

## INTERIM LIDAR RESULTS GREATLY ENHANCES ANTIMONY AND GOLD PROSPECTIVITY AT DRAKE EAST

### LiDAR topography interpretation identifies hundreds of new antimony and gold historical workings

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- RML has received an interim report for a High-quality Light Detection and Ranging (“LiDAR”) interpretation being conducted at the Company’s Drake East Antimony-Gold Project.
- Drake East hosts fifteen antimony, fifty gold and three copper prospects, with the antimony prospects spread over a 15km wide area. The mineralisation is classified as antimony-quartz, antimony-gold-quartz, and antimony-gold-tungsten-quartz vein-type.
- LiDAR interpretations to date have identified hundreds of historical mine workings associated with these prospects, including 534 pits, 27 shafts and 15 adits across the project area.
- LiDAR interpretations to date have also identified a total of 56 linear features/veins across Drake East. These have a collective strike length of 4,150m.
- The LiDAR interpretation is ongoing so the total number of workings and interpreted veins is not likely to remain the same.
- As previously announced by RML (ASX announcement 10 March 2025) Drake East hosts high-grade antimony, high-grade gold, and high-grade silver mineralisation, including peak values of 5.72% Sb, 60.9 g/t Au and 214 g/t Ag from sampling of various historical workings.
- RML’s Drake East Project is immediately adjacent to Legacy’s Drake Project (ASX:LGM, market cap \$22m).
- The final LiDAR interpretation report is anticipated to be completed within 7 to 10 days. Upon receipt of the final report, the Company will further update the market.

Antimony-gold focused exploration company Resolution Minerals Ltd (“RML” or the “Company”) (ASX: RML) has received an interim LiDAR data reprocessing and interpretation report (“Report”) for its Drake East Antimony-Gold Project, located in NSW, Australia (subject of previous ASX announcements of 10 March 2025 and 17 March 2025). The Report was received from LiDAR data reprocessing and interpretation specialist service provider GeoCloud Analytics (“GeoCloud”).

To date a total of 576 mine workings (pits, shafts and adits) have been identified from the LiDAR data. These workings largely coincide with the 65 antimony and gold prospects known to occur within RML’s Drake East Project as recorded in the NSW Geological Survey MinView online data portal (“MinView”) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The antimony and gold prospects occurring at Drake East were the subject of two prior ASX announcements made by the company, dated 10 March 2025, and 17 March 2025.

The accurate geolocation of the mine workings using LiDAR enables interpretation of the spatial distribution of these historical workings. The strongly linear configuration of the mine workings is entirely consistent with the vein-style antimony and gold mineralisation.

In the same manner, LiDAR also aids in the interpretation of other topographic features such as veins, faults and joints. To date a total of 56 veins, with a total combined strike length of 4.15km have been interpreted.

Further work in the form of mapping and sampling will be required to determine whether these veins host antimony and/or gold mineralisation.

