10 April 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Dufay Drilling Completed and Bousquet Targets Confirmed

Cadillac Break, Quebec

Highlights

- **1,875m diamond drilling program has been completed at the Dufay Copper-Gold Project, with core being logged at Val d'Or**
- **Olympio continues to review historical data from the recently acquired Bousquet Gold Project located on the Cadillac Break, a regional structure associated with world class gold and copper mineralisation (>110 Moz Au[1])**
- **An unexplored high priority IP anomaly at the Decoeur Prospect at Bousquet has been modelled for >400m in strike and >200m depth (to limit of modelling)**
- **Bousquet drilling has been planned and submitted for approval with maiden drilling program scheduled for July 2025**
- **Excellent road, rail and hydroelectric infrastructure runs through the projects, with year-round access**

Olympio's Managing Director, Sean Delaney, commented:

"The Dufay drilling program has been successfully completed on time and budget, and we are looking forward to seeing the first batch of assay results in 3 - 4 weeks.

We continue to review all historical data from the Bousquet Gold Project and generate new drilling targets. We have already planned a significant maiden drilling program and the approvals are progressing, and we look forward to drilling these priority targets in July."

Olympio Metals Limited (ASX:OLY) (Olympio or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on exploration at the Dufay and Bousquet Projects on the Cadillac Break, Quebec.

The Company has successfully completed a 10-hole diamond drilling program for 1,875 metres at the Chevrier and Dasserat Prospects within the Dufay copper-gold Project (Figure 7). Drill core from Dufay is currently being logged and sampled at Explo-Logik's facility in Val d'Or with assay results expected in the June quarter.

The Company continues to review available historical data for the exciting Bousquet Gold Project which is positioned between significant gold resources on the Cadillac Break and less than 10km west of Iamgold's Westwood operating gold mine (Figure 2). Modelling of historical IP survey data[2] at the Decoeur Prospect has defined a high priority target that remains untested (Figure 1).

Planning for a maiden drilling program at Bousquet has been completed and approvals are in progress with drilling expected to commence in July.

Untested High Chargeability IP Anomaly on Regional Mineralised Structure

A high chargeability IP anomaly occurs peripheral to the interpreted boundary between Timiskaming Group sediments to the north, and Pontiac Group sediments to the south, which also represents a significant Archaean structure (North Bousquet Fault).

Along strike to the immediate west, the Decoeur and Joannes Prospects occur peripheral to the same geological structure/contact (Figures 1, 2, 3).

Modelling of the high chargeability, moderate resistivity anomaly has revealed it extends sub-vertically to ~200m depth, which is the limit of the modelling depth, and remains open to the east and the west (limits of survey extent).

The characteristics of the anomaly are indicative of a conductive source, such as disseminated sulphides. Sulphides (principally pyrite) are strongly correlated with gold mineralisation along the Cadillac Break[1].

The anomaly occurs on a pronounced flexure on the Timiskaming Group-Pontiac Group contact and may represent a zone of structural dilation (Figure 3).

Drilling at Decoeur has intersected numerous talc-schist horizons that are very characteristic of Piché Group volcano-sedimentary rock types. Piché Group volcano-sedimentary units are strongly correlated with the Cadillac Break and gold mineralisation, such as seen at the nearby O'Brien gold resource[3]. The correlation of the talc schists at Decoeur with Piché Group has not been formally confirmed, however it presents a distinct possibility that the terrane bounding contact at Decoeur-Joannes may be an unrecognised southern splay of the Cadillac Break structure.

