



TENEMENTS PROSPECTIVE FOR GOLD, TITANIUM AND RARE EARTHS GRANTED ON THE GAWLER CRATON

28 APRIL 2025

- RBX has been granted two (2) Exploration Licence's (EL) on the Gawler Craton, South Australia for a period of six (6) years
- Granted tenements comprise 96km², prospective for Gold, Heavy Mineral Sands and Rare Earths
- EL7054 is located only 14km from Petrathern Limited (ASX:PTR) Muckanippie heavy mineral sands project and sits directly adjacent to PTR's Artemis rare earth prospect
- EL7060 is located over the only other known occurrence of an Anorthosite Suite, which is thought to be critical for the formation of heavy mineral sand deposits
- Mr Michael Beven, (CEO of ASX: PLN), experienced Exploration Geologist who played a critical role in the early development of the Muckanippie discovery, appointed consultant to the company

Resource Base Ltd (ASX: RBX) (**Resource Base** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that the Company has been granted two highly prospective tenements; EL7054 and EL7060. The tenements were applied for directly with the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) in November 2024 when the initial heavy mineral sands discoveries in the region were unfolding.

Following the appointment of Mr Michael Beven as a consultant to the Company, data compilation and a review was undertaken during the granting process. Michael has been involved in the discovery and development of rare earth projects in South Australia and played a critical role in the early development of Petrathern's Muckanippie Titanium projects.

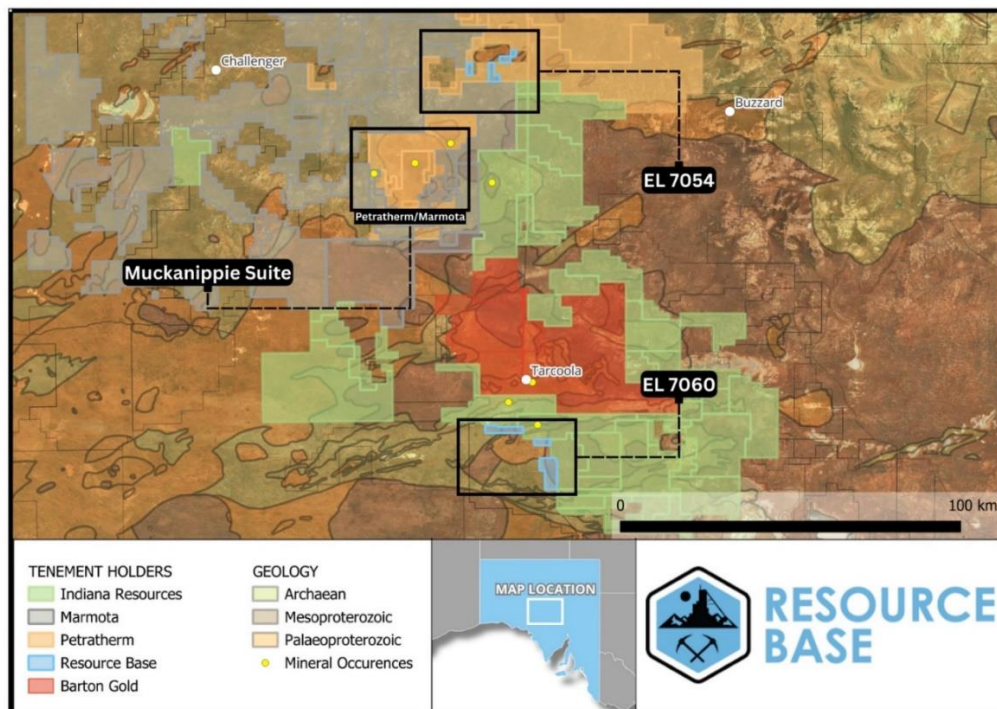


Figure 1: Tenement Locations within the Gawler Craton



EL7054

EL7054 is located ~100km south of Coober Pedy, within the northern Gawler Craton of South Australia. The tenements cover a combined area of 27km², located approximately 14 kilometres north-east of PTR's recent discovery. In addition, the tenements are located directly adjacent to PTR's Artemis Rare Earth prospect (see Figure's 2 and 3 below). Recent discoveries of neighbouring tenement holders Petrathem (ASX:PTR) and Marmota (ASX:MEU) have created a renewed focus on titanium, gold, REEs and platinum group minerals (PGMs).

