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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2025

OR

NSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-41537

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.

(*Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter*)

Delaware	**88-2227812**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
5217 McKinney Ave, Suite 400 Dallas, TX	**75205**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(214) 396-2850

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	**Trading Symbol**	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share	GRNT	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒	Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
						Emerging growth company	☒

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of August 4, 2025, there were 131,247,812 shares of our common stock, par value $0.0001, outstanding.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We are including the following discussion to inform our existing and potential security holders generally of some of the risks and uncertainties that can affect our company and to take advantage of the "safe harbor" protection for forward-looking statements that applicable federal securities law afford.

From time to time, our management or persons acting on our behalf may make "forward-looking statements," within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), to inform existing and potential security holders about our company. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Report"), including, without limitation, statements regarding our financial position, operating and financial performance, business strategy, plans and objectives of management for future operations, industry conditions, indebtedness covenant compliance, capital expenditures, production, cash flow, borrowing base under our Credit Agreement (as defined below), our intention or ability to pay or increase dividends on our capital stock, and impairment are forward-looking statements. When used in this Report, forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by terms or phrases such as "estimate," "project," "predict," "believe," "expect," "continue," "anticipate," "target," "could," "plan," "intend," "seek," "goal," "will," "should," "may" or other words and similar expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. Items contemplating or making assumptions about actual or potential future production, sales, market size, collaborations, cash flows, and trends or operating results also constitute such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and important factors (many of which are beyond our company's control) could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements, including the following:

- changes in current or future commodity prices and interest rates;
- supply chain disruptions;
- infrastructure constraints and related factors affecting our properties;
- our ability to acquire additional development opportunities and potential or pending acquisition transactions, as well as the effects of such acquisitions on our company's cash position and levels of indebtedness;
- changes in our reserves estimates or the value thereof;
- operational risks including, but not limited to, the pace of drilling and completions activity on our properties;
- changes in the markets in which Granite Ridge competes;
- geopolitical risk and changes in applicable laws, legislation, or regulations, including those relating to environmental matters;
- cyber-related risks;
- the fact that reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may turn out to be inaccurate and that any material inaccuracies in reserve estimates or underlying assumptions will materially affect the quantities and present value of our reserves;
- the outcome of any known and unknown litigation and regulatory proceedings;
- limited liquidity and trading of Granite Ridge's securities;
- acts of war, terrorism or uncertainty regarding the effects and duration of global hostilities, including the Israel-Hamas conflict, the Russia-Ukraine war, continued instability in the Middle East, and any associated armed conflicts or related sanctions which may disrupt commodity prices and create instability in the financial markets;
- market conditions and global, regulatory, technical, and economic factors beyond Granite Ridge's control, including the potential adverse effects of world health events affecting capital markets, general economic

conditions, global supply chains, uncertainties with respect to trade policies (including the imposition of tariffs) and Granite Ridge's business and operations;

- increasing regulatory and investor emphasis on, and attention to, environmental, social, and governance matters;
- our ability to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting; and
- other factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "2024 Form 10-K") under "Risk Factors," as updated by any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, including this Report, which we file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

We have based any forward-looking statements on our current expectations and assumptions about future events. While our management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected or projected.

Reserve engineering is a process of estimating underground accumulations of natural gas and oil that cannot be measured in an exact manner. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data, the interpretation of such data, and the price and cost assumptions made by reservoir engineers. In addition, the results of drilling, testing and production activities, or changes in commodity prices, may justify revisions of estimates that were made previously. If significant, such revisions would change the schedule of any further production and development drilling. Accordingly, reserve estimates may differ significantly from the quantities of natural gas and oil that are ultimately recovered.

Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Report. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this Report, other than as may be required by applicable law or regulation. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in our reports filed with the SEC which attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected or projected.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
Unaudited

(in thousands, except par value and share data)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 3,743	$ 9,419
Revenue receivable	76,647	69,692
Advances to operators	8,326	19,959
Prepaid and other current assets	2,298	3,831
Derivative assets - commodity derivatives	6,924	537
Equity investments	11,026	31,783
Total current assets	108,964	135,221
Property and equipment:		
Oil and gas properties, successful efforts method	1,733,681	1,540,021
Accumulated depletion	(744,463)	(643,051)
Total property and equipment, net	989,218	896,970
Long-term assets:		
Derivative assets - commodity derivatives	2,844	—
Other long-term assets	3,937	4,288
Total long-term assets	6,781	4,288
Total assets	$ 1,104,963	$ 1,036,479
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 78,406	$ 99,440
Derivative liabilities - commodity derivatives	3,053	1,822
Other liabilities	1,015	546
Total current liabilities	82,474	101,808
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	275,000	205,000
Derivative liabilities - commodity derivatives	3,469	3,679
Asset retirement obligations	11,333	10,693
Deferred tax liability	90,221	79,946
Total long-term liabilities	380,023	299,318
Total liabilities	462,497	401,126
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, $0.0001 par value, 431,000,000 shares authorized, 136,951,676 and 136,417,677 issued at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	14	14
Additional paid-in capital	656,520	655,472
Retained earnings	22,128	16,047
Treasury stock, at cost, 5,686,711 and 5,683,921 shares at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	(36,196)	(36,180)
Total stockholders' equity	642,466	635,353
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 1,104,963	$ 1,036,479

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Unaudited

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues:				
Oil and natural gas sales	$ 109,219	$ 90,652	$ 232,150	$ 179,648
Operating costs and expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	20,118	13,669	36,358	29,148
Production and ad valorem taxes	6,437	6,881	14,805	12,630
Depletion and accretion expense	53,412	41,592	101,857	82,533
Impairments of unproved properties	—	—	—	732
General and administrative	8,517	6,623	15,980	13,115
Other, net	—	—	(120)	—
Total operating costs and expenses	88,484	68,765	168,880	138,158
Net operating income	20,735	21,887	63,270	41,490
Other income (expense):				
Gain (loss) on derivatives - commodity derivatives	23,925	(785)	9,068	(3,946)
Interest expense, net	(5,914)	(5,817)	(10,929)	(8,977)
Loss on equity investments	(5,795)	(8,774)	(15,766)	(995)
Other income (loss)	(93)	268	(93)	270
Total other income (expense)	12,123	(15,108)	(17,720)	(13,648)
Income before income taxes	32,858	6,779	45,550	27,842
Income tax expense	7,777	1,678	10,657	6,515
Net income	$ 25,081	$ 5,101	$ 34,893	$ 21,327
Net income per share:				
Basic	$ 0.19	$ 0.04	$ 0.27	$ 0.16
Diluted	$ 0.19	$ 0.04	$ 0.27	$ 0.16
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	130,469	130,204	130,403	130,170
Diluted	130,588	130,251	130,496	130,207

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Unaudited

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2025

(in thousands)	Common Stock Issued		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount	
As of January 1, 2025	136,418	$ 14	$ 655,472	$ 16,047	(5,684)	$ (36,180)	$ 635,353
Grants of restricted stock	413	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeitures of restricted stock	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	653	—	—	—	653
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(3)	(16)	(16)
Common stock dividend declared ($0.11 per share)	—	—	—	(14,389)	—	—	(14,389)
Net income	—	—	—	9,812	—	—	9,812
As of March 31, 2025	136,824	$ 14	$ 656,125	$ 11,470	(5,687)	$ (36,196)	$ 631,413
Grants of restricted stock	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeitures of restricted stock	(90)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	395	—	—	—	395
Common stock dividend declared ($0.11 per share)	—	—	—	(14,423)	—	—	(14,423)
Net income	—	—	—	25,081	—	—	25,081
As of June 30, 2025	136,952	$ 14	$ 656,520	$ 22,128	(5,687)	$ (36,196)	$ 642,466

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2024

(in thousands)	Common Stock Issued		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount	
As of January 1, 2024	136,041	$ 14	$ 653,174	$ 54,782	(5,678)	$ (36,325)	$ 671,645
Grants of restricted stock	383	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	512	—	—	—	512
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(2)	(17)	(17)
Common stock dividend declared ($0.11 per share)	—	—	—	(14,349)	—	—	(14,349)
Net income	—	—	—	16,227	—	—	16,227
As of March 31, 2024	136,424	$ 14	$ 653,686	$ 56,660	(5,680)	$ (36,342)	$ 674,018
Stock-based compensation	—	—	583	—	—	—	583
Common stock dividend declared ($0.11 per share)	—	—	—	(14,381)	—	—	(14,381)
Net income	—	—	—	5,101	—	—	5,101
As of June 30, 2024	136,424	$ 14	$ 654,269	$ 47,380	(5,680)	$ (36,342)	$ 665,321