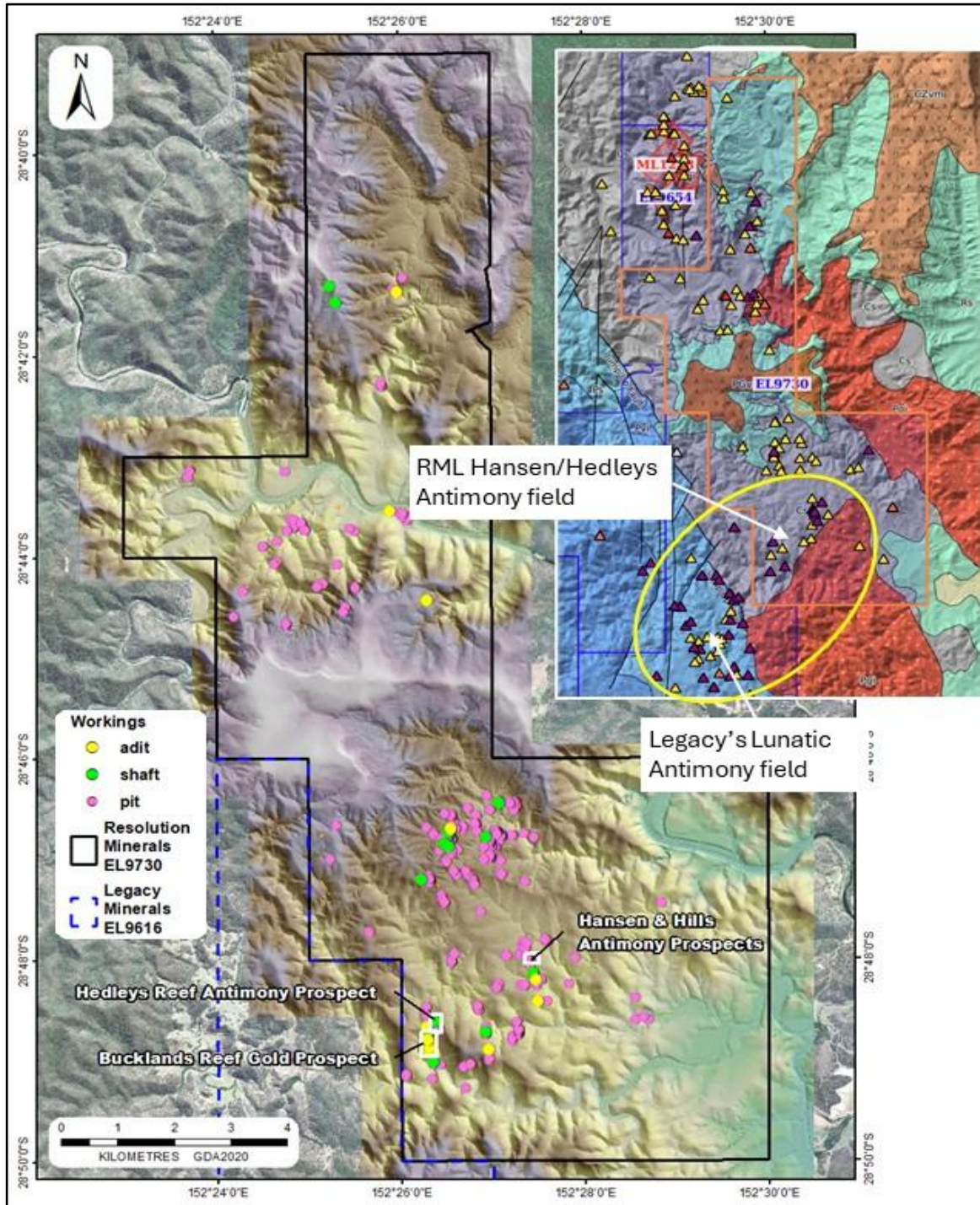


Figure 1: Topographic map of the Drake East Project area, with LiDAR colour image for the tenement area superimposed on to a satellite image of the tenement surrounds. The 576 mine workings (pits, shafts and adits) are too numerous to displace with clarity at this scale. The areas which are presented in this announcement in further detail (Hansen & Hills Antimony Prospects, the Reliance Gold Mine, and the Hedley's Antimony Reef and Bucklands Gold Reef) are identified by solid white lines with place names captions. INSERT: Project geology map showing mineral occurrences (yellow triangle = gold occurrences; purple triangle = antimony occurrences) from MinView. Legacy's Lunatic antimony field and RML's Hansen-Hedleys antimony field are part of the sub-regional antimony precinct.

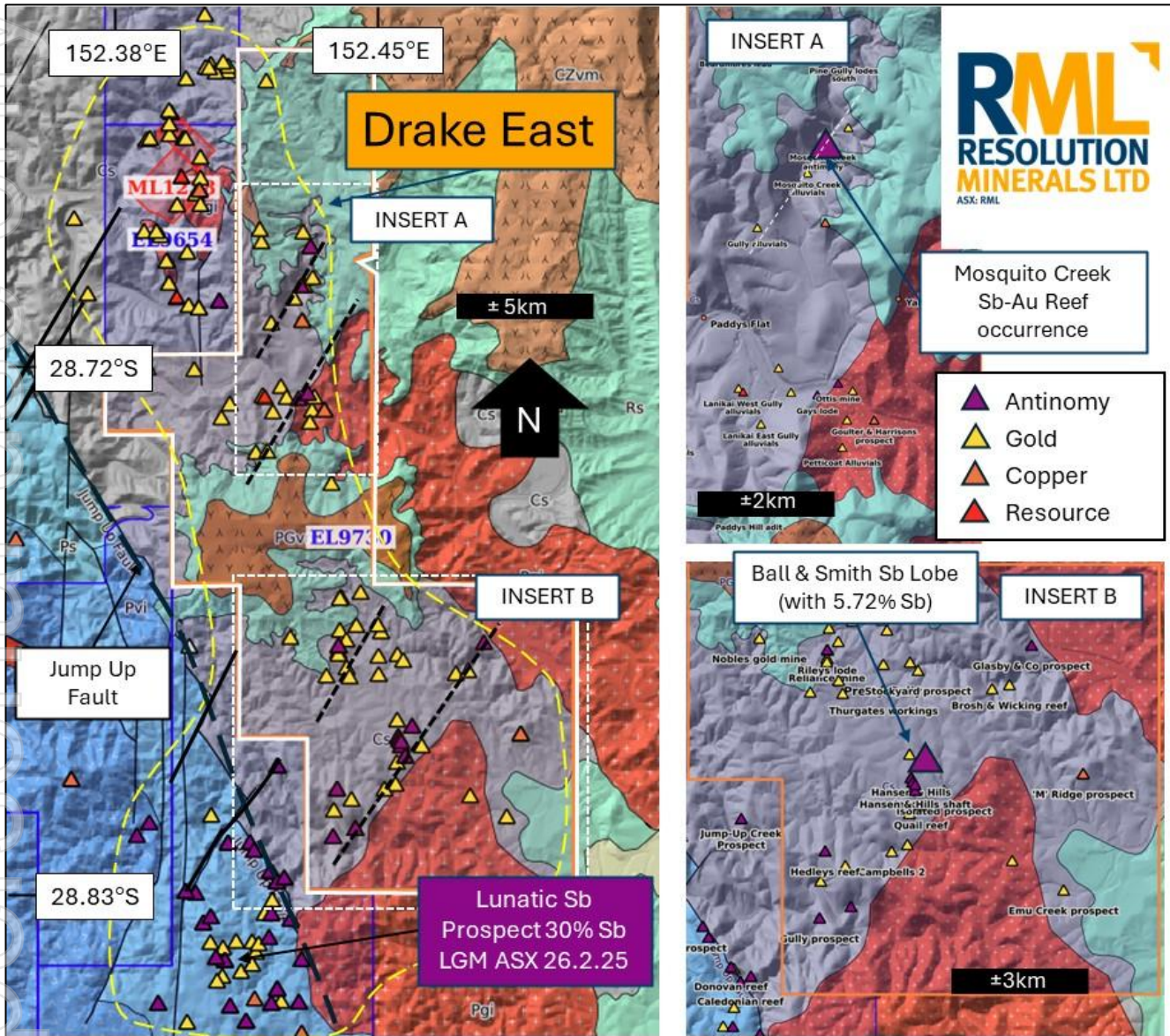


Figure 2: Geology map sourced and modified from MinView. LEFT: Project-wide Carboniferous and Triassic aged sediments (sandstones, siltstones and mudstones) (green and purple shaded area) and Permian granites (red shaded areas). The NW-SE orientated regional Jump Up Fault skirts the project area to the SW. NE-SW spray faults from the Jump Up Fault, traverse the project (solid and dashed black lines). INSERTS: Include details of the main map. INSERT A shows detail of the Mosquito Creek Antimony-Gold Reef area. INSERT B shows detail of the Ball & Smiths Lode mine area.

