MAIDEN DRILLING CONFIRMS THICK, SHALLOW AND HIGH-GRADE MAGNET RARE EARTH MINERALISATION AT NEWMANS

Key Highlights

- SBRC26003 returned **18 m @ 401 ppm NdPr oxide and 49 ppm DyTb oxide from surface within 2,160 ppm TREO**, including:
  - 6 m @ **552 ppm NdPr oxide and 48 ppm DyTb oxide** from 3 m within **2,752 ppm TREO; and**
  - 3 m @ **603 ppm NdPr oxide and 109 ppm DyTb oxide** from 12 m within **3,613 ppm TREO**
- Mineralisation in SBRC26003 appears to be associated with a well preserved strongly weathered granite profile
- Basin currently interprets the Newmans system to potentially comprise discrete preserved weathering zones developed over fertile rare earth-bearing granites
- SBRC26006 intersected the most extensive and strongly weathered granite profile of the program and is considered an important test of Basin's emerging geological model
- Remaining assay results pending, now expected mid-June
- Follow-up work fully funded following completed A$1.1M financing
- Newmans sits within the Sybella Batholith, 20 km south of Red Metal's (ASX:RDM) Sybella rare earth discovery and 40 km from Mount Isa, an emerging Australian critical minerals district

Basin Energy Limited **(ASX:BSN) ("Basin" or the "Company")** is pleased to provide assay results from the first 3 of 8 drillholes in the maiden reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed at the Newmans Prospect, part of the Company's Sybella-Barkly Rare Earth Project in northwest Queensland. The results support a revised preserved weathering target model and provide clear direction for the next phase of exploration.

Drillhole SBRC26003 confirmed thick, shallow and high-grade magnet rare earth mineralisation from surface returning: **18 m @ 401 ppm Neodymium and Praseodymium ("NdPr") oxide, and 49 ppm Dysprosium and Terbium ("DyTb") oxide within 2,160 ppm total rare earth element oxide**[1] ("TREO"), including:

- 6 m @ **552 ppm NdPr oxide and 48 ppm DyTb oxide** from 3 m within **2,752 ppm TREO; and**
- 3 m @ **603 ppm NdPr oxide and 109 ppm DyTb oxide** from 12 m within **3,613 ppm TREO.**

[1] TREO = CeO2 + Dy2O3 + Er2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Ho2O3 + La2O3 + Lu2O3 + Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Sm2O3 + Tb4O7 + Tm2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3. Refer to appendix 5 for details

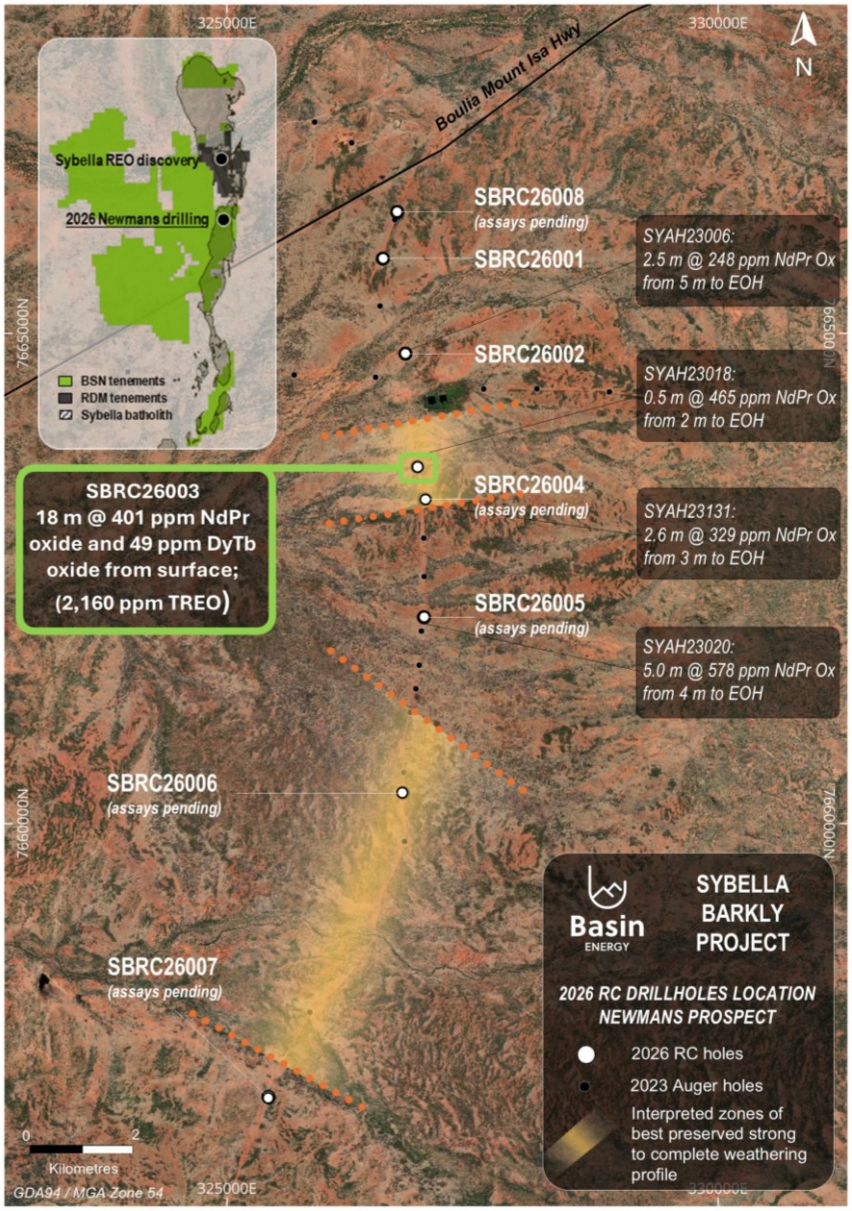

Figure 1 – 2026 RC drillhole location map at the Newmans Prospect.

The first two holes, SBRC26001 and SBRC26002, intersected fertile rare earth elements ("REE")-enriched granites, but only had a limited preserved weathering profile. In contrast, SBRC26003 retained a broader strongly weathered profile and returned the strongest mineralisation received to date. This supports Basin's evolving interpretation that **preservation of the weathering profile above specific fertile granite phases may be a key control on enhanced near-surface REE enrichment at Newmans**.

This relationship is now central to Basin's geological model at Newmans. Of the remaining holes awaiting assay results, SBRC26006 intersected the strongest preserved weathering profile observed during the program, including extensive completely weathered and strongly weathered granite intervals (Figures 1, 2 and 3). Basin considers this hole an important test of the emerging target model.

Basin's Managing Director, Pete Moorhouse, commented:

"The outcomes from this targeted first-pass drilling program have exceeded our expectations. Initial results not only confirm thick, shallow and high-grade magnet rare earth mineralisation but also define what Basin believes may be the key geological control on higher-grade REE enrichment at Newmans, warranting significant additional work.

