**10 August 2026**

# Dry Magnetic Separation Testwork Demonstrates Strong Upgrade Potential

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Coarse dry magnetic separation rejects up to 46% mass at 3mm while maintaining magnetic iron recoveries above 97%.**
- **High-speed dry separation testing demonstrates potential to achieve > 60% Fe concentrate via a fully dry flowsheet at coarse sizes of 0.150mm.**

Accent Resources NL (ASX: ACS) ("Accent" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on independent beneficiation test work completed over the company's 100% owned Magnetite Range Project (the "Project").

The independent testwork, completed by Central South University ("CSU") in China, forms part of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS")[1] metallurgical workstream to assess the quality and recoverability of magnetite from the Project and the definition of an optimal process flowsheet.

The test program assessed a range of beneficiation pathways, with a focus on dry magnetic separation as a means of reducing water consumption and lowering Project costs. Testwork included coarse and fine dry magnetic separation, and limited wet magnetic separation upgrading to confirm alignment to other testwork streams.

The results confirm that dry magnetic separation is effective in rejecting gangue material at an early stage while maintaining high magnetic iron recoveries, thereby reducing the mass of material reporting to downstream processing.

***Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Dr David Sun, commented:***

*"These encouraging results provide further confidence in the development potential of the Magnetite Range Project and build on the positive Bureau Veritas testwork reported in December 2025[2].*

*The ability to reject a substantial proportion of waste material through dry magnetic separation, while maintaining high magnetic iron recovery, could deliver important benefits through reduced water consumption, lower downstream processing requirements and potentially lower operating costs.*

*The results also demonstrate the potential to produce a high-quality magnetite concentrate using a fully dry processing flowsheet. We will continue to optimise this processing route as part of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study."*

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 21 May 2025: Magnetite Range Project - Commencement of Pre-Feasibility Study.
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 19 December 2025: Magnetite Range Project – Testwork produces high grade concentrates at coarse grind size.

## Project Background

The Magnetite Range Project is located approximately 250km south east of Geraldton in the Mid-West region of Western Australia (Figure 1) in an established magnetite production area. The Project has a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource of 523.3Mt grading 31.3% Fe[3].

