ASX : RCR | ACN 628 003 538

Crackerbox Gold Project Option Exercised

Rincon gains exposure to 25km strike of highly prospective WA greenstone belt

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Due diligence complete and acquisition option exercised**
- **The Crackerbox Project hosts several advanced prospects including: Muddawerrie Well, Second Chance, Maitland South, Maitland North, Jacia and Lenanphyl**
- **Multiple significant historic drilling results[1] from Maitland South Prospect including:**
  - **13m at 2.53g/t Au from 9m (MUD008)**
    - **Including 6m at 6.6g/t Au from 13m**
  - **14m at 1.52g/at Au from 64m (MTC003)**
    - **Including 4m at 3.8g/t Au from 67m**
  - **7m at 3.3g/t Au from 34m (MMC001)**
    - **Including 1m at 12.7g/t Au from 37m**
  - **8m at 1.7g/t Au from 107m (MMC002)**
    - **Including 1m at 7.1g/t Au from 110m**
- **Shear zone hosted mineralisation remains open to the north, south and at depth**
- **Historic Rock chip samples of up to 62g/t Au and 8.8% Cu**
- **Rincon rock chip samples up to 20.31g/t Au**
- **Considerable untested drilling targets - 8 x walk up drill prospects already identified**
- **Highly prospective Archean greenstone belt gold project hosting two mineralised shear zones:**
  - **Eastern Shear Zone- extending over 19km of strike**
  - **Western Shear Zone - extending over 6km of strike**
- **E51/2157 covers 62km^2 and situated approximately 90km north of Meekatharra in the Murchison Goldfield, Western Australia**

[1] **Rincon Resources Limited** (ASX: RCR) Rincon granted option to Acquire "Crackerbox"- an Advanced WA Gold Project, June 10, 2025

- **Field based exploration program to commence imminently including detailed geological mapping, high resolution magnetic surveying, soil geochemistry**

