10 November 2026

ASX Announcement

ASX: COB | OTC: CBBHF

Updated Halls Creek Scoping Study Outlines Copper-Zinc-Silver Development

The Scoping Study outlines an integrated development strategy for Halls Creek, with material from both deposits treated through a common processing plant at Onedin to recover copper, zinc and, for the first time, silver.

Cobalt Blue Holdings Limited (ASX: COB) (COB, Cobalt Blue or the Company) is pleased to announce the results of an updated Scoping Study for the Halls Creek Project in Western Australia (the Project). The Study outlines a sequential development of the Onedin and Sandiego deposits, using a common processing plant at Onedin to produce copper cathode, zinc oxide and silver doré.

The Study updates the Scoping Study announced on 6 June 2025 and assesses a staged development using a common processing plant at Onedin, with initial cash flow assumed to fund the subsequent development of Sandiego. Incorporating silver recovery from both deposits, the Study delivers a pre-tax NPV_{10} of approximately A$317 million and a pre-tax IRR of approximately 47% on a 100% project basis, with estimated initial capital of A$75 million.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Project value:** Pre-tax NPV_{10} of approximately A$317 million and a pre-tax IRR of approximately 47% on a 100% project basis, generating approximately A$681 million in life-of-mine free cash flow (pre-tax).
- **Silver value unlocked:** Silver recovery is incorporated for the first time, establishing a significant third revenue stream from metal already contained within both Onedin and Sandiego.
- **Capital and payback:** Initial capital is estimated at A$75 million, with payback of approximately three years from first production.
- **Production:** Average annual production of approximately 4,000 t copper cathode, 13,000 t contained zinc as zinc oxide and 130,000 oz of contained silver in doré over an estimated 11 years of production.
- **Diversified revenue:** Copper 56%, zinc 37% and silver 7% of life-of-mine revenue, with silver recovered from both Onedin and Sandiego.
- **Capital efficiency:** One plant producing three saleable metals. A common processing pathway for Onedin and Sandiego replaces the previously proposed Sandiego flotation concentrator, providing shared infrastructure for the recovery of three saleable metals.
- **District-scale growth potential:** The common plant provides a platform to incorporate additional regional feedstock, supporting increased production, longer mine life and stronger Project economics.
- **Conservative price deck:** Long-term prices of US$13,000/t copper, US$3,100/t zinc and US$50.00/oz silver.
- **Next steps:** Advance the Project through a Preliminary Feasibility Study, targeting completion in H1 2028. COB has exercised its right to increase its interest (currently 51%) to 75% by spending a further A$1.5 million on the tenements by 30 June 2028.

COB's CEO, **Dr Andrew Tong**, commented:

"This Study is a significant step for Halls Creek. It brings silver into the picture from both Onedin and Sandiego, alongside copper and zinc, and it does that with a single processing plant and a staged development, which makes for a simpler, more capital-efficient pathway to three saleable metals, with a lower external funding requirement.

The refreshed Halls Creek Project is also a strong application of our intellectual property and the capabilities of the Broken Hill Technology Centre. Our strength lies in using our technology to optimise projects, regardless of the commodity. The common processing plant also provides a platform for district-scale growth, and we will assess opportunities to identify additional feedstock across the broader Halls Creek district, with the potential to increase production scale, extend mine life and further improve Project economics.

Our focus now is on validating and further optimising this development case through the Preliminary Feasibility Study."

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The Scoping Study referenced in this announcement has been undertaken to assess the potential viability of the Halls Creek Project and to determine whether advancement to more definitive study phases is justified. The Study has been prepared on a 100% basis. COB currently has a 51% interest in the Project under a joint venture agreement with Koongie Park Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of AuKing Mining Limited), and has exercised its option to increase its interest in the Project to 75% subject to satisfying certain expenditure thresholds.

The Study considers a mining and processing operation at the Project targeting copper, zinc and silver production from the Onedin and Sandiego deposits. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Halls Creek Project and is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. The Scoping Study has been completed to a level of accuracy of +/-35%.

Further evaluation and supporting studies are required before COB will be in a position to estimate any Ore Reserves, provide assurance of an economic development case, or provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements and the forecast financial information.

The Scoping Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While COB considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

Proposed as a staged development, cash flow generated by the first stage of the Project is assumed to fund development costs associated with the second stage. Therefore, to achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, initial up-front capital of approximately A$75 million (on a 100% project basis) will be required.

COB intends to fund its share of the Project through equity, or a mix of equity and debt, with subsequent funding to be met by cash flow generated by the Project itself. COB has successfully raised equity for capital projects in the past and has a strong track record of attracting supportive development partners if required. COB believes its joint venture partner will be successful in raising the necessary equity to fund its interest in the Project. However, investors should note that there is no certainty that COB or its joint venture partner will be able to raise the required funding when needed or obtain the funding on acceptable terms. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of COB's existing shares.

COB may elect to pursue other funding strategies including a partial sale of its interest in the Halls Creek Project. Should it do so, this could materially reduce COB's proportionate interest in the Halls Creek Project and negate the advantages of holding a majority interest.

Investors should note that COB's beneficial interest in the Project is currently 51% under the existing joint venture agreement with Koongie Park Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of AuKing Mining Limited). COB has elected to increase its interest in the Project to 75% by funding an additional A$1.5 million of expenditure on the tenements by 30 June 2028.

The Mineral Resources scheduled for extraction in the Scoping Study production target are based on approximately 91% Indicated Mineral Resources and 9% Inferred Mineral Resources. The Inferred Mineral Resources do not feature as a significant proportion in the earlier years of the proposed mine plan. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources, and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources for the current Inferred portion, or that the production target itself will be realised. The Company confirms that the financial viability of the Project is not dependent on the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resources in the production schedule.

The Mineral Resource Estimates underpinning the production target in the Scoping Study have been prepared by a competent person in accordance with the requirements of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 edition (2012 JORC Code).

Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the Scoping Study.

ECONOMIC EVALUATION

The updated Scoping Study establishes a high-return, staged development pathway for Halls Creek, delivering a pre-tax NPV_{10} of approximately A$317 million, a pre-tax IRR of approximately 47% and payback approximately three years from first production.

The Scoping Study outlines a staged development of the Onedin and Sandiego deposits, comprising an initial construction year followed by approximately 11 years of production. Underpinned by the existing Mineral Resource Estimates, the development progressively unlocks the value of both deposits through shared infrastructure and a common processing pathway.

Development comprises open-cut mining at Onedin followed by underground mining at Sandiego, with Sandiego feed trucked via the Great Northern Highway to Onedin, where feed from each deposit will be stacked on a separate heap leach pad. Stacking rates of approximately 55,000 tonnes per month are targeted for each operation. Pregnant leach solution from both heaps will be treated at a common process plant at the Onedin site. The plant will sequentially recover silver, copper cathode and zinc oxide, with solution recycled to the respective heaps following metal recovery.

Over the life-of-mine production period, the combined operations are estimated to produce an average of 4,000 tonnes per annum of copper as cathode, 13,000 tonnes per annum of contained zinc as zinc oxide, and 130,000 ounces per annum of contained silver.

The common plant also establishes a platform for district-scale growth, with the capacity to incorporate additional regional feedstock supporting increased production, longer mine life and stronger Project economics.

The economic evaluation assesses the integrated development on a 100% project basis, using real Australian-dollar cash flows and discount rates of 10% for pre-tax NPV and 8% for post-tax NPV. The principal estimated outcomes are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Key economic parameters reported on a 100% project basis.

