EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE MANGANESE DISCOVERIES OVER 4 KM AT WOODIE WOODIE NORTH

Highlights

- **Multiple new high-grade manganese outcrops discovered grading up to 59.4% Mn (AA813) along newly defined 4km El Largo Corridor at AX8 wholly owned Woodie Woodie North Project, WA.**
- **Additional high-grade results include:**
  - **56.7% Mn (AA484), 40.9% Mn (AA485) – Area 66**
  - **54.8% Mn (AA349), 49.7% Mn (AA473), 47.5% Mn (AA465) – El Largo**
  - **47.1% Mn (AA490), 46.3% Mn (AA489) – DHZ Prospect**
  - **41.8% Mn (AA809), 35.2% Mn (AA815) – Badgely Prospect**
- **Significant untested surface targets remain. Fieldwork resuming imminently to better define high grade manganese mineralisation and drilling plans.**

Figure 1: High-grade manganese rock chip sample from El Largo prospect grading 56.7% Mn (Sample AA484) showing manganese oxides as pyrolusite and rhythmic banding related to hydrothermal deposition

Accelerate Resources CEO Luke Meter Commented: ""*These high-grade manganese results represent an important step forward at Woodie Woodie North, with multiple new outcrops identified along a 4km corridor. The scale and grade at surface reinforce the effectiveness of our targeted exploration approach.*

Importantly, these zones remain untested by drilling. We see the potential for a centralised high-grade manganese hub to emerge within the project area as exploration progresses. With established road access to Port Hedland, a major bulk export port, nearby, the Project is well positioned logistically as we advance heritage clearances toward maiden RC drilling of these priority targets."