Following completion of our recent strategic placement, Basin is fully funded for additional work programs and eagerly awaits the remaining assay results as we continue refining what we believe is an increasingly compelling geological model at Newmans, which may have larger implications for exploration within the broader Sybella Batholith. Just 40 km from Mount Isa, the region is rapidly emerging as one of Australia's next critical minerals hubs."

Initial Results

The maiden RC drilling program at Newmans comprised 8 vertical drillholes for 627 m across a broadly north-south transect of approximately 9 km. The program was designed to test the depth extent and geological setting of the 2023 NeoDys auger anomalies at Newmans, which identified significant NdPr-dominant REE anomalism within weathered granites.

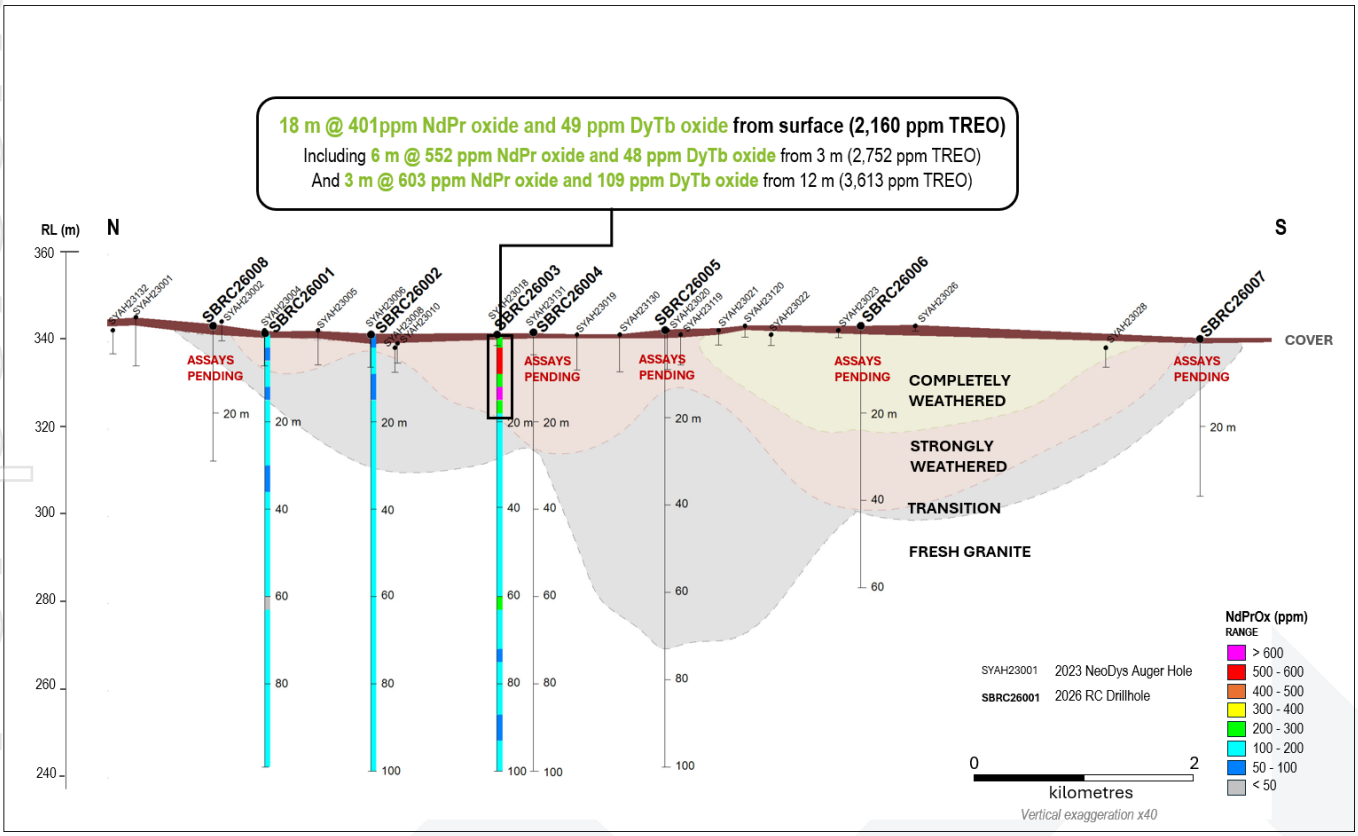

Figure 2 – Cross section interpretation displaying weathering profiles NdPr results along drillhole traces from the 2026 RC drilling program at Newmans. Note assay results for drillholes SBRC26004, SBRC26005, SBRC26006, SBRC26007 and SBRC26008 are still pending.

Hole ID	Significant Results	Weathering Profile Preservation
SBRC26001	Fertile granites, minimal weathering preservation, no significant rare earth intercepts	**Limited preserved weathering** *(under 10 metres of strong weathering)*
SBRC26002	Fertile granites, minimal weathering preservation, no significant rare earth intercepts	
SBRC26003	**18 m @ 401 ppm NdPr oxide and 49 ppm DyTb oxide from surface** within 2,160 ppm TREO *including* • **6 m @ 552 ppm NdPr oxide and 48 ppm DyTb oxide** from 3 m within 2,752 ppm TREO; and • 3 m @ **603 ppm NdPr oxide and 109 ppm DyTb oxide** from 12 m within 3,613 ppm TREO *AND* 3 m @ 239 ppm NdPr oxide and 25 ppm DyTb oxide from 60 metres within 1,365 ppm TREO	**Significant preserved weathering** *(over 15 metres of strong and over 10 metres of transitional weathering)*
SBRC26004	*Assays pending*	**Moderate preserved weathering** (*either over 10 metres of strong or over 10 metres of transitional weathering)*
SBRC26005	*Assays pending*	
SBRC26006	*Assays pending*	**Extensive preserved weathering** *(over 25 metres of strong and over 10 metres of transitional weathering)*
SBRC26007	*Assays pending*	**Limited preserved weathering** *(under 10 metres of strong weathering)*
SBRC26008	*Assays pending*	

Table-1 Summary of significant results and observations from 2026 drilling at the Newmans[2] Prospect.

Geological Interpretation

The Newmans prospect is located within the Sybella Batholith, a group of granites that includes the Templeton granite, host of the Red Metal Sybella discovery, located 20 km to the north.