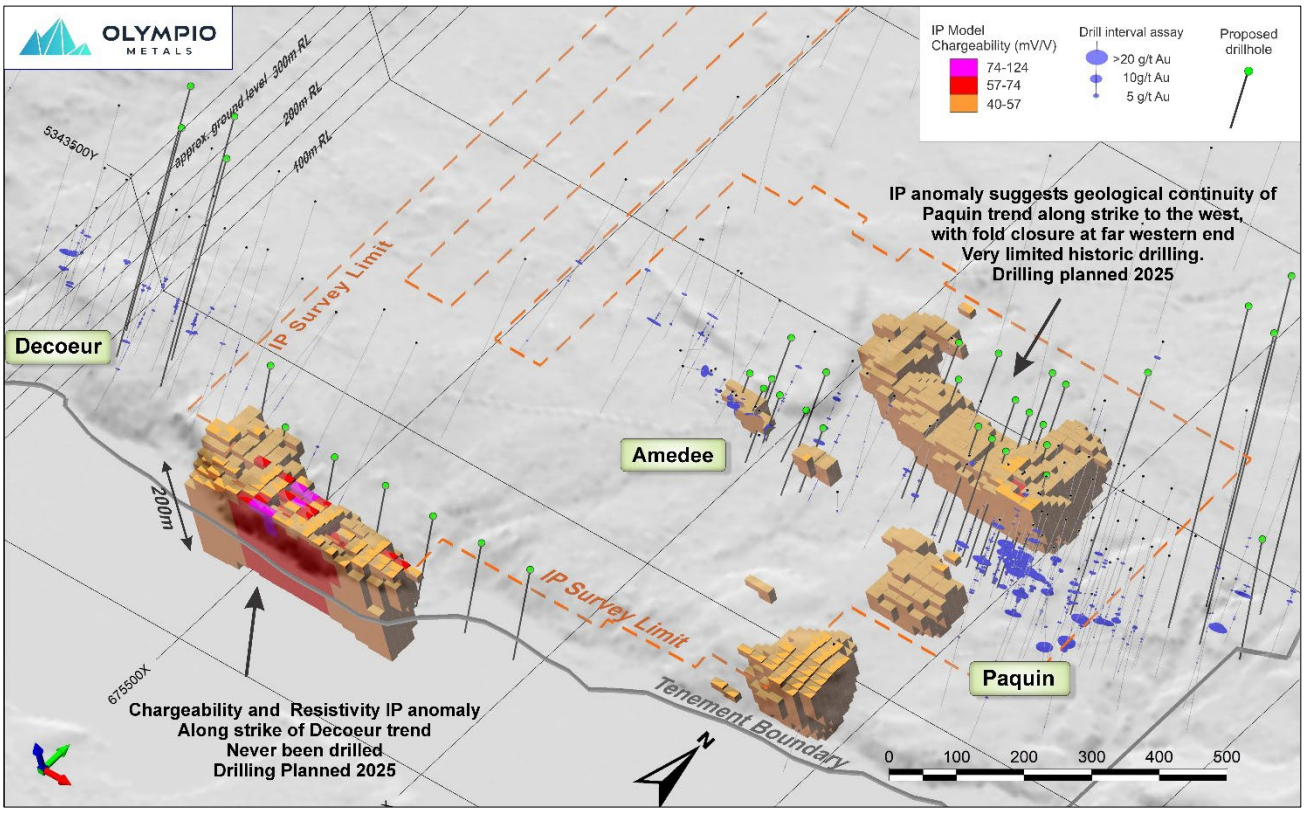

Figure 1: *Modelled IP anomalies, chargeability, Bousquet Project*

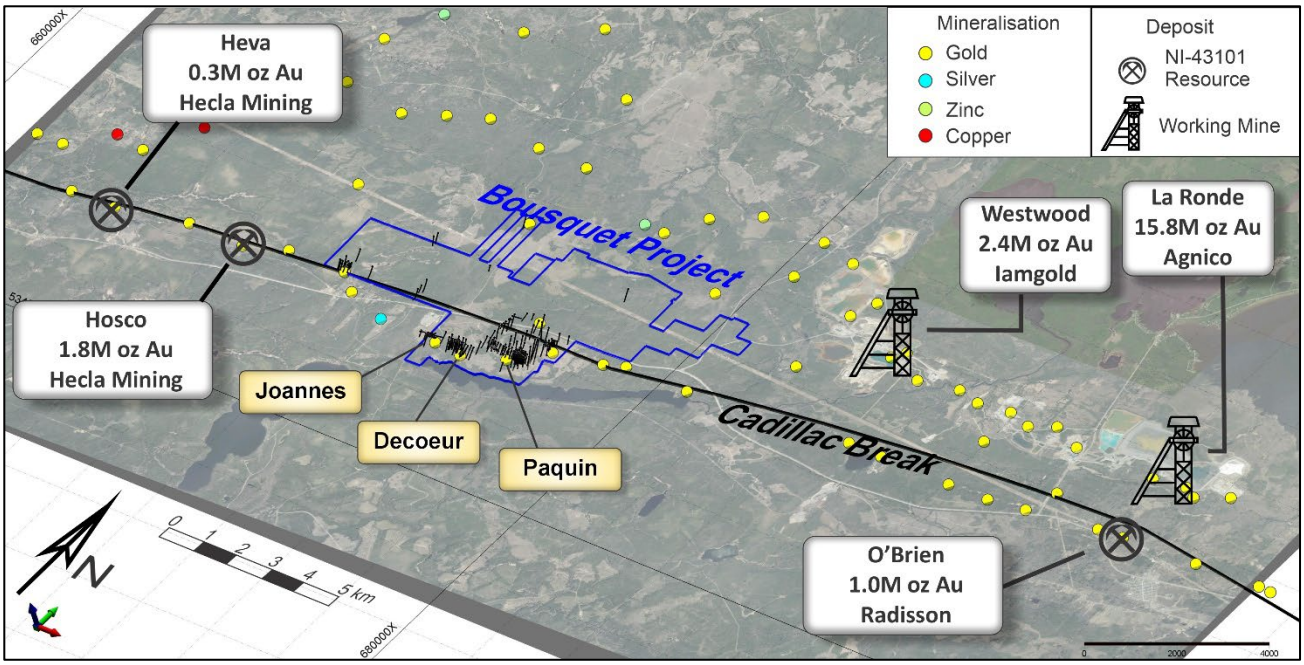

Figure 2: Location of the Bousquet Project relative to significant gold resources along the Cadillac Break

