SATELLITE DATA HIGHLIGHTS KEY ANTIMONY TARGETS AT ARMIDALE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Processing and interpretation of Sentinel 2 multispectral satellite data over RMX's Armidale Antimony-Gold project in NSW has identified an extensive series of spectral signatures for Stibnite (Antimony Sulfide) mineralisation and Jarosite, which is associated with weathering of sulfides**
- **The spectral occurrences show a strong spatial correlation with the Peel Fault system, as would be expected for structurally-controlled vein-style antimony mineralisation and highlight new areas for ground follow up, particularly along the Namoi Fault and in the northern portion of EL9732**
- **Horsley Station gold and East Hills Antimony prospect both highlighted in report**
- **Oaky Creek shows an elevated helium response, which may indicate an underlying granitic source for the stibnite mineralisation seen at surface**
- **RMX's exploration team has commenced the second phase of the exploration program at the Armidale project, with target areas featuring in the satellite report**

Red Mountain Mining Limited ("**RMX**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce positive results from a multispectral remote sensing study using Sentinel-2 visible/near infrared (VNIR) and shortwave infrared (SWIR) satellite imagery, which was completed by consultants Dirt Exploration ("**Dirt**") to generate possible Antimony targets along the Company's Armidale Antimony-Gold Project, EL9732 covering parts of the Peel Fault and Namoi and Cobbadah splays. Dirt's processing of the imagery identified multiple possible stibnite occurrences as well as secondary weathering products, particularly jarosite and possible evidence of parental source magmas with circular helium gas signatures. This dataset will be integrated with other available geochemical, geological and geophysical datasets to generate follow-up targets.

Unmixing of the spectral data identified stibnite adsorption spectra along the length of the tenement. One hundred of these features have been identified, with an apparent structural control, as many of the stibnite occurrences occur along or subparallel to the mapped Peel Fault System (Figure 1). RMX's priority Horsely Station gold target is highlighted by the stibnite spectra. The dataset also highlights several other targets for ground follow-up, most notably along the length of the Namoi Fault and the throughout the northern end of EL9732, where minor historical alluvial gold mining has occurred, but no antimony mineralisation is recorded.

ASX: RMX

Red Mountain Mining Ltd
ACN 119 568 106

Australia and Canada based
Gold and Battery metals explorer

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Dr Neil Pendock of Dirt Exploration commented on the findings:

"The targets make geological sense and are easy to verify via fieldwork. It is satisfying to see an enigmatic area receive attention from advanced exploration tools such as satellite remote sensing and data analysis tools from AI that are transforming exploration."

