8 April 2026
ASX Announcement

Anson Completes Yellow Cat Drilling Along Strike of Uranium/Vanadium Historical Resource

ASX: ASN Announcement

Highlights:

- **Exploration drilling program completed at the Yellow Cat Uranium Vanadium Project**,
- **Confirmed mineralization extends between known uranium and vanadium historical workings, of a length of 2,500m along strike,**
- **Samples sent to certified laboratory to be assayed for uranium, vanadium and other associated Critical Minerals including Gallium and Rare Earth Elements,**
- **Uranium and Vanadium was detected using a Ludlum Model 3 Survey Meter,**
- **Thick mineralized zones up to 2m (6 feet) visually identified 400m west of the McCoy Group,**
- **Anson's previous exploration sampling had yielded values up to 10.33% U3O8 and 25.6% V2O5 from those mine sites,**

Anson Resources Limited (ASX: **ASN**) ("**Anson Resources**" or the "**Company**") through its 100% owned subsidiary UV1 Minerals LLC is pleased announce that it has completed its initial exploration drilling program at its Yellow Cat Uranim Vanadium Project, Utah USA. A total of 23 holes were drilled 3.5 km east of the known historical resource, *see ASX Announcement February 4 2026* and thick mineralized zones were identified.

The "aircore" drilling program was completed with 0.3 m (1 ft) samples through the visual mineralized zones and 0.9 m (3 ft) composite samples collected over the remaining intervals. The mineralisation occurs as interstitial material and as coatings on sand grains within the sanstone units of the Morrison Formation. The interpreted mineralised intervals consistently returned values of 0.5 to 2mR/hr using a Ludlum Measurements Model 3 Survey Meter. All the samples have been sent to a certified laboratory for Uranium, Vanadium and other Critical Mineral assay. The assay results should be completed in 4 weeks. It should be noted the previous exploration program conducted by the Company yielded values up to 10.3% U3O8 and 25.6% V205, *see ASX Announcements 15 October 2020 and 21 September 2021.*

The Eastern claim block of the project area appeared to contain an east-west striking zone of Uranium and Vanadium mineralization, see Figure 1. This initial exploration drilling program aimed to confirm the Uranium and Vanadium mineralization continued between the two historical mining locations which is a strike length of 2,500m. This program confirmed that the mineralization continues along strike of both the two historical mine site locations, Cactus Rat & the McCoy Group. An infill drilling programs will be designed to prove up a mineral resource between these historical mine sites.

After pegging the drillholes and drilling the early holes it was decided to tighten up the drill spacing of the exploration program, previously designed by consultants. This was taken due to the "pinch and swell" nature of the uranium and vanadium mineralisation and the rugged terrain, and will result in an earlier possible JORC Resource interpretation.