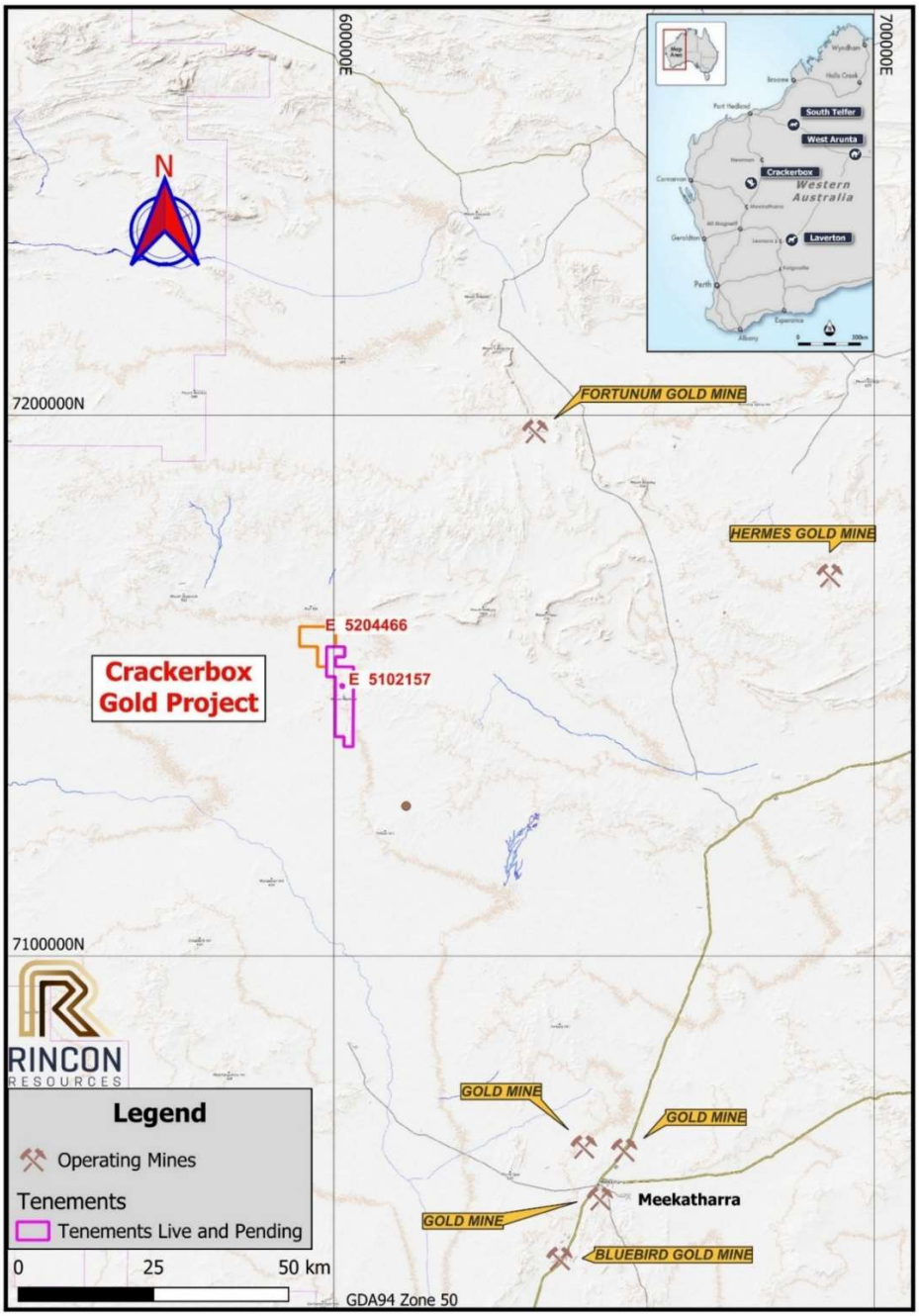

Figure 1 – Crackerbox Gold Project Location Map

Rincon's Exploration Director, Mike Griffiths commented:

"There is nothing like putting your boots on the ground to get a full sense of the overall opportunity. While the project has benefited from a respectable amount of work over many years, most of that effort has been focused on a handful of historic shafts and shallow surface cuts. Nonetheless, the detailed investigations carried out by earlier explorers have uncovered several promising targets that remain undrilled.

We believe there is enormous upside to expanding the Maitland South prospect through additional exploration, and we are currently re-processing two historic magnetic surveys to unlock further potential.

Crackerbox is a valuable addition to our portfolio that includes Hastie Main Gold deposit 10km south of Greatland's Telfer Gold-Copper Operations, our Westin exploration package just south of Telfer and Havieron, the Laverton Gold Project and the West Arunta Copper - Gold Project."

Rincon Resources Limited (ASX: RCR) (**"Rincon"** or **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that it has completed its due diligence and has moved to acquire 100% of the Crackerbox Gold Project, situated approximately 90km north of Meekatharra in the Murchison Gold Field, Western Australia.

A full review of the historic exploration by previous explorers was completed along with a site visit to assess logistics and the overall geological setting. Several rock chip samples were also collected (see below) to confirm historic gold mineralisation.

Due diligence has identified the following key features:

- **Two mineralised Archaean shear zones identified extending for over for 19km and 6km of strike, constrained by Archaean granitic intrusions (both east and west)**
- **A major geological collision plate tectonic boundary between the Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons and the junction of the Yilgarn Craton (Archean) and the Capricorn Orogen Belt (Proterozoic)**
- **Several episodes of complex faulting and folding providing ground preparation for gold and copper mineralisation. High grade gold results from historic drilling and several untested prospects previously identified but no explored.**
- **Unique geological setting as demonstrated in Figure 2 that demonstrates the complex faulting, folding and prospective lithological units within a constrained structural environment.**

Crackerbox also offers several types of deposits including:

- Structurally associated, BIF-hosted gold lodes (Mt Magnet style) within the Muddawerrie BIF.
- Quartz-vein hosted/associated gold lodes within sheared mafic/ultramafic lithology, such as at Maitland South, Mount Maitland and Maitland North workings
- Volcanogenic massive sulphides (Golden Grove style mineralisation) along the Jacia trend and
- Potential Ultramafic-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) have also been considered for western trend the tenement area.

Mt Maitland South prospect features vertically dipping mineralised structures extending over 440m within highly sheared chlorite schist. It remains open to the south, where further exploration could reveal possible extension to the current mineralisation. Talisman's drilling program focused on this area yielding results such as 1m at 12.7 g/t Au and 1m at 7.1 g/t Au, highlighting the possibility of a high-grade system and this work was further defined by Red Mountain. The opportunity to expand the know mineralisation is a key target for Rincon as mineralisation is open to the south, at depth. (Figure 3)

Six rock chip samples were collected from 3 locations (Figure 2). Four samples returned significant gold results (Table 1) confirming previous historic sampling. Notably two samples returned +30% Fe – and associated with BIF rocks while the other 2 samples had low iron and were identified with chlorite schist.