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Unaudited

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025	2024
Operating activities:		
Net income	$ 34,893	$ 21,327
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depletion and accretion expense	101,857	82,533
Impairments of unproved properties	—	732
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives - commodity derivatives	(8,210)	10,605
Stock-based compensation	1,048	1,095
Amortization of deferred financing costs	800	2,811
Loss on equity investments	15,766	995
Deferred income taxes	10,275	6,403
Other	(258)	(71)
Increase (decrease) in cash attributable to changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Revenue receivable	(6,956)	5,685
Other receivable	118	530
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,202	(2,398)
Prepaid and other current assets	1,497	(1,294)
Other liabilities	102	3,889
Net cash provided by operating activities	154,134	132,842
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures for oil and natural gas properties	(164,533)	(135,874)
Acquisition of oil and natural gas properties	(44,861)	(20,868)
Proceeds from the sale of equity investments	4,991	—
Proceeds from sale of oil and natural gas properties	175	2,881
Refund of advances to operators	3,695	1,282
Net cash used in investing activities	(200,533)	(152,579)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowing on credit facilities	95,000	55,000
Repayments of borrowing on credit facilities	(25,000)	—
Deferred financing costs	(449)	(3,004)
Purchase of treasury shares	(16)	(418)
Payment of dividends	(28,812)	(28,729)
Net cash provided by financing activities	40,723	22,849
Net change in cash and restricted cash	(5,676)	3,112
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of period	9,419	10,730
Cash and restricted cash at end of period	$ 3,743	$ 13,842
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities:		
Change in accrued capital expenditures included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ (7,815)	$ 9,165
Advances to operators applied to development of oil and natural gas properties	$ 72,541	$ 50,625
Cash and restricted cash:		
Cash	$ 3,743	$ 13,542
Restricted cash included in other long-term assets	—	300
Cash and restricted cash	$ 3,743	$ 13,842

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations

Granite Ridge Resources, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, "Granite Ridge" or the "Company"), a Delaware corporation, is a scaled energy company which aims to provide shareholders with exposure similar to energy private equity through operated partnerships and traditional non-operated assets in multiple basins throughout North America.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A complete discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in the 2024 Form 10-K.

Interim Financial Statements, Basis of Presentation, Consolidation, and Significant Estimates

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have not been audited by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, except that the condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2024 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature.

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates of reserves are used to determine depletion and to conduct impairment analysis. Estimating reserves is inherently uncertain, including the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. Additional significant estimates include, but are not limited to, fair value of derivative financial instruments, fair value of equity investments, fair value of business combinations, asset retirement obligations, revenue receivable and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of annual results.

Certain disclosures have been condensed in, or omitted from, these condensed consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, these notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one reporting segment, which is oil and natural gas development, exploration and production. All of the Company's operations are conducted in the geographic area of the United States. The reporting segment generates revenue through the sale of oil and natural gas. The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, manages operations on a consolidated basis for purposes of evaluating operational performance and allocating resources. Net income, as reported within the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations, is used by the CODM to assess performance for the oil and natural gas development, exploration and production segment. Significant segment expenses are the same as those reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. Total assets, as reported within the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets, is the measure of segment assets.

Oil and Natural Gas Properties

The Company uses the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and natural gas producing activities, as further defined under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 932, *Extractive Activities - Oil and Gas* ("ASC 932"). Costs to

acquire mineral interests in oil and gas properties, to drill and equip exploratory leases that find proved reserves, and to drill and equip development leases and related asset retirement costs are capitalized. Costs to drill exploratory wells are capitalized pending determinations of whether the wells have proved reserves. If the Company determines that the wells do not have proved reserves, the costs are charged to expense.

Capitalized leasehold costs relating to proved properties are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved reserves. The depletion of capitalized drilling and development costs and integrated assets is based on the unit-of-production method using proved developed reserves. The Company recognized depletion expense of $53.2 million and $41.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and $101.4 million and $82.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets to be held and used, including proved oil and natural gas properties, whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable; for instance, when there are declines in commodity prices or well performance. An impairment loss is indicated if the sum of the expected undiscounted future net cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets. For each property determined to be impaired, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the carrying value of the properties and the estimated fair market value is recognized at that time. The fair value of impaired assets is determined using the market or income valuation approach. The income approach is calculated using a discounted cash flow model. Discounted future cash flows use a discount rate similar to that used by market participants, or comparable market value if available. Estimating future cash flows involves the use of judgments, including estimation of the proved and risk-adjusted unproved oil and natural gas reserve quantities, timing of development and production, expected future commodity prices, capital expenditures and production costs. No proved property impairment was recorded for the three or six months ended June 30, 2025 or 2024.

Unproved oil and natural gas properties are periodically assessed for impairment by considering future drilling and exploration plans, results of exploration activities, commodity price outlooks, planned future sales and expiration of all or a portion of the projects. The Company recorded unproved oil and gas properties impairment of $0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 in the Permian Basin. No unproved property impairment was recorded for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

Equity Investments

In December 2023, the Company completed the sale of certain of its Permian Basin assets to Vital Energy, Inc. ("Vital Energy") for consideration of 561,752 shares of Vital Energy's common stock and 541,155 shares of Vital Energy's 2.0% cumulative mandatorily convertible preferred securities. On June 4, 2024, the 2.0% cumulative mandatorily convertible preferred securities were converted into the equivalent number of shares of Vital Energy’s common stock. During the second quarter of 2025, the Company divested 342,636 shares of Vital Energy’s common stock and realized a loss on sale of $10.5 million, which is included in loss on equity investments within the Company’s condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. No common stock or cumulative mandatorily convertible preferred securities were divested during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. As of June 30, 2025, the Company held 685,271 shares of Vital Energy’s common stock.

The Company follows the guidance in ASC 321, *Investments - Equity Securities* ("ASC 321") for its investment in the common and preferred stock of Vital Energy. ASC 321 requires equity investments with readily determinable fair values to be measured at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses recorded as a gain or loss in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the preferred stock that did not have a readily determinable fair value, the Company did not elect the measurement alternative in ASC 321 and instead accounted for the preferred stock at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded through net income for the periods until the preferred stock was converted into common stock. The Company recognized an unrealized gain of $4.7 million and unrealized loss of $5.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, included in loss on equity investments within the Company’s condensed consolidated statements of operations that accounts for the change in fair value of the common stock. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recognized an unrealized loss of $8.8 million and $1.0 million, respectively, that reflects the change in fair value of the common and preferred stock.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenues are primarily derived from its interests in the sale of oil and natural gas production. The Company recognizes revenue from its interests in the sales of oil and natural gas in the period that its performance obligations are satisfied.

Performance obligations are satisfied when the customer obtains control of the product, when the Company has no further obligations to perform related to the sale, when the transaction price has been determined, and when collectability is probable.

The Company receives payment from the sale of oil and natural gas production from one to three months after delivery. The transaction price is variable as it is based on market prices for oil and natural gas, less revenue deductions such as gathering, transportation, and compression costs. Management has determined that the variable revenue constraint is overcome at the date control passes to the customer since the variable consideration to be received can be reasonably estimated based on daily market prices and historical transportation charges. Revenue is presented net of these costs within the condensed consolidated statements of operations. At the end of each month when the performance obligation is satisfied, the variable consideration can be reasonably estimated and amounts due from customers are accrued in revenue receivable in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Variances between the Company's estimated revenue and actual payments are recorded in the month the payment is received; however, differences have been and are insignificant.

The Company does not disclose the value of unsatisfied performance obligations under its contracts with customers as it applies the practical expedient in accordance with ASC 606. The expedient, as described in ASC 606-10-50-14(a), applies to variable consideration that is recognized as control of the product is transferred to the customer. Since each unit of product represents a separate performance obligation, future volumes are wholly unsatisfied, and disclosure of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations is not required.