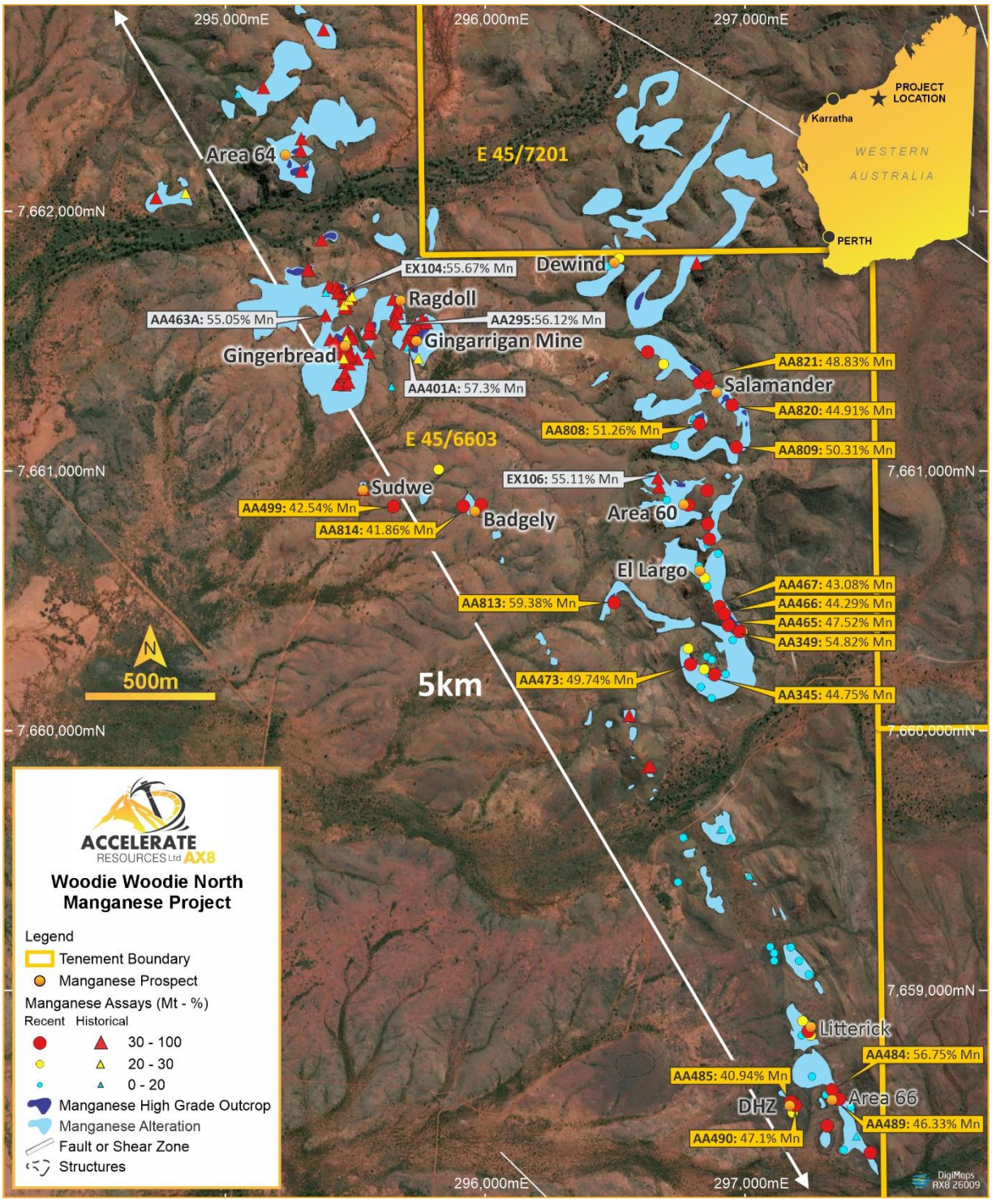

Figure 2: El Largo Corridor manganese rock chip samples overlaying extensive mapped high-grade outcrop and alteration systems

Accelerate Resources Limited ("AX8", "Accelerate" or the "Company") is pleased to report results from its recently completed mapping and rock chip sampling program across the El Largo Corridor within its Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project in the East Pilbara of Western Australia.

The program has confirmed the presence of multiple new high-grade manganese prospects along a 3.2km-long corridor of intense hydrothermal alteration within the Carawine Dolomite. This is the same rock formation hosting the Woodie Woodie manganese mine 70km to the south which had ore reserves of 18.0Mt @ 36%Mn (Consolidated Minerals June 2012).

The results significantly expand the potential of the Woodie Woodie North Project, highlighting the emergence of a new high-grade manganese centre within the 432km² project area with seven mapped manganese corridors extending over 35km of strike (Figures 6 and 7).

El Largo Corridor – A Major Alteration System

The El Largo Corridor represents a large-scale alteration system where several kilometres of Carawine Dolomite have been variably replaced by manganese ± iron. This alteration is clearly visible in aerial imagery as prominent staining across the ridge system.

Regional alteration is generally estimated to range between 3–7% Mn; however, consistent with the broader Woodie Woodie North Project, high-grade manganese mineralisation preferentially concentrates along mapped fault structures.

The recent field program has confirmed that structurally controlled pods and vein systems host exceptional grades, locally exceeding 50% Mn (Figure 1 and 2).

Importantly, no drilling has previously tested the core high-grade areas along the El Largo Corridor, including the Salamander or Area 66 prospects, establishing the 3.5km long zone as a compelling drill target at a time of significant global interest in manganese supply chains.

Salamander Prospect – New High Grade Discovery

The Salamander Prospect represents a newly defined area where high-grade manganese pods form around and within fault zones over a strike length of approximately 270m (Figure 3).

Exceptional rock chip results include 59.3% Mn (AA813), 51.3% Mn (AA808) and 50.3% Mn (AA809). These grades are comparable to direct shipping ore quality and demonstrate the potential for high-grade shoots within the corridor.

Salamander has not been drill tested. The continuity observed at surface, combined with structural control, makes this one of the highest priority targets within the Woodie Woodie North Project.

Figure 3: Manganese rich outcrop grading up to 51.3% Mn (AA808) at the Salamander prospect, Woodie Woodie North Project

Area 66 and DHZ Prospect

At Area 66, mapping identified an 80m-long high-grade manganese vein varying from 1–5m thick within a broader low-grade altered zone (Figure 4). Geological interpretation suggests this vein may represent a high-grade hydrothermal “root system” analogous to those occasionally observed at the nearby producing Woodie Woodie mine of Consolidated Minerals.

Significant assays include 56.7% Mn (AA484) and 40.9% Mn (AA485). At the nearby DHZ prospect, high-grade outcrops returned 47.1% Mn (AA490) and 46.3% Mn (AA489), reinforcing

the structural control of mineralisation. The geometry and grade tenor suggest potential for depth extensions, which remain completely untested by drilling.

Figure 4: High-grade manganese vein interpreted to represent a potential hydrothermal root system as occasionally observed at Consolidated Minerals Woodie Woodie Operation.

El Largo Prospect

At El Largo, significant manganese mineralisation occurs in pods developed around a folded nose structure and along mapped faults (Figure 5). One particularly compelling zone forms a wedge of mineralisation that outcrops only a few metres thick before widening to approximately 30m prior to truncation by faulting.

Assays from this zone include 54.8% Mn (AA349), 49.7% Mn (AA473) and 47.5% Mn (AA465). Geological interpretation suggests mineralisation may be faulted down-dip beneath the ridge, presenting a clear drilling opportunity.

The structural complexity and apparent thickness expansion support prioritising this area for first-pass RC drilling.

