ASX Release

25 June 2026

Exploration Update

Multiple copper prospects identified at Flat Hill, supporting potential for a large-scale copper mineralised system

Marree – Flat Hill Project Area

- Multiple copper prospects identified from historical drilling at Flat Hill, with significant copper-bearing intersections across a zone spanning 3km, including:

  Breaden Hill
  - 18m @ 1.57% Cu from surface (WP018), including 6m @ 2.5% Cu from 2m
  - 16.5m @ 1.94% Cu from approximately 2m (A3)
  - 10m @ 1.84% Cu from approximately 0.5m, including 1.8m @ 5.2% Cu (B3)

  Boorloo
  - 134m @ 0.57% Cu from 26m (WP015), including 28m @ 1.11% Cu from 128m
  - 10m @ 1.30% Cu from 34m (WP029), including 2m @ 2.8% Cu from 36m

  Breaden Hill South
  - 9m @ 0.99% Cu from 39m (MWRC-9)

- The scale and distribution of copper mineralisation at Flat Hill supports the potential for a large-scale mineralised system extending beyond localised individual prospect areas.
- Immediate next steps include a comprehensive historic drill hole inspection and multi-element re-assay program and high-resolution VTEM geophysical survey across Flat Hill to refine exploration targets for drill testing.
- Land access negotiations are well advanced, with planning for on-ground exploration activities underway and field programs expected to commence on execution of final agreement.

Other South Australian Exploration Projects

- Exploration activities across Renascor's South Australian portfolio continue, with uranium exploration planning advancing at Mulgaria, targeting studies completed at Wooltana and follow-up evaluation of rare earth element anomalism underway at Tumby Bay.

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Renascor Resources Limited (ASX: **RNU**) (**Renascor**) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities, including at its Flat Hill project area, where Renascor has identified multiple copper prospects supporting potential for a significant copper mineralised system.

Commenting, Renascor Managing Director David Christensen stated:

> *"Historical exploration at Flat Hill identified several significant copper occurrences, including at Breaden Hill, Boorloo and Breaden Hill South, with drilling returning encouraging copper intersections across a broad area. Despite these results, exploration was generally focused on individual prospects, and limited work was undertaken to evaluate the potential of the district.*
>
> *The review demonstrates that copper mineralisation is widespread across the Flat Hill area and not restricted to a single prospect or occurrence. In our view, the scale and distribution of these occurrences support the potential for a larger mineralised system extending beyond the individual prospects identified to date.*
>
> *Importantly, many of the known occurrences remain only partially tested and were explored prior to the availability of modern geophysical and geochemical techniques. Through planned re-assay programs, geophysical surveys and follow-up exploration, we believe there is a compelling opportunity to apply modern exploration methods to better understand the controls on mineralisation and generate a new pipeline of drill targets across the project area."*

Marree – Significant copper prospects identified at Flat Hill

Renascor's Marree tenement holdings within South Australia's Adelaide Rift Complex include three 100%-owned exploration licences (ELs) and one EL in which Renascor is earning an interest of up to 90%[1]. See Figure 1.

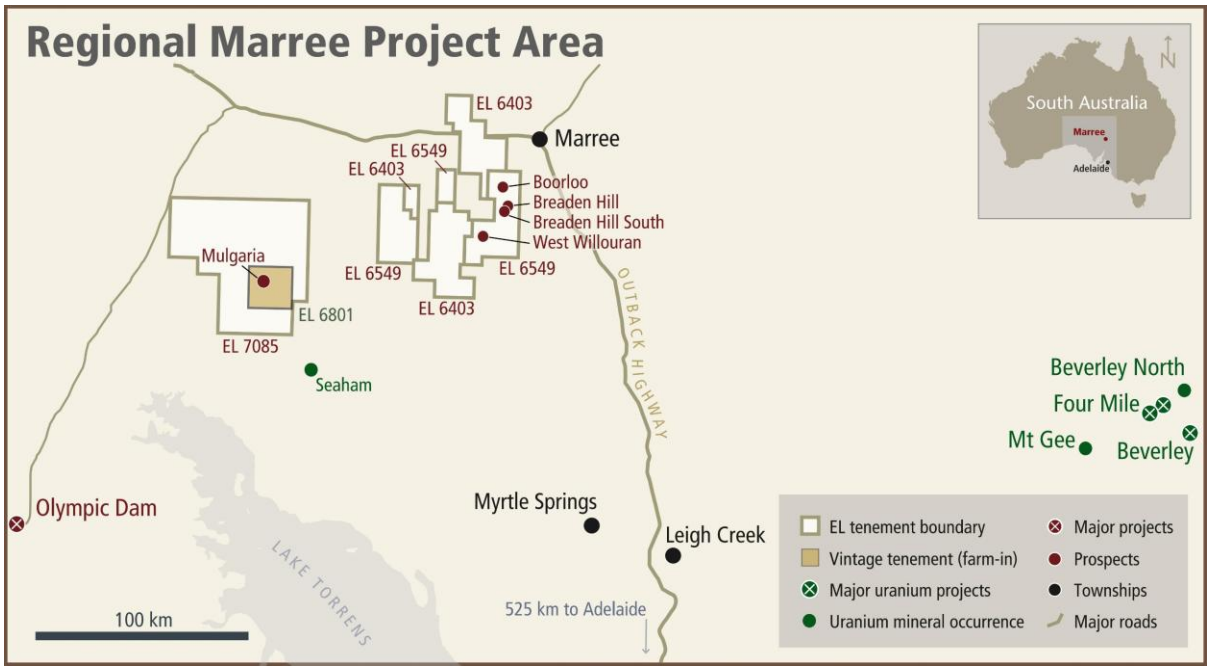


Figure 1. *Renascor's Marree Project Area*

The Flat Hill project area (EL 6549) has been the focus of multiple historical exploration programs across several decades, targeting sediment-hosted copper mineralisation within Neoproterozoic sediments of the Adelaide Rift Complex. Historical exploration by Utah

Development Corporation, Noranda Australia, MIM Exploration and others identified numerous copper occurrences across the project area, however exploration activity was generally fragmented across a large project area and undertaken prior to the availability of modern geophysical and geochemical techniques, limiting the ability of previous explorers to evaluate district-scale structural targets.