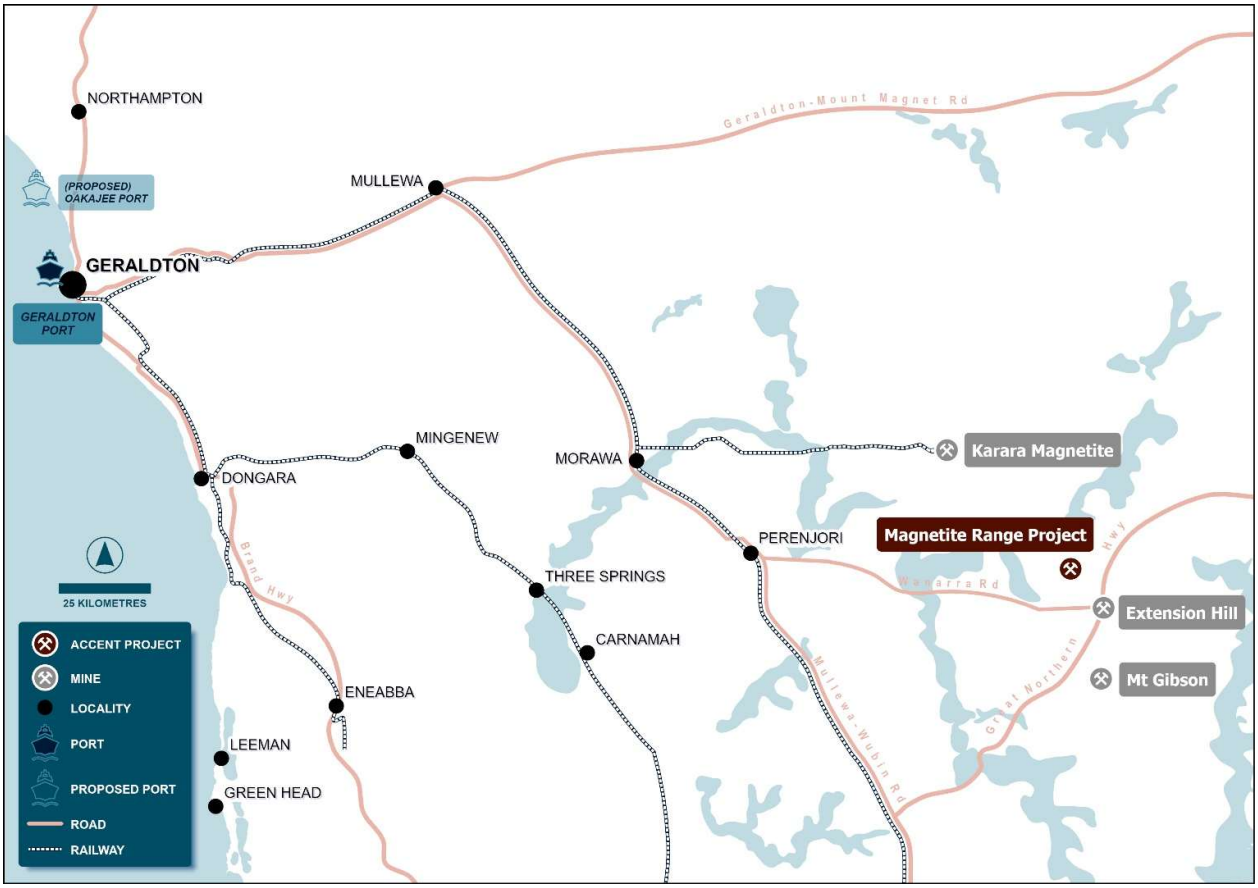


*Figure 1: Magnetite Range Project location plan*

A geometallurgical diamond core drilling program was completed in the second quarter of CY2024 over Julia and Robb deposits at the Magnetite Range Project. The drilling program comprised 18 PQ-sized diamond core drillholes totalling 2,299.2m[4]. See Appendix 1 for collar details.

Four of the 18 drillholes from the 2024 program (Figure 2) were set aside for the purpose of conducting an independent program of test work analysis in tandem to test work being progressed through Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth, results of which were reported in the December 2025 announcement[2].

The four diamond cores, which comprised an estimated eight tonnes of material, were shipped to CSU for independent test work, which is the subject of this announcement. The core was processed by CSU to form four major composites for the test program. Details of these composites are shown in Appendix 1.

[3] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 23 February 2024: Amended Version – Magnetite Range Mineral Resource Update.
[4] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 31 March 2025: Magnetite Range Project – Geometallurgical Drilling Program Update.

