July 7, 2025
ASX Announcement

Anson Adds Strategic Claims at Green River Lithium Project

ASX: **ASN** Announcement

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Highlights:

- **Anson has added 100 strategic placer claims to increase the Green River Lithium Project land package by 10%,**
- **Approximately 28% of these claims fall within the Area of Influence (AOI) and will be included in subsequent JORC Mineral Resource estimates upgrades,**
- **The claims abut the recently granted State government OBA lease and form a contiguous area of 88.61km^2 ,**
- **The claims contain two oil wells that recorded brine flowing near surface and are considered re-entry targets to increase the resource estimate,**
    - **The Grand Fault Unit 14-24 well extends deep into the Mississippian Unit and is located next to a continuously flowing geyser, demonstrating high porosity and permeability,**
    - **Green River Unit 1 extends to immediately above the Mississippian Unit,**
    - **Both wells have recorded brine flowing to near the surface,**

Anson Resources Limited (ASX: **ASN**) ("**Anson Resources**" or the "**Company**") through its 100% owned subsidiary Blackstone Minerals NV LLC is pleased announce that it has pegged an additional 100 strategic claims at its Green River Lithium Project (Project) in south-eastern Utah, USA. The claims increase the project footprint by 8.23km^2 to 88.61km^2 and will be calculated in future JORC Resource estimates, see Figure 1.

The newly added claims form one contiguous block with the recently approved State of Utah OBA lease, *see ASX Announcement 23 September 2024.* Approximately 28% of the claims can be immediately included in the next JORC Mineral Resource upgrade. The new claims contain two historical oil and gas wells, both of which recorded supersaturated brines. The Grand Fault Unit 14-24 well (Grand Fault) recorded brine flowed up the tubing from the Missippian Units from a depth of 9,705 ft*, demonstrating high pressure.

The Green River area had no recorded historical lithium assays until Anson's recent drilling program, but supersaturated brine had been intercepted during oil and gas drilling, *see ASX Announcement 15 May 2025*. The results from the Bosydaba #1 well (Boysdaba) confirmed there was lithium rich brines at the north end of the Paradox Basin at the Green River Lithium Project, *see ASX Announcements 22 February 2024 and 22 April 2024*. While there are no assay results for lithium in brine from the Grand Fault well, its proximity of being less than 5 km from the Boysdaba well and being within the northern Paradox Basin, identifies it as a re-entry target for an exploration program to increase the JORC Mineral Resource.

In the Green River project there are many large geological structures such as the Ten Mile Graben (a dropped-down block of rock bordered by two parallel fault lines) and the Little Grand Wash Fault which pass east-west through the Green River Lithium Project. In addition, the north south striking Green River Anticline, see Figure 1.

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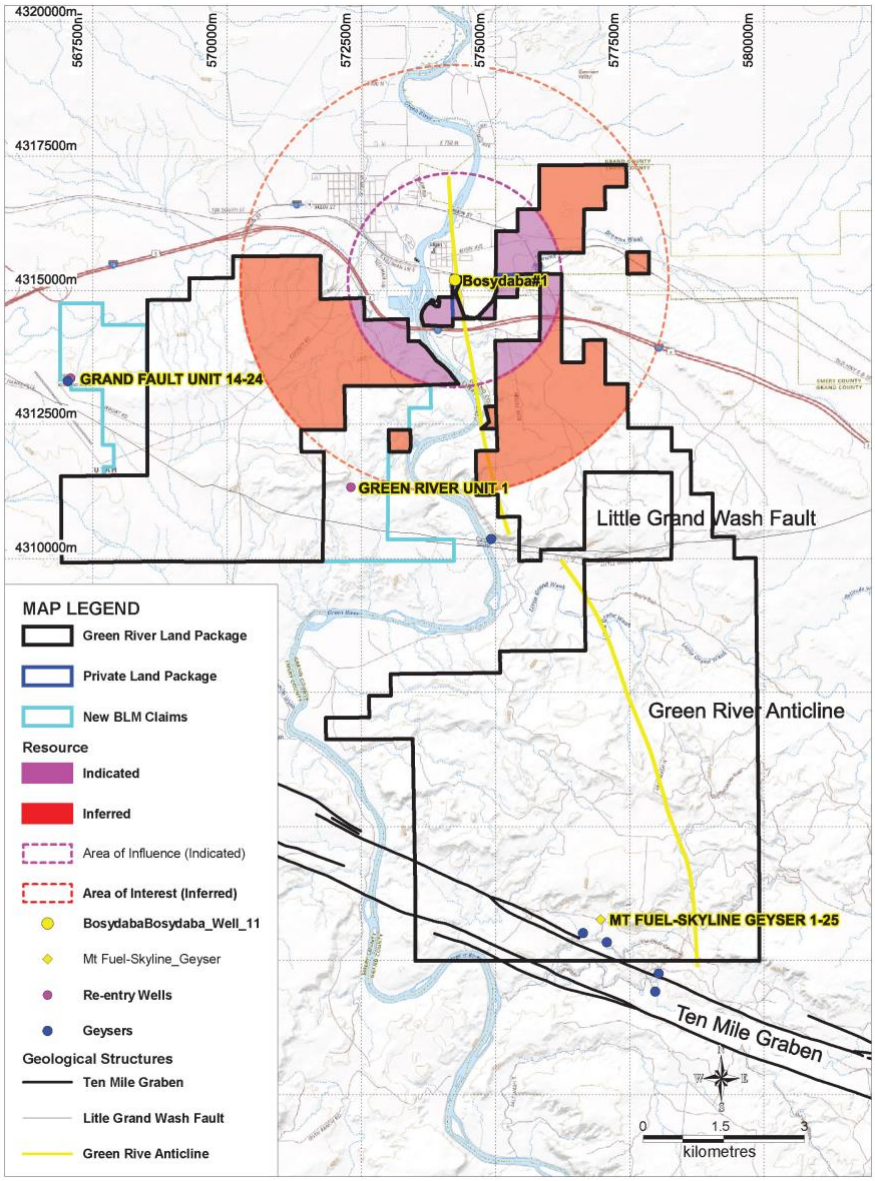