Prospect	Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au2 ppb	Au2 ppm	Pt1 ppb	Pd1 ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ni ppm	Zn ppm
Muddawerriw	018509	602704.1	7146628	466.413	3	0.003	13	5	1	<2	79	30	10.18	957	109
Maitland South	018511	601498.7	7148809	489.917	11745	11.745	<2	<1	4	6	25	167	6.11	27	524
Maitland North	018512	602816.6	7150624	500.181	20315	20.315	10	12	1	15	15	265	30.56	127	54
Maitland North	018514	602816.6	7150624	500.181	5559	5.559	15	11	2	16	21	510	31.26	174	85
Maitland South	018516	601498.7	7148809	489.917	15315	15.315	<2	2	5	7	43	146	10.21	131	316
Maitland North	018517	602816.6	7150624	500.181	69	0.069	7	7	1	29	22	383	38.01	144	119

Table 1 – Rincon Rock Chip Results

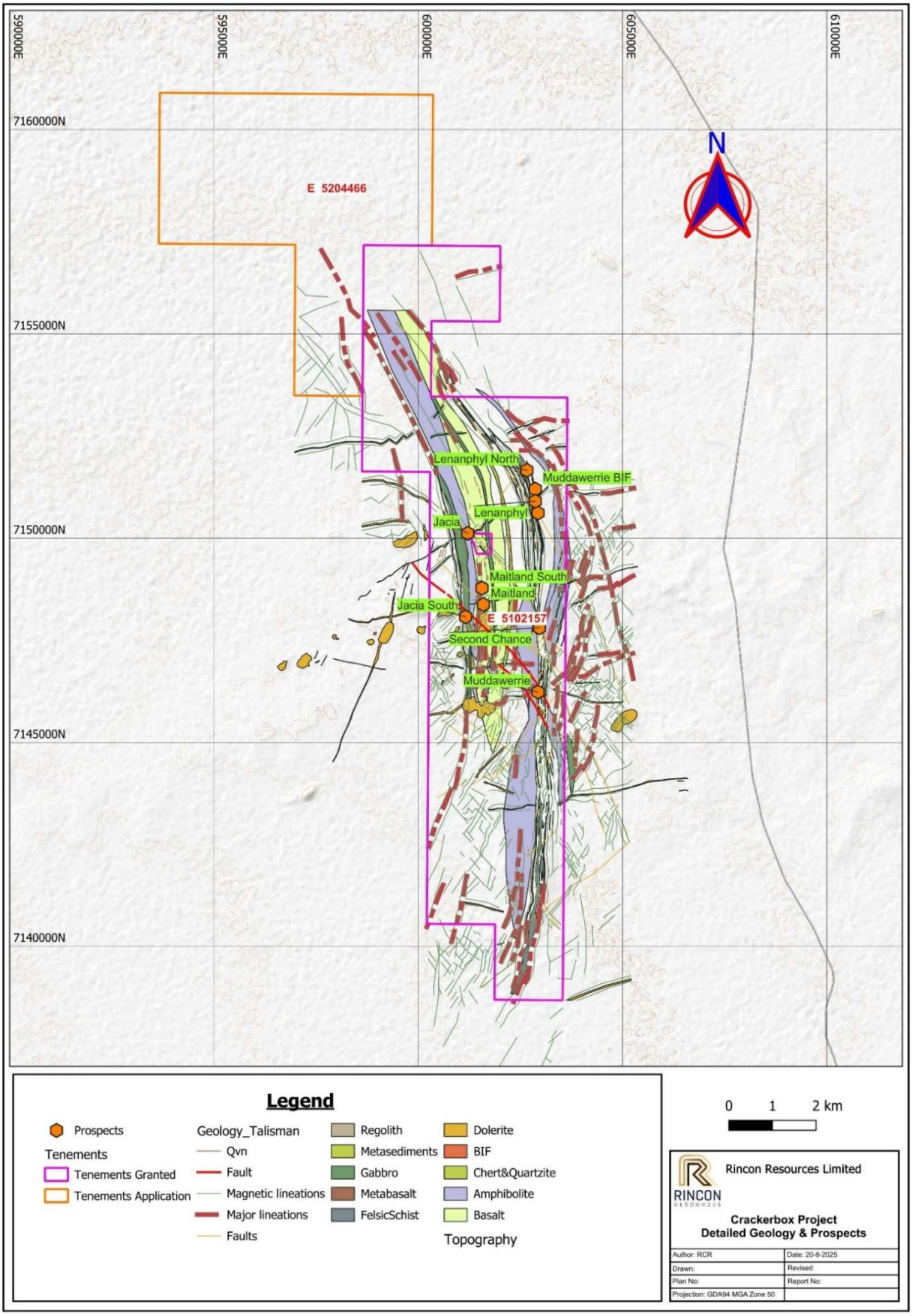

Figure 2 – Crackerbox Geological Setting

Maitland South Prospect – Historic Drilling	
MTC002	4m @ 1.17g/t Au from 0m
MTC003	10m @ 2.02g/t Au from 66m
MTC005	2m @ 1.01g/t from 18m
MUDC004	10m @ 0.4g/t Au from 34m
MUDC005	20m @ 0.43g/t Au from 142m
MUDC006	12m @ 0.47g/t Au from 44m
MUDC008	12m @ 1.58g/t Au from 8m
MMC001	7m @ 3.3g/t Au from 34m
MMC002	8m @ 1.7g/t Au from 107m
MMC003	12m @ 0.3g/t Au from 377m
MMC004	17m @ 0.3g/t Au from 56m