The initial target concept was to test for Red Metal-style granite-hosted REE mineralisation beneath the 2023 NeoDys auger anomaly. That auger program identified a significant NdPr-dominant REE anomaly, with mineralisation open at depth due to shallow auger blade refusal. The deepest auger sample completed within this anomaly was 11 m, yet significant mineralisation was identified to the end of holes, including 5 m at 578 ppm NdPr Oxide in drillhole SYAH23020[3]. This anomaly is the location of 2026

[2] Significant observations and results defined as intercepts over 3 metres at 200ppm NdPr Oxide (summarised in table 1, with full details available in the Appendices).
[3] Refer Basin Energy ASX release dated 27th August 2025, Basin Energy to Acquire Extensive Queensland Uranium and Rare Earth Portfolio

drillhole SBRC26005. A generalised thickening of the weathering profile correlated with the better results from the 2023 auger sampling program, broadly increasing to the south.

Basin's Exploration Manager, Odile Maufrais commented:

"The initial drilling program was designed to test the potential for Red Metal-style Sybella mineralisation beneath the auger geochemical anomaly identified by NeoDys in 2023. The program quickly evolved from testing granite fertility to targeting a preserved weathered granite system.
What is becoming increasingly clear when integrating geological observations with historical auger geochemistry and Basin's initial assay results is that preservation of the weathering profile appears critical. Our first two holes intersected fertile rare earth-bearing granites but only limited preserved weathering development, while hole SBRC26003 retained broader strongly weathered zones associated with elevated rare earth anomalism.
These observations, together with the 2023 auger results, satellite imagery and in-field mapping, suggest the potential for a more significant preserved weathering system within a larger 4-kilometre target corridor surrounding hole SBRC26006, which intersected the most extensive completely and strongly weathered granite profile encountered during the program."

The new drilling has materially advanced Basin's understanding of the Newmans system. Rather than simply identifying a uniformly mineralised granite body, **the assay results received to date and the additional geological insight in context with the auger results indicate a clear relationship between increasing preservation of the weathering profile and increasing REE enrichment intensity.** Weathered granite profiles can be partially or completely removed through erosion over geological time, with preserved weathering zones potentially representing areas where REE enrichment processes remain intact. Weathering processes may also contribute to local REE enrichment through the breakdown and redistribution of REE-bearing minerals within the granite profile.

Visual logging, chip tray observations and assay results received to date indicate the drilled area can be broadly divided into three interpreted domains:

- fresh granite
- transitional weathered granite; and
- strongly or completely weathered granite

All drill holes ended in fresh granite, with some variation to the composition of these noted. Drillholes SBRC26001, SBRC26002, SBRC26007 and SBRC26008 were dominated by a minimal preserved weathered profile. In assays received to date, the fresh granite is demonstrated to be broadly elevated in rare earth minerals however not in concentrations high enough to be a primary target.

In addition to the fresh granite, drillholes SBRC26003, SBRC26004 and SBRC26005 intersected broader intervals of transitional granite with some strongly weathered granite of varying intensities.

The best-preserved weathering profile from the drilling program, including the strongest weathering intensity was observed in drillhole SBRC26006.

Basin currently interprets the higher-priority target at Newmans to be preserved weathering zones developed over fertile REE-bearing granites, rather than fresh granite alone.

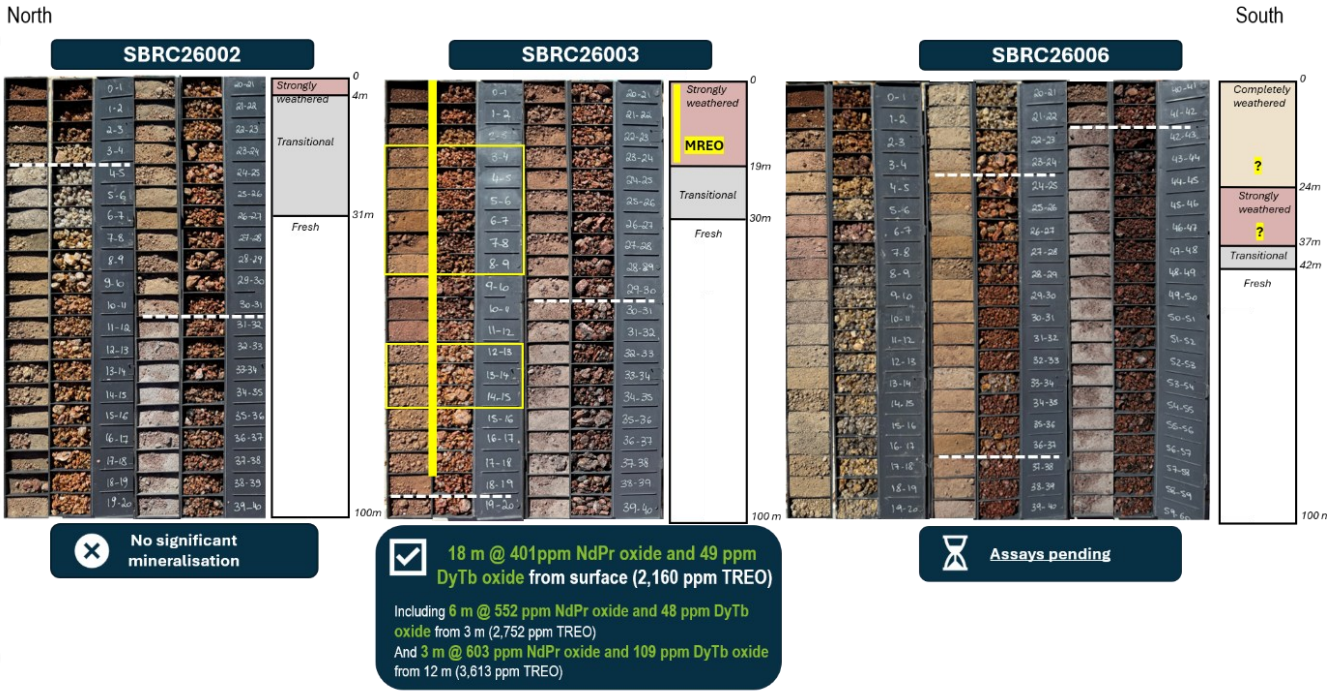

Figure 3 – Representative washed and dry chip tray samples from SBRC26002, SBRC26003 and SBRC26006. Shows location of mineralisation in SBRC26003 and variations in weathering profile development of the granite.

Visual observations and interpreted weathering classifications shown in Figure 3 are based solely on geological logging and chip tray inspection. No assay data has been received for the intervals shown in SBCR26006. Full assay data is provided for SBRC26001 and SBRC26002. Visual observations are qualitative only and are not indicative of assay results or economic mineralisation. Laboratory assay results are required to determine (if present) the grade and metal content of any mineralisation; results will be reported once analyses are complete (expected before 19th June 2026). Mineral identification is preliminary and qualitative only. No quantitative estimates of grade or metal content are reported.

Figure 3 shows chip tray samples from SBRC006 0-60 metres. This hole was geologically logged as granite over its full length, with no mineral identification other than original rock composition and clays associated through weathering.