Take in Kind Oil and Natural Gas Revenues

Under certain arrangements, the Company has the right to take a volume of unprocessed gas in kind at the operator's wellhead, representing its proportionate share of its natural gas production, in lieu of receiving a net payment from the operator. The Company currently takes certain natural gas volumes in kind in lieu of monetary settlement. When the Company elects to take volumes in kind, it pays third parties to transport the natural gas it took in kind to downstream delivery points, where it then sells to customers at prices applicable to those downstream markets. In such situations, revenues are recognized during the month in which control transfers to the customer at the delivery point and it is probable the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to receive. Sales proceeds are generally received by the Company within one month after the month in which a sale has occurred. In these scenarios, gathering and processing costs and transportation expenses the Company incurs to transport the volumes to downstream customers are recorded in lease operating expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Disaggregated Oil and Natural Gas Revenues

The Company's disaggregated revenue has two primary sources: oil sales and natural gas sales. Substantially all of the Company's oil and natural gas sales come from six geographic areas in the United States: the Eagle Ford Basin (Texas), the Permian Basin (Texas/New Mexico), the Haynesville Basin (Texas/Louisiana), the Denver-Julesburg "DJ" Basin (Colorado), the Bakken Basin (Montana/North Dakota), and the Appalachian Basin (Ohio). The following tables present

the disaggregation of the Company's oil and natural gas revenues by basin for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Oil	$ 89,462	$ 77,493	$ 181,309	$ 153,259
Natural gas	19,757	13,159	50,841	26,389
Total	$ 109,219	$ 90,652	$ 232,150	$ 179,648
Permian	$ 75,349	$ 56,226	$ 156,993	$ 106,173
Eagle Ford	7,898	16,121	18,882	29,528
Bakken	7,142	7,902	16,999	21,348
Haynesville	4,053	3,711	9,791	8,947
DJ	7,493	6,692	17,893	13,652
Appalachian	7,284	—	11,592	—
Total	$ 109,219	$ 90,652	$ 232,150	$ 179,648

Recently Issued and Applicable Accounting Pronouncements (Issued and Not Yet Adopted)

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-09"), which requires disaggregated information about a reporting entity's effective tax rate reconciliation as well as information on income taxes paid. The standard is intended to benefit investors by providing more detailed income tax disclosures that would be useful in making capital allocation decisions. ASU 2023-09 was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the effect that ASU 2023-09 will have on its disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* ("ASU 2024-03"), which requires enhanced disclosure about specific types of expenses included in the expense captions presented on the face of the consolidated statement of operations as well as disclosures about selling expenses. ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the effect that ASU 2024-03 will have on its disclosures.

3. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments in connection with its oil and natural gas operations to provide an economic hedge of the Company's exposure to commodity price risk associated with anticipated future oil and natural gas production. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes.

The Company does not designate its derivative instruments to qualify for hedge accounting. Accordingly, the Company reflects changes in the fair value of its derivative instruments in its condensed consolidated statements of operations as they occur.

Collar Option Contracts and Swaps

The Company's derivative financial instruments consist of collar option contracts and swaps.

A collar option is established with the sale of a short call option (ceiling price) and the purchase of a long put option (floor price) set to expire at a predetermined date in the future. The options give the owner the right but not the obligation to exercise the option at the expiration date.

When the settlement price is below the established floor price, the Company receives an amount from its counterparty equal to the difference between the settlement price and the floor price multiplied by the hedged contract volume. When the settlement price is above the established ceiling price, the Company pays its counterparty an amount equal to the difference between the settlement price and the ceiling price multiplied by the hedged contract volume. When the settlement price is between the established floor and the ceiling, no amounts are due to or from the counterparty.

A swap contract allows the Company to receive a fixed price and pay a floating market price to the counterparty for the hedged commodity.

The Company has master netting agreements on individual derivative instruments with its counterparties and therefore certain amounts may be presented on a net basis in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Volume of Derivative Activities

The following table sets forth the Company's outstanding commodity derivative contracts as of June 30, 2025.

	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total 2025	2026
Collar (oil)				
Volume (Bbl)	802,210	698,000	1,500,210	2,104,980
Weighted-average floor price ($/Bbl)	$ 61.95	$ 60.00	$ 61.04	$ 60.00
Weighted-average ceiling price ($/Bbl)	$ 78.51	$ 77.13	$ 77.87	$ 70.44
Collar (natural gas)				
Volume (Mcf)	2,441,757	3,820,615	6,262,372	10,506,446
Weighted-average floor price ($/Mcf)	$ 3.00	$ 3.43	$ 3.26	$ 3.48
Weighted-average ceiling price ($/Mcf)	$ 3.75	$ 4.23	$ 4.04	$ 4.25
Swaps (natural gas)				
Volume (Mcf)	2,762,450	831,350	3,593,800	4,351,400
Weighted-average price ($/Mcf)	$ 3.67	$ 3.67	$ 3.67	$ 3.68

The following table summarizes the amounts reported as gain (loss) on derivatives - commodity derivatives in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net cash receipts from (payments on) commodity derivatives				
Oil derivatives	$ 708	$ (376)	$ 642	$ (279)
Natural gas derivatives	263	4,327	216	6,938
Total net cash receipts from (payments on) commodity derivatives	$ 971	$ 3,951	$ 858	$ 6,659
Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives				
Oil derivatives	$ 9,519	$ 1,094	$ 10,873	$ (6,281)
Natural gas derivatives	13,435	(5,830)	(2,663)	(4,324)
Total unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives	$ 22,954	$ (4,736)	$ 8,210	$ (10,605)
Total gain (loss) on derivatives - commodity derivatives	$ 23,925	$ (785)	$ 9,068	$ (3,946)

4. Fair Value Measurements

The Company has adopted and follows ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, for measurement and disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments. ASC 820 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in U.S. GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value

measurements and related disclosures, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by ASC 820 are:

Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 — Inputs (other than quoted market prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

Level 3 — Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to the model. Valuation of instruments includes unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities.

As defined by ASC 820, the fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale, which was further clarified as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability ("an exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

As required, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
(in thousands)	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**
Assets:				
Derivative instruments - commodity derivatives	$ 9,768	$ 9,768	$ 537	$ 537
Equity investments	$ 11,026	$ 11,026	$ 31,783	$ 31,783
Liabilities:				
Revolving credit facilities	$ 275,000	$ 275,000	$ 205,000	$ 205,000
Derivative instruments - commodity derivatives	$ 6,522	$ 6,522	$ 5,501	$ 5,501

Revolving credit facilities — The carrying amounts of the revolving credit facilities approximate their fair values, as the applicable interest rates are variable and reflective of market rates.

Other financial assets and liabilities — The carrying amounts of the Company's other financial assets and liabilities, such as revenue receivable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Derivative instruments - commodity derivatives — The fair value of the Company's derivative instruments is estimated by management considering various factors, including closing exchange and over-the-counter quotations and the time value of the underlying commitments. The fair value of the Company's commodity derivative instruments is considered to be a Level 2 measurement. Substantially all of these inputs are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the derivative instrument, can be derived from observable data, or supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. The Company's valuation models are primarily industry-standard models that consider

various inputs including: (i) quoted forward prices for commodities, (ii) current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, (iii) applicable credit-adjusted risk-free rate curves, as well as other relevant economic measures.

*Equity investment*s — The fair value of the Company's investment in Vital Energy's common stock was valued using the instrument's publicly listed trading price, which is considered to be a Level 1 measurement due to the use of an observable market quote in an active market. The fair value of the Company's investment in Vital Energy's preferred stock was estimated by management considering various factors, including the publicly listed trading price of Vital Energy's common shares and the present value of expected dividends prior to the conversion of the preferred shares. The fair value of the investment in preferred stock was considered to be a Level 2 measurement. Substantially all of these inputs are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data, or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace.

On June 4, 2024, the 2.0% cumulative mandatorily convertible preferred securities of Vital Energy were converted into 541,155 shares of common stock of Vital Energy. Prior to this conversion, the common shares of Vital Energy owned by the Company were not entitled to vote and bore a restricted legend to that effect. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company held 685,271 and 1,027,907 shares, respectively, of Vital Energy's common stock, for which the fair value is a Level 1 measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. The following tables summarize (i) the valuation of each of the Company's financial instruments by required fair value hierarchy levels and (ii) the gross fair value by the appropriate balance sheet classification, even when the derivative instruments are subject to netting arrangements and qualify for net presentation in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Company nets the fair value of commodity derivative instruments by counterparty in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

	June 30, 2025					
	Fair Value Measurement Using					
(in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Gross Amounts Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	Net Fair Value Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
Equity investments	$ 11,026	$ —	$ —	$ 11,026	$ —	$ 11,026
Assets (at fair value):						
Commodity derivatives – current portion	$ —	$ 8,321	$ —	$ 8,321	$ (1,397)	$ 6,924
Commodity derivatives – noncurrent portion	—	2,844	—	2,844	—	2,844
Liabilities (at fair value):						
Commodity derivatives – current portion	—	(4,450)	—	(4,450)	1,397	(3,053)
Commodity derivatives – noncurrent portion	—	(3,469)	—	(3,469)	—	(3,469)
Net derivative instruments	$ —	$ 3,246	$ —	$ 3,246	$ —	$ 3,246

	December 31, 2024					
	Fair Value Measurement Using					
(in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Gross Amounts Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	Net Fair Value Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
Equity investments	$ 31,783	$ —	$ —	$ 31,783	$ —	$ 31,783
Assets (at fair value):						
Commodity derivatives – current portion	$ —	$ 2,053	$ —	$ 2,053	$ (1,516)	$ 537
Liabilities (at fair value):						
Commodity derivatives – current portion	—	(3,338)	—	(3,338)	1,516	(1,822)
Commodity derivatives – noncurrent portion	—	(3,679)	—	(3,679)	—	(3,679)
Net derivative instruments	$ —	$ (4,964)	$ —	$ (4,964)	$ —	$ (4,964)

Fair Values – Nonrecurring

Asset retirement obligations — The fair value measurements of asset retirement obligations are measured on a nonrecurring basis when a well is drilled or acquired or when production equipment and facilities are installed or acquired using a discounted cash flow model based on inputs that are not observable in the market and therefore represent Level 3 inputs. Significant inputs to the fair value measurement of asset retirement obligations include estimates of the costs of plugging and abandoning oil and natural gas wells, removing production equipment and facilities and restoring the surface of the land as well as estimates of the economic lives of the oil and natural gas wells and future inflation rates.