Renascor has undertaken a comprehensive review and compilation of historical exploration data to assess the broader prospectivity of the Flat Hill area and identify opportunities for modern exploration targeting.

The review demonstrates that copper mineralisation is widespread and not restricted to a single occurrence, but instead anomalous grades are recognised across multiple prospect areas over several kilometres of strike length within the Flat Hill project area. Historical exploration records identify at least 54 publicly reported anomalous copper mineral occurrences within a 500km^2 area in and around Flat Hill^2, supporting the potential for a broader mineralised system. Significant mineralisation has been intersected at Breaden Hill, Boorloo and Breaden Hill South, with additional copper occurrences recognised elsewhere within EL 6549.

Significant drill intersections are summarised in Table 1. JORC Table 1 disclosures are provided in Appendix 2.

Prospect	Significant Intersections	Hole
Breaden Hill	18m @ 1.57% Cu from surface, including 6m @ 2.5% Cu from 2m	WP018
	16.5m @ 1.94% Cu from ~2m	A3
	10.4m @ 1.84% Cu from ~0.5m, including 1.8m @ 5.2% Cu	B3
	12.2m @ 1.57% Cu from ~1m	B4
	14.6m @ 1.48% Cu from ~2m	A6
	15.8m @ 1.07% Cu from ~1m	A4
	15.8m @ 0.81% Cu from ~1m	A5
	12.2m @ 0.86% Cu from ~1m	F1
Boorloo	134m @ 0.57% Cu from 26m, including 28m @ 1.11% Cu from 128m	WP015
	10m @ 1.30% Cu from 34m, including 2m @ 2.8% Cu from 36m	WP029
	9m @ 0.42% Cu from 106m, including 1m @ 2.5% Cu from 107m and 1m @ 0.97% Cu from 114m	WD 4
	6m @ 1.02% Cu from 27m	MWD 1
Breaden Hill South	9m @ 0.99% Cu from 39m	MWRC-9

Table 1. Flat Hill -- Significant copper intersections

The drill intersections reported in Table 1 are historical exploration results generated by previous explorers. Renascor has reviewed the available historical information but has not independently verified the historical results. Refer Appendix 2 for details regarding the historical data, limitations and assessment undertaken by the Company.

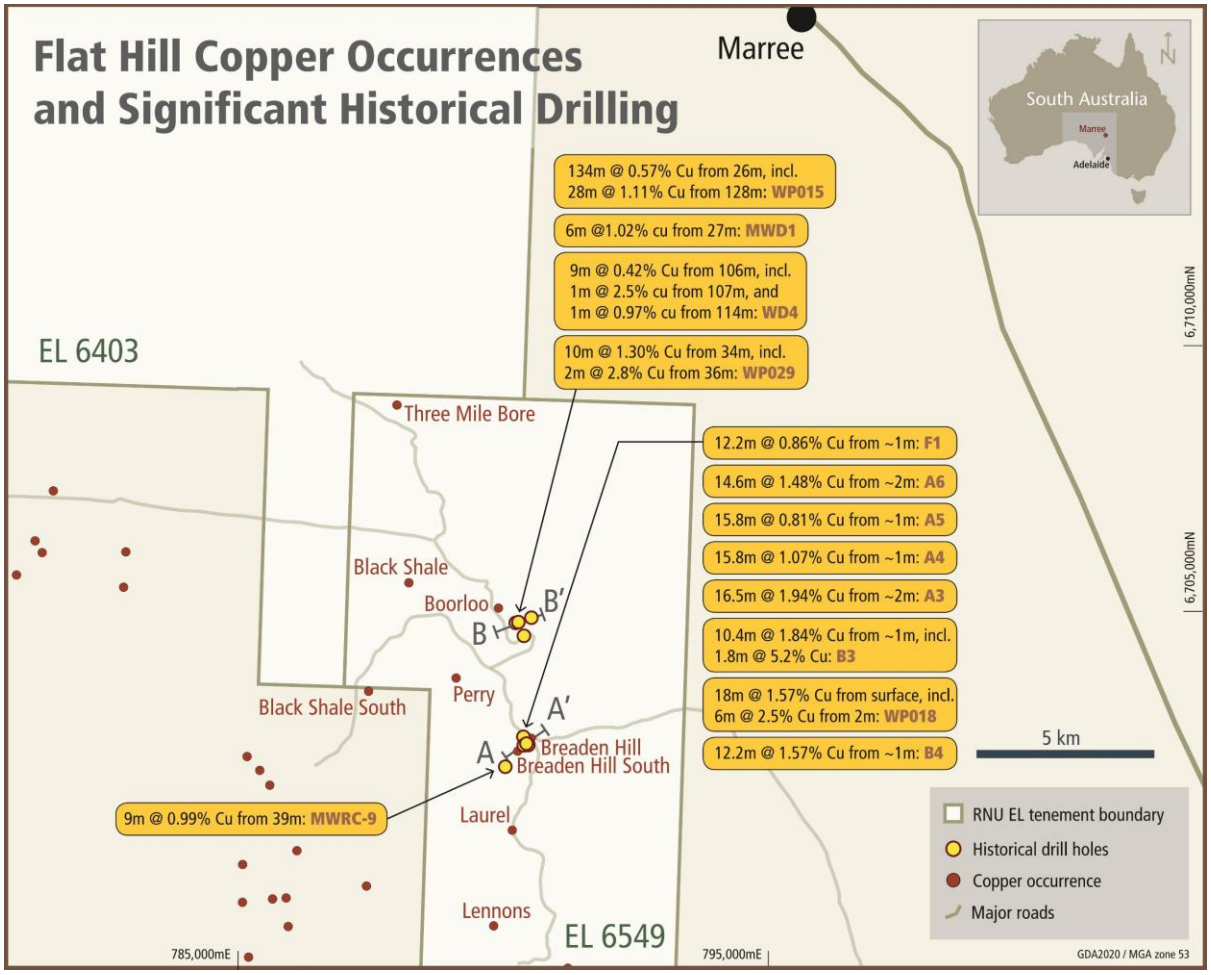


Figure 2. *Flat Hill, showing major prospects and significant drill intersections*