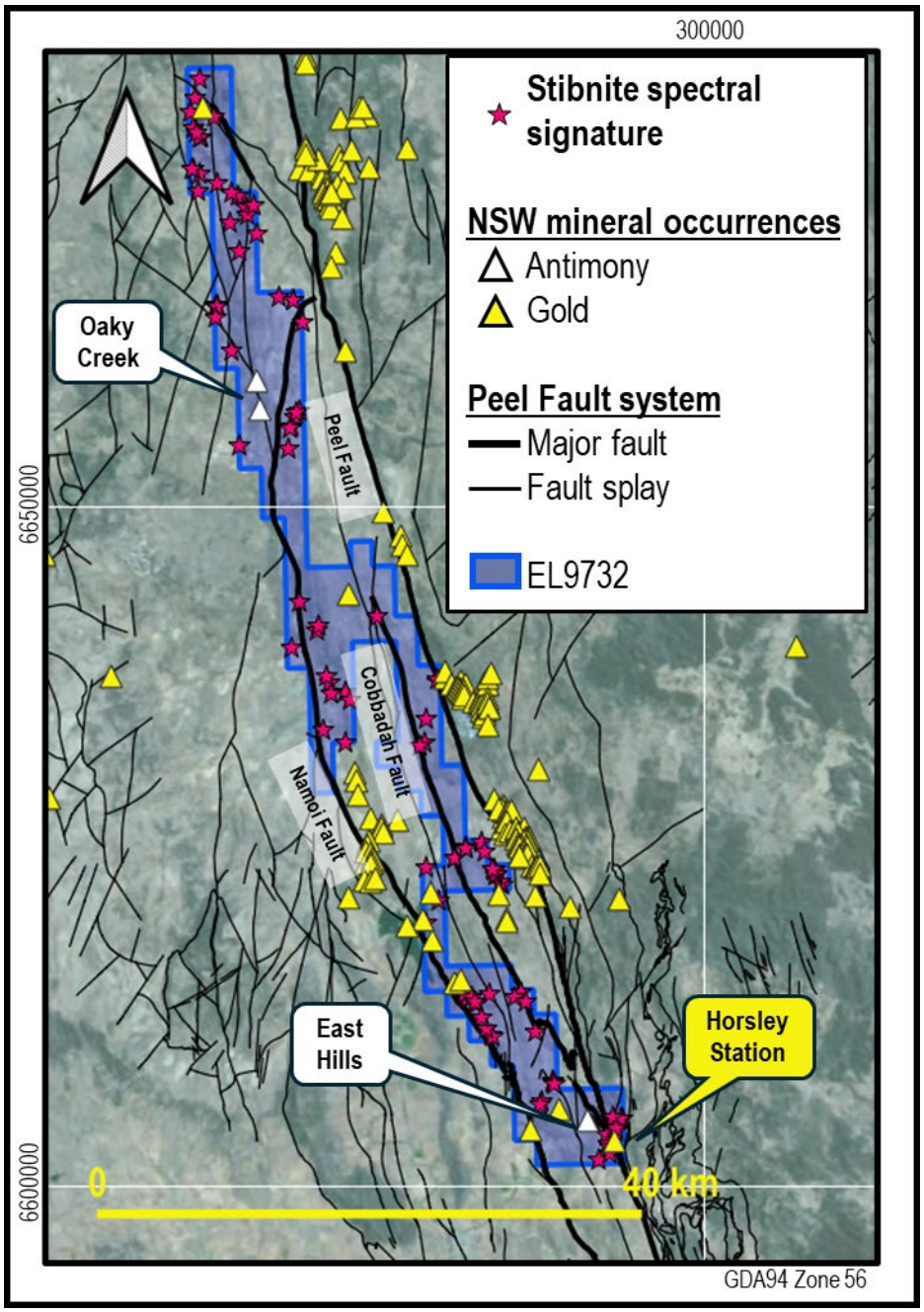

Figure 1: *Location of stibnite spectral occurrences within EL9732 relative to the Peel Fault system as mapped by Geological Survey of NSW and known gold and antimony mineral occurrences from the GSNSW database. The major Peel, Cobbadah and Namoi Faults are labelled as well as RMX's priority Oaky Creek, East Hills and Horsley Station prospects.*

In addition to the stibnite spectra, jarosite was also unmixed by Dirt from the spectral dataset, as the two can co-exist where the antimony sulfide (stibnite) is oxidised. Jarosite is a potassium iron sulfate hydroxide that forms in acidic environments and is known to scavenge metallic elements, including antimony and arsenic. Jarosite was observed by RMX geologists during rock and soil sampling at Oaky Creek (RMX ASX Announcement 30/5/2025), where it was associated with oxidation of primary stibnite mineralisation, along with cervantite, stibicontite, senarmonite and valentinite.

The distribution of jarosite from the spectral data is shown in Figure 2. As was seen for stibnite, there is a strong apparent structural control on its distribution related to the Peel fault system. The Horsley Station and East Hills prospects show a strong response while Oaky Creek again shows no response. In the northern half of EL9732 the majority of jarosite spectral occurrences are spatially related to the Namoi Fault and its splays.