5. Acquisitions and Divestitures

Asset Acquisitions

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company acquired various oil and natural gas properties. The following table presents the cumulative adjusted purchase price of transactions accounted for as asset acquisitions in accordance with ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations* ("ASC 805") by basin included in oil and gas properties on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024
Permian	$ 33,986	$ 15,486
DJ	—	5,325
Appalachian	10,445	1,188
Total	$ 44,431	$ 21,999

In addition, during the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded closing adjustments that reduced the acquisition price of business combinations completed during 2023 by $1.1 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company divested of certain proved and unproved properties for total proceeds of $0.2 million and $2.9 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, proceeds from the divested unproved properties of $0.1 million resulted in a gain on sale, which is included in other, net in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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6. Stock Incentive Plan

The Granite Ridge Resources, Inc. 2022 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Plan") provides the Company the ability to grant, among other award types, stock options, restricted stock awards, and performance stock units ("PSUs") to directors, officers, employees and consultants or advisors employed by or providing service to the Company.

During the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company granted restricted stock awards, stock options, and PSUs. Stock-based compensation expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 was $0.4 million and $1.0 million, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 was $0.6 million and $1.1 million, respectively.

Restricted Stock Awards - The Company grants service-based restricted stock awards to certain of its employees and consultants under the Plan, which generally vest ratably over a period of three years or cliff vest at the end of five years, and to non-employee directors, which vest in full after one year. Restricted stock awards are valued at the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. All restricted shares are legally issued and outstanding. If an employee terminates employment prior to the restriction lapse date, the awarded shares are forfeited and canceled and are no longer considered issued and outstanding. For restricted stock awards granted prior to March 2025, the holders of such unvested restricted stock awards have voting rights and the right to receive dividends. For restricted stock awards granted in March 2025 and thereafter, the holders of such unvested restricted stock awards do not have voting rights but do have the right to receive dividends. The Company recognizes compensation expense utilizing graded vesting whereby compensation expense is recognized over the service period for each separately vesting tranche.

PSUs - The Company grants PSUs to certain of its officers under the Plan. PSUs represent the contingent right to receive shares of the Company's common stock once the PSU is vested and earned. PSUs, other than those granted during the three months ended June 30, 2025, cliff vest at the end of three years, generally subject to continued employment through the performance period. The total number of shares eligible to be earned may range from zero to 200% of the target number of PSUs granted, determined based upon achievement of certain "financial performance" and "market performance" criteria for the Company and individual performance criteria for the officers awarded PSUs. Financial performance is based on the Company's financial performance at the end of the applicable performance period, while market performance is based on the relative standing of total shareholder return ("TSR") achieved by the Company compared to the TSR achieved by a predetermined group of peer companies at the end of the applicable performance period. Individual performance criteria is based on the officers' performance relative to individual performance goals at the end of the performance period. The Company utilizes the Monte Carlo simulation method to determine the fair value of the PSUs based on market performance, while PSUs based on financial performance are valued using the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, the Company granted 644,330 PSUs to certain of its officers under the Plan. These PSUs are eligible to vest, generally subject to continued employment, upon the satisfaction of certain stock price thresholds during the performance period, which ends on December 31, 2032. Each PSU represents the contingent right to receive one share of common stock once the PSU is earned. Each PSU is earned based on whether the Company's stock price achieves a target average stock price for any 20 consecutive trading days during the performance period. If the stock price thresholds are not met by the end of the performance period, the PSUs will be forfeited and no shares of common stock will be issued. Compensation expense for these awards is based on the grant date fair market value of the award, calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation, and such costs are recorded on a straight-line basis over the derived requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award, as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards, as applicable.

Stock Options - The Company grants stock options to certain of its officers under the Plan. The Company's outstanding stock options expire 10 years following the date of grant. Pursuant to the stock options granted under the Plan, 33% of the options vest immediately with an additional 33% to vest on each of the next two anniversaries of the date of the grant, generally subject to continued employment through each such vesting date. During the first quarter of 2025, the Company granted 110,257 stock options with an exercise price of $5.61 per share. During the first quarter of 2024, the Company granted 134,375 stock options with an exercise price per share of $6.06.

Stock Awards - The Company may issue other awards to its employees and consultants under the Plan.

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A summary of the Company's activity under the Plan for the restricted stock awards, PSUs and stock options for the six months ended June 30, 2025 is presented below:

	Restricted Stock Awards	Performance Stock Units	Stock Options
Outstanding at December 31, 2024	518,048	97,532	526,483
Awards granted[1]	625,527	720,980	110,257
Awards canceled/forfeited	(97,555)	(99,105)	(68,777)
Awards vested[2]	(253,220)	—	—
Outstanding at June 30, 2025	792,800	719,407	567,963
(1) Weighted average grant date fair value per share / unit	$ 5.86	$ 5.38	$ 1.21

(2) Represents restricted stock and PSUs vested during the period. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, 212,249 stock options vested. As of June 30, 2025, there were a total of 518,444 stock options exercisable.

A summary of the Company's activity under the Plan for the restricted stock awards, PSUs and stock options for the six months ended June 30, 2024 is presented below:

	Restricted Stock Awards	Performance Stock Units	Stock Options
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	295,990	26,574	392,108
Awards granted[1]	383,430	70,958	134,375
Awards vested[2]	(139,790)	—	—
Outstanding at June 30, 2024	539,630	97,532	526,483
(1) Weighted average grant date fair value per share / unit	$ 6.07	$ 8.64	$ 1.38

(2) Represents restricted stock and PSUs vested during the period. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, 175,493 stock options vested. As of June 30, 2024, there were a total of 306,195 stock options exercisable.

7. Income Taxes

The Company is a C corporation and subject to U.S. federal, state, and local income taxes. The Company records income taxes through the use of an estimated annual effective tax rate and specific events that are discretely recognized as they occur. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded income tax expense of $7.8 million and $10.7 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded income tax expense of $1.7 million and $6.5 million, respectively.

At the end of each interim period, the Company applies an estimated annualized effective tax rate to the current period income or loss before income taxes, which can produce interim effective tax rate fluctuations. The Company's effective income tax rate was 23.7% and 23.4% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company's effective income tax rate was 24.8% and 23.4%, respectively. The effective tax rate differs from the enacted statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the impact of certain discrete items and state income taxes.

The Company has evaluated all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remains open and believes that the material positions taken would more likely than not be sustained upon examination. Therefore, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits and did not recognize any interest or penalties during those respective periods related to unrecognized tax benefits.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") into law. The OBBBA includes, among other things, a permanent extension of 100% bonus depreciation for certain capital expenditures and modifications to the interest expense limitation under Section 163(j). In accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, the effects of the tax law are recognized in the period of enactment and therefore not reflected in the Company's unaudited condensed

consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. The Company is evaluating the potential tax impacts of the OBBBA on the consolidated financial statements.

8. Debt

The carrying value of the Company's total debt was $275.0 million and $205.0 million at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Granite Ridge Credit Agreement

On October 24, 2022, Granite Ridge entered into a senior secured revolving credit agreement (as amended, the "Credit Agreement") with a syndicate of banks, currently led by Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent. The Credit Agreement has a maturity date of five years from the effective date thereof, or October 24, 2027.

The borrowing base is redetermined semiannually on or about April 1 and October 1 of each calendar year, and is subject to additional adjustments from time to time, including for asset sales, elimination or reduction of hedge positions and incurrence of other debt.

On April 29, 2025, the Company and its lenders entered into the Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, which amended the Credit Agreement to, among other things, (a) increase the borrowing base from $325.0 million to $375.0 million, and (b) increase the aggregate elected commitments from $325.0 million to $375.0 million.

The Company and the Required Lenders (as defined in the Credit Agreement) may request one unscheduled redetermination of the borrowing base between each scheduled redetermination. The amount of the borrowing base is determined by the lenders in their sole discretion and consistent with the oil and gas lending criteria of the lenders at the time of the relevant redetermination. The amount the Company is able to borrow under the Credit Agreement is subject to compliance with the financial covenants, satisfaction of various conditions precedent to borrowing and other provisions of the Credit Agreement.

