SUCCESSFULLY UPGRADED TUNGSTEN TO CONCENTRATES OF 52% WO_3 - PRODUCED FROM GOLDEN GATE STOCKPILES

GRAVITY PROCESS SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCED A 19x TUNGSTEN UPGRADE TO STOCKPILED ORE WITH FURTHER TESTING UNDERWAY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Tungsten Concentrate Produced**: Tungsten concentrates of 52.3% tungsten trioxide (WO_3) were produced from preliminary gravity separation test work on large samples from tungsten bearing stockpiles at the Johnson Creek mill site, sourced from the historical mining at the Golden Gate Tungsten mine, within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold Project in Idaho USA.
- **Significant Tungsten Upgrade Achieved in Test Work**: Stockpiled tungsten bearing ore is clearly amenable to simple gravity flotation processing in preliminary test work, as indicated by a significant upgrade, by a factor of 19 (19 times), relative to the stockpile composite sample tungsten grades 1.85 wt% WO_3, present predominantly as scheelite.
- **Scoping Tests Completed**: Heavy liquid separation (HLS) scoping tests have been completed achieving up to 75.5% recovery grading 52.3 wt% WO_3, with an upgrade ratio of 19.
- **Mineral Processing Test Work Progressing:** Further testing of concentrates is underway with a larger sample (50kg) being prepared for concentration via shaker table and final product results will be released in the coming weeks.
- **Encouraging Results**: Although the Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) is preliminary, the results are encouraging for the short-term processing of the historical tungsten stockpile via simple gravity methods.
- **Other Concentrate Test Work**: Test work is also advancing on options to concentrate the antimony ore and gold at IMO labs in Perth, Australia, with further results soon.
- **Smelting and Refining Discussions Progressing:** Discussions with tungsten smelting and refining companies are underway.
- The processing options for tungsten stockpiles forms part of Resolution's broader Horse Heaven strategy, which includes recently acquired processing infrastructure and a major 2026 drilling program at Golden Gate starting in May targeting gold and tungsten.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF**) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that tungsten concentrates of **52.3% tungsten trioxide (WO_3)** have been produced from preliminary gravity separation test work on tungsten composite samples, assaying 1.85% WO_3, from stockpiles at the Johnson Creek mill site, originally sourced from the historical mining at the Golden Gate Tungsten mine, by IMO labs in Perth Australia *(Sample grade reported in ASX announcement 26 March 2026)*.

Heavy liquid separation (HLS) scoping tests have been completed on the tungsten composite samples, achieving up to 75.5% recovery grading 52.3wt% WO_3, with an upgrade ratio of 19, relative to the stockpile composite sample tungsten grades of 1.85 wt% WO_3.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (ABN: 99 617 789 732)
Address: Level 21, 91 King William Street, Adelaide South Australia 5000
Email: info@resolutionminerals.com
Website: https://resolutionminerals.com/

Size-by-assay test work: Size by assay was undertaken to understand the effect of different particle sizes on the liberation of tungsten-bearing minerals from the other "gangue" material in the stockpiled ore. The sample was crushed to 100% of the material passing through a 3.35mm screen (P_{100} 3.35mm), then screened at seven different sizes with each fraction being collected and assayed independently (Table 1). This size-by-assay approach identifies if the tungsten minerals present naturally concentrate within specific size ranges, ultimately allowing determination of the best concentration strategy.

Size Fraction (mm)	Mass(g)	Mass (%)	WO_3 (%)
-3.35 +2 mm	686.3	34.77	1.82
-2 +1 mm	565.8	28.67	1.83
-1 +0.5 mm	266.5	13.50	1.80
-0.5 +0.25 mm	152.1	7.70	1.95
-0.25 +0.125 mm	90.9	4.61	1.68
-0.125 +0.053 mm	66.4	3.36	1.68
-0.053 +0.02 mm	50.9	2.58	2.75
-0.02mm	95.0	4.81	4.24
Totals	**1,973.93**	**100.00**	
Calc head			1.96
Assayed Head			1.85

***Table 1**: Tungsten Stockpiles composite sample was crushed to P_{100} 3.35mm, screened at seven different screen sizes with each fraction assayed independently (size-by-assay) to determine deportment of tungsten during size reduction.*

HLS Test Work: Heavy liquid separation (HLS) is a process which exploits the natural difference in density between minerals. Tungsten containing minerals like scheelite are relatively dense compared to quartz and clays that they are associated with. Selecting a liquor with a density slightly higher than those uneconomic (gangue) minerals like quartz provides a media whereby the tungsten minerals are dense enough to sink to the bottom of the liquid whilst the gangue minerals float to the surface – providing a crude indication of the performance of well-known gravity separation methods. With the exception of the -0.02mm fraction, each screened fraction was subject to HLS at SG 2.9 (Specific Gravity – measure of density), with "sinks" representing the tungsten concentrate and "floats" representing the gangue. The upgrade ratio is a ratio of the WO_3 concentration of the HLS concentrate ("sinks") relative to the corresponding WO_3 concentration of each size fraction. The recovery indicates the amount (mass) of WO_3 that reported to the HLS concentrate ("sinks") relative to the corresponding WO_3 mass of each size fraction.