While previous exploration programs largely focused on favourable stratigraphic units known to host copper mineralisation at surface, Renascor's review has highlighted the potential importance of structural controls on mineralisation. Historical exploration records document extensive faulting, brecciation and diapiric activity throughout the Flat Hill area. See Figures 3 and 4 (next page).

Historically, these features were primarily viewed as complicating exploration efforts because they displaced prospective stratigraphic horizons and reduced confidence in drill targeting. Renascor's review suggests, however, that these same structures may have played an important role in localising and concentrating copper mineralisation and therefore represent an important focus for future exploration.

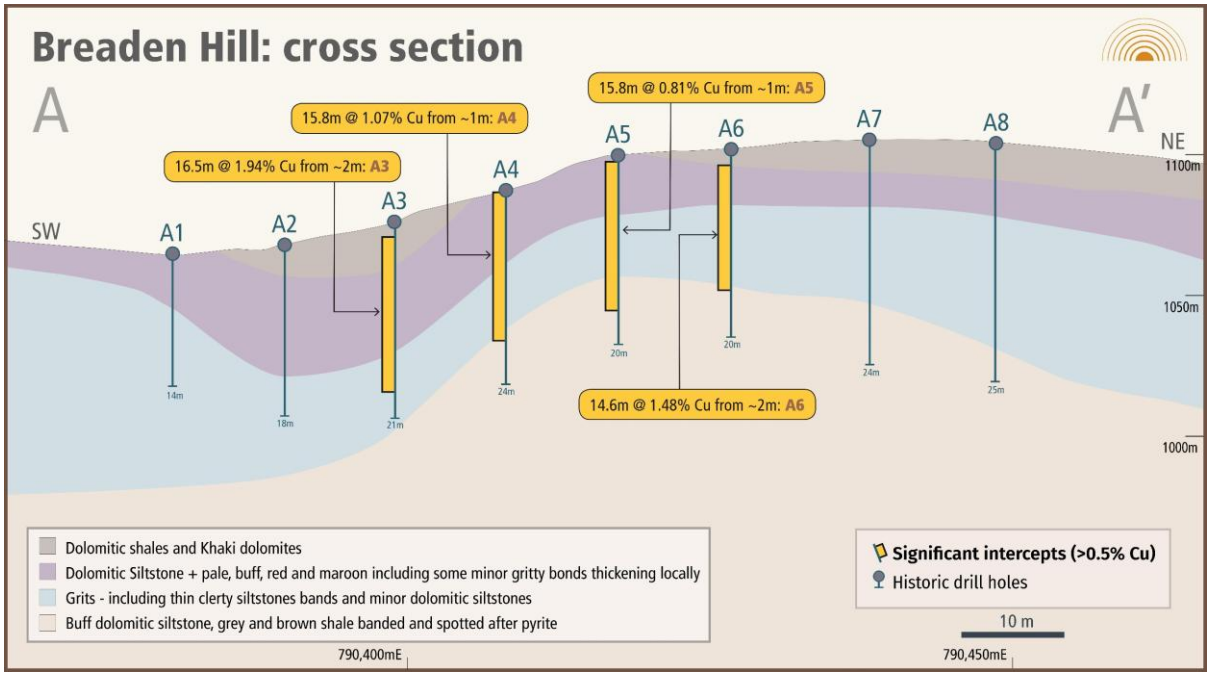
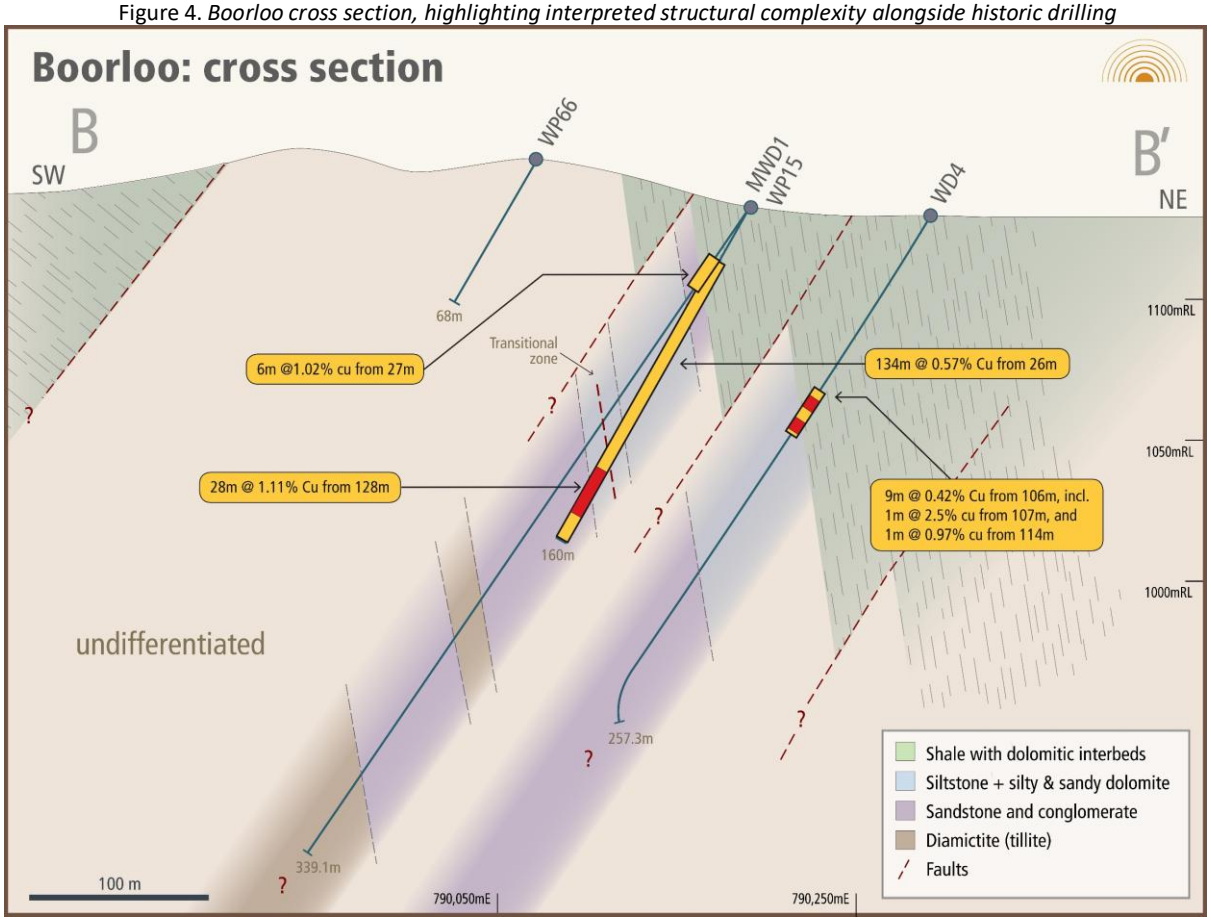