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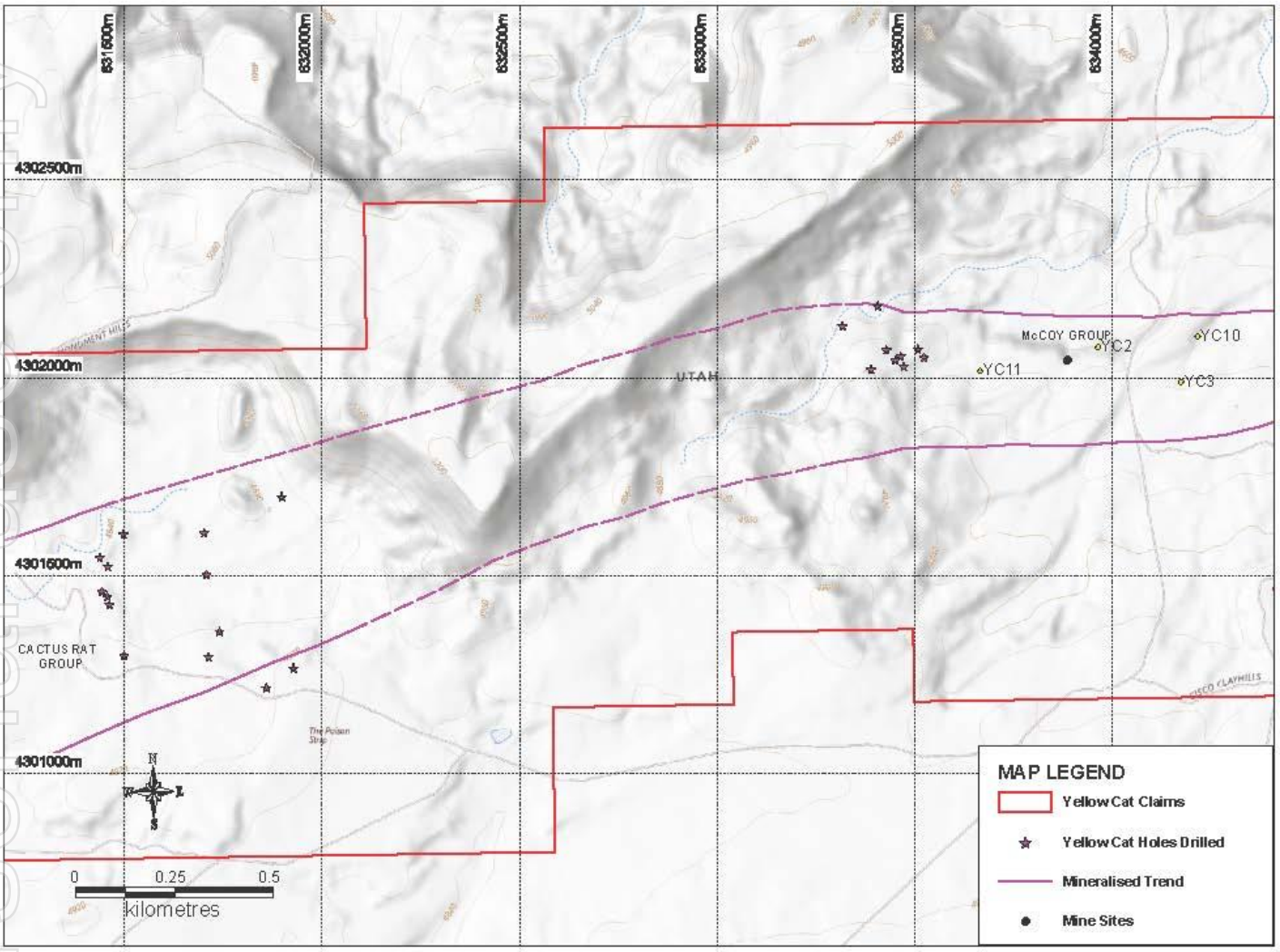

Figure 1: Plan showing the completed drillholes in the Eastern Block.

This drilling program, located on the eastern block of the project area, is along strike of the historical mineral resource, *see ASX Announcement February 4 2026,* that was sourced from USGS reports*. The mineralisation is shallow or comes to the surface, and as a result, the mineralised horizon is located above the water table. Consequently, only shallow drilling will be required, causing minimal disturbance.

The 0.3 m (1ft) and 0.9m (3ft) samples are being sent to a certified laboratory in Nevada that specializes in Uranium and Vanadium analysis. The sample will be analysed for the whole Uranium suite of metals that includes Rare Earth Elements (REE) and critical minerals such as gallium.

*Mobley, C.M & Santos, E.S., 1956, Exploration For Uranium Deposits in the Yellow Cat and Saw Park Areas, Thompson District, Grand County, Utah: U.S Geological Survey Trace Elements Investigations Report 448 United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey.
*Alvord, D.C, 1952, Interim Report on Exploration in the Yellow Cat Area, Grand County, Utah. Trace Elements Memorandum Report 352 United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey.

