# ASX Announcement

16 February 2026

## OSMOND PROGRESSING MULTIPLE DOWNSTREAM OPPORTUNITIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple downstream product opportunities being progressed**
- **Osmond seeking to leverage potential grade and scale of the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project**
- **Workstreams progressing for rare earths, rutile (titanium), and silicon**
- **All three are included in the EU's 17 strategic critical raw materials list**
- **Potential to capture additional value for main economic minerals**
- **Potential to provide additional funding options via Spanish and EU Government opportunities and partners for downstream products**
- **Studies currently looking promising.**

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**Osmond Resources Limited** (ASX:**OSM**) (**Osmond** or **the Company**) is pleased to confirm it is progressing multiple workstreams to consider downstream product opportunities for rare earths, rutile (titanium), and silicon.

Permanent magnet rare earths, titanium metal and silica metal are all included in the EU's 17 strategic critical raw materials list.

Based on initial drilling success and the size of the permit area, the Company believes the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project has the potential to have very strong grade at significant scale. With this knowledge, the Company is looking to leverage this into downstream opportunities designed to capitalise on this potential competitive market position.

Importantly, these studies have the potential to provide additional funding options via partners for downstream products. It also provides additional opportunities for Spanish and EU support.

The Company is working with various partners to progress studies and is in the fortunate position of having substantial material available from its 150kg bulk sample to enable initial metallurgical and product related test works. The studies are progressing positively.

The Company expects to provide further updates over the coming months with respect to these workstreams.

**Commenting on the downstream opportunities, CEO and Managing Director, Anthony Hall, said:**

> *"Based on our initial drilling success and the size of our permit area, we think we have the potential to have unrivalled grade and scale of rare earths, rutile (titanium), zircon and silica.*
>
> *Given this, we are progressing product related initiatives with leading industry partners to leverage our potential competitive advantage into opportunities that we believe could disrupt existing markets."*

**Table 1 – List of 17 EU Strategic Raw Materials included in the European Critical Raw Materials Act**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| bauxite/alumina/aluminium | bismuth | boron — metallurgy grade |
| cobalt | copper | gallium |
| germanium | lithium — battery grade | magnesium metal |
| manganese — battery grade | graphite — battery grade | nickel — battery grade |
| platinum group metals | rare earth elements for permanent magnets (Nd, Pr, Tb, Dy, Gd, Sm, and Ce) | |
| silicon metal | titanium metal | tungsten |

*Source: EUR-LEX - Document 32024R1252 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401252*

**-Ends-**

**Approved for release by the Board of Osmond Resources.**

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## ABOUT OSMOND RESOURCES

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX:**OSM**) is an ASX listed company focused on fast-tracking the development of EU Critical Minerals Projects.

### Spanish Projects

Orión EU Critical Minerals Project, Spain

Upon completion of a Scoping Study the Company will control an 80% interest in 95% of the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (**the Project**) located in Jaén Province, Andalucía, Southern Spain (refer Figure 3 below). The Project includes 756 Spanish mining units (cuadrículas mineras) covering an area of 228 km$^2$.

It is a siliciclastic geological system with various layers rich in critical minerals including rutile (titanium), zircon, hafnium, and rare earth elements. The Project area was explored for thorium and uranium in the 1950s and 1960s and includes a historic galena mine worked in 1970s.

The Company is targeting primary high-grade rutile, zircon and monazite layers that it believes will be prevalent in all three zones. The potential grade of the layers is evidenced in bulk rock channel samples that were taken from three different outcrops (150kgs in total) across the Avellanar Zone (Zone 1) with the assay and mineral species' results shown in Table 1 below.

The Company is looking to fast-track development activities with initial drilling to confirm continuity and grade of the mineralised layers, a Mineral Resource Estimate, Scoping Study activities and confirmation of a flow sheet all expected to be completed in 1H CY26 to take advantage of strong EU regulatory support for in-sourcing production of critical minerals.