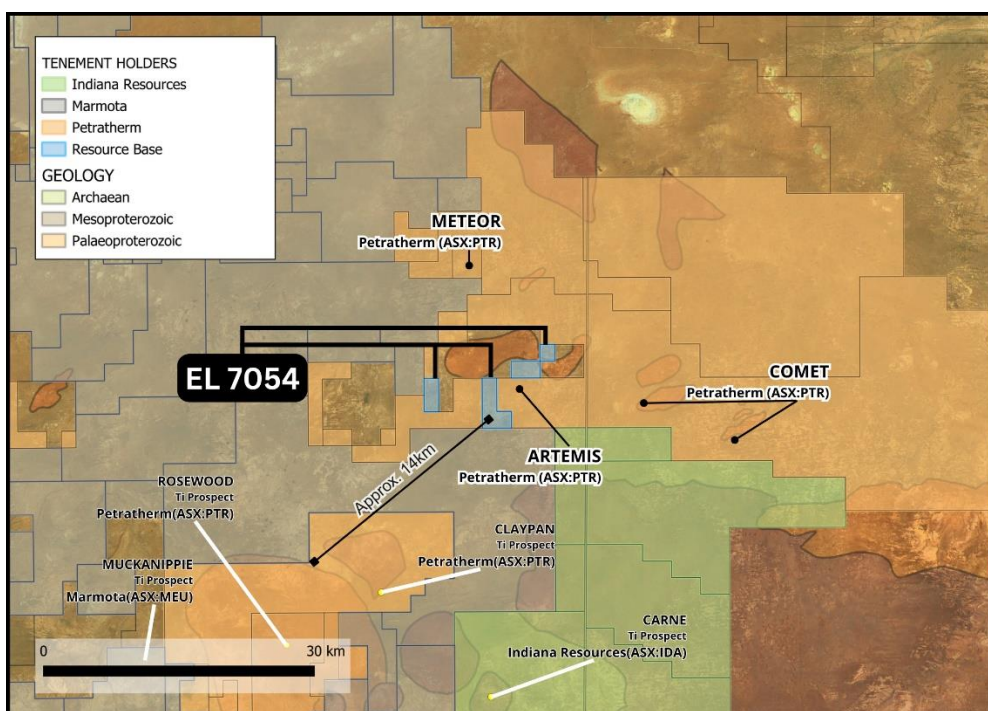


Figure 2: Tenement Location in relation to the Muckanippie Heavy Mineral Sands Prospects