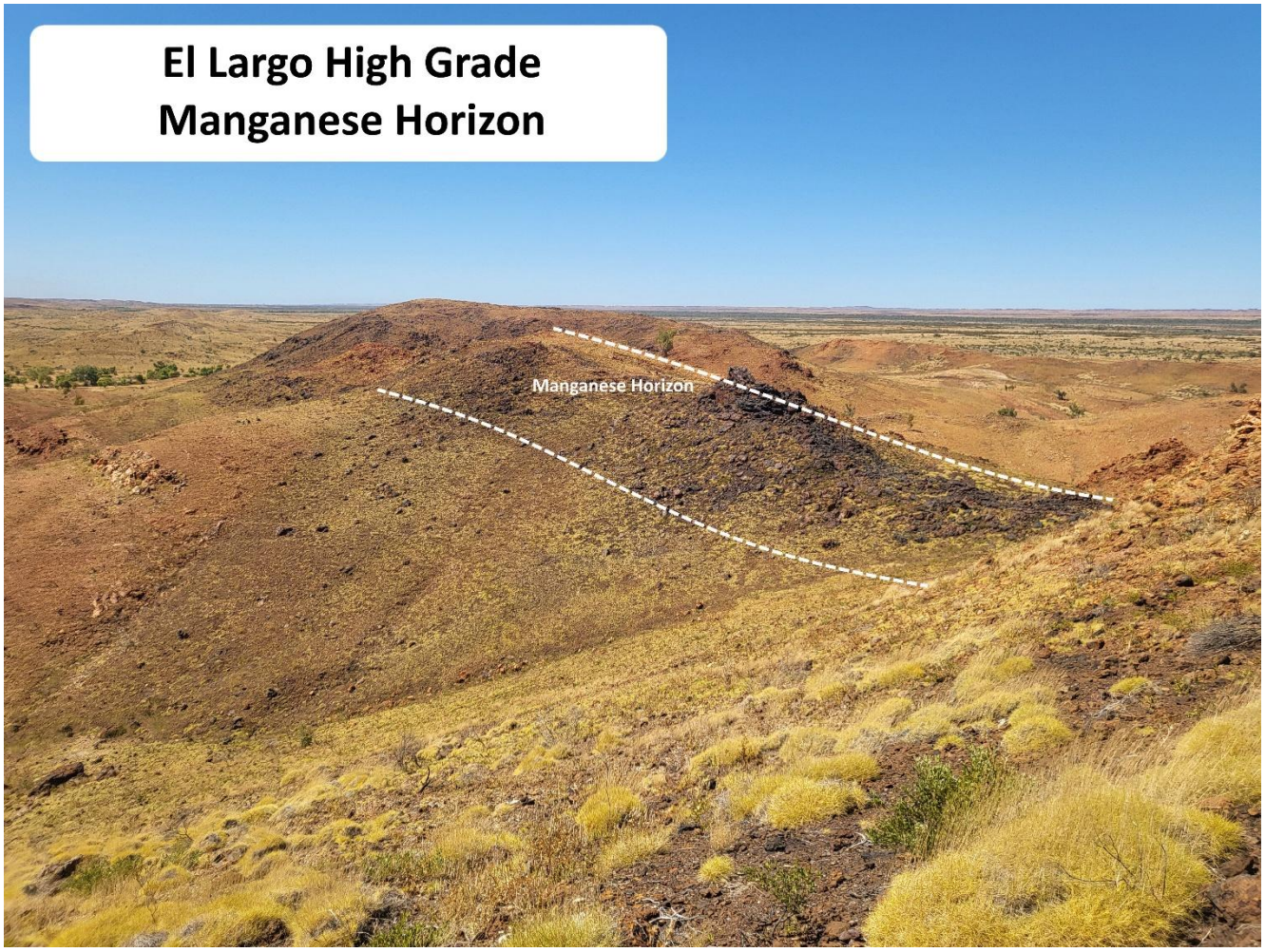

Figure 5: El Largo high-grade manganese horizon – potential extensions exist below cover (to right of image)

Badgely Prospect

Located between El Largo and the historic Gingarrigan workings, Badgely represents another newly identified high-grade manganese zone situated on the footwall of a NW-trending fault that controls mineralisation within nearby high-grade Gingerbread and Gingarrigan prospects.

Rock chip results of 41.8% Mn (AA809) and 35.2% Mn (AA815) confirm the presence of high-grade mineralisation in outcrop. Although surface exposure is limited, the structural setting mirrors that of other high-grade pods within the corridor.

The spatial relationship between Gingarrigan, El Largo and Badgely strengthens the concept of a potential centralised high-grade manganese hub.

Next Steps

Exploration across the El Largo and Gingarrigan corridors remains at an early stage, with systematic mapping and rock sampling having only recently commenced. While the initial results are highly encouraging, further detailed geological mapping and surface sampling will be undertaken to better define the extent, orientation and controls of high-grade manganese mineralisation and to refine priority drill targets.

