ASX Announcement

21 April 2026

High Grade Rock Chip Results Confirm Klinten Gold - Copper Potential

Highlights

- Initial ten (10) rock chip assays returned two high grade assays of 8.1g/t Au and 8.4g/t Au
- Gold mineralisation is coincident with elevated copper, silver and lead
- Identification of sheeted mineralised vein system in belt with known mineralisation and previous mining.
- Geophysics and geological mapping targeted for May, enabling potential initial drill program in the Sept 2026 quarter.

Executive Chair Len Jubber commented: *"The very localised reconnaisance and initial rock chip sampling has confirmed our view that the area warranted closer inspection, hence securing the 12km^2 licence area.*

The high-grade gold assays highlight the potential for mineralisation similar to that identified elsewhere in the region and we are eager to get back on the ground to expand our understanding of the geology and mineralisation.

The Klinten licence area has the potential to become a standalone project in conjunction with the Glava and Torsby West projects.

We remain focussed on building value through systematic exploration, seeking further opportunities to strengthen our portfolio and enhancing the option value of our potash assets in Germany."

Turnstone Resources Ltd (**ASX: TSR**) ("**Turnstone**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce highly encouraging results from its maiden reconnaissance rock sampling program at the recently acquired Klinten Project in Southern Sweden.

The findings support the potential for a copper-gold system in an underexplored area that is emerging as a gold province. The results support Turnstone's strategic decision to acquire additional tenure in the region and establish a strong foothold across what it believes to be an emerging copper-gold district.

Background

The Klinten 100 Exploration Licence covers 1,216 ha and is located approximately 20km west of the town of Arjäng in the Dalsland-Varmland Region of Sweden, and approximately 15km southwest of Turnstone's Glava Project. Klinten is considered prospective due to small-scale historical artisanal mining, with documented occurrences of chalcocite, chalcopyrite, and bornite mineralisation. The region also hosts the past producing Harnas gold mine, Solvik gold project and Hennes Bay copper – silver project.

