HIGH ANTIMONY RECOVERIES IN METALLURGY FROM ANTIMONY RIDGE

SUCCESSFUL INITIAL TEST WORK SHOWS NEARLY COMPLETE RECOVERY OF STIBNITE (ANTIMONY SULPHIDES) FROM LOWER GRADE SAMPLES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High Antimony Recovery**: High rates of antimony recoveries in sulphides have been reported from concentrate test work on Antimony Ridge samples. Rougher flotation tests for stibnite were performed at IMO labs in Perth, Australia. High sulphur recovery of 99.5% (Table 3) indicates nearly complete recovery of the stibnite from the sample in this rougher concentration stage.
- **Solid Results from Lower Grade Samples**: The high sulphide recoveries were achieved from lower grade samples containing ~10% Antimony (Table 1). This is an encouraging indication for potential future operations because potentially all stibnite may be recovered, even if high grade antimony were to be diluted by surrounding waste or gangue material during extraction.
- **Further Antimony Concentration Test Work Underway**: Further concentration stages are underway in test work on Antimony Ridge samples. The "rougher" flotation work is aimed at high recovery of antimony. The following "cleaner" stages are designed to take the "rougher" sulphide concentrate and focus on achieving high grades, targeting an increase in grade from ~30% to >50% Antimony.
- **Excellent Support for Prior Antimony Trioxide Results**: The high rates of antimony recovery in concentrates are excellent support for the previously reported 99.38 wt.% Antimony Trioxide product produced from large samples of stibnite from the Antimony Ridge historical open pits, using the conventional pyrometallurgical process of volatilisation *(ASX announcement 14 April 2026)*.
- **Numerous Vein Swarms**: 3D modelling of numerous known antimony and silver bearing veins, veins swarms and stockworks, over a large area (1,000m x 700m) (170 acres), has revealed significant size and expanding scale potential at Antimony Ridge *(ASX announcement 10 April 2026)*.
- **FAST-41**: Horse Heaven was selected for the U.S. FAST-41 Transparency Coverage by the US-based Permitting Council, expected to accelerate permitting timelines with an application for 250 drill holes and large-scale bulk sampling *(ASX announcement: 8 April 2026)*.
- Antimony Ridge forms part of Resolution's broader Horse Heaven strategy, which includes recently acquired processing infrastructure, tungsten stockpiles and a major 2026 drilling program at Golden Gate starting on 7 May of up to 13,700m of diamond core drilling planned.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF**) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report metallurgy test work is continuing, with high rates of antimony recoveries in sulphides in concentrate test work from rougher flotation tests for stibnite. Concentrate test work was conducted by IMO labs in Perth, Australia, on lower grade samples from Antimony Ridge, presented in Table 1. The high sulphur recovery of 99.5% indicates nearly complete recovery of the stibnite in this rougher concentration stage.

These are encouraging results as the high sulphide recoveries were achieved from lower grade samples (10.5% antimony – Table 1). Any potential future operations extracting high grade stibnite from vein swarms may be affected by dilution from surrounding waste or gangue material. These initial results suggest that virtually all of the stibnite would be captured in the rougher flotation concentration stage.

Support for Other Metallurgy Test Work

The high rates of antimony recovery in concentrates are excellent support for the previously reported 99.38 wt.% Antimony Trioxide product, with few impurities, produced from large samples of stibnite from the Antimony Ridge historical open pits, using the conventional pyrometallurgical process of volatilisation *(ASX announcement 14 April 2026)*.

Previously announced 3D modelling of Antimony Ridge has revealed significant size and expanding scale potential by showing a large area (1,000m x 700m) (170 acres) with numerous known antimony and silver bearing veins, veins swarms and stockworks at Antimony Ridge *(ASX announcement 10 April 2026)*.

The size of the project, positive preliminary concentration results for stibnite recovery and amenability of the previous high-grade samples to conventional pyrometallurgical process of volatilisation is very encouraging for the future potential development of the Antimony Ridge 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.