GeoCloud completed a similar interpretation for Legacy Minerals on the adjacent project area which resulted in over a 100% increase in the known historical mines and workings. Link to Legacy Minerals 16 December 2024 ASX announcement: [ASX:LGM - Over 100% Increase in Historical Mines identified at Drake](#)

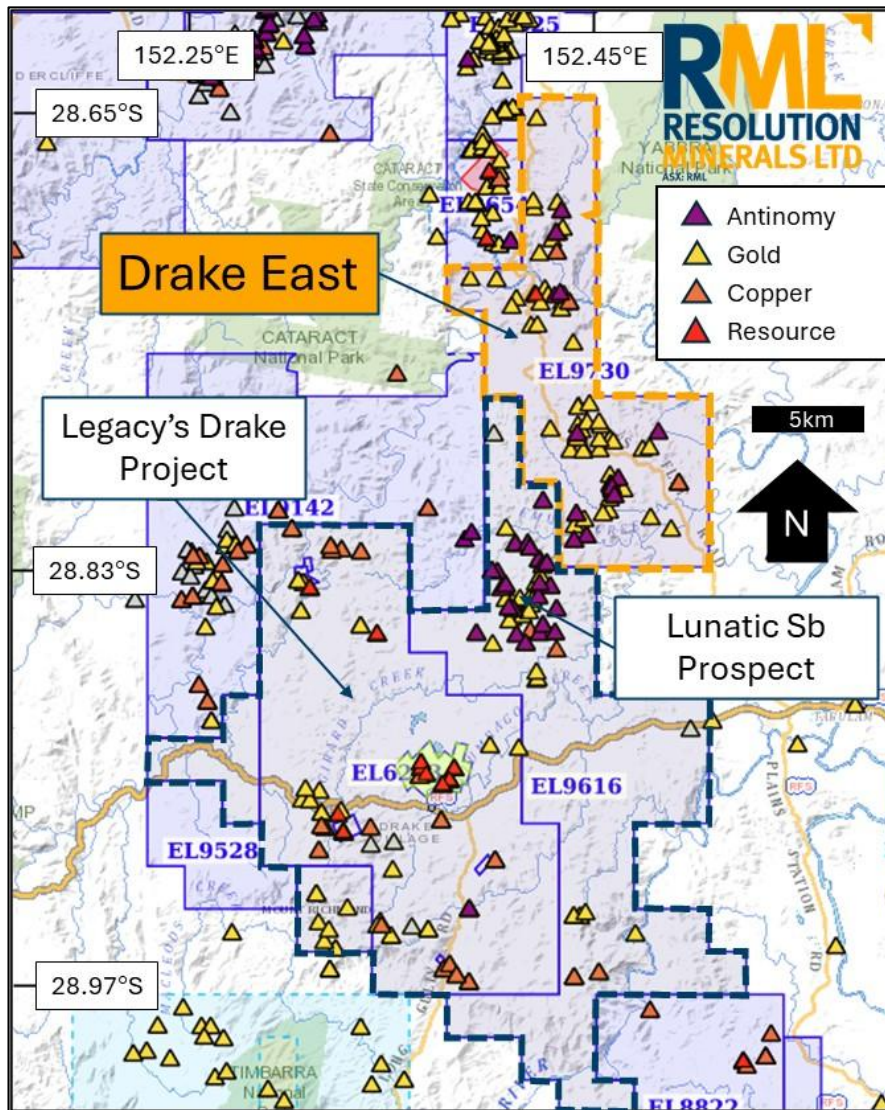


Figure 3: Location map sourced and modified from MinView. The Drake East Project area is shown with an orange dashed line. The Legacy Drake Project area is shown with a dashed dark blue line. The Drake/Drake East projects area hosts over a hundred antimony, gold, silver, and copper occurrences.

### Three Examples of LiDAR Interpretations Contained in the GeoCloud Interim Report

Contained in the GeoCloud Report are three LiDAR enhanced Digital Terrain Models (“DTM”), which provide accurate topographic information. Due to the accuracy of LiDAR (refer to the Compliancy tables for LiDAR accuracies), LiDAR can identify ground disturbances such as mining pits (open excavations), adits (angled steep-sided excavations) and shafts (vertical steep-sided excavations).

By identifying and accurately locating mine workings (pits, adits and shafts) known mineralised zones can be accurately mapped.

Three small areas in the southern half of the Drake East Project area are the subject of this announcement; The Hansen & Hills Antimony Prospects, the Reliance Gold Mine, and the Hedley’s Antimony Reef and Bucklands Gold Reef.

## Hansen & Hills Antimony Prospects

LiDAR imagery covering the Hansen & Hills Antimony Prospects has identified 32 pits, one shaft, one adit and three trenches (Figure 4). Creeks and past access tracks are also visible on the image.

The configuration of the mine workings of the Hansen & Hills Antimony Deposit, Withers Antimony Deposit, Fordhams Antimony Reef and the Quail Antimony Reef shows a strong northwest-southeast orientation. The three prospects have a projected strike length of approximately 550m (Figure 4).

Interestingly, there are a number of subtle features and a vague linear fabric that parallel this vein orientation. This indicates the possibility of possible new (and parallel) antimony-gold vein systems.