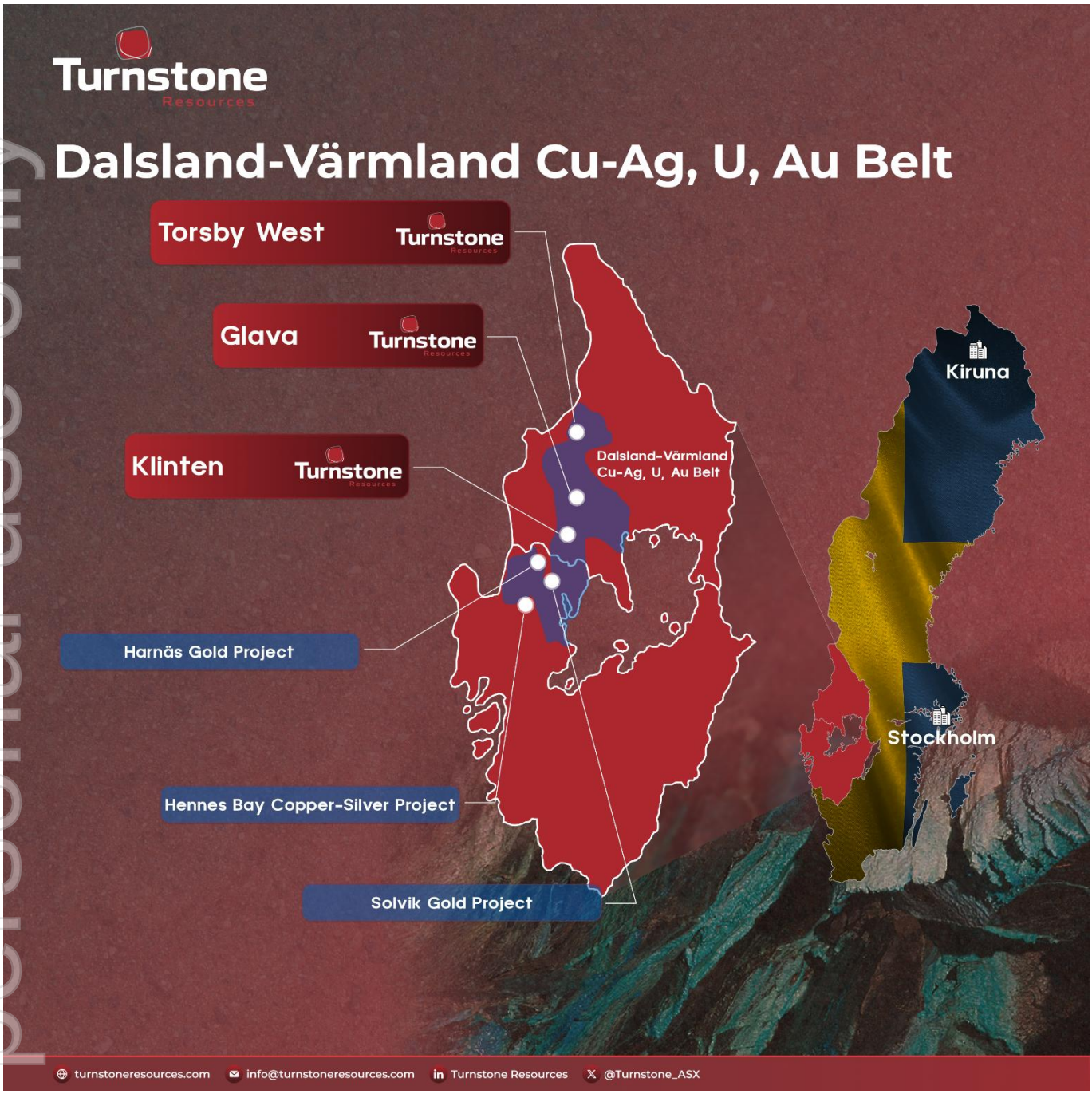

Figure 1: Regional map showing location of Turnstone and other nearby projects

Geology

The regional geology of Värmland is dominated by Proterozoic metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary and related magmatic rocks. At Klinten, the volcano-sedimentary rocks are intruded by numerous diorite bodies throughout which an east-west-oriented fracture-fill quartz-vein array is developed (refer to Figure 2). Two historical artisanal workings, known as Klintgruvan East and Klintgruvan West, are located on parallel fractures within a large diorite intrusive located in the northern part of the Klinten 100 exploration permit. Mineralisation comprises sparsely distributed chalcopyrite with traces of bornite, which are bound to the quartz.