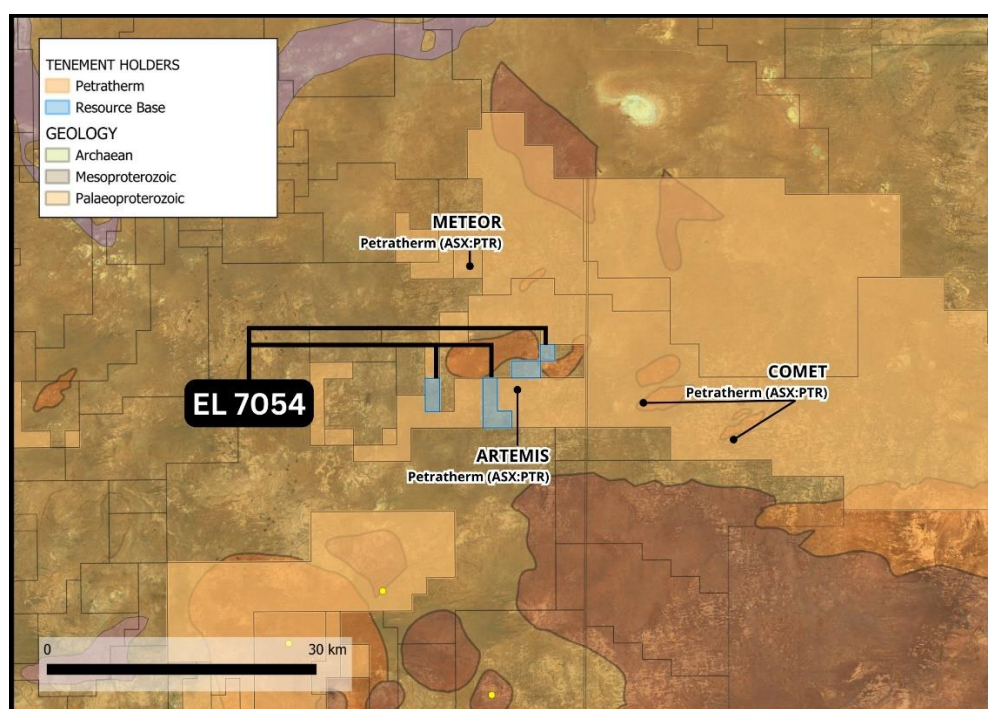


Figure 3: Tenement Location adjoining PTR's Rare Earth Prospects



EL7060

The project encompasses a combined area of 69km², and is located 15 kilometres south of Tarcoola, within the Gawler Craton. EL7060 adjoins the only other known occurrence of an Anorthosite Complex within the Gawler Craton, other than the ground held by PTR. EL7060 is located circa seven (7) kilometres from Indiana's (ASX:IDA) Boomerang Prospect and approximately 15 kilometres south of Barton Gold's (ASX:BGD) Perseverance Prospect (see Figure 4 below). The tenements are proximate to substantial surrounding deposits, being prospective for Proterozoic gold occurrences and titanium rich mineral sands.

