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24 June 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

VISIBLE GOLD OBSERVED IN FIRST DRILLHOLE OF MAIDEN PROGRAM AT BOUSQUET GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **Visible gold has been observed in the first drillhole of the maiden drill program at the Paquin gold prospect from 187.9m (BO-25-27)**
- **The visible gold occurs within a 9m zone (183-192m) of 25% discordant dark quartz veining associated with sulphides (5-7% arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite) and strong carbonate-chlorite alteration**
- **Further zones of quartz veining, sulphides and alteration have been logged in BO-25-27 extending down to 286m**
- **Assay results are anticipated by mid-July**
- **Paquin gold prospect within Bousquet contains numerous high-grade intercepts, including 9m @ 16.96g/t Au[1]**
- **The Bousquet Project is located in Quebec, Canada, on the Cadillac Break, a regional structure associated with world-class gold mineralisation (>110 Moz Au[2])**

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assays are due for release in July 2025.

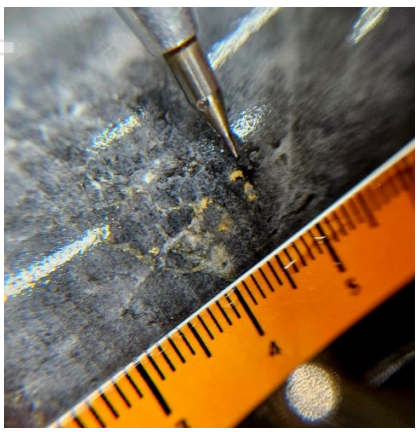

Figure 1 (LHS): *Photo of core showing visible gold grains in 20cm smoky quartz vein hosted in sulphide, chlorite-carbonate altered wacke, 187.90m, BO-25-27. Scale unit is centimetres.*

Figure 2 (RHS): *Visible gold grains in 20cm smoky quartz vein hosted in sulphide, chlorite-carbonate altered wacke, 187.85-187.90m, BO-25-27. Core diameter is 4.76 cm.*

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Olympio's Managing Director, Sean Delaney, commented:

"We are delighted to see visible gold in our very first hole at Paquin, which has extended the gold mineralisation to the west. This is a great start and confirms for us that there is great potential in the Bousquet Gold Project. The Bousquet Project is perfectly positioned for gold exploration success, having multi-million-ounce gold deposits to the east and west along the Cadillac Break with year-round access for drilling.

"The drill assays from BO-25-27 should be available for release to the market in mid-July."

Olympio Metals Limited (ASX:OLY) (Olympio or **the Company)** is pleased to announce that the first hole of the maiden drill program at Bousquet has identified visible gold within a smoky quartz vein, within a 9m zone of quartz veined and sulphide mineralised rock (183-192m) in hole BO-25-27 at the high grade Paquin prospect, part of the Bouquet Gold Project. Drilling is currently proceeding on further holes at the western extension target at Paquin (Figures 3 and 5).

The visible gold is hosted within a smoky quartz vein (blackish, micro-fractured with arsenopyrite, fracture controlled). Smoky quartz has historically been identified as the primary gold host across the Bousquet Gold Project. The 9m zone (183-192m) contains 25% discordant smoky quartz veins in a strong carbonate-chlorite alteration, with 5-7% porphyroblastic sulphides and an arsenopyrite halo. See Figure 1,2 and Table 2.

Logging has indicated numerous additional smoky quartz veined zones with associated sulphides and alteration down to 286m. The drill log is shown in Table 2. Hole collar details are shown in Table 1. Logging of hole BO-25-27 is incomplete at this stage (logged to 286m, drilled to 350m).

Drilling continues at Paquin, with three more holes planned to test the western extension of the mineralisation (refer Figures 3 and 5).

Hole BO-25-27 will be logged and sampled with priority, and submitted for assay. Assays are expected to be available by mid-July. Olympio looks forward to keeping the market updated with the progress of the drilling at Bousquet.