Concurrently, Accelerate will liaise with the Traditional Owners to commence preparations for heritage surveys across high-priority target areas within both corridors. These surveys are a key step in enabling drill access and will form part of the Company's broader strategy to advance the project in a responsible and structured manner.

Subject to heritage clearances, the Company intends to implement a maiden RC drilling program designed to test subsurface continuity, evaluate true thickness potential and assess the broader scale of mineralisation along both corridors. The initial drilling will focus on interpreted down-dip extensions beneath high-grade surface zones and structurally favourable positions identified during the current mapping campaign.

Market Context and Next Steps

Woodie Woodie North is well positioned to capitalise on being a reliable and ethical supplier to the booming global manganese market, with premium applications in high-purity battery materials driving new demand.

Strategically, the project's close proximity to port facilities and the world-class Woodie Woodie Mine (Figure 6), a top Australian producer of high-grade manganese - provides logistical benefits and infrastructure access in a proven, productive district.

Further updates will be provided in due course.

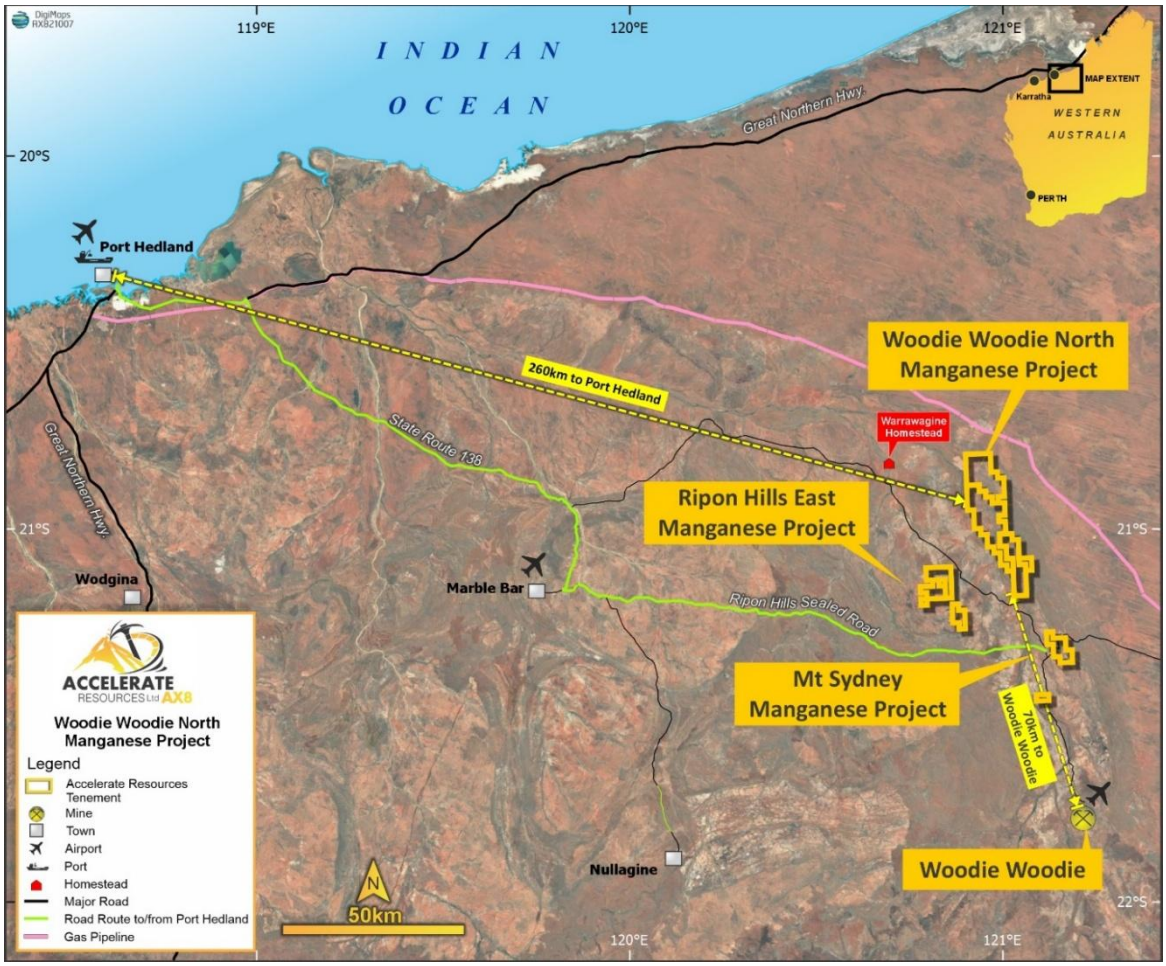

Figure 6: Woodie Woode North Project Location and Regional Infrastructure Map

About the Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project

The Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project is a strategically consolidated package of tenure located along the Woodie Woodie Manganese Corridor, approximately 260km east of Port Hedland and 70km north of Consolidated Minerals' operating Woodie Woodie Manganese Mine. The project covers 432km² of highly prospective Proterozoic sediments and incorporates six mapped large-scale manganese corridors extending over 35km of strike (Figures 6 and 7).