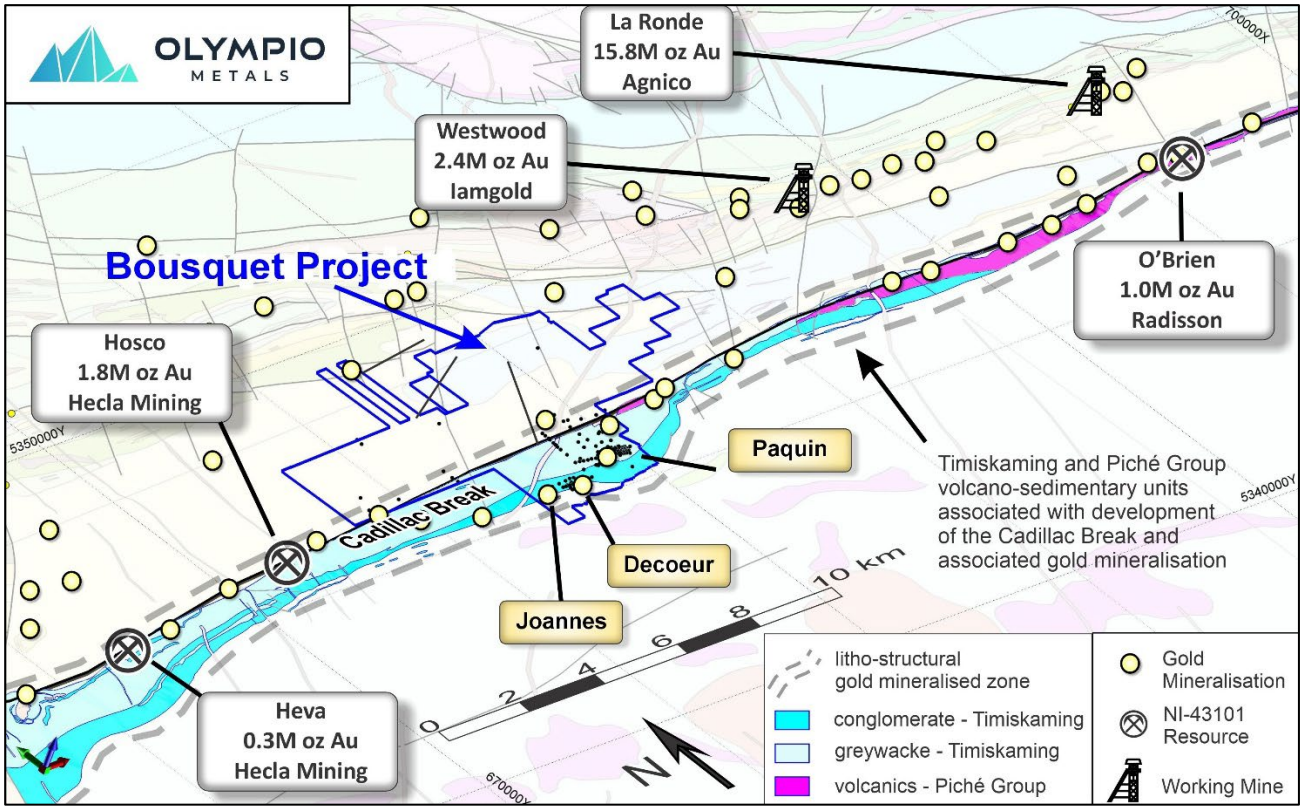

Figure 3: Geological context of the Bousquet Project relative to Timiskaming and Piché litho-structural groups, which are genetically associated with the development and mineralisation of the Cadillac Break

IP Anomaly Supports Strike Continuity of Paquin Drill Target

The western strike extension of the Paquin prospect is a priority drill target (refer ASX release 19th March 2025). Numerous high grade gold intersections within the central-western zone of Paquin have had little to no follow-up drilling. Intersections include **9m @ 16.96g/t Au** from 178.5m (BO-21-08)[4], including **1m @ 129.25g/t Au** (184-185m) with associated visible gold from 2021 drilling (Figures 4, 5).

Modelling of the historical IP data has revealed a weak but consistent chargeability anomaly that extends from the shallow portion of the Paquin prospect over 500m to the west, along strike (Figure 1). The IP anomaly also appears to indicate a fold closure at the western end.

The source of the IP anomaly is uncertain at this stage; however, it occurs exclusively in greywacke and closely mirrors a contact with a shale unit. The IP anomaly does not appear to have any significant association with the gold mineralisation at Paquin, however the consistency and continuity of the anomaly extending west from Paquin would suggest that there are no significant structural discontinuities along strike to the west of Paquin.

This observation is very encouraging for the planned drilling along strike to the west of Paquin (Figure 1, Figure 5), as it suggests that the mineralised zones have not been folded or faulted out.