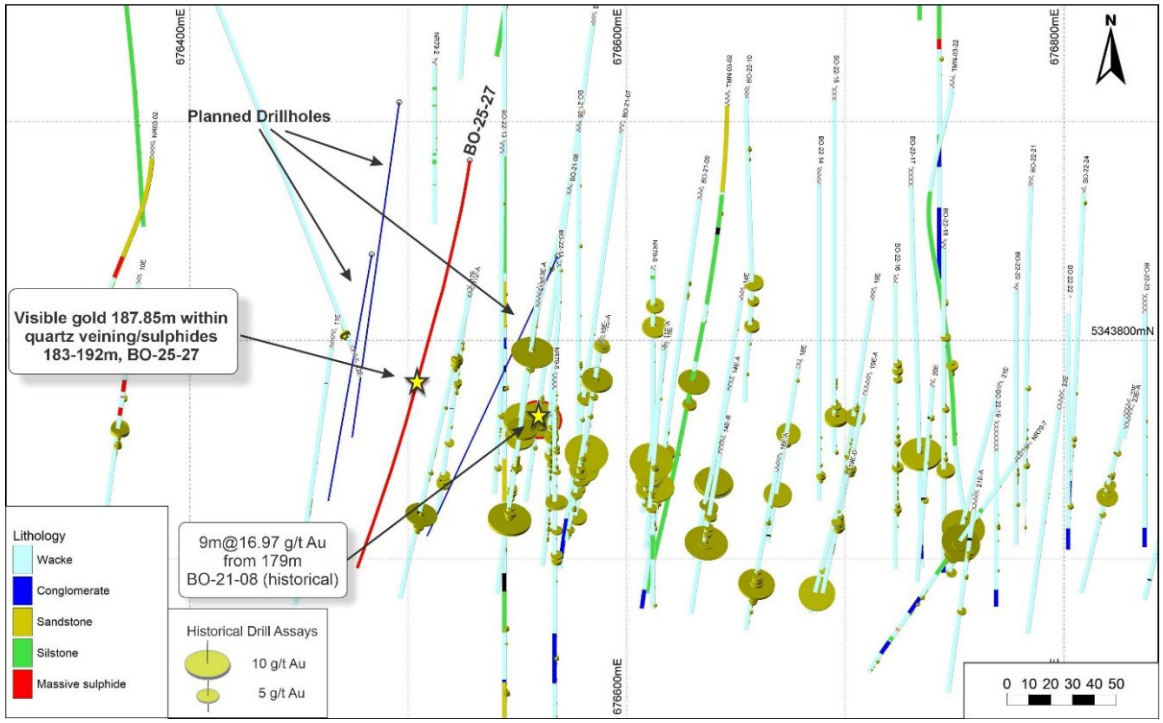

Figure 3: *Collar plan of Paquin prospect, showing historical gold assays and hole BO-25-27 visible gold intercept*

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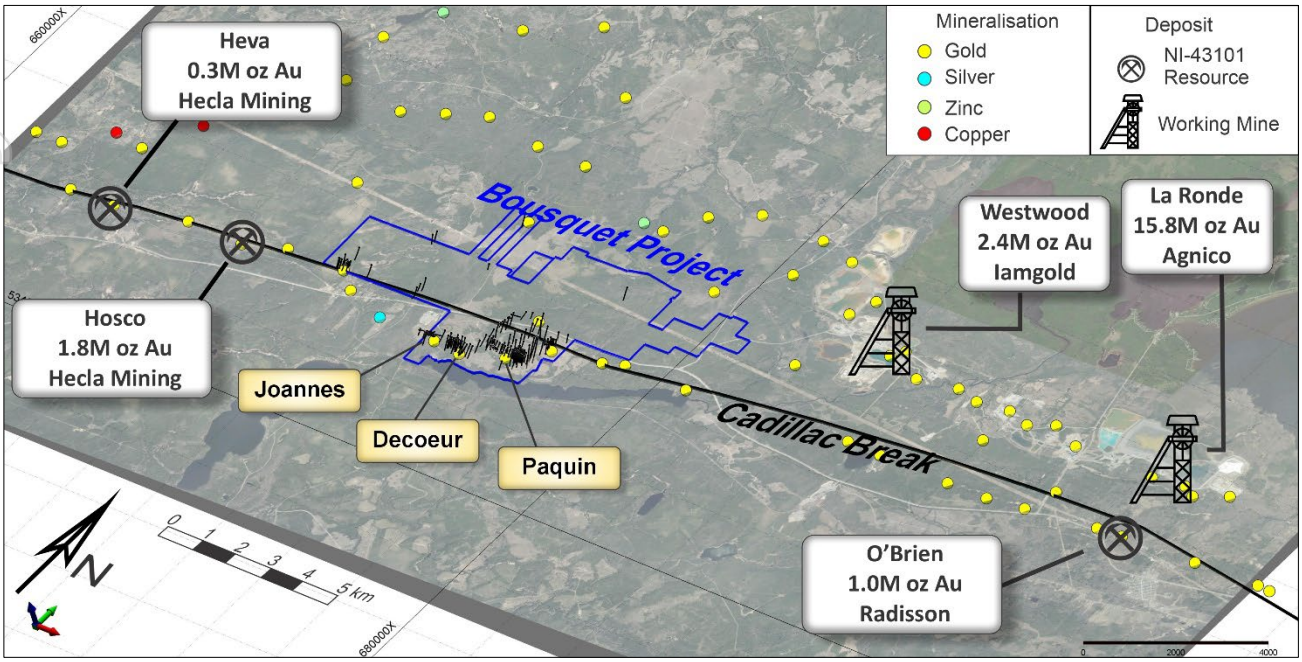

Figure 4: *Setting of the Bousquet Gold Project relative to working mines and resources*