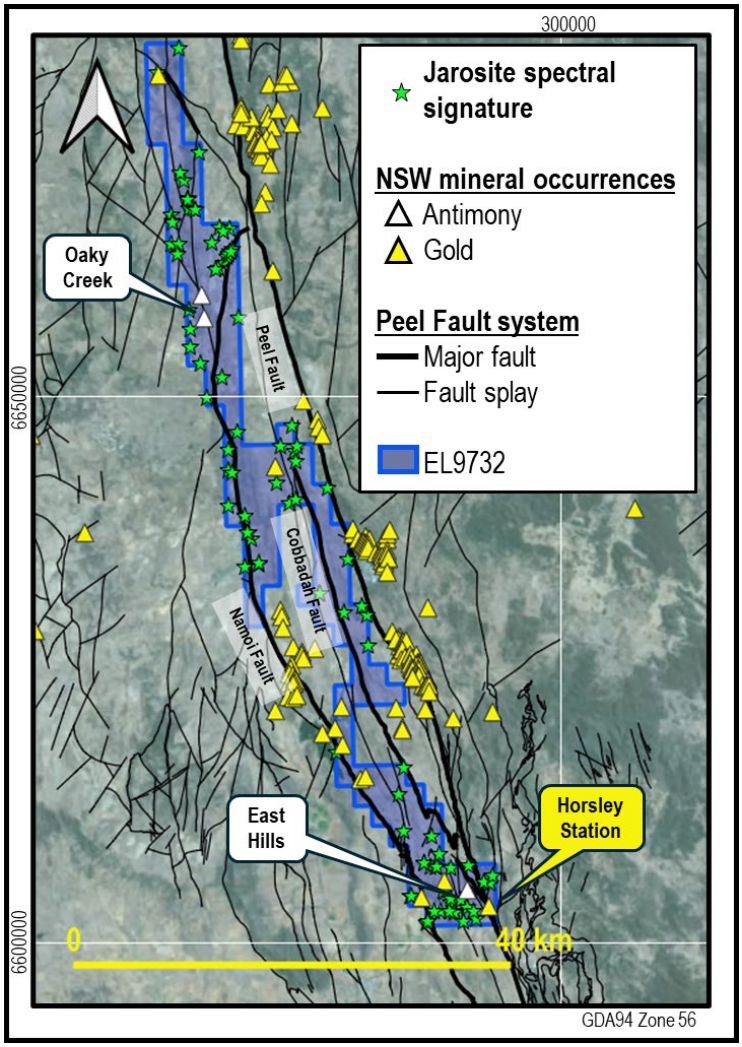

Figure 2: *Location of jarosite spectral occurrences within EL9732 relative to the Peel Fault system as mapped by Geological Survey of NSW and known gold and antimony mineral occurrences from the GSNSW database. The major Peel, Cobbadah and Namoi Faults are labelled as well as RMX's priority Oaky Creek, East Hills and Horsley Station prospects.*

The satellite data were also processed by Dirt for the spectral signatures of helium, carbon dioxide, methane and radon. Areas of elevated helium can be generated by the decay of radioactive elements in concealed granites. The processing defined a NNE-SSW trending corridor of elevated helium running through the Oaky Creek prospect, which may indicate an underlying granitic source for the stibnite mineralisation seen at surface.