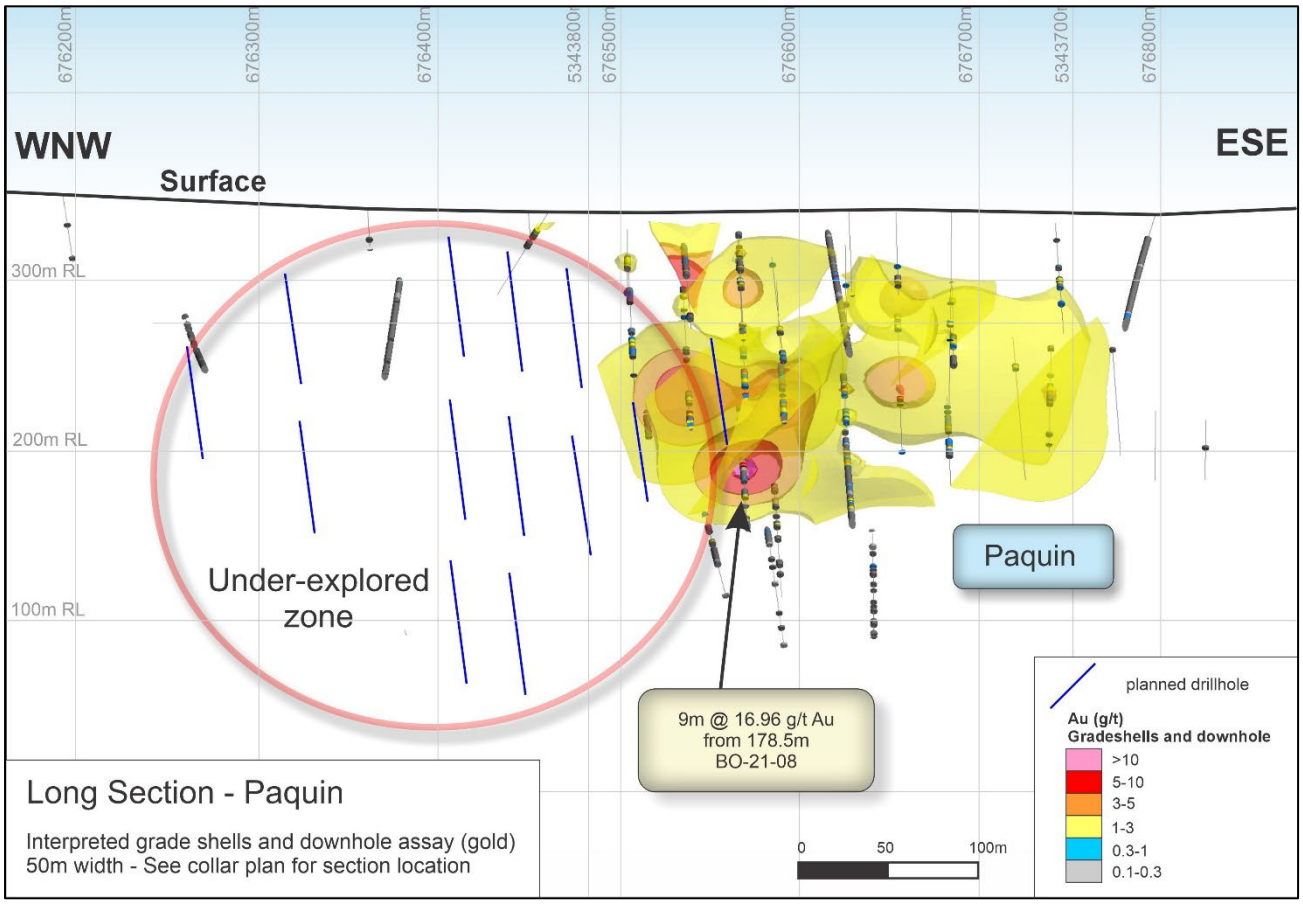

Figure 4 Paquin drill target long section, see collar plan Figure 5 for section location

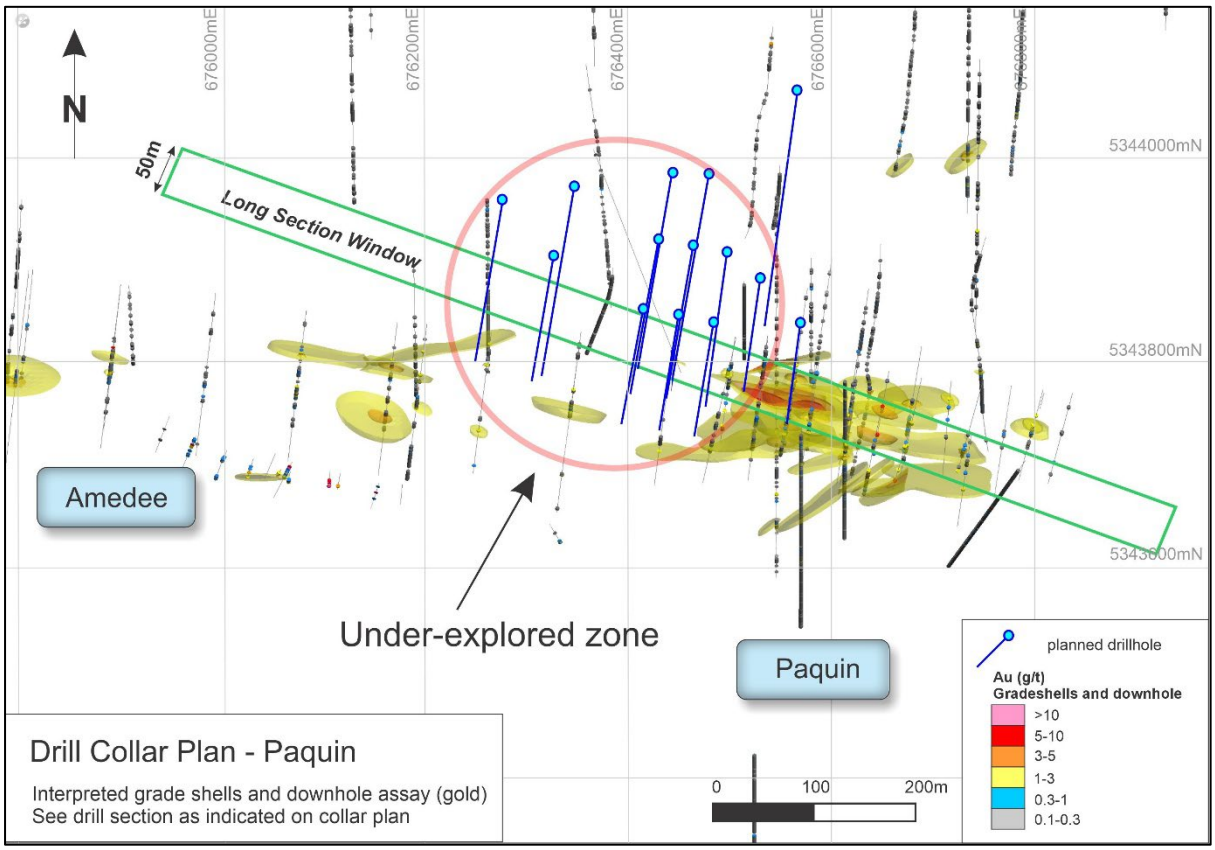

Figure 5: *Collar Plan, Paquin, showing proposed drilling and long -section window*

Technical Background

Gold mineralisation at Bousquet is structurally controlled, quartz vein-hosted, high-grade gold associated with second and third order structures peripheral to the Cadillac Break, which is typical of the majority of mineralisation on the Cadillac Break[1].

Gold mineralisation is typically associated with quartz veining and associated sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena[5]), which are potentially suitable for detection by IP or EM geophysical methods.

There are numerous high-grade intersections within the Paquin Prospect (Figure 6). Numerous visible gold intersections have been historically recorded across the project, particularly at Paquin East[6]. Gold is typically observed to be associated with a phase of smoky blue-grey-white quartz across the project. The majority of mineralisation across the project is hosted in greywackes and, to a lesser extent, conglomerates of the Timiskaming Group.