Weathering classifications are based on geological logging of the degree of in-situ granite decomposition, ranging from completely weathered saprolitic material through to fresh unweathered granite. Weathering classification for SBCR26003 was recorded as follows: 0-24 metres, completely weathered. 24-37 metres, strongly weathered. 37-42 metres transitional weathering. 42 metres to 60 metres fresh.

Regional Granite Hosted Potential

Basin Energy holds 5,805 km^2 of strategic landholding to the west and southwest of Mount Isa, an area which is becoming increasingly strategically important to Australia as a critical minerals hub.

The Newmans Prospect sits within the Sybella Batholith, a major fertile granite system that also hosts Red Metal's (ASX:RDM) Sybella REE discovery approximately 20 kilometres to the north. Of the total Sybella-Barkly Project area, approximately 685 km^2 is known or interpreted to be over the Sybella Batholith.

Strong initial REE results from targeted drilling at Newmans have provided Basin with a revised exploration model to focus further exploration on preserved weathering zones above fertile REE-bearing granites. Basin believes this emerging preserved weathering model identified at Newmans may provide a broader targeting framework across additional REE anomalies within the Sybella Batholith. In addition to Newmans, historical auger sampling has already identified further REE anomalies at Eight Mile and Three Ways, providing additional drill-ready targets across Basin's Sybella-Barkly tenure.

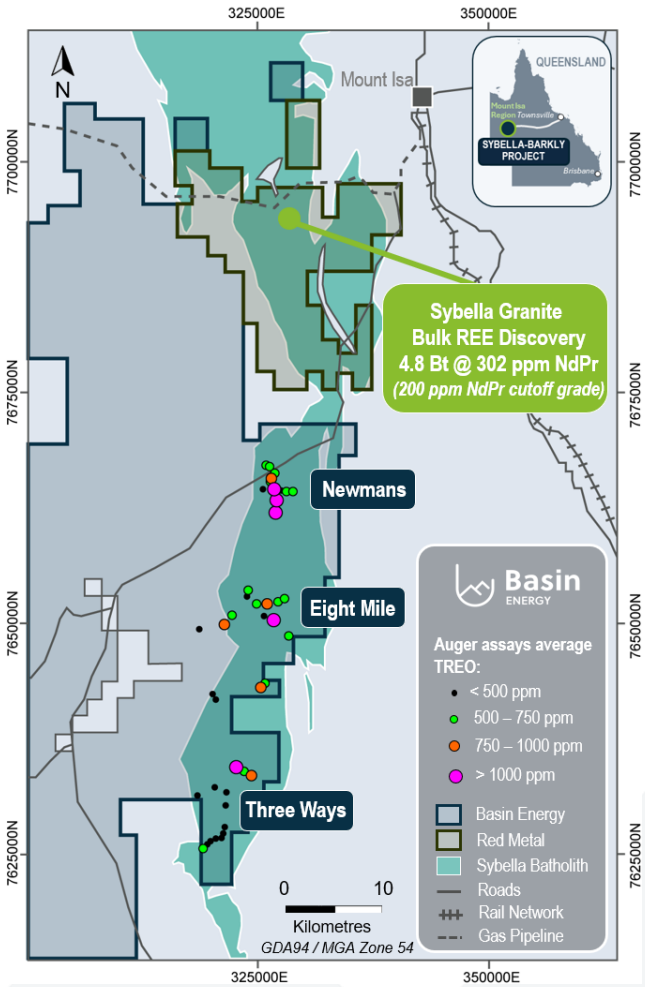

Figure 4 – Granite anomalies identified in 2023 Auger Sampling[4].

[4] Refer Basin Energy ASX release dated 27th August 2025, Basin Energy to Acquire Extensive Queensland Uranium and Rare Earth Portfolio

Next steps

Assays remain pending for the final 5 drillholes from the maiden RC program and are expected in mid-June.

Basin will integrate the remaining assay results with geological logging, chip tray observations, satellite imagery and mapping to refine the preserved weathering model at Newmans.

The Company is funded for follow-up work following the recently completed A$1.1M strategic placement.

Planned next steps include:

- Assessment of remaining drillhole assays
- Refinement of the weathering profile model
- Assessment of potential preliminary mineralogical and metallurgical work programs utilising archived samples subject to ongoing results and geological interpretation
- Ranking of preserved weathering targets
- Assessment of Eight Mile and Three Ways

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Basin Energy.

Enquiries

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Company Overview

About Basin Energy

Basin Energy is an ASX-listed critical minerals exploration company focused on rare earth and uranium discovery in northwest Queensland, Australia.

Basin's current exploration focus is the Sybella-Barkly Project, located within the Sybella Batholith west of Mount Isa, an emerging Australian critical minerals district.

Basin also holds exploration assets in the Athabasca Basin region of Canada and in the Nordic region, providing optionality in high grade uranium exploration across multiple jurisdictions.

Directors & Management

Pete Moorhouse	**Managing Director**
Blake Steele	**Non-executive Chairman**
Cory Belyk	**Non-executive Director**
Matthew O'Kane	**Non-executive Director**
Ben Donovan	**Company Secretary**
Odile Maufrais	**Exploration Manager**

Basin Energy
ACN 655 515 110

Shares on Issue
235,309,005

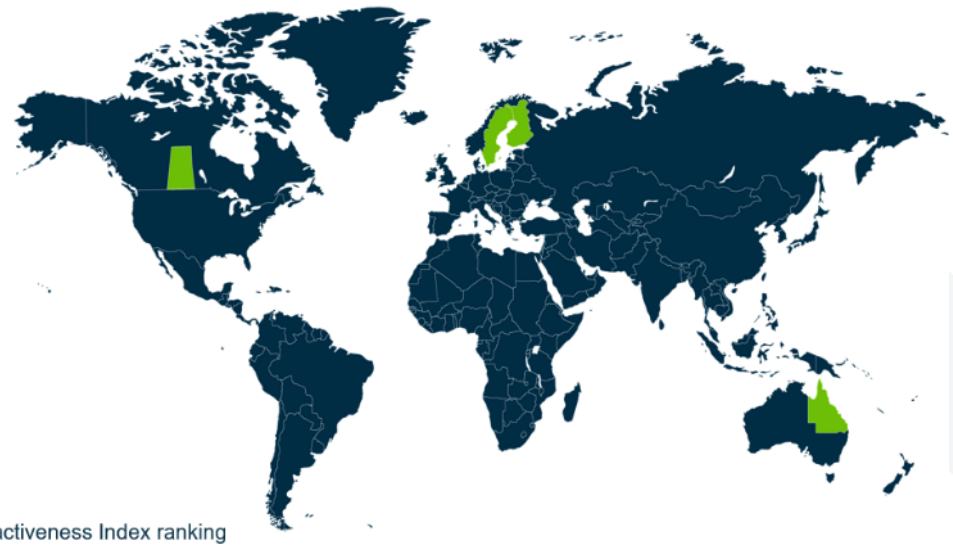
ASX Code
BSN

Investment Highlights

QUEENSLAND (39*)
District scale exploration for REE and Uranium

SWEDEN (6*)
FINLAND (1*)
Green Energy Metals
Projects within historical uranium & base metal districts