At June 30, 2025, the Company had outstanding borrowings of $275.0 million and $0.3 million of letters of credit issued and outstanding under the Credit Agreement, resulting in availability of $99.7 million. The Credit Agreement is guaranteed by the restricted subsidiaries of Granite Ridge and is secured by a first priority mortgage and security interest in substantially all of the Company's and its restricted subsidiaries' assets.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement may be base rate loans or secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") loans. Interest is payable quarterly for base rate loans and at the end of the applicable interest period for SOFR loans. SOFR loans bear interest at SOFR plus an applicable margin ranging from 300 to 400 basis points, depending on the percentage of the borrowing base utilized, plus an additional 10, 15 or 20 basis point credit spread adjustment for a one, three or six month interest period, respectively. Base rate loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the greatest of: (i) the U.S. prime rate as published by the Wall Street Journal; (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 50 basis points; and (iii) the adjusted SOFR rate for a one-month interest period plus 100 basis points, plus, in the case of this clause (iii) an additional 10 basis point credit spread adjustment, plus, in the case of any base rate loan, an applicable margin ranging from 200 to 300 basis points, depending on the percentage of the borrowing base utilized.

The Company also pays a commitment fee on unused elected commitment amounts under its facility of 50 basis points. The Company may repay any amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement prior to the maturity date without any premium or penalty.

The Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants, including the maintenance of the following financial ratios:

(i) a leverage ratio, which is the ratio of Consolidated Total Debt to EBITDAX (each as defined in the Credit Agreement), of not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, and

(ii) a Current Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), of not less than 1.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of each fiscal quarter.

At June 30, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all covenants required by the Credit Agreement.

9. Equity

Common Stock Dividends - The Company paid dividends of $14.4 million, or $0.11 per share, and $28.8 million, or $0.22 per share during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company paid dividends of $14.4 million, or $0.11 per share, and $28.7 million, or $0.22 per share, respectively. Any payment of future dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors.

10. Related Party Transactions

Upon formation in 2022, Granite Ridge entered into a Management Services Agreement (the "MSA") with Grey Rock Administration, LLC (the "Manager"). Under the MSA, the Manager provides general management, administrative, and operating services covering the oil and gas assets and other properties of the Company and other day-to-day business and affairs of the Company. In accordance with the MSA, the Company pays the Manager an annual services fee of $10.0 million and reimburses the Manager for certain Granite Ridge group costs related to the operation of the Company's assets (including for third party costs allocated or attributable to the assets of the Company). The initial term of the MSA expires on April 30, 2028; however, the MSA will automatically renew for additional consecutive one-year renewal terms until terminated in accordance with its terms. Upon any termination of the MSA, the Manager shall provide transition services for a period of up to 90 days.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, service fees for the Company under the MSA were approximately $2.5 million and $5.0 million, respectively, and are included in general and administrative expenses within the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, service fees for the Company under the MSA of $2.5 million and $5.0 million, respectively, were consistent with the same periods of 2025.

11. Risk Concentrations

As a non-operator, 100% of the Company's wells are operated by third-party operating partners. As a result, the Company is highly dependent on the success of these third-party operators. If they are not successful in the development, exploitation, production and exploration activities relating to the Company's leasehold interests, or are unable or unwilling to perform, the Company's financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. These risks are heightened in a low commodity price environment, which may present significant challenges to these third-party operators. The Company's third-party operators will make decisions in connection with their operations that may not be in the Company's best interests, and the Company may have little or no ability to exercise influence over the operational decisions of its third-party operators.

In the normal course of business, the Company maintains its cash balances in financial institutions, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent any financial institution with which it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on its behalf. Management monitors the financial condition of such financial institutions and does not anticipate any losses from these counterparties.

Derivative Counterparties - The Company uses credit and other financial criteria to evaluate the creditworthiness of counterparties to its derivative instruments. The Company believes that all of its derivative counterparties are currently acceptable credit risks. All of the Company's outstanding derivative instruments are covered by International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreements ("ISDAs") entered into with parties that are also lenders under the Company's Credit Agreement. The Company's obligations under the derivative instruments are secured pursuant to the Credit Agreement, and no additional collateral has been posted by the Company.

12. Earnings Per Share

The Company uses the two-class method of calculating earnings per share because certain of the Company's unvested stock-based awards qualify as participating securities.

The Company's basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders is computed as (i) net income (loss) as reported, (ii) less participating basic earnings (iii) divided by weighted average basic common shares outstanding. The

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Company's diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders is computed as (i) basic earnings (loss) attributable to common stockholders, (ii) plus reallocation of participating earnings (iii) divided by weighted average diluted common shares outstanding.

The following table presents the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	$ 25,081	$ 5,101	$ 34,893	$ 21,327
Participating basic earnings (a)	(126)	(59)	(156)	(94)
Basic earnings attributable to common stockholders	24,955	5,042	34,737	21,233
Reallocation of participating earnings	—	—	—	—
Diluted earnings attributable to common stockholders	$ 24,955	$ 5,042	$ 34,737	$ 21,233
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	130,469	130,204	130,403	130,170
Dilutive performance stock units	119	32	90	26
Dilutive stock options	—	15	3	11
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	130,588	130,251	130,496	130,207
Net income per common share:				
Basic	$ 0.19	$ 0.04	$ 0.27	$ 0.16
Diluted	$ 0.19	$ 0.04	$ 0.27	$ 0.16

(a) Unvested restricted stock awards represent participating securities because they participate in nonforfeitable dividends or distributions with the common equity holders of the Company. Participating earnings represent the distributed and undistributed earnings of the Company attributable to the participating securities. Unvested restricted stock awards do not participate in undistributed net losses as they are not contractually obligated to do so.

The following table is a summary of the PSUs and stock options, which were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as inclusion of these items would be antidilutive.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Number of antidilutive common shares:				
Antidilutive performance stock units	250,566	98,406	134,411	56,555
Antidilutive stock options	621,624	511,706	584,765	474,389
Total antidilutive common shares	872,190	610,112	719,176	530,944

13. Subsequent Events

The Company's Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of $0.11 for the third quarter of 2025. The dividend will be paid on September 15, 2025 to stockholders of record as of August 29, 2025.

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

14. Supplementary Data

Capitalized Costs

(in thousands)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Oil and natural gas properties:		
Proved	$ 1,659,865	$ 1,484,968
Unproved	73,816	55,053
Less: accumulated depletion	(744,463)	(643,051)
Net capitalized costs for oil and natural gas properties	$ 989,218	$ 896,970

Costs Incurred for Oil and Natural Gas Producing Activities

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Property acquisition costs:				
Proved	$ —	$ 1,677	$ 13,341	$ 2,824
Unproved	10,069	17,115	31,090	18,596
Development costs	77,185	66,951	148,587	129,590
Total costs incurred for oil and natural gas properties	$ 87,254	$ 85,743	$ 193,018	$ 151,010

Item 2. ***Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations***

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The following discussion contains "forward-looking statements" reflecting our current expectations, estimates and assumptions concerning events and financial trends that may affect our future operating results or financial position. Actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, market prices for oil and natural gas, capital expenditures, economic and competitive conditions, regulatory changes and other uncertainties, as well as those factors discussed below and elsewhere in this Report. Please read "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Also, please read the risk factors and other cautionary statements described under "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "2024 Form 10-K") and elsewhere in this Report. We assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law.

Overview

Granite Ridge is a scaled energy company which aims to provide shareholders with exposure similar to energy private equity through operated partnerships and traditional non-operated assets. We own assets in six prolific unconventional basins across the United States. We aim to deliver a diversified portfolio with best-in-class full cycle returns by investing in a large number of high-graded opportunities developed by proven public and private operators. We focus on success as measured by total shareholder returns, which we seek to balance with a low leverage profile.

Selected Factors That Affect Our Operating Results

Our revenues, cash flows from operations and future growth depend substantially upon:

- the timing and success of drilling and production activities by our operating partners;
- the prices and the supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the quantity of oil and natural gas production from the wells in which we participate;
- changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments we use to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in the price of oil and natural gas;
- our ability to continue to identify and acquire high-quality acreage and drilling opportunities; and
- the level of our operating expenses.

In addition to the factors that affect companies in our industry generally, the location of substantially all of our acreage in the Eagle Ford, Permian, Bakken, Haynesville, Denver-Julesburg, and Appalachian Basins subjects our operating results to factors specific to these regions. These factors include the potential adverse impact of weather on drilling, production and transportation activities, particularly during the winter and spring months, as well as infrastructure limitations, transportation capacity, regulatory matters, and other factors that may specifically affect one or more of these regions.

The price of oil and natural gas can vary depending on the market in which it is sold and the means of transportation used to transport the oil and natural gas to market.

The price at which our oil and natural gas production is sold typically reflects either a premium or discount to the NYMEX benchmark price. Thus, our operating results are also affected by changes in the oil and natural gas price differentials between the applicable benchmark and the sales prices we receive for our oil and natural gas production.

Our oil price differential to the NYMEX benchmark price during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was a discount of $(3.16) per barrel and $(3.97) per barrel, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, our

oil price differential to the NYMEX benchmark price was a discount of $(3.01) per barrel and $(1.68) per barrel, respectively.