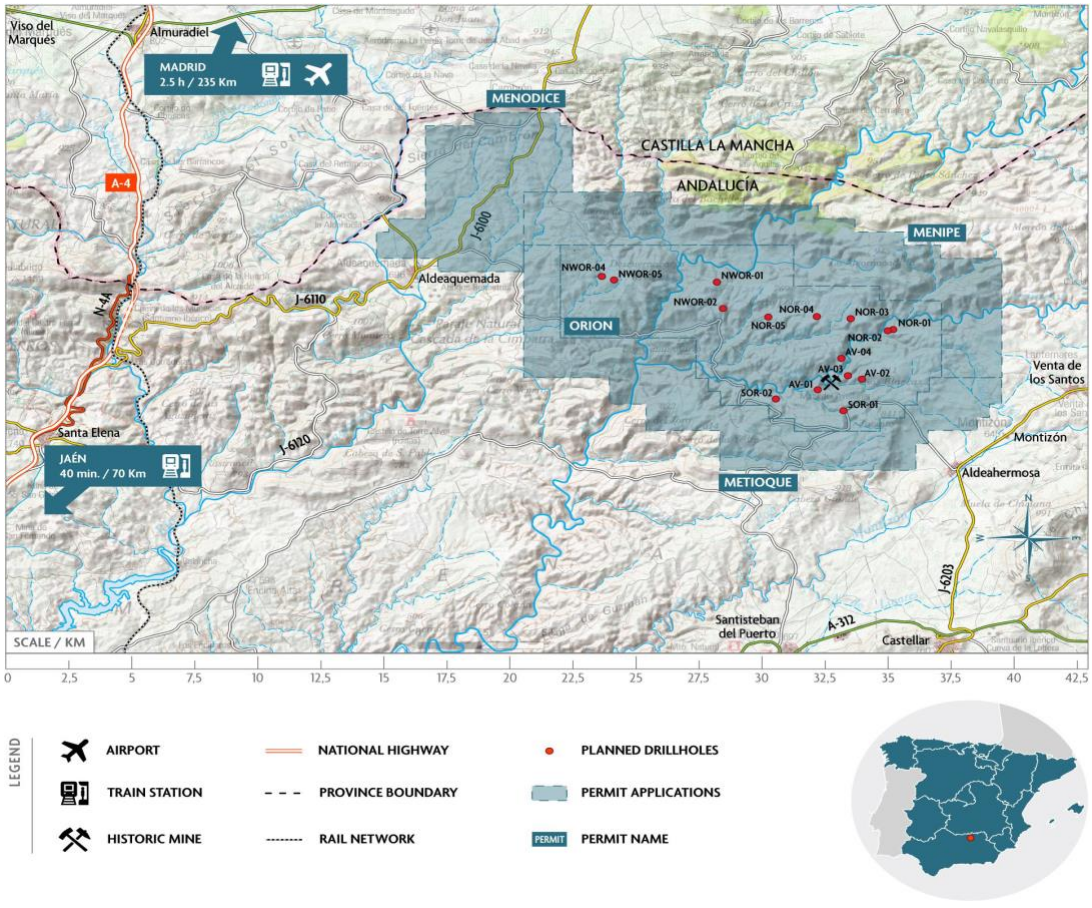


**Figure 1 – Map showing Orion EU Critical Minerals Project and location of proposed drill holes.**

**Table 1 – Select modals and oxides from bulk samples and target area drill holes.**

| Element | Mineral/Oxide | Unit | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 | AV-01[†] | AV-01 bis[§] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Titanium** | **$TiO_2$** | **%** | **15.16%** | **14.04%** | **14.04%** | **10.39%** | **13.20%** |
| | **Rutile** | % | 13.49% | 13.36% | 13.36% | *~10.20%* | *~13.00%* |
| | **Ilmenite** | % | 6.19% | 4.82% | 4.82% | *~3.90%* | *~5.00%* |
| **Zirconium** | **$ZrO_2$** | **%** | **5.57%** | **5.07%** | **5.07%** | **3.51%** | **4.60%** |
| | **Zircon** | % | 9.79% | 8.77% | 8.77% | *~6.10%* | *~8.00%* |
| **Rare Earths** | **Monazite** | % | 1.62% | 1.56% | 1.56% | *~1.10%* | *~1.30%* |
| | **Allanite** | % | 0.24% | 0.02% | 0.02% | *neg.* | *neg.* |
| | **Xenotime** | % | 0.04% | 0.03% | 0.03% | *neg.* | *neg.* |
| | **TREO%*** | **%** | **1.18%** | **1.07%** | **1.07%** | **0.72%** | **0.89%** |
| | ***Heavy Minerals**** | **%** | ***32.8%*** | ***29.4%*** | ***29.4%*** | ***~30%*** | ***~40%*** |
| **Element** | **Oxide** | **Unit** | **Sample 1** | **Sample 2** | **Sample 3** | **AV-01** | **AV-01bis** |
| **Hafnium** | **$HfO_2$** | ppm | 1,204 | 1,178 | 1,178 | 756 | 1,020 |
| **Lanthanum** | **$La_2O_3$** | ppm | 2,154 | 1,964 | 1,964 | 1,431 | 1,700 |
| **Cerium** | **$CeO_2$** | ppm | 5,305 | 4,815 | 4,815 | 3,112 | 3,867 |
| **Praseodymium** | **$Pr_6O_{11}$** | ppm | 575 | 520 | 520 | 347 | 436 |
| **Neodymium** | **$Nd_2O_3$** | ppm | 2,049 | 1,858 | 1,858 | 1,209 | 1,535 |
| **Samarium** | **$Sm_2O_3$** | ppm | 366 | 331 | 331 | 218 | 270 |
| **Europium** | **$Eu_2O_3$** | ppm | 28 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 23 |