CANADA (7*)
ATHABASCA BASIN
3 Uranium Projects in the worlds premier uranium district



*2024 Fraser Institute Investment Attractiveness Index ranking

Appendix 1

Competent Persons Statement, Resource Figure Notes and Forward-Looking Statement

The information that has been extracted from prior announcements referred to in this release, are available to view on https://basinenergy.com.au/. 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, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results was first reported by the Company in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7 in the following Company ASX market releases:

- *ASX Announcement Basin Energy (ASX:BSN), 27th August 2025, "Basin Energy to Acquire Extensive Queensland Uranium and Rare Earth Portfolio."*
- *ASX Announcement Basin Energy (ASX:BSN), 24th October 2025, "Queensland Uranium and Rare Earth Acquisition Completed"*
- *ASX Announcement Basin Energy (ASX:BSN), 20th March 2026, "Basin Awarded $349K Government Funding to Fast-Track Sybella-Barkly Exploration"*
- *ASX Announcement Basin Energy (ASX:BSN), 24th April 2026, "Drilling Commenced at Newmans Hard-Rock Rare Earth Prospect"*

The information in this report that relates to Basin Energy Exploration Results is based on information evaluated by Mr Jeremy Clark who is a Member of good standing with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Mr Jeremy Clark is a director of Lily Valley International Pty Ltd (LVI), and he consents to the inclusion of the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 2

Drillhole collar location detail.

Coordinate system is GDA2020 MGA zone 54.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH (m)
SBRC26001	326589	7665763	330	-90	0	99
SBRC26002	326819	7664794	330	-90	0	100
SBRC26003	326940	7663641	329	-90	0	100
SBRC26004	327013	7663310	328	-90	0	100
SBRC26005	327007	7662105	342	-90	0	100
SBRC26006	326796	7660315	339	-90	0	60
SBRC26007	325423	7657213	336	-90	0	36
SBRC26008	326735	7666238	336	-90	0	31

Appendix 3

Summary of REO assay results applying a 200 ppm NdPr oxide cutoff

HoleID	From	To	Sample No	La2O3 ppm	CeO2 ppm	Pr6O11 ppm	Nd2O3 ppm	Sm2O3 ppm	Eu2O3 ppm	Gd2O3 ppm	Tb4O7 ppm	Dy2O3 ppm	Ho2O3 ppm	Er2O3 ppm	Tm2O3 ppm	Yb2O3 ppm	Lu2O3 ppm	Y2O3 ppm	TREO ppm	MREO ppm	NdPr Ox ppm	DyTb Ox ppm
SBRC26003	0	3	408321	297	493	**61**	**192**	32	4	24	**4**	**19**	3	9	1	7	1	104	**1251**	**276**	**253**	**23**
	3	6	408322	623	1152	**132**	**414**	69	8	48	**7**	**38**	7	18	2	14	2	194	**2729**	**592**	**546**	**45**
	6	9	408323	680	1101	**135**	**422**	70	9	54	**8**	**42**	8	19	3	15	2	207	**2775**	**608**	**558**	**50**
	9	12	408324	306	582	**57**	**181**	31	4	28	**5**	**28**	5	15	2	13	2	175	**1434**	**270**	**238**	**33**
	12	15	408325	753	1102	**137**	**467**	85	12	89	**15**	**95**	20	57	8	46	7	723	**3612**	**712**	**603**	**110**
	15	18	408326	262	381	**48**	**158**	28	4	26	**4**	**27**	6	16	2	13	2	185	**1160**	**237**	**206**	**31**
	60	63	408341	304	592	**58**	**181**	29	2	23	**4**	**21**	4	12	2	10	1	123	**1365**	**264**	**239**	**25**

Appendix 4

Drill hole assay results

Hole ID	From	To	Sample No	La2O3 ppm	CeO2 ppm	Pr6O11 ppm	Nd2O3 ppm	Sm2O3 ppm	Eu2O3 ppm	Gd2O3 ppm	Tb4O7 ppm	Dy2O3 ppm	Ho2O3 ppm	Er2O3 ppm	Tm2O3 ppm	Yb2O3 ppm	Lu2O3 ppm	Y2O3 ppm
SBRC26001	0	3	408251	140	236	25	82	13	2	9	1	8	2	4	1	4	1	51
SBRC26001	3	6	408252	129	237	24	77	12	1	9	1	8	2	4	1	4	1	50
SBRC26001	6	9	408253	146	268	27	85	13	2	9	1	8	2	4	1	4	1	49
SBRC26001	9	12	408254	157	305	29	92	16	2	12	2	13	3	7	1	7	1	82
SBRC26001	12	15	408255	130	240	24	75	13	1	8	1	8	2	4	1	4	1	49
SBRC26001	15	18	408256	177	341	33	107	18	2	13	2	13	3	8	1	7	1	81
SBRC26001	18	21	408257	158	300	29	93	15	2	10	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	57
SBRC26001	21	24	408258	159	299	29	91	14	2	10	2	9	2	4	1	4	1	49
SBRC26001	24	27	408259	161	310	30	96	15	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	62
SBRC26001	27	30	408260	170	324	31	97	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	64
SBRC26001	30	33	408261	85	171	19	66	12	2	9	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	60
SBRC26001	33	36	408262	63	138	17	62	13	2	10	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	67
SBRC26001	36	39	408263	149	283	28	91	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	61
SBRC26001	39	42	408264	196	357	34	101	16	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	62
SBRC26001	42	45	408265	126	245	25	84	15	2	11	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	55
SBRC26001	45	48	408266	266	501	47	141	21	2	13	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	73
SBRC26001	48	51	408267	139	274	29	97	16	2	12	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	72
SBRC26001	51	54	408268	195	372	38	123	21	2	15	2	14	3	7	1	7	1	82
SBRC26001	54	57	408269	126	254	27	91	16	2	13	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	71
SBRC26001	57	60	408270	134	265	28	94	17	2	12	2	12	3	7	1	6	1	77
SBRC26001	60	63	408271	55	106	11	36	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	12
SBRC26001	63	66	408272	130	249	26	86	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	63
SBRC26001	66	69	408273	105	216	24	82	16	2	12	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	70
SBRC26001	69	72	408274	110	224	25	84	16	2	12	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	71
SBRC26001	72	75	408275	209	392	36	110	17	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	63
SBRC26001	75	78	408276	118	233	25	82	16	2	12	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	71
SBRC26001	78	81	408277	155	295	28	90	15	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	57