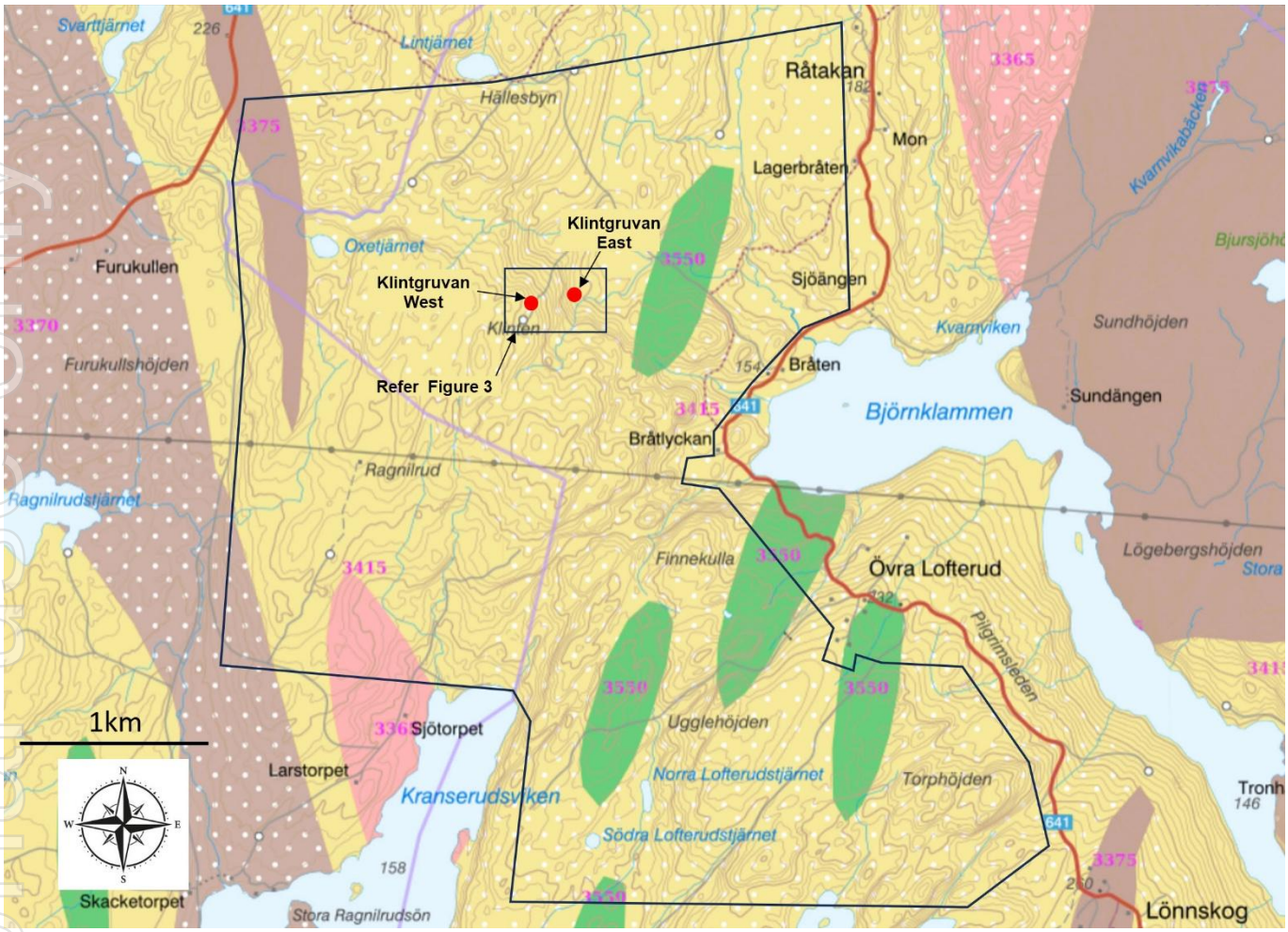

Figure 2: Geological map of the Klinten Permit showing the location of the historic artisanal workings and diorite bodies (green)

Exploration

Reconnaissance-level grab sampling of the two mine dumps at the Klintgruvan workings was conducted and a total of 13 samples were collected from the western (KW) and eastern (KE) workings shown in Figure 3 and the analytical results are summarised in Table 1. Rock chip samples were analysed by ALS Scandinavia laboratories in northern Sweden.

Table 1: Geochemical results from the mine dump sampling program

Sample No.	Location	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Geology
KL1	KW	356719.1	6585090.3	0.53	0.046	1.38	Si-Mn-Fe alteration
KL2	KW	356719.1	6585090.3	0.01	0.001	0.18	altered diorite
KL3	KW	356719.1	6585090.3	8.09	0.293	19.80	quartz veins
KL4	KW	356719.1	6585090.3	0.02	0.001	0.60	altered diorite
KL5	KW	356731.9	6585078.7	0.01	0.001	0.18	quartz veins
KL6	KW	356731.9	6585078.7	0.01	0.001	0.03	diorite
KL7	KW	356731.9	6585078.7	0.01	0.009	0.11	gabbro-diorite
KL8	KE	356904.6	6585133.4	8.36	0.138	36.30	quartz veins
KL9	KE	356904.6	6585133.4	0.01	0.001	0.11	altered diorite
KL10	KE	356904.6	6585133.4	0.01	0.001	0.06	gabbro-diorite