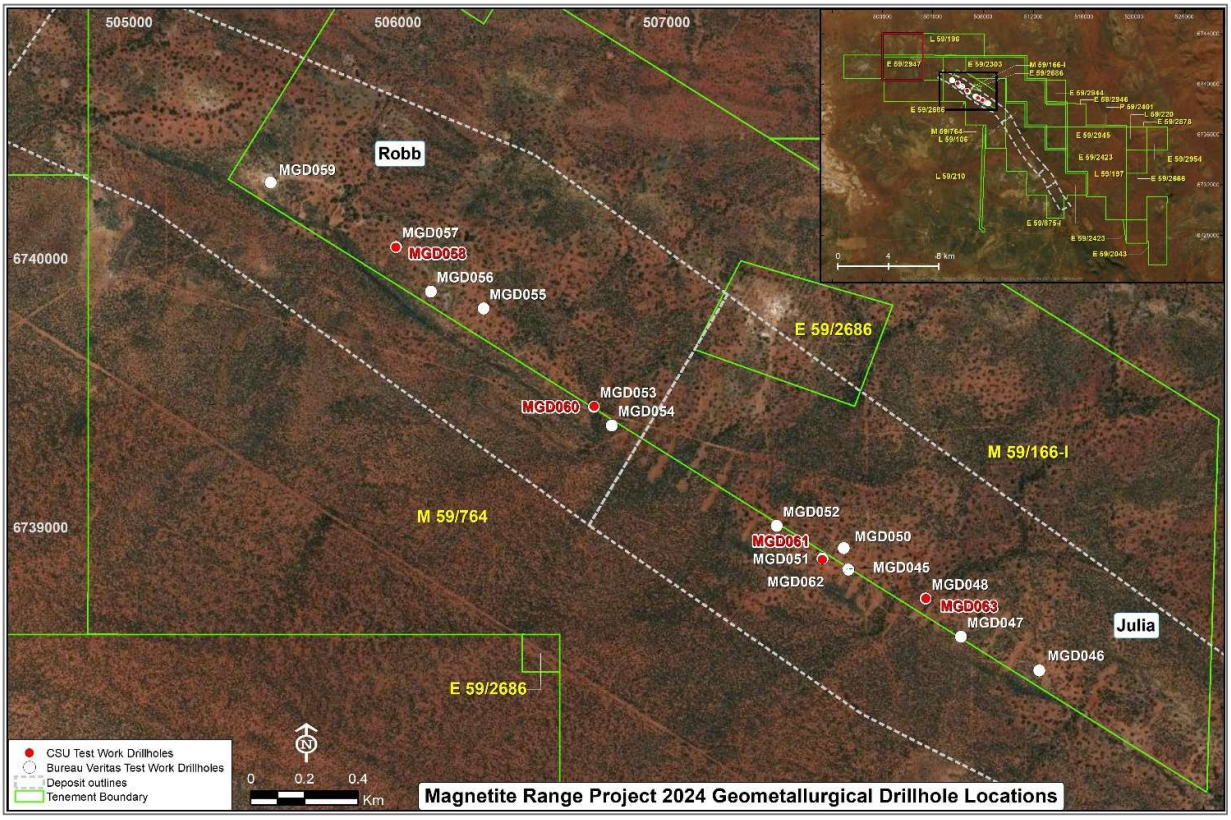


*Figure 2: Magnetite Range Project 2024 Geometallurgical Drillhole Location Plan*

## Dry Magnetic Separation Results

### Coarse Dry Magnetic Separation

Dry magnetic separation of PQ-sized diamond core composite material crushed to particle sizes of –10 mm and –3 mm demonstrates the capability for upgrading and gangue rejection as part of a dry process flowsheet. Critical results obtained are:

- Mass rejection:
  - Up to approximately 30% at –10 mm.
  - Up to approximately 46% at –3 mm.
- Magnetic iron recovery (MFe) was consistently > 97% to 99% at all crush sizes.
- Concentrate grades exhibited low to moderate improvement relative to composite feed (typically ~30% Fe), with progressive increase as operating intensity increases.

CSU investigated the effects of varying multiple operating conditions and equipment to achieve a higher-grade concentrate and found that an increase in magnetic separator drum rotation speed results in:

- Higher concentrate grades;
- Greater rejection of weakly magnetic gangue material; and
- Minor reduction in total iron recovery.

Results are shown in Table 1 to Table 4.

These outcomes indicate that coarse dry magnetic separation can significantly reduce feed tonnage to downstream circuits, with minimal loss of magnetic iron.

Table 1 : Julia -10mm Dry Magnetic Separation (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Drum Speed | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JULIA UPPER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 83.8% | 92.2% | 99.3% | 38.4% |
| 3.8 m/s | 79.8% | 90.2% | 98.4% | 39.2% |
| 4.4 m/s | 79.7% | 90.1% | 94.5% | 40.0% |
| **JULIA LOWER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 84.1% | 90.6% | 99.3% | 34.7% |
| 3.8 m/s | 84.5% | 91.5% | 99.2% | 35.5% |
| 4.4 m/s | 78.2% | 89.0% | 98.8% | 37.2% |

Table 2 : Robb -10mm Dry Magnetic Separation (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Drum Speed | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROBB UPPER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 75.3% | 80.3% | 98.3% | 31.8% |
| 3.8 m/s | 72.2% | 79.2% | 97.4% | 32.5% |
| 4.4 m/s | 70.1% | 78.1% | 97.4% | 32.8% |
| **ROBB LOWER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 83.2% | 92.1% | 99.4% | 34.2% |
| 3.8 m/s | 82.1% | 91.4% | 98.9% | 34.5% |
| 4.4 m/s | 81.7% | 91.2% | 98.4% | 34.8% |