Hole ID	From	To	Sample No	La2O3 ppm	CeO2 ppm	Pr6O11 ppm	Nd2O3 ppm	Sm2O3 ppm	Eu2O3 ppm	Gd2O3 ppm	Tb4O7 ppm	Dy2O3 ppm	Ho2O3 ppm	Er2O3 ppm	Tm2O3 ppm	Yb2O3 ppm	Lu2O3 ppm	Y2O3 ppm
SBRC26001	81	84	408278	184	349	34	106	17	2	12	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	66
SBRC26001	84	87	408279	159	311	29	95	16	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	63
SBRC26001	87	90	408280	163	323	32	101	17	2	13	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	69
SBRC26001	90	93	408281	135	262	28	89	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	64
SBRC26001	93	96	408282	120	236	25	83	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	67
SBRC26001	96	99	408283	133	258	27	88	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	63
SBRC26002	0	3	408286	55	109	12	41	8	1	6	1	5	1	3	0	3	0	34
SBRC26002	3	6	408287	125	234	28	98	19	2	16	3	15	3	10	1	9	1	111
SBRC26002	6	9	408288	170	290	38	142	26	3	27	4	27	6	16	2	13	2	192
SBRC26002	9	12	408289	96	179	21	75	14	2	13	2	14	3	9	1	8	1	104
SBRC26002	12	15	408290	118	223	23	77	13	2	10	2	9	2	6	1	5	1	62
SBRC26002	15	18	408291	197	392	39	128	21	2	16	3	14	3	8	1	7	1	87
SBRC26002	18	21	408292	180	365	38	129	23	2	18	3	18	3	10	1	8	1	106
SBRC26002	21	24	408293	164	326	32	105	17	2	13	2	12	2	7	1	7	1	73
SBRC26002	24	27	408294	188	387	39	123	19	2	16	2	14	3	8	1	7	1	83
SBRC26002	27	30	408295	174	354	33	104	16	2	13	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	71
SBRC26002	30	33	408296	172	328	33	99	14	2	11	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	61
SBRC26002	33	36	408297	171	327	32	97	15	2	11	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	57
SBRC26002	36	39	408298	144	281	27	84	14	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	4	1	51
SBRC26002	39	42	408299	154	316	32	105	19	2	13	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	75
SBRC26002	42	45	408300	169	321	31	99	16	2	12	2	10	2	6	1	6	1	65
SBRC26002	45	48	408301	196	380	36	114	18	2	13	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	67
SBRC26002	48	51	408302	182	337	32	100	16	2	11	2	9	2	5	1	4	1	51
SBRC26002	51	54	408303	172	312	30	91	15	2	11	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	58
SBRC26002	54	57	408304	167	314	31	95	14	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	62
SBRC26002	57	60	408305	194	365	35	109	17	2	12	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	70
SBRC26002	60	63	408306	130	245	25	80	13	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	56
SBRC26002	63	66	408307	157	303	30	94	15	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	62
SBRC26002	66	69	408308	122	232	24	79	13	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	52
SBRC26002	69	72	408309	155	297	29	92	14	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	4	1	54

Hole ID	From	To	Sample No	La2O3 ppm	CeO2 ppm	Pr6O11 ppm	Nd2O3 ppm	Sm2O3 ppm	Eu2O3 ppm	Gd2O3 ppm	Tb4O7 ppm	Dy2O3 ppm	Ho2O3 ppm	Er2O3 ppm	Tm2O3 ppm	Yb2O3 ppm	Lu2O3 ppm	Y2O3 ppm
SBRC26002	72	75	408310	127	243	25	83	14	2	11	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	55
SBRC26002	75	78	408311	131	249	26	82	14	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	56
SBRC26002	78	81	408312	141	283	28	89	15	2	12	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	65
SBRC26002	81	84	408313	168	329	32	104	16	2	12	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	68
SBRC26002	84	87	408314	171	337	33	103	16	2	13	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	70
SBRC26002	87	90	408315	186	366	36	111	18	2	13	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	68
SBRC26002	90	93	408316	121	237	25	82	15	2	10	2	9	2	5	1	5	1	57
SBRC26002	93	96	408317	141	280	28	92	15	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	61
SBRC26002	96	100	408318	148	296	29	94	16	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	5	1	65
SBRC26003	0	3	408321	297	493	61	192	32	4	24	4	19	3	9	1	7	1	104
SBRC26003	3	6	408322	623	1152	132	414	69	8	48	7	38	7	18	2	14	2	194
SBRC26003	6	9	408323	680	1101	135	422	70	9	54	8	42	8	19	3	15	2	207
SBRC26003	9	12	408324	306	582	57	181	31	4	28	5	28	5	15	2	13	2	175
SBRC26003	12	15	408325	753	1102	137	467	85	12	89	15	95	20	57	8	46	7	723
SBRC26003	15	18	408326	262	381	48	158	28	4	26	4	27	6	16	2	13	2	185
SBRC26003	18	21	408327	195	362	36	113	19	2	15	3	16	3	9	1	8	1	101
SBRC26003	21	24	408328	167	316	31	93	15	2	12	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	70
SBRC26003	24	27	408329	191	378	36	108	18	2	13	2	12	2	7	1	7	1	76
SBRC26003	27	30	408330	194	394	37	113	18	2	13	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	66
SBRC26003	30	33	408331	176	350	35	107	17	2	13	2	13	3	8	1	7	1	81
SBRC26003	33	36	408332	138	268	28	85	15	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	70
SBRC26003	36	39	408333	158	319	32	98	17	2	13	2	13	3	8	1	7	1	81
SBRC26003	39	42	408334	130	253	26	81	14	2	11	2	11	2	7	1	6	1	69
SBRC26003	42	45	408335	167	332	34	103	19	2	15	3	15	3	9	1	8	1	96
SBRC26003	45	48	408336	160	316	31	92	15	2	11	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	74
SBRC26003	48	51	408337	151	305	29	85	13	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	64
SBRC26003	51	54	408338	142	290	27	85	14	2	11	2	12	2	7	1	7	1	74
SBRC26003	54	57	408339	158	308	30	89	16	2	12	2	12	2	7	1	7	1	79
SBRC26003	57	60	408340	194	393	38	115	19	2	16	3	16	3	10	1	9	1	100
SBRC26003	60	63	408341	304	592	58	181	29	2	23	4	21	4	12	2	10	1	123

Hole ID	From	To	Sample No	La2O3 ppm	CeO2 ppm	Pr6O11 ppm	Nd2O3 ppm	Sm2O3 ppm	Eu2O3 ppm	Gd2O3 ppm	Tb4O7 ppm	Dy2O3 ppm	Ho2O3 ppm	Er2O3 ppm	Tm2O3 ppm	Yb2O3 ppm	Lu2O3 ppm	Y2O3 ppm
SBRC26003	63	66	408342	179	349	33	104	17	2	13	2	13	3	7	1	6	1	78
SBRC26003	66	69	408343	174	344	33	100	16	2	12	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	77
SBRC26003	69	72	408344	182	370	35	105	17	2	13	2	12	2	7	1	6	1	76
SBRC26003	72	75	408345	130	252	25	73	11	2	10	2	10	2	6	1	6	1	62
SBRC26003	75	78	408346	149	286	28	86	14	2	11	2	11	2	6	1	6	1	67
SBRC26003	78	81	408347	150	289	29	87	14	2	11	2	10	2	6	1	6	1	63
SBRC26003	81	84	408348	135	268	26	79	14	2	11	2	11	2	7	1	6	1	63
SBRC26003	84	87	408349	194	378	37	113	18	2	14	2	14	3	8	1	7	1	86
SBRC26003	87	90	408350	122	241	24	73	13	2	10	2	10	2	6	1	6	1	63
SBRC26003	90	93	408351	101	188	18	54	9	1	8	1	9	2	5	1	5	1	58
SBRC26003	93	96	408352	140	267	26	77	13	1	9	1	9	2	5	1	5	1	61
SBRC26003	96	100	408353	155	301	29	87	14	2	10	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	64

Appendix 5 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes were designed to test the extent of shallow rare earth mineralisation in the Sybella granites to depths from 31 m to 100 m below surface. A total of 8 vertical drillholes were drilled to assess NdPr oxides grades and mineralogical variation over a strike length of approximately 9 km across the Newmans prospect. Assay results from holes SBRC26001 to SBRC26003 are being reported, with results from SBRC26004 to SBRC26008 anticipated in mid-June.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Continuous sampling for geochemical analysis was undertaken along the full length of each hole, with samples collected at 1 m intervals and additional 3 metre composited samples directly from the cyclone. Additional composites for duplicates were collected from the 1 metre samples using a spear. Compositing did not account for lithology or weathering changes.
	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.	221 composite samples were submitted for preparation at ALS Mount Isa laboratory. Results for 101 samples have been received to date Sample preparation process included splitting each samples using a Boyd rotary splitter and pulverising a 1 kg split to a target of 85% passing 75 microns (PUL-32). The prepped samples were then shipped to ALS Brisbane for analyses comprising of Lithium Borate fusion with an ICP-MS finish (ME-MS81).
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.).	RC drilling used a 5½" face sampling hammer on a truck-mounted UDR 650 drill rig with ancillary compressor. RC drilling was conducted by United Drilling Services (UDS). Drillholes were all vertical and were not surveyed.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the geologist monitoring the rig. Representative percussion drillhole samples were collected as 1 m intervals, with corresponding washed chips and dry fines placed into chip trays and kept for reference at BSN's facilities.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Regular cleaning of rig and cyclone between drill holes using compressed air. Depths were checked against depths marked on the sample bags and rod counts were routinely performed by the drillers.

		The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation at an early-stage exploration level.
	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 sample recovery biases are observed at this stage of exploration.
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 percussion samples in the chip trays were lithologically logged using industry standards. Percussion samples (washed chips and dry fines) have been logged for lithology, weathering, colour and visual mineralogical composition. All chip trays were photographed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging is considered qualitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total length of all drillholes were logged in full by Basin Energy geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core was collected during this program.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	One metre dry samples from the cyclone were placed into green drill bags and were laid out in orderly rows on the ground. Additional 3 metre composited samples were collected directly from the cyclone into calicos for geochemical sampling, and laid on the corresponding plastic 1 metre bags. Additional 3 metre composited samples directly from the cyclone. Additional composites for duplicates were collected from the 1 metre samples using a spear where required. The composite samples were dropped by Basin Energy's personnel to ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for preparation prior to multi-element analyses.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sampling protocol implemented for the composite samples is appropriate to industry standards in relation to percussion drilling sampling. Sample preparation processes at ALS laboratory in Mount Isa include: - PUL-32 - SPLY-22Y
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory QAQC protocols included the use of ALS laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.
	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.	Field QAQC procedures involved the field duplicate samples at an insertion rate of 1:15.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Three-metre composite sampling is considered appropriate for first-pass exploration for REE minerals hosted by the target style. If follow-up drilling is completed, limited one metre samples will also be completed within areas of expected mineralisation to test variability.
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	The analytical technique involved Lithium Borate fusion with an ICP-MS finish for multi-element analysis (ME-MS81). The sample preparation and analysis methods are considered industry standard for the style of mineralisation being tested.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>partial or total.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>No geophysical tools or portable XRF instruments were utilised to determine assay values.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards and blanks. All these data are reported to the Company.

A total of 14 duplicate samples were inserted by company personnel to ensure result accuracy.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>Data were not verified by independent company.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The use of twinned holes.</td><td>No holes were twinned for this program. Historic Auger sampling sites were completed adjacent to 5 holes completed. Satisfactory correlation is recorded between the corresponding 2026 RC holes and the 2023 auger sites.

<table><tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Corresponding auger site</th></tr><tr><td>SBRC26001</td><td>SYAH23004, EOH 8.2m.</td></tr><tr><td>SBRC26002</td><td>SYAH23006, EOH 7.5m.</td></tr><tr><td>SBRC26003</td><td>SYAH23018, EOH 2.5m.</td></tr><tr><td>SBRC26004</td><td>SYAH23131, EOH 5.6m.</td></tr><tr><td>SBRC26005</td><td>SYAH23020, EOH 9.0m.</td></tr></table>
.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</td><td>Primary data was collected in the field using Excel templates on a Panasonic Toughbook laptop or printed logging sheets. All data, included verified assay data from the laboratory are stored on company storage drives.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>Rare earth oxide assay results were adjusted to convert the elemental values to the oxide equivalent. The oxide stoichiometric conversion factors are provided below:

Ce ppm *1.2284 = CeO2 ppm
Dy ppm *1.1477 = Dy2O3 ppm
Er ppm *1.435 = Er2O3 ppm
Eu ppm *1.1579 = Eu2O3 ppm
Gd ppm *1.1526 = Gd2O3 ppm
Ho ppm *1.1455 = Ho2O3 ppm
La ppm *1.1728 = La2O3 ppm
Lu ppm *1.1371 = Lu2O3 ppm
Nd ppm *1.1664 = Nd2O3 ppm
Pr ppm *1.2082 = Pr6O11 ppm
Sm ppm *1.1596 = Sm2O3 ppm
Tb ppm *1.1762 = Tb4O7 ppm
Tm ppm *1.1421 = Tm2O3 ppm
Y ppm *1.2699 = Y2O3 ppm
Yb ppm *1.1387 = Yb2O3 ppm

Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earth elements. NdPr is the sum of the oxide values for neodymium and praseodymium.