Figure 3. *Breaden Hill cross section, highlighting thick near-surface oxidised mineralised copper intersections*

Figure 4. *Boorloo cross section, highlighting interpreted structural complexity alongside historic drilling*



The occurrence of copper mineralisation across multiple prospects raises the possibility that the known occurrences represent expressions of a broader mineralised system rather than isolated mineralised horizons.

In addition, several of the known prospects remain only partially tested. Historical drilling was generally shallow and targeted specific stratigraphic horizons, leaving substantial areas of the broader project area untested by modern exploration techniques. Opportunities remain to assess extensions to known mineralisation along strike and at depth, as well as to evaluate additional targets identified through Renascor's review of historical datasets.

Next steps

Renascor has commenced planning a comprehensive follow-up exploration program designed to refine drill targets and improve understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation at Flat Hill.

A key component of this work will be a multi-element re-assay program using historical drill core and drill cuttings retained at the South Australian Drill Core Reference Library. Most historical samples were analysed for only a limited suite of elements using analytical techniques available at the time. Modern multi-element analysis is expected to provide additional geological and geochemical information to assist in vectoring towards mineralised systems and assessing the potential for associated metals including gold, silver, lead, zinc and cobalt.

Renascor is also planning a high resolution airborne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey across much of EL 6549. The survey is expected to provide valuable electromagnetic and magnetic datasets capable of improving understanding of the structural architecture of the project area and identifying conductive sulphide targets beneath shallow surface mineralisation.

Together, the re-assay program and VTEM survey are intended to support a new generation of drill targets focused on identifying sulphide mineralisation associated with major structural features that may have acted as pathways for mineralising fluids and sources of the near-surface copper mineralisation identified by historical drilling.

Native Title negotiations continue to advance toward execution of an agreement to support on-ground exploration activities.

Other South Australian Exploration Projects

In addition to the emerging copper opportunity at Flat Hill, Renascor continues to advance a broader portfolio of South Australian exploration projects targeting uranium, copper and rare earth elements, providing multiple opportunities for future exploration success and value creation. See Figure 5 (next page).

Figure 5. *Renascor's South Australian exploration projects*

At Mulgaria, Renascor is progressing the regulatory approvals and land access arrangements required to support future uranium exploration activities. Land access negotiations are well advanced and planning for on-ground exploration programs is underway, with field activities expected to commence following execution of final agreements.

At Wooltana, Renascor has completed hyperspectral imagery processing across the project area. The resulting dataset is expected to enhance exploration targeting for both sediment-hosted uranium mineralisation within the Frome Basin and sediment-hosted copper mineralisation associated with the southeastern limb of the Arkaroola Syncline.

At Tumby Bay, initial mineralogical assessment work is underway on anomalous rare earth element samples identified during previous exploration programs. The work is intended to improve understanding of the source and nature of the anomalism and assist in evaluating potential follow-up exploration opportunities.

At Olary, Renascor's recently lodged exploration licence application has been successfully approved (EL 7133) by the Department for Energy and Mining, adding a new prospective land package to the Company's exploration portfolio. Located adjacent to the White Dam Gold Mine, the project benefits from an extensive historical exploration database that is currently being compiled and assessed against contemporary geological interpretations of the district. Renascor's initial work will focus on evaluating the potential continuity of mineralisation associated with the White Dam gold system and identifying opportunities for follow-up exploration.

While Marree is currently the focus of Renascor's exploration activity, management believes the broader portfolio contains multiple prospective targets capable of generating future exploration activity and value creation opportunities across a range of commodities.

This ASX announcement has been approved by Renascor's Board of Directors and authorised for release by Renascor's Managing Director David Christensen.

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About Renascor

Renascor is developing a vertically integrated Battery Anode Material (**BAM**) project in South Australia.