Figure 1: Plan showing the newly added claims in relation to the Maiden JORC Mineral Resource.

These geological features have resulted in advantageous attributes for the extraction of brines as they target lithological units having high pressesure, increased porosity and permeabiliity*, see ASX Announcement 21 September 2023*.

Drill Stem Tests (DST) conducted at the Grand Fault well and the Green River Unit 1 well*, as well as other historic oil and gas wells within the Project region, indicate that the Mississippian strata have a high permeability across a large area, see ASX Announcement 15 May 2025. This permeability indicates that flow rates required to support a planned lithium plant may be achieved, as well as indicating that the pressure may remain constant over the life of the lithium project. Due to the presence of the above attributes, when brine is removed at an extraction point it may flow into the voids from where it was removed. This would assist in maintaining high reservoir pressure and help deliver a high ultimate recovery of brine.

*Fraser, H., 1960, Notice of Intention to Drill Grand Fault Unit #14-24, Emery County, Utah. The Superior Oil Company.

https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml

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Furthermore, the Grand Fault well, is located next to a continuously flowing geyser, see Figure 2. This again indicates high pressure, porosity and permeability, like the Boysdaba #1 well. This geyser is within the new claims area and is close to the Little Grand Wash Fault which may have contributed its formation.

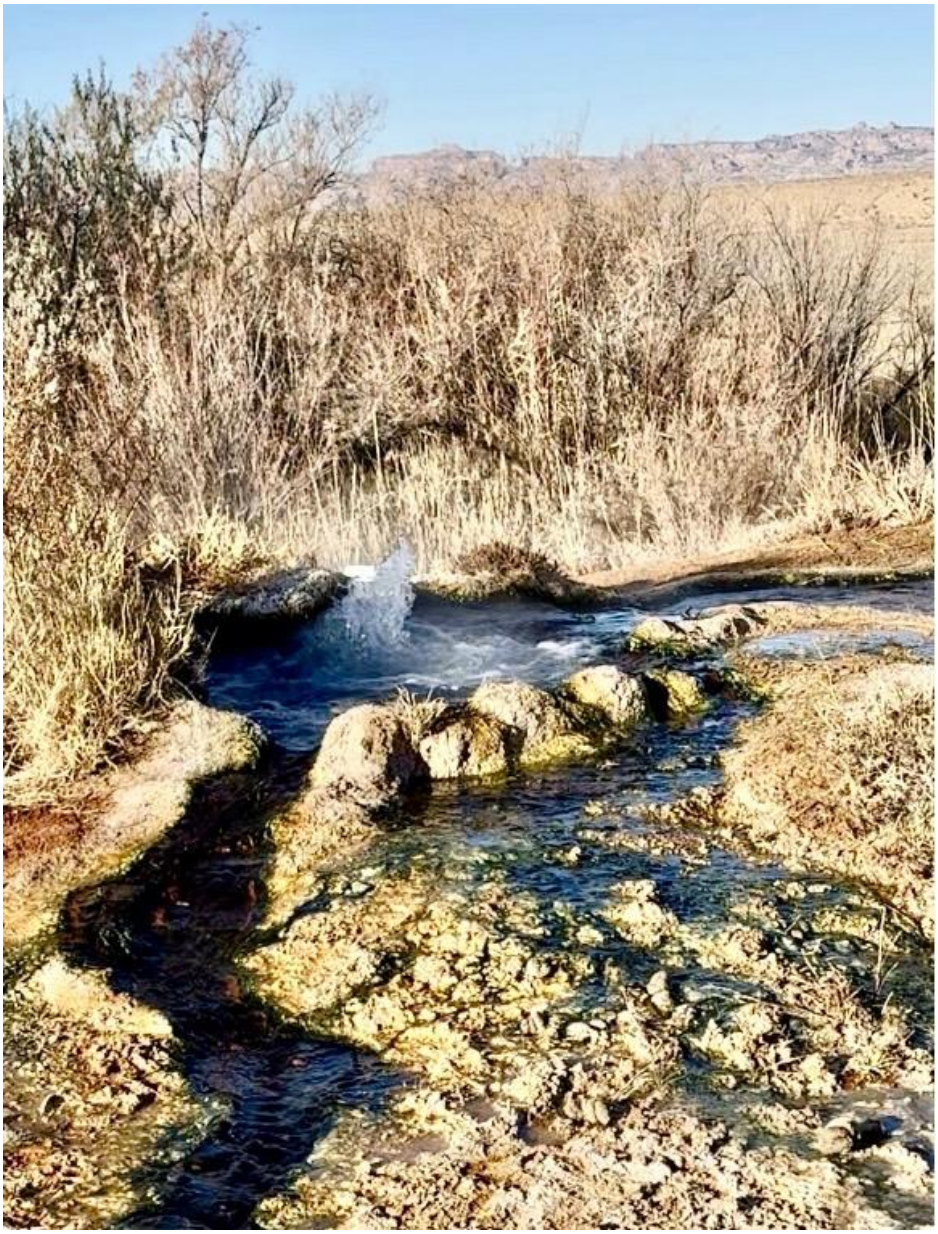

Figure 2: The continuously flowing geyser next to the Grand Fault Unit 14-24 well.

There are several known geysers in the area including Crystal Geyser which is also located on the Little Grand Wash Fault, and others in the Ten Mile Garben, see Figure1. The geyers' characterstics of high pressure, porosity and permeability is expected to support the successful extraction of the brine for production.

It is also noted that several wells within the Project area that have been drilled into the Mississippian Units have revealed similar thicknesses of the unit as that in Bosydaba #1. The thickness of the Misssissippian Units at the Grand Fault well was recorded at 672 feet, similar to the thickness recorded at Boysdaba well, which indicates a very thick reservoir of supersaturated brine over a large unrestricted area.

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This announcement has been authorized for release by the Executive Chairman and CEO.

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About Anson Resources Ltd

Anson Resources (ASX: ASN) is an ASX-listed mineral resources company with a portfolio of minerals projects in key demand-driven commodities. Its core assets are the Green River and Paradox Lithium Project in Utah, in the USA. Anson is focused on developing these assets into a significant lithium producing operations. The Company's goal is to create long-term shareholder value through the discovery, acquisition and development of natural resources that meet the demand of tomorrow's new energy and technology markets.

Forward Looking Statements: Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralization may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

Competent Person's Statement 1: The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox is a director of Anson.