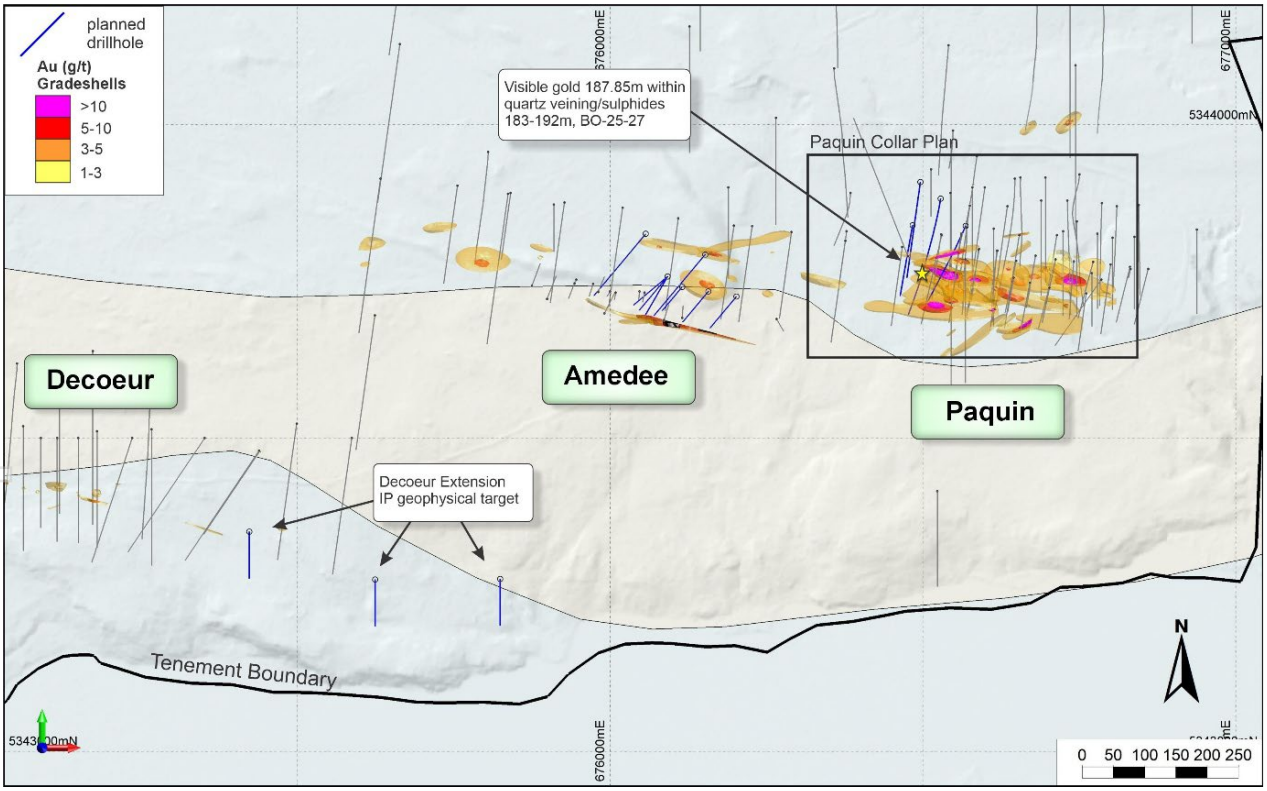

Figure 5: *Collar plan, Bousquet Gold Project, showing proposed drillholes*

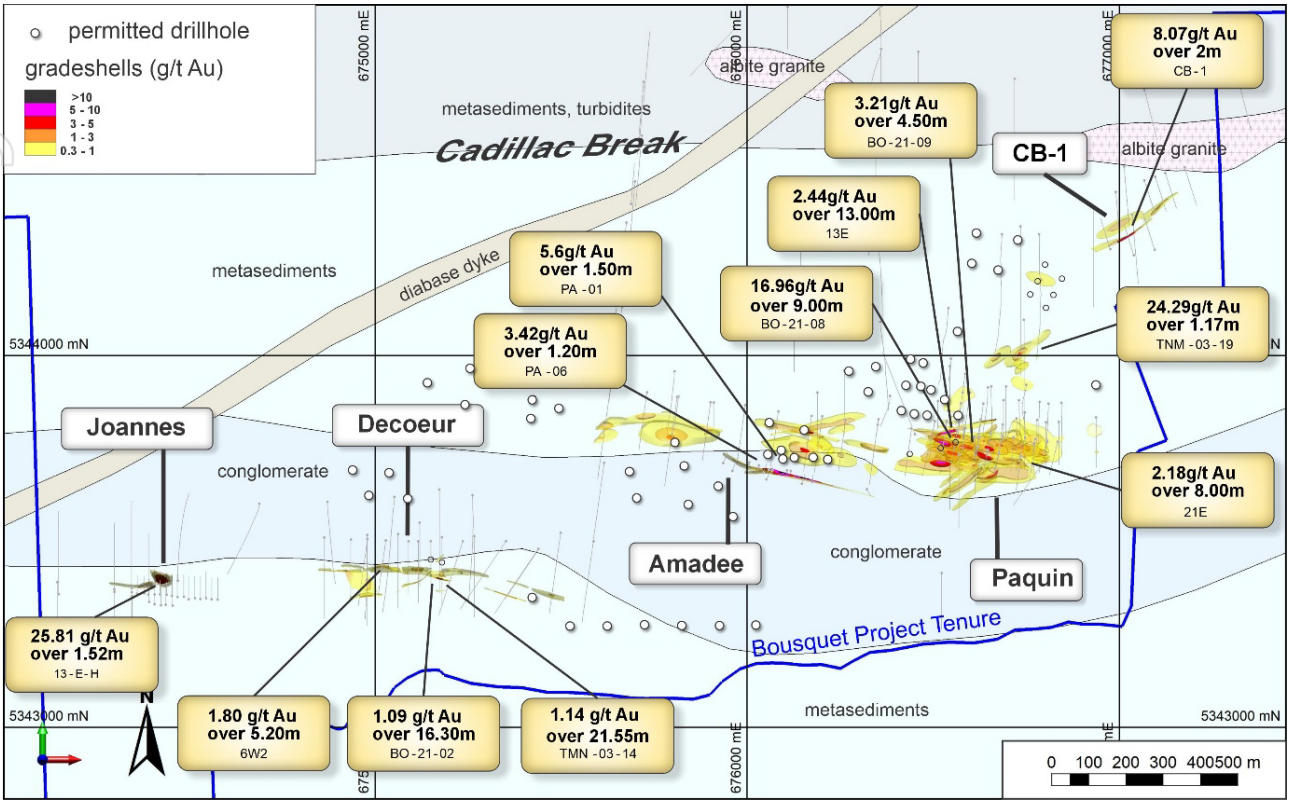

Figure 6: Mineralised structures and selected intervals within advanced gold prospects, Bousquet Project