Historical mining occurred at Antimony Ridge during World War I, WWII and the Korean War to support the US war effort. During World War II, the local District, including the adjoining Stibnite Mine (Perpetua Resources NAS.PPTA), is estimated to have produced more than 90% of the US antimony *(Source: Perpetua Resources Stibnite Feasibility Study, Jan 2021)*. Antimony Ridge was a key source of antimony for the US military. Antimony Ridge is located within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, and immediately adjacent to Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project (NAS.PPTA), a large, recently permitted Antimony-Gold project that is in the construction phase.

Next Steps

Further flotation stages are now underway in concentrate test work on Antimony Ridge samples. The "rougher" flotation work reported here is aimed at high recovery of antimony. This stage provides a bulk rejection of gangue minerals with minimal loss of antimony. Subsequent "cleaner" stages are designed to take this "rougher" sulphide concentrate and then focus on achieving high grades, increasing the grade from ~30% in the rougher concentrate to >50% Sb in the cleaner concentrate.

Test work on Antimony Ridge samples using hydrometallurgical processing is underway at ANSTO in Australia and results will be released once available. Resolution's plan is to develop a hydrometallurgy processing hub for antimony, as stibnite, in Idaho, USA, due to the lack of modern processing options in the USA for antimony.

Test work is advancing on options to concentrate the antimony ore, tungsten ore and gold-bearing samples at IMO labs in Perth, Australia. Antimony Ridge is expected to be a cornerstone of Resolution's strategy to supply critical metals, including Antimony, Tungsten and Gold, from central Idaho in the USA.

On 7 May 2026 Resolution is initiating a 13,700 metre (45,000 ft) Phase 2 drilling program at the Golden Gate Target, 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.

> **Dr. Adam Roper, Resolution's In-house Senior Metallurgist, stated**: *"The initial concentration results in rougher flotation test work are very encouraging from Antimony Ridge samples. Capturing virtually all the antimony sulphides is an excellent sign of a simple and robust processing flowsheet for antimony. I'm looking forward to discussing further results in the coming weeks."*

Detailed Analysis of Concentrate Test Work

An Antimony Ridge composite was prepared using 15kg samples from Antimony Ridge from the area of past workings. The sample assay contained 10.50% Sb, with other major elements being silicon (34.4%), sulphur (3.2%), aluminium (2.71%), potassium (1.5%), iron (0.46%), calcium (0.40%) and magnesium (0.08%). The sample also contained 2.41 g/t of gold (Au). This sample was sent as an indicator of mixed material whereby potential future extraction operations may dilute the high-grade material with gangue or waste. Testing this material provides RML confidence that the stibnite can be effectively and simply separated from the gangue material.

Because the sample was collected from surface, some antimony was present as an oxide (cervantite), not just as sulphide (stibnite). The historical exposure of the stibnite to air over the last few decades would have created a setting suitable to oxidise primary sulphides to a significant extent, but this is not expected to be repeated in larger bulk samples. The composite sample was milled to a P_{80} 75 µm – whereby 80% of the milled sample is fine enough to pass through a 75µm screen.

Using standard flotation reagents, two five-stage rougher flotation tests were conducted at the slurry's natural pH (3.8) and at pH 7. Rougher flotation test results, presented in Table 2 and Table 3, show that increasing the pH from the natural pH (3.8) to pH 7:

- Increased the combined rougher antimony grade and recovery from 23.6% Sb at 72.2% recovery to 27.3% Sb at 76.0% recovery;
- Achieved similar gold grade and recovery, FT01 and FT02 has respective grades and recoveries of 4.3 g/t Au at 49.3% and 4.4 g/t Au at 52.0%; and
- Reduced the combined rougher sulphur grade from 16.5% S to 15.9% S with no change in recovery, which remained constant at 99.5%.

IMO has noted that the high sulphide recovery indicates a near complete recovery of the stibnite in this rougher concentration stage. Also, the combined rougher antimony recovery of 76.0% is similar to the calculated percentage of antimony present as stibnite (71%), determined using the XRD/SEM data in Table 4.

IMO concluded that 24% of the antimony in the head sample is present within oxide minerals rather than locked stibnite within gangue minerals and that the reduced sulphur grade in the rougher concentrate was due to increased oxide gangue mineral recovery.

The rougher concentrate is being prepared for the next stages of test work. Rougher-regrind-cleaner flotation test work will be conducted with the aim of generating a high antimony grade by increasing the grade from ~30% to >50% Sb.