Exploration drilling to date and Accelerate's RC drilling campaigns completed in 2022 and 2023 across Barra North (Area 1), Barra South (Areas 3 and 4), and Area 42 has defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 1.2Mt at 19.1% Mn (at a 15% Mn cut-off) and defined Exploration Targets of 5.3–10.7Mt at 10–19% Mn (Figure 4 and Table 1).

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of any Exploration Target described in this announcement is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. Please refer to Appendix 3 for additional clarification on the Exploration Target.

Table 1 – Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate.

Area	JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	% Mn	% Fe	% SiO_2	% Al_2O_3	% P
Area 1	Inferred	0.04	17.2	14.6	25.8	2.2	0.1
Sub-total	**Inferred**	**0.04**	**17.2**	**14.6**	**25.8**	**2.2**	**0.1**
Area 3	Inferred	0.3	17.5	20.1	27.9	3.0	0.1
Sub-total	**Inferred**	**0.3**	**17.5**	**20.1**	**27.9**	**3.0**	**0.1**
Area 4	Inferred	0.2	16.1	21.8	34.0	2.3	0.1
Sub-total	**Inferred**	**0.2**	**16.1**	**21.8**	**34.0**	**2.3**	**0.1**
Area 42	Inferred	0.7	20.7	15.6	35.6	3.3	0.1
Sub-total	**Inferred**	**0.7**	**20.7**	**15.6**	**35.6**	**3.3**	**0.1**
TOTAL	***Inferred***	***1.2***	***19.1***	***17.6***	***33.1***	***3.0***	***0.1***

Notes:

- *The Woodie Woodie North Project inferred mineralisation estimate is based on the November 2023 MRE (JORC 2012) reported on the 30th November 2023 by ERM (formerly CSA). The company annually reviews its material resources with the last review completed on 10th February 2025.*
- *Mineral Resources reported at cut-offs of 15% Mn*
- *Due to the effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components.*