At the finest grind size of smaller than 0.53mm to larger than 0.02mm (-0.053mm, +0.02mm), a grade of 52.3% WO_3 was achieved with recovery of 75.5% (see Table 2). The results also indicate that the grade remained relatively consistent at ~35% WO_3 below the sample size of 0.5mm, while recovery increased with a decrease in particle size (see Figure 1). The results indicate that decreasing particle size increases both grade and recovery.

Further Test Work Progressing: Test work is now underway on a larger sample (50kg), ground to <0.25mm based on the HLS test results – which will be subjected to concentration via shaker table.

Test work is also advancing on options to concentrate the antimony ore and gold-bearing samples at IMO labs in Perth, Australia, with results expected soon.

> **Dr. Adam Roper, Resolution's In-house Senior Metallurgist, stated**: *"The initial results are encouraging for the short-term processing of the historical tungsten stockpiles via simple gravity methods. This is a great start and I'm looking forward to discussing the final results in the coming weeks, while discussions are underway with smelters and refiners."*

Size Fraction	Sinks Mass			WO_3		Upgrade Ratio
				Grade	Rec	
	g	% of Fraction	% of Total Feed	%	%	
-3.35 +2 mm	20.8	3.0	1.05%	25.02	41.7	13.8
-2 +1 mm	22.3	3.9	1.13%	22.11	47.7	12.1
-1 +0.5 mm	15.1	5.7	0.77%	19.45	61.5	10.8
-0.5 +0.25 mm	5.4	3.5	0.27%	34.44	62.2	17.7
-0.25 +0.125 mm	2.8	3.1	0.14%	34.74	64.6	20.7
-0.125 +0.053 mm	2.2	3.3	0.11%	37.72	73.7	22.4
-0.053 +0.02 mm	2.0	4.0	0.10%	52.30	75.5	19.0
Totals	**70.63**		**3.58%**			

***Table 2**: Tungsten Stockpiles composite sample was crushed to P_{100} 3.35mm and screened at seven different screen sizes, then subject to HLS at SG 2.9, with "sinks" representing the concentrate. Results show decreasing particle size increases both grade and recovery of tungsten bearing ore originally from the historical mine at Golden Gate Tungsten.*

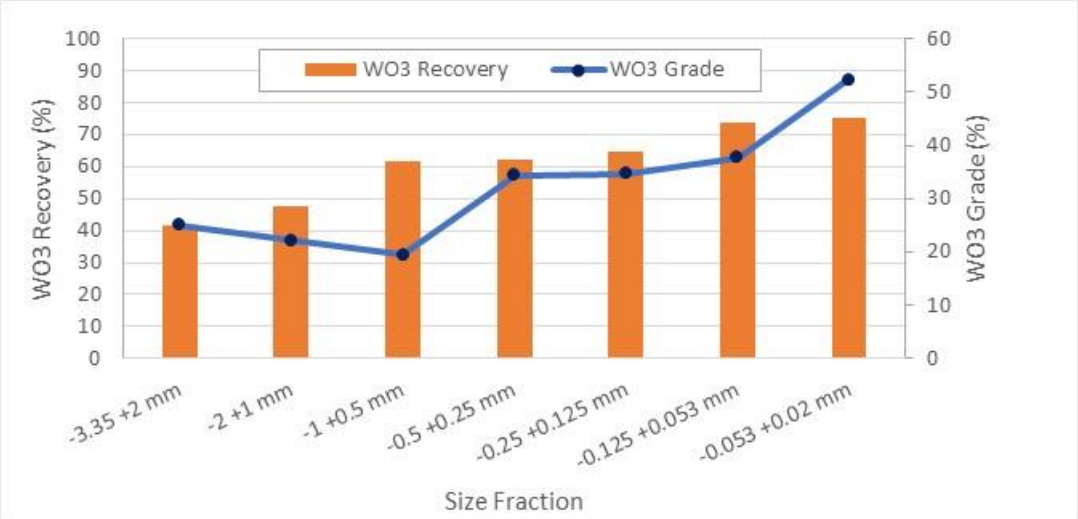

***Figure 1**: Tungsten Stockpiles HLS results show decreasing particle size increases both grade and recovery of tungsten bearing ore originally from the historical mine at Golden Gate Tungsten.*

Composite Sample from Stockpiles: Assay results of a late-2025 sampling program of historical stockpiles at the Johnson Creek mill site, containing ore material from the historical Golden Gate Tungsten Mine, returned high-grade tungsten, material levels of gold and low levels of impurity elements *(See ASX announcement 26 March 2026)*.