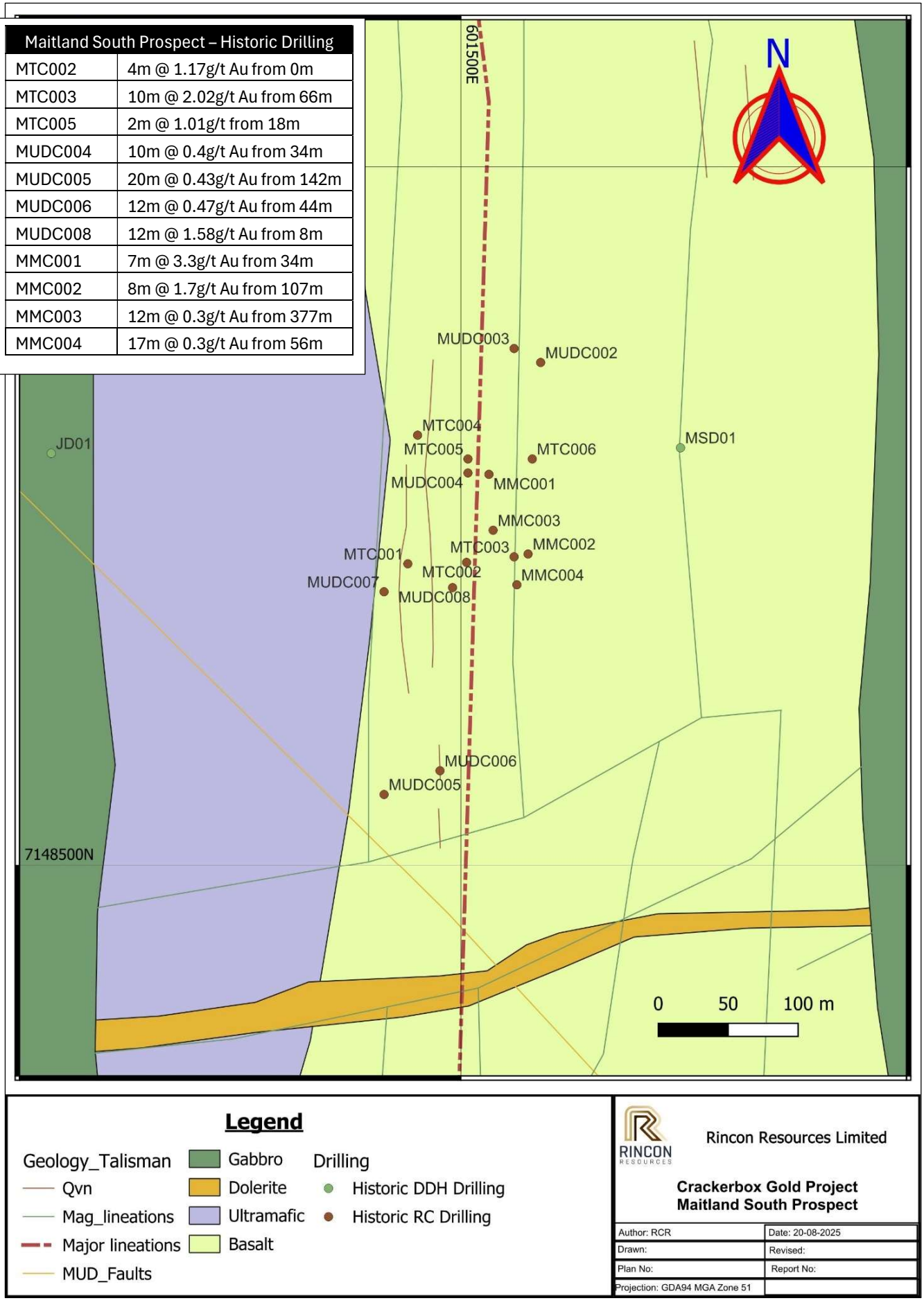

Figure 3 – Maitland South Prospect – Historic Drilling

Background

The Crackerbox Gold Project lies in Western Australia on a major tectonic collision zone where the Pilbara and Yilgarn cratons meet, specifically at the junction of the Archean Yilgarn Craton and the Proterozoic Capricorn Orogen Belt. This setting is highly prospective for both gold and copper mineralisation.