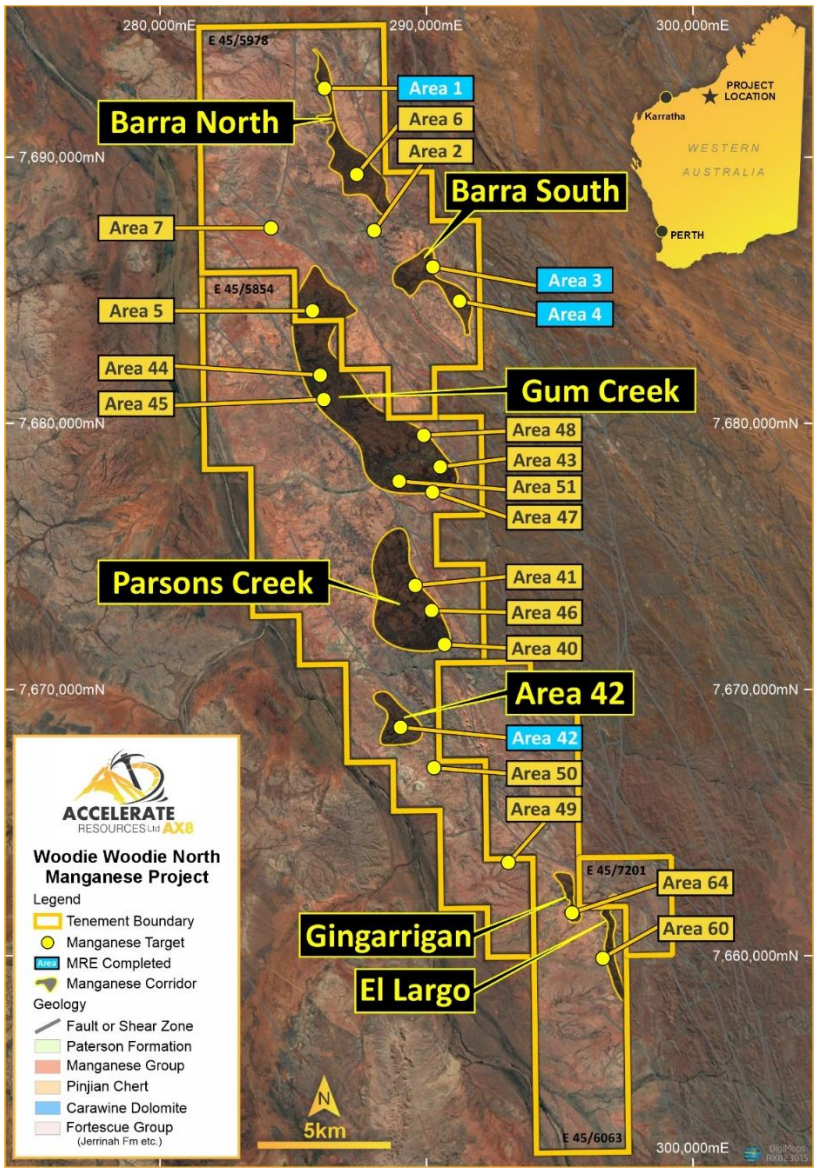

Figure 7: Woodie Woodie North MRE Location Map

END

This announcement has been produced by the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and approved by the Board.

For further information, please contact:

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Related ASX Announcements

This release contains information extracted from the following market announcements which are available on the Company website www.ax8.com.au

- *20/11/2025: AX8 – High Grade Manganese In New Sites at Woodie Woodie North Project*
- *30/1/2023: AX8 – Maiden Manganese Mineral Resources Supports Growth Potential*

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources (including the Mineral Resources Statement) is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Felicity Hughes. The Mineral Resource Statement as a whole has been approved by Ms Hughes, who is an independent consultant at ERM Ltd who was engaged by Accelerate Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Ms Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Ms Hughes has provided her prior written consent to the form and context in which the Mineral Resources Statement appears in thisl Report.

The information in this report which relates to the Woodie Woodie North Mineral Resources was extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 30 November 2023 which is available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed withteh last review completed on 10th February 2025.

The information in this report that relates to the Woodie Woodie North Exploration Target is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Matthew Clark. The Exploration Target has been approved by Mr Clark, who is an independent consultant at ERM Ltd who was engaged by Accelerate Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Clark has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Clark has provided his prior written consent to

the form and context in which the Manganese Exploration Target Statement appears in this Annual Report.

Information in this release related to Exploration Results (Manganese) is based on information compiled by Dr Joseph Drake-Brockman. He is a qualified geologist and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Drake-Brockman has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves'. Dr Drake-Brockman was employed by Drake-Brockman Geoinfo Pty Ltd and was under contract to the Company. The Company has granted Dr Drake-Brockman performance-based share options. Dr Drake-Brockman consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

APPENDIX 1: 2025 EL LARGO ROCK SAMPLES

Datum GDA2020 Zone 51

Sample ID	East	North	Mn%	Fe_2O_3%	SiO_2%	Al_2O_3%	P_2O_5%	LOI %
AA816	296625	7661480	37.3	5.5	2.6	26.4	0.1	9.2
AA817	296686	7661433	29.4	17.2	2.8	26.1	0.2	9.5
AA818	296823	7661362	30.9	12.2	3.5	28.3	0.2	9.9
AA819	296861	7661358	30.1	19.7	1.1	25.2	0.1	10.2
AA820	296950	7661275	44.9	8.5	2.4	10.9	0.7	11.3
AA821	296849	7661384	48.8	3.8	2.8	7.4	0.2	13.2
AA499	295647	7660885	42.5	16.8	1.2	8.7	0.1	11.5
AA800	295821	7661027	27.5	18.4	2.2	30.5	0.1	9.0
AA801	296845	7660610	21.2	0.9	2.6	58.8	0.1	5.4
AA802	296823	7660655	10.3	1.1	0.3	80.5	0.0	2.3
AA803	296857	7660738	13.7	3.2	1.0	71.5	0.1	3.5
AA804	296897	7660704	16.8	20.5	8.2	34.8	0.2	9.4
AA805	296863	7660759	38.0	27.0	2.0	3.1	0.2	12.6
AA806	296857	7660818	35.3	3.6	4.0	29.6	0.1	8.8
AA807	296729	7661119	15.5	2.1	1.6	68.8	0.1	3.8
AA808	296824	7661203	51.3	7.4	1.2	4.7	0.1	12.1
AA809	296967	7661113	50.3	5.2	2.3	5.4	0.1	11.4
AA810	296854	7660946	38.4	8.8	2.5	19.2	0.2	10.5
AA811	296782	7660891	39.4	25.0	1.3	5.0	0.2	12.4
AA812	296699	7660909	12.7	4.5	1.3	70.9	0.1	3.7
AA813	296496	7660515	59.4	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	12.5
AA814	295916	7660886	41.9	4.4	1.4	23.4	0.1	9.6
AA815	295984	7660892	35.2	25.7	0.8	10.7	0.1	11.0
AA477	297176	7659187	9.3	17.2	1.2	4.1	0.1	29.2
AA478	297208	7659135	17.7	57.1	2.0	4.9	0.1	9.5
AA479	297246	7659082	12.7	61.6	2.2	5.2	0.1	10.7
AA480	297218	7658848	8.2	51.2	2.6	25.1	0.3	7.9
AA481	297243	7658864	31.2	39.0	0.8	2.6	0.2	10.9
AA482	297222	7658904	23.2	50.5	1.4	3.3	0.2	10.5
AA483	297253	7658848	21.1	43.3	0.7	15.7	0.2	9.5
AA484	297363	7658602	56.8	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.5	11.3
AA485	297334	7658638	40.9	22.2	0.8	2.6	0.5	12.0
AA486	297316	7658500	33.4	32.0	2.6	3.0	0.2	12.6
AA487	297380	7658407	10.7	58.0	1.3	16.5	0.3	8.0
AA488	297184	7658551	24.6	3.2	2.7	51.6	0.0	6.4
AA489	297193	7658578	46.3	10.2	3.9	3.8	0.1	12.9
AA490	297176	7658592	47.1	6.9	6.3	2.9	0.0	13.8
AA491	297258	7658689	12.1	26.1	3.5	6.4	0.1	23.0
AA492	297311	7658620	10.7	50.2	2.5	8.1	0.2	13.5