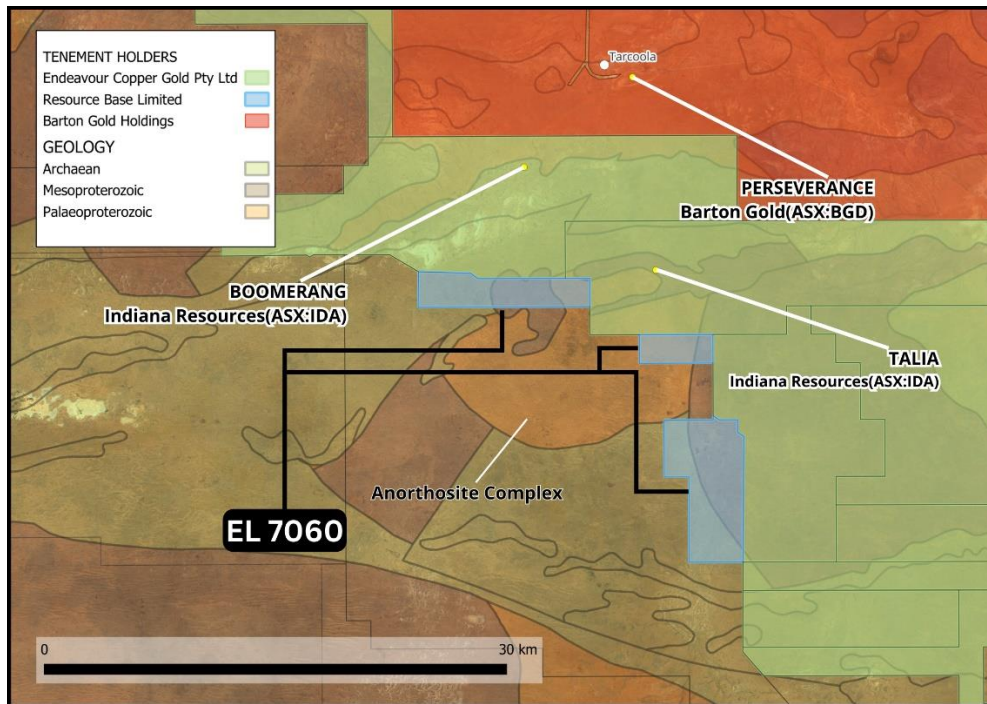


Figure 4: EL7060 Tenement Location with adjoining Prospects

Next Steps

- A detailed Desktop Study with analysis of historic company reports, bedrock geology, geophysical and geochemistry data for future exploration activities.
- Negotiate land access agreements and native title.
- Auger drilling for geochemical analysis and target generation.



- ENDS -

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Resource Base Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Beven, a consultant to the Company, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beven has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Beven consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report. Mr Beven does not hold securities in the Company.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>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.</i>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>• <i>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 pulverized 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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No sampling or exploration results are included in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No exploration results are included in this announcement and no historic drilling results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>• <i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable as no drilling reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploration or historic exploration results are reported in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling reported.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Exploration Licenses are recently granted by the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining (DEM). Resource Base Limited (RBX) has 100% ownership of the tenements. A portion of EL 7060 is covered by the Yellabinnia regional reserve. Portions of EL 7054 sit within the WPA zone 2.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gawler Craton has an extensive exploration history with multiple companies having previously held historic Exploration Licences that have covered the newly acquired licences. Historic exploration that was done on and in the vicinity of the Exploration Licences by the following companies and associated historic reports are listed below. <p>EL7060</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL439 – Aberfoyle Exploration. ENV05234 EL580 – Afmeco 1980. ENV03778 EL1017 – Amoco Minerals Australia 1982. ENV04896 EL1390 – CSR Ltd 1987. ENV06859 EL1859 – Aurelius Resources 1993.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>ENV09314</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL2842 – Minex Australia / BHP 2001. ENV09886 • EL3817 – Minex Australia 2007. ENV09886 • EL5673 – Vale Australia 2015. (No report on SARIG) • EL2558 – Aurelius Resources 1998. ENV09314 <p>EL 7054</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL400 – Dampier Mining Company 1978. ENV03334 • EL621 – Afmeco 1980. ENV03839 • EL1009 – Afmeco 1982. ENV03839 • EL1900 – Redport 1993. ENV08786 • EL2441 – Redport 1997. ENV09504 • EL3030 – Redport / Intermoco 2002. ENV09504 • EL3821 – Southern Exploration 2007. ENV11574 • EL4932 – Trafford Resources 2012. ENV12410 • EL5074 – Southern Exploration 2012. ENV11574 • EL6633 – Petrathern 2021 – Current
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gawler Craton is the oldest and largest geological province in South Australia, preserving a complex tectonic history spanning from ~3250 Ma to 1450 Ma. The craton comprises a Mesoarchean-Paleoproterozoic core that is intruded and overlain by Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic rocks. The Mesoarchean history of the Gawler Craton is dominated by felsic magmatism, the Neoarchean to Paleoproterozoic history by sedimentation and bimodal magmatism, and the Mesoproterozoic history by bimodal magmatism. • Demonstrated mineralisation styles include; • Intrusion-related Au (Central Gawler Gold Province, e.g. Tarcoola, Tunkilla Prospect, Barns Prospect, Weednanna Prospect) • Orogenic Au (e.g. Challenger) • Heavy Mineral Sands – Petrathern Muckanippie Project
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please see maps and diagrams included in the announcement text, that provide locations for the claims and their location relative to other projects in the area, with known geology from the Geological Survey of South Australia as presented on SARIG.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No Exploration results are reported in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A detailed desktop geological review of historic results is currently underway, any material significant findings will be announced upon completion of the full assessment.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RBX intends to negotiate land access agreements with relevant native title holders and station owners to facilitate access and exploration of the EL's• A detailed assessment of the historic exploration and prospectivity is underway to enable RBX to target the relevant styles of mineralisation and commence exploration.