Table 3 : Julia -3mm Dry Magnetic Separation (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Drum Speed | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JULIA UPPER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 59.8% | 74.6% | 98.9% | 37.4% |
| 3.8 m/s | 55.3% | 70.7% | 98.7% | 38.2% |
| 4.4 m/s | 53.9% | 69.4% | 97.7% | 38.5% |
| **JULIA LOWER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 76.4% | 89.8% | 99.6% | 36.8% |
| 3.8 m/s | 73.9% | 89.6% | 99.1% | 40.2% |
| 4.4 m/s | 72.2% | 88.4% | 99.0% | 40.3% |

Table 4 : Robb -3mm Dry Magnetic Separation (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Drum Speed | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROBB UPPER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 63.7% | 77.3% | 99.3% | 35.6% |
| 3.8 m/s | 58.8% | 72.5% | 98.8% | 36.0% |
| 4.4 m/s | 58.6% | 71.4% | 98.7% | 36.6% |
| **ROBB LOWER BIF** | | | | |
| 3.2 m/s | 73.6% | 86.9% | 99.5% | 36.7% |
| 3.8 m/s | 71.3% | 85.4% | 99.3% | 36.4% |
| 4.4 m/s | 65.1% | 82.4% | 98.8% | 39.1% |

### Fine Crushing and Dry Re-Beneficiation

Further upgrading was achieved through fine crushing of the –3 mm dry concentrate to –0.150mm (100 mesh) followed by dry magnetic separation. It was found that the optimal conditions were:

- Approximately 80% passing 0.150 mm; and
- Maximum practical drum rotation speeds of ~4.4 m/s.

Under these conditions:

- Total iron (TFe) grades exceed 50% Fe in Lower BIF domains;
- Magnetic iron recovery remains > 99%; and
- Additional ~15–30% gangue rejection achieved.

Results of these tests for the 80% passing 0.150mm case are shown in Table 5.

These results demonstrate that multiple stages of dry beneficiation can progressively upgrade iron content while maintaining high magnetic recovery.

Table 5 : Dry Magnetic Separation at P80 0.150mm (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Sample | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Julia Upper BIF | 69.6% | 91.1% | 99.6% | 50.8% |
| Julia Lower BIF | 75.6% | 95.9% | 99.6% | 51.2% |
| Robb Upper BIF | 63.1% | 82.3% | 99.4% | 47.7% |
| Robb Lower BIF | 68.5% | 90.1% | 99.6% | 51.2% |

*Note: The feed to the test shown in Table 5 was the -3mm dry separation magnetic concentrate, which was ground to P80 of 0.150mm.*

### High-Speed Dry Magnetic Separation

High-speed dry magnetic separation testing (up to 9 m/s drum speed) was undertaken to assess the potential for producing higher-grade concentrates using high speed magnetic separators (current latest generation machines). This magnetic separation equipment can achieve a maximum rotation speed of 10 m/s and features a higher frequency of N-S magnetic pole reversals. The field strength of this testing was held constant at 3,500 Gauss.

Concentrate grades of > 60% Fe were achieved under elevated operating conditions which also led to reduced mass yield and marginally lower overall iron recovery relative to conventional dry magnetic separation machine drum speeds.

The –3 mm crush size concentrate was finely crushed to prepare test samples with 80% passing 0.150 mm (the optimal particle size determined by the conventional rotation speed condition tests above).

The results from these tests are shown in Table 6 for Julia and Table 7 for Robb.