Sample ID	East	North	Mn%	Fe_2O_3%	SiO_2%	Al_2O_3%	P_2O_5%	LOI %
AA493	297407	7658572	14.2	43.3	3.3	5.7	0.1	15.3
AA494	297483	7658396	35.2	28.7	1.5	3.7	0.3	12.4
AA495	296742	7659438	7.9	8.5	1.0	75.3	0.5	3.1
AA496	296762	7659610	9.3	47.6	2.4	22.6	0.1	8.7
AA497	296472	7661810	19.6	11.2	2.1	48.6	0.2	6.8
AA498	296516	7661842	26.3	8.3	2.3	41.3	0.2	7.6
AA341	296871	7660147	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.0	43.8
AA342	296830	7660190	6.8	4.4	0.6	82.2	0.1	2.4
AA343	296843	7660258	20.2	1.3	0.8	60.3	0.2	5.6
AA344	296861	7660240	11.8	2.1	0.6	77.5	0.1	2.7
AA345	296883	7660237	44.8	5.9	0.5	3.0	0.2	17.2
AA346	296882	7660239	24.0	6.1	1.4	5.6	0.1	24.5
AA347	296925	7660239	14.3	4.9	0.8	68.1	0.1	4.1
AA348	296990	7660403	25.0	5.6	3.4	45.3	0.1	7.0
AA349	296979	7660403	54.8	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	12.2
AA465	296936	7660427	47.5	5.2	3.5	6.6	0.2	12.2
AA466	296920	7660471	44.3	3.5	5.4	9.4	0.2	13.1
AA467	296902	7660500	43.1	5.3	4.5	14.2	0.2	11.5
AA468	296855	7660578	14.5	1.0	0.8	72.1	0.1	3.4
AA469	296953	7660371	10.9	36.4	6.1	30.7	0.2	9.3
AA470	296853	7660307	5.6	6.3	0.8	82.1	0.2	2.3
AA471	296872	7660294	5.9	2.8	2.0	82.5	0.1	2.9
AA472	296781	7660338	24.8	5.0	0.7	51.4	0.2	6.0
AA473	296790	7660277	49.7	6.8	0.5	8.9	0.3	11.1
AA474	297097	7659189	9.8	68.6	1.1	3.7	0.5	10.5
AA475	297112	7659164	11.5	59.8	3.1	4.9	0.1	11.2
AA476	297113	7659135	10.3	70.1	2.0	4.4	0.1	7.2

APPENDIX 3 – CLARIFICATION OF THE WOODIE WOODIE NORTH EXPLORATION TARGET OF 5.3 – 10.7 MT AT 10 – 19% MN

The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code and is based on the current geological understanding of the geometry of the mineralised manganese occurrences. This understanding has been developed through detailed surface mapping and exploration drilling completed to date.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. It is an aspirational statement based on the company's view that continued exploration of the numerous untested manganese outcrops will continue to locate manganese mineralisation and with sufficient drilling add to the total resource.

The Exploration Target demonstrates potential for additional Mineral Resources with further resource definition drilling of extensions to the Mineral Resources at Areas 1, 3, 4, and 42 (Figure 4). In addition, other prospect areas have defined exploration targets based on the integration of exploration information including geological surface mapping and historical drilling data.

Preparation of the Exploration Target involved the integration of different datasets, including detailed surface mapping of manganese mineralisation, rock-chip sampling and RC drilling.