Our natural gas price differential to the average NYMEX price during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was a discount of $(0.87) per Mcf and $(0.09) per Mcf, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, our natural gas price differential to the average NYMEX price was a discount of $(0.55) per Mcf and $(0.20) per Mcf, respectively.

Market Conditions

The price that we receive for the oil and natural gas our operators produce is largely a function of market supply and demand. Because our oil and natural gas revenues are heavily weighted toward oil, we are more significantly impacted by changes in oil prices than by changes in the price of natural gas. Worldwide supply in terms of output, especially production from properties within the United States, the production quota set by OPEC, and the strength of the U.S. dollar can adversely impact oil prices.

Historically, commodity prices have been volatile, and we expect that volatility to continue in the future. Although we cannot predict the occurrence of events that may affect future commodity prices, or the degree to which these prices will be affected, the prices for any commodity that we produce will generally approximate current market prices in the geographic region of the production. From time to time, we expect that we may hedge a portion of our commodity price risk to mitigate the impact of price volatility on our business.

Prices for various quantities of oil and natural gas that we produce significantly impact our revenues and cash flows. The following table lists average NYMEX spot prices for oil and natural gas for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Average NYMEX Prices[1]				
Oil (per Bbl)	$ 64.57	$ 81.81	$ 68.12	$ 79.69
Natural gas (per Mcf)	$ 3.19	$ 2.07	$ 3.66	$ 2.11

(1) Based on average NYMEX spot prices.

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the average NYMEX oil pricing was $64.57 per barrel of oil, or 21% lower than the average NYMEX price per barrel for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Our settled derivatives increased our realized oil price per barrel by $0.49 for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and decreased our realized oil price per barrel by $0.38 for the three months ended June 30, 2024. For the three months ended June 30, 2025, our average realized oil price per barrel after reflecting settled derivatives was $61.90 compared to $77.46 for the three months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the average NYMEX oil pricing was $68.12 per barrel of oil, or 15% lower than the average NYMEX price per barrel for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Our settled derivatives increased our realized oil price per barrel by $0.23 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and decreased our realized oil price per barrel by $0.14 for the six months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, our average realized oil price per barrel after reflecting settled derivatives was $65.34 compared to $77.87 for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the average NYMEX natural gas pricing was $3.19 per Mcf, or 54% higher than the average NYMEX price per Mcf for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Our settled derivatives increased our realized natural gas price per Mcf by $0.03 for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and increased our realized natural gas price per Mcf by $0.65 for the three months ended June 30, 2024. For the three months ended June 30, 2025, our average realized natural gas price per Mcf after reflecting settled derivatives was $2.35 compared to $2.63 for the three months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the average NYMEX natural gas pricing was $3.66 per Mcf, or 73% higher than the average NYMEX price per Mcf for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Our settled derivatives increased our realized natural gas price per Mcf by $0.01 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and increased our realized natural gas price per Mcf by $0.50 for the six months ended June 30, 2024. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, our average realized natural gas price per Mcf after reflecting settled derivatives was $3.12 compared to $2.41 for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth summary production and operating data for the periods indicated. Because of normal production declines, increased or decreased drilling activities, fluctuations in commodity prices and the effects of

acquisitions and divestitures, the historical information presented below should not be interpreted as being indicative of future results.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net Sales (in thousands):				
Oil sales	$ 89,462	$ 77,493	$ 181,309	$ 153,259
Natural gas and related product sales	19,757	13,159	50,841	26,389
Total revenues	$ 109,219	$ 90,652	$ 232,150	$ 179,648
Net Production:				
Oil (MBbl)	1,457	996	2,784	1,965
Natural gas (MMcf)	8,500	6,643	16,326	13,845
Total (MBoe)[1]	2,874	2,103	5,505	4,273
Average Daily Production:				
Oil (Bbl)	16,009	10,940	15,384	10,795
Natural gas (Mcf)	93,404	72,997	90,200	76,074
Total (Boe)[1]	31,576	23,106	30,417	23,474
Average Sales Prices:				
Oil (per Bbl)	$ 61.41	$ 77.84	$ 65.11	$ 78.01
Effect of gain (loss) on settled oil derivatives on average price (per Bbl)	0.49	(0.38)	0.23	(0.14)
Oil net of settled oil derivatives (per Bbl)[2]	$ 61.90	$ 77.46	$ 65.34	$ 77.87
Natural gas sales (per Mcf)	$ 2.32	$ 1.98	$ 3.11	$ 1.91
Effect of gain on settled natural gas derivatives on average price (per Mcf)	0.03	0.65	0.01	0.50
Natural gas sales net of settled natural gas derivatives (per Mcf)[2]	$ 2.35	$ 2.63	$ 3.12	$ 2.41
Realized price on a Boe basis excluding settled commodity derivatives	$ 38.01	$ 43.12	$ 42.17	$ 42.05
Effect of gain on settled commodity derivatives on average price (per Boe)	0.34	1.88	0.16	1.56
Realized price on a Boe basis including settled commodity derivatives[2]	$ 38.35	$ 45.00	$ 42.33	$ 43.61
Operating Expenses (in thousands):				
Lease operating expenses	$ 20,118	$ 13,669	$ 36,358	$ 29,148
Production and ad valorem taxes	6,437	6,881	14,805	12,630
Depletion and accretion expense	53,412	41,592	101,857	82,533
General and administrative	8,517	6,623	15,980	13,115
Costs and Expenses (per Boe):				
Lease operating expenses	$ 7.00	$ 6.50	$ 6.60	$ 6.82
Production and ad valorem taxes	$ 2.24	$ 3.27	$ 2.69	$ 2.96
Depletion and accretion	$ 18.59	$ 19.78	$ 18.50	$ 19.32
General and administrative	$ 2.96	$ 3.15	$ 2.90	$ 3.07
Net Producing Wells at Period-End:	227.42	191.94	227.42	191.94

(1) Natural gas is converted to Boe using the ratio of one barrel of oil to six Mcf of natural gas.
(2) The presentation of realized prices including settled commodity derivatives is a result of including the net cash receipts from (payments on) commodity derivatives that are presented in the footnotes to our condensed consolidated financial statements. This presentation of average prices with derivatives is a means by which to reflect the actual cash performance of our commodity derivatives for the respective periods and presents oil and natural gas prices with derivatives in a manner consistent with the presentation generally used by the investment community.

Oil, Natural Gas and Related Product Sales

Our revenues vary from year to year primarily due to changes in realized commodity prices and production volumes. Our oil and natural gas sales for the three months ended June 30, 2025 increased 20% from the same period in 2024. Oil revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2025 increased by 15% compared to the same period in 2024, driven by a 46% increase in production, partially offset by a 21% decrease in realized prices, excluding the effect of settled commodity derivatives. Natural gas revenues increased by 50% for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 2024, driven by a 17% increase in realized natural gas prices, excluding the effect of settled commodity derivatives, and a 28% increase in production.

Our oil and natural gas sales for the six months ended June 30, 2025 increased 29% from the same period in 2024. Oil revenues for the first half of 2025 increased by 18% compared to the same period in 2024, driven by a 42% increase in production, partially offset by a 17% decrease in realized prices, excluding the effect of settled commodity derivatives. Natural gas revenues increased by 93% for the first half of 2025 compared to 2024 as a result of a 63% increase in realized natural gas prices, excluding the effect of settled commodity derivatives, and an 18% increase in production.

Production from oil and gas properties increased as a result of drilling success and the acquisition of additional net revenue interests. The number of wells we participated in increased from 191.94 net wells on June 30, 2024 to 227.42 net wells on June 30, 2025.

Lease Operating Expenses

Lease operating expenses were $20.1 million ($7.00 per Boe) for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 47% from $13.7 million ($6.50 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily due to an increase in well count due to acquisitions and additional wells successfully drilled and completed, resulting in an increase in saltwater disposal costs of $1.9 million, or 58%, and an overall increase in service costs.

Lease operating expenses were $36.4 million ($6.60 per Boe) for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 25% from $29.1 million ($6.82 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily due to an increase in production as a result of increased well count, resulting in increased saltwater disposal costs, facilities costs and an overall increase in cost of services.

Production and Ad Valorem Taxes

We generally pay production taxes based on realized oil and natural gas sales. Production taxes were $5.3 million ($1.86 per Boe) for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $5.4 million ($2.59 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. As a percentage of oil and natural gas sales, our production taxes were 5% and 6% during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Production taxes were $11.9 million ($2.16 per Boe) for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $9.7 million ($2.28 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. As a percentage of oil and natural gas sales, our production taxes were 5% during both the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Production taxes fluctuate with the market value of our production sold, while ad valorem taxes are generally based on the valuation of our oil and natural gas properties at the beginning of the year, which vary across the different areas in which we operate.