Element	Units	Composite 5
Sb	%	10.50
Total S	%	3.20
Si	%	34.4
Al	%	2.71
K	%	1.5
Fe	%	0.46
Ca	%	0.40
Mg	%	0.08
As	ppm	505
Au	g/t	2.41
Au - Duplicate	g/t	2.46

***Table 1**: Antimony Ridge – Composite Assay Summary.*

Product	Mass		Sb			
	FT01	FT02	FT01		FT02	
	Mass	Mass	Assay	Dist'n	Assay	Dist'n
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rougher Con 1-1	13.1%	9.5%	25.0	37.0%	24.5	24.5%
Rougher Con 1-2	21.5%	18.1%	25.8	62.3%	27.9	52.7%
Rougher Con 1-3	24.2%	23.3%	25.0	68.1%	29.4	71.5%
Rougher Con 1-4	26.2%	25.5%	24.0	71.0%	27.9	74.5%
Rougher Con 1-5	27.1%	26.6%	23.6	72.2%	27.3	76.0%

***Table 2**: Antimony Ridge – Combined Rougher Antimony Grades and Recoveries.*

Product	Fe				S			
	FT01		FT02		FT01		FT02	
	Assay	Dist'n	Assay	Dist'n	Assay	Dist'n	Assay	Dist'n
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rougher Con 1-1	0.20	5.5%	0.22	4.7%	22.0	64.2%	22.2	49.9%
Rougher Con 1-2	0.27	12.2%	0.23	9.5%	20.5	97.4%	20.5	87.2%
Rougher Con 1-3	0.42	21.3%	0.44	23.0%	18.5	99.2%	18.1	99.1%
Rougher Con 1-4	0.57	30.9%	0.63	35.9%	17.1	99.4%	16.6	99.4%
Rougher Con 1-5	0.62	34.9%	0.71	42.4%	16.5	99.5%	15.9	99.5%

***Table 3**: Antimony Ridge – Combined Rougher Iron and Sulphur Grades and Recoveries.*

Mineral	Formula	% w/w
Quartz	SiO_2	65
Stibnite	Sb_2S_3	11
Muscovite/Phengite	$KAl_2AlSi_3O_{10}$ / $K(Al,Mg)_2(OH)_2(Si,Al)_4O_{10}$	18
Cervantite	Sb_2O_4	4