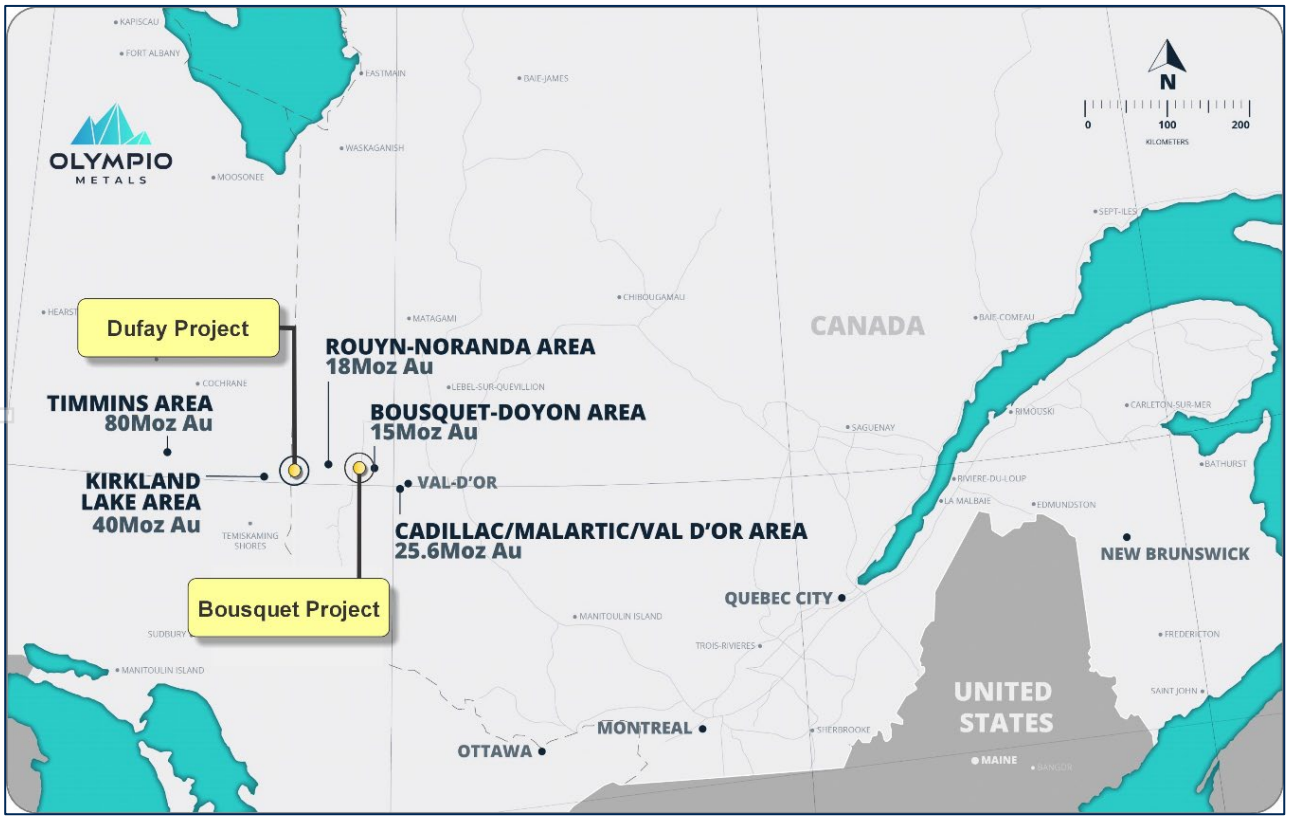

Figure 7: Dufay and Bousquet Project Locations

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

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Neal Leggo, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Olympio Metals Limited. Mr. Leggo has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Leggo consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

References

[1] https://api.investi.com.au/api/announcements/oly/0f7c0f12-5ad.pdf
[2] Poulsen, K., 2017 The Larder Lake-Cadillac Break and Its Gold Districts, Economic Geology, v. 19, pp. 133–167

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Table 1: Collar location

Drillhole	Easting (NUTM17)	Northing (NUTM17)	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	m	m	m	degrees	degrees	m
BO-25-027	676528	5343882	324	188	-55	350

Table 2: Drill log of BO-25-27

Major lithologies				
FROM	TO	CODE	Descriptions	Mineralisation
0	5.2	OVB	Overburden - Drill induced fracturing at contact	
5.2	18.4	Siltstone /mudstone	Green, fine grain sediment. Locally bedded and graded with load cast structures. Black quartz vein (3cm) at 13,2m. Chloritised, 1% disseminated pyrite-marcasite, remplacement of syngenetic texture.	
18.4	286	Wacke	Grey-green bedded fine to medium grain wacke. Mudstone lamination mark by laminated deformation and dark grey quartz veining up to 7cm. Strong chloritisation. Sulphidised halos including arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite. Fabric at about 40° to core axis.	
Minor lithologies				
FROM	TO	CODE	Descriptions	Mineralisation
13.4	13.7	Shear	Chlorite-sericite laminations with pyrite (2-3%).	Py
34	35	Qv, Su	10% quartz veins 0.5 to 1cm, blackish, bedding concordant. Associated with very fine grain arsenopyrite crystallisation (<1mm).	Py-Po-Asp
40.2	42.7	Qv, Su	Sub-concordant quartz vein with dolomite. Blackish, micro-fractured with sulphides filling.	Py-Po-Asp
72.9	76.5	Qv, Su	25% quartz veining 1 to 20cm. Grey to black quartz. Sub-concordant, micro-fractured. Fracture network hosted.	Py-Po-Asp
111	114	Su	Disseminated sulphides <1% in a structurally complex zone (parasitic fold hinges).	Py-Po-Asp
155	306	Def, Alt	Development of a strong fabric at 70- to 80° to core axis.	Po-Py-Asp
157	168	Qv	15-20% quartz veining, mostly discordant with dolomite. Drag fold hinges in shear band. Sericite mixed with chlorite. Sulphides poor.	
183	192	Qv,Su	Main quartz vein from 187.5 - 188.5m (blackish, micro-fractured with arsenopyrite and visible gold, fracture controlled. Surrounded by 25% discordant veins in a strong carbonate-chlorite alteration. 5-7% porphyroblastic sulphides. Arsenopyrite halo.	Py-Po-Asp, Au
232	235	Sr	Strong sericitisation band hosting 15% quartz veins. Sub-concordant to discordant. Sulphides poor. Trace arsenopyrite.	
279.3	286	Qv	35% quartz veins, concordant to discordant. Micro-fractured segments with fine grain suphides, locally concentrated in pressure solution joints.	Po-Asp-Py