The BAM project comprises:

- **the Siviour Graphite Deposit** - the world's second largest reported Proven Reserve of Graphite and the largest Graphite Reserve outside of Africa[3];
- **the Graphite Mine and Processing Operation** - a conventional open-pit mine and crush, grind, float processing circuit delivering world-class operating costs in large part due to the favourable geology and geometry of Renascor's Siviour Graphite Deposit; and
- **a Battery Anode Material Production Facility** – where graphite will be converted to Purified Spherical Graphite (**PSG**) using an eco-friendly processing method before being exported to lithium-ion battery anode manufacturers.

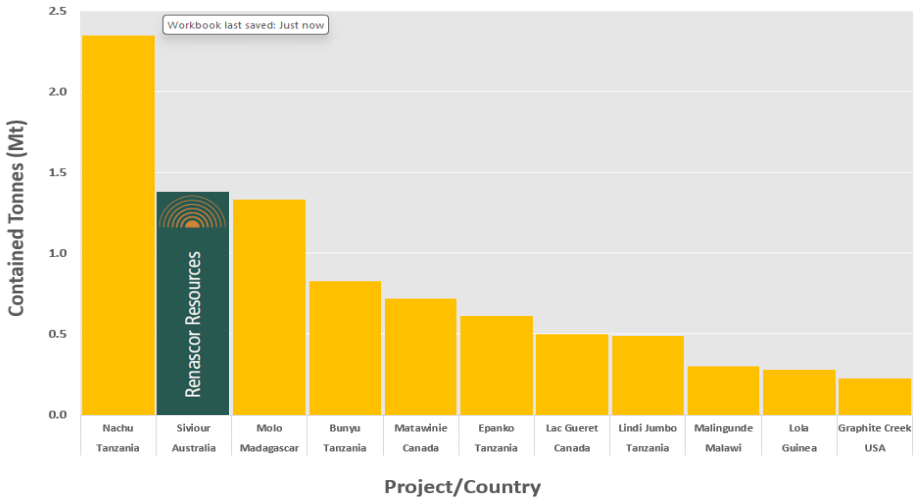

Figure 3. Globally Reported Proven Ore Reserve estimates[4]

Renascor is in a strong position to advance the BAM project, with a cash balance of approximately $95 million (as of 31 March 2026) and a conditionally approved $185 million loan facility from the Australian Government's $4 billion Critical Minerals Facility[5].

Competent Person's Statements

Exploration Results

The results reported herein, insofar as they relate to exploration activities and exploration results, are based on information provided to and reviewed by Mr G.W. McConachy (Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) who is a director of the Company. Mr McConachy has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr McConachy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historical Exploration Results

The exploration results reported in Table 1 comprise historical exploration results generated by previous explorers. Renascor has reviewed the available historical information, including drill logs, assay data and supporting reports, but has not independently verified the historical results. The historical results are provided to assist investors in understanding the exploration potential of the Flat Hill project area. Refer Appendix 2 for details regarding the historical data sources, limitations and assessment undertaken by the Company.

Forward-looking statements and new information

Renascor confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and forecast financial information derived from production targets in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Renascor 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.

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a few factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1

Peer Comparison Data

Company	Deposit	Country	Proven Reserve				Source	Date
			Total Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%)	TGC (Mt)	Study Status*		
Volt Resources Ltd	Bunyu	Tanzania	19.3	4.3%	0.8	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20161215/pdf/43drlhpvdwbhxp.pdf	15 December 2016
Ecograf Ltd	Epanko	Tanzania	7.1	8.6%	0.6	Bankable Feasibility Study	https://www.ecograf.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/3029888.pdf	25 February 2026
Graphite One Inc	Graphite Creek	USA	3.8	6.0%	0.2	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://www.graphiteoneinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/JDS-Graphite-One-NI-43-101-PFS-20221013-compressed.pdf	14 October 2022
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Lac Guéret	Canada	2.0	25.1%	0.5	Technical Feasibility Study	https://masongraphite.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/a53b7c_22115be39ccf4d85b9579f359680997c.pdf	12 December 2018
Walkabout Resources Ltd	Lindi Jumbo	Tanzania	2.5	19.3%	0.5	Definitive Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190228/pdf/44321stl8dlk5f.pdf	28 February 2019
Falcon Energy Materials plc	Lola	Guinea	6.4	4.4%	0.3	Technical Feasibility Study	https://minedocs.com/25/SRG-Mining-Lola-Project-Update-FS-02272023.pdf	12 April 2023
NGX Ltd	Malingunde	Malawi	3.1	9.5%	0.3	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20230614/pdf/05qn89bfqrhwx8.pdf	14 June 2023
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Matawinie	Canada	17.3	4.2%	0.7	Technical Feasibility Study	https://nmg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Feasibility-Study-NMGs-Integrated-Phase-2-Projects.pdf	10 August 2022
NextSource Materials Inc	Molo	Madagascar	21.3	6.2%	1.3	Technical Feasibility Study	P9239 Molo Graphite Phase 2 NI43-101 Technical Report (nextsourcematerials.com)	12 December 2023
Ryzon Materials Ltd	Nachu	Tanzania	50.5	4.6%	2.3	Bankable Feasibility Study Update	https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/MNS/02593473.pdf	3 November 2022

* Denotes the name of the study at the time of the release. The Molo and Lindi Jumbo projects are now in the operations phase, with all other projects being in pre-production phase.

Appendix 2

JORC Table 1

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the results reported herein from the Marree project area and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012). The commentary below is based on exploration programs undertaken by Noranda Australia (Noranda), Utah Development Corporation (Utah) and MIM Exploration (MIM).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Noranda:
		  ○ Techniques used for downhole sampling from Noranda's drillholes have not been identified in historical reports.
		  ○ Evidence available confirms an open hole percussion drilling technique was used for results reported.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Available documentation indicates percussion drillholes were sampled at fixed two metre intervals throughout their length from drill cuttings.
		  ○ Diamond core logs indicate holes have been consistently sampled at fixed 1-2 metre intervals, depending on chosen interval per hole.
		• MIM:
		  ○ Non-core drill hole samples have been noted as sampled at between 1-4m composite intervals, with prospective geology dictating which areas were sampled at more granular resolution.
		  ○ Diamond holes were first geologically logged, with prospective intervals half cored and sampled in 2 metre intervals. The remaining core was not sampled.
		• The Company considers the sampling techniques adequate for early-stage exploration and geological.