A mini-bulk-sample of 93.6kg comprising composite of six samples of stockpile material contained 1.85% WO_3 and material levels of gold at 0.11g/t. Independent mineralogy study identifies scheelite as the predominant WO_3 ore mineral, with low levels of impurities, including but not limited to arsenic (As): 97 ppm; molybdenum (Mo): below detection; and phosphorus (P): below detection. Quartz (>90%) was identified as the predominant gauge mineral (non-ore) with minor gauge minerals calcite (trace levels) and potassic-mica (trace levels). *(See ASX announcement 26 March 2026)*.

Historical mining occurred at Golden Gate in the 1950's and the 1970's until 1980. During World War II, the local District, including the adjoining Stibnite mine (Perpetua Resources), is estimated to have produced more than 90% of the US Antimony and 50% of the US Tungsten *(Source: Perpetua Resources Stibnite Feasibility Study, Jan 2021)*. Golden Gate Tungsten mine is located within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, and immediately adjacent to Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project, a large, recently permitted Antimony-Gold project. This result follows the selection of Antimony Ridge for FAST-41 Transparency Coverage from the US Permitting Council, announced on 8 April 2026. Selection reflects the strategic importance of Antimony Ridge as a potential source of U.S. domestic antimony supply, a critical metal essential for defence, energy, and industrial applications.