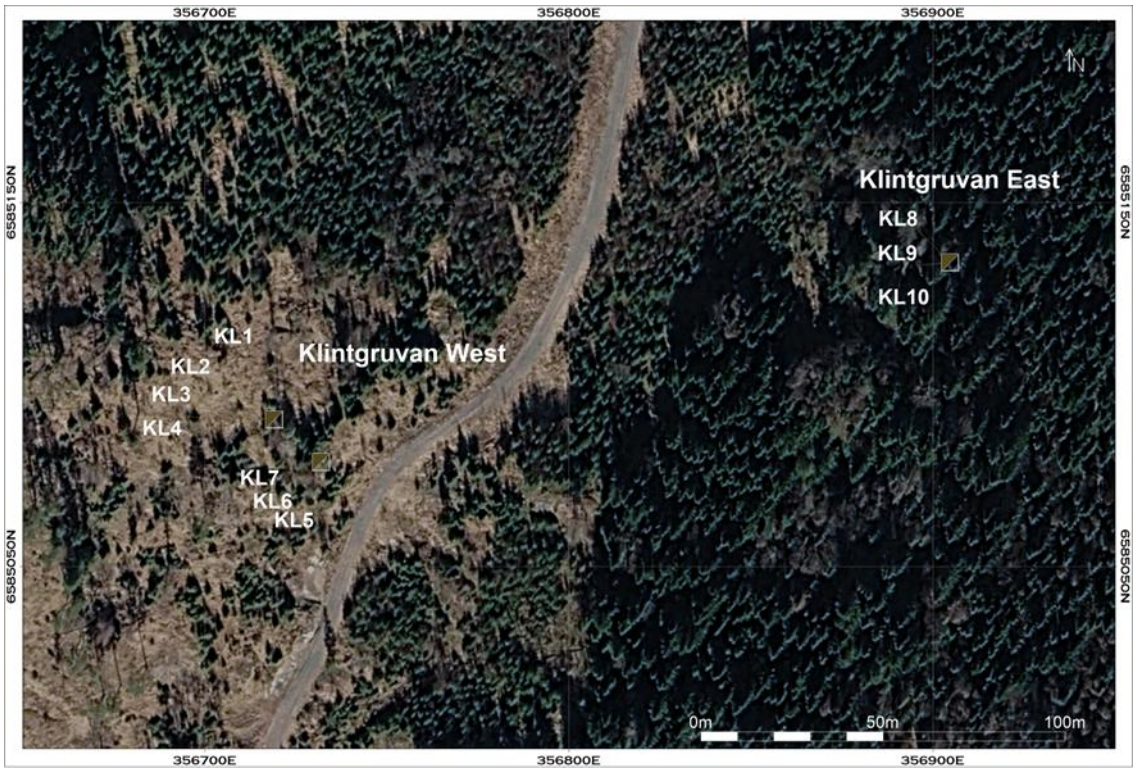

Figure 3: Sample location map

Figure 4 (left) shows quartz veining in silicified diorite sample KL3 from Klintgruvan West that assayed 8.1 g/t gold, 0.3% copper, and 19.8 g/t silver.

Figure 4 (right) shows quartz veining in silicified diorite sample KL8 from Klintgruvan West that assayed 8.4 g/t gold, 0.14% copper, and 36.3 g/t silver.