Table 6 : Julia High Speed Dry Magnetic Separation (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Drum Speed | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JULIA UPPER BIF** | | | | |
| 5 m/s | 55.8% | 82.8% | 96.5% | 57.0% |
| 7 m/s | 48.4% | 79.7% | 93.7% | 63.5% |
| 9 m/s | 44.5% | 76.4% | 90.7% | 66.0% |
| **JULIA LOWER BIF** | | | | |
| 5 m/s | 63.3% | 91.9% | 97.3% | 55.9% |
| 7 m/s | 62.1% | 90.7% | 96.0% | 62.2% |
| 9 m/s | 52.8% | 86.5% | 93.7% | 64.7% |

Table 7 : Robb High Speed Dry Magnetic Separation (Magnetic Concentrate Stream)

| Drum Speed | Mass Yield | Fe (Total) Yield | Fe (Magnetic) Yield | Fe (Total) Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROBB UPPER BIF** | | | | |
| 5 m/s | 49.5% | 76.0% | 96.5% | 56.5% |
| 7 m/s | 43.1% | 71.3% | 92.7% | 60.8% |
| 9 m/s | 38.2% | 65.1% | 87.2% | 63.1% |
| **ROBB LOWER BIF** | | | | |
| 5 m/s | 58.2% | 85.6% | 98.1% | 59.6% |
| 7 m/s | 55.3% | 84.5% | 97.0% | 61.4% |
| 9 m/s | 48.6% | 79.6% | 94.3% | 65.3% |

These results indicate that it is technically feasible to produce high-grade concentrates using a fully dry processing route subject to optimisation between recovery, product grade and equipment selection.

**Process Implications**

The dry magnetic separation results demonstrate:

- Dry magnetic separation is a technically effective beneficiation method for the Magnetite Range mineralisation that can achieve:
    - strong early rejection of non-magnetic gangue minerals; and
    - Consistently high magnetic iron recoveries (> 97–99%).
- At relatively coarse sizes of 80% passing 0.150mm.

Dry magnetic separation offers the potential to:

- Reduce comminution and processing operating costs;
- Minimise water requirements (reduced capital and operating cost);
- Simplify process flowsheet design (reduced capital and operating costs); and
- Produce moderate-grade concentrate (~60%+ Fe) via conventional dry processes; or
- Produce high-grade concentrates (>60% Fe) using high-speed dry separation.

These outcomes support the potential development of a cost-effective and sustainable water-efficient processing strategy for the Magnetite Range Project.

## Future Work

- Additional test work is required to determine the optimal crush size to prepare the ore feed for processing as part of the PFS.
- At this time both dry and wet flowsheet scenarios are being considered.

**Authorised for release by the Board of Directors**

For further details contact:

**Dr David Sun**

Managing Director
Accent Resources NL

## About Accent Resources NL (ASX: ACS)

Accent Resources NL ("Accent") is a Western Australia based exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: ACS). The company's exploration focus has been on the discovery and development of iron ore and precious metal deposits at its project areas in Western Australia. Accent is now focussed on the development of the Magnetite Range Project in Western Australia Mid-West region.

## Competent Person Statement

### Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Chris Williams who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Williams is a consultant to Accent Resources and a full-time employee of ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr. Williams has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Williams consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information and in the form and context in which it appears.

### Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Matt Clark, a Competent Person, who is a former employee of ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr. Clark consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

**Competent Persons Statement – Metallurgy**

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgy is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Aaron Debono, a Competent Person, who is a full-time employee of NeoMet Engineering Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Debono has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr. Debono consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement.

## APPENDIX 1: TECHNICAL TABLES

Table 8 : Composite component recipe

| Hole ID | ROBB | | | | Julia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MGD58 | | MGD60 | | MGD61 | | MGD63 | |
| | BIF Upper | BIF Lower | BIF Upper | BIF Lower | BIF Upper | BIF Lower | BIF Upper | BIF Lower |
| **Intervals to composite** | 74.8 to 82m | 87 to 113.5m | 28 to 67.5m | 77.1 to 100.2m | 10 to 33m | 37.2 to 111.5m | 63.7 to 112.8m | 131.4 to 153.1m |
| **Master Composite** | Robb Upper BIF | Robb Lower BIF | Robb Upper BIF | Robb Lower BIF | Julia Upper BIF | Julia Lower BIF | Julia Upper BIF | Julia Lower BIF |