The following calculations are used for compiled rare earth oxides into their reporting and evaluation groups:

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide = CeO2 + Dy2O3 + Er2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Ho2O3 + La2O3 + Lu2O3 + Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Sm2O3 + Tb4O7 + Tm2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3

MREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Dy2O3 + Tb4O7

LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = CeO2 + La2O3 + Nd2O3 + Pr6O11</td></tr>
</table>

		+ Sm2O3 HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Dy2O3 + Er2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Ho2O3 + Lu2O3 + Tb4O7 + Tm2O3 + Y2O3 + Yb2O3
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.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are reported. Drillhole collars are located using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 67i. Nominal accuracy is +/- 5 m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Drillholes are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 54 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic control is considered adequate at this stage of the program.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drillhole were variably spaced as detailed in collar details table.
	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.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve are reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	3 m composite samples were collected on all drillholes for multi-element analyses.
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.	Vertical drilling is considered adequate for this stage of exploration to assess rare earth concentrations within the Sybella granite at Newmans prospect.
	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.	The drill orientation is not expected to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected by BSN personnel and dropped off to ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for preparation prior analyses. The prepped samples were freighted by ALS to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane for analyses. Sample freight used ALS's chain of custody protocols, which are considered industry standards. Archive samples for select drillholes are stored at BSN's secure storage facilities in Mount Isa.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits were undertaken by Basin Energy or any independent parties.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 results reported in this announcement refer to RC drillholes drilled within **EPM 28250** of the Sybella-Barkly Project located in northwest Queensland, Australia. The Sybella-Barkly Project was granted 'Exploration Project Status' (ref: PROJ 0254) by the Queensland Government on 30 November 2023. The Sybella-Barkly Project is 100% owned and operated by NeoDys Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Basin Energy Ltd. The tenement overlies the native title areas of the Bularnu Waluwarra Wangkayujuru people. Exploration access to the native title lands of the Bularnu Waluwarra Wangkayujuru people are currently covered by the

		'expedited procedure' of the Queensland 'native title protection conditions' (NTPCs). An active 'conduct and compensation agreement' (CCA) has been established between Basin Energy Ltd and pastoral title holders from the Ardmore station. The tenements where RC drilling activities occurred are covered by one Environmental Authority Permits: P-EA-100224474. The following protected areas partially overly the Sybella-Barkly Project area: (1) Endangered regional ecosystems along selected perennial water ways, (2) Strategic environmental area (SEA) designated precincts along selected perennial waterways.
	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.	All tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exists.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been negligible mineral exploration activity targeting the near surface geology across most of the project area and none targeting REEs prior to NeoDys Limited commencing work. Previous exploration efforts have primarily targeted base metal and uranium mineralisation. In 2022 NeoDys Ltd re-analysed Sybella granite samples from Geoscience Australia's national rock archive, confirming REE prospectivity on the project. Additionally, assays of 130 soil/creek samples confirmed broad-scale REE surface anomalies within NeoDys' tenure. In 2023, NeoDys conducted a shallow proof-of-concept auger drilling program in the Sybella granite demonstrating the presence of LREE enrichment within the near surface regolith of the Sybella granite. NeoDys' auger drilling across the Sybella has defined similar levels of rare earth anomalism (including 5 m @ 1,951 ppm TREO with 578 ppm Nd+Pr oxide, incl. 3 m @ 705 ppm Nd+Pr oxide.). Drill targets were located approximately 22km from Red Metal's Sybella bulk granite REE discovery.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mount Isa Inlier is a large region of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic continental crust in northwest Queensland and is located along the eastern margin of the North Australia Craton. The Sybella Batholith is a large composite granitic belt which outcrops as a semi-continuous, NS-trending linear body (180 x 30 km) within the western fold belt of the Mount Isa Inlier. Granites of the Sybella Batholith typically have A-type geochemical compositions and exhibit moderate to extreme enrichment in high field strength elements (e.g. Zr, U, Th, REE's, Y, Nb, and Ta. Much of EPM 28250 is covered by gravelly colluvium, saprolite, and granite-derived saprock. Subcropping and outcropping intrusive units include the Gidya Granite and Kahko Granodiorite. The Gidya Granite is generally poorly exposed and occurs predominantly as highly weathered granite or saprock. In contrast, the Kahko Granodiorite forms low hills and tors in the eastern part of the tenement and comprises foliated to gneissic, medium- to coarse-grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite with minor diorite. The unit is intruded by porphyritic biotite granite, leucogranite, and pegmatite. Contacts between the granites and surrounding country rocks are largely obscured by colluvial cover. GSQ and OZCHEM whole-rock geochemical data indicate that both the Gidya Granite and Kahko Granodiorite are enriched in light rare earth elements (LREE; particularly Ce and La) and exhibit elevated yttrium concentrations, suggesting potential heavy rare earth element (HREE) enrichment. Consistent with other granites of the Sybella Batholith, these units are also enriched in K, Th, and U, making regional radiometric datasets effective for mapping granite outcrop and granite-derived regolith. Both units display low magnetic susceptibility relative to the surrounding country rocks. Gravity data define a pronounced gravity low associated with the granites, deepening westward and interpreted to reflect a substantial volume of buried granite at depth. Basin Energy's exploration team considers EPM 28250 is prospective for granite-hosted, bulk tonnage, weak-acid soluble rare earth fluoro carbonate deposits similar in style to Red Metal Ltd's adjacent Sybella REE project. This deposit style occurs in rare earth element-enriched granitic rocks such as the various plutons of the Sybella Batholith.

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.	Tables comprising the collar details, significant mineralised intercepts and assay results are included in Appendix 2, 3 and 4 of this announcement. Refer to Figures 1 to 3.
	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.	All material information has been provided in this announcement.
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.	Exploration drill results are reported by length weighted average grades. For reporting intervals, a cut off grade of 200 ppm NdPr oxide was utilised.
	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.	Short intervals of high grade that have a material impact on overall intersections are reported as separate (included) intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalence has been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercepts lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Downhole lengths are reported, true width is not known due to the early stage nature of the exploration.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralised intersections are suspected to be sub-horizontal; however, due to the early stage nature of the exploration this remains to be conclusively tested.
	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').	Drilling was early-stage exploration in nature, with insufficient data to establish true widths of mineralisation observed.
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	Maps and tables have been included in the body of this announcement. Refer to Figures 1 to 3, Appendices 2, 3 and 4 of this announcement.

	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	It is the Competent Person's opinion that a balanced summary of exploration results has been reported.
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.	All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced.
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).	The next exploration steps will include • assessment of remaining drillhole assays once received • refinement of the weathering profile model • Assessment of potential preliminary mineralogical and metallurgical work programs utilising archived samples from SBRC26005 or SBRC26006 subject to ongoing results and geological interpretation. • follow-up drilling at Newmans • preliminary • assessment of Eight Mile and Three Ways
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Maps including the location of the assayed historical auger sample sites are included in the body of this announcement.