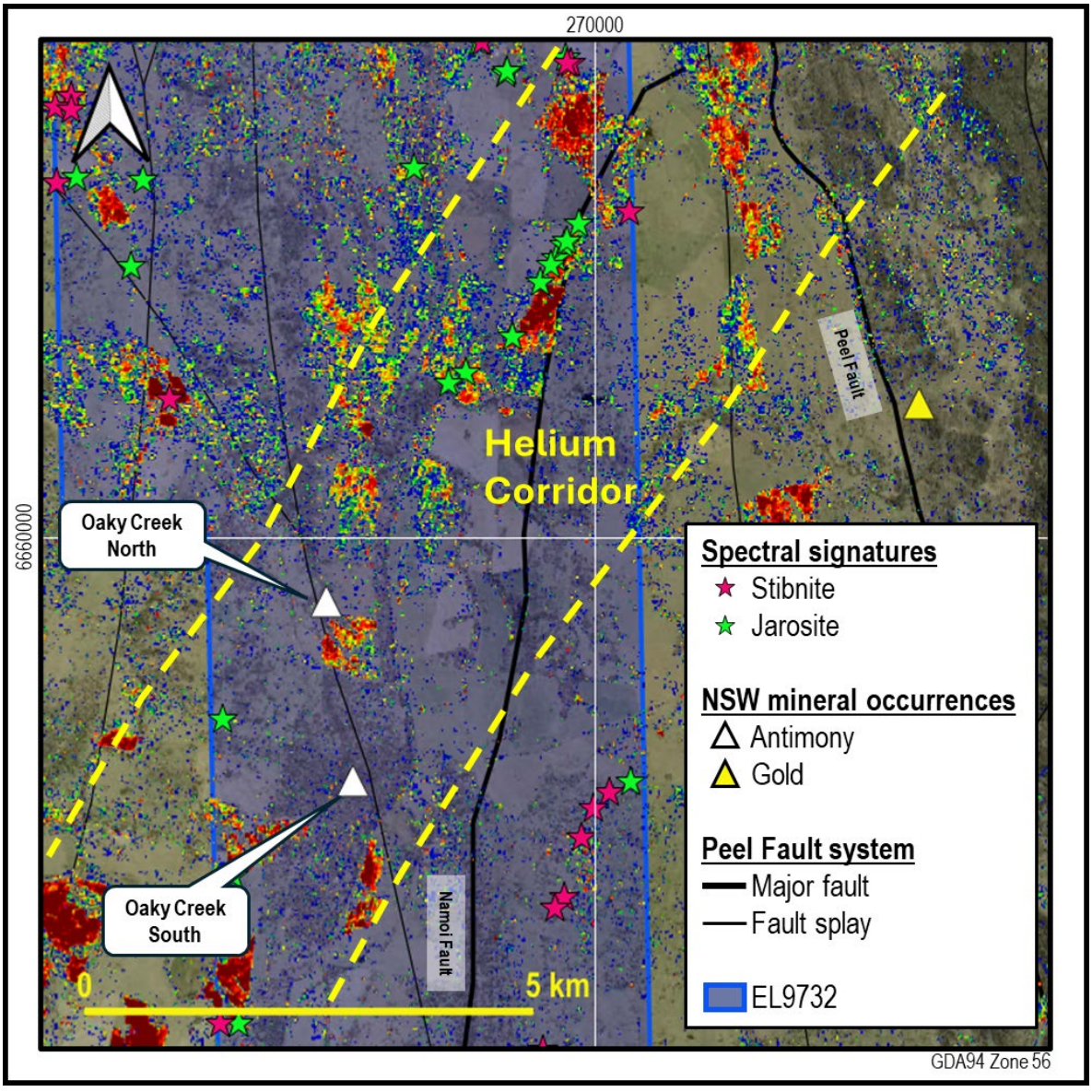

***Figure 3**: Helium spectral signature across the Oaky Creek area showing the NNE-SSW trending corridor of elevated helium through the prospect. Note also that there is a spatial correlation between high helium and spectrally mapped jarosite and stibnite.*

Next Steps

RMX will secure land access to ground truth the newly-identified stibnite and jarosite spectral anomalies, in particular those are lie adjacent to known mineralisation and/or are along the known major structures, the Peel, Namoi and Cobbadah faults.

As previously reported (RMX ASX Announcement 11/7/2025), soil and rock chip sampling has commenced with Red Mountain's geological team working on Oaky Creek, East Hills and Horsley Station, all of which feature prominently in the findings of the satellite data report.

RMX Armidale Antimony-Gold Project Background

RMX's Armidale antimony-gold project lies approximately 85km west of Australia's largest known antimony deposit, Larvotto's (ASX: LRV) Hillgrove deposit, and the 100% RMX-owned EL9732 extends for 85km along the western side of the Peel Fault.