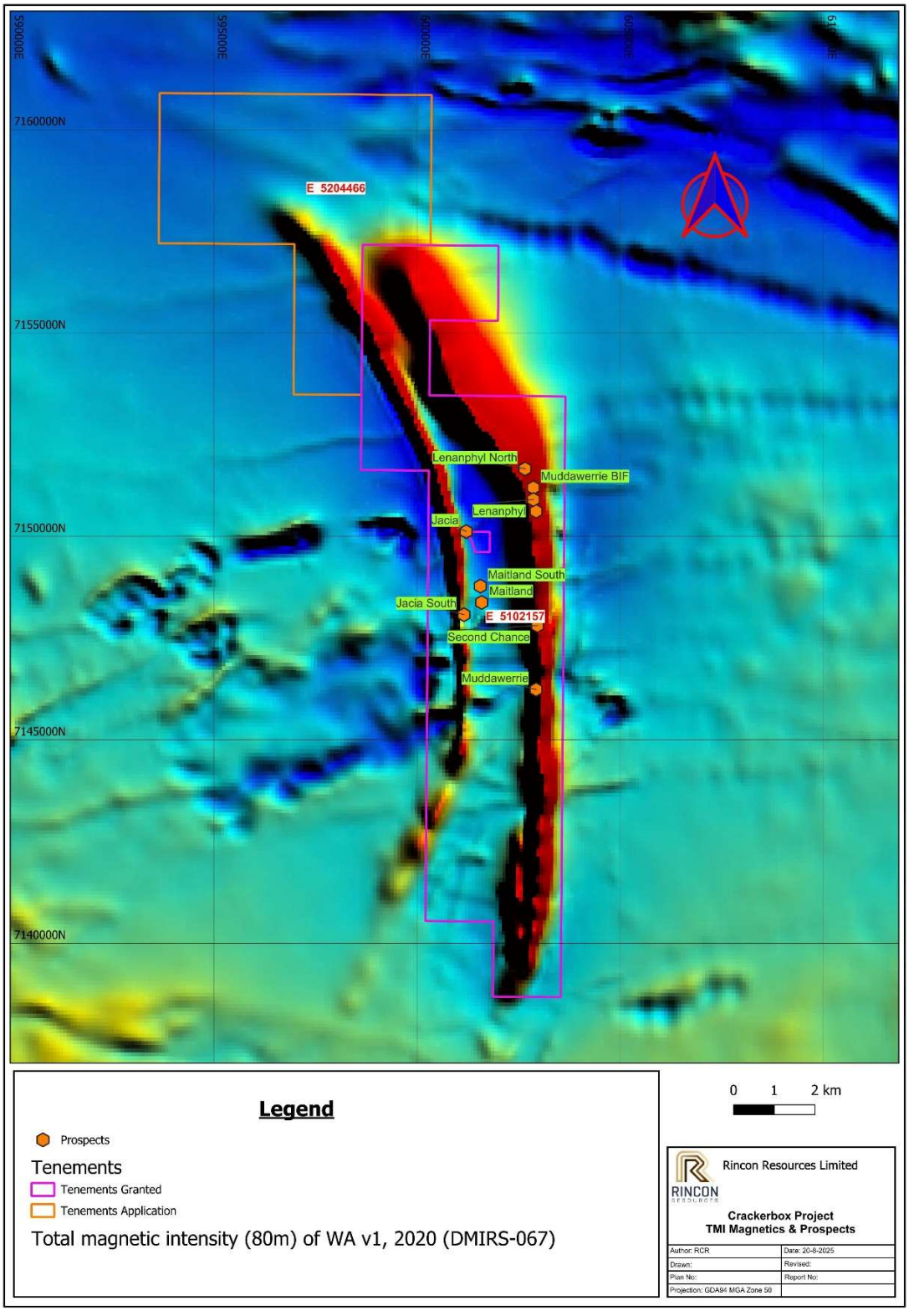

Figure 4 – Crackerbox Prospects on TMI Magnetic Image

The project encompasses nearly the entire Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt within the world-class Murchison Province of mid-west WA. The belt stretches roughly 23 km × 4 km and is expressed by the Maitland synformal structure—the northernmost greenstone belt of the Yilgarn Craton. Regional and local faulting has prepared the host rocks for the emplacement of economically significant mineralisation.

Since the 1960s, exploration has identified several prospects across the Crackerbox area, concentrating on two principal regional structures. Early work comprised surface geochemical sampling, limited drilling, and artisanal mining. In 2011, Talisman Mines drilled promising intervals, notably 13 m at 2.53 g/t Au from 9 m depth (including 6 m at 6.6 g/t Au – hole MUDC008). Broad geochemical programmes highlighted soil and rock-chip anomalies that underscore the project's mineral potential.

The eastern structure's central segment hosts historic gold shows dating back to the late 1800s, such as Maitland North, Lenanphyl, Muddawerrie, and Second Chance (see Figure 4). Artisanal miners extracted high-grade gold from shallow pits, shafts, and stopes.

Photo: Historic Maitland North Shaft

On the western structure, historic work revealed high-grade copper-gold anomalies via rock-chip and channel sampling. Prospects include Maitland South, Jacia and Jacia South. Although the western structure shows considerable mineral potential, it remains largely untested (Figure 4).

Located only 51 km from WestGold Resources' Fortnum Gold Project, Crackerbox presents options for toll-processing arrangements, and a successful resource could even justify a stand-alone processing plant. The broader area exhibits widespread mineralisation potential, with eight walk-up drill targets already identified.

The Crackerbox Gold project highlights the opportunity for developing high-grade, near-surface mineralisation that could provide early cash flow and support further resource expansion. With historical exploration results, promising drill intercepts, and the proximity to established facilities, Crackerbox demonstrates strong potential for significant resource development.

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Authorised by the Board of Rincon Resources Limited.

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About Rincon:

Rincon has 100% interest in three exploration assets in Western Australia that are highly prospective for copper, gold and other critical metals required for the energy transition. These are the South Telfer Project, West Arunta Project, and the Laverton Project.

Each asset has previously been subject to historical exploration which has identified prospective mineral systems that warrant further exploration. The Company's aim is to create value for its shareholders by advancing its assets through the application of technically sound, methodical, and systematic exploration programs to test, discover, and delineate economic resources for mining.

Competent Person Statements

Mr Michael Griffiths
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Griffiths a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Griffiths is a Director of the Company. Mr. Griffiths 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Griffiths consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements
This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks,

uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Rincon.

Appendix 1: JORC Code – 2012 Edition

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Various phases of exploration over the past 120 years has been undertaken over the ground the subject of EL 51/2157. Geochemical sampling during this period has consisted of rock chip sampling of exposed mineralisation and prospector workings within the projects area. Soil sampling results reported in this announcement were from programmes completed between 2007 and 2011 by Talisman Mining. Rock chip samples were taken from outcrops to test features of geological interest Channel samples were taken across veins exposed within old workings Drill samples have been sourced from RAB, RC & Diamond drilling. RAB drilling was sampled by composite sampling, the MRAB series (NCR, 1989) was sampled on intervals between 2 and 8 metres and the RAB series (Metex, 1993) was sampled as either 2m or 6m composites. Prior to Red Mountain RC drilling was sampled on a 1m basis, with composite samples collected and submitted as an initial test for mineralisation. Red Mountain applied two sampling techniques -, 1m metre splits directly from the rig sampling system each metre and 4m composite sampling from spoil piles through unmineralized zones. Samples submitted to the laboratory were determined by the site geologist. **1m Splits** Every metre drilled a 2-3kg sample (split) was sub-