Location ID	Northing	Easting	Sample ID	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (%)	V (ppm)	V_2O_5 (%)	Comments
YC2	4,299,798	627,312	YC20007	56,400	6.65	26,300	4.69	Exposed mineralisation, UG workings
			YC20008	87,600	10.33	13,800	2.46	
			YC20010	8,000	0.94	134,000	23.92	
YC3	4,301,989	634,173	YC20004	27,700	3.27	32,900	5.87	Exposed mineralisation, UG workings
YC10	4,302,105	634,215	YC20005	7,400	0.87	54,400	9.71	Exposed mineralisation, UG workings
			YC20006	7,300	0.86	81,600	14.57	
YC11	4,302,017	633,665	YC20012	400	0.05	14,350	25.61	Exposed mineralisation, UG workings

Table 1: Rock chip assay results for Uranium and Vanadium sampled by SRK at Anson's Yellow Cat Project.

Anson's exploration sampling programs had previously confirmed the high grade mineralisation of Uranium and Vanadium in the areas of the McCoy Group mine sites within the sandstone units of the Morrison Formation, *see ASX Announcements 15 October 2020 and 21 September 2021.* Table 1 shows the sample locations and results collected during Anson's previous exploration programs.

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

ENDS

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APPENDIX A

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (ft)	Dip	Azim
YAC01	631500	4301297	1472	90	-90	0
YAC02	631463	4301427	1467	80	-90	0
YAC03	631444	4301460	1471	66	-90	0
YAC04	631438	4301546	1466	40	-90	0
YAC05	631498	4301605	1467	36	-90	0
YAC06	631702	4301608	1469	30	-90	0
YAC07	631741	4301359	1480	40	-90	0
YAC08	631713	4301294	1479	60	-90	0
YAC09	631928	4301267	1500	80	-90	0
YAC10	631860	4301217	1484	75	-90	0
YAC11	631708	4301503	1468	60	-90	0
YAC12	631898	4301700	1464	120	-90	0
YAC13	631459	4301523	1463	60	-90	0
YAC14	631457	4301447	1470	20	-90	0
YAC15	633522	4302052	1432	80	-90	0
YAC16	633317	4302130	1431	80	-90	0
YAC17	633405	4302181	1426	60	-90	0
YAC18	633471	4302028	1463	80	-90	0
YAC19	633507	4302073	1438	80	-90	0
YAC20	633464	4302055	1446	100	-90	0
YAC21	633450	4302044	1436	110	-90	0
YAC22	633427	4302070	1450	100	-90	0
YAC23	633389	4302021	1452	120	-90	0

Table 2: Location of the Yellow Cat drillholes completed in the initial drill program.

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 has reviewed the historical interpretation data and confirms that it is an accurate representation of the available data. Additional data was requested and supplied by the USGS to establish the reliability of the interpretation and the definitions adopted by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Society. The historical resource fairly represents the information and documentation reviewed by Mr Knox, Mr Knox is a director of Anson.

Competent Person's Statement 2: The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results on the Yellow Cat project (rock chip sampling) is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Matthew Hartmann. Mr. Hartmann is a Principal Consultant with SRK Consulting (U.S) Inc. with over 20 years of experience in mineral exploration and project evaluation. Mr. Hartmann is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (318271) and a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (4170350RM). Mr Hartmann has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken in 2019 and 2020, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartmann provides his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on the data collected in the two exploration programs in the form and context in which it appears.