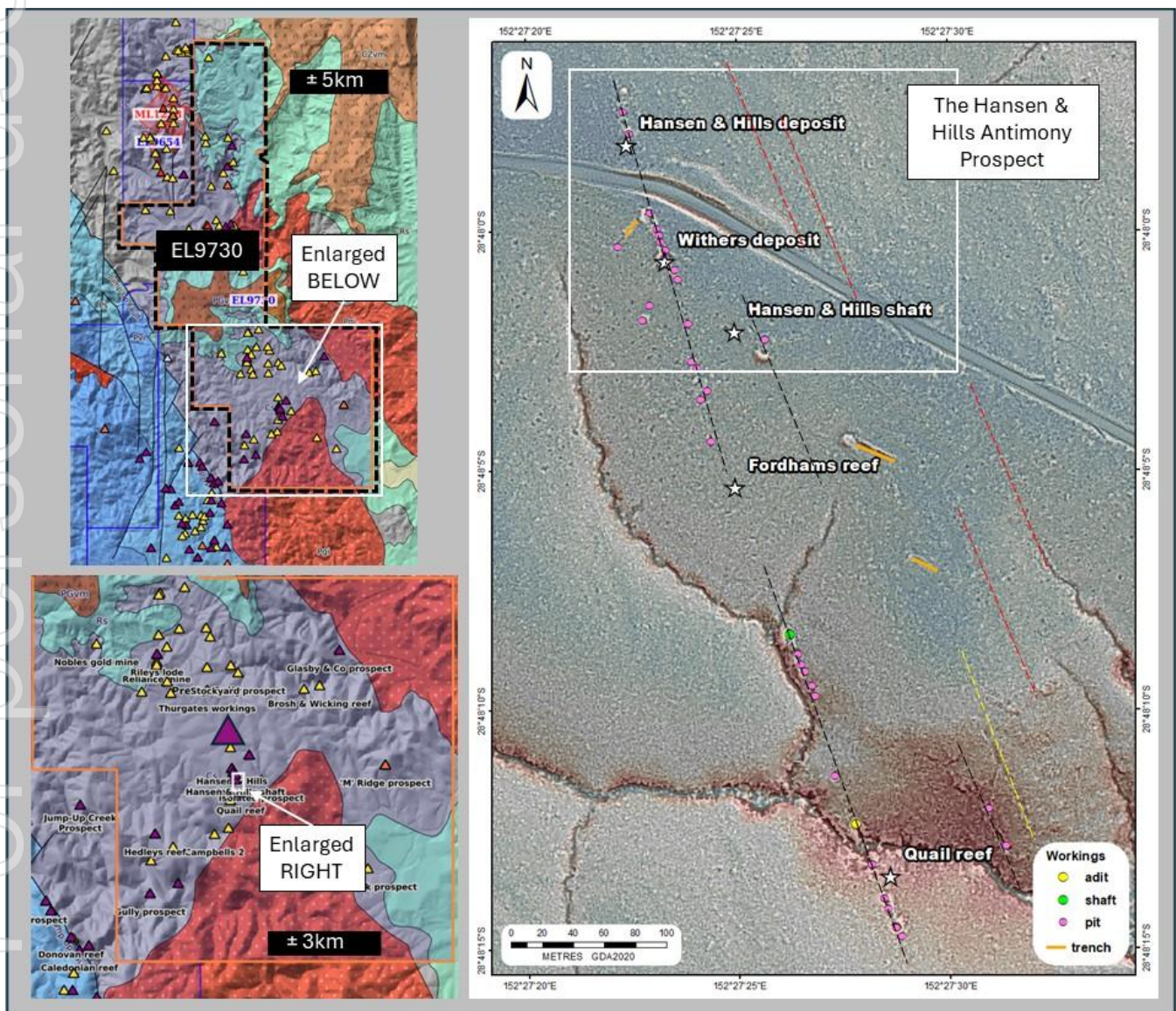


Figure 4: LiDAR image (right) with location geological location plans (left). The LiDAR image was produced by GeoCloud. The author has added trend lines and certain captions: Black dashed lines to highlight the orientation of the mine working; Yellow dashed lines to illustrate distinct parallel topographic features; Red dashed lines to illustrate, in this instance, a faint parallel NW-SE topographic fabric. The prospects (white stars) are sourced from MinView. **CAUTIONARY NOTE:** The insert areas (left) are from areas inside the primary plan (right, as indicated on the primary plan). The coordinates (and north arrow) of the inserts are therefore constrained by the primary plan.

## Hedley's Antimony Reef and Bucklands Gold Reef

LiDAR imagery covering the Hansen & Hills Antimony Prospects has identified 77 pits, seven shafts and six adits (Figure 5).

The old working comprising the Hedleys Reef Antimony Prospect occur on a NW-SE trend and extend for a strike length of approximately 300m. A faint NW-SE fabric continues to the SE. The old working comprising the Bucklands Reef Gold Prospect occurs on a NNW-SSE trend, which converges on the Hedleys Reef Antimony Prospect to the north. It is a strike length of approximately 400m and extends NNW and SSE directions (Figure 5).

Like in the Hansen & Hills Antimony prospects area, there are subtle features that parallel the mineralised trend and there is a faint NW-SE fabric that affects this area.

