contribution rate. The Company's contribution to these plans was \$2,592 and \$2,157 for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

#### 10. Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company provides for the expected costs to be incurred for the eventual reclamation of mining properties pursuant to local law. All estimates are determined by a third-party contractor who specializes in mine closure evaluations. Included in long-term liabilities as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$33,105 and \$28,961, respectively, related to these asset retirement obligations. Changes in the carrying amounts of the asset retirement obligation were as follows:

	2025			2024		
Balance - beginning of year	\$	28,961	\$	27,634		
Change in estimate		-		-		
Accretion expense		4,144		1,327		
Balance - end of year	\$	33,105	\$	28,961		

#### 11. Leases

The Company is obligated under finance leases that expire at various dates in the future.

The following table provides the lease costs for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Finance lease cost		
Amortization of leased assets	\$ 10,766	\$ 7,848
Interest on lease liabilities	1,896	1,174
Total finance lease cost	<u>\$ 12,662</u>	\$ 9,022
Expensed lease cost	\$ 3,469	\$ 4,350
Total lease cost	\$ 16,131	\$ 13,372

Short-term lease cost and variable lease cost is not material to the financial statements as of March 31, 2025, and 2024. Amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Finance leases		
Leased assets	\$ 59,466	\$ 41,523
Accumulated amortization	(20,828)	(19,396)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 38,638	\$ 22,127
Current portion of lease liabilities	\$ 9,803	\$ 7,616
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	30,444	14,952
Total finance lease liabilities	\$ 40,247	\$ 22,568

Other information related to leases as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

Weighted average incremental borrowing rates for the finance leases was 6.00% and 5.24%, for March 31 2025 and 2024, respectively. Weighted average remaining lease term for the finance leases is approximately 43 months and 31 months, for March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Future minimum rental payments for leases (primarily for transportation equipment, mining equipment, and warehouses) as of March 31, 2025 are as follows:

		Finance Leases
Years ending March 31,		
2026	\$	11,974
2027		11,367
2028		11,163
2029		7,592
2030		3,380
Total minimum payments	\$	45,476
Less imputed interest		(5,229)
Total	<u>\$</u>	40,247

#### 12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is involved in certain claims, litigation, administrative proceedings and investigations relative to environmental and other matters. Although the amount of any ultimate liability which could arise with respect to these matters cannot be accurately predicted, it is the opinion of management, based upon currently available information and the accruals established that any such liability will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

#### 13. Variable Interest Entity (VIE)

The consolidated financial statements include a VIE, ALCAD, for which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

ALCAD is an equally-owned joint venture between the Company and C&D (collectively, the "Partners"). The significant activities of ALCAD include (a) managing trona reserves dedicated to it by the Partners, (b) extraction of trona for conversion into soda ash (which ALCAD has outsourced to the Company) and (c) distribution of soda ash exclusively to C&D. The Company was determined to be the primary beneficiary of ALCAD as it has control over all significant activities of ALCAD. The Company has the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits from ALCAD that could be significant to ALCAD.

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, this VIE earned income of \$22,604 and \$23,692, respectively, under the contractual arrangements between the Partners, 50% of which was recorded as net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the consolidated statements of income.

The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating the VIE do not necessarily represent additional claims on the general assets of the Company outside of the VIE; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the consolidated VIE. Conversely, assets recognized as a result of consolidating the VIE do not necessarily represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against the Company's general assets. There are no restrictions on the VIE assets that are reported in the Company's general assets. The accounts receivable of \$7,145 and \$6,533 are recorded in receivables as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The liabilities not eliminated in

consolidation of \$794 and \$724 are recorded in accrued liabilities as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

#### 14. Related-Party Transactions

#### **Service Agreement**

The Company has a service agreement under which TCNA provides certain management and administrative services to the Company. The cost of such services allocated to the Company for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$28,702 and \$36,934, respectively.

#### Other

TCNA pays for various expenses on behalf of the Company, including administration and management expenses, which are billed to the Company and created a payable of \$38,593 and \$4,257 for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company also pays for various expenses on behalf of TCNA and is then reimbursed, which created an additional receivable of \$8,602 and \$13,446 for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. Consequently, for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, there is a net amount due to related parties of \$29,991 and due from related parties of \$9,189, respectively that is recorded in payables due to / from related party on the consolidated balance sheet. As the related parties are all within the TCNA consolidated group, management has the intent and ability to offset the receivables and payables. Consequently, the Company has presented these balances on a net basis on the consolidated balance sheet. These payable and receivable balances are summarized in the table below.

Year Ended March 31, 2025	<u>TCNA</u>
Accounts payable Accounts receivable	(38,593) <u>8,602</u>
Payables due to related party	<u>\$(29,991)</u>
Year Ended March 31, 2024	TCNA
Year Ended March 31, 2024  Accounts payable  Accounts receivable	TCNA (4,257) 13,446

In the ordinary course of business, the Company sells soda ash to Tata Chemicals Limited ("TCL"), TCNA's ultimate parent, and its subsidiaries. During the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the sales to TCL and its subsidiaries, amounted to \$23,781 and \$7,807, respectively. Additionally, during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 there were no reimbursements of costs from TCL and subsidiaries or accounts payable.

#### 15. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events, and the impact on the reported results and disclosures, through May 23, 2025 which is the date these consolidated financial statements were available to be issued and determined no other items to disclose.