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JORC Code - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling.* *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.*	**Current Exploration** • Diamond core samples (NQ) were collected in timber core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented at the drill site. •The drill core was logged in at Explo-logik core shack in Val D'Or by Quebec qualified geologists. **Historical Exploration** Diamond drilling to produce core samples is the only sampling technique reported. The drilling data included in this release comes from a range of historical drilling programs. These are grouped in 3 sets as follows: **BG Drilling:** Sampling techniques from **Bullion Gold** drilling 2021 to 2023 (Hole series BO-21 and BO-22, GM73520) is described in detail. **TM Drilling:** Sampling techniques from **Twin Mining** drilling 2003 to 20xx (Hole series TMN, GM61411) are described in detail. **20thC Drilling:** Sampling techniques from all other drilling programs (mostly pre-1947) typically have no details recorded in historical records and reports.
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).*	**Current Exploration** All drill core is NQ. All downhole surveying is done with an OMNIX42 (every 30m), rig alignment with a TN14 Gyro, and core orientation with a Reflex ACTIII every 6m or less. **Historical Exploration** All drilling within the project area has been diamond core. **BG, TM & 20thC:** No records of any oriented core The drill core size is not specified for the majority of drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade …*	**Current Exploration** • Sample recovery are logged as "CNR" = "carrote non returnez". No core loss has been identified to date. **Historical Exploration** **BG, TM & 20thC:** Core recovery is not recorded for the majority of drill holes. The measures taken by previous explorer to maximise recovery is not recorded. With no recovery data available, no comment about any recovery/grade relationship is possible.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been logged ……* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Current Exploration** All drill core was qualitatively logged by the core-shack geologist. • The main rock types observed in the logging were greywacke and siltstone. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a core-shack geologist and the core trays photographed. **Historical Exploration** **BG Drilling:** All drilling has drill logs available. The drill core was logged and marked for sampling by a professional geologist. Sample lengths ranged from 0.3 to 2.0m. The main criterion for sample selection was based on the presence of one of the visible features of the mineralised zones (sulphides, visible gold, alteration, blue quartz). Logging is qualitative. The majority of the core has been core has been logged. All descriptive logs are in French summary logging is in English. **TM Drilling:** All drilling has drill logs available. Logging is qualitative. All core has been logged. All descriptive logs are in English. **20thC Drilling:** Drill logs are available for some drill holes with a range of detail/quality. Measurements are generally in imperial units (feet) and logs in either French or English.

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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.*	**Current Exploration** No sampling or assaying has been undertaken yet. **Historical Exploration** **BG Drilling:** Core samples were collected by sawing each sample interval in half lengthwise with a bench rock saw. One half of the interval was returned to the core box, and the other half was placed in a plastic bag with a tag. The tag number was marked in indelible ink on the outside of the bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic tie-wrap. Sample preparation was undertaken at the Lab Expert facility in Rouyn-Noranda. The half core samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then riffle split to a 250g sub-sample that was pulverised to pulp 85% passing 75µm. All analyses were done using a 50g fire assay fusion (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Assays exceeding 3g/t Au were checked by re-assaying using FA with gravimetric finish. Where the logging geologist deemed appropriate, the sample was analysed using metallic screen assay techniques. Lab Expert protocols were considered by the Qualified Person (for GM73520) to be consistent, in general, with industry standards. **TM Drilling:** Drill core was split by hydraulic splitter, and approximately half the cores sampled. Sample preparation methods are not recorded. **20thC Drilling:** Core sampling techniques of historical drilling other than BG and TM is unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, 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.*	**Current Exploration** No sampling or assaying has been undertaken yet. **Historical Exploration** **BG Drilling:** All analyses were done using a 50g fire assay fusion (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Assays exceeding 3g/t Au were checked by re-assaying using FA with gravimetric finish. Where the logging geologist deemed appropriate, the sample was analysed using metallic screen assay techniques. One certified reference material (CRM) standard and one blank were included in each batch of 20 samples (inserted at 1/19 samples). CRM used were SF85, SF100, SG102, SG115, SG81. 58% of the CRM assay results were reported higher than 3 standard deviations from the certified value, which is considered a poor performance from the lab. It was recommended to review the assay certificates and re-assay the pulps before and after the failed standards. **TM Drilling:** Hole series TMN- (Twin Mining GM61411) was assayed at ALS Vancouver using a fire assay with a 30g split, AAS finish, 5ppb detection limit. Assays over 1g/t Au were re-assayed. Twin Mining reported that no quality assurance/quality control checks were performed. **20thC Drilling:** Procedures for other historical drilling are unknown. No QA/QC data is recorded.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Current Exploration** No sampling or assaying has been undertaken yet. **Historical Exploration** **BG Drilling:** No independent verification or twinned holes have been used. Adequate documentation of the drill data is available. No adjustments of data are recorded. **TM Drilling:** No independent verification or twinned holes have been used. Adequate documentation of basic aspects of the drill data is available. No adjustments of data are recorded. **20thC Drilling:** No independent verification or twinned holes have been used. For the majority of historical drill holes, the data is not well documented. Translation from imperial to metric system measurements has been made in the database.
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.*	**Current Exploration** All drillholes are located using handheld GPS, accuracy ~ +-10m. **Historical Exploration** **BG, TM & 20thC:** The accuracy and location method of exploration data including historical drill holes is not recorded in the reports, logs and databases available. Grid system used is NAD83 / UTM zone 17N in accordance with the National Topographic System or NTS used by Natural Resources Canada for mapping. Topographic control is satisfactory for the exploration phase at which the project is at.

Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether …. appropriate for the Mineral Resource … estimation procedure(s) …* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Current Exploration** Completed and planned drilling is consistent with spacing used in previous drill programs, and appropriate for the mineralisation targeted, typically 25m drill hole spacing minimum. **Historical Exploration** **BG, TM & 20thC:** The historical drilling data has been drilled at a range of spacing, azimuth and dip to intersect the interpreted mineralised horizons. Spacing is currently insufficient for resource estimation work. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling ….* *relationship between the drilling orientation and structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias.*	**Current Exploration** The drilling orientation is consistent with previous drilling and designed to maximise exposure to structural elements see in surface mapping. **Historical Exploration** **BG, TM & 20thC:** The drill hole sampling orientation is considered appropriate to test the mineralised target horizons. The strike of the mineralised structures targeted is generally determined with drill holes set back and angled, producing intersections across the strike, thus reducing bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Current Exploration** No sampling or assaying has been undertaken yet. **Historical Exploration** **BG:** For shipping, samples were placed in rice bags that were individually sealed with numbered, tamper-proof security tags. The rice bags were sent to Lab Expert in Rouyn-Noranda. **TM:** The selected core intervals were split under the direction and supervision of the senior geologist. All samples were hand delivered by the senior geologist or approved project technical personnel to the ALS Chemex sample preparation laboratory in Val d'Or, Quebec. **20thC:** No information about the sample security measures is present in the historical exploration reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews or audits are recorded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Bousquet Project is a mineral property which consists of 71 claims (registered with the Quebec provincial government) covering (23.69 km2). The Property is located 30km east of the historic mining town of Rouyn-Noranda, in the province of Quebec, Canada. The property consists of a contiguous package of wholly owned tenements held under title by Bullion Gold Resources Corp and under option for purchase by Olympio. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Quebec Provincial government. A list of claim IDs is provided in Table 3 of previous ASX release 19th March 2025. Olympio are not aware of any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. Numerous gold and base metal mines are currently operating in the district. New mining operations have recently been bought into production through established protocols of Quebec and Canadian authorities. No development studies have been undertaken on the Bousquet project to date. A royalty applies to any future mineral production. In the event that the Project is brought to commercial production, Falco will receive a 1.5% NSR royalty on the claims sold to Bullion Gold. In certain claims located in the Bousquet Township, there a number of companies holding various royalty interest. On the original Normar block, Barrick Gold and Atlanta Gold (bankrupted) each hold a 1% NSR ("Net Smelter Return") royalty while Delfer Gold Mine holds a 5% Net Profit Interest. On the Blackfly Block, Atlanta Gold holds a 1% NSR on certain claims and Globex Resources hold a 0.5% Gross Mineral Profit on 8 claims.

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Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No mining has occurred on the property, according to available records. There have been 4 eras of active exploration on the property. 1. Early 20thCentury: The main gold corridor was found and explored between 1932 and 1946. During this period, the Paquin, Decoeur, Calder Bousquet and Joannes prospects were discovered and drilled. During this period, 120 drill holes for a total of 20,530m were executed on the various gold discoveries. 2. Late 20thCentury: During the period extending from 1967 to 1995, exploration comprised 14 drill holes for a total of 2,532m which were drilled mainly on the Paquin prospect and just north of the Bouzan Or prospect. Various types of geophysical survey including magnetic, electromagnetic (VLF, MAXMIN and AeroTem) and IP surveys were executed on the property. Breakwater also did some stripping and mapping on the southern gold shear zone. 3. 