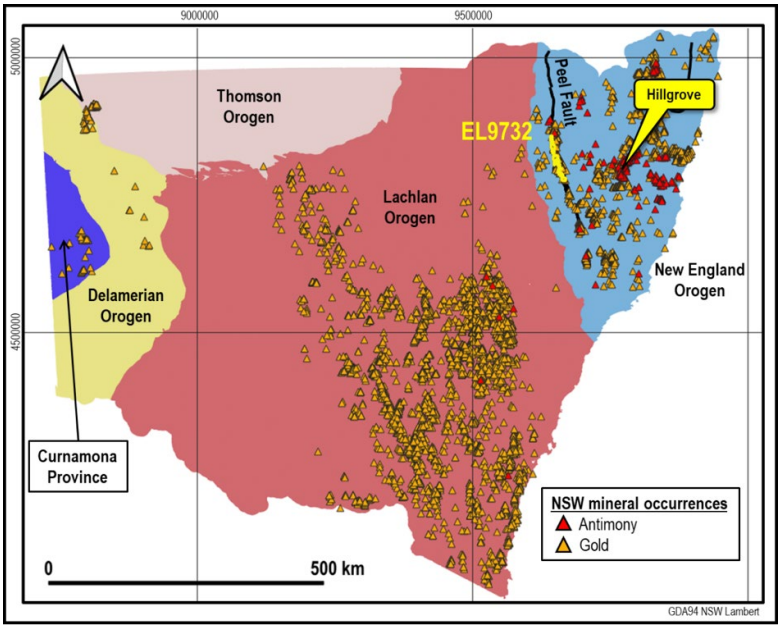

Figure 4: Known NSW gold and antimony mineral occurrences relative to basement orogenic units. The map clearly demonstrates the prospectivity of the New England Orogen for antimony and gold. The location of the Hillgrove Deposit, Peel Fault and EL9732 are also shown.

The Southern New England Orogen is recognised as Australia's premier Antimony province (Figure 4). Antimony occurs in hydrothermal quartz veins, breccias and stockworks, often with associated gold and/or tungsten mineralisation.

The geology of EL9732 is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt, which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic mélanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. The Peel Fault System has recognised world-class mineral potential, with over 400 known orogenic gold and base metal mineral occurrences along its over 400km strike extent but is underexplored, with less than 200 mostly shallow drillholes over its length, the majority of which are focused on discrete prospects.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX) is a mineral exploration and development company. Red Mountain has a portfolio of critical minerals including gold, lithium and base metal projects, located in Australia, Canada and USA. Red Mountain is progressing its Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in NSW, Fry Lake Gold project, based in Canada and Kiabye Gold Project in WA. In addition, Red Mountain's project portfolio includes the Nevada Lithium Projects.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (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.*	• No sampling reported. • Sentinel 2 satellite data was acquired and unmixed to target specific mineral groups across the area. This includes serpentine, jarosite, magnetite, chert, pyroxene, pyrite, illite, muscovite, quartz, beryl, anthophyllite, stibnite and galena. Vegetation was also detected to see what areas are masked or swamped by vegetation. The spectra from gases He, H2, CO2, CH4 and Rn were also examined
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).*	• No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling reported.
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.*	• No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *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.*	• No subsampling undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The spectra data was combination of VNIR and SWIR data from the Sentinel 2 satellites of the European Space Agency with VNIR at 10m spatial resolution and 2 bands of SWIR at 20m resolution. The surface reflectance's were unmixed into 16 endmembers and correlated against a library of 481 minerals provided by the USGS. The process was conducted and interpreted by Neil Pendock of Dirt Exploration (Cape town RSA).
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.*	• No drill holes reported.
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.*	• The satellite data are georectified and ground truthed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• The resolution of the satellite data is considered appropriate with pixel size sufficient to detect broad mineralisation patterns.
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.*	• The satellite reflectance data is considered Omni directional so orientation flight paths are not a significant factor in data collection.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The satellite data was not considered corrupted due to being ground truthed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit reviews conducted

1.2 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, 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 Exploration licence EL9732 is granted and 100% wholly owned by Red Mountain Mining and covers 391km^2. • The licence is predominantly in Freehold pastoral properties and as such Native Title is extinguished.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The north-south elongate corridor covered by the project contains no historical mineral exploration drilling and has seen limited previous surface exploration for Antimony and Gold mineralisation. No soil sampling for these elements has been undertaken and rockchip and stream sediment coverage is limited, leaving the majority of the tenement untested by systematic exploration and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		therefore is considered having significant potential for discovery. • Icon Resources Ltd conducted exploration over there Dunmore target, Baldwin project EL6682 in 2008, data taken from the open file reports at NSW Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Southern New England Orogen. The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt which is a forearc basin package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. • The style of mineralisation target is hydrothermal quartz veins, breccia and stockworks derived from fluids during regional compression and resulting faulting providing the conduits to the fluids.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *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.*	• No drilling conducted
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*	• No aggregated methods are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate location diagram is presented in the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement.
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 other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
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.*	• The forward work programme is detailed in the next steps, but for some of the higher priority Remote sensing, anomalies these will be ground truthed. • Diagrams of the sampling positions have been provided in the text.