The nearby high-grade O'Brien Gold Project[7] (Radisson Mining Resources) occurs 15km to the east (Figure 2,3), and is hosted in Piché Group greenstones and Timiskaming Group sediments to the south of the Cadillac Break, similar to the mineralisation context observed at Bousquet. The O'Brien Mineral Resource was recently upgraded to 1.0Moz Au[7] and is progressing to development. The mineralisation style at O'Brien and Bousquet appear to be similar, with multiple narrow high-grade quartz reefs associated with visible gold, within larger low-grade mineralised envelopes. The high-grade ore shoots at O'Brien are steeply plunging and show continuity of grade and mineralisation.

The 1.8Moz Au[8] Hosco resource (Hecla Mining) is located 10km to the west (Figures 2,3) and is located on the Cadillac Break.

Historical drilling at Bousquet has not adequately tested the strike or depth extent of known mineralised zones, notably at the Paquin Prospect (Figure 6).

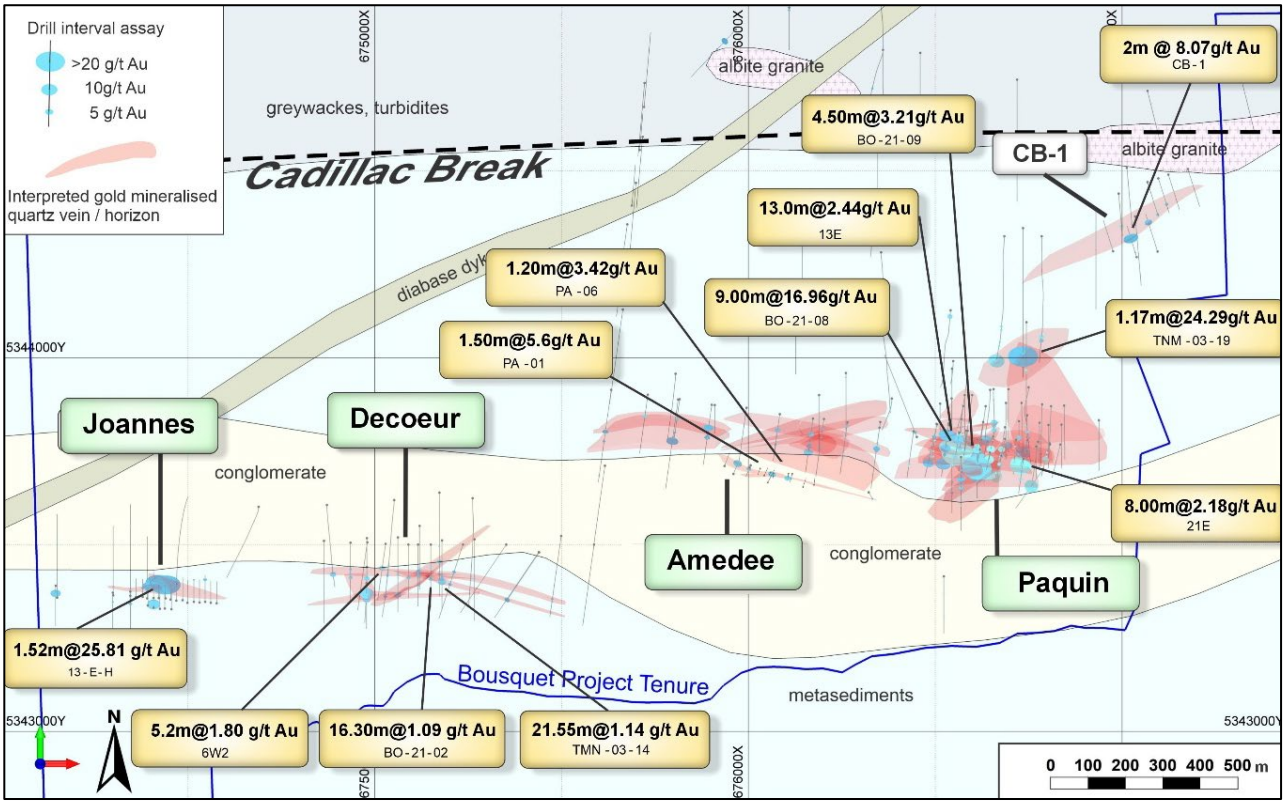

Figure 6: *Mineralised structures and selected intervals within advanced gold prospects, Bousquet Project*

BOUSQUET NEXT STEPS

The Paquin strike extension target and the Decoeur strike extension IP anomaly target represent some of the compelling drill targets that have been selected for the Company's maiden drill program at the Bousquet Project.

Drillholes have been planned and submitted for statutory approval. Drilling of these targets is planned for July 2025.

Further review of the historical drilling data is ongoing along with a review of the regional targets within the Bousquet Project to prepare for the summer field season on the ground.