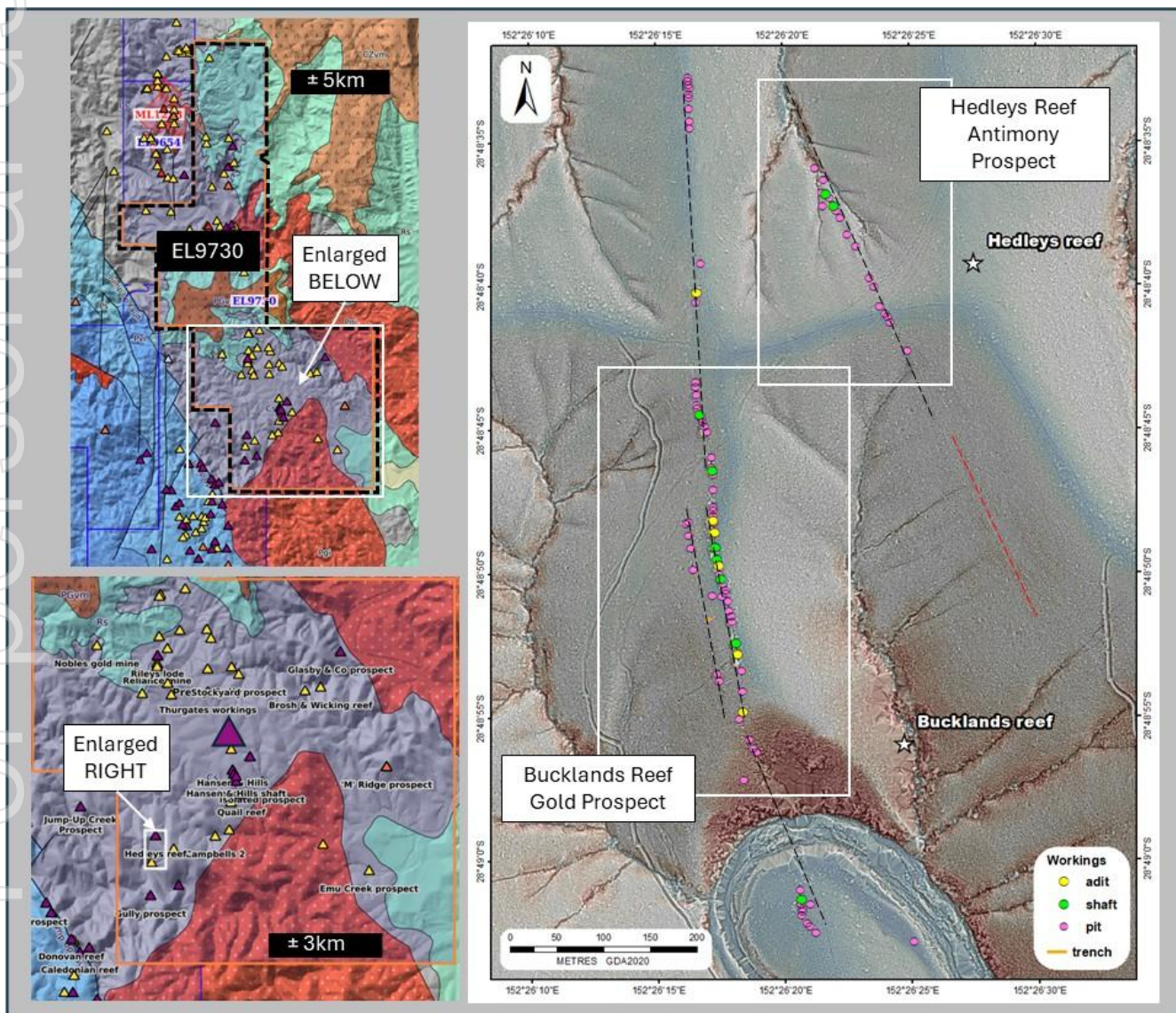


Figure 5: LiDAR image (right) with location geological location plans (left). The LiDAR image was produced by GeoCloud. The author has added trend lines and certain captions: Black dashed lines to highlight the orientation of the mine working; Yellow dashed lines to illustrate distinct parallel topographic features. The prospects (white stars) are sourced from the NSW Geological Survey MinView online data portal. **CAUTIONARY NOTE:** The insert areas (A and B) are from areas inside the primary plan, as indicated on the primary plan. The coordinates (and north arrow) of the inserts are therefore constrained by the primary plan.

## Reliance Gold Mine

LiDAR imagery covering the Reliance Gold Mine has identified over 65 pits, eight shafts, two adits and 17 trenches (Figure 6).

The orientation of the mine workings at the Reliance Mine and vicinity shows two main mineralisation trends, a NW-SE trend, and a NE-SW trend (Figure 6). Both of these trends are prevalent at the Reliance Gold Mine. A 400m long NE-SW line of mine workings extends north from the historical mine.

There is an estimated 800m strike length of mine workings at the Reliance Gold Mine and near vicinity (Figure 6). There is an additional 200m linear topographic feature that parallels the Reliance Gold Mine northeast extension.