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.).*	• Noranda:
		  ○ Drilling was carried out using a Halco 150 mobile percussion rig, operated by the South Australian Mines Department, from November 17 to December 19, 1968. Fifty-five holes were drilled as part of the program from which historical exploration results are reported, with a total footage of 3479 feet drilled. Drill bit diameters have not been identified.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Percussion drilling was predominantly utilised, with hammer bits occasionally used. Drill bit diameter used for holes is typically disclosed as 203mm for the first few metres (<5m), then 165mm. Occasional use of 156mm or 127mm bit size for hole tails is also noted.
		  ○ Diamond drilling was noted to be undertaken by a Longyear 38 rig, using a combination of drag bit, HQ or NQ core size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• MIM:
		  ○ Non-core drilling is noted as using a conventional RC method on a Warman 1000 rig by Budd Drilling, with minor use of rotary bit near surface, but predominantly completed using a hammer bit.
		  ○ Diamond drilling was noted to be undertaken by Rockdrill using a Versatile diamond rig. Use of HQ and NQ core sizes has been recorded.

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.
		• Noranda:
		  ○ Sample recovery information is not recorded in the historic reports reviewed.
		  ○ There is no record of measures taken to maximise recovery or assess sample bias.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Utah utilised drill hole completion reports to capture comments, with general comments added where challenging drilling conditions were encountered.
		  ○ Termination of non-core drilling has been noted in several holes due to excessive water flow or hole cave in issues becoming too great to continue.
		• MIM:
		  ○ Sample recovery estimates from non-core drilling logs were not identified.
		  ○ Diamond core has been inspected by Renascor, with core recovery noted as good to very good. MIM also recorded that recovery was good.

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.
		• Noranda:
		  ○ Evidence of chip logging being undertaken can be inferred, based on limited available data such as hand drawn historical interpretative geological cross sections through the areas drilled.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Historic geological logs were recorded on paper and include lithology, alteration and mineralisation descriptions of variable detail.
		  ○ Logging was generally qualitative, with some semi-quantitative records of key minerals e.g. pyrite or copper mineral species abundance occasionally recorded.
		  ○ Extensive written and hand drawn geological interpretation records are available, with diamond core also known to be photographed.
		• MIM:
		  ○ Both core and non-core logging utilised standardised logging sheets for entire hole lengths, with semi-quantitative estimates recorded for target minerals such as pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz veining.

Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	• Noranda: ○ Limited sub-sampling and preparation procedures are poorly documented, with reject drill cuttings are referenced, indicating that a primary sample was collected for geochemical assay, and a spoils/reject pile was able to be used for geological logging or other analysis e.g. metallurgical testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling 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.*	○ Resolution of geochemical assays indicates material was collected at 1-2 feet intervals. ○ No information is available regarding specific sample splitting methods (riffle split, spear, etc.) was identified. ○ Sample preparation and procedures (crushing, pulverising, grind size) are not recorded in reviewed public documents. • Utah: ○ Utah reporting states application of the following standardised tactical sub-sampling and preparation process for standard non-core drilling, which is depicted in a diagramatised flowchart in historical documents (page 884 ENV2915): ▪ Collect three separate samples after bulk splitting – one to assay lab, one to government core library for permanent storage, the third used in field for rock chip log compilation and logging purposes ▪ Orientation – decide on most suitable sample type (C, R, S) ▪ Collect representative sub-samples ▪ Prepare to ensure representative split - crushing head sample to -20 mesh, take off representative split, crush to -80 mesh. • MIM: ○ No records have been found that detail any sub-sampling or sample preparation techniques utilised.
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.* *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.*	• Noranda: ○ Analytical methods include AAS, fire assay (for gold in some programs), and colorimetric methods. ○ Detection limits are not observed in reviewed reports. ○ No QA/QC data (standards, blanks, duplicates, umpire assays) were reported. ○ Laboratory accreditation information is unavailable. • Utah: ○ Assay by atomic absorption methods were used by Labtech laboratories in Western Australia. ○ Evidence supports use of QA/QC check assay pulps, and retention of pre-crush, -20 mesh and -80 mesh pulp samples in case data quality investigations require reprocessing. ○ Reference to consideration of detection limits, precision and accuracy is noted in reviewed reports, but no confirmatory values related to these have been found. • MIM: ○ Use of Analabs has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For the separate generations of drilling, elements assayed consistently included copper (often the only element analysed), but analysis for other elements is limited. Other elements occasionally assayed for included U, Pb, Zn, Co and Ni, with later work by MIM occasionally expanded to a larger assay suite to also include Ag, Bi and Ba.

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.
		• Noranda:
		  ○ No original pulps or residues are known to exist for re-assay.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Original drilling pulps are available, with a re-assaying program planned by the Company to compare historical results against data generated in a significantly improved modern laboratory setting.
		  ○ Original Lab. sheet/rack number references are recorded for each drillhole, but no information pertaining to these references has been found.
		• MIM:
		  ○ Diamond hole MWD 1 intended to act as a twinned hole of Utah hole WP015, but subsequent to drilling, MIM identified that its dip and azimuth direction was incorrect, therefore did not adequately verify the original results of WP015.
		• The Company has digital records of all available manually written historic logs and assay tables from original open-file reports for each company.
		• Data have been cross-checked against multiple independent historic sources where available, with exploration companies including MIM and CRA Exploration having conducted thorough reviews of data produced by both Noranda and Utah.
		• No modern drilling has yet been completed to adequately verify the historic results.
		• No adjustments to assay data have been applied.
		• The Competent Person has reviewed the data and considers them appropriate for reporting Exploration Results with appropriate cautionary statements.

Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*
	Specification of the grid system used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
		• Noranda:
		  ○ Historic collar locations were hand-plotted on maps using local grids.
		  ○ Satellite imagery is able to be correlated with drill sections for holes drilled at Breaden Hill, which enabled digital georeferencing and transfer of original hand drawn maps to modern predefined GDA2020 / MGA zone 53 coordinates.
		  ○ Collar positional accuracy is estimated at ±5m parallel to, and ±10m perpendicular to drill section strike. Elevation is approximate, derived from cross section maps with RL marked at 50m intervals.
		  ○ No downhole surveys have been conducted for non-core holes, with drill holes assumed vertical based on original hand drawn orientation plotted on sub surface cross sections.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Historical documentation describes the following approach to location of data points:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ A blanket metric grid, based on true North, has been drawn to cover the entire area. Northing and Easting lines have been drawn at 5-kilometre spacings. The point of origin of the grid is the southwest corner of EL 277 at the intersection of latitude 30°001S and longitude 137°40'E. In each sub-project area, an easily identifiable surface feature was chosen as a local datum point for the sub-project area in question. This local datum point was assigned coordinates by simple measurement in relation to the point of origin (SW corner) of the blanket grid. Having thus identified the local datum point and assigned coordinates, it is then a simple matter to relate any drill hole, geochemical sample, rock sample etc., to this local datum. ▪ It is noted that this approach was applied by Utah to historical drillholes completed by Noranda, giving some additional degree of confidence in their location. ○ Downhole surveys were not conducted for non-core holes. Diamond drilling was surveyed by contractor using an Eastman survey instrument. ○ Dip and azimuth direction of holes are recorded, with many drilled at a 60 degree dip from horizontal, otherwise drilled vertically. ○ Elevation control is approximate and derived from topographic maps of the period. • MIM: ○ Coordinates have been recorded using a predefined coordinate reference system, with records indicating GDA2020 / MGA zone 53 has been used. ○ Downhole surveys have been completed using an Eastman compass. ○ Topographic control appears very limited, with RL's not identified on any documentation. Elevation data can be reasonably assumed by using modern digital elevation maps to mitigate uncertainty.
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.*	• Noranda: ○ Reported results at the Breaden Hill locality were derived from holes drilled along section lines approximately 30 metres apart, with holes along each section approximately 15 metres apart. This relatively tight spaced grid was originally designed to test continuity of a near surface oxidised copper anomalism. ○ This spacing is deemed sufficient to support lateral continuity of anomalous results in this area. ○ Compositing of downhole sampling can be inferred based on downhole traces being reported at 1-2 feet intervals. No composites across multiple holes were identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Utah and MIM:
		  ○ Drill spacing varies widely across the broader project area. It is reported that drill holes were specifically positioned to test early-stage geological models, tracking geological units hypothesised to host copper bearing minerals across 10's of kilometres.
		  ○ No composites across multiple holes were identified.
		• This data is not sufficient to establish any material degree of certainty in relation to geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation purposes but is considered appropriate for reconnaissance-level exploration targeting guidance.

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.
		• Noranda:
		  ○ Holes were drilled vertically, with limited knowledge of sub-surface geological orientation at that time.
		• Utah and MIM:
		  ○ The majority of drilling completed by Utah and MIM was completed at ~60° dip from horizontal, with the intention to intersect moderately to steeply dipping stratigraphy at close to true width.
		• MIM
		  ○ Core drilling notes disclosed that the typically fractured and broken ground made use for core orientation very difficult.
		• Whilst stratigraphic units were primary exploration targets from historical drilling, there is evidence to suggest that other structures such as fault planes, quartz veins, or other hydrothermally influenced alteration horizons are also possible hosts of mineralisation. As a result, it is currently not possible to verify whether orientation from historic drilling has introduced a material degree of sampling bias or not, until further drilling is completed.

Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Noranda and MIM:
		  ○ Sample security procedures were not documented.
		  ○ No chain-of-custody records have been identified.
		• Utah:
		  ○ Significant effort was made to uniquely identify all samples, enabling traceability of material.
		  ○ Logistics were mapped in a flow chart diagram to standardise process and movement of samples, including method of transport e.g. use of rail to assay labs in Perth, and storage locations of various forms of samples.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific audits or reviews conducted by Noranda or Utah have been identified. • CRA Exploration (1980's) and MIM (1990's) have reported thatlimited information from early exploration programs is available to ensure sample quality and representivity of sub-surface results, as well as data point positioning challenges brought about by use of local grids. • Renascor has also undertaken its own internal review of the historic dataset, including re-digitisation, cross-checking, and validation of collar positions.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Tenement and land tenure status relevant to reported historical exploration results is as follows: • EL6549 (Flat Hill) licence granted on 07/04/2020. Current licence expiry dated 06/04/2031. • Native title interests are connected with the traditional owners of Arabana Country. Renascor is currently undertaking negotiations with their legal representatives in relation to executing a Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) over the subject tenement licences. Renascor will require separate heritage clearance under terms agreed within the NTMA, prior to undertaking on-ground exploration activities. The tenements are current and in good standing, with no known impediments exist to exploration outside of applying for and obtaining standard environmental and land access clearances.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All drillhole geochemistry data reported herein was generated by previous operators between 1967 and 1995, produced by: o Noranda Australia Limited (1967–1969) o Utah Development Company (1976–1983) o Mount Isa Mines (1991-1995) • Data were sourced from the following open-file reports, accessible via the South Australian Government's South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG): o Open File Envelope No. 884 – submitted by Noranda Australia Limited, 1970 o Open File Envelope No. 2915 – submitted by Utah Development Co., 1978. o Open File Envelope No. 8528 – submitted by Mount Isa Mines, 1995. • Other parties who have undertaken exploration in the surrounding project area include: o Anaconda Australia – 1966 o Carpentaria Exploration – 1968 o Altrama Search Pty Ltd – 1971 o Aquitaine Australia Minerals Pty Ltd – 1973 o CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1987 o Demis Pty Ltd – 1989 o Mount Isa Mines / Newmont Australia Pty Ltd – 1991. • Whilst all reports are likely to have met reporting requirements at the time of submission, all information pre-dates any form of the JORC Code.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area contains well exposed folded Adelaidean (Neoproterozoic) strata of the Callanna, Burra and Umberatana Groups. Mafic volcanic are intercalated with Callanna Group rocks. Diapiric carbonate-rich rocks intrude the Neoproterozoic strata. • Numerous historic mineral occurrences in the area are characterised as sedimentary strata-bound copper deposits that are often associated with disruptive dispiric structures and Megabreccias.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