Parameter	Unit	Estimated Outcomes
Pre-tax NPV at 10%	A$m	317
Post-tax NPV at 8%	A$m	239
Pre-tax internal rate of return	%	47
Post-tax internal rate of return	%	38
Payback from first production *(approximate)*	years	3
Initial development capital	A$m	75
Subsequent development capital *(funded from operating cash flow)*	A$m	116
Sustaining capital	A$m	6
Total development and sustaining capital	A$m	197

Parameter	Unit	Estimated Outcomes
Life-of-mine sales revenue	A$m	1,444
Life-of-mine operating costs	A$m	515
Pre-tax free cash flow	A$m	681
Project life including construction *(approximate)*	years	12
Production averaging period *(approximate)*	years	11
Pricing Assumptions		
FX	AUD/USD	0.70
Copper price	US$/lb	5.90
Copper price	US$/t	13,007
Zinc price	US$/lb	1.40
Zinc price	US$/t Zn	3,086
Silver price	US$/oz	50

The updated economics reflect changes to both the development approach and market assumptions. A common heap leach processing pathway removes the need for the Sandiego concentrator. For Sandiego feed, production of copper cathode and zinc oxide rather than concentrates reduces product transport volumes and changes selling costs. At Onedin, zinc oxide replaces the previously proposed zinc sulphate monohydrate product. The assessment also incorporates silver recovery from both deposits, revised metallurgical recoveries and allowances for the associated heap leach, solution transfer and product recovery infrastructure. These changes are evaluated alongside updated commodity price forecasts, particularly higher long-term copper and silver prices, and a revised exchange rate assumption.

This Study describes engineering, capital costs, and operating costs to a level of accuracy of +/-35%. Budget prices from vendors were received for approximately 85% of major plant and infrastructure items. Suitable factors were applied for estimating costs for installation, piping, electrical, EPCM as outlined in Table 8.

MARKET OUTLOOK AND PRODUCT STRATEGY

Copper, zinc and silver, the three primary commodities underpinning the Halls Creek Project, are each exposed to both the structural growth of energy transition infrastructure and the persistent constraint of inadequate mine supply. While each metal has its own demand drivers and supply dynamics, their combination in a single project is distinctive: copper provides large-scale, liquid commodity exposure, zinc is in the midst of a structural repricing, and silver adds a precious metals dimension that is typically absent from base metals projects.

The global copper market is in a period of sustained structural tension between robust long-term demand and a supply base that is increasingly unable to keep pace. Copper's role as the metal of electrification is broad and deepening, and AI-driven data centre deployment is an increasingly significant demand driver. Rising capital costs, declining ore grades, limited greenfield discoveries and resource nationalism make the supply response to elevated prices structurally slower than in previous cycles.

The zinc price materially improved in 2026, rising to a multi-year high above US$4,000/t. Spot zinc concentrate treatment charges are at an all-time low of -US$118/t, a quantitative indicator of the depth of the concentrate shortage. BMO Capital Markets (September 2026) characterises the current market not as a cyclical episode but as a structural paradigm shift.

Silver is in its sixth consecutive year of structural supply deficit in 2026, according to the Silver Institute. About 70% of global silver is produced as a byproduct of mining lead, zinc, copper and gold, so mine supply is largely price-inelastic, while AI data centre infrastructure is emerging as an additional structural demand pillar. Taken together, copper, zinc and silver represent a commodity mix well positioned for the decade ahead.

The Company's marketing strategy for each product is:

- **Copper cathode:** Cathode produced to LME Grade A specification can be sold to manufacturers or delivered into LME warehouses in Singapore and Malaysia. Cobalt Blue will target Copper Mark certification, which is increasingly required by offtake partners.
- **Zinc oxide:** The Company expects to target industrial markets for zinc oxide. The lower-value outlet is fertiliser, which tolerates chloride content of up to 1 to 2% and is expected to price at approximately 80 to 85% of the LME zinc price. The higher-value outlet is the bulk rubber industry, which requires chloride content below 0.1 to 0.2% and is expected to price at a premium of approximately 5 to 10% above the LME zinc price.
- **Silver:** Silver will be produced as doré at approximately 95% to 98% purity and sold to precious metals refineries, including those in Australia. Pricing will be referenced to the LBMA silver price, less refining charges.

NEXT STEPS

The Company has elected to increase its interest in the Halls Creek Project from 51% to 75% by incurring an additional A$1.5 million of expenditure on the tenements by 30 June 2028. The primary focus will be advancing the proposed development scenario through a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS), including:

- Metallurgical validation and variability testwork, including Sandiego heap leach performance, silver recovery and zinc oxide product quality.
- Heap leach design and supporting geotechnical, geochemical and hydrogeological investigations.
- Refinement of mine designs, production schedules and common process plant engineering.
- Environmental baseline studies, heritage assessments, Native Title engagement and progression of the approvals pathway.
- Product marketing, refinement of capital and operating cost estimates, and assessment of funding options.

The Company also proposes to advance broader exploration initiatives targeting additional Mineral Resources amenable to treatment through the proposed common processing facilities. Exploration success could extend the operating life, increase utilisation of shared infrastructure and further improve capital efficiency.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity analysis assesses the effect of variations in key input assumptions on pre-tax NPV at a real discount rate of 10%. All cases use the same valuation date and are presented on a 100% project basis. The results are summarised in the tables below.

Table 2. Pre-tax NPV_{10} (A$m) vs copper and zinc price (US$/t).

		Copper Price (US$/t)				
		12,000	**12,500**	**13,007**	**13,500**	**14,000**
Zinc Price (US$/t)	**2,000**	189	205	221	237	253
	2,500	233	249	265	281	297
	3,086	285	301	**317**	333	349
	3,500	321	337	354	369	385
	4,000	365	381	398	414	430

Table 3. Pre-tax NPV_{10} (A$m) vs FX.

FX AUD/ USD	**0.60**	442
	0.65	375
	0.70	**317**
	0.75	267
	0.80	224

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Conventional heap leach operations typically apply acid to treat copper oxide minerals, while cyanide has been applied for gold and silver deposits in projects outside of Australia. Cobalt Blue has developed a single heap leach process that treats both oxide and sulphide mineralisation to recover copper, zinc and silver products. Oxide minerals are proposed to be leached with a saline acid leach while the sulphide minerals are leached with a combination of saline acid leaching and oxidation.

The development of sulphide heap leaching projects has been growing in Chile, with operators such as BHP, Antofagasta and Glencore advancing the technology. Future development work will focus on optimising the process flowsheet to improve metal recoveries.

Table 4. Mining and heap stacking summary.

Parameter	Unit	Estimated outcomes	
		Onedin	Sandiego
Mining method	—	Open cut	Underground
Mining period	years	5.1	4.9
Maximum mining rate	Mtpa	1	0.7
Stacking period	years	5.3	4.4
Stacking target	kt/month	55	55
Maximum stacking capacity	Mtpa	0.7	0.7
Scheduled heap feed	Mt	3.048	2.322
Average feed copper grade	%	0.8	1.6
Average feed zinc grade	%	3.0	3.2
Average feed silver grade	g/t	37	15
Waste rock mined	Mt	21.267	1.045
First stacking	project month	12	77
Final metal recovery	project month	93	142
Production period	years	6.8	5.5

A heap leach feed stockpiling strategy is proposed to manage differences between mining and heap stacking rates, allowing stacking and metal production to be scheduled independently of short-term mining fluctuations. Stockpiled material will also support sustained production during the transition from Onedin open-cut mining to Sandiego underground mining.