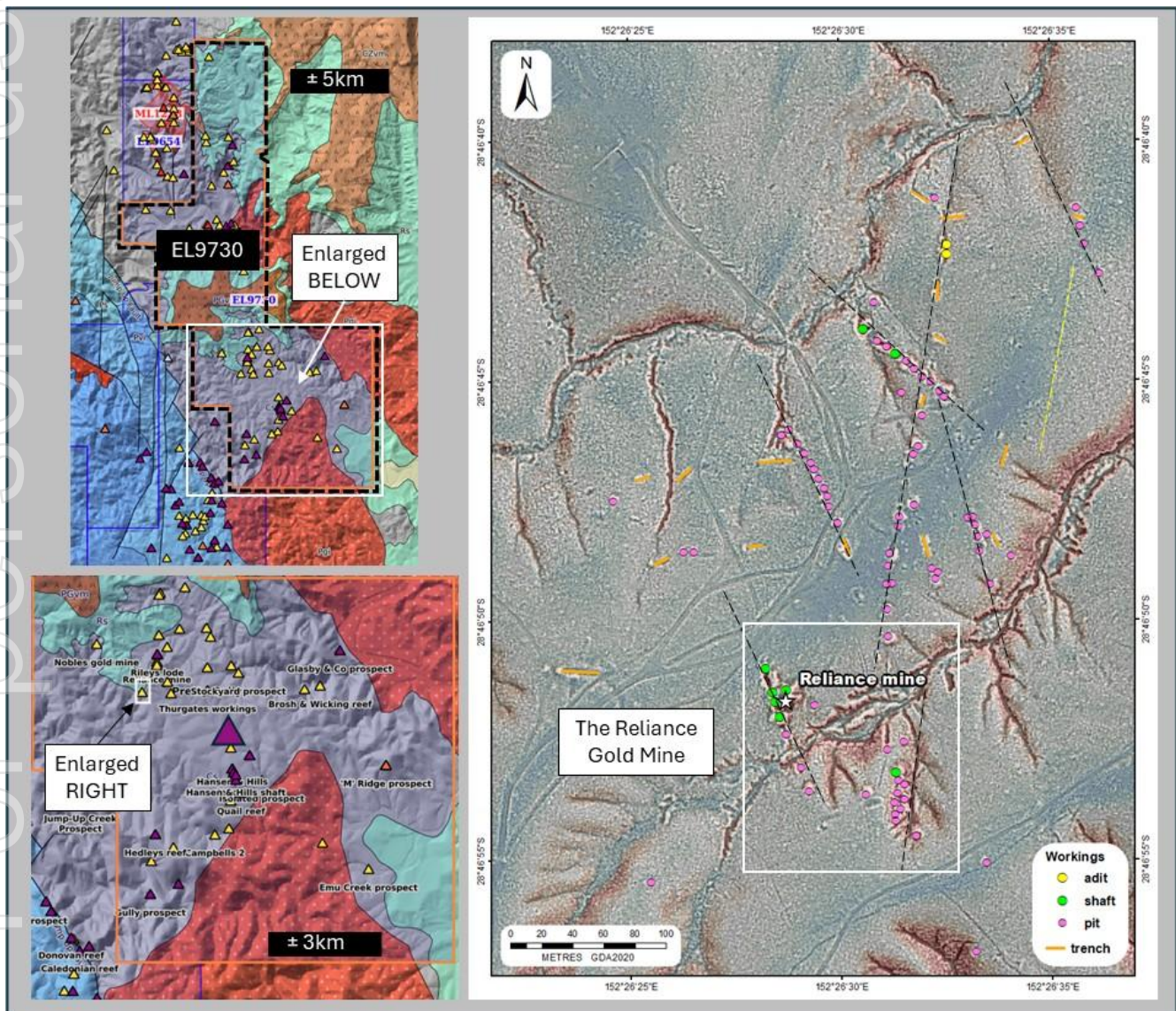


Figure 6: LiDAR image (right) with location geological location plans (left). The LiDAR image was produced by GeoCloud. The author has added trend lines and certain captions: Black dashed lines to highlight the orientation of the mine working; Yellow dashed lines to illustrate distinct parallel topographic features. The prospects (white stars) are sourced from the NSW Geological Survey MinView online data portal. **CAUTIONARY NOTE:** The insert areas (A and B) are from areas inside the primary plan, as indicated on the primary plan. The coordinates (and north arrow) of the inserts are therefore constrained by the primary plan.

## RML Management Says

Executive Director, Aharon Zaetz, commented about the interim LiDAR results:

*“The LiDAR interpretation to date has provided RML a glimpse into the antimony and gold potential of Drake East. The plus five hundred historical mine workings that we have so far identified with LiDAR automatically become targets, which we will prioritise and move quickly to map and sample those for evidence of mineralisation. We will wait for the LiDAR interpretation to be completed, but even these interim results are beyond our expectations.”*

## About the Drake East Antimony-Gold-Copper Project

The Drake East Project is considered a highly prospective brownfields opportunity with past historical antimony production. The Drake East Project is immediately adjacent to the Legacy Minerals Holdings Ltd (ASX: LGM) Drake Gold-Copper Project where they are developing a large epithermal gold-copper mineralised system.

The Drake East Project hosts fifteen known antimony occurrences, including the well-documented Mosquito Creek Antimony-Gold Reef. These antimony occurrences cover a large area with a NW-SE strike length of over 15km (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project also hosts fifty gold occurrences, including a placer gold resource at Lanikai West.

A significant antimony occurrence at Drake East is called the **Mosquito Creek Antimony-Gold Reef** (Figure 1). Antimony and gold here are associated with a vein system bearing 30° NE, 1,000 metres in length, cutting local geology (Emu Creek Formation mudstones and Jenny Lind Tonalite granites). Antimony (and gold) mineralisation appears to be closely associated with NE-SW structures that spray from the Jump Up Fault (Figure 2). Another significant antimony occurrence at Drake East is the **Ball & Smiths Lode**, centred in the southern half of the project area. Juxtaposed with several other antimony and gold occurrences, the Ball & Smiths Lode is an historical 1870's mine (shafts and open pits). **Assays from Sample Number G00/363 reports 5.72% Sb and 0.26g/t Au.**

**Note: All sample results have been referenced in previous RML ASX announcements. The author has not completed sufficient studies to be able to verify the reported grades.**

The style (classification) of mineralisation is believed to be structurally controlled metahydrothermal vein Au-Sb-W (Ag-Te) type. In these types of deposits, antimony characteristically occurs as the sulphide ore mineral **stibnite** ( $Sb_2S_3$  with 73% mol weight antimony).

As well developing the antimony potential of the Drake East Project, the Company will also pursue the gold (silver and copper) potential. Drake East has 50 documented historical gold occurrences, with assays at Pine Gully returning up to 60.9 g/t, and historical production at Bucklands Reef of 100 tonnes @ 32.6 g/t Au.

**Note: All sample results have been referenced in previous RML ASX announcements. The author has not completed sufficient studies to be able to verify the reported grades.**

Limited systematic and modern exploration at Drake East represents significant opportunity for Resolution Minerals. RML plans to initiate systematic exploration programs, including geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, and drilling campaigns, to evaluate the mineral potential of these projects.

## Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report, that relates to proposed exploration activities for the Drake East Project in New South Wales, is based on information compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), M AusIMM, SEG, Principal Geologist/director of exploration consulting firm, Riviere Minerals Pty. Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brown has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Riviere Minerals is consulting to Resolutions Minerals Limited and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

## Disclaimer

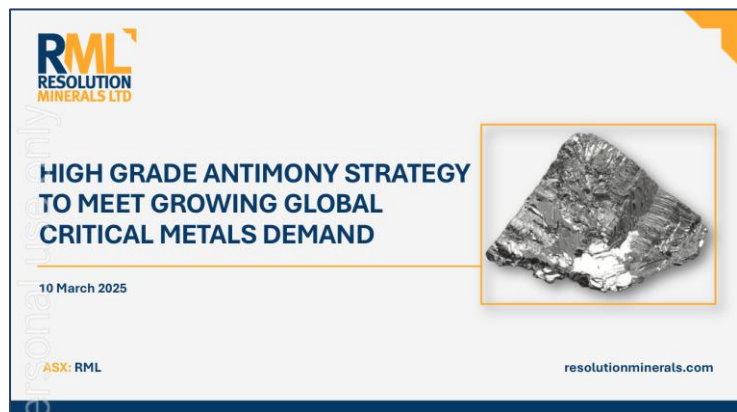
This report and opinions contained herein are based on interim LiDAR results received from LIDAR data modelling and interpretation specialists, GeoCloud Analytics. The author based its interpretation, conclusions and recommendations from these results in the format it was provided. The author does not take any responsibility or liability for the commentary derived from these sources, nor does the author take any responsibility or liability for commercial decisions or work carried out by Resolution Ltd, any related party, or subsequent parties, or actions resulting from them.

## About Riviere Minerals (and associated Sunbird Resources)

Riviere Minerals is a resource consultancy specialising in economic geology, geomorphology, project evaluation and portfolio management. Its principle geologist and sole director, Mr Ross Brown, has nearly 40 years of experience in mineral exploration worldwide. Through Riviere and its associated company Sunbird Resources, Mr Brown also provides assistance in exploration planning, execution and [ASX] reporting.

## Further Reading for Resolution's New Antimony Projects

As well as the ASX announcements of 10 and 17 March 2025 describing the antimony-focussed project acquisitions and commencement of LiDAR respectively, the Company published a presentation entitled "High Grade Antimony Strategy to Meet Growing Global Critical Metals Demands" (also 10 March 2025).



## Authorised for release by the board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact Aharon Zaetz Executive Director.

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## Appendix 1: How LiDAR Works (Taken from GeoCloud website).

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is a remote sensing technique that uses laser pulses to measure distances and directions to objects. LiDAR systems can create 3D models of the earth's surface (see Figure 4). A laser scanner fitted to an aircraft scans along its flight path, sending pulses out at a rate up to 1000khz, with multiple target reflections per pulse. While scanning, the GPS (GNSS receiver) on the aircraft is in constant communication the GPS satellite constellation, always knowing where it is in 3D space. During flight, the subtle aircraft movements are recorded, allowing post processing to correct these deviations ensuring the laser scan lines are calibrated and corrected for maximum precision and accuracy.

The standout feature of LiDAR is its ability to see the ground through trees and heavy vegetation.

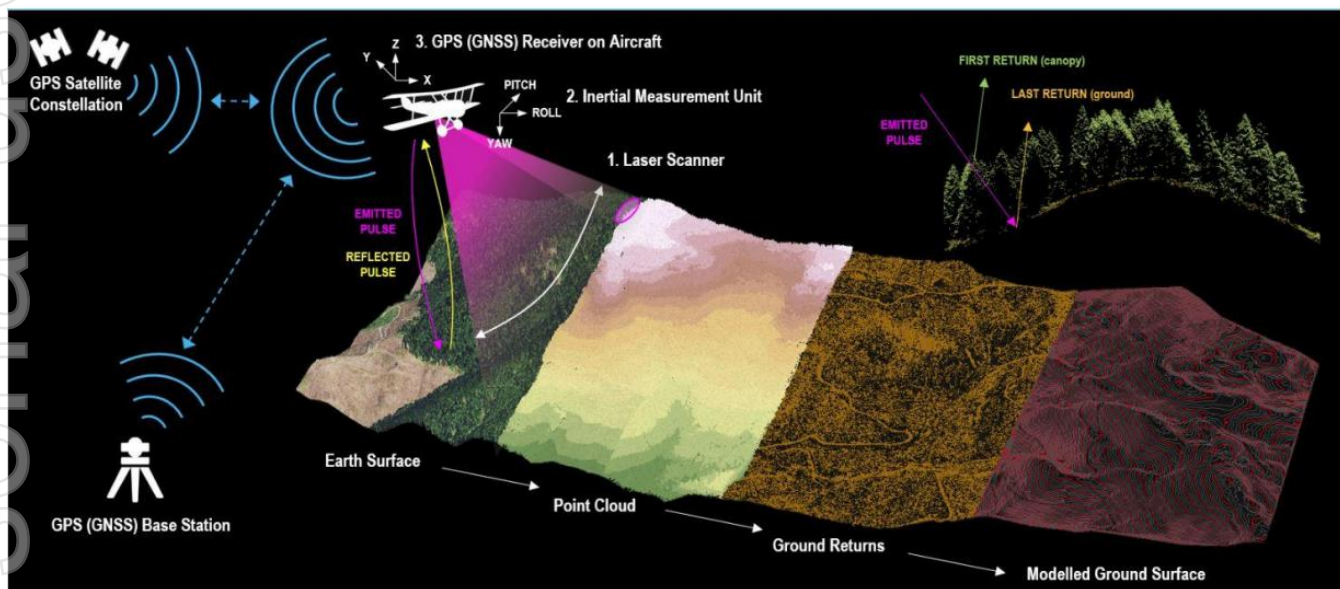


Figure 4: A schematic representation of how LiDAR works (copied, and unmodified, from the GeoCloud website).