Ad valorem taxes were $1.1 million and $2.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, compared to $1.4 million and $2.9 million during the same periods in 2024.

Depletion and Accretion

Depletion and accretion was $53.4 million ($18.59 per Boe) for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 28% from $41.6 million ($19.78 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. The increase in depletion and accretion expense was primarily due to the increase in depletion expense resulting from the increase in production.

Depletion and accretion was $101.9 million ($18.50 per Boe) for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 23% from $82.5 million ($19.32 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. The increase in depletion and accretion expense was primarily due to the increase in production.

Impairment of Unproved Properties

No impairment of unproved properties was recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. In the first quarter of 2024, we recognized impairment expense of $0.7 million on unproved properties in the Permian Basin as the operator of those properties no longer intends to drill certain locations. During the six months ended June 30, 2025 no impairment of unproved properties was recorded.

General and Administrative

The following table provides components of our general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	2025	2024
General and administrative expenses	$ 8,122	$ 6,040	$ 14,932	$ 12,020
Non-cash stock-based compensation	395	583	1,048	1,095
Total general and administrative expenses	$ 8,517	$ 6,623	$ 15,980	$ 13,115

Total general and administrative expenses were $8.5 million ($2.96 per Boe) for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 29% from $6.6 million ($3.15 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily due to severance expense incurred during the period as a result of a management transition as well as expenses related to capital market activities.

Total general and administrative expenses were $16.0 million ($2.90 per Boe) for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 22% from $13.1 million ($3.07 per Boe) during the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily due to severance expense incurred during the period as a result of a management transition as well as expenses related to capital market activities.

Gain/(Loss) on Derivatives – Commodity Derivatives

The following table sets forth the gain (loss) on derivatives for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net cash receipts from (payments on) commodity derivatives				
Oil derivatives	$ 708	$ (376)	$ 642	$ (2
Natural gas derivatives	263	4,327	216	6,9
Total net cash receipts from (payments on) commodity derivatives	$ 971	$ 3,951	$ 858	$ 6,6
Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives				
Oil derivatives	$ 9,519	$ 1,094	$ 10,873	$ (6,2
Natural gas derivatives	13,435	(5,830)	(2,663)	(4,3
Total unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives	$ 22,954	$ (4,736)	$ 8,210	$ (10,6
Total gain (loss) on derivatives - commodity derivatives	$ 23,925	$ (785)	$ 9,068	$ (3,9

Our earnings are affected by the changes in the value of our derivatives portfolio between periods and the related cash settlements of those derivatives, which could be significant. To the extent the future commodity price outlook declines between measurement periods, we will have mark-to-market gains; while to the extent future commodity price outlook increases between measurement periods, we will have mark-to-market losses.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was $5.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $5.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The increase in interest expense during the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 2024 was primarily due to a higher average outstanding balance on the revolving credit facility, partially offset by a decrease in interest rates during 2025.

Interest expense was $10.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $9.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The increase in interest expense during the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 2024 was primarily due to a higher average outstanding balance on the revolving credit facility during 2025.

Loss on Equity Investments

We recorded a loss on equity investments of $5.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025. During the second quarter of 2025, the Company divested 342,636 shares of Vital Energy's common stock and realized a loss on sale of $10.5 million. This was partially offset by an unrealized gain of $4.7 million from the change in fair value of the common stock of Vital Energy during the period. We recorded an unrealized loss of $8.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 from the change in fair value of the common and preferred stock of Vital Energy.

We recorded a loss on equity investments of $15.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025. The loss is a result of a $10.5 million realized loss on sale of Vital Energy's common stock and an unrealized loss of $5.2 million from the change in fair value of the common stock of Vital Energy. We recorded an unrealized loss of $1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 from the change in fair value of the common and preferred stock of Vital Energy.

Income Tax Expense

We recorded income tax expense of $7.8 million and $10.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $1.7 million and $6.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory rate primarily due to the impact of certain discrete items and state income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our main sources of liquidity and capital resources as of the periods covered by this Report have been internally generated cash flow from operations and credit facility borrowings. Our primary use of capital has been for the development and acquisition of oil and natural gas properties. We continually monitor potential capital sources for opportunities to enhance liquidity or otherwise improve our financial position.

As of June 30, 2025, we had $275.0 million of debt outstanding under our Credit Agreement. We had $103.4 million of liquidity as of June 30, 2025, consisting of $99.7 million of committed borrowing availability under the Credit Agreement and $3.7 million of cash on hand.

On April 29, 2025, the Company and its lenders entered into the Fifth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, which amended the Credit Agreement to, among other things, increase the borrowing base and aggregate elected commitments from $325.0 million to $375.0 million.

With our cash on hand, cash flow from operations, and borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement, we believe that we will have sufficient cash flow and liquidity to fund our budgeted capital expenditures and operating expenses for at least the next twelve months. However, we may seek additional access to capital and liquidity. We cannot assure you that any additional capital will be available to us on favorable terms or at all.

Capital Commitments

Our recent capital commitments have been to fund the development and acquisition of oil and natural gas properties. We expect to fund our near-term capital requirements and working capital needs with cash on hand, cash flows from operations and available borrowing capacity under our Credit Agreement. Our capital expenditures could be curtailed if our cash flows decline from expected levels.

Common Stock Dividends

We paid dividends of $14.4 million, or $0.11 per share, and $28.8 million, or $0.22 per share during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company paid dividends of $14.4 million, or $0.11 per share, and $28.7 million, or $0.22 per share, respectively.

Any payment of future dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our changes in cash and restricted cash for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 154,134	$ 132,842
Net cash used in investing activities	(200,533)	(152,579)
Net cash provided by financing activities	40,723	22,849
Net change in cash and restricted cash	$ (5,676)	$ 3,112

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

The primary factors impacting our cash flows from operating activities generally include: (i) levels of production from our oil and natural gas properties, (ii) prices we receive from sales of oil and natural gas production, including settlement proceeds or payments related to our commodity derivatives, (iii) operating costs of our oil and natural gas properties, (iv) costs of our general and administrative activities and (v) interest expense. Our cash flows from operating activities have historically been impacted by fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices and our production volumes.

The $21.3 million increase in operating cash flows during the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 was primarily due to the increase in oil and natural gas sales during the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024.

Our net cash provided by operating activities included a reduction of $2.0 million and a benefit of $6.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, associated with changes in working capital items. Changes in working capital items adjust for the timing of receipts and payments of actual cash.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, our net cash used in investing activities was $200.5 million, which consisted primarily of $164.5 million of capital expenditures for development of oil and natural gas properties and $44.9 million of acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, our net cash used in investing activities was $152.6 million, which consisted primarily of $135.9 million of capital expenditures for development of oil and natural gas properties and $20.9 million of acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, our net cash provided by financing activities was $40.7 million, primarily due to $70.0 million of net borrowings under our Credit Agreement, partially offset $28.8 million of dividends paid on our common stock.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, our net cash provided by financing activities was $22.8 million, primarily due to $55.0 million of borrowings under our Credit Agreement, partially offset by $28.7 million of dividends paid on our common stock and $0.4 million of common stock repurchases.

Granite Ridge Credit Agreement

At June 30, 2025, the Company had outstanding borrowings of $275.0 million and $0.3 million of letters of credit issued and outstanding under the Credit Agreement, resulting in availability of $99.7 million. The Credit Agreement is guaranteed by the restricted subsidiaries of Granite Ridge and is secured by a first priority mortgage and security interest in substantially all of the Company's and its restricted subsidiaries' assets.

On October 24, 2022, Granite Ridge entered into a senior secured revolving credit agreement with a syndicate of banks, currently led by Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent. The Credit Agreement has a maturity date of five years from the effective date thereof, or October 24, 2027.

The borrowing base is redetermined semiannually on or about April 1 and October 1 of each calendar year, and is subject to additional adjustments from time to time, including for asset sales, elimination or reduction of hedge positions and incurrence of other debt.

On April 29, 2025, the Company and its lenders entered into the Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, which amended the Credit Agreement to, among other things, (a) increase the borrowing base from $325.0 million to $375.0 million, and (b) increase the aggregate elected commitments from $325.0 million to $375.0 million.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement may be base rate loans or secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") loans. Interest is payable quarterly for base rate loans and at the end of the applicable interest period for SOFR loans. SOFR loans bear interest at SOFR plus an applicable margin ranging from 300 to 400 basis points, depending on the percentage of the borrowing base utilized, plus an additional 10, 15 or 20 basis point credit spread adjustment for a one, three or six month interest period, respectively. Base rate loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the greatest of: (i) the U.S. prime rate as published by the Wall Street Journal; (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 50 basis points; and (iii) the adjusted SOFR rate for a one-month interest period plus 100 basis points, plus, in the case of this clause (iii) an additional 10 basis point credit spread adjustment, plus, in the case of any base rate loan, an applicable margin ranging from 200 to 300 basis points, depending on the percentage of the borrowing base utilized.