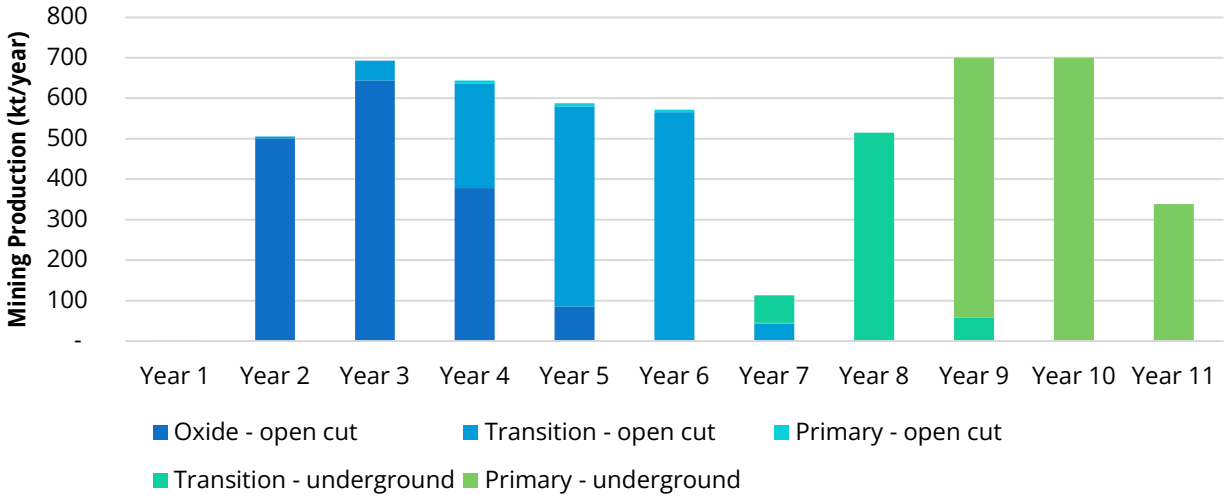


Figure 1. Combined open pit (Onedin) and underground (Sandiego) mining production (process feed).

MINING AND PRODUCTION TARGET BASIS

The Scoping Study production target, which underpins the forecast financial information, has been developed by applying mining and processing modifying factors to the existing Onedin and Sandiego Mineral Resource Estimates. These estimates were originally reported by the Company on 18 February 2025 in the announcement titled '**COB Diversifies – Major Copper Project Earn In**' and are summarised in Appendix 1.

The production target represents the portion of the Mineral Resources selected for mining and processing under the Study assumptions and does not constitute an Ore Reserve. Its composition by resource classification is summarised in Table 5 with production by classification illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 5. Resource classification of the production target.

Category	Onedin Mt	Sandiego Mt	Total Mt	Share %
Indicated	3.048	1.836	4.883	91
Inferred	-	0.486	0.486	9
Total scheduled feed	**3.048**	**2.322**	**5.369**	**100**

Figures are rounded and totals may not sum due to rounding.

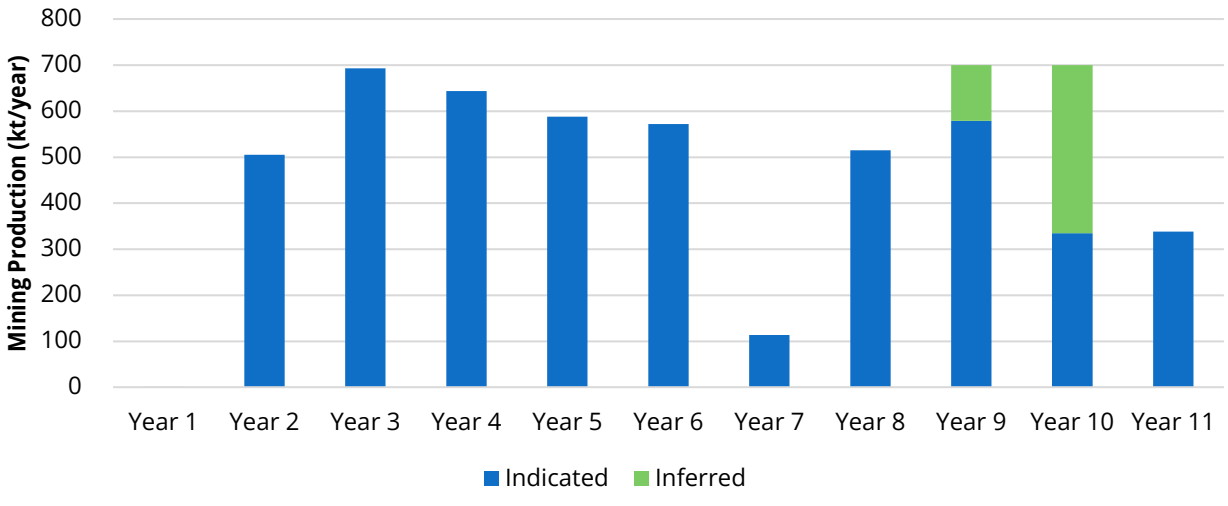


Figure 2. Scheduled heap leach feed mined by Mineral Resource classification and project year.

Onedin Open-Cut Mining

The Onedin open pit is scheduled to produce up to 1 million tonnes per annum of mineralised material, at an estimated average grade of 0.8% copper, 3.0% zinc and 37 g/t silver. Heap leach feed will be stockpiled ahead of heap stacking targeting a rate of approximately 55,000 tonnes per month, with a maximum capacity of 700,000 tonnes per annum.

Mining is expected to extend over approximately five years, with processing continuing over approximately seven years. The estimated life-of-mine strip ratio is seven tonnes of waste per tonne of heap leach feed. The schedule is based on optimised pit shells, with a maximum depth of approximately 190 metres (Figure 3). Detailed mine design and further geotechnical investigations will be undertaken in subsequent study phases to refine the production target and mining schedule.

Approximately 21.3 million tonnes of waste rock is expected to be mined. Waste management planning provisionally uses sulphur content as an indicator of acid-forming potential, subject to further geochemical testing. Suitable material is intended for construction and heap closure, while potentially acid-forming material is proposed to be placed within the heap leach facility.

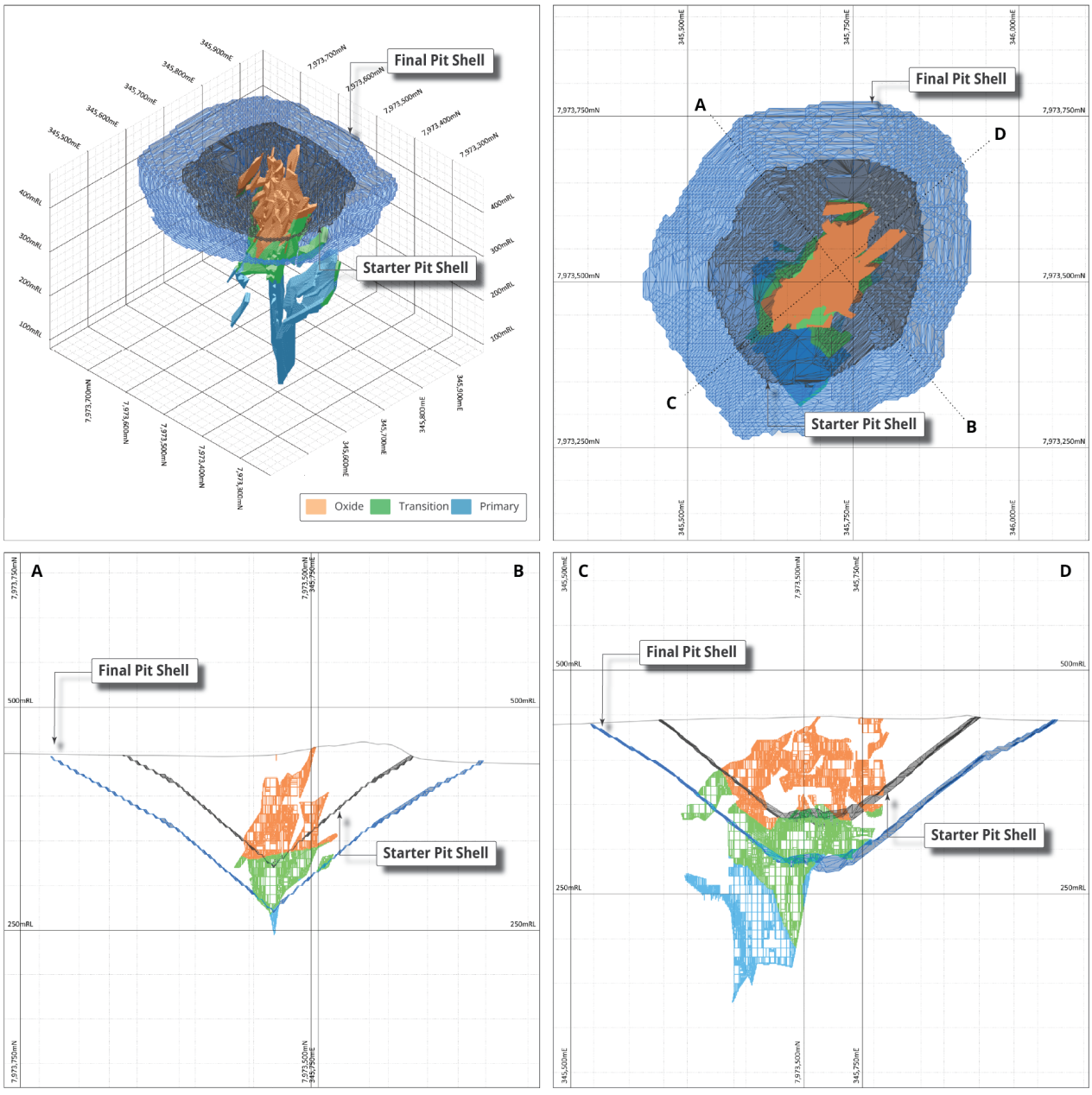


Figure 3. Onedin optimised pit shells (starter pit and final).

Sandiego Underground Mining

Sandiego will be mined using long-hole open stoping with cemented rock fill, targeting transition and primary sulphide mineralisation. The operation is scheduled to deliver up to 700,000 tonnes per annum of mineralised feed for heap leaching, at an estimated average grade of 1.6% copper, 3.2% zinc and 15 g/t silver. Mining (including decline development) and processing are expected to extend over approximately five years.

Access will be established through a decline from a surface boxcut. Underground development is scheduled to commence in project month 71, ahead of first heap stacking in month 77, to support the transition from Onedin production.

The schedule is based on stope optimisation and a preliminary underground layout extending to approximately 585 metres below surface (Figure 4). A mining recovery of 90% has been assumed. Further geotechnical investigations and detailed mine design will refine the stoping and backfill requirements, development schedule and production target.

Underground waste rock is intended for use as cemented rock fill (CRF) as stopes become available, with temporary surface storage required during initial development. Material suitability, backfill availability and storage requirements will be assessed in subsequent study phases.

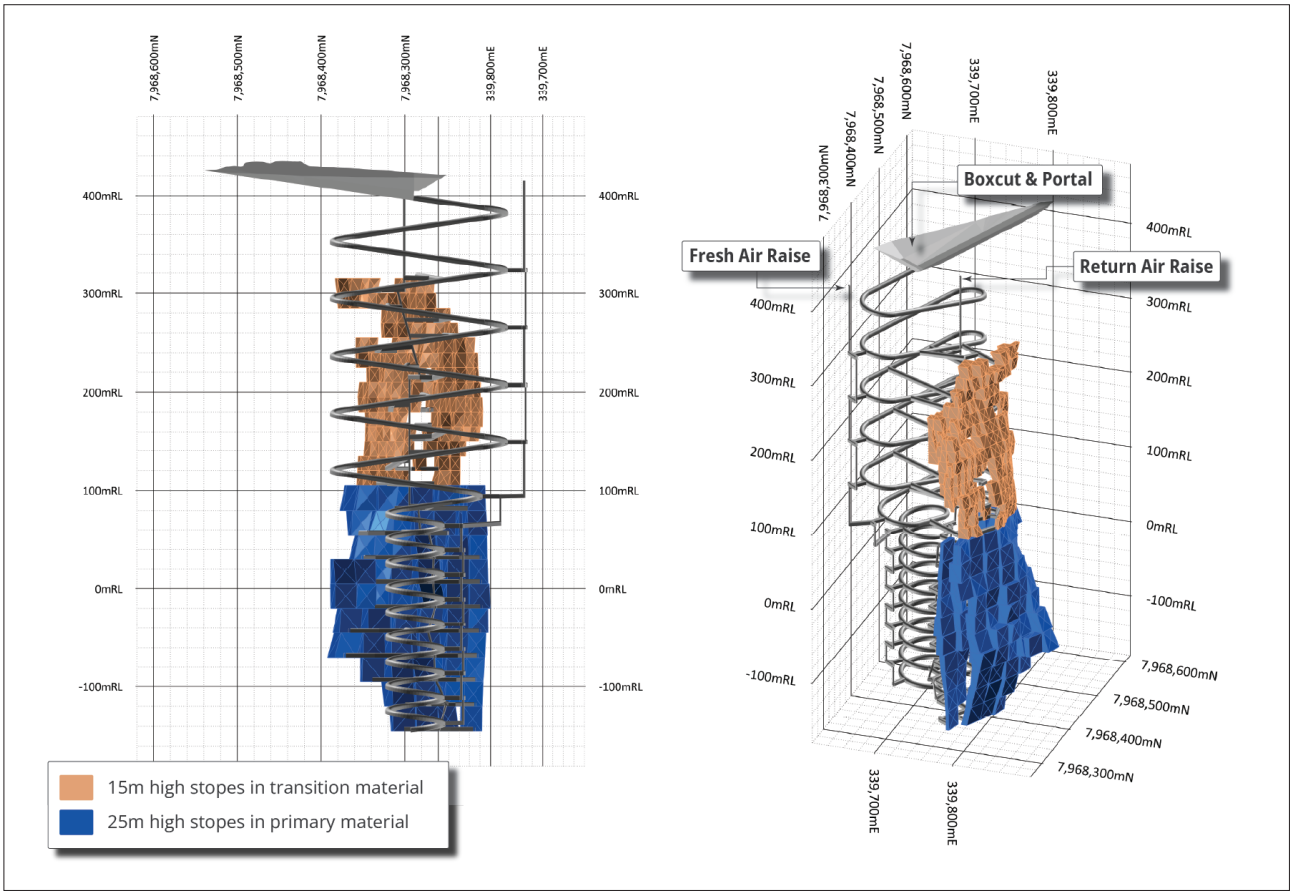


Figure 4. Sandiego underground mine design.

PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL BASIS

Testwork supporting the revised flowsheet

The revised metallurgical assumptions draw on the 2026 Onedin–Sandiego column-leach program, using historical drill core prepared and assayed by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide, with leach testing at the Company's Broken Hill Technology Centre (BHTC) commencing during Q3 2026. Seven composites assessed selected Onedin oxide and transition cases, a fresh-material diagnostic case and two Onedin–Sandiego blends. The program was designed to further assess the proposed Onedin heap leach flowsheet and the amenability of combined feed to a common processing pathway.

Composite selection considered geology, oxidation state and feed characteristics of the production target. Sample availability constrained coverage, particularly at Sandiego, which was represented only in combined Onedin and Sandiego blends. Further testwork is proposed for the PFS — see **Flowsheet Optimisation**.

Flowsheet Development

Mineralised material from the Onedin open pit and Sandiego underground mine will be processed at a single process plant to produce silver doré, copper cathode and zinc oxide. The proposed development includes standalone heap pads for both the Onedin and Sandiego feed material. Pregnant Leach Solution (PLS) from both heaps will be collected in ponds and transferred to the process plant. Silver is first recovered from the PLS through ion exchange and cementation circuits. The silver-depleted solution will then undergo solvent extraction and electrowinning to produce copper cathode. Zinc will subsequently be recovered by solvent extraction and further processed to produce zinc oxide. Following metal product recovery, the remaining raffinate will be recycled to the respective heaps for further leaching.

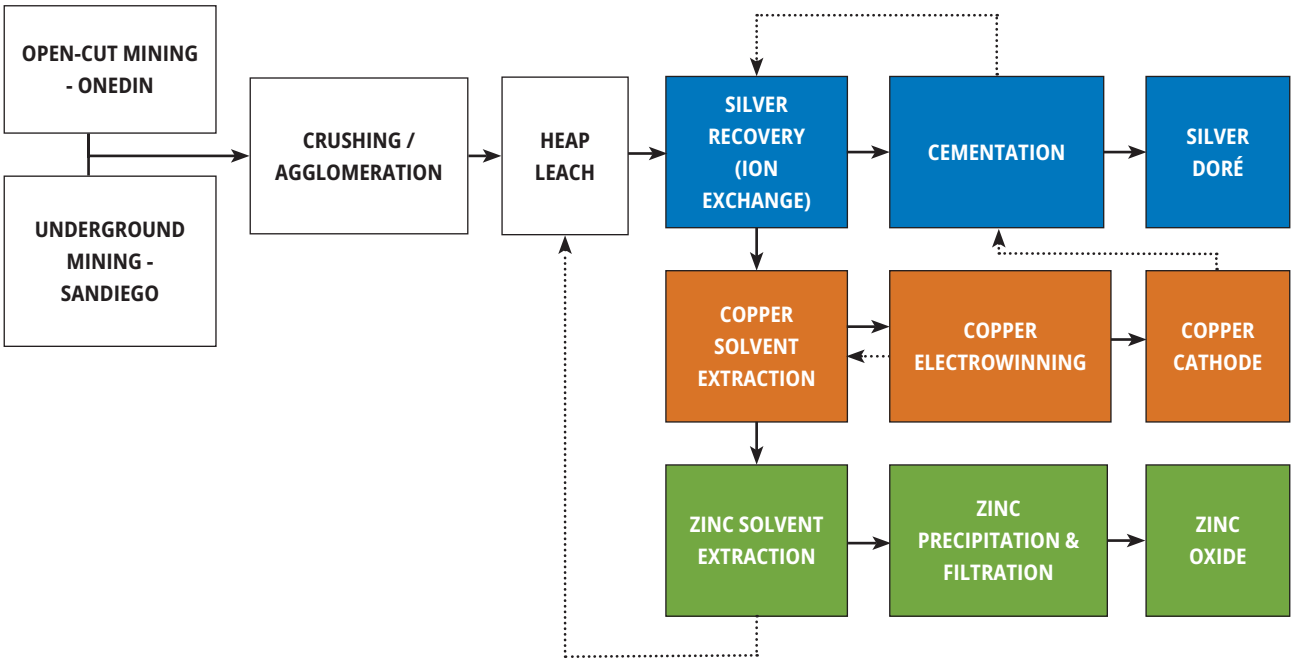


Figure 5. Process flowsheet for the sequential recovery of silver, copper and zinc.

A mass balance was developed based on Figure 5 to establish reagent consumption, power demand, throughputs and preliminary equipment sizing to support capital costs and ongoing operating expenditure models.

The study has adopted the metallurgical recoveries of copper, zinc and silver for Onedin and Sandiego outlined in Table 6. The metallurgical recoveries are based on the observations from the bench scale testwork completed by Cobalt Blue using historical drill core samples.

Table 6. Metallurgical recovery assumptions.

Feed domain	Cu overall %	Zn overall %	Ag overall %
Onedin	82.5	85	30
Sandiego	65	85	30

Flowsheet Optimisation

Following initial metallurgical testwork in 2026, a further three to four months of testing is proposed at the BHTC to optimise the heap leach process and refine the metal recovery flowsheet.

The proposed process uses a saline acid leach under oxidising conditions to extract silver, copper and zinc from oxide, transition and sulphide mineralisation. Testwork to date has indicated a preferred sequence of metal recovery stages. Further development will focus on improving metal separation and impurity removal, targeting final products of silver doré, copper cathode and zinc oxide.

The next phase will focus on optimising leaching conditions, reagent consumption and recovery stages. Alternative metal recovery options may also be evaluated to identify opportunities to simplify processing, improve purification and enhance final product quality.

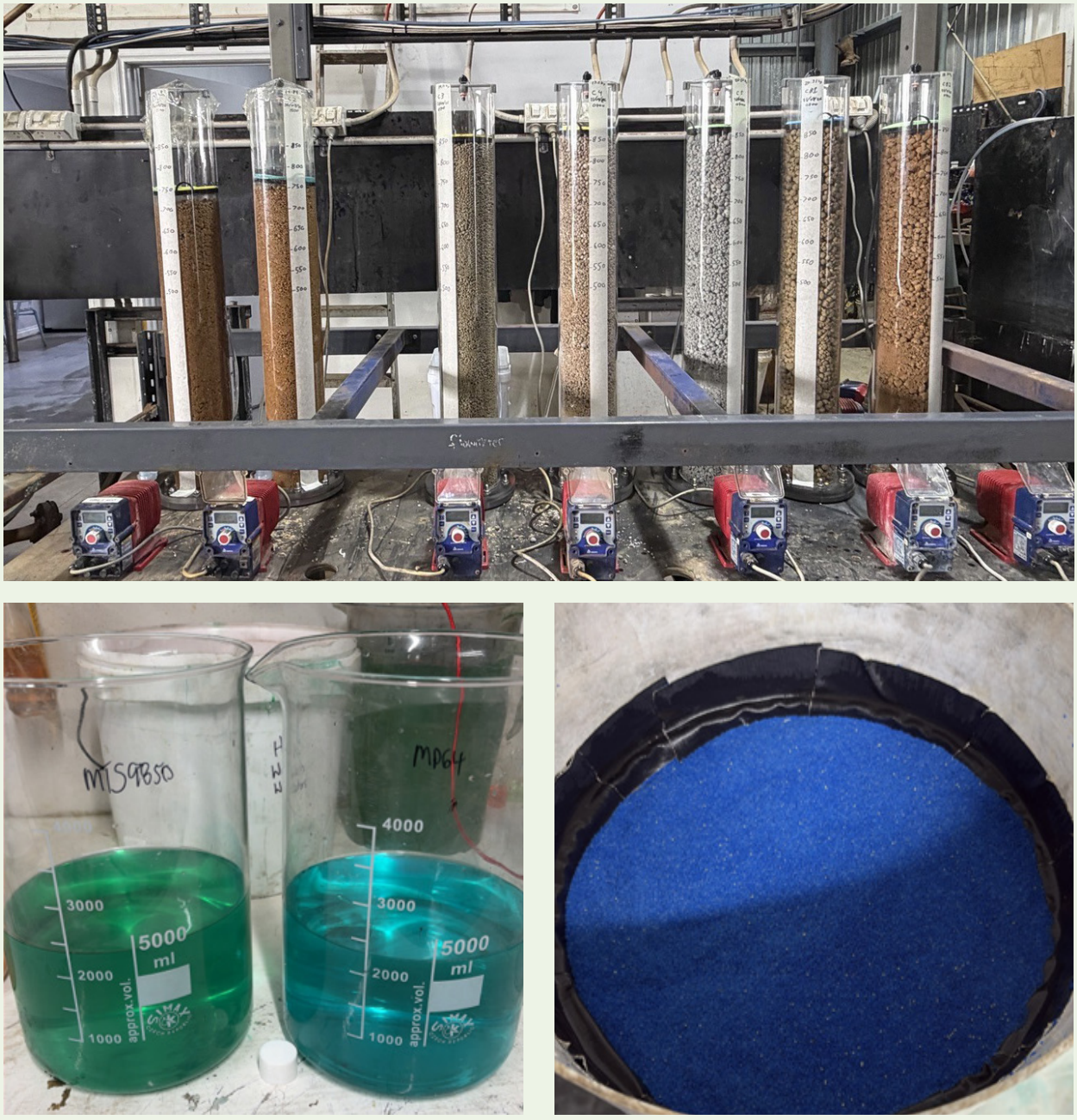


Figure 6. Top: Halls Creek leach columns at the BHTC. Bottom left: Leach liquor in contact with ion exchange resins. Bottom right: Copper loaded on ion exchange resin. Source: Cobalt Blue Holdings.

Consolidated Production

The common process plant is designed to produce the same product streams from Onedin and Sandiego feed. Table 7 reports contained metal in final products, with deposit contributions retained to show the staged production profile.

Table 7. Estimated life-of-mine and average annual metal production for Onedin, Sandiego and the combined Halls Creek Project.

Measure	Unit	Onedin	Sandiego	Project
Approximate Life of Mine Production				
Copper in cathode over life	t Cu	20,000	24,000	44,000
Zinc in zinc oxide over life	t Zn	77,000	64,000	140,000
Silver in final product over life	oz Ag	1,100,000	330,000	1,400,000
Approximate Annual Average Production (Contained Metal)				
Average annual copper	t/year	2,900	4,300	4,000
Average annual contained zinc	t Zn/year	11,000	12,000	13,000
Average annual contained silver	oz Ag/year	160,000	59,000	130,000
Averaging denominator	years	6.8	5.5	11

Figures are rounded independently and may not sum to the totals shown.

CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES

Capital estimates have been prepared in Australian dollars at an estimate accuracy of +/-35% with contingencies of 20%. Vendor quotations were obtained from suppliers and vendors for approximately 85% of the major plant and infrastructure items. EPCM and sustaining capital estimates were benchmarked against recent Australian projects (including the Kwinana Cobalt Refinery).

Table 8. Capital costs by category on a 100% project basis.

Capital cost item	A$m
Initial development capital	
Mobile crushing and agglomeration plant, including stacking equipment	6
Solvent extraction and silver recovery circuits	7
Copper electrowinning plant	2
Zinc oxide filtration and drying	5
Reagent distribution	4
Onedin heap leach pad construction	3
Plant power supply and energy storage	22
Plant civil works and buildings	5
Water supply	1
Laboratory, offices, workshops and control room	1
Site camp, recreation and mess facilities	2
All-weather road	5

Capital cost item	A$m
Engineering, procurement and construction management (EPCM)	7
First fill and spares	1
Open-pit fixed facilities	4
Total initial development capital	**75**
Subsequent development capital (to be funded from operating cash flow)	
Sandiego underground mine development	106
Sandiego underground mine infrastructure	7
Second heap leach pad at Onedin (for Sandiego feed)	3
Total subsequent development capital	**116**
Sustaining capital	**6**
Total development and sustaining capital	**197**

OPERATING COST ESTIMATES

Open-cut mining costs have been estimated using benchmark data from recent Australian projects of comparable scale and depth, assuming a contract mining model (Table 9). These preliminary estimates will be refined in subsequent study phases as mine designs and operating requirements are further defined.

Underground mining operating costs are summarised in Table 10, with development costs benchmarked against recent comparable projects. The estimates include allowances for additional ground support and development associated with smaller stopes and assume the use of cemented rock fill for stope backfilling. If paste fill is required, mining operating costs are expected to increase.

Processing operating costs have been estimated using a cost model developed from the proposed flowsheet mass and energy balance. Labour and reagent costs were benchmarked against recent Australian projects, including the Kwinana Cobalt Refinery. Selling costs were benchmarked against recent market rates for copper metal, silver doré and zinc oxide. Consolidated processing operating cost estimates for the heap leach operation are summarised in Table 11.

Table 9. Onedin open-cut mining operating costs.

Estimated life-of-mine mining costs	Unit	Value
Heap leach feed	A$/t of heap leach feed mined	5.20
Waste	A$/t waste mined	4.50
Weighted average mining cost	**A$/t total material mined**	**4.60**

Table 10. Sandiego underground mining operating costs.

Estimated life-of-mine mining costs	Unit	Value
Heap leach feed	A$/t of heap leach feed mined	77
Decline	A$/t of development material mined	103
Access	A$/t of development material mined	98
Vertical development	A$/t of development material mined	219

Table 11. Consolidated heap leach processing operating costs.

Estimated life-of-mine processing costs	Unit	Value
Labour	A$/t heap leach feed processed	12.60
Reagents	A$/t heap leach feed processed	15.30
Diesel	A$/t heap leach feed processed	1.80
Selling costs	A$/t heap leach feed processed	5.60
Miscellaneous, including waste management and administration	A$/t heap leach feed processed	3.50
Total	**A$/t heap leach feed processed**	**38.80**

Processing costs cover heap leaching and recovery of copper cathode, zinc oxide and silver. Life-of-mine unit costs are weighted by the respective feed tonnages.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Table 12. Pricing and economic assumptions.

Assumption	Unit	Base case
Copper price	US$/lb	5.90
Copper price	US$/t	13,007
Zinc price	US$/lb	1.40
Zinc price	US$/t Zn	3,086
Silver price	US$/oz	50
Exchange rate	US$ per A$1	0.7
Pre-tax NPV discount rate	% per annum	10
Post-tax NPV discount rate	% per annum	8
Corporate income tax rate	%	30
Royalties	rate and basis	**WA Government:** 2.5% of gross invoice value of copper, zinc oxide and silver products. **Astral:** 1.0% of sales value less allowable packaging and freight deductions.
First construction and production	Project month	1 and 12

The Company considers consensus forecasts for copper, zinc, silver and AUD/USD exchange rate assumptions in the Scoping Study. These are based on the average of forecasts from independent sources, including Argonaut, Barenjoey, BMO Capital Markets, Canaccord Genuity, Deutsche Bank, Jefferies, Macquarie, Morgan Stanley, Morgans Financial, Ord Minnett, UBS and the Australian Government Department of Industry, Science and Resources, published between June and October 2026.

Table 13. Product specifications and sales assumptions.

Item	Copper cathode	Zinc oxide	Silver
Product specification	LME Grade A cathode	Fertiliser market: chloride up to approximately 1–2%. Rubber market: chloride below approximately 0.1–0.2%	Silver doré at approximately 95–98% purity
Contained metal basis	t Cu	t Zn	oz Ag
Price realisation (% of benchmark)	100% of LME copper price	85% of LME zinc price	100% of LBMA silver price
Premium or discount	Nil	15% discount included above	Nil before refining charges
Life-of-mine sales revenue	A$815m	A$528m	A$101m

LOCATION, OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

The Project is approximately 15 km southwest of Halls Creek in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Sandiego is located on Mining Lease M80/276 and Onedin on Mining Lease M80/277. The particulars of the Mining Leases are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14. Mining lease details.

Tenement	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area (km²)
M80/276	2/04/1989	5/04/2031	2.2
M80/277	2/04/1989	5/04/2031	3.2

Halls Creek Project Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cobalt Blue, holds a 51% beneficial interest in the Project under its joint venture with Koongie Park Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of AuKing Mining Limited. As announced on 16 July 2026, the Company has satisfied the A$500,000 minimum expenditure obligation required to retain this interest and has exercised its right to earn an additional 24%, increasing its interest to 75%, by incurring a further A$1.5 million of expenditure on the tenements by 30 June 2028. Applications to transfer the Company's 51/100 share interests in the mining leases have been lodged.

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND APPROVALS

Site Layout

The conceptual site layout (Figure 7) accommodates staged development of Onedin and Sandiego, with mining and heap leach facilities supported by a common process plant at Onedin. Infrastructure is arranged into mining, processing, and administration and support areas.

Water Supply

Mine dewatering is assumed to provide most of the processing water requirement, supplemented by a borefield and reticulation network included in the capital estimate. Historical groundwater assessments indicate potential supplementary supplies. Further hydrogeological investigations and a site water balance will be required to confirm supply reliability, water quality and seasonal storage requirements.

Power Supply

The proposed power system comprises solar photovoltaic generation and battery storage for the main process plant duties. The current concept includes approximately 7.5 MW of solar capacity and 40 MWh of lithium iron phosphate battery storage, targeting a continuous processing load of up to 2.5 MW.

A thermal battery has been included to store excess heat from the acid generation plant. The stored thermal energy will be distributed for use in the zinc oxide circuit. Diesel will be required to supply the mining fleet, mobile crusher and heap stacking equipment. The generation and storage configuration will be reviewed against the revised flowsheet's electrical and thermal energy requirements during subsequent engineering.

Environment and Approvals

A preliminary review has not identified biophysical constraints likely to prevent development. However, baseline environmental surveys have not yet been completed, and the approvals pathway remains subject to further assessment. An independent consultant has prepared an indicative approvals strategy, with baseline studies and supporting investigations proposed during the PFS.

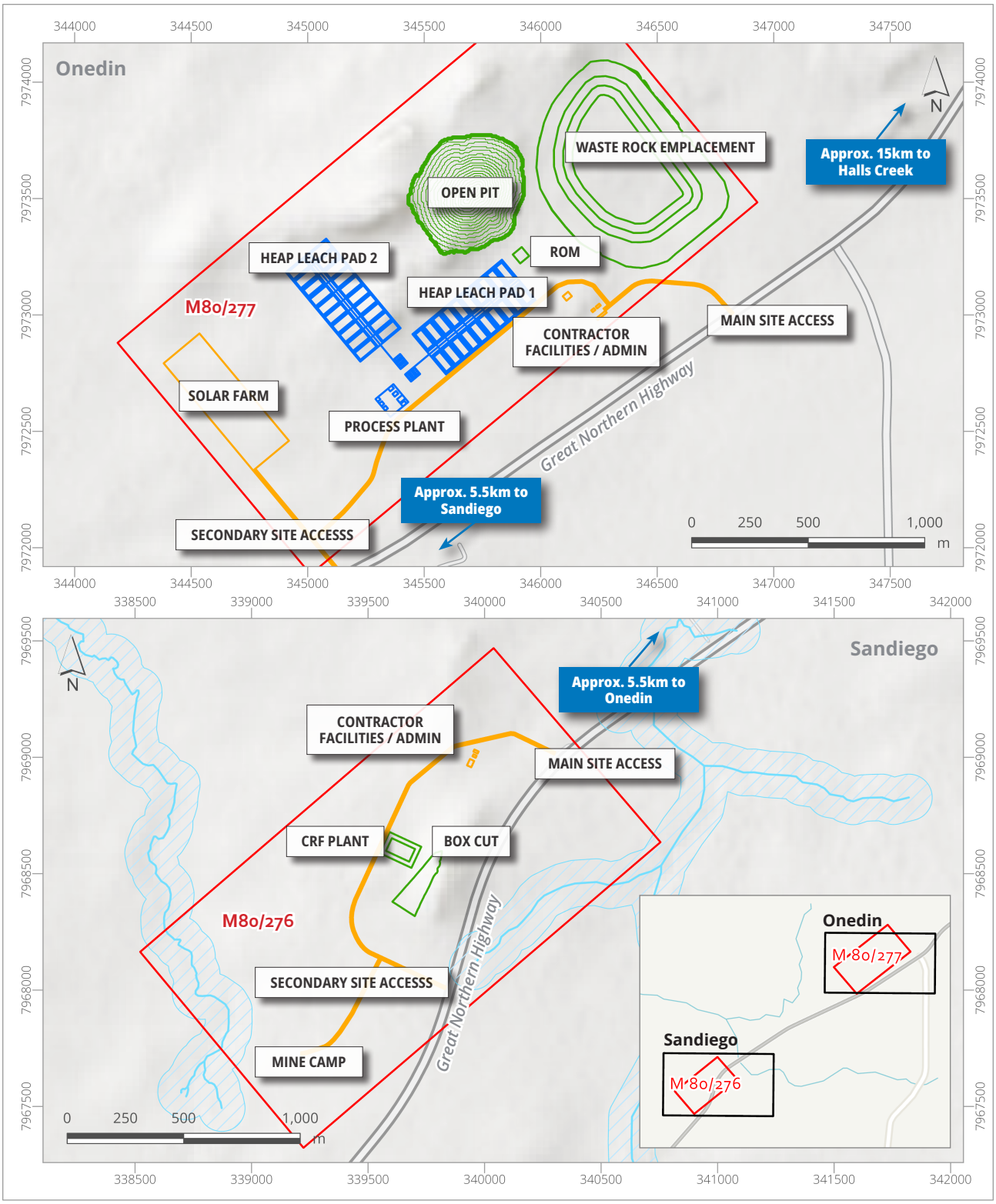
Native Title

The Project lies within the Koongie-Elvire Native Title Determination area (WCD45/2019). No Native Title agreement is currently in place for the mining leases, which pre-date the determination.

The leases are due for their second renewal in 2031. Renewal planning will need to address the applicable future act requirements under the Native Title Act 1993, including the Right to Negotiate process where applicable. Engagement with the Native Title holders will form part of the development and tenure renewal programme.

Aboriginal Heritage

Available Aboriginal cultural heritage survey coverage is limited. The preliminary review has not identified recorded sites within the proposed disturbance areas, but this does not establish the absence of heritage values. Further assessment and engagement with Traditional Owners will be required to inform infrastructure placement and development approvals.



Base Imagery: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, Geoscience Australia, NASA, NGA, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, CNES/Airbus DS, InterMap, NASA/METI, NASA/NGS and the GIS User Community

Figure 7. Conceptual site layout.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS DISCLAIMER

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward-looking statements. Where Cobalt Blue expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include but are not limited to timely completion of Project milestones, funding availability, regulatory approvals, government and other third-party approvals (including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits), increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which Cobalt Blue operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on Cobalt Blue and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's projects and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company.

Accordingly, readers are cautioned to not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, Cobalt Blue does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements.

Reasonable Basis for Forward Looking Statements

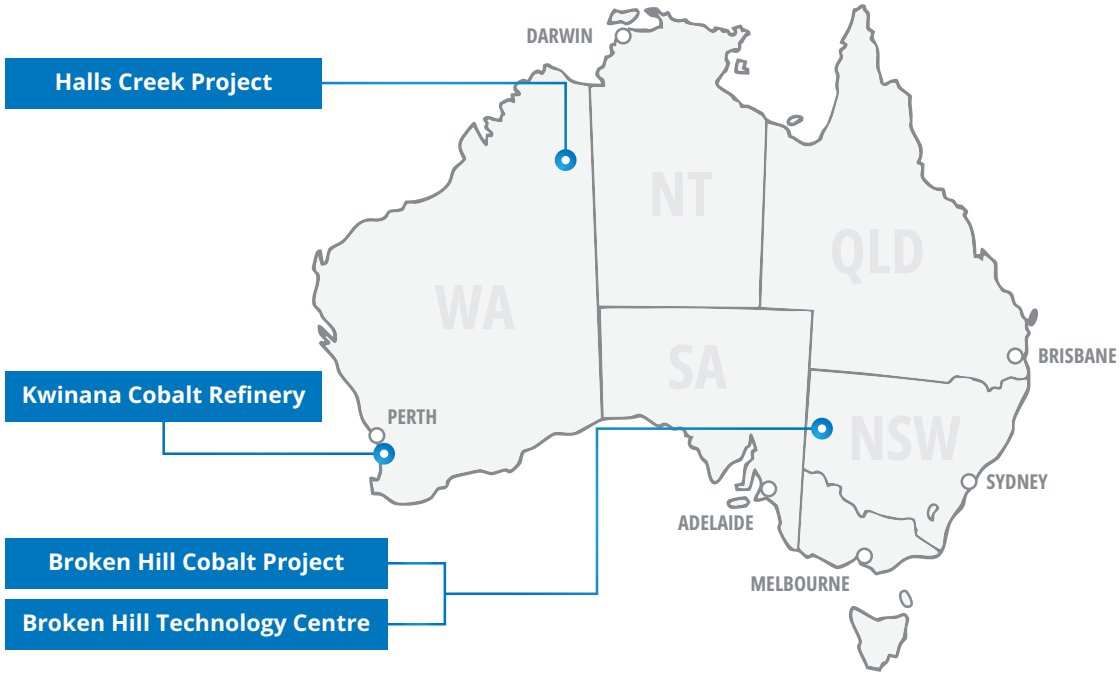
This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions on which the Scoping Study production target and forecast financial information are based have been included in this announcement.

COBALT BLUE BACKGROUND

Cobalt Blue Holdings Limited is a minerals processing and mining company, progressing two strategies. Firstly, the Company is developing an integrated, mine and midstream processing platform for cobalt in Australia, designed to diversify critical mineral supply chains in partnership with like-minded countries. Secondly, the Company is advancing a copper-zinc-silver project for supply into the industrial electrification sectors.

Cobalt Blue's assets include:

- **Kwinana Cobalt Refinery (KCR):** Australia's first dedicated cobalt refinery producing high-purity cobalt sulphate for the lithium-ion battery industry and high-grade cobalt metal for defence and industrial applications. Advancing KCR in the near term strengthens domestic refining capability and de-risks upstream mining projects through a versatile, multi-feedstock facility. Recent technical milestones and successful product qualification have also validated the refinery's design, attracted interest from international partners, and reinforced the project's pathway toward development.
- **Broken Hill Cobalt Project (BHCP):** One of the world's largest undeveloped cobalt resources, positioned to become a globally significant operation. It was recently granted a three-year extension to Major Project Status by the Commonwealth Government in recognition of its strategic importance. Following the material improvement in cobalt pricing, BHCP is now advancing environmental permit applications.
- **Broken Hill Technology Centre (BHTC):** Since 2021, Cobalt Blue has invested more than A$15 million in the BHTC. The facility underpins the process development for Cobalt Blue's projects. Following the successful demonstration of the entire flowsheet for the BHCP, the focus has turned to piloting the Refinery flowsheet. In addition to producing samples of cobalt sulphate and cobalt metal for prospective offtakers, recent programs have included evaluating battery black mass as a potential Australian source of cobalt for the Refinery.
- **Halls Creek Project:** Optionality for diversified commodity exposure via a low-cost copper-zinc-silver project with near term exploration planned to test resource growth uplift.



This announcement was authorised for release to the ASX by the board of Cobalt Blue.

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APPENDIX 1

The Mineral Resources were originally reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 18 February 2025, titled '**COB Diversifies – Major Copper Project Earn In**'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 15. Mineral Resource estimate for the Onedin deposit detailed by classification.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade			Contained Metal		
		Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (kt)	Zinc (kt)	Silver (Moz)
Copper zone reported at a 0.4% copper cut-off grade							
Indicated	1.5	1.1	0.6	47	16.5	9.0	2.27
Zinc zone reported at a 1% zinc cut-off grade							
Indicated	3.3	0.5	4.3	34	16.5	141.9	3.61

Table 16. Mineral Resource estimate for the Sandiego deposit detailed by classification.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade			Contained Metal		
		Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (kt)	Zinc (kt)	Silver (Moz)
Copper zone reported at a 0.8% copper cut-off grade							
Indicated	1.7	2.3	0.8	18	39.1	13.6	0.98
Inferred	0.3	1.6	3.0	5	4.8	9.0	0.05
Total	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**16**	**43.9**	**22.6**	**1.03**
Zinc zone reported at a 3% zinc cut-off grade							
Indicated	2.0	0.6	7.3	35	12.0	146.0	2.25
Inferred	0.1	0.2	6.1	10	0.2	6.1	0.03
Total	**2.1**	**0.6**	**7.3**	**34**	**12.2**	**152.1**	**2.28**

Figures are rounded independently and may not sum to the totals shown.

Gold and lead grades and contained metal have been omitted from the resource tables, as the current study targets recovery of copper, zinc and silver only.