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JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling will follow the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling • Samples will be collected in IBC containers and samples taken from them. • Samples will be collected and will be sent for assay, and duplicate samples kept. • Storage samples will also be collected and securely stored. • Bulk samples will also be collected for future use. • Sample sizes will be appropriate for the program being completed. • The Little grand Wash Fault historical well intersected muds and brines while drilling an oil exploration well but not sampled for lithium, see link https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The Little Grand Wash Fault Unit 14-24 well was drilled in 1960 and the Green River Unit 1 well was drilled in 1965 both using mud rotary.
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.*	• Brine will be collected over the target horizons for geochemical analysis when the re-entries are carried out. • Samples will be collected in IBC containers and smaller 250ml samples taken from them. • Samples will be collected and will be sent for assay, and duplicate samples kept. • Bulk storage samples will also be collected and securely stored • No brine samples were collected to assay for lithium when the oil wells were initially drilled
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.*	• No logging will be carried out as they are not new wells, except when deepening at the bottom of the well. • The wells have been plugged & abandoned, so only cement cuttings will be recovered. • The Mt Fuel historical well intersected muds and brines but were not assayed as it was an oil exploration well, see link https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniques and 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 maximize 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.*	• Samples will be submitted to Laboratories in Texas, USA that are certified and experienced with oilfield brines • Each sample bottle will be taped and marked with the sample number. • The sample sizes (250ml) are considered to be appropriate for the brine being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques represent industry good practice.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Laboratory testing will be carried out using ICP-OES. • SGS is ISO9001 certified and specializes in oil field brines. • Multiple samples will be collected to confirm assay results (duplicates).
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.	• Sampling and assaying will be carried out on site before sending to SGS. • Assaying technique to be used is ICP-OES which is suitable for this sample type. • Stable blank samples (RO water) will be regularly tested to evaluate potential sample contamination. • Regular calibration using standard buffers will be continuously carried out.
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.	• The grid system used is UTM Zone 12 (NAD83). • Location of Bosydaba drillhole was positioned by a qualified land surveyor. • Drillhole collars, (Dip -90^0, Azim 0^0) • Bosydaba#1: 4,303,268.5N, 576,941.4E • Grand Fault Unit Unit 14-24: 4,313,157.6N, 567,149.9E • Green River Unit 1: 4,311,122.7N, 572,368.8E • Mt Fuel-Skyline Geyser 1-25: 4,303,066.8, 577,018.7E
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.	• There has been no compositing of brine samples. • The Mt Fuel historical well intersected muds and brines but were not assayed while drilling the oil exploration well • Geological data from the drilling of wells in the area has not been used for mineral resource estimation to date.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.•*	• The Paradox Basin hosts bromine and lithium bearing brines within a sub-horizontal sequence of salts, anhydrite, shale and dolomite. • The Mt Fuel-Skyline, Grand Fault and Green River wells have a vertical dip (-90), perpendicular to the target brine hosting sedimentary rocks.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples will be transported to laboratories on collection at the well.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement andLand 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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Green River Lithium Project is located in southeastern Utah, USA, consisting of 628 placer claims that encompasses a land position of 5,024 hectares (12,414.6 acres). • Purchased private property consists of a 59.6-hectare (147.5 acre) land parcel • 1 OBA lease 2,750hectares (6,795.4 acres). • All claims are held 100% by Anson's U.S. based subsidiary, Blackstone Minerals NV LLC. • The claims/leases are in good standing, with payment current to the relevant governmental agencies.
Exploration Done byOther Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration for brines within the Paradox Basin includes only limited work in the 1960s. No brine resource estimates had been completed in the area, nor has there been any historical economic production of bromine or lithium from these fluids. • The historical data generated through oil and gas development in the Paradox Formation and the Leadville Limestone unit has supplied some information on brine chemistry. • The Mt Fuel historical well intersected muds and brines but were not assayed while drilling the oil exploration well, see link https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The geology of the Paradox Formation indicates a restricted marine basin, marked by 29 evaporite sequences. Brines that host bromine and lithium mineralization occur within the saline facies of the Paradox Formation and are generally hosted in the more permeable dolomite sediments. • The Leadville Limestone consists of dolomite and limestone which hosts the supersaturated brines.

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	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 allMaterial drill holes:* – *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in meters) ofthe 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.*	• The grid system used is UTM Zone 12 (NAD83). • Drillhole collars, (Dip -90^0, Azim 0^0) • Bosydaba#1: 4,303,268.5N, 576,941.4E • Grand Fault Unit Unit 14-24: 4,313,157.6N, 567,149.9E • Green River Unit 1: 4,311,122.7N, 572,368.8E • Mt Fuel-Skyline Geyser 1-25: 4,303,066.8, 577,018.7E
	Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximumand/or minimum grade* • *Brine samples taken in holes were averaged (arithmetic average) without 14Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary truncations (e.g. cutting of highgrades) 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.*	• No weighting has been carried out. • No brine samples have been collected to assay for lithium in the past explorati programs.
	Relationship Between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting ofExploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle isknown, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The sediments hosting the brine aquifer are interpreted to be essentia perpendicular to the vertical oil wells. Therefore, all reported thicknesses a believed to be accurate. • Brines are collected and sampled over the entire perforated width of the zor • The Mississippian Units are assumed to be porous and permeable over entire vertical width based on drilling records.
	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.*	• The appropriate diagrams are shown in the text showing the location of t wells.
	Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/orwidths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of ExplorationResults.*	• No exploration results have been reported. • The historical wells intersected muds and brines but were not assayed wh drilling the oil exploration well • The wells have been Plugged and Abandoned and tested for oil shows a was not assayed for lithium brines

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other SubstantiveExploration 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.*	• One geochemical sample had been assayed for salts from the Mt Fuel-Skyline Geyser well.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, providedthis information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The future wells and sampling planned will cover the Leadville Limestone. • Future wells will focus on the current wells surrounding the proposed locations to create a JORC resource.

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