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sampled into a calico bag via a Metzke cone splitter from each metre of drilling. **4m Composites** All remaining spoil from the sampling system was collected in buckets from the sampling system and neatly deposited in rows adjacent to the rig. An aluminium scoop was used to then sub-sample each spoil pile to create a 2-3kg 4m composite sample in a calico. Both types of samples were then submitted to the laboratory and pulverised to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay. Selected intervals of core were submitted to the laboratory where it was cut in half, sampled, crushed and pulverised to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay
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).	In total 99 holes were drilled between 1978 and 2021 for 6,994.2m within E51/2157. 33 RAB holes were completed for 1,314m. 62 RC holes were completed for 4,881m. Standard RC drilling techniques including the use of face sampling hammers were used. 2 Diamond Holes were completed for 719.2m. HQ sized core was drilled from surface until competent rock was intersected (31m). NQ sized core was then drilled to the end of hole (320.1m). Core was orientated using a reflex digital orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Qualitative assessment of sample recovery and moisture content of non-core drill samples was recorded. Sample recoveries variably recorded. No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade. Core recovery was recorded each metre by an on-site geologist. It is unknown if any bias occurred between sample recovery and grade.
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.	Chip samples have been variably geologically logged. They are not thought to be at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Drill holes were variably geologically logged by on-site geologists, with lithological, mineralogical, weathering, alteration, mineralisation and veining information recorded. The holes have not been geotechnically logged. Geological logging is qualitative. 100% of all reported intersections have been geologically 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-	Selected zones of core were submitted to the laboratory. Core Samples were no more than ~1m in length. Core was cut, sampled, crushed and pulverised by the laboratory. Duplicates were taken (coarse crush duplicates) during prep at a rate of approximately every 25th sample. QAQC in the form of certified material will be inserted into the sample string approximately every 25th sample. Core was submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth WA) for a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25). A 2-3kg samples was oven dried to 105 degC and is then pulverised to 85% passing 75um. Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	 Limited records of historical sub sampling techniques are present in the statutory reports used to compile the drill data RAB drilling was sampled as 2 or 6 metre composites (RAB series) or intervals between 2 and 8m (MRAB series), it is assumed that spear sampling was used to obtain these, consistent with industry standards. Duplicate samples were taken to ensure representivity of RC drilling was sampled on a 1m basis by riffle splitting the sample at the rig. Composite samples were taken as an initial assay sample to determine mineralised intervals. For the MTC series holes (2007) composites were taken every 4 metres whereas for the MUD series (2011) composites were taken every 2 metres. Soil samples collected were sieved and the -2mm fraction submitted for analysis. Rock chip and channel samples were not sub sampled in the field. Channel samples were taken across quartz veins exposed in historical workings at Maitland and Maitland South and attempted to provide a representative sample of material mined at these areas.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and assay data 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples from the MRAB series of RAB drillholes were analysed for gold by MINLAB. Samples from the RAB series of RAB drillholes were analysed at Australian Assay Laboratories Balcatta for gold by fire assay and Ni, Cu Cr by AAS. The laboratory and method of analysis for samples from the MRC series of RC drillholes is not recorded in WAMEX report A21313 Samples from the MTC and MUDC series of RC drillholes were analysed by ALS for gold by fire assay. In addition certain samples from the MUDC series were analysed for a multielement suite by ME-ICP61. Soil sampling reported was analysed for gold at Genalysis laboratory in Kalgoorlie with later samples analysed for a suite of multielements at ACME laboratories in Vancouver Canada. Rock chip sampling was not completed at a regular spacing, samples reported in this announcement were analysed at Jining Testing and Inspection laboratory for Au and multielements. Channel samples were analysed by fire assay at Rapley Wilkinson Laboratories. For Core samples, the Assay technique is Fire Assay which is a ‘Total Technique’. Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and geologists upon assay result receival.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Results have been compiled from statutory reporting to the WA Department of Mining, Industry Regulation and Safety. Validation checks have been carried out but verification against primary data sources is not possible.
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.	Data points in most cases picked up by handheld GPS using the cartesian coordinate system, UTM projection, AMG84 or MGA94 zone 50 map grid, AGD84 or GDA94; WGS84 datum for geographic coordinate systems All data has been converted into GDA 94 Zone 50 for use in future exploration. Due to the historical nature of the data there may be some inaccuracies due to this transformation or recording of coordinates. The Company aims to confirm all material data points during initial field visits prior to further exploration. Certain rock chip sample locations are only recorded on historical plans as detailed in notes to Appendix 2. The prospects where these samples were taken from is known consequently their location is known within a 400m x 200m area. The application, quality and adequacy of topographic control is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	All drilling is historic. See drill table for hole positions. Data spacing at this stage is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation.
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.	All drilling is historic and detailed information on the orientation cannot be confirmed.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	There is no documentation of any measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been completed

