FIRST-PASS GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS IDENTIFY REE AND NIOBIUM TARGET AREAS AT RADIX AND ANTIMONY RESULTS AT STIBNITE RIDGE, MONTANA

Maiden field programs completed at both Montana projects; Radix rock sampling returns up to 209 ppm Nb and drainage sediments up to 560 ppm TREE+Y.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Final assay results received from maiden first-pass drainage-sediment and rock-sampling programs at the Radix REE and Gallium Project in Ravalli County, Montana, and the Stibnite Ridge Antimony Project in Sanders County, Montana.**
- **Radix: 81 samples analysed (45 drainage-sediment and 36 rock samples) across the Company's 80-claim landholding, completed from 29 May to 6 June 2026.**
- **Radix rock sample R017 returned the program-high niobium result of 209 ppm Nb – a notable discrete anomaly warranting follow-up resampling, mapping and mineralogical characterisation.**
- **Radix sediment sample PN0001175837 returned the program-high REE results of 560.43 ppm TREE + Y, 146.50 ppm Nd + Pr and 142.68 ppm HREE + Y, with coherent drainage-scale REE variation defined across several catchments.**
- **Radix results provide the first Company-generated geochemical framework for the Project and support the REE-Nb targeting model developed in the Phase 1 study, with the Sheep Creek REE project located approximately three (3) miles east of Radix by county road.**
- **Stibnite Ridge: first-pass program completed on 27-28 May 2026; results reported for the 17 samples located within the Company's current 28-claim tenure (16 drainage-sediment samples and one rock chip sample).**
- **Stibnite Ridge drainage sediments returned 2.05-16.0 ppm Sb, 6.28-40.6 ppm As and 0.018-0.082 ppm Ag, with sample PN0001175801 returning coincident program-high antimony and arsenic values.**

Omnia Metals Group Ltd ("**Omnia**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: OM1) is pleased to announce that it has received final assay results from first-pass drainage-sediment and rock-sampling programs completed at the Radix REE and Gallium Project ("**Radix**") in Ravalli County, Montana, and the Stibnite Ridge Antimony Project ("**Stibnite Ridge**") in Sanders County, Montana, United States.

The programs represent the Company's first on-ground exploration at both projects and were designed to provide an initial geochemical framework, identify prospective catchments and

rock occurrences, and prioritise areas for detailed follow-up exploration. Fieldwork at both projects was undertaken by a two-person crew comprising a Company geologist and a geological field technician, with all samples submitted to ALS in Twin Falls, Idaho, on 8 June 2026.

OMNIA METALS' EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PATRICK GLOVAC, SAID:

"These maiden field programs are an important step for Omnia, converting our desktop targeting work into Company-generated, on-ground geochemical data at both of our Montana projects.

"At Radix, the first-pass results support the REE-niobium carbonatite model developed in our Phase 1 study. The 209 ppm niobium rock result at R017, together with coherent rare-earth responses across several drainages, gives us clearly ranked catchments and rock occurrences to follow up with tighter-spaced sampling, mapping and mineralogical work.

"At Stibnite Ridge, a tenure review has confirmed a reduced 28-claim position after earlier third-party claims were identified over part of the originally proposed block. Based on our site visit and these first-pass results, we have elected not to contest the competing claims and to focus our attention on the more prospective ground, which Omnia retained."

RADIX PROJECT – FIRST-PASS GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Results Summary

The reconnaissance program was completed from 29 May to 6 June 2026 across the Company's 80-claim Radix landholding. The Sheep Creek rare-earth-element project is located approximately three miles east of Radix by county road.

- A total of 81 samples were analysed, comprising 45 drainage-sediment samples and 36 rock samples.
- TREE + Y returned a combined program range of approximately 45-560 ppm, with the highest value returned from sediment sample PN0001175837.
- Nd + Pr returned a combined program range of approximately 7.83-146.50 ppm and defines coherent spatial variation across several drainages and rock-sample traverses.
- HREE + Y returned a combined program range of approximately 11-143 ppm, providing a second vector for comparing heavy-REE enrichment against the broader TREE + Y response.
- Niobium returned 0.32-209 ppm in rock samples and 11.40-32.60 ppm in sediment samples; rock sample R017 returned the program-high result of 209 ppm Nb.
- Results are reconnaissance-scale and do not represent mineral-resource grades or demonstrate continuity. They are considered suitable for target prioritisation and follow-up source-rock investigation.

Table 1: Radix Project – summary of first-pass geochemical results

Target suite	Sediment range (ppm)	Rock range (ppm)	Highest result
Nd + Pr	26.50-146.50	7.83-95.35	PN0001175837: 146.50 ppm
TREE + Y	146.15-560.43	45.01-459.84	PN0001175837: 560.43 ppm
HREE + Y	31.15-142.68	11.41-97.00	PN0001175837: 142.68 ppm
Niobium (Nb)	11.40-32.60	0.32-209.00	R017: 209.00 ppm

Exploration Program

During late May and early June 2026, Omnia completed a first-pass geochemical and geological reconnaissance program across the Radix Project. Prior to mobilisation, proposed drainage-sediment sample sites were generated in QGIS along selected drainages at nominal intervals of approximately 250-300 metres. Planned locations were transferred to a handheld Garmin GPS and used to guide field sampling. Actual sample locations were modified where required due to difficult access, terrain and general health and safety considerations. Certain planned sites were not completed where safe or practical access could not be achieved.

Sampling Methodology

Drainage-sediment samples were collected from active or recently active drainage material where available. The field team sought to minimise organic material and coarse rock fragments. Some drainages contained limited fine sediment and locally included organic-rich or coarse material; these field conditions are considered during interpretation of individual results and catchment-scale trends.

Rock samples were collected during prospecting traverses from outcrop, subcrop, float and other geological features considered relevant to the Project's REE and critical-mineral potential. Rock samples are selective by nature and are not necessarily representative of the average grade or width of the sampled geological unit.

Laboratory Analysis and QA/QC

All Radix samples were submitted to ALS in Twin Falls, Idaho, on 8 June 2026. The 45 sediment samples were analysed using ALS method ME-MS81, a lithium-borate fusion followed by ICP-MS. The 36 rock samples were analysed using ME-MS81, together with whole-rock major-element analysis by ME-ICP06, loss on ignition by OA-GRA05 and total calculation by TOT-ICP06.

No Company-inserted field blanks, standards or duplicates were included in this reconnaissance program. ALS laboratory quality-control procedures, including internal checks applicable to the analytical packages, were undertaken by the laboratory. The results are considered appropriate for reconnaissance targeting; future follow-up programs will include a formal Company QA/QC insertion protocol.

Interpretation

The results define broad and locally coherent variation in TREE + Y, Nd + Pr, HREE + Y and Nb across the Radix claim block. The spatial distribution of the larger proportional symbols provides a basis for prioritising catchments and rock occurrences for follow-up mapping, tighter-spaced geochemical sampling, mineralogical work and integration with existing radiometric and magnetic datasets.

The program-high Nb result of 209 ppm in rock sample R017 is a notable discrete anomaly relative to the remainder of the rock dataset and warrants verification through representative resampling and geological mapping. Elevated TREE + Y and Nd + Pr values are also considered encouraging in the context of the Project's regional setting, although these results do not, on their own, demonstrate economic mineralisation.

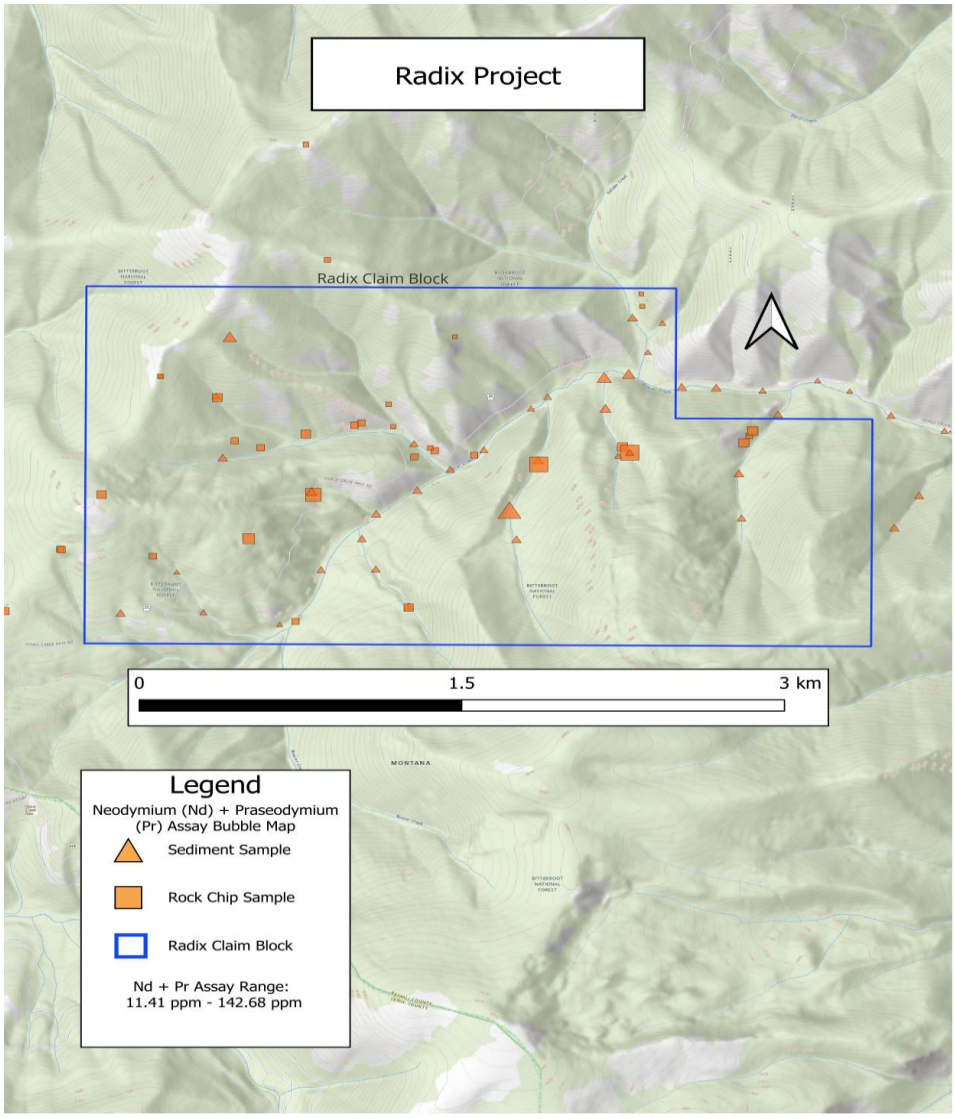

Figure 1: Neodymium + Praseodymium (Nd + Pr) proportional-symbol assay map, Radix Project

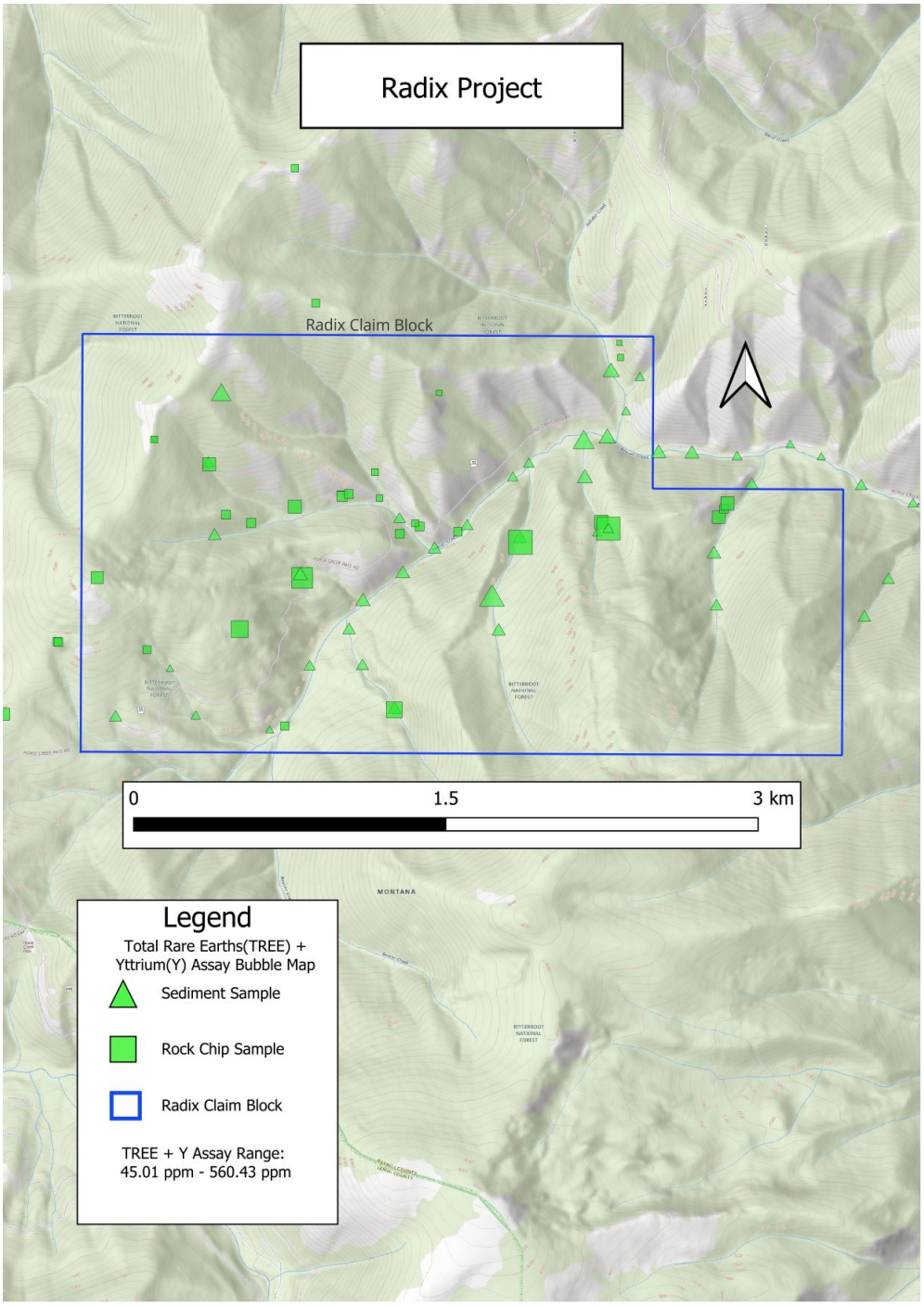

Figure 2: Total Rare Earth Elements plus Yttrium (TREE + Y) proportional-symbol assay map, Radix Project

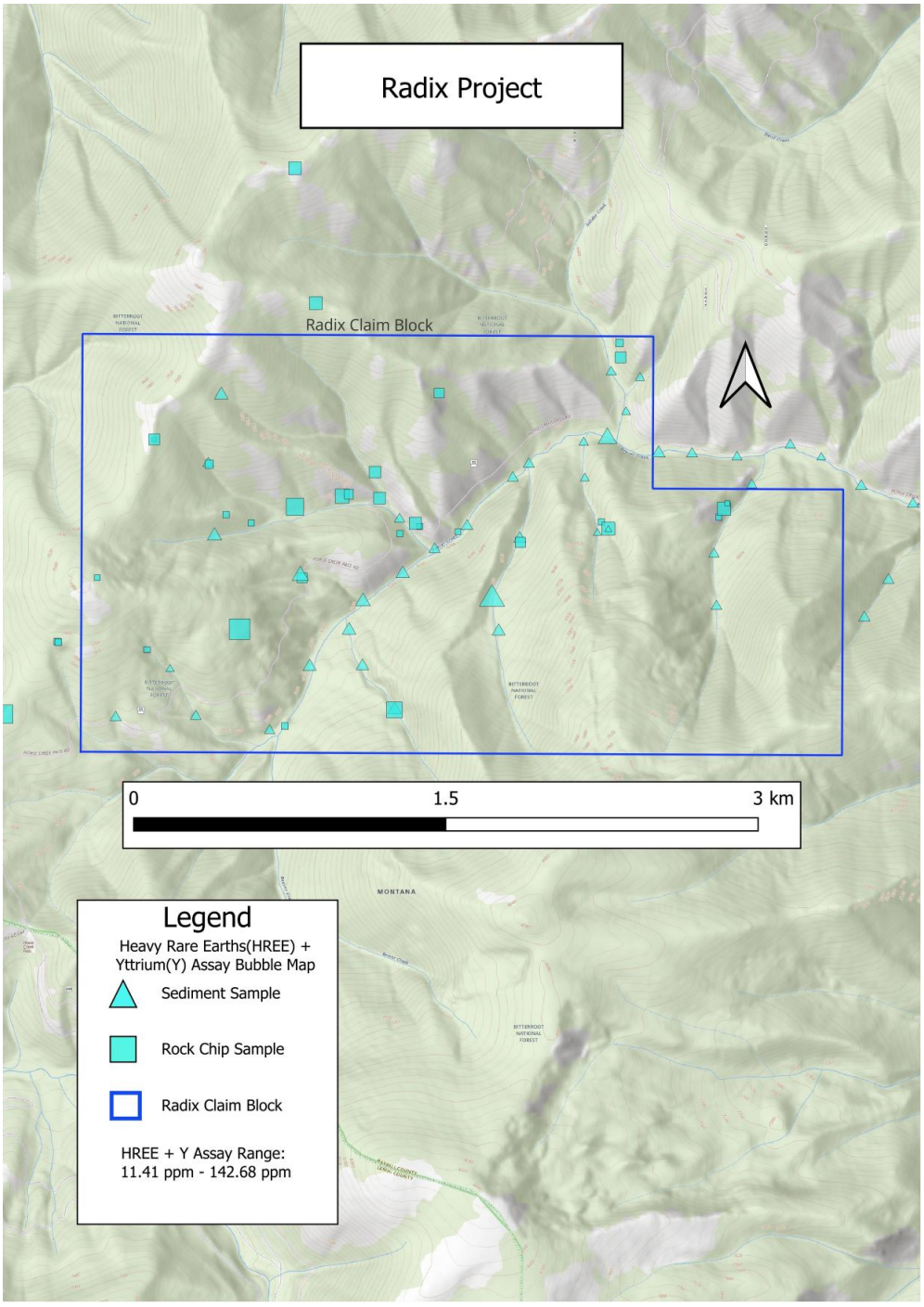

Figure 3: Heavy Rare Earth Elements plus Yttrium (HREE + Y) proportional-symbol assay map, Radix Project

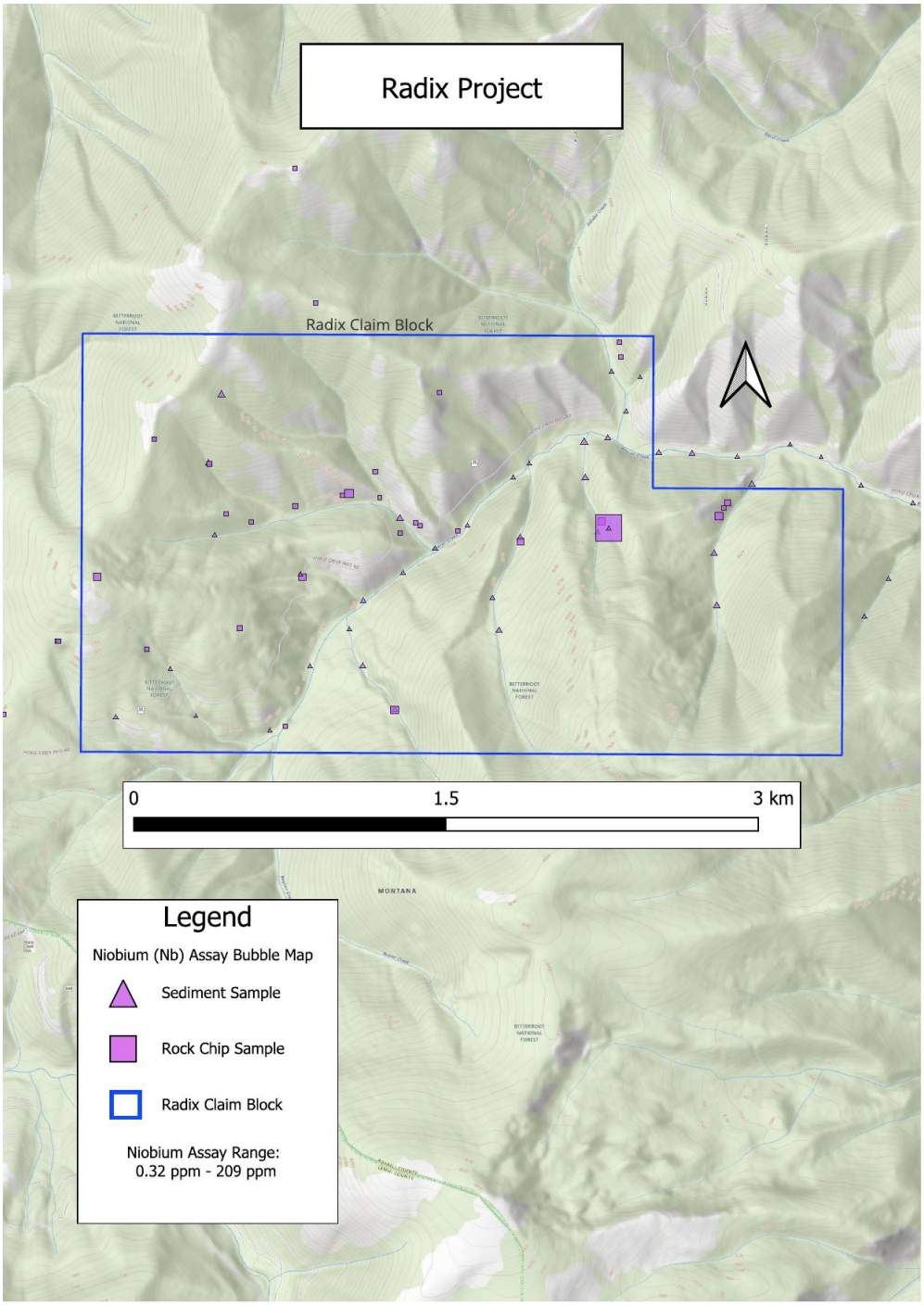

Figure 4: Niobium (Nb) proportional-symbol assay map, Radix Project

STIBNITE RIDGE PROJECT – FIRST-PASS GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS AND TENURE UPDATE

Results Summary

A reconnaissance sampling program was completed on 27 and 28 May 2026 at Thompson Falls Pass in Sanders County, Montana. A total of 24 samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis. This announcement reports results for the 17 samples located within the Company's current 28-claim tenure, comprising 16 drainage-sediment samples and one rock chip sample; the seven samples located outside current tenure are not reported or relied upon in the results, figures or interpretation. The work was designed to provide an initial geochemical framework for antimony and associated pathfinder elements.

- Drainage-sediment samples returned 2.05-16.0 ppm Sb, 6.28-40.6 ppm As and 0.018-0.082 ppm Ag.
- Rock chip sample SR002 returned 5.24 ppm Sb, 4.85 ppm As and 0.058 ppm Ag.
- PN0001175801 returned the highest reported antimony and arsenic values of 16.0 ppm Sb and 40.6 ppm As, while PN0001175819 returned the highest reported silver value of 0.082 ppm Ag.
- A tenure review completed in June 2026 determined that the Stibnite Ridge Project currently comprises 28 unpatented lode mining claims held by American Antimony Metals, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company initially located a proposed 70-claim block in October 2025; however, earlier third-party claim locations overlap part of the proposed area (refer to the Project Tenure Update section below).
- The results are reconnaissance-scale and do not demonstrate continuity or economic mineralisation. Based on the site visit and these first-pass results, the Company has elected not to contest the competing claim locations and to focus on the more prospective retained claims; any further work programs remain under assessment.

Table 2: Stibnite Ridge Project – summary of reported results

Element	Reported range	Highest reported result	Sample
Antimony (Sb)	2.05-16.0 ppm	16.0 ppm	PN0001175801
Arsenic (As)	4.85-40.6 ppm	40.6 ppm	PN0001175801
Silver (Ag)	0.018-0.082 ppm	0.082 ppm	PN0001175819

Project Tenure Update

American Antimony Metals, a wholly owned subsidiary of Omnia Metals Group Ltd, located a proposed 70-claim block at the Stibnite Ridge Project in October 2025. A subsequent tenure review identified a competing third-party lode claims located by a separate company over part of the proposed block. As a result, the Company completed its reconnaissance sampling program in May 2026 using the claim position then understood to be held by American Antimony Metals.

Based on the site visit observations and these first-pass reconnaissance results, the Company has elected not to contest the competing third-party claim locations and to focus on the more prospective 28 claims retained by Omnia.

This announcement and its appendices report only the 17 samples located within the current 28-claim boundary; the seven samples located outside current tenure are not reported or relied upon in the results, figures or interpretation.

Exploration Program, Sampling Methodology and QA/QC

Fieldwork was completed over two days by a two-person crew. Proposed drainage-sediment sites were planned in QGIS at nominal intervals of approximately 200 metres along selected drainages and transferred to a handheld Garmin GPS for field navigation. Sample locations were adjusted where required for access, terrain, sediment availability and health and safety considerations. Drainage-sediment samples were collected from available active or recently active drainage material, with efforts to minimise organic material and coarse fragments. Rock chip samples were collected selectively from geological material considered relevant to antimony and associated mineralisation and may not represent the average grade or width of the sampled material.

Interpretation

The reported sediment results show broad variation in antimony, arsenic and silver across the sampled drainages. PN0001175801 returned coincident elevated Sb and As relative to the remainder of the reported sediment dataset. Silver shows a different spatial pattern, with the highest reported result returned from PN0001175819.

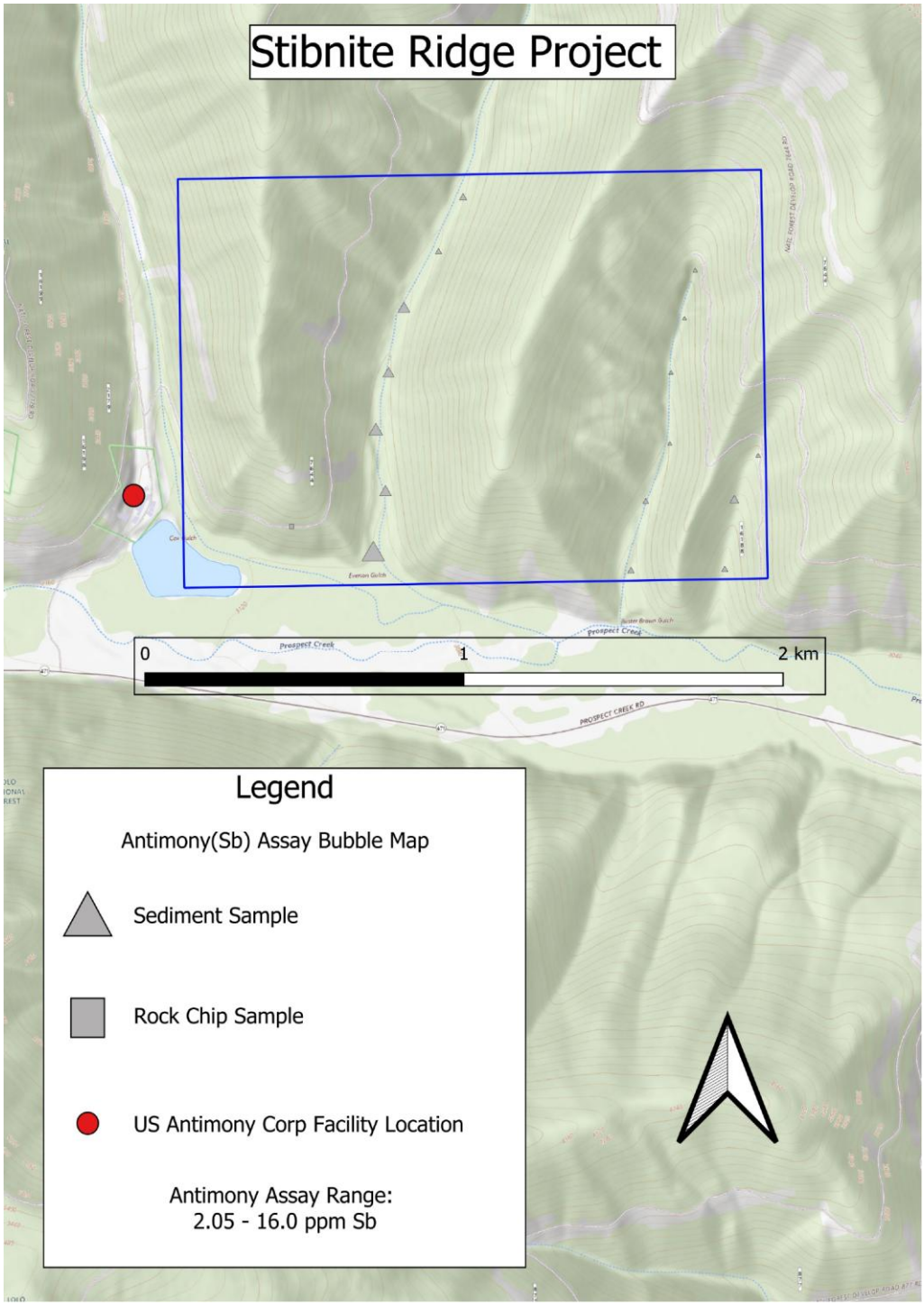

Figure 5: Antimony (Sb) assay bubble map, Stibnite Ridge Project. Only samples located within the current 28-claim tenure are shown. Reported range: 2.05–16.0 ppm Sb

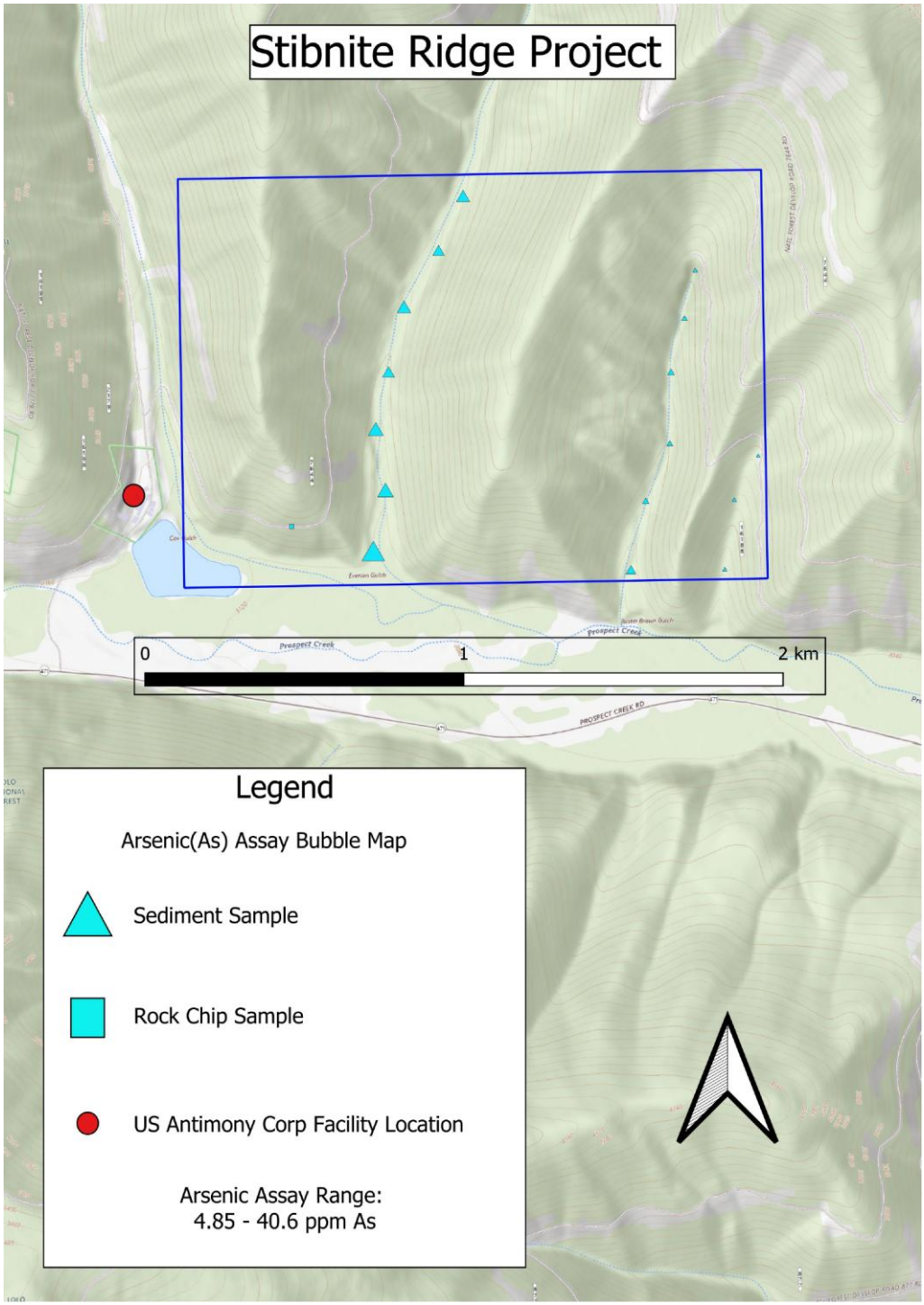

Figure 6: Arsenic (As) assay bubble map, Stibnite Ridge Project. Only samples located within the current 28-claim tenure are shown. Reported range: 4.85-40.6 ppm As

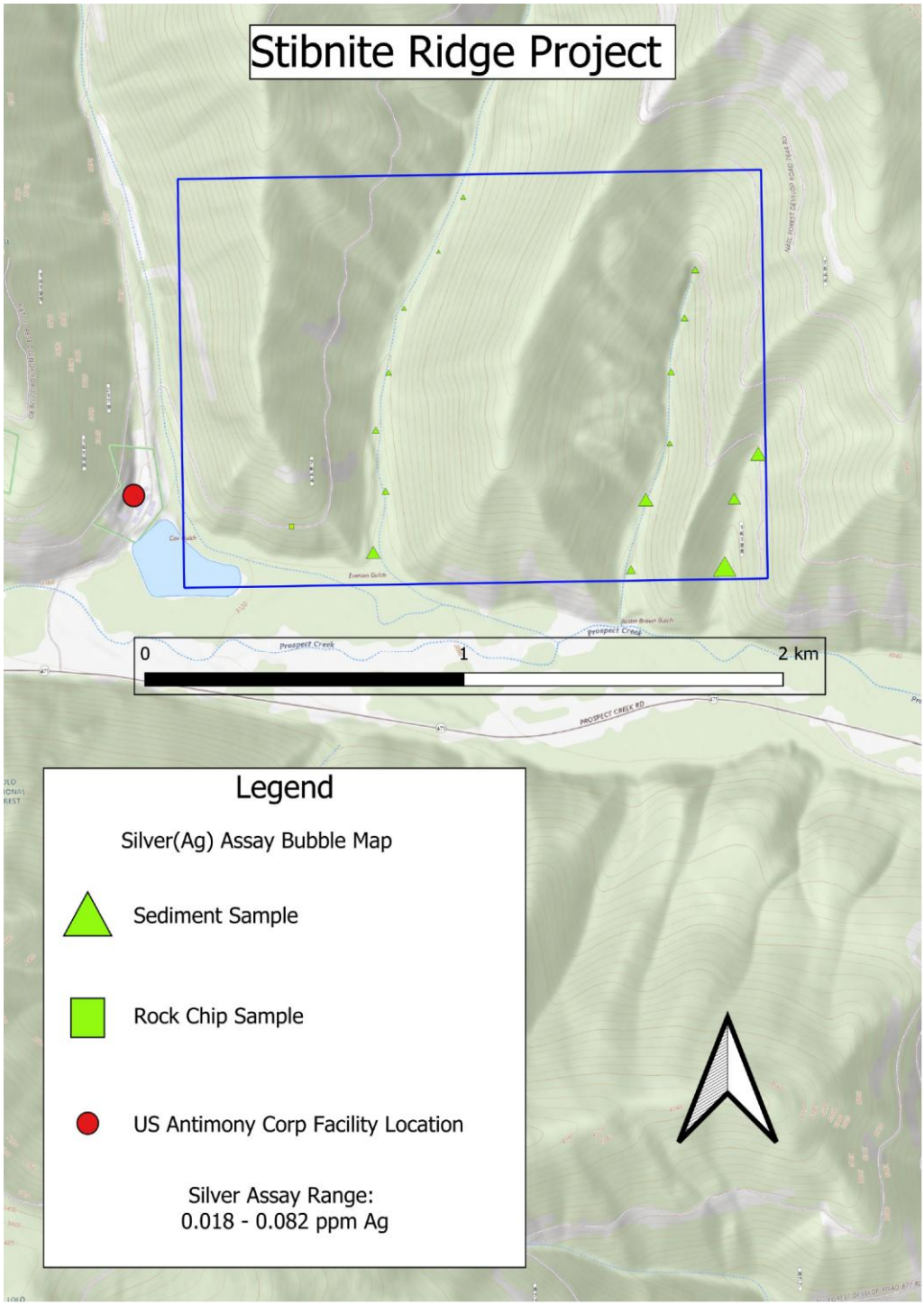

Figure 7: Silver (Ag) assay bubble map, Stibnite Ridge Project. Only samples located within the current 28-claim tenure are shown. Reported range: 0.018–0.082 ppm Ag

NEXT STEPS

Radix

- Integrate the sediment and rock assay results with field observations, radiometric traverses, regional geology and magnetic datasets.
- Prioritise drainage catchments and rock-sample clusters showing coincident TREE + Y, Nd + Pr, HREE + Y and/or Nb responses.
- Revisit the R017 Nb anomaly and other high-priority rock locations for representative resampling, mapping and petrographic or mineralogical characterisation.
- Complete tighter-spaced upstream sediment sampling in selected drainages to vector toward potential bedrock sources.
- Implement Company-inserted certified standards, blanks and field duplicates in subsequent geochemical programs.
- Assess whether targeted soil sampling, detailed mapping or ground geophysics is warranted before any future drilling decision.

Stibnite Ridge

- Review the assay results together with field observations, available geological information and the updated tenure position.
- Focus ongoing assessment on the 28 retained claims, including whether any additional low-cost geological work is warranted, following the Company's election not to contest the competing claim locations.

- ENDS -

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Omnia Metals Group Ltd.

For further information please contact:

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ABOUT OMNIA METALS GROUP

Omnia Metals Group Ltd (ASX:OM1) goal is to become a leader in the exploration, and development, of future facing commodities used in advanced technologies and essential to the global energy transition.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Omnia Metals Group Ltd, are, or may be, forward looking statements.

Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Selcuk Gokler, who is a Competent Person and a European Geologist (EurGeol), and a member of the European Federation of Geologists (EFG). Mr Gokler is a consultant to Omnia Metals Group Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Gokler consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The exploration results reported in this announcement are based on new sampling undertaken by Omnia Metals Group Ltd through its wholly owned US subsidiaries, with all samples analysed by ALS in Twin Falls, Idaho. Full sampling and assaying details are provided in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1 disclosures and appendices accompanying this announcement.

BALANCED REPORTING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The exploration results reported in this announcement are from first-pass reconnaissance programs. Drainage-sediment samples may be influenced by catchment size, sediment transport, grain-size variation, organic content and dilution from multiple lithologies. Rock samples are selective and may not represent the average composition of an outcrop or geological unit. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has been estimated, and the results do not establish economic mineralisation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Radix Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Fieldwork was completed from 29 May to 6 June 2026 as a first-pass geochemical program over the approximately 80-claim Radix Project in Ravalli County, Montana. • The program comprised 45 drainage-sediment samples and 36 rock samples. Sediment sites were planned in QGIS at nominal spacings of approximately 250-300 m along selected drainages and transferred to a Garmin Montana 750i handheld GPS for field navigation. • Planned sediment locations were adjusted or omitted where access, terrain, insufficient sediment, or health and safety considerations prevented safe or practical sampling. • Sediment samples were collected from available active or recently active drainage material. The field team attempted to minimise organic matter and coarse fragments; however, some drainages contained limited fine sediment and locally included organic-rich or coarse material. • Rock samples were collected selectively during prospecting traverses from outcrop, subcrop, float, and other geological material considered relevant to REE and critical-mineral targeting. Rock samples are selective and may not represent the average grade of the sampled unit. • The program was reconnaissance in nature and designed to vector toward areas for follow-up exploration rather than to establish mineralisation continuity or support Mineral Resource estimation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling was undertaken. The reported work consists only of drainage-sediment and surface rock sampling.
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.	• Not applicable because no drilling was undertaken. Recovery measurements were not relevant to the surface sampling program. • Field personnel sought to collect adequate sample mass from each site, but the amount and character of available drainage sediment varied naturally between locations.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support	• Sample locations and field observations were recorded by Company field personnel using a handheld GPS and digital field notes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Rock samples were described qualitatively in the field, including observations of lithology, colour, alteration, mineralogy, weathering, and geological setting where evident. • Drainage samples were recorded by sample identifier and location. The reconnaissance logging is appropriate for early-stage target generation but is not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sediment and rock samples were submitted to ALS USA Inc. through its Twin Falls, Idaho facility on 8 June 2026. • For the 45 sediment samples (certificate TF26207264), laboratory preparation included drying, sample logging, fine crushing to 70% passing 2 mm, rotary splitting where required, and pulverising up to 250 g to 85% passing 75 microns before lithium-borate fusion ICP-MS analysis. • For the 36 rock samples (certificate TF26207286), laboratory preparation included sample logging, crushing the entire sample, fine crushing to 70% passing 2 mm, rotary splitting where required, and pulverising up to 250 g to 85% passing 75 microns. • No field duplicates were collected during this first-pass program. Sample sizes and preparation procedures are considered appropriate for reconnaissance geochemical assessment, subject to the selective nature of rock sampling and natural variability of drainage sediment.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• ALS USA Inc. is an independent commercial laboratory. Sediment samples were analysed by ME-MS81, lithium-borate fusion followed by ICP-MS. • Rock samples were analysed by ME-MS81 lithium-borate fusion ICP-MS. Whole-rock major-element analysis was completed using ME-ICP06 by ICP-AES, with loss on ignition by OA-GRA05 and total calculation by TOT-ICP06. • The fusion method is considered appropriate for total or near-total determination of rare earth elements and associated refractory elements in reconnaissance rock and sediment samples. • No Company-inserted blanks, certified reference materials, or field duplicates were included because this was an early-stage surface program. ALS applied its routine internal laboratory quality-control procedures, including preparation and analytical QC checks. • No handheld XRF values or field spectrometer readings are reported as assay results in this Table 1.
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.	• Sample identifiers, field locations, and laboratory certificates were collated and checked by Company personnel before interpretation. • Laboratory results were received electronically from ALS and matched to field sample identifiers. No adjustments, grade capping, or recalculation of individual elemental assay values were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Derived geochemical suites shown in figures, including Nd+Pr, TREE+Y, and HREE+Y, were calculated by summing the reported concentrations of the relevant elements. These sums are exploration indices and are not metal-equivalent grades. • No twinned samples or independent verification samples were collected during this reconnaissance program.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Sample positions were recorded in the field using a Garmin Montana 750i handheld GPS. • Coordinates are reported in WGS 84 / UTM Zone 12N (EPSG:32612), with elevations recorded by the handheld unit. • Handheld GPS accuracy is considered adequate for first-pass surface geochemical exploration and target generation, but the locations have not been surveyed to Resource-estimation accuracy. • Topographic and access planning was undertaken in QGIS using available digital elevation, imagery, road, drainage, and claim datasets. • Most samples were collected within the Radix claim block; however, a small number of reconnaissance rock grab samples were collected immediately outside the claim boundary while traversing accessible outcrop and roadside exposures. These samples are considered regional geological context and are not represented as mineralisation within the Company's tenure.
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.	• Planned sediment sites were nominally spaced approximately 250-300 m along selected drainages. Actual spacing varies because locations were moved or omitted in response to access limitations, terrain, sediment availability, and health and safety considerations. • Rock sample spacing was not systematic; samples were collected selectively during prospecting traverses where geological material warranted sampling. • The spacing and distribution are suitable for reconnaissance target generation only and are insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity or to support Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drainage-sediment sampling integrates material transported from upstream catchments and was designed to identify broad geochemical patterns rather than directly test a specific structural orientation. • Rock samples were collected from available surface exposures and float during traverses. Their orientation relative to any mineralised structure is generally unknown at this stage. • No drilling or channel sampling was completed, and no assessment of true width or structural sampling bias can yet be made.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were placed in individually numbered sample bags, retained under the control of the field team, and submitted to ALS USA Inc. for preparation and analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Laboratory submissions were reconciled against the field sample list. No material issues relating to sample security were identified.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external audit or independent review of the sampling program has been completed. • The sampling records, laboratory certificates, and compiled geochemical data were subject to quality-control checks and reviewed both internally by Company personnel and by the Competent Person. The data have been reviewed and approved by the Competent Person for public reporting.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Radix Project comprises approximately 80 unpatented federal mining claims in Ravalli County, Montana, United States. • The project is located approximately 3 miles west of the Sheep Creek area by county road. Claim ownership, maintenance status, underlying land access, and any third-party interests should be confirmed against the Company tenure register before final public release. • No known tenure impediment to the reported surface reconnaissance program was identified by the field team; however, this statement does not constitute a legal title opinion.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The broader region has a history of mineral exploration and is prospective for rare earth elements and associated critical minerals. The nearby Sheep Creek area has been the subject of modern REE-focused exploration. • Historical and third-party datasets, including public geological mapping, geophysics, and available exploration information, were reviewed during target generation. • The Company has not independently verified all historical or third-party information, and such information is used as geological context only.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Radix Project is situated in western Montana within the broader Montana-Idaho alkalic province and near the Sheep Creek REE occurrence. • The exploration model considers potential carbonatite- or alkaline-intrusive-related rare earth element and niobium mineralisation, together with associated lithological and geochemical pathfinders. • The project area includes metamorphic and intrusive rocks with local dykes, altered zones, and structurally controlled exposures. Geological interpretation remains preliminary and will be refined through mapping, petrography, mineralogy, geochemistry, and geophysics. • The current results are reconnaissance geochemical observations and do not demonstrate the presence of an economic mineral deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for 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. • 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.	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken. • A table of all reported surface sample identifiers, sample types, eastings, northings, and elevations is provided with the accompanying exploration-results report.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Individual elemental assay results are reported in the units provided by ALS, principally ppm for trace elements and wt.% for major oxides. • No weighted averaging, high-grade cutting, or lower cut-off grade was applied. • Nd+Pr was calculated as the sum of neodymium and praseodymium concentrations. • TREE was calculated as the sum of La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, and Lu. TREE+Y adds yttrium to that sum. • HREE+Y was calculated as the sum of Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and Y. • These summed suites are geochemical indices for visualisation and comparison. They are not metal equivalents, and no assumptions regarding recoveries, prices, or economic value have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable. No drilling, trenching, or continuous channel sampling was completed. • Rock samples are selective surface samples and do not establish the width, orientation, or continuity of mineralisation. Drainage sediments represent catchment-scale geochemical samples rather than bedrock intercepts.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Plan-view figures show the project claim block, sample locations, sample medium, and proportional-symbol maps for niobium, Nd+Pr, TREE+Y, and HREE+Y. • Triangles represent drainage-sediment samples and squares represent rock samples. Symbol size is proportional to the relevant assay value or calculated geochemical suite. • Figures include a scale, north arrow, coordinate grid, and legend and are intended for reconnaissance-scale interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 45 Radix sediment samples and 36 Radix rock samples from the reported program are included in the accompanying sample-location and assay datasets. • Reported ranges include both lower and higher values. Selected maximum values and geochemical anomalies are discussed together with the caution that the program is reconnaissance-scale and the rock samples are selective. • No claim is made that the reported values represent economic grades, widths, or continuity.
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.	• Field observations, GPS locations, claim boundaries, access routes, drainage patterns, available geological mapping, radiometric information, and magnetic datasets are being integrated in QGIS to refine the exploration model. • The project lies near the Sheep Creek REE occurrence, but no direct geological continuity between Sheep Creek and Radix has yet been demonstrated. • No metallurgical, mineralogical recovery, bulk-density, hydrogeological, or geotechnical testing has been completed as part of this program.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Follow-up work will focus on integrating the geochemical results with field geology, radiometric data, magnetic interpretation, topography, and drainage catchments to prioritise target areas. • Potential next steps include tighter-spaced upstream drainage sampling, systematic rock-chip or channel sampling across priority exposures, detailed geological and structural mapping, radiometric traverses, petrography and mineralogical studies, and follow-up analysis of anomalous REE-Nb samples. • Additional QA/QC samples, including certified reference materials, blanks, and field duplicates, should be incorporated into future systematic programs. • Drilling would only be considered after surface targets have been sufficiently refined and subject to technical, permitting, access, budgetary, and Competent Person review.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Stibnite Ridge Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Fieldwork was completed on 27-28 May 2026 as a first-pass geochemical program at the Stibnite Ridge Project in Sanders County, Montana. A total of 24 samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis; this report presents results for the 17 samples located within current tenure, comprising 16 drainage-sediment samples and 1 rock chip sample, with seven samples outside current tenure excluded. Proposed drainage-sediment sites were planned in QGIS along selected drainages at nominal intervals of approximately 200 metres and transferred to a Garmin handheld GPS. Actual sample locations were modified slightly where required due to field access, terrain, sediment availability and health and safety considerations. Sediment was collected from active or recently active drainage material where available, with efforts to minimise organic matter and coarse fragments. Rock chip samples were selective and may not represent the average grade of the sampled material. The program was reconnaissance in nature and was not designed to establish continuity or support Mineral Resource estimation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling was undertaken. The reported work consists only of drainage-sediment and surface rock chip sampling.
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.	• Not applicable because no drilling was undertaken. Field personnel sought to collect adequate sample mass, but available drainage material varied naturally between sites.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support	• Sample identifiers, locations and field observations were recorded by Company personnel using a handheld GPS and digital field notes. Rock chip samples were described

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	qualitatively where practicable. Logging is appropriate for reconnaissance target assessment but not Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Samples were submitted to ALS USA Inc. through its Twin Falls, Idaho facility on 8 June 2026. The reported rock chip sample is drawn from certificate TF26207276 and the 16 reported sediment samples from certificate TF26207283. Sample preparation at ALS comprised received-weight determination (WEI-21), fine crushing to 70% passing 2 mm (CRU-31), splitting on a Boyd rotary splitter (SPL-22) and pulverising up to 250 g to 85% passing 75 µm (PUL-31); sediment samples (certificate TF26207283) were additionally dried at high temperature (DRY-21) prior to crushing. All samples were analysed by ALS method ME-MS41L (aqua regia digestion with an ultra-trace, lowest-detection-limit ICP-MS finish across 51 elements). No field duplicates were collected. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation are considered suitable for reconnaissance geochemistry and have been reviewed and approved by the Competent Person.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• ALS USA Inc. is an independent commercial laboratory. Reported samples were analysed by ME-MS41L, an ultra-trace multi-element method using aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS/ICP-AES determination. The method is partial rather than total. No Company-inserted standards, blanks or duplicates were included. ALS applied routine internal laboratory QC. Reported results are drawn from certificates TF26207276 and TF26207283.
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.	• Sample identifiers and laboratory certificates were collated and checked by Company personnel. Results were received electronically and matched to field identifiers. No grade capping, averaging or adjustment was applied. No twinned or independent verification samples were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Sample positions were recorded in the field using a Garmin handheld GPS. Coordinates are reported in WGS 84 / UTM Zone 11N, with elevations recorded by the handheld unit. Handheld GPS accuracy is considered adequate for first-pass surface geochemical exploration and target assessment, but the locations have not been surveyed to Resource-estimation accuracy. Topographic and access planning was undertaken in QGIS using available imagery, road, drainage and claim datasets. The accompanying sample-location table includes the samples reported in the announcement.
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.	• Planned drainage-sediment sites were nominally spaced at approximately 200-metre intervals along selected drainages. Actual spacing varies slightly because some locations were adjusted in the field in response to access constraints, terrain, sediment availability and health and safety considerations. Rock chip samples were selective and were not collected on a systematic spacing. The spacing and distribution are appropriate for reconnaissance target assessment only and are insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity or to support Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drainage-sediment sampling integrates material transported from upstream catchments and was not designed to test a specific structural orientation. Rock chip samples were collected from available surface material; their orientation relative to mineralised structures is generally unknown. No true-width interpretation can be made.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were placed in individually numbered bags, retained under the control of the field team and submitted to ALS. Laboratory submissions were reconciled against the field sample list. No material sample-security issues were identified.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling records, certificates and compiled data were reviewed internally. The data and this Table 1 have been reviewed and approved by the Competent Person prior to release.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Stibnite Ridge Project is located at Thompson Falls Pass in Sanders County, Montana, United States, and currently comprises 28 unpatented lode mining claims held by American Antimony Metals, a wholly owned subsidiary of Omnia Metals Group Ltd. The Company initially located a proposed 70-claim block in October 2025; earlier third-party lode claims located by Montana Antimony Corp. on 19-21 October 2025 overlap part of the proposed area, and a Company overlap assessment dated 25 June 2026 confirmed the reduced 28-claim position. The Company has elected not to contest the third-party claim locations and is focusing on the retained claims. Only the 17 samples located within current tenure are reported. This tenure description is based on available claim-location records and Company mapping and does not constitute a legal title opinion. Claim status and wording must be verified before public release.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The broader Thompson Falls district has a history of antimony exploration and mining. Public geological information and nearby operations were considered as regional context. The map identifies the nearby US Antimony Corp facility location. The Company does not imply ownership, partnership or rights relating to that facility. Historical and third-party information has not necessarily been independently verified.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project is being assessed for structurally controlled antimony mineralisation and associated arsenic and silver geochemical responses. Geological interpretation is preliminary and will require further mapping and source investigation if additional work proceeds. Current results do not demonstrate an economic mineral deposit.
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. • 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.	• No drilling was undertaken. Complete identifiers and locations for the 17 reported surface samples are provided in the accompanying announcement and appendices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No weighted averages, grade truncation, cut-off grades or metal-equivalent calculations were used. Reported ranges are simple minimum and maximum values for the samples included in the announcement. Laboratory qualifier symbols are retained where applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable. The results are from drainage-sediment and surface rock chip samples. No widths, intercepts or true widths are reported.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Proportional-symbol assay bubble maps for antimony, arsenic and silver are included in the announcement (Figures 5-7).
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 17 sample results reported for Ag, As and Sb are provided in the accompanying assay-results appendix. The reported dataset comprises 16 drainage-sediment samples and one rock chip sample. Both lower and higher values within the reported dataset are included. No claim is made that the reported values represent economic grades, widths or continuity.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No drilling, geophysics, metallurgical testing, bulk sampling, density, groundwater or geotechnical studies are reported. The supplied laboratory certificates contain multi-element results, but the announcement focuses on Sb, As and Ag for the reported samples. Arsenic is a potentially deleterious element and is reported transparently for the included samples.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• The Company will review the results together with geological and strategic considerations before determining whether any additional work is warranted. No commitment to a follow-up exploration program or claim renewal has been made in this draft.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Appendix 1 – Radix Project Assay Results

This appendix presents the analytical results used in the Radix Project geochemical maps and discussion. Elemental values are taken directly from the ALS assay data. Nd+Pr, TREE+Y and HREE+Y are calculated geochemical indices.

Calculation definitions: Nd+Pr = Nd + Pr. TREE+Y = La + Ce + Pr + Nd + Sm + Eu + Gd + Tb + Dy + Ho + Er + Tm + Yb + Lu + Y. HREE+Y = Gd + Tb + Dy + Ho + Er + Tm + Yb + Lu + Y. All concentrations are in ppm. The calculated sums are not metal-equivalent grades.

Drainage-sediment samples - ALS Certificate TF26207264

Sample ID	Sample Type	Nd	Pr	Nd+Pr	TREE+Y	HREE+Y	Nb
PN0001175822	Sediment	28.4	7.26	35.66	227.65	67.04	20.3
PN0001175823	Sediment	62.4	17.7	80.10	436.50	71.26	30.9
PN0001175824	Sediment	34.9	9.26	44.16	244.19	54.06	25.7
PN0001175825	Sediment	41.5	10.55	52.05	269.64	75.29	16.25
PN0001175826	Sediment	21.6	5.6	27.20	146.15	38.60	13.85
PN0001175827	Sediment	40.1	10.85	50.95	258.04	55.55	19.65
PN0001175828	Sediment	25.9	6.85	32.75	186.31	44.39	15.05
PN0001175829	Sediment	41.1	12.3	53.40	347.30	49.33	15.9
PN0001175830	Sediment	25.1	6.78	31.88	183.73	41.98	15.9
PN0001175831	Sediment	57.8	14.85	72.65	360.88	99.52	21.6
PN0001175832	Sediment	64.9	19.35	84.25	472.30	46.85	32.6
PN0001175833	Sediment	49.3	13.9	63.20	330.64	43.38	28.7
PN0001175834	Sediment	32.2	9.08	41.28	222.25	31.15	18
PN0001175835	Sediment	29.5	7.89	37.39	199.87	36.95	17.55
PN0001175836	Sediment	45.2	11.9	57.10	290.02	63.46	26.9
PN0001175837	Sediment	117	29.5	146.50	560.43	142.68	21.1
PN0001175838	Sediment	41.4	11.15	52.55	286.71	66.85	26.1
PN0001175839	Sediment	37.8	10.2	48.00	253.01	54.05	28.6
PN0001175840	Sediment	43	11.9	54.90	291.89	51.85	26.2
PN0001175841	Sediment	38.2	10.5	48.70	262.38	49.92	30.4
PN0001175842	Sediment	35.1	9.24	44.34	241.95	52.66	30.4
PN0001175843	Sediment	36.6	10.6	47.20	276.20	56.42	18.45
PN0001175844	Sediment	33.7	9.36	43.06	252.19	59.97	15.75
PN0001175845	Sediment	29.6	7.89	37.49	215.58	56.09	16.85
PN0001175846	Sediment	32.2	8.28	40.48	222.34	55.86	16.45
PN0001175847	Sediment	48.6	12.85	61.45	304.68	88.09	18
PN0001175848	Sediment	28.1	7.67	35.77	196.05	54.01	13.55
PN0001175849	Sediment	21.2	5.3	26.50	156.52	50.80	13.65
PN0001175850	Sediment	35.2	9.09	44.29	236.67	67.53	17.85
PN0001175851	Sediment	38.4	9.85	48.25	258.24	64.88	23.3
PN0001175852	Sediment	41.3	11.15	52.45	291.25	70.89	25
PN0001175853	Sediment	37.8	9.88	47.68	272.10	71.58	17.1
PN0001175854	Sediment	40.7	11.3	52.00	313.36	79.57	21.3
PN0001175855	Sediment	39.7	11.15	50.85	298.65	70.22	18.05
PN0001175856	Sediment	37.6	9.68	47.28	244.28	58.03	15.65
PN0001175857	Sediment	39.4	9.99	49.39	256.38	57.29	18.75
PN0001175858	Sediment	40.4	10.55	50.95	266.99	57.52	21.2

Sample ID	Sample Type	Nd	Pr	Nd+Pr	TREE+Y	HREE+Y	Nb
PN0001175859	Sediment	24.1	6.69	30.79	174.23	41.43	12.9
PN0001175860	Sediment	29.6	7.63	37.23	207.46	56.50	17.9
PN0001175861	Sediment	34.5	9.46	43.96	253.64	57.74	19.5
PN0001175862	Sediment	22.4	6.1	28.50	165.51	40.97	11.4
PN0001175863	Sediment	23.2	6.03	29.23	173.90	50.95	14.3
PN0001175864	Sediment	30.3	8.23	38.53	213.16	50.94	16.4
PN0001175865	Sediment	41.1	12.1	53.20	308.20	55.22	24.3
PN0001175866	Sediment	43.9	12.25	56.15	315.17	67.87	23.9

Rock samples - ALS Certificate TF26207286

Sample ID	Sample Type	Nd	Pr	Nd+Pr	TREE+Y	HREE+Y	Nb
R001	Rock sample	21.2	5.4	26.60	140.03	36.42	32.4
R002	Rock sample	26.1	6.07	32.17	175.28	60.77	11.5
R003	Rock sample	34.4	8.32	42.72	232.28	79.06	13.95
R004	Rock sample	23.2	6.98	30.18	153.31	20.34	10.2
R005	Rock sample	23	6.6	29.60	149.43	21.75	11
R006	Rock sample	14.2	3.01	17.21	104.83	49.37	13.6
R007	Rock sample	27.9	7.19	35.09	216.40	84.42	6.72
R008	Rock sample	23.3	6.15	29.45	137.15	23.80	6.72
R009	Rock sample	24	6.37	30.37	143.02	22.94	6.94
R010	Rock sample	31.4	9.49	40.89	215.37	17.62	24.4
R011	Rock sample	6.2	1.63	7.83	45.01	11.41	11.6
R012	Rock sample	14	3.08	17.08	103.17	45.47	5.57
R013	Rock sample	33.8	9.93	43.73	234.84	31.26	13.6
R014	Rock sample	44.9	11.4	56.30	311.87	97.00	15.2
R015	Rock sample	22.9	6.03	28.93	133.87	21.92	6.55
R016	Rock sample	36	10.75	46.75	241.62	20.77	24.3
R017	Rock sample	75.5	19.85	95.35	443.01	55.53	209
R018	Rock sample	74.1	20.6	94.70	459.84	41.88	20.7
R019	Rock sample	34.8	10.45	45.25	225.95	19.95	25.6
R020	Rock sample	19.5	4.37	23.87	136.84	57.89	6.29
R021	Rock sample	36.1	10.85	46.95	234.05	15.31	17.6
R022	Rock sample	21.7	6.29	27.99	142.73	20.89	10.6
R023	Rock sample	21.1	6.12	27.22	137.05	18.03	10.2
R024	Rock sample	22.2	6.4	28.60	144.50	19.82	10.15
R025	Rock sample	14.6	3.12	17.72	106.93	50.83	5.12
R026	Rock sample	11.8	2.55	14.35	95.73	50.16	3.63
R027	Rock sample	62	17.55	79.55	393.89	40.46	23.6
R028	Rock sample	22.7	6.07	28.77	134.65	23.17	6.8
R029	Rock sample	31.8	8.31	40.11	291.43	71.66	26.6
R030	Rock sample	24.7	6.51	31.21	159.33	42.07	8.96
R031	Rock sample	7.3	1.39	8.69	110.25	87.71	0.32
R032	Rock sample	11.2	2.51	13.71	89.29	44.41	2.83
R033	Rock sample	9	2.26	11.26	69.53	27.55	2.37
R034	Rock sample	9.2	2.02	11.22	77.50	39.47	3.48

Sample ID	Sample Type	Nd	Pr	Nd+Pr	TREE+Y	HREE+Y	Nb
R035	Rock sample	17.7	3.66	21.36	126.35	55.52	5.59
R036	Rock sample	14.5	3.22	17.72	112.73	53.28	3.41

Appendix 2 – Radix Project Sample Location Table

The table below includes only submitted sediment and rock-chip sample locations. Field observation waypoints with no associated sample have been excluded.

Coordinate note: Easting and northing are reported in WGS 84 / UTM Zone 12N (EPSG:32612). Elevation is reported in metres.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)
PN0001175822	Sediment	234,530.273	5,045,456.089	2,149.4
PN0001175823	Sediment	235,756.862	5,047,037.894	2,180.6
PN0001175824	Sediment	235,681.956	5,046,710.628	2,081.8
PN0001175825	Sediment	235,699.000	5,046,363.680	2,026.4
PN0001175826	Sediment	235,461.282	5,045,727.218	2,049.9
PN0001175827	Sediment	235,191.161	5,045,504.470	2,055.8
PN0001175828	Sediment	237,770.992	5,047,045.272	1,788.1
PN0001175829	Sediment	237,634.301	5,047,078.040	1,778.3
PN0001175830	Sediment	237,697.746	5,046,883.965	1,756.4
PN0001175831	Sediment	237,604.880	5,046,760.429	1,746.2
PN0001175832	Sediment	237,490.370	5,046,743.971	1,756.6
PN0001175833	Sediment	237,489.253	5,046,571.742	1,785.3
PN0001175834	Sediment	237,593.136	5,046,323.221	1,858.2
PN0001175835	Sediment	237,539.631	5,046,308.435	1,854.6
PN0001175836	Sediment	237,166.133	5,046,295.049	1,827.8
PN0001175837	Sediment	237,021.716	5,046,009.976	1,883.2
PN0001175838	Sediment	237,048.018	5,045,853.734	1,907.7
PN0001175839	Sediment	238,097.667	5,045,934.298	1,849.2
PN0001175840	Sediment	238,094.827	5,046,186.374	1,796.9
PN0001175841	Sediment	238,288.765	5,046,510.241	1,730.4
PN0001175842	Sediment	236,591.575	5,046,410.219	1,828.0
PN0001175843	Sediment	236,754.747	5,046,258.904	1,798.2
PN0001175844	Sediment	236,914.945	5,046,364.466	1,785.3
PN0001175845	Sediment	237,143.240	5,046,586.587	1,769.7
PN0001175846	Sediment	237,222.880	5,046,650.020	1,765.0
PN0001175847	Sediment	236,104.479	5,046,157.278	1,913.0
PN0001175848	Sediment	235,576.528	5,045,495.318	1,942.1
PN0001175849	Sediment	235,929.041	5,045,414.011	1,879.5
PN0001175850	Sediment	236,132.919	5,045,714.254	1,855.2
PN0001175851	Sediment	236,386.837	5,045,707.349	1,870.6
PN0001175852	Sediment	236,533.126	5,045,490.968	1,916.0
PN0001175853	Sediment	236,328.920	5,045,885.404	1,840.2
PN0001175854	Sediment	236,400.745	5,046,021.161	1,824.9
PN0001175855	Sediment	236,597.195	5,046,147.559	1,810.5
PN0001175856	Sediment	239,099.307	5,046,198.878	1,690.3
PN0001175857	Sediment	238,927.057	5,046,030.332	1,756.1
PN0001175858	Sediment	238,804.694	5,045,853.811	1,829.3

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)
PN0001175859	Sediment	239,172.046	5,046,354.432	1,658.2
PN0001175860	Sediment	239,059.109	5,046,390.741	1,665.1
PN0001175861	Sediment	238,813.133	5,046,484.013	1,677.8
PN0001175862	Sediment	238,626.144	5,046,629.699	1,689.3
PN0001175863	Sediment	238,479.205	5,046,694.592	1,698.8
PN0001175864	Sediment	238,223.038	5,046,646.533	1,710.2
PN0001175865	Sediment	238,007.178	5,046,670.138	1,718.5
PN0001175866	Sediment	237,847.029	5,046,679.064	1,723.3
R001	Rock Chip	236,351.986	5,046,539.380	1,972.0
R002	Rock Chip	236,319.542	5,046,530.618	1,975.7
R003	Rock Chip	236,090.449	5,046,489.072	2,003.8
R004	Rock Chip	235,877.606	5,046,419.249	2,044.3
R005	Rock Chip	235,758.204	5,046,463.348	2,100.9
R006	Rock Chip	236,482.152	5,046,639.517	1,981.4
R007	Rock Chip	234,653.496	5,045,540.683	2,149.3
R008	Rock Chip	234,924.179	5,045,883.471	2,189.0
R009	Rock Chip	234,929.386	5,045,880.802	2,187.7
R010	Rock Chip	235,128.022	5,046,183.798	2,243.4
R011	Rock Chip	235,426.359	5,046,836.162	2,227.2
R012	Rock Chip	235,426.442	5,046,836.270	2,226.8
R013	Rock Chip	235,686.648	5,046,706.869	2,082.2
R014	Rock Chip	235,802.785	5,045,910.240	2,073.8
R015	Rock Chip	235,353.978	5,045,826.460	2,106.2
R016	Rock Chip	237,561.081	5,046,361.067	1,852.4
R017	Rock Chip	237,592.614	5,046,327.583	1,857.1
R018	Rock Chip	237,168.051	5,046,277.385	1,834.5
R019	Rock Chip	238,124.828	5,046,363.181	1,793.0
R020	Rock Chip	238,151.027	5,046,402.261	1,785.1
R021	Rock Chip	238,168.536	5,046,428.127	1,785.8
R022	Rock Chip	236,590.535	5,046,340.817	1,847.0
R023	Rock Chip	236,869.807	5,046,340.320	1,793.9
R024	Rock Chip	236,686.975	5,046,371.930	1,842.6
R025	Rock Chip	236,666.543	5,046,388.370	1,846.7
R026	Rock Chip	236,498.991	5,046,515.387	1,858.9
R027	Rock Chip	236,112.914	5,046,145.794	1,915.1
R028	Rock Chip	236,002.851	5,045,433.159	1,888.9
R029	Rock Chip	236,532.194	5,045,491.119	1,914.6
R030	Rock Chip	240,016.242	5,046,328.686	1,696.9
R031	Rock Chip	240,022.920	5,046,323.734	1,693.0
R032	Rock Chip	237,681.140	5,047,146.747	1,806.0
R033	Rock Chip	237,678.753	5,047,216.737	1,817.9
R034	Rock Chip	236,804.236	5,047,008.369	2,019.4
R035	Rock Chip	236,227.599	5,047,460.655	2,199.1
R036	Rock Chip	236,151.641	5,048,112.017	2,289.8

Appendix 3 – Stibnite Ridge Project Assay Results

This appendix provides the complete Ag, As and Sb results for all 17 samples reported in this announcement, comprising 16 drainage-sediment samples and one rock chip sample. Seven additional samples collected and submitted during the program are located outside current tenure and are excluded from this appendix. Laboratory certificates containing reported results: TF26207276 and TF26207283.

Drainage-sediment samples - ALS Certificate TF26207283

Sample ID	Sample Type	Ag	As	Sb
PN0001175801	Sediment	0.052	40.6	16
PN0001175802	Sediment	0.03	28.1	7.77
PN0001175803	Sediment	0.029	26.9	9.17
PN0001175804	Sediment	0.026	21.2	7.29
PN0001175805	Sediment	0.021	24.6	7.63
PN0001175806	Sediment	0.018	20.6	3.75
PN0001175807	Sediment	0.023	23.6	4.56
PN0001175813	Sediment	0.03	8.38	2.35
PN0001175814	Sediment	0.029	9.9	2.05
PN0001175815	Sediment	0.029	12.05	2.1
PN0001175816	Sediment	0.024	10.25	2.16
PN0001175817	Sediment	0.055	11.9	3.34
PN0001175818	Sediment	0.036	16.95	3.84
PN0001175819	Sediment	0.082	7.35	3.52
PN0001175820	Sediment	0.048	7.83	5.6
PN0001175821	Sediment	0.057	6.28	2.54

Rock chip samples - ALS Certificate TF26207276

Sample ID	Sample Type	Ag	As	Sb
SR002	Rock chip sample	0.058	4.85	5.24

Appendix 4 – Stibnite Ridge Project Sample Location Table

The table below includes locations for the 17 drainage-sediment and rock-chip samples reported in this announcement. Seven additional samples collected and submitted during the program are located outside current tenure and are therefore excluded from this table and from the reported results, figures and interpretation. Coordinates are reported in WGS 84 / UTM Zone 11N. Elevation is reported in metres.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)
PN0001175801	Sediment	606,659.262	5,266,826.771	946.2
PN0001175802	Sediment	606,697.487	5,267,021.129	953.2
PN0001175803	Sediment	606,667.120	5,267,212.567	961.3
PN0001175804	Sediment	606,707.111	5,267,392.505	967.5
PN0001175805	Sediment	606,755.558	5,267,595.500	979.9
PN0001175806	Sediment	606,863.767	5,267,773.241	990.5
PN0001175807	Sediment	606,941.029	5,267,943.302	1,003.1
PN0001175813	Sediment	607,668.013	5,267,714.416	1,050.1
PN0001175814	Sediment	607,634.432	5,267,564.160	1,018.0
PN0001175815	Sediment	607,592.093	5,267,394.843	997.7
PN0001175816	Sediment	607,588.288	5,267,172.318	980.1
PN0001175817	Sediment	607,513.339	5,266,991.507	965.7
PN0001175818	Sediment	607,466.975	5,266,774.537	952.4
PN0001175819	Sediment	607,760.387	5,266,778.496	946.4
PN0001175820	Sediment	607,790.322	5,266,995.945	989.0
PN0001175821	Sediment	607,865.063	5,267,134.621	1,027.3
SR002	Rock chip	606,403.256	5,266,914.152	1,018.0