Mineralisation volumes were estimated using a combination of simple 3D wireframe models (based on drilling) as strike extensions to the MRE in Areas 1, 3, 4 and 42 where Mn mineralisation is not closed by drilling (i.e. remains open), and using mapped mineralised outcrop in areas with limited drilling. The wireframe models were generally extended approximately 50m along strike from the MRE. The mapped mineralised outcrop was used to calculate approximate surface areas, with the average thickness of mineralisation estimated from adjacent drill holes or outcrop heights. The minimum thickness was 5m and the maximum was 20m. There is insufficient data to estimate true widths of the mineralisation.

The upper and lower tonnage ranges were based on a nominal 100% and 50% of the mineralisation volumes respectively. A density of 3.5 t/m3 was used to generate tonnages in all areas. Consideration was given to the pod-like nature of Mn mineralisation and limited strike and depth continuity.

Mineralised outcrop volumes: outcrop surface area (m2) x depth (m) = Exploration Target volume (m3)

Exploration Target tonnage = Exploration Target volume (m3) x Density (3.5 t/m3)

The grade range was guided by the RC drilling sample assay data for each target area and prospect. The assay data was filtered above a nominal 8.5% Mn cut-off. The upper and lower grade ranges are based on the assay sample statistics for each area reported, with the 25th and 75th percentiles of the data used respectively. For target areas with no RC drilling, the nominal global grade range of 10 – 20% Mn was assigned.

APPENDIX 4

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION. TABLE 1

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 specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chip composite samples were collected at nominal spacings, on variously orientated traverses, across selected manganese bearing outcrop and subcrop. • The rock chip samples were restricted to outcrop/subcrop of potential ore grade manganese mineralization. • The composite samples consist of 5-10 pieces of manganese bearing rock collected by hand-hammering chips from solid outcrop. The pieces were collected from over an approximate 3x3m area. The samples were collected from visually manganese enriched areas. • Each complete composite sample weighed approximately 1 to 2kg. • Samples were dispatched to Intertek Genalysis in Maddington, WA for analysis.
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).*	• In relation to this announcement no drilling has been conducted and no drill assays are being reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• In relation to this announcement no drilling sampling has been conducted and no drill assays are being reported
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• In relation to this announcement no drilling has been conducted.
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.*	• Samples were opportunistic in nature and taken from in situ material. • The samples are not continuous samples and therefore do not represent all material occurring at that site. • The samples are considered only being generally representative of the outcrop being sampled.

	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No field duplicates are being submitted as part of this sampling program. • The manganese mineralization being a bulk commodity (values in %'s) and being fine grained and uniform the sample method and size is regarded as being appropriate.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Rock chip samples were dispatched to Intertek Genalysis in Maddington, WA for analysis using their XRF_W001 & 2 methods. • The laboratory used appropriate standards and blanks as part of the analyses for QA/QC. • No standards or blanks were submitted by the company.
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.*	• All primary data has been uploaded into the company's data storage with standard data entry protocols checked and verified by experienced company personnel.
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.*	• Sample location points were determined by handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. • Co-ordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA 2020) Zone 51.
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.*	• Not applicable due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. • No attempt has been made to demonstrate geological or grade continuity between sample points.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample chain of custody is managed by AX8. All samples were collected in the field at the project site in numbered calico bags and securely stored in labelled polyweave sacks by Accelerate Resources Ltd.'s geological and field personnel. All samples were delivered by road freight to Intertek Genalysis in Maddington, WA for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review of the sampling techniques has been undertaken.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION. TABLE 2

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is located in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. • Accelerate Resources Ltd holds fully the exploration licence E45/6603 that covers the sampled area. • Accelerate Resources Ltd is not aware of other existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities at the project sites. • The tenements are located within crown land and are subject in part to pastoral leases. • All tenements are in good standing. • Exploration of the tenements is subject to granting of access and permits under the following acts: – Mining Act 1978 (WA) – Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (WA) – Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) – Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth) – Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 (WA) – Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act – 1972 (WA) – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work in the area includes the production of 10,000 t of surface mined and hand sorted high grade manganese ore (1970's). • Grab sampling by several different companies. • Shallow rotary air-blast drilling by Valiant Consolidated Ltd. 16 holes totalling 135m.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• Hydrothermal manganese mineralization hosted by Carawine Dolomite and/or Pinjian Chert & Chert Breccia. Mineralisation is controlled by faults, zones of alteration and brecciation and the interfaces between dolomite and chert.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.*	• Not applicable

	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Maps are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This announcement discusses the findings of recent reconnaissance sampling.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This data is being compiled on an ongoing basis.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Accelerate Resources Ltd are currently planning field mapping/sampling and drilling programs to further assess the potential for economic manganese mineralisation.