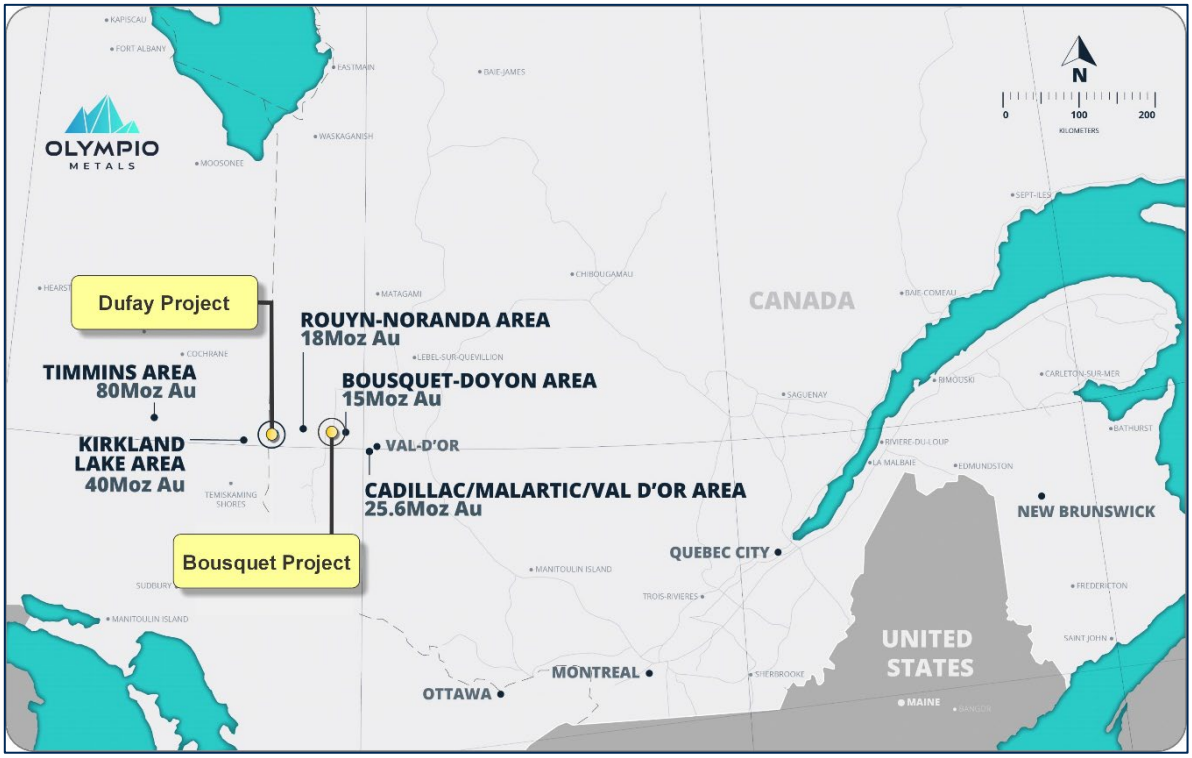

Figure 7: *Dufay and Bousquet Project Locations*

DUFAY DRILLING UPDATE

The drilling of the Chevrier and Dasserat targets at the Dufay Project has been completed with 10 holes for 1,875 metres.

The drill core is being logged at the Explo-logik core shed in Val D'Or. Selected core samples will be assayed at ALS Val D'Or laboratory. Olympio looks forward to updating the market further as results become available during the June quarter.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Olympio Metals Limited.

For further information:

Sean Delaney
Managing Director
T: +61 409 084 771
E: sdelaney@olympiometals.com.au

Andrew Rowell
White Noise Communications
T: +61 400 466 226
E: andrew@whitenoisecomms.com

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Neal Leggo, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Olympio Metals Limited. Mr. Leggo has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Mr Leggo consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain “forward looking statements” which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company’s current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, Mineral Resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any “forward looking statement” to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

References

1 Poulsen, K., 2017 The Larder Lake-Cadillac Break and Its Gold Districts, Economic Geology, v. 19, pp. 133–167

2 GM53815, 1995, Report on ground geophysical investigations: induced polarization surveys, Normar Project, Breakwater Resources

3 Bedeaux, P. et. Al. 2018 Origin of the Piché Structural Complex and implications for the early evolution of the Archean crustal-scale Cadillac – Larder Lake Fault Zone, Canada. Can. J. Earth Sci. 55: 905–922 (2018)

4 https://bulliongold.ca/bullion-gold-intersects-16-96-g-t-au-over-9-m-including-33-21-g-t-au-over-4-50-m-on-the-bousquet-project/

5 Laverdiere, G., 2021-2022 Diamond Drilling Report on the Bousquet project, Quebec, for Bullion Gold Corp, Sept 2023; SIGÉOM #GM73520

6 GM73520 2021-2022 Diamond drilling report on the Bousquet Project, Abitibi, Quebec, Bullion Gold Corp. Sept. 2023

7 "Technical Report for the O'Brien project, Northwestern Québec, Canada" NI 43-101, April 14, 2023

8 https://www.hecla.com/exploration#heva-hosco

JORC Code - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling.*	Diamond drilling to produce core samples is the only sampling technique reported. The drilling data included in this release comes from a range of historical drilling programs. These are grouped in 3 sets as follows: **BG Drilling:** Sampling techniques from **Bullion Gold** drilling 2021 to 2023 (Hole series BO-21 and BO-22, GM73520) is described in detail. **TM Drilling:** Sampling techniques from **Twin Mining** drilling 2003 to 20xx (Hole series TMN, GM61411) are described in detail. **20thC Drilling:** Sampling techniques from all other drilling programs (mostly pre-1947) typically have no details recorded in historical records and reports.
	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.	
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).*	All drilling within the project area has been diamond core. **BG, TM & 20thC:** No records of any oriented core The drill core size is not specified for the majority of drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**BG, TM & 20thC:** Core recovery is not recorded for the majority of drill holes. The measures taken by previous explorer to maximise recovery is not recorded. With no recovery data available, no comment about any recovery/grade relationship is possible.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade …	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been logged ……*	**BG Drilling:** All drilling has drill logs available. The drill core was logged and marked for sampling by a professional geologist. Sample lengths ranged from 0.3 to 2.0m. The main criterion for sample selection was based on the presence of one of the visible features of the mineralised zones (sulphides, visible gold, alteration, blue quartz). Logging is qualitative. The majority of the core has been core has been logged. All descriptive logs are in French summary logging is in English. **TM Drilling:** All drilling has drill logs available. Logging is qualitative. All core has been logged. All descriptive logs are in English. **20thC Drilling:** Drill logs are available for some drill holes with a range of detail/quality. Measurements are generally in imperial units (feet) and logs in either French or English.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**BG Drilling:** Core samples were collected by sawing each sample interval in half lengthwise with a bench rock saw. One half of the interval was returned to the core box, and the other half was placed in a plastic bag with a tag. The tag number was marked in indelible ink on the outside of the bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic tie-wrap. Sample preparation was undertaken at the Lab Expert facility in Rouyn-Noranda. The half core samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then riffle split to a 250g sub-sample that was pulverised to pulp 85% passing 75µm. All analyses were done using a 50g fire assay fusion (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Assays exceeding 3g/t Au were checked by re-assaying using FA with gravimetric finish. Where the logging geologist deemed appropriate, the sample was analysed using metallic screen assay techniques. Lab Expert protocols were considered by the Qualified Person (for GM73520) to be consistent, in general, with industry standards. **TM Drilling:** Drill core was split by hydraulic splitter, and approximately half the cores sampled. Sample preparation methods are not recorded. **20thC Drilling:** Core sampling techniques of historical drilling other than BG and TM is unknown.
	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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	**BG Drilling:** All analyses were done using a 50g fire assay fusion (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Assays exceeding 3g/t Au were checked by re-assaying using FA