21st Century: From 2003 to 2020, 39 drill holes were drilled for 13,574m mainly in the southeast portion of the property by Twin Mining (2003-2008, GM61411). Of the 39 drill holes, 4 holes were drilled on the Joannes Township Block and magnetic, EM and IP surveys were conducted on this block. The most recent exploration (2021 to 2023) has been 26 diamond drill holes on the property for a total of 6,194 metres by Bullion Gold, concentrated at Paquin and Decoeur prospects (GM73520).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology of the property consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks divided in three major Groups. From North to South, there is the Cadillac Group, which is composed of turbidites, pelitic schists with beds of polymictic conglomerate and iron formations. The Timiskaming Group is composed of greywacke, siltstone, polymictic conglomerate, and talc-chlorite-carbonate schist (possibly from the Piché Formation). Occasional beds of argillite with graphitic mudstone also occurs. The Pontiac Group is composed of greywacke, interbedded with argillite, massive to pillowed mafic flows and ultramafic flows. The Piché Group is composed of a sequence of komatiites, mafic rocks, amphibolites, volcanic tuffs and flows and granitic intrusives. In many areas, the Piché formation is superposed with the CLLDZ and lies between the Cadillac and Timiskaming Groups. Numerous gold prospects occur on the property. Most of them are found within a gold mineralised shear zone in the southern part of the property. Gold mineralisation is associated with structurally controlled quartz veins (typically smoky blue-grey-white quartz) and sulphides within E-W oriented, north dipping structures. The dominant host unit is Timiskaming group turbidites, and lesser conglomerate. The **Paquin** prospect is located between 675716 and 676832mE and 5343683 and 5343802mN giving the mineralised zone a length of 1,300m and a thickness of in excess of 100 m. Paquin was identified through drilling as it does not outcrop. These are two mineralised envelopes (East and West) containing blue to smoky quartz veins and veinlets accompanied by visible gold, as well as disseminated or stringers of arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. Each envelope is contained within silicified and carbonatised greywackes. The longitudinal sections of the East and West mineralised envelopes show that the gold mineralization is most prominent on the eastern part of the gold corridor with a length of 400m between section 676400E and 676800E. The thickness of the mineralised zone (along the hole) varies from a few meters to 10 to 12m and, in some instances, the envelope may contain more than one mineralised zone. The **Decoeur** prospect is located between 674860mE and 675300mE at 5343385mN, giving the prospect a length of 440 m. The Decoeur prospect is located immediately in the south contact with the polymictic conglomerates. The mineralization is associated with talc-chlorite-quartz-carbonate schist (probably komatiitic lava flows). Previous interpretation suggested that the mineralization was associated to an E-W fault. The mineralization is composed of stringers of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena and associated quartz veins and veinlets and local silicification. The mineralised sections vary from thirty centimetres up to 28.5m wide. The best intersection metal factor wise was in hole TMN-03-14 where an intercept 1.26 g/t Au over 18.6m was recorded. The **Joannes** prospect was discovered by drilling in 1937. The gold mineralization is vein-type associated with clastic sediments (turbidites) of the Timiskaming Group. Minor komatiitic basalts are also present. Gold is associated with disseminated pyrite in quartz veins. Traces of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are also present. The shear zone contains several quartz veins and some pyrite. Other prospects and showings of mineralisation identified within the property are of similar geology to these main prospects.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	Current drilling information is provided in Tables 1 and 2 of this announcement. All historical drillholes referred to in figures or text are included in Appendix 1 of previous ASX release 26th February 2025, together with reference document number (SIGEOM). For the many old historical holes, limited meta-data and detailed information are preserved in the records, thus verification of location and results is not possible. Basic collar information is available for all 200 drill holes as presented in Appendix 1 of previous ASX release 26th February 2025,and summarised below:

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		<table><tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Number Drill Holes</th><th>Total Metres Drilled</th><th>Grade (g/t) x Thickness (m) > 1</th></tr><tr><td>Paquin</td><td>62</td><td>13183</td><td>301</td></tr><tr><td>Amadee</td><td>14</td><td>458</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Decoeur</td><td>25</td><td>7217</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Joannes</td><td>28</td><td>3674</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>CB-1</td><td>11</td><td>2128</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Regional</td><td>60</td><td>16474</td><td>67</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>200</td><td>43134</td><td>492</td></tr></table>
Data aggregation methods	*… weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations should be stated.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values.*	Where drill intervals have been aggregated, the calculations are recorded as being weighted according to interval length. No allowance for recovery or truncations of grades are recorded in the documentation available. Significant drill intercepts noted in figures 5 and 6 are reported at a minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 gram per tonne gold per metre. Significant drill intercepts noted in Table 1 of previous ASX release 19th March 2025 for the Paquin and Decoeur prospects are reported at a minimum cut-off grade of 1.0 gram per tonne gold per metre. No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle*	Sample mineralisation intervals are reported as down-hole observed intervals in drill core. The true widths of mineralisation have not been calculated on a drill hole intercept basis in available historical documentation. There are many variations of drill hole orientation and lode orientation across the prospects.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included …*	The maps and figures provided in this announcement provide an overview of the Bousquet project and accurately reflect recent and historical exploration data as provided by the vendors in project databases and reports. The accuracy of information in databases and reports will be reviewed by Olympio personnel as the project progresses. Detailed maps and sections will be provided in further market announcements as targeting work on each prospect progresses and drill testing is planned.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable ……*	The project has seen a long history of exploration with a significant body of data collected with minimal recording of methods and parameters during the early 20th Century. Later exploration data has been reported to Quebec/Canadian/TSX standards of the day. No reporting to ASX/JORC Code standard has been previously undertaken. Comprehensive reporting will require time consuming search and review of historical records, field assessments, inspection of preserved drill cores, etc prior to historical data being deemed suitable for reporting in the current exploration context. This is being undertaken on a prospect by prospect basis as the exploration program proceeds.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.*	In 2021 Bullion gold contracted Novatem to carry out a 1,114 line-km high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic survey on the Bousquet project. During the late 20th century various types of geophysical survey including magnetic, electromagnetic (VLF, MAXMIN and AeroTem) and IP surveys were executed on the property. Magnetic, EM and IP surveys were conducted on the Joannes Township Block. Some stripping and mapping on the southern gold shear zone also occurred during this era of exploration.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work.*	Completion of logging and sampling of the initial drillhole is in progress, with assaying to follow promptly. Further drilling is planned for the Paquin and Decoeur projects. Further geophysical modelling and structural analysis is planned to confirm drill targets for existing IP and magnetic anomalies, with confirmed targets to be drill tested.