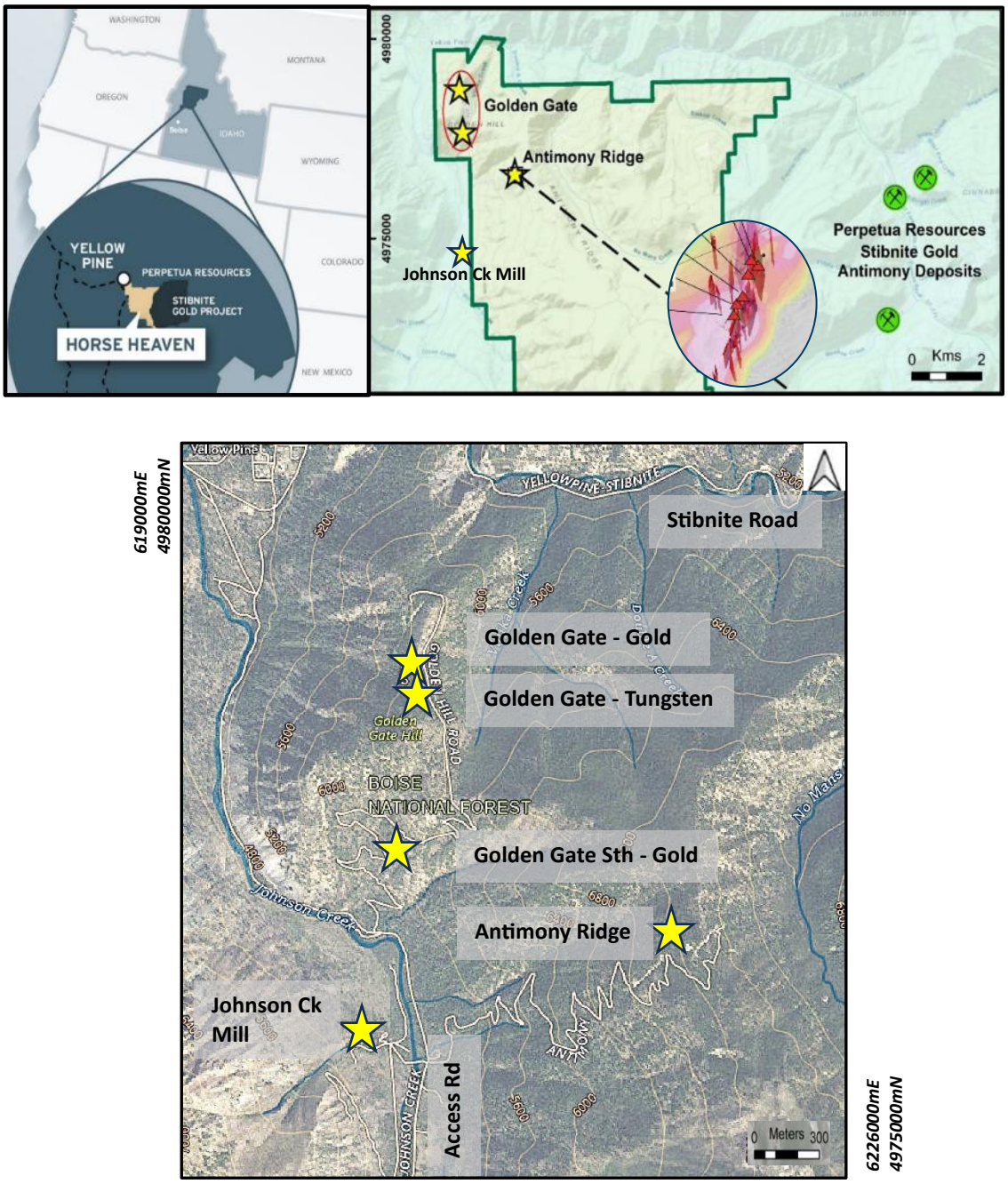

***Figure 2**: Antimony Ridge – As part of Resolution's larger Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project – Relationship of Antimony Ridge (Sb) with Golden Gate (Au) and Golden Gate Tungsten (W).*

Future Plans

Further tungsten concentrate test work is underway and final product results will be released in the coming weeks. Resolution is initiating a major Phase 2 drilling program in May 2026, at the Golden Gate Project, of up to 45,000 ft (13,700 metres) of diamond core drilling located within the Company's larger Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project. The program is designed to define the scale of gold and tungsten mineralisation at Golden Gate and Golden Gate South and support progression toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Authorised for release by the Board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact:

Aharon Zaetz
Executive Director
Resolution Minerals Ltd
M: +61 424 743 098
ari@resolutionminerals.com

Jane Morgan
Investor Relations
Jane Morgan Management
M: +61 405 555 618
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, is based on and fairly represents information reviewed and compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), M AusIMM, Principal Geologist/director of exploration consulting firm, Riviere Minerals Pty. Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brown has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Riviere Minerals is consulting to Resolutions Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and further to "Agreement to Acquire Major US Antimony Project and Placement" on 11 June 2025, "Exceptional Rock Chip and Soil Results from Antimony Ridge" on 15 September 2025, "Exceptional Rock Chip and Soil Results Update" on 24 September 2025, "Significant Gold Discovery at Horse Heaven Project" on 28 October 2025, "Significant Gold Discoveries Continue at Golden Gate" on 3 November 2025, "Golden Gate Discovery Grows with Multiple Gold Intercepts" on 2 December 2025, "Further Ultra High Grade Antimony and Silver Results" on 14 January 2026, "New Gold Discovery at Golden Gate South" on 9 February 2026, "Gold & Significant Tungsten Mineralisation in Drilling" on 17 February 2026,"Exceptional Tungsten Grade Identified in Stockpile Material" on 26 March 2026 and "Antimony Ridge Model Shows Extensive Vein Swarms" on 10 April 2026. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Appendix A: Tungsten Stockpiles – Heavy Liquid Separation Test Results

Size Fraction	Sinks Mass			WO_3		Upgrade Ratio
				Grade	Rec	
	g	% of Fraction	% of Total Feed	%	%	
-3.35 +2 mm	20.8	3.0	1.05%	25.02	41.7	13.8
-2 +1 mm	22.3	3.9	1.13%	22.11	47.7	12.1
-1 +0.5 mm	15.1	5.7	0.77%	19.45	61.5	10.8
-0.5 +0.25 mm	5.4	3.5	0.27%	34.44	62.2	17.7
-0.25 +0.125 mm	2.8	3.1	0.14%	34.74	64.6	20.7
-0.125 +0.053 mm	2.2	3.3	0.11%	37.72	73.7	22.4
-0.053 +0.02 mm	2.0	4.0	0.10%	52.30	75.5	19.0
Totals	**70.63**		**3.58%**			

Tungsten Stockpiles composite sample was crushed to P_{100} 3.35mm and screened at seven different screen sizes, then subject to HLS at 2.9SG, with "sinks" representing the concentrate. Results show decreasing particle size increases both grade and recovery of tungsten bearing ore originally from the historical mine at Golden Gate Tungsten.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (ABN: 99 617 789 732)
Address: Level 21, 91 King William Street, Adelaide South Australia 5000
Email: info@resolutionminerals.com
Website: https://resolutionminerals.com/