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 information in this release relates to tenement E51/2157. There are no existing Native Title Agreements over the current tenement. The tenement is wholly within partially determined claim WC2004/10 Wjarri Yamatji #1 with the Aboriginal Representative area body being Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation. The tenure is in good standing with the DMIRS.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Crackerbox (Mt Maitland Project) area has an extensive exploration history dating back to the late 1800's when Maitland North and Maitland South were mined intermittently from 1897. Modern gold exploration over the project area has been conducted by several companies with Red Mountain Mining being the most recent. The general area that forms the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Pancontinental Mining, North Coolgardie Resources, Metex Resources, Talisman Mining Ltd during the period 1987 to 2011 and Red Mountain Mining 2020 - 2021.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project covers the Mount Maitland Greenstone Belt at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Project is situated at a major geological plate tectonic boundary reflecting the collision between the separate Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. It is bounded by major regional structural faults - to the north by the Murchison Fault, to the west by the Yalgar Fault and to the south by the Mt Maitland Fault. The Murchison Fault separates the Proterozoic southern Capricorn Orogen from the Archean northern Yilgarn Craton. The Yalgar Fault separates the older Narryer Terrane from the Murchison Domain. The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt extends over roughly 23

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		x 4 km and is represented by the Maitland synformal structure which is the northernmost greenstone belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt is an arcuate 3km thick succession of interlayered mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and felsic volcanic rocks with several intercalated sedimentary rocks and BIFs. The sequence has been folded and regionally metamorphosed to upper-greenschist/mid-amphibolite grade. Extensive Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the project area related to massive gabbroic intrusive bodies. A regional splay structure off the mantle tapping Murchison Fault traverses the entire length of the tenement. Pervasive quartz veins occur along this splay structure. Orogenic gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/-sulphides and enveloping hydrothermal mineralisation haloes within sheared mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and sedimentary rocks (including BIF) and felsic volcanic rocks. E51/2157 covers almost the entirety of the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt. The central half of the tenement comprises outcrop and sub-cropping basement with alluvial and colluvial cover in the northern and southern parts.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	All material information regarding historical exploration is provided in figures and tables included in the body of the announcement as well as Appendices 1 and 2 in the announcement dated 10 June 2025. No significant information has been excluded for drilling results reported in this document.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Aggregation has been done on a length weighted basis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationships Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Length	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').	Drilling was carried out perpendicular to the observed trend of mineralisation or the regional stratigraphy. Channel sampling was carried out perpendicular to the trend of mineralised veins. In both cases, while efforts have been made to achieve unbiased sampling of mineralisation the controls on mineralisation are not well known enough to comment as to whether a sampling bias has been introduced or not. Further exploration will be required to determine the primary geological structures controlling mineralisation.
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.	Diagrams have been included in the text of the announcement.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drillholes are listed in Appendix 1 in the announcement dated 10 June 2025. All rock chip and channel samples compiled to date are listed in Appendix 2 in the announcement dated 10 June 2025.
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	A substantial amount of historical data has been collected over the Mt Maitland Project. A large amount of this data is not in digital, with some assay/sampling data recorded only on plans, and therefore will be compiled by the Company as part of its due diligence into the project. Most of this data is geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling. The full historic surface sampling dataset is still being validated and will be reviewed and reported once this is completed.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main	Further work may involve: Sourcing and compiling all historic data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Field mapping and rock chip sampling. Extensional geochemical soil sampling Geophysical surveys Tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling at known prospects, or reconnaissance drilling of identified yet untested drill targets The areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas are in the process of being finalised based on the reprocessing and interpretation of available magnetic coverages.