***Table 4**: Antimony Ridge – XRD/SEM Mineralogy of the Composite Sample*

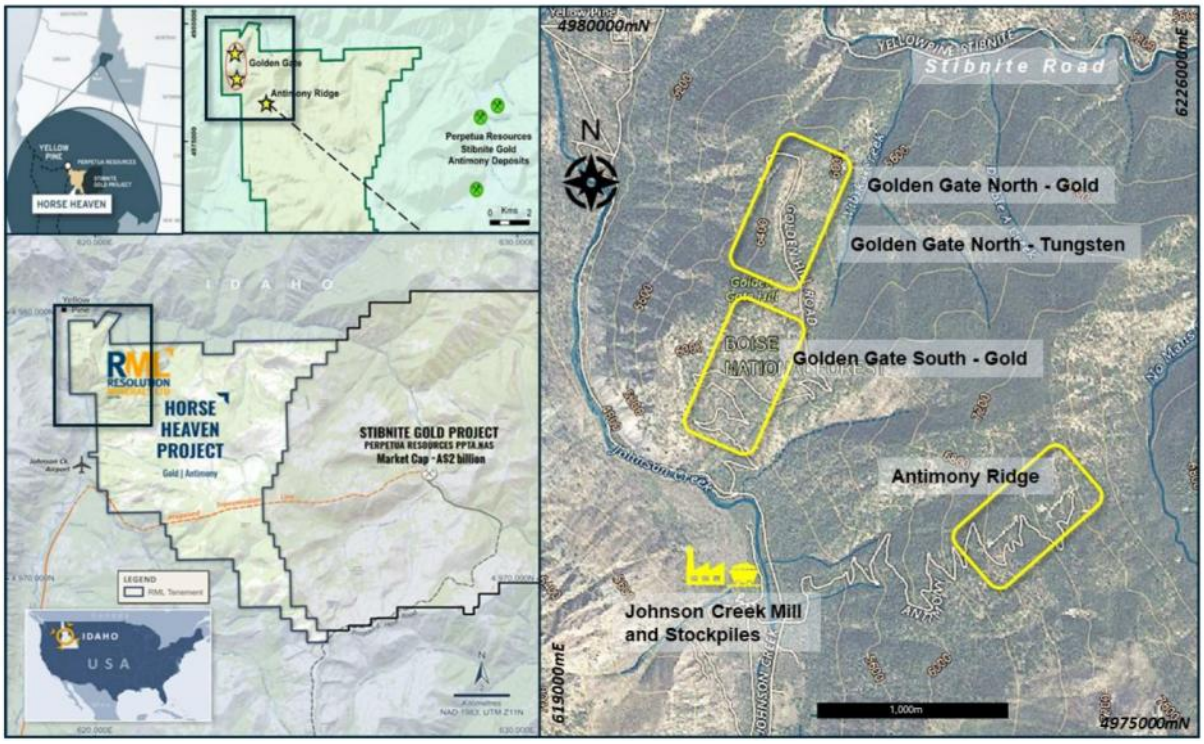

***Figure 1**: Antimony Ridge – As part of Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project – Relationship of Antimony Ridge (Sb) with Golden Gate (Au) and Golden Gate Tungsten (W).*

Authorised for release by the Board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

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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 relating to metallurgy, is based on and fairly represents information reviewed and compiled by Dr Adam Roper PhD, M AusIMM, Metallurgist, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Roper has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, metallurgy 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". Dr Roper is a full-time employee of 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, "Antimony Ridge Model Shows Extensive Vein Swarms" on 10 April 2026, "Antimony Trioxide Produced from Antimony Ridge" on 14 April 2026 and "Tungsten Concentrates Produced from Golden Gate" on 28 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: 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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This announcement includes initial test work conducted on a composite of two large rock chip samples, comprised of 15kg, taken from past open pits and trenches at Antimony Ridge, developed in WWI, WWII and the Korean War. • These 2025 rock chip samples include locations in UTM metric data altitude data collected by either selective grab sample techniques or channel rock chip techniques. • Samples were submitted for geochemical and metallurgical analysis. • The composite sample was crushed to P80 75 µm and using standard flotation reagents, two five-stage rougher flotation tests were conducted at the slurry's natural pH (3.8) and at pH 7.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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.
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 was no sub-sampling techniques used in the generation of the rock samples assay data. • The rock samples were not in situ but identified as being from an adjacent [historical] small-scale mine. • The two individual samples were mixed and made into a composite (single) sample with an average weight of 15kg and is considered appropriate for the purpose of the data gain objective (stated above).
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*	• Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. (IMO) in Perth Australia conducted the assays, crushing and the five-stage rougher flotation tests. • Laboratory assay techniques for Gold assays were carried out using Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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 P80 75 µm and using standard flotation reagents, two five-stage rougher flotation tests were conducted at the slurry's natural pH (3.8) and at pH 7.
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 for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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.*	• Regarding the orientation of the rock sample data, the broad zones of mineralisation is N-S to NNE-SSW and the sampling approximately E-W (almost

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	perpendicular). However, some veins were subparallel to sampling direction, while most veins were perpendicular to the sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person is aware that best practise measures were taken to secure 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 Antimony Ridge, a project within the one larger project, 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 and N-S, NNE-SSW, and NE-SW faults. • Gold, antimony, tungsten and silver mineralisation is associated with hydrothermally altered and fractured granodiorites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 (e.g. 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 reported rock sample assays were not adjusted by any technique and is a single result of a composite sample comprising two original samples collected from different parts of the Antimony Ridge workings.
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.*	• With reference to rock samples, the broad zones of mineralisation are almost perpendicular to the sampling direction. However, some veins were subparallel to sampling direction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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 15 & 24 September 2025)*.
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 (e.g. 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.*	• Follow-up Work involves the "cleaner" stages, designed to take this "rougher" sulphide concentrate to focus on achieving high grades together with other pyrometallurgical and hydrometallurgical studies at Antimony Ridge.