| **Gadolinium** | **$Gd_2O_3$** | ppm | 259 | 232 | 232 | 151 | 183 |
| **Terbium** | **$Tb_4O_7$** | ppm | 33 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 23 |
| **Dysprosium** | **$Dy_2O_3$** | ppm | 155 | 142 | 142 | 95 | 113 |
| **Holmium** | **$Hm_2O_3$** | ppm | 27 | 25 | 25 | 16 | 20 |
| **Erbium** | **$Er_2O_3$** | ppm | 73 | 67 | 67 | 45 | 54 |
| **Thulium** | **$Tm_2O_3$** | ppm | 11 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| **Ytterbium** | **$Yb_2O_3$** | ppm | 79 | 72 | 72 | 48 | 60 |
| **Lutetium** | **$Lu_2O_3$** | ppm | 13 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| **Yttrium** | **$Y_2O_3$** | ppm | 689 | 628 | 628 | 487 | 563 |

** TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxides - $La_2O_3$, $CeO_2$, $Pr_6O_{11}$, $Nd_2O_3$, $Sm_2O_3$, $Eu_2O_3$, $Gd_2O_3$, $Tb_4O_7$, $Dy_2O_3$, $Ho_2O_3$, $Er_2O_3$, $Tm_2O_3$, $Yb_2O_3$, $Lu_2O_3$, $Y_2O_3$.*

*** Heavy Minerals – allanite, monazite, xenotime. garnet, titanite, zircon, ilmenite, rutile.*

*[†] Refer ASX announcement 18 November 2025. Grades quoted for 3m downhole interval (108.45 - 111.45m).*

*[§] Refer ASX announcement 24 November 2025. Grades quoted for 3m downhole interval (105.75 - 108.75m).*

*AV-01 and AV-01bis mineral proportions are estimates based on bulk sampling (refer to Appendix B).*

## Iberian One Project, Spain

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iberian One Project, located in Segovia Province, central Spain. The project aims to exploit kaolinite and alunite mineralisation to deliver EU critical minerals.

Osmond is working with the University of Salamanca and SGS on options to fast-track development activities to take advantage of EU critical minerals legislation and the need for extraction projects to reduce the EU's reliance on imports of alumina, potash and graphite.