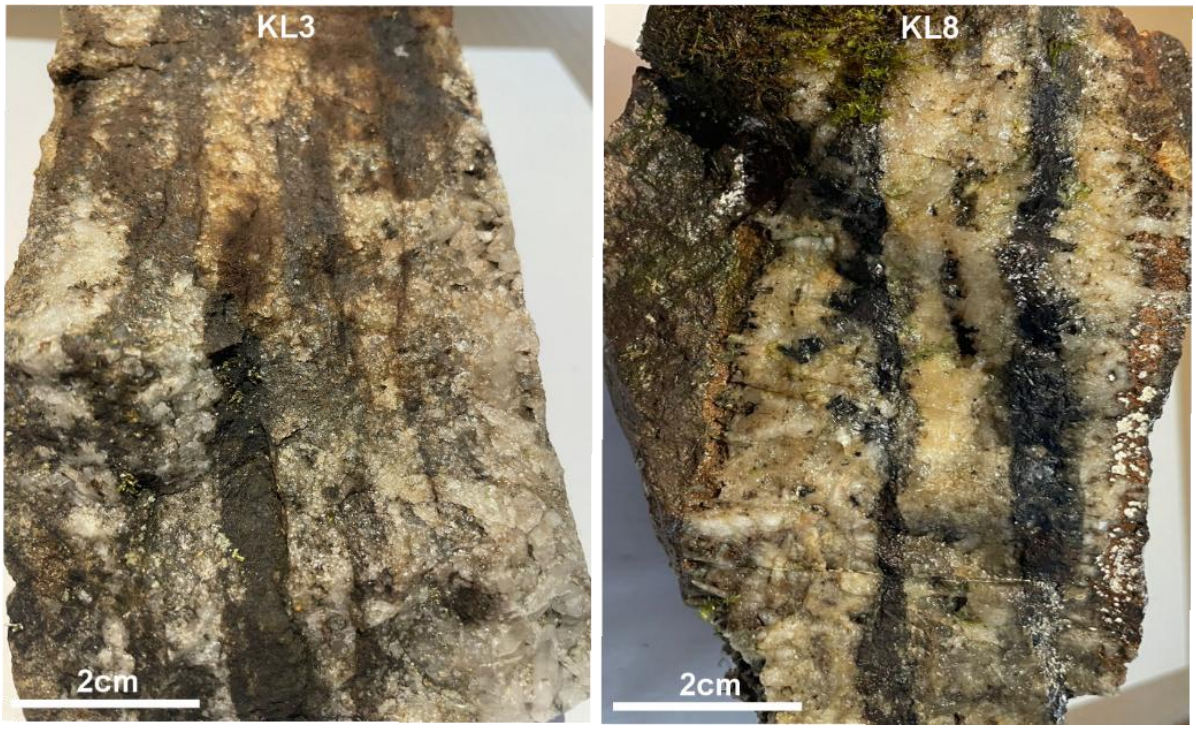

Figure 4: Rock chip samples KL3 and KL8

Conclusions

Initial sampling on the property has confirmed a newly recognised gold-copper occurrence that is thought to represent intermediate sulphidation (IS)-epithermal style mineralisation related to emplacement of complex diorite magma bodies.

First stage assessment of the Klinten 100 permit has successfully found significant gold-copper mineralisation. Sheeted veins of unknown scale are associated with undeformed diorite stock-like bodies. The few exposures examined so far show that a large-scale de-gassing event must have taken place to form the myriads of crisscrossing D-type veins. The envisaged cupola is a dynamic setting for magma mixing and accumulation of xenolithic enclaves, which are thought to be prospective structural sites for gold-copper mineralisation.

Ongoing Work and Next Steps

Having not been subjected to modern exploration, the next steps at Klinten targeted to commence in May 2026, include:

- A drone-based magnetic survey of known magnetic outcrops on a 25m grid
- Detailed geological mapping
- Rock chip sampling survey
- Stream sediment sampling

The results of work program will be incorporated into a geological model and enable designing a drilling program planned for the second half of 2026.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this ASX release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resources Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resources Pty Ltd, a firm that specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillman nor Odessa Resources Pty Ltd holds any interest in Turnstone Resources Ltd, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Authorised for release by the board of Turnstone Resources Ltd.

– ENDS –

For more information please contact:

Len Jubber
Executive Chair
Turnstone Resources Ltd
E: info@turnstoneresources.com

Andrew Willis
Investor and Media Relations
NWR Communications
E: awillis@nwrcommunications.com.au

About Turnstone Resources

Turnstone Resources (**ASX: TSR**) is an ASX-listed exploration company with a focus on developing its critical mineral asset base throughout Europe. Turnstone has built a significant Copper-Gold portfolio of projects in Sweden, taking advantage of its early mover status in an under explored gold bearing metallogenic system.

Since late 2025, Turnstone has executed an Option Agreement to acquire the Glava Cu-Au-Ag Project and been granted multiple licences. These include Torsby West, a 25km structurally controlled copper-gold-cobalt belt mineralisation corridor which contains highly prospective, underexplored Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) terrane, and Klinten, which demonstrates the presence of historical mining with documented occurrences of chalcocite, chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation.

In Germany, the Company is focused on the preservation of its flagship Ohmgebirge Potash Project, which boasts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource estimate of 258 million tonnes at 13.2% K_2O of Indicated Resources[1] on a perpetual mining licence located in Thuringia.