As a primary area of interest, the Boorloo mine occurs within the Tindelpina shale member of the Tapley Hill Formation, which overlies pebbly to Quartzitic tillite of the Wilyerpa Formation. A number of other copper mines and occurrences are located along this stratigraphic unit.
Renascor's exploration model will take guidance from modern VTEM geophysics and other modern interpretations of historical data, which may more so favour alternate styles of mineralisation defined by hydrothermal activity, such as vein or fault hosted mineralisation.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:

easting and northing of the drillhole collar
elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>HOLE ID</th><th>EASTING</th><th>NORTHING</th><th>MGA Zone</th><th>Hole Depth (m)</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Collar RL (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>A3</td><td>790398</td><td>6702493</td><td>53</td><td>21</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1075</td></tr>
<tr><td>A4</td><td>790407</td><td>6702501</td><td>53</td><td>24</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1085</td></tr>
<tr><td>A5</td><td>790417</td><td>6702510</td><td>53</td><td>20</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1100</td></tr>
<tr><td>A6</td><td>790427</td><td>6702518</td><td>53</td><td>20</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1102</td></tr>
<tr><td>B3</td><td>790394</td><td>6702531</td><td>53</td><td>18</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1095</td></tr>
<tr><td>B4</td><td>790401</td><td>6702538</td><td>53</td><td>22</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1099</td></tr>
<tr><td>F1</td><td>790367</td><td>6702667</td><td>53</td><td>22</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>1090</td></tr>
<tr><td>MWD 1</td><td>790172</td><td>6704777</td><td>53</td><td>339</td><td>-55</td><td>205</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>MWRC-9</td><td>790024</td><td>6702086</td><td>53</td><td>138</td><td>-60</td><td>310</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>WD 4</td><td>790262</td><td>6704806</td><td>53</td><td>257</td><td>-60</td><td>250</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>WP015</td><td>790173</td><td>6704781</td><td>53</td><td>160</td><td>-60</td><td>245</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>WP018</td><td>790401</td><td>6702529</td><td>53</td><td>120</td><td>-90</td><td>-</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>WP029</td><td>790334</td><td>6704548</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>-60</td><td>230</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>WP 66</td><td>790058</td><td>6704821</td><td>53</td><td>68</td><td>-60</td><td>260</td><td>*</td></tr>
</table>

*Utah and MIM data reviewed does not contain elevation data. Collar elevation values will be able to be derived from modern digital elevation maps, which mitigates any material z-positioning accuracy risk.
Noranda:

Hole depths have been converted from original records captured in imperial feet, to metric metres, applying the factor of 1 foot = 0.3048 metres.
Downhole significant intercept intervals have been extracted from hand drawn downhole sections, with depth only able to be approximated ±2 feet. Total depth is marked on sections as an absolute value. RL is approximated from sections marked at 50m RL intervals.
Collar locations are derived from a combination of historic GPS collar location confirmations and digitisation of original field maps with collar locations georeferenced in GIS software.

Due to the age of the data, some collar details are incomplete, in local grid form, or approximations, both in original records, as well as the South Australian Resources Information Gateway where drillhole location data is also publicly available. The Company has been able to translate historical drillhole collar locations recorded on detailed field maps into digitally corrected coordinates. These corrections have been validated against several field GPS points captured at locations in the field that were able to be accurately georeferenced into a modern GIS platform.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,</td><td>

No top-cuts or grade capping have been applied by the Company.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• Length weighted averages have been applied where overall reported intercepts contain multiple discrete sample results. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	• Sub-vertical stratigraphy and complex structural faulting is identified in places. Interpretation suggests that historic drilling has primarily sought to intersect bedding at near perpendicular angles, but the drilling angle to do so may have inadvertently drilled near parallel to significant faulting, which is potentially also host to mineralisation. As a result, true widths of mineralised domains cannot be reliably estimated at this stage. • Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths only.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps, plans and sections showing drillhole locations and significant results are included in figures provided in the main text of this 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 historic results considered material to the understanding of the project have been reported, with provided cross sections providing context of significant drill intersections amongst surrounding unmineralised drill holes.
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.*	Additional historic data includes surface geochemical sampling, geological mapping and geophysical surveys. These datasets are being compiled and validated and will be reported as appropriate.
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).*	Immediate future work planned is stated in the main text of this release. Planned work includes: • Geophysical surveys to refine targets • Potential re surveying of historic collars using GPS. • Modern drilling to validate historic results • Systematic QA/QC implementation.

[1] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025.
[2] Government of South Australia Department for Energy and Mining, South Australian Information Resources Gateway (SARIG) Map, https://map.sarig.sa.gov.au/, accessed 12 June 2026.
[3] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 21 July 2020.
[4] Source: public company reports. Does not include graphite deposits that do not publicly report data on main stock exchanges in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Appendix 1 for further details on sourcing.
[5] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 17 April 2024.