### LiDAR Can Detect Old Mine Workings

Historical mine shafts can be detected using this technology, which essentially “sees through” the vegetation cover that may conceal old shafts overgrown. Given the historical mining that has taken place at Drake East, the LiDAR study is perfectly suited to helping identify areas of interest and provide a series of initial targets to focus further exploration on.

## Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data supplied in LiDAR datums as downloaded from ELIVIS in GDA2020, UTM zone 56 South in metres, vertical datum AHD using AusGeoid2020 in metres.</li> <li>Average horizontal accuracy: ≤40cm @ 68% confidence interval, average vertical accuracy: ≤10cm @ 68% confidence interval.</li> <li>Metadata document for the source LiDAR acquired by FUGRO for the CSIRO.</li> <li>Gold and antimony prospect locations and historical data from these prospects were obtained from the NSW geological Survey online data portal MinView.</li> <li>The author has not completed sufficient studies to determine the accuracy of the various reports mentioned in this announcement with respect to the gold and antimony prospects.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital orthophotography and government minerals occurrence files acquired from the NSW geological Survey online data portal MinView.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results are referred to in this announcement..</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results are referred to in this announcement..</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling results are referred to in this announcement.</li> <li>In the rock chip channel and bulk sample sampling no sub-sampling was referred to in the available data.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on available data it is unknown whether the assay data is partial or total.</li> <li>No pXRF technology was available at the time of the sampling.</li> <li>No analytical method was stated in the available data. It is presumed that a certified laboratory completed the assay analysis.</li> <li>No information is available concerning the control procedures adopted.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant intersections are referred to in this announcement.</li> <li>No drilling and therefore twinned holes are mentioned in this announcement.</li> <li>Sample and assaying data is available using public Geological Survey online resource data portals. Digitised files are created from original hard copy documents. Where possible and appropriate to do so, the author has including copies of original plans and tables to show access to originally reported data.</li> <li>No attempt has been made to adjust assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data supplied in LiDAR datums as downloaded from ELIVIS in GDA2020, UTM zone 56 South in metres, vertical</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>datum AHD using AusGeoid2020 in metres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average horizontal accuracy: ≤40cm @ 68% confidence interval, average vertical accuracy: ≤10cm @ 68% confidence interval.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LiDAR over Drake East has an emitted minimum average density of 16 points per metre without swath overlap. With swath overlap, minimum average density of 30 points per metre is achieved.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LiDAR data represents the surface areas of the LiDAR surveyed area, with accurate X (east-west), Y (north-south) and Z (height) data reported as a topographic image in a prescribed area.</li> <li>• LiDAR does not indirectly indicate mineralisation. In the case of this announcement, emphasis is placed on LiDAR mappable ground disturbances that are interpreted to related to historical mining and prospecting; and by this, indirectly alluded to mineralisation.</li> <li>• An exemplar is the NE-SW orientation of LiDAR ground disturbances interpreted workings that in turn are interpreted as a NE-SW orientated linear zone of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LiDAR data is confidential, and only accessed by RML representatives and GeoCloud Analytics representatives..</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airborne LiDAR surveys include field test points of survey areas. LiDAR test points were used to test and validate the achieved (above stated) accuracies. Results of test point comparisons and achieved accuracies are reported in the above mention source metadata.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, past sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This announcement refers to one project (the subject of a binding acquisition agreement (subject of a prior ASX announcement of 10 March 2025): <b>Drake East: EL9730</b>;</li> <li>The granted exploration licence is in good standing at the time of this announcement.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LiDAR data modelling and interpretation was carried out by GeoCloud Analytics.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The geology of the Drake East Project is affected by the New England Orogen, comprising Carboniferous and Triassic aged sediments, and Permian-aged granites. The Sb (Au-As) mineralisation in vein type associated with near-vertical structures.</li> </ul>
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drillhole results are reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No weighting averaging techniques were used in this announcement.</li> <li>No aggregate intercepts were used in this announcement.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values were used in this announcement.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LiDAR data represents the surface areas of the LiDAR surveyed area, with accurate X (east-west), Y (north-south) and Z (height) data reported as a topographic image in a prescribed area.</li> <li>LiDAR does not indirectly indicate mineralisation. In the case of this announcement, emphasis is placed on LiDAR mappable ground disturbances that are interpreted to related to historical mining and prospecting; and by this, indirectly alluded to mineralisation.</li> <li>An exemplar is the NE-SW orientation of LiDAR ground disturbances interpreted workings that in turn are interpreted as a NE-SW orientated linear zone of mineralisation..</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diagrams of the LiDAR based topography of selected areas within the project area, show coordinates, scale bar, north direction and an explanatory legend.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The author of this announcement considers the announcement to be fair and balanced, with additional care and caution noted in the body of the announcement regarding the historical nature of the results relating to the historical gold and antimony prospects.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This announcement relates to an interim report of a LiDAR data modelling and interpretation of the entire project area. Additional modelling and interpretation will be available at completion of the work. No material change is anticipated affecting the interim results of this announcement.</li> <li>A more detailed review of the historical data and a ground truthing program is recommended.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This announcement relates to an interim report of a LiDAR data modelling and interpretation of the</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>entire project area. Additional modelling and interpretation will be available at completion of the work. No material change is anticipated affecting the interim results of this announcement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By virtue of the fact that that the exploration results contained in this announcement are of a historical nature; and that the Company has newly acquired these projects, a full reconnaissance program to follow continued historical data review is planned by the company.</li> </ul>

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