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.*	**Drillholes** • Air core samples were collected to industry standards. • Foot samples were collected through the mineralized zones and 3 foot samples over the remaining intervals. • Assaying uses a four acid digest and an ICP-MS finish. • A handheld Ludlum Model 3 Survey Instrument which detects using both mR/hr and CPM was used to assist in determining the mineralized zones. • Before using the Model 3 Survey instrument a background measurement was run. **Rock Chips** • Rock chip samples were taken from outcrops and historic adits of uranium and vanadium mineralised sandstone, see ASX announcements 3rd April 2019, 15th October 2020 and 21 September 2021. • Lab analyses were completed on fresh surfaces of random rock chips and adit faces devoid of obvious oxide minerals.
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.).*	• Drilling was by air core. • Face sampling hammer and 2 7/8 tubing.
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.*	• No historical drilling results are reported. • Previous rock chip samples have been 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.*	• The drillholes were logged onsite by the supervising geologist. • The handheld Ludlum Model 3 Survey instrument was also used on the sample intervals. • The rock chip underground exposures sampled for lab analysis were descriptively logged for future reference. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniquesand 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 whethersampled 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 tomaximize representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situmaterial 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.*	**Drill Chips** • Air core samples were collected to industry standards. • Foot samples were collected through the mineralized zone and 3 foot samples over the remaining intervals. **Rock Chips** • Multiple samples were collected at certain locations as noted in the results table. • The sampling techniques are appropriate for the current phase of exploration. • Samples averaged 0.5kg and represent fresh samples after surficial oxides were broken away.
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.	**Drill Chips** • Samples will be assayed useing a four acid digest and an ICP-MS finish. • Blanks and field duplicates were inserted into samples collected for assay. • Standard analytical QA/QC programs will be employed by ALS. **Rock Chips** • Samples were assayed using Fusion x-ray fluorescence (Fusion XRF) • Standard analytical QA/QC programs were employed by ALS. • Uranium grades were confirmed through sample splits and secondary analysis of uranium and vanadium via inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy with a four-acid digestion (ICP-AES).
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.	**Drill Chips** • No assay results have been received to date. **Rock Chips** • Primary data collected in the field and were entered into database. • No adjustment to assay data.
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.	**Drillholes** • Drillhole locations were finalized in the field using a Garmin Oregon 450t. • Topographic Control is from GPS. Accuracy +/- 0.5m • The NAD 83, UTM meters, Zone 12 datum is used as the coordinate system **Rock Chips** • Sampled underground adits were surveyed with a Trimble Geo 7x GPS, with +/- 0.3m accuracy for northing and easting. • Topographic Control is from GPS. Accuracy +/- 0.5m • The NAD 83, UTM meters, Utah Meridian 26 datum is used as the coordinate system
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.	**Drillholes** • Drillhole locations were determined to be along strike of historical workings. **Rock Chips** • Sample locations were taken on an ad hoc basis and driven in part be accessibility mineralized sections in historical underground developments. • No sample compositing has been applied. • Conversion of U to U3O8 is by a factor of 1.179.

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.*	• Mineralisation is horizontal, so downhole mineralized widths are true widths.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Reno. • Samples will be subsequently shipped to ALS Vancouver for analysis if a large number of samples exceed ALS Reno handling limits.
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 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 license to operate in the area.*	• The project comprises 151 unpatented federal lode mining claims in Utah. • All claims are in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Past exploration and mining in the region was for uranium and vanadium mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• Uranium and vanadium mineralisation occurs in 5 sandstone units of the Morrison Formation. The formation consists of 2 Members (the lower Salt Wash Sandstone and the upper Brushy Basin Shale) and averages 170m in thickness. Four major sandstone lenses are recognised in the Salt Wash member and one mineralized lens in the Brushy Basin member. In the Yellow Cat area the uranium and vanadium deposits occur in all 4 sandstone lenses of the Salt Wash Member. • The mineralisation occurs as interstitial material in the sandstone and as coatings on sand grains and pebbles. Coatings of secondary uranium minerals occur along fractures within the mineralised zones. High concentrations of uranium and vanadium-bearing minerals are commonly associated with carbonaceous material of various types.

	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.*	• See Appendix A
	Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximumand/or minimum grade 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 or cut-off grades have been applied.
	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').*	• Mineralisation is horizontal, so downhole mineralized widths are true widths.
	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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are shown in the text. • Appropriate tables are listed showing drillhole locations and rock chip mineralization in the text.
	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.*	• Locations of drillholes and rock chip samples are shown in the text, see Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No additional new exploration data.
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.*	• Drilling to verify historical drilling results. • Downhole gamma logging to assist in the future drilling programs. • Further rock chip sampling to determine the extent of mineralisation.