	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc,	with gravimetric finish. Where the logging geologist deemed appropriate, the sample was analysed using metallic screen assay techniques.
	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.	One certified reference material (CRM) standard and one blank were included in each batch of 20 samples (inserted at 1/19 samples). CRM used were SF85, SF100, SG102, SG115, SG81. 58% of the CRM assay results were reported higher than 3 standard deviations from the certified value, which is considered a poor performance from the lab. It was recommended to review the assay certificates and re-assay the pulps before and after the failed standards. **TM Drilling:** Hole series TMN- (Twin Mining GM61411) was assayed at ALS Vancouver using a fire assay with a 30g split, AAS finish, 5ppb detection limit. Assays over 1g/t Au were re-assayed. Twin Mining reported that no quality assurance/quality control checks were performed. **20thC Drilling:** Procedures for other historical drilling are unknown. No QA/QC data is recorded.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.*	**BG Drilling:** No independent verification or twinned holes have been used. Adequate documentation of the drill data is available. No adjustments of data are recorded. **TM Drilling:** No independent verification or twinned holes have been used. Adequate documentation of basic aspects of the drill data is available. No adjustments of data are recorded. **20thC Drilling:** No independent verification or twinned holes have been used. For the majority of historical drill holes, the data is not well documented. Translation from imperial to metric system measurements has been made in the database.
	The use of twinned holes.	
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols.	
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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.*	**BG, TM & 20thC:** The accuracy and location method of exploration data including historical drill holes is not recorded in the reports, logs and databases available. Grid system used is NAD83 / UTM zone 17N in accordance with the National Topographic System or NTS used by Natural Resources Canada for mapping. Topographic control is satisfactory for the exploration phase at which the project is at.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**BG, TM & 20thC:** The historical drilling data has been drilled at a range of spacing, azimuth and dip to intersect the interpreted mineralised horizons. Spacing is currently insufficient for resource estimation work. No sample compositing has been applied.
	Whether …. appropriate for the Mineral Resource … estimation procedure(s) …	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling ….*	**BG, TM & 20thC:** The drill hole sampling orientation is considered appropriate to test the mineralised target horizons. The strike of the mineralised structures targeted is generally determined with drill holes set back and angled, producing intersections across the strike, thus reducing bias.
	relationship between the drilling orientation and structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**BG:** For shipping, samples were placed in rice bags that were individually sealed with numbered, tamper-proof security tags. The rice bags were sent to Lab Expert in Rouyn-Noranda. **TM:** The selected core intervals were split under the direction and supervision of the senior geologist. All samples were hand delivered by the senior geologist or approved project technical personnel to the ALS Chemex sample preparation laboratory in Val d'Or, Quebec. **20thC:** No information about the sample security measures is present in the historical exploration reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews or audits are recorded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 Bousquet Project is a mineral property which consists of 71 claims (registered with the Quebec provincial government) covering (23.69 km2). The Property is located 30km east of the historic mining town of Rouyn-Noranda, in the province of Quebec, Canada. The property consists of a contiguous package of wholly owned tenements held under title by Bullion Gold Resources Corp and under option for purchase by Olympio. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Quebec Provincial government. A list of claim IDs is provided in Table 3 of previous ASX release 19th March 2025. Olympio are not aware of any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. Numerous gold and base metal mines are currently operating in the district. New mining operations have recently been bought into production through established protocols of Quebec and Canadian authorities. No development studies have been undertaken on the Bousquet project to date. A royalty applies to any future mineral production. In the event that the Project is brought to commercial production, Falco will receive a 1.5% NSR royalty on the claims sold to Bullion Gold. In certain claims located in the Bousquet Township, there a number of companies holding various royalty interest. On the original Normar block, Barrick Gold and Atlanta Gold (bankrupted) each hold a 1% NSR ("Net Smelter Return") royalty while Delfer Gold Mine holds a 5% Net Profit Interest. On the Blackfly Block, Atlanta Gold holds a 1% NSR on certain claims and Globex Resources hold a 0.5% Gross Mineral Profit on 8 claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No mining has occurred on the property, according to available records. There have been 4 eras of active exploration on the property. 1. Early 20thCentury: The main gold corridor was found and explored between 1932 and 1946. During this period, the Paquin, Decoeur, Calder Bousquet and Joannes prospects were discovered and drilled. During this period, 120 drill holes for a total of 20,530m were executed on the various gold discoveries. 2. Late 20thCentury: During the period extending from 1967 to 1995, exploration comprised 14 drill holes for a total of 2,532m which were drilled mainly on the Paquin prospect and just north of the Bouzan Or prospect. Various types of geophysical survey including magnetic, electromagnetic (VLF, MAXMIN and AeroTem) and IP surveys were executed on the property. Breakwater also did some stripping and mapping on the southern gold shear zone. 3. 21st Century: From 2003 to 2020, 39 drill holes were drilled for 13,574m mainly in the southeast portion of the property by Twin Mining (2003-2008, GM61411). Of the 39 drill holes, 4 holes were drilled on the Joannes Township Block and magnetic, EM and IP surveys were conducted on this block. The most recent exploration (2021 to 2023) has been 26 diamond drill holes on the property for a total of 6,194 metres by Bullion Gold, concentrated at Paquin East and Decoeur prospects (GM73520).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the property consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks divided in three major Groups. From North to South, there is the Cadillac Group, which is composed of turbidites, pelitic schists with beds of polymictic conglomerate and iron formations. The Timiskaming Group is composed of greywacke, siltstone, polymictic conglomerate, and talc-chlorite-carbonate schist (possibly from the Piché Formation). Occasional beds of argillite with graphitic mudstone also occurs. The Pontiac Group is composed of greywacke, interbedded with argillite, massive to pillowed mafic flows and ultramafic flows. The Piché Group is composed of a sequence of komatiites, mafic rocks, amphibolites, volcanic tuffs and flows and granitic intrusives. In many areas, the Piché formation is superposed with the CLLDZ and lies between the Cadillac and Timiskaming Groups. Numerous gold prospects occur on the property. Most of them are found within a gold mineralised shear zone in the southern part of the property. Gold mineralisation is associated with structurally controlled quartz veins (typically smoky blue-grey-white quartz) and sulphides within E-W oriented, north dipping structures. The dominant host unit is Timiskaming group turbidites, and lesser conglomerate. The **Paquin** prospect is located between 675716 and 676832mE and 5343683 and 5343802mN giving the mineralised zone a length of 1,300m and a thickness of in excess of 100 m. Paquin was identified through drilling as it does not outcrop. These are two mineralised envelopes (East and West) containing blue to smoky quartz veins and veinlets accompanied by visible gold, as well as disseminated or stringers of arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. Each envelope is contained within silicified and carbonatised greywackes. The longitudinal sections of the East and West mineralised envelopes show that the gold mineralization is most prominent on the eastern part of the gold corridor with a length of 400m between section 676400E and 676800E. The thickness of the mineralised zone (along the hole) varies from a few meters to 10 to 12m and, in some instances, the envelope may contain more than one mineralised zone.