Turnstone's board of directors comprises a team of dedicated, experienced professionals who are well versed in project progression and are ideally placed to advance the Company's critical minerals portfolio amid strong commodity markets.

[1] *For key Ohmgebirge PFS details, refer ASX announcement dated 22 May 2024, LANDMARK SOLLSTEDT MINE PURCHASE, OHMGEBIRGE PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY AND MAIDEN ORE RESERVE. For full Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate details, refer to ASX announcement dated 22 May 2024, LANDMARK SOLLSTEDT MINE PURCHASE, OHMGEBIRGE PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY AND MAIDEN ORE RESERVE. Turnstone confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate information included in those announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock chip sampling was carried by McKnight Resources in 2026. A total of 10 samples were collected on the waste dumps and surrounding outcrops that are located adjacent to historic open pit mines by hand. Samples were weighed and photographed. The co-ordinates of the sample location were obtained with a hand-held GPS.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drilling results are being reported as samples were collected using handheld tools.
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 drilling results are being reported as samples were collected using handheld tools.
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.*	All samples were logged for colour, hole depth, and horizon type. Not applicable, as no drilling results are being reported as samples were collected using hand held tools.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All sample was then submitted to the assay laboratory for assay. No sub-sampling occurs. This is appropriate for rock chip sampling.
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.*	Assays were undertaken by ALS using methods AA23 and ME-MS61. No geophysical or pXRF tools were used. Because of the reconnaissance nature of the sampling and the limited amount of samples the inclusion of standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks is considered to be unnecessary. The laboratory had internal blanks and standards as per their protocol.
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.*	There was no adjustment to the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	A new topographic survey was acquired by SHP in 2022 from the THÜRINGER LANDESAMT FÜR BODENMANAGEMENT UND GEOINFORMATION (https://www.tlbg.thueringen.de/) with an accuracy of 0.15 m to 0.3 m. Some of the historical drill hole collars did not sit on the topographic survey and their elevations were adjusted accordingly.
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.*	Samples were collected randomly from the waste dumps All results are reported herein. The data spacing is considered adequate for initial exploration activity. No data compositing is being applied.
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 is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No drilling is being reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were logged, tagged, and the zip-locked into plastic bags. These were dispatched by courier to the ALS assay lab by the field geologists.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No sampling or assay audits undertaken. The sampling collection and assaying method is considered appropriate for the terrain and geology and is used by the Company across all its exploration claims.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also 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 Klinten 100 exploration permit is located south of the Glaskogens Nature Reserve and consists of an uninhabited extent covering mostly undulating hilly terrain with large scale afforestation activities. The 1,216ha polygon spans the municipal boundary between Arjänge and Säffle Kommun's. Turnstone has secured an exclusive option to acquire 100% of the Klinten 100 permit from McKnight Resources AB, subject to completion of technical, financial, and legal due diligence to Turnstone's satisfaction.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No previous exploration has taken place.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The regional geology of Värmland is dominated by metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary and related magmatic rocks dating from the Mesoproterozoic period. Klinten occurs within the so-called Idefjorden Terrain of the Svecofennian Belt which was originally part of the 1.66-1.52Ga arc crust formed between the older Laurentia and Baltica plates throughout the Gothian Orogenic period (1.7-1.5Ga). Crustal accretion and rifting was maintained throughout this vast period when these tectonic blocks accumulated to form the Rodinia Supercontinent by the end of the Mesoproterozoic period
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:*	There is no drilling. These are surficial point data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.* • *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 (eg 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.*	There is no cutting, averaging, of the sample results. There are no aggregates reported. No metal equivalents were used or reported. There is no drilling.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling results are being reported. There are no widths reported – soil samples are point data. There are no downhole lengths, no downhole samples, there is no hole.
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.*	There are no sections as there is no drilling. See body of 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.*	All available sampling information was used.

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.*	There is no other exploration data collected.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Planned exploration includes: • Soil geochemical survey • Geological mapping • Drone magnetic survey See body of announcement.