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• This announcement includes initial test work conducted on 6 rock chip samples taken from two stockpiles located at the Johnson Creek Tungsten & Antimony Mill. • The six stockpile samples were collected by grab sample techniques from different parts of the stockpile *(See ASX announcement 26 March 2026)*. • The six samples were amalgamated into a single composite sample, which was subsequently submitted for geochemical, and mineralogical analysis, which was announced on 26 Mar 2026. • The composite sample was crushed to P100 3.35 mm and screened at seven different screen sizes. Each screened fraction was subject to Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) at 2.9SG, with "sinks" representing the concentrate and "floats" representing the gangue. results of which are the subject of this announcement.
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).*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release. • The rocks comprising the six samples were lithologically described.
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.*	• There were no sub-sampling techniques used in the generation of the rock samples assay data. • The six individual stockpile samples were mixed and made into a composite (single) sample. The average weight of the six stockpile samples was 15.6kg. • The composite sample weight was 93.6kg. • The composite sample is considered appropriate for the purpose of the initial grade assessment of the • Stockpile and the initial assessment of amenability to gravity separation via HLS work. • Notwithstanding this, a more detailed sampling program and quantity survey of the stockpile is currently being arranged.
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.*	• Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. (IMO) in Perth Australia conducted the assays, crushing, screening and Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) test work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Laboratory assay techniques for Gold assays were carried out using Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy Finish (Proprietary code: AA-23). Multi-element assays were carried out using Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (Proprietary code: ME-ICP41). • The composite sample was crushed to P100 3.35 mm and screened at seven different screen sizes. Each screened fraction was subject to Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) at 2.9SG, with "sinks" representing the concentrate and "floats" representing the gangue, results of which are the subject of this announcement.
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.*	• The nature of the verification of assaying and laboratory was not conducted.
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.*	• All data points (rock sample locations) were collected using handheld GPS programmed into the local coordinate system. The accuracy of the GPS is in line with best practice standards.
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*	• The six stockpile samples were spaced evenly across the stockpile as possible. • No sample was taken other than the surface material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	exposed on the slopes of the stockpile. • There are no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied to this data.
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.*	• With reference to the orientation of the stockpile sample data, the stockpile is considered a mix of ore material mined and dumped into a homogenous pile. Grades are not expected to be the uniform throughout the stockpile, hence the planning of a more detailed sampling program followed by testwork.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person is unaware of measures taken to secure the stockpile samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person is aware that no audits or reviews for sampling technique and data, other than its own review, were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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, past 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.*	• This announcement refers to exploration results and processing test work conducted on samples from the Company's newly acquired Johnson Creek Tungsten and Antimony Mill, which is located close to but outside the Company's, Horse Heaven project, itself located in Idaho USA. The Horse Heaven project in Idaho USA, comprising seven hundred and twenty-nine (729) U.S. Federal lode mining claims covering 14,580 acres and includes seven hundred and nineteen (719) mining claims and ten lode mining claims referred as the Oberbillig Group. • The competent person understands that the mining claims are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration results reported in this release were performed by other parties. • The assay and mineralogy results reported in this release were performed by IMO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is dominated by Cretaceous-aged granitic rocks relating to intrusive phases associated with the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith. These largely granodiorite rocks have intruded Neoproterozoic-aged metasediments, comprising quartzites (which are dominant) calc-silicates, marble and black shale. The area and broader region is affected by broad regional folding

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and N-S, NNE-SSW, and NE-SW faults. • Gold, antimony, tungsten and silver mineralisation is associated with hydrothermally altered and fractured granodiorites.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
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.*	• The stockpile sample assay result and processing test work is a single result of a composite sample comprising six original samples collected from different parts of two adjacent stockpiles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole 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').*	• With reference to the orientation of the stockpile sample data, the stockpile is considered a mix of ore material mined and dumped into a homogenous pile. • Grades are not expected to be the same throughout the stockpile. • The company is planning a more detailed sampling program to obtain a better indication of the grade and the processing options of the stockpiles.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans are provided with geolocation information (coordinates, northing and scale bar). Legends are included within each figure (where appropriate) *(See ASX announcement 26 March 2026)*..
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.*	• The competent person of this announcement considers the announcement to be fair and balanced.
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.*	• There is no material other data associated with new exploration results in this announcement.
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*	• Follow-up work is required to bring the stockpile into JORC-code 2012 compliance. • Work includes, but is not limited to: detailed survey of the stockpile to obtain a detailed volume; detailed sampling of the stockpile

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	to include additional surface sampling and "interior" sampling, specific gravity analysis. • The aim is to obtain an average grade and tonnage of the stockpile together with various processing options after further concentrate test work.