		The **Decoeur** prospect is located between 674860mE and 675300mE at 5343385mN, giving the prospect a length of 440 m. The Decoeur prospect is located immediately in the south contact with the polymictic conglomerates. The mineralization is associated with talc-chlorite-quartz-carbonate schist (probably komatiitic lava flows). Previous interpretation suggested that the mineralization was associated to an E-W fault. The mineralization is composed of stringers of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena and associated quartz veins and veinlets and local silicification. The mineralised sections vary from thirty centimetres up to 28.5m wide. The best intersection metal factor wise was in hole TMN-03-14 where an intercept 1.26 g/t Au over 18.6m was recorded. The **Joannes** prospect was discovered by drilling in 1937. The gold mineralization is vein-type associated with clastic sediments (turbidites) of the Timiskaming Group. Minor komatiitic basalts are also present. Gold is associated with disseminated pyrite in quartz veins. Traces of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are also present. The shear zone contains several quartz veins and some pyrite. Other prospects and showings of mineralisation identified within the property are of similar geology to these main prospects.
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 drillholes referred to in figures or text are included in Table 2 of previous ASX release 19th March 2025, together with reference document number (SIGEOM). For the many old historical holes, limited meta-data and detailed information are preserved in the records, thus verification of location and results is not possible. Basic collar information is available for all 200 drill holes as presented in Table 2.
Data aggregation methods	*… weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations should be stated.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values.*	Where drill intervals have been aggregated, the calculations are recorded as being weighted according to interval length. No allowance for recovery or truncations of grades are recorded in the documentation available. Significant drill intercepts noted in figures 5 and 6 are reported at a minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 gram per tonne gold per metre. Significant drill intercepts noted in Table 1 of previous ASX release 19th March 2025 for the Paquin East and Decoeur prospects are reported at a minimum cut-off grade of 1.0 gram per tonne gold per metre. No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle*	Sample mineralisation intervals are reported as down-hole observed intervals in drill core. The true widths of mineralisation have not been calculated on a drill hole intercept basis in available historical documentation. There are many variations of drill hole orientation and lode orientation across the prospects. As this announcement is timed for public release promptly post-acquisition of the project, Olympio has yet to determine lode orientations in relation to individual intercepts.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included …*	The maps and figures provided in this announcement provide an overview of the Bousquet project and accurately reflect recent and historical exploration data as provided by the vendors in project databases and reports. The accuracy of information in databases and reports will be reviewed by Olympio personnel as the project progresses. Detailed maps and sections will be provided in further market announcements as targeting work on each prospect progresses and drill testing is planned.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable ……*	The project has seen a long history of exploration with a significant body of data collected with minimal recording of methods and parameters during the early 20th Century. Later exploration data has been reported to Quebec/Canadian/TSX standards of the day. No reporting to ASX/JORC Code standard has been previously undertaken. Comprehensive reporting will require time consuming search and review of historical records, field assessments, inspection of preserved drill cores, etc prior to historical data being deemed suitable for reporting in the current exploration context. As this announcement is timed for public release promptly post-acquisition of the project, Olympio has endeavoured to provide balanced reporting of the results of prior exploration.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.*	In 2021 Bullion gold contracted Novatem to carry out a 1,114 line-km high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic survey on the Bousquet project. During the late 20th century various types of geophysical survey including magnetic, electromagnetic (VLF, MAXMIN and AeroTem) and IP surveys were executed on the property. Magnetic, EM and IP surveys were conducted on the Joannes Township Block. Some stripping and mapping on the southern gold shear zone also occurred during this era of exploration.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work.*	Drilling is planned for the Paquin East and Decoeur projects. Further geophysical modelling and structural analysis is planned to confirm drill targets for existing IP and magnetic anomalies, with confirmed targets to be drill tested.