The Company also pays a commitment fee on unused elected commitment amounts under its facility of 50 basis points. The Company may repay any amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement prior to the maturity date without any premium or penalty.

The Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants, including the maintenance of the following financial ratios:

(i) a leverage ratio, which is the ratio of Consolidated Total Debt to EBITDAX (each as defined in the Credit Agreement), of not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, and

(ii) a Current Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), of not less than 1.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of each fiscal quarter.

The Credit Agreement contains additional restrictive covenants that limit our ability and our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, incur additional liens, enter into mergers and acquisitions, make or declare dividends, repurchase or redeem junior debt, make investments and loans, engage in transactions with affiliates, sell assets and enter into certain hedging transactions. In addition, the Credit Agreement is subject to customary events of default, including a change in control. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the administrative agent may, with the consent of majority lenders, or shall, at the direction of the majority lenders, accelerate any amounts outstanding and terminate lender commitments.

As of June 30, 2025, we were in compliance with all covenants required by the Credit Agreement.

Known Contractual and Other Obligations; Planned Capital Expenditures

Contractual and Other Obligations

Our contractual obligations include long-term debt, cash interest expense on debt, derivative liabilities, asset retirement obligations and an annual service fee to the Manager. Since December 31, 2024, there have been no material changes in

our contractual obligations, other than the $70.0 million increase in long-term debt due to borrowings under the Credit Agreement.

Planned Capital Expenditures

For 2025, we are budgeting for approximately $400 million to $420 million in total planned capital expenditures, including approximately $120 million of acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties. Our costs incurred on oil and natural gas properties, excluding acquisitions, during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 totaled $77.2 million and $67.0 million, respectively, and $148.6 million and $129.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Our capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2025 were primarily funded with cash flows from operations and borrowings under the Credit Agreement. We expect to fund planned capital expenditures with cash generated from operations and, if required, borrowings under our Credit Agreement.

The amount, timing and allocation of capital expenditures are largely discretionary and subject to change based on a variety of factors. If oil and natural gas prices decline below our acceptable levels, or costs increase above our acceptable levels, we may choose to defer a portion of our budgeted capital expenditures until later periods to achieve the desired balance between sources and uses of liquidity and prioritize capital projects that we believe have the highest expected returns and potential to generate near-term cash flow. We may also increase our capital expenditures significantly to take advantage of opportunities we consider to be attractive. We will carefully monitor and may adjust our projected capital expenditures in response to changes in prices, availability of financing, drilling and acquisition costs, industry conditions, the timing of regulatory approvals, contractual obligations, internally generated cash flow, and other factors both within and outside our control.

Acquisitions

The following table reflects our expenditures for acquisitions of proved and unproved properties for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Property acquisition costs:				
Proved	$ —	$ 1,677	$ 13,341	$ 2,824
Unproved	10,069	17,115	31,090	18,596
Total property acquisition costs	$ 10,069	$ 18,792	$ 44,431	$ 21,420

Satisfaction of Our Cash Obligations for the Next Twelve Months

With our Credit Agreement and our positive cash flows from operations, we believe we will have sufficient capital to meet our drilling commitments, expected general and administrative expenses, and other cash needs for the next twelve months. Nonetheless, any strategic acquisition of assets or increase in drilling activity may lead us to seek additional capital. We may also choose to seek additional capital rather than utilize our credit to fund accelerated or continued drilling at the discretion of management and depending on prevailing market conditions. We will evaluate any potential opportunities for acquisitions as they arise. However, there can be no assurance that any additional capital will be available to us on favorable terms or at all.

Effects of Inflation and Pricing

The oil and natural gas industry is typically very cyclical and the demand for goods and services of oilfield companies, suppliers and others associated with the industry put extreme pressure on the economic stability and pricing structure within the industry. Typically, as prices for oil and natural gas increase, so do all associated costs. Conversely, in a period of declining prices, associated cost declines are likely to lag and may not adjust downward in proportion.

Material changes in prices also impact our current revenue stream, estimates of future reserves, borrowing base calculations of bank loans, impairment assessments of oil and natural gas properties, and values of properties in purchase and sale transactions. Material changes in prices can impact the value of oil and natural gas companies and their ability to raise capital, borrow money and retain personnel. Higher prices for oil and natural gas could result in increases in the costs of materials, services and personnel.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The establishment and consistent application of accounting policies is a vital component of accurately and fairly presenting our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), as well as ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing financial reporting. While there are rarely alternative methods or rules from which to select in establishing accounting and financial reporting policies, proper application often involves significant judgment regarding a given set of facts and circumstances and a complex series of decisions. Further, these estimates and other factors, including those outside of management's control, could have a significant adverse impact to the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

In management's opinion, the more significant reporting areas impacted by management's judgments and estimates are the choice of accounting method for oil and natural gas activities, oil and natural gas reserve estimation, revenue recognition, impairment of long-lived assets and valuation of financial derivatives.

There have been no material changes in our critical accounting policies and procedures during the six months ended June 30, 2025. See our disclosure of critical accounting policies in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of our 2024 Form 10-K.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

For discussion of recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risk as the prices of our commodities are subject to fluctuations resulting from changes in supply and demand. To reduce our exposure to changes in the prices of our commodities, we have entered into, and may in the future enter into, additional commodity price risk management arrangements for a portion of our oil and natural gas production. The agreements that we have entered into generally have the effect of providing us with a fixed price for a portion of our expected future oil and natural gas production over a fixed period of time. Our commodity price risk management arrangements are recorded at fair value and thus changes to the future commodity prices will have an impact on our earnings. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, a 10% increase in average commodity prices would have decreased the fair value of commodity derivatives by $21.4 million. We may incur significant unrealized losses in the future from our use of derivative financial instruments to the extent market prices increase and our derivatives contracts remain in place.

We generally use derivatives to economically hedge a portion of our anticipated future production. Any payments due to counterparties under our derivative contracts are funded by proceeds received from the sale of our production. Production receipts, however, lag payments to the counterparties. Any interim cash needs are funded by cash from operations or borrowings under our Credit Agreement.

Interest Rate Risk

At June 30, 2025, our exposure to interest rate changes related primarily to the borrowings under the Credit Agreement. The interest we pay on these borrowings is set periodically based upon market rates. We had total indebtedness of $275.0 million outstanding under our Credit Agreement at June 30, 2025. The impact of a one percent increase in interest rates on this amount of debt would result in increased annual interest expense of approximately $2.8 million.

We may utilize interest rate derivatives to alter interest rate exposure in an attempt to reduce interest rate expense related to existing debt issues. Interest rate derivatives are used solely to modify interest rate exposure and not to modify the overall leverage of the debt portfolio. We had no outstanding interest rate derivative contracts at June 30, 2025.

Item 4. ***Controls and Procedures***

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in company reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

As of June 30, 2025, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of June 30, 2025, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a level of reasonable assurance.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the second quarter of 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. ***Legal Proceedings***

The Company was not a party to any material legal proceedings during the three months ended June 30, 2025. In the future, the Company may be subject from time to time to litigation claims and governmental and regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business.

Item 1A. ***Risk Factors***

Other than as set forth below, there have been no material changes in our risk factors from those described in our 2024 Form 10-K.

U.S. and foreign trade policies, including the assessment of tariffs and other impositions on imported goods, may have a material adverse impact on our business.

There is currently significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and various other countries, including changes arising as a result of the new presidential administration, with respect to trade policies, treaties, tariffs, taxes, and other limitations on cross-border operations. For example, on April 2, 2025, the U.S. government announced a 10% universal tariff on product imports that, as of the date of this Report, continues to apply to countries with which the U.S. has a trade surplus. Since then, the U.S. government has imposed new trade tariffs, increased existing tariffs, and abruptly paused or reversed trade policies. Such tariffs could cause inflation, slow economic growth, intensify trade disputes and have placed downward pressure on oil prices. In addition, tariffs have the potential to significantly

increase our operating and capital costs. If we were unable to mitigate the impacts of any such increased costs, our business and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Item 2. ***Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds***

None.

Item 3. ***Defaults Upon Senior Securities***

None.

Item 4. ***Mine Safety Disclosures***

Not applicable.

Item 5. ***Other Information***

None.

Item 6. ***Exhibits***

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Granite Ridge Resources, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 28, 2022).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Granite Ridge Resources, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 28, 2022).
10.1*	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 29, 2025, by and among Granite Ridge Resources, Inc., as borrower, the guarantors party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.
31.1*	Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

* Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

GRANITE RIDGE RESOURCES, INC.

August 7, 2025 By: /s/ TYLER S. FARQUHARSON
Name: Tyler S. Farquharson
Title: *President and Chief Executive Officer*

August 7, 2025 By: /s/ KIMBERLY A. WEIMER
Name: Kimberly A. Weimer
Title: *Interim Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer*