DRILL RESULTS CONTINUE TO RETURN HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY AND GOLD AT ZOPKHITO

Highlights

- **Latest assays continue to confirm multiple zones of significant antimony and gold mineralisation at Zopkhito**
- **Peak results from individual samples returned 16.25g/t Au and 8.27% Sb. Assays are consistent with previous 2025-2026 and historical high-grade mineralisation in the veins and extensive gold halo mineralisation**
- **The 2026 exploration program is designed to convert the current foreign resource estimate into a JORC 2012 standard Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**
- **Surface diamond drilling and underground coring continue, with assay results pending**
- **Representative ore style samples for sensor processing test work have been collected and sent to Germany, while a bulk sample for metallurgical test work has also been collected and is being prepared for shipment to an Australian Laboratory**

Krakatoa Resources Limited (**ASX: KTA**) ("**Krakatoa**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report further significant antimony and gold mineralisation assays from its 2026 drilling program at the Zopkhito Antimony-Gold Project, located in the Caucasus region of Georgia, eastern Europe.

The underground core samples drill holes intersected high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation in Vein 19, with surface diamond showing additional gold mineralisation in Vein 6 and 33.

Mark Major, Krakatoa CEO, stated: *"Assays continue to arrive from the 2026 drilling program at Zopkhito and they continue to highlight the high-grade nature of the antimony and gold system.*

It is particularly encouraging that we are identifying mineralisation in areas that have not previously been included in the historical resource, while also confirming the grades within the known vein system. The results are adding to our understanding of the deposit, giving us further confidence in our work to advance the project.

We are now focused on bringing all of this work together through a maiden JORC resource, alongside the metallurgical and ore-sorting testwork, to better understand the scale and development potential of Zopkhito."

Drilling and Assay Details

Surface Drilling

The 2026 drilling program commenced in June, with assay results from the initial series of holes reported on the 8th and 29th September 2026.

The surface diamond core drilling continued to explore the extent of the shallow dipping (20-30 degree to the north-northwest) high-grade Vein 6 (V6), then moved to the south-west flank of the known system to test a series of stacked vein systems that had been explored historically (mapped and sampled). These drill holes, the first holes drilled in this south-west area, have been designed to test the continuity of Vein 33 (V33) and other veins within this area (Figure 1).

All significant assay results are reported in Table 1 and Table 3, with drill locations data in Table 4.

Table 1 – Surface Drilling notable intersections

HOLE ID	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	From
DD26ZOP-008	0.14	2.29		71.80m
DD26ZOP-011	5.31	2.03	0.63	44.05m
incl	0.80	**4.12**		46.84m
and	2.01		1.15	44.05m
DD26ZOP-014	0.23	**4.13**		113.02m

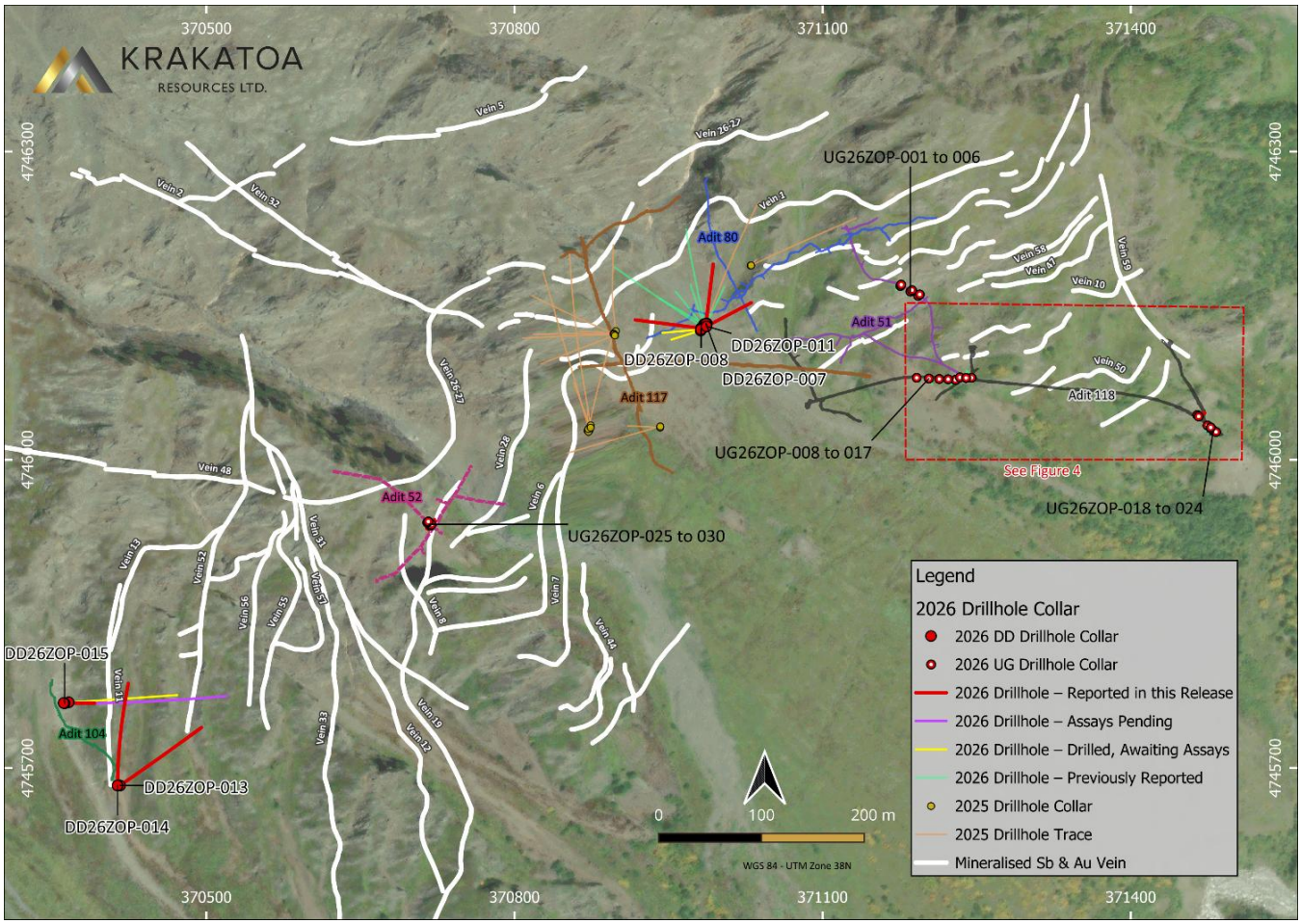


Figure 1 *Map of all surface drillhole locations with adit (LiDAR survey) wireframes showing areas of underground core drilling.*

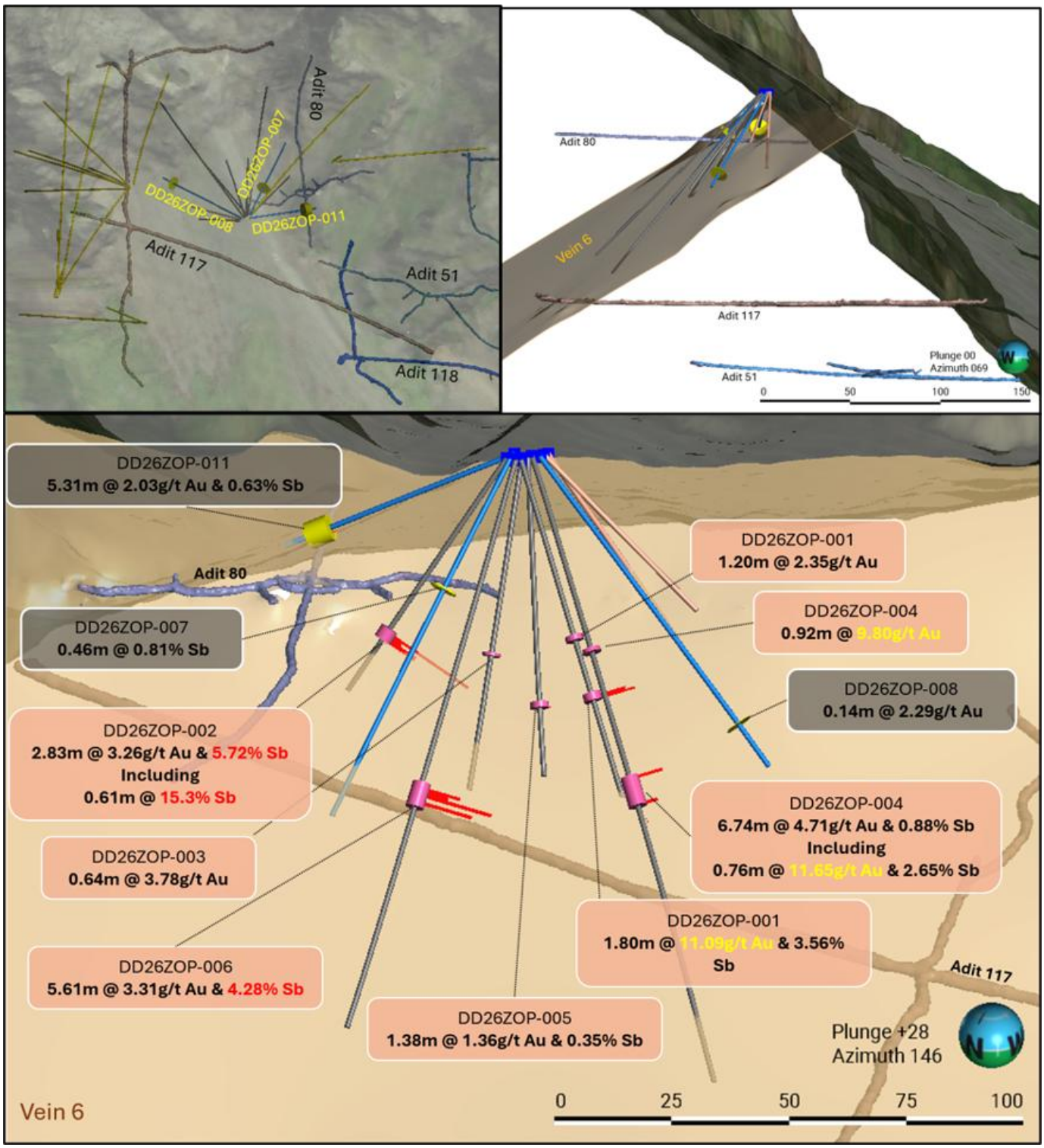


Figure 2 *Surface Drillhole assay results showing significant mineralisation. Top Left- plan view of assayed surface drilled holes showing 2025 and 2026 drill hole trace; Top Right – Cross section through area showing modelled vein profile, adits and drill holes; Bottom – Oblique view looking SE (out of mountain) at drill holes with detailed assay results from 2026 laboratory analysis.*

Underground Drilling

The underground core samples were from 11 additional underground core holes completed in Adit 52 and 118 (Figures 1, 3 and 4).

Samples were selected upon geological identification of mineralisation of stibnite and quartz veins with other associated sulphide veining. Sample intervals were based on geology and vein characteristics. The assay results confirm that the presence of high grade antimony (Sb) and gold (Au) mineralisation within and beyond the areas of historical sampling.

Holes reported in this announcement from Adit 118 were designed to further evaluate Vein 61 (V61), which was not included in the foreign resource. Assays from UG26ZOP-024 showed significant Au values with high-grade Sb in Vein 61 (Adit 118) (Figure 4).

The other holes reported in this announcement were drilled in Adit 52, located in the central zone of the deposit. This drilling was the first of its kind in this zone. The assays showed that the drilling intersected elevated Au concentrations in Vein 19, with a peak value of 16.25g/t recorded over 0.6m within hole UG26ZOP-027 (Figure 3).

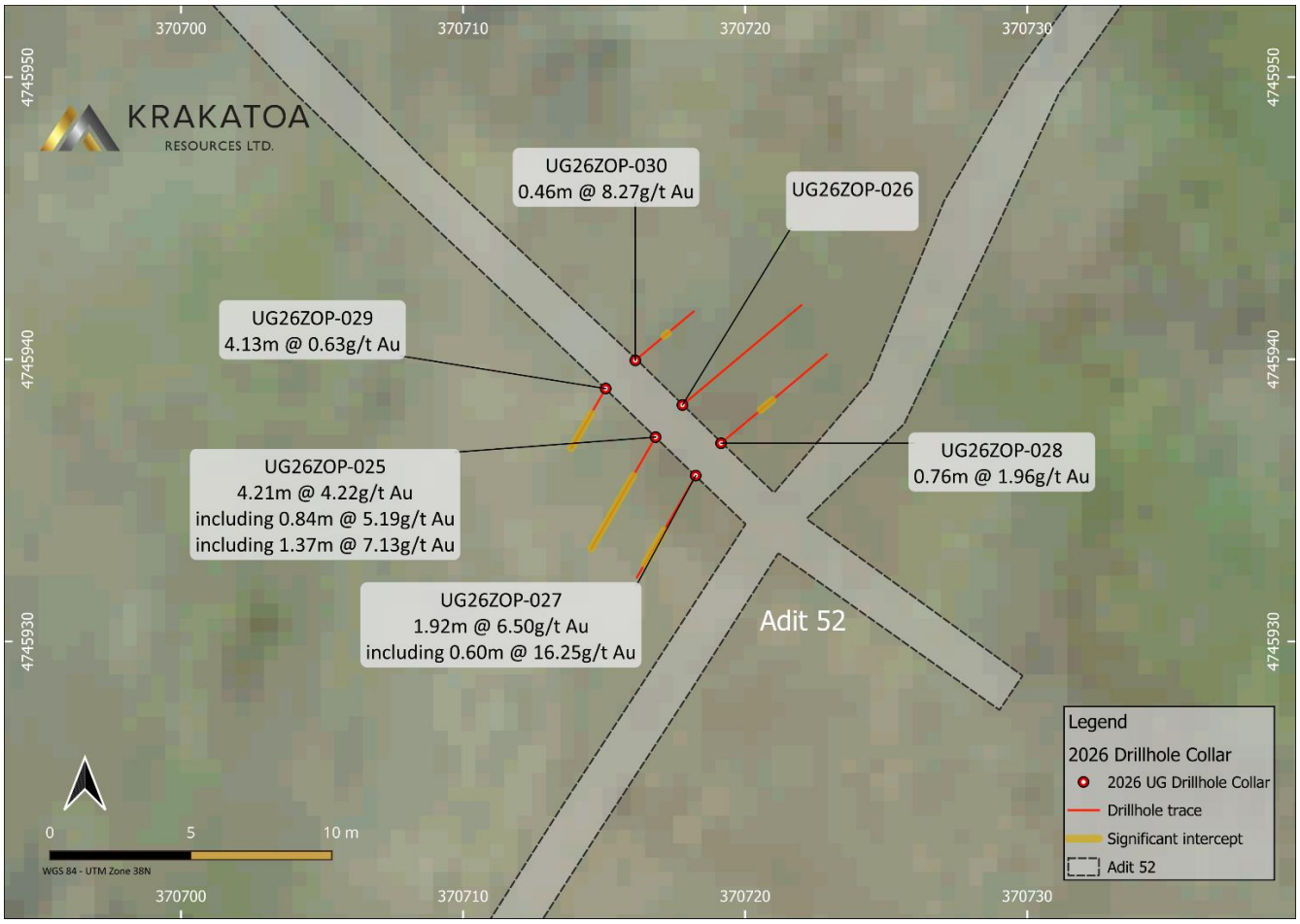


Figure 3 *Map of underground drill holes showing grades – adit 52 (Central zone).*

Key underground drilling intersections from the current batch of sample assays are detailed below. All significant assay results are reported in Table 2 and 3, with drill locations data in Table 4**.**

Table 2 – Underground Drilling notable intersections

HOLE ID	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	From
UG26ZOP-024	4.51	1.19	1.47	1.24m
incl	0.70	2.29	**8.27**	3.70m
UG26ZOP-025	4.21	**4.22**		2.24m
incl	0.84	**5.19**		2.24m
and	1.37	**7.13**		5.08m
UG26ZOP-027	2.72	**4.66**		3.18m
incl	1.92	**6.50**		3.18m
and	0.60	**16.25**		4.50m
UG26ZOP-028	0.76	1.96		2.60m
UG26ZOP-029	1.10	1.34		3.00m
UG26ZOP-030	1.40	2.99		3.00m
incl	0.46	**8.27**		3.94m

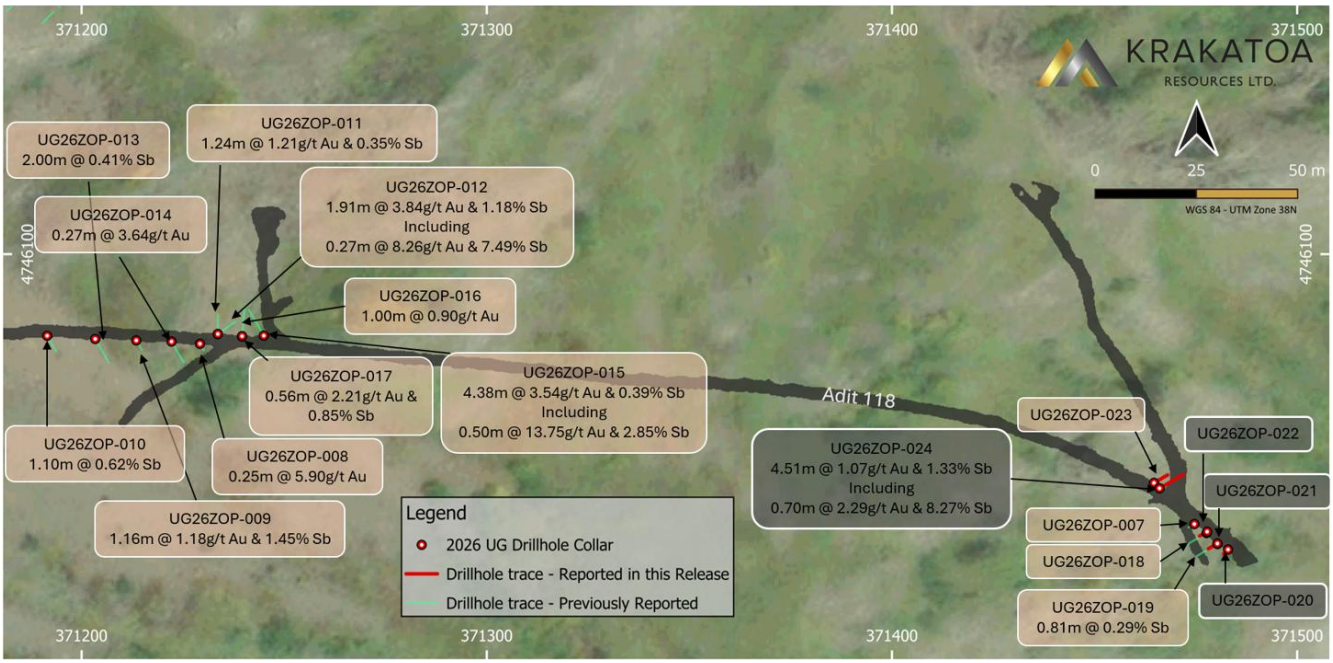


Figure 4 *Map of UG drill holes with significant grades within Adit 118. Holes located in the left side are drilled into vein 50 while holes to the right side are within vein 61.*

Exploration Ahead

Surface and underground coring continues, with a focus on expanding our coverage over the vein system. Additional batches of core samples are at the laboratory for further assays, with results reported when received.

Bulk sample collection has been completed and recently sent to the Germany facility for the sensor ore sorting process test work to commence this month. The metallurgical bulk sample materials have also been collected and are being prepared for transport to an Australian laboratory this month. This work will form part of the broader development strategy for Zopkhito.

Environmental baseline studies and permitting activities continue concurrently to provide further support for future project advancement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

– ENDS –

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Competent Person's Statements

The information in this announcement is based on and fairly represents information reviewed and compiled by Mark Major, Krakatoa Resources CEO, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Krakatoa Resources. Mr Major has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Major consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously announced ASX material references and information relating to exploration results and Foreign Mineral Resource estimations are publicly available on the Company website and the ASX. The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results previously announced by the Company have been extracted from the Company's announcements to the ASX from 9 December 2024 to the 4 November 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this document. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. No representation is made that, in relation to the tenements the subject of this announcement, the Company has now or will at any time in the future develop resources or reserves within the meaning of the JORC Code 2012. Any forward-looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue of this document. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and, unless required by applicable law, the Company is not under any obligation to revise and disseminate forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Table 3: *Drillhole assay results of all sample intervals >0.1% antimony or >0.1 g/t gold. Those in bold are >1g/t gold or 1% antimony.*

Hole number	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)	As (%)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)	Sb (%)
DD26ZOP-007	31.18	31.64	0.46	0.017	0.012	1.0	7	11	0.93	56	0.81
DD26ZOP-008	71.80	71.94	0.14	**2.29**	0.83	0.4	8	17	0.45	38	0.002
DD26ZOP-011	43.05	44.05	1.00	0.041	0.15	1.1	46	64	3.68	28	0.20
DD26ZOP-011	44.05	44.66	0.61	**2.17**	1.91	2.6	21	26	2.17	67	**1.03**
DD26ZOP-011	44.66	45.28	0.62	**2.73**	2.39	6.7	52	58	4.00	46	**1.33**
DD26ZOP-011	45.28	46.06	0.78	0.57	1.29	2.8	50	51	4.02	57	**1.09**
DD26ZOP-011	46.06	46.84	0.78	**2.15**	1.76	1.1	17	73	4.29	54	0.45
DD26ZOP-011	46.84	47.64	0.80	**4.12**	2.46	1.2	13	50	3.04	28	0.40
DD26ZOP-011	47.64	48.36	0.72	**1.78**	2.37	6.6	37	52	3.45	18	0.46
DD26ZOP-011	48.36	49.36	1.00	**1.05**	1.10	0.5	33	55	2.91	58	0.015
DD26ZOP-013	126.43	127.28	0.85	0.30	0.10	0.6	4	39	0.92	48	0.005
DD26ZOP-014	110.40	111.48	1.08	0.10	0.01	<0.2	48	73	0.72	41	<0.0002
DD26ZOP-014	113.02	113.25	0.23	**4.13**	>1.00	0.9	20	53	3.64	56	0.046
DD26ZOP-015	30.04	30.52	0.48	0.48	>1.00	1.4	77	69	3.36	91	0.016
UG26ZOP-021	3.00	3.70	0.70	0.11	0.18	1.8	6	36	0.71	59	0.003
UG26ZOP-024	1.24	2.24	1.00	**1.76**	1.91	1.5	23	36	1.73	133	0.006
UG26ZOP-024	2.24	3.25	1.01	0.57	1.46	0.8	12	39	1.78	99	0.009
UG26ZOP-024	3.70	4.40	0.70	**2.29**	0.52	10.8	50	16	2.48	91	**8.27**
UG26ZOP-024	4.40	5.75	1.35	0.65	0.49	2.2	16	41	1.00	136	0.13
UG26ZOP-024	5.75	7.11	1.36	0.077	0.32	1.2	28	43	1.57	122	0.13
UG26ZOP-025	2.24	3.08	0.84	**5.19**	1.36	2.4	59	69	3.27	62	0.008
UG26ZOP-025	3.08	4.08	1.00	**3.40**	0.82	0.8	19	45	3.21	69	0.006
UG26ZOP-025	4.08	5.08	1.00	0.23	0.18	0.5	34	58	1.21	123	0.004
UG26ZOP-025	5.08	6.45	1.37	**7.13**	1.74	1.1	21	50	3.01	46	0.004
UG26ZOP-026	4.00	4.96	0.96	0.40	0.34	0.9	19	54	1.80	61	0.003
UG26ZOP-027	3.18	4.50	1.32	**2.07**	0.84	1.2	35	56	2.48	77	0.004
UG26ZOP-027	4.50	5.10	0.60	**16.25**	3.02	2.9	25	36	2.96	49	0.010
UG26ZOP-027	5.10	5.90	0.80	0.25	0.36	0.3	57	54	2.33	40	0.006
UG26ZOP-028	2.60	3.36	0.76	**1.96**	>1.00	2.5	57	77	2.21	100	0.008
UG26ZOP-029	3.00	4.10	1.10	**1.33**	0.55	0.6	20	47	2.49	51	0.005
UG26ZOP-029	5.63	7.13	1.50	0.74	0.49	1.2	30	53	2.59	64	0.005
UG26ZOP-030	3.00	3.94	0.94	0.41	0.54	0.6	23	47	1.86	64	0.003
UG26ZOP-030	3.94	4.40	0.46	**8.27**	>1.00	2.1	18	26	2.00	38	0.005

***Table 4**: Collar table for all holes released in this announcement*

DRILL HOLE	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZI	DIP	EOH (m)
DD26ZOP-007	370986.4	4746132.5	2460.2	7.2	-45.7	85.50
DD26ZOP-008	370981.6	4746128.1	2460.2	277.1	-39.2	83.00
DD26ZOP-009	370981.2	4746125.8	2460.2	252	-55	51.40
DD26ZOP-011	370987.0	4746130.0	2460.2	62.2	-26.5	55.00
DD26ZOP-012	370416.0	4746126.9	2554.0	90	-31	Aba at 14m
DD26ZOP-013	370416.0	4745683.0	2489.4	55.0	-50.8	146.00
DD26ZOP-014	370413.5	4745683.0	2489.4	0.5	-45.4	142.50
DD26ZOP-015*	370362.0	4745763.0	2554.0	90.0	-29.1	188.50
UG26ZOP-020	371482.9	4746027.2	2160.5	225.0	-30.0	1.79
UG26ZOP-021	371480.3	4746028.6	2160.5	240.0	-70.0	7.65
UG26ZOP-022	371477.8	4746031.6	2159.6	240.0	-70.0	6.28
UG26ZOP-023	371464.7	4746043.6	2160.7	60.0	-10.0	3.98
UG26ZOP-024	371466.0	4746042.2	2160.1	60.0	-18.0	7.11
UG26ZOP-025	370716.8	4745937.2	2435.8	210.0	-45.0	6.45
UG26ZOP-026	370717.8	4745938.4	2435.8	50.0	-45.0	7.78
UG26ZOP-027	370719.1	4745937.0	2436.0	210.0	-45.0	5.90
UG26ZOP-028	370718.2	4745935.9	2436.0	50.0	-45.0	6.91
UG26ZOP-029	370715.1	4745939.0	2435.9	210.0	-70.0	7.13
UG26ZOP-030	370716.1	4745940.0	2435.8	50.0	-70.0	7.88

Notes: UG=Underground, DD=Diamond Drillhole, Aba=Abandoned, *-Assays pending below 33.52m

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg' reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Underground ("UG") Core Sampling- within historical adits/drives • Full core is sampled and submitted to the commercial laboratory for analysis. Samples are collected on geological intervals by the logging geologist. Sampling is done using a modified 41mm Shaw backpack core size. Diamond Core (surface drilling) • Half-core is sampled and submitted to the commercial laboratory for analysis. • Core is cut to preserve the orientation line, where present, and the same half of the core relative to the cut line is sampled to minimise sampling bias. • Samples are collected on geological intervals by the logging geologist. • Sampling is done on a mixture of PQ, HQ and NQ core size. Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry standards. Intervals of core loss are recorded and sample intervals do not cross these. For the current surface drill program, downhole orientation is done via digital hole orientation tool which measured downhole using a commercial north-seeking gyro. No core orientation is undertaken on the UG core samples. Core sample intervals are selected ranging from 0.2 – 1.5m downhole length and are considered appropriate sizes. Diamond core is half-cut along a cut line just off the orientation line (where available) and core from the same side of the cut line is submitted to for assay to avoid human bias in sampling. UG core samples are sampled whole. The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Current core drilling is via a mixture of PQ, HQ and NQ core size. UG core sampling is taken using a modified "shaw backpack machine" which produces a core with 41mm diameter. Diamond core is oriented using a digital tool, which is a commercially available product. UG core is not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond drill core recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals. Intervals of core loss are recorded using core blocks in the trays. In competent ground, standard diamond drilling practice results in high recovery, although recovery is variable through highly fractured zones. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade, sample recovery is very high.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Core logging is carried out by company and contract geologists. A quick log is undertaken at site for lithology, alteration and mineralisation. More detailed logging is completed at the Company's core processing facility in Ghebi and more detailed lithology, alteration and mineralisation and where oriented appropriate structural measurements are collected. Geotechnical logging is limited to recording RQD and is taken at site and redone at the core processing facility for all exploration holes. Geological logging is qualitative and all core is photographed at site and again at the core processing facility (wet and dry). Visual estimates are made of sulphide, antimony sulphides, quartz veining and alteration percentages

		100% of the drill hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond Drilling core sampling is on half-core, while UG core sampling is full core. All major mineralised zones are sampled plus associated barren host rock between 5m and 10m depending on the geology and alteration. Sample intervals range from 0.2 – 1.5m. Current surface drilling is entirely via diamond coring. Underground (UG) core sampling is completed using a electric driven "Shaw Core backpack" modified and mounted on a frame to enable suitable coring. Sample preparation is done using industry standards. Blank samples and CRMs are routinely submitted to assess the preparation of QAQC on core samples. Sample size is considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* •	All samples were sent to the ALS accredited laboratory located in Turkey where they underwent sample preparation. All samples were weighed, crushed/pulverized to obtain a 250g sample better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were split and underwent the following analysis: • Multi element ICP-AES (36 elements including Sb, As, Ag) with a standard aqua regia digestion, which is considered excellent for dissolution of sulfides but not other silicate-hosted elements which may only be partially dissolved. • Fire Assay (50g) for Au with AA finish and over detection limit were completed gravimetric finish as standard. • Over detection limit for Sb and other elements were transported to ALS laboratory in Ireland. The sample was digested using a fusion technique and assayed with X-Ray Fluorescence spectroscopy. • Other detection limit elements were transported and processed at ALS laboratory in Ireland. All the elements of interest were digested by aqua regia and assayed using ICP-AES. Standard blanks and CRMs were inserted at an appropriate ratio 1:10 and one CRM was inserted after intersections of visual high-grade mineralization/intervals for QA/QC. No core duplicates were collected during this phase of drilling. Results are checked during data import into MX Deposit fall within 2 standard deviations of the expected value. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. The Company is using ALS accredited laboratory located in Turkey. Core samples are transported to the laboratory core preparation and assaying. Standard blanks and CRMs are inserted for QA/QC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Significant intercepts have been reviewed by a senior geologist at site, who is considered a competent person under JORC. No hole twining has been completed at this stage of the project. Quick logs are completed in Excel at site and loaded to a cloud-based storage. Full detailed logging and data entry is undertaken in MX-Deposit software with each hole downloaded and backup in a cloud storage once complete. All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality photography by company personnel. QAQC analysis and reporting is undertaken by the Geological Database Manager or senior geologist, who use MX Deposit software to capture the CRM and blanks results to compare with the expected values. All assay results can be integrated with MX Database. There are no adjustments to assay data uploaded to the MX database.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Surface Drill collar locations were recorded using a commercial hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-3m. Each hole was subsequently surveyed using a highly accurate differential GPS (+/-0.1m). A LiDAR survey was undertaken within some of the drives/adits where the UG core sampling holes were taken. All LiDAR data used has a +/-0.5m vertical accuracy Principal drives/adit were scanned with LIDAR, creating point clouds with known reference points at the drive entrances. Downhole surveys are conducted using a commercial north-seeking gyro operated by the drilling contractors. Downhole depths are recorded by the drill contractor and samples are collected on geological intervals. Core is measured using a tape and reconciled against drillers core blocks Grid is reported in WGS84 UTM zone 38N coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Variable drill holes spacing was used to test targets determined from historical adit/tunnel sampling and geological information available. Hole spacing was designed from restricted drill platform locations so that they intersect target areas at various azimuths around the platform. The drill holes are considered to be for exploration purposes, however, may once further drilling and exploration work is complete, be used to establish a JORC Mineral Resource. Core was sampled at geological contacts or 1.5m lengths.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Where possible, drilling is as close to orthogonal to mineralisation as possible, although surface access requires some holes to be drilled at a low angle to the mineralised zone. Core is routinely oriented, and structural measurements are taken on significant mineralised zones and will be reviewed to determine true thickness for Resource Estimation. Underground core drill sample orientation has not been done although structural measurements of the adit faces have been taken to help determine the orientation and calculate true thickness. The true thickness of the surface drilling mineralized intervals reported are interpreted to range from 95% to possibly 55% (on lower angle (dip) holes) depending on the orientation of the various mineralized veins intersected. The true thickness of the underground holes are considered approximately 55-65% of the sampled thickness, as drilling was restricted due the space limitation within the adit/drive. Drill hole bias is only considered to occur in those underground holes drilled at shallow dips. Historical adit/drive mapping and sampling records indicate the main Sb veins range from 0.2 to 3.4m wide.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core was delivered to the Ghebi Core shed by either designated contracted transport vehicles or Company field staff. All samples are selected and bagged in tied pre-numbered bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags, and placed in plastic barrels with a sample sheet. The barrels are then transported to an international freight company in Tbilisi, by a contractor, who then load them into storage pallets/cubes for freight to ALS in Turkey. All this transportation is undertaken with consignment note and receipts. There is no evidence in any stage of the process. Or in the data for any sample security issues. All unsampled or remaining ½ core is store at site.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	QAQC and continuous review of the CRM results, blanks and duplicates is undertaken by geologists. QAQC review of the laboratory results show that sampling protocols and procedures were effective. .

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The mineral license (License Number: 1001467 and 1000477) is wholly owned by JSCCM. • License was awarded on 14 March 2012 and is valid for a period of 30 years with an expiry date of 15 March 2042. • On June 5, 2026, JSCCM received notice for the extension to the exploration period for an additional 2 years from date of notice. • Exploration rights are not restricted to specific minerals thus allowing JSCCM to explore and extract antimony, gold and other ferrous, noble and rare minerals. .
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Initial exploration at Zopkhito occurred between 1929 and 1979 with exploration works carried out by the State. • Between 1929 and 1932 exploration was focused on developing underground exploration drives along the strike of the antimony veins. No channel samples were taken during this period. • Following the end of World War II up until 1956 the exploration drives were extended and channel samples were taken on each 1m face advance with samples taken perpendicular to the vein. In places samples were also assayed for gold typically with a face spacing of 10m. • In 1957 a Mineral Resource estimate for both antimony and gold was submitted to the Russian State Commission for Reserves (Gosudarstvennaya Komissia po Zapasam) – GKZ, at which point the potential of gold mineralisation was flagged up. • Between 1966 and 1978 exploration continued with channel sampling of underground exploration drives with focus on antimony and to a slightly lesser extent gold. • Based on review of the historical 1929-1978 exploration data, the Competent Person is of the opinion that the exploration activity was systematic and it adequately defined the geological continuity of the antimony veins although the limited assaying and assessment of gold mineralisation lowers the confidence that can be place on the spatial extents and associations of the gold mineralisation. • No historical QA/QC data is available for the 1929-1978 channel samples therefore JSCCM undertook a program of resampling in 2013/14 to provide support to the historical channel samples. The results of the JSCCM resampling show a high level of support for the historical sample data. • It has been reported that in the 1980s some repeat sampling was carried out at Zopkhito on 4 veins in the central part of the deposit. Whilst a summary of the results has been provided to us no specific details on the methods or the direct results have been located by JSCCM. • In 2005 Eastern Mediterranean Resources Public Ltd (EMED) acquired the rights to Zopkhito and carried out some additional exploration. It is reported that over 800 new channel samples were taken by EMED. Reports by EMED have been shown to support the historical GKZ resource reporting for antimony and increased the gold resources (Soviet classification) as this was a major focus of EMED.. EMED mining are a public listed company now trading under Atalaya Mining. •

EMED 2006 – Zopkhito Sb Resource (Russian GKZ system)

Resource Classification (Russian GKZ)	Grade (Sb%)	Tonnes (t)	Number of veins	Mean vein thickness (m)	Contained Sb Metal (t)
B	12.32	9,479	3	0.35	1,231
C1	11.71	69,715	16	0.34	8,492
C2	11.41	137,668	14	0.33	15, 874
P	11.54	7,673	8	0.28	523
Total[1]	**11.63**	**224,535**	**17**	**0.34**	**26,120**

EMED 2007 – Zopkhito Au Resource (Russian GKZ system)

Resource Classification (Russian GKZ)	Ore Tonnes (t)	Grade Au (ppm)	Au (kg)	Au (oz)
C2	1,994,500	4.2	8,377	269,323
P1	2,907,150	3.0	8,721	280,401
P2	2,358,491	3.5	8,255	265,395
TOTAL[1]	**7,260,141**	**3.7**	**25,353**	**815,119**

- JSCCM have also completed resampling, geophysics and LIDAR surveying of the several adits and topography.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Zopkhito deposit represents a Phanerozoic Orogenic Sb-Au deposit related to convergent plate boundaries. • Tectonic activity in the development of the Caucasus Mountains resulted in the development of the fold thrust belt of the Greater Caucasus which comprises three zones, Fore, Main and Southern Slope with the Zopkhito deposit situated in the Southern Slope zone. • The deposit is underlain by Jurassic sedimentary rocks, the lowermost unit of which comprises basal conglomerates. Overlying the basal conglomerates are Jurassic-Cretaceous flysch sequences of alternating coarse sandstones, polymictic sandstones, sandy shales, and black slates. • Fractures cut through the slates and shales and have acted as mineralisation pathways leading to the formation of the Sb-Au veins. • To date there are around 60 known veins with variable strike orientations ranging from N-S to E-W, with the dominant strike orientation to the NE. Vein dips ranges from 30°-70° predominantly dipping to the NW. • Surrounding the veins are alteration halos with the host slates and shales having undergone silicification and sulphidisation. The alteration zones are enriched in pyrite, arsenopyrite, antimony and gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes*	• All drill collar location details are reported in the body of this report • All significant downhole intercepts are included in this report • No information material to the announcement has been excluded drill collar location details are reported in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Gold - Length weighted intervals used a nominal 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01 g/t Au was used. No upper cut-offs have been applied. • Antimony - Length weighted intervals used a nominal 0.25% Sb lower cut-off for high grade mineralization zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied. • All significant results are shown on maps and within the report. Significantly mineralized holes of high grades are reported in the report and on the maps and core photography figures. • No metal equivalents are being reported. The Company has acceptable metallurgical recovery test work for the antimony, however, is not aware of any metallurgical recovery test work that has been undertaken on the gold.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling undertaken from surface was orientated orthogonally to at least one of the mineralized vein systems and is likely to be representative of those veins true widths or to a level deemed to be 75-95% true width. Where the drilling has intersected the veins at more obtuse angles the true width is estimated to be closer to 50-75% of the downhole width. • Drilling undertaken from underground was aligned to intersect the visible vein (on the adit face) at a depth behind the face at various angles, which were determined by the restricted space within the adit. The down hole lengths are not true widths. The mapped antimony vein within the adit suggests the thickness of the vein would range from 0.4 – 1.2m. The presence of gold outside these discrete mineralized veins. • All intersections are reported as downhole length
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Pertinent map and a summary assay table included in the body of the report are appropriate for this stage of work.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All material assay results for antimony and gold and other base metal and associated elements are reported where the sample is above 0.1 g/t Au or >0.1% Sb or considered geological significant. • The results are considered representative with no intended bias. • Core loss, where material is disclosed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Information and data relevant to the results have been presented in this release
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company is continuing with the drilling to test extents of current mineralised veins and to better delineate mineral associations surrounding it. • Adit face sampling has commenced and metallurgical test work will be undertaken this year. • All diagrams are shown and represent current information.