Table 9 : Composite Mass (Total)

| Composite | Area | Drill-hole feed | Composite mass (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| BIF Upper Composite (Robb Upper) | Robb | MGD058 + MGD060 | 750 |
| BIF Lower Composite (Robb Lower) | Robb | MGD058 + MGD060 | 790 |
| BIF Upper Composite (Julia Upper) | Julia | MGD061 + MGD063 | 1,150 |
| BIF Lower Composite (Julia Lower) | Julia | MGD061 + MGD063 | 1,530 |

Table 10 : Composite Head Grade Analysis

| Composite | Fe(total)% | SiO2% | Al2O3% | P% | S(total)% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Julia Upper BIF | 29.98 | 46.50 | 1.61 | 0.053 | 0.13 |
| Julia Lower BIF | 32.42 | 47.04 | 0.86 | 0.052 | 0.59 |
| Robb Upper BIF | 30.62 | 45.68 | 2.58 | 0.053 | 0.80 |
| Robb Lower BIF | 30.32 | 47.54 | 0.43 | 0.058 | 0.21 |

Table 11 : Drill hole collar details[5]

| | GDA 94 Zone 50 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Tenement ID | DIP | Azimuth | Total Depth (m) |
| MGD046 | 508388 | 6738467 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 109.7 |
| MGD047 | 508096 | 6738592 | M59/166-I | -80 | 210 | 132.3 |
| MGD048 | 507965 | 6738734 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 175.6 |
| MGD049 | 507773 | 6738817 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 73.8 |
| MGD050 | 507660 | 6738922 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 183.3 |
| MGD051 | 507581 | 6738883 | M59/764 | -60 | 210 | 118.8 |
| MGD052 | 507411 | 6739005 | M59/764 | -80 | 210 | 180.5 |
| MGD053 | 506731 | 6739448 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 111.3 |
| MGD054 | 506798 | 6739378 | M59/764 | -60 | 210 | 105 |
| MGD055 | 506320 | 6739814 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 141 |
| MGD056 | 506124 | 6739877 | M59/166-I | -75 | 210 | 100 |
| MGD057 | 505994 | 6740042 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 117.1 |
| MGD058 | 505993 | 6740041 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 120 |
| MGD059 | 505528 | 6740283 | M59/166-I | -65 | 210 | 106 |
| MGD060 | 506732 | 6739450 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 108.1 |
| MGD061 | 507580 | 6738879 | M59/764 | -60 | 210 | 116.6 |
| MGD062 | 507678 | 6738842 | M59/764 | -60 | 210 | 135 |
| MGD063 | 507966 | 6738734 | M59/166-I | -60 | 210 | 165.1 |
| | | | | | Total | 2299.2 |

[5] Reported in ASX Announcement dated 31 March 2025: Magnetite Range Project – Geometallurgical Drilling Program Update.

**APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1 – ACCENT RESOURCES, MAGNETITE RANGE PROJECT, 2022 DRILLING**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u><br>• All samples collected for the metallurgical test work program were PQ3 diameter diamond drill cores.<br>• Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1m intervals down the length of each diamond drillhole using a KT-10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter.<br>• Downhole geophysical logging was completed of open holes. The suite of tools run comprised dual spaced density, three arm calliper, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and televiewer (optical and acoustic).<br>• Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift.<br>• Diamond drill cores were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth for photography, core cutting, head grade analysis (standard iron ore XRF suite) and a program of metallurgical test work.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• Reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling programs completed in 2021 and 2022 were sampled at 2m intervals from a static rig mounted cone splitter. Downhole geophysical |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | logging was completed of open holes and comprised dual spaced density, three arm calliper, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and neutron logs. RCP samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth for head grade analysis by XRF (standard iron ore suite). Crushed samples were composited into 4m intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work, with XRF analysis of both the magnetic and non-magnetic fractions completed.<br>• Initial drilling campaigns in 2006 to 2008 utilised RCP drilling and were sampled at intervals of 1 or 2 m. The later drilling campaigns during 2009 to 2010 utilised sample intervals of 4 m and was typically drilled using a combination of DD and RCP drilling.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***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). | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u><br>• Precollars through transported cover and hangingwall waste material were completed using a tricone rotary rock-roller drill bit configuration. Precollar depths ranged from 7.6m to 38.7m for a total of 237.5m No samples were collected from the precollar sections of the drillholes.<br>• Diamond coring was all PQ3 diameter utilising a triple tube core barrel configuration to maximise recovery. Diamond tail depths ranged from 73.8m to 183.3m for a total of 2,030.7m. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Diamond core was oriented at bottom of hole using a REFLEX core orientation tool.<br><br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br><br>• RCP drilling programs in 2021 and 2022 were completed with a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer.<br>• Drilling from 2006 to 2018 comprised both RCP and DD drilling techniques. RCP drilling was completed using either a 4.5", 5.5" or 5.75" face sampling hammer. DD drilling was completed using a conventional wireline drill setup with HQ2/NQ2 diameter core.<br><br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the drilling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u><br><br>• Triple tube core barrel configuration was utilised to maximise core recoveries.<br>• Core recoveries were measured at the rig in the core barrel splits as a record of core recovered versus drilled depth for each drill run. Core blocks were inserted in the trays by the driller to identify where any core loss had occurred.<br>• Oriented core was marked up in core trays with bottom of hole orientation line and metre marks. A verification of core recoveries noted at the rig was completed during the core |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | markup process and captured in the geological logging template for storage in the drillhole database.<br>• Core recoveries recorded over the program ranged from 93% to 100%, averaging 98%.<br>• No bias has been observed from geostatistical analysis completed on the sample data.<br><br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br><br>• During 2021 and 2022 RCP drilling programs, drill chip recoveries were monitored at the drill rig by the geologist. A qualitative record of sample recovery was recorded in the geological log for each sample interval and stored in the drillhole database. The levelness of the rig mounted cone splitter was checked prior to commencing drilling of each hole and monitored as drilling progressed. No sample bias has been detected.<br>• For drilling completed from 2006 to 2018 DD core recovery averaged 95.9%. No issues were documented with the sampling recovery for the RCP samples.<br><br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the drill sample recovery is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***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. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u><br><br>• Geological logging of diamond drill core was completed with interval breaks determined by changes in lithology, mineralogy, weathering and qualitative rock fabric changes including structural fabric and hardness. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • Geotechnical logging of diamond drill core was completed with recording of rock quality designation (RQD) for each drill interval (>10cm), and alpha/beta angle measurements of geological structures including bedding, foliation, joints, fractures and veins.<br>• All diamond drill core collected through the program was geologically and geotechnically logged.<br>• Diamond drill core was photographed in core trays on site upon completion of markup and geological logging. Photographs were taken with a digital camera and downloaded to a field laptop for transfer to a centralised server.<br>• Diamond drill core was photographed at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth using a high-resolution digital camera and purpose-built photography stand. Core was photographed both dry and wet at the laboratory.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• During the 2021 and 2022 RCP drilling programs, bulk rejects were taken off the rig mounted cyclone at 1m intervals, with each 1m interval geologically logged on site as drilling progressed. A geological logging template was adopted using both quantitative and qualitative fields which have been recorded in the drillhole database.<br>• For drilling completed from 2006 to 2018 logging was carried out for all DD and RCP drillholes with details of the lithology, mineralogy, weathering recorded in the database. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the logging is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u><br>• PQ3 diamond drill cores were laid out at the Bureau Veritas laboratory to determine appropriate sampling intervals for head assay analysis by XRF.<br>• Whole core was cut in half at the laboratory, and then one half was further cut to produce two quarter core segments. One of the quarter core segments was submitted for crushing, pulverising and XRF analysis of head grade chemistry (nominally 2m lengths).<br>• Composite sample intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work were determined based on review of the returned head grade analysis results and geological logging records. A total of 303 composite samples were submitted for DTR tests.<br>• QAQC protocols adopted comprised insertion of CRM iron ore standards into the head grade sample sequence and internal laboratory QAQC checks including repeat XRF analysis, laboratory duplicates, CRM standards and blanks.<br>• Sample sizes and QAQC protocols are appropriate to the style of mineralisation and commodity.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• RCP samples collected in 2021 and 2022 were split via a rig mounted static cone splitter at 2m intervals. The sample collection technique is appropriate for the style of |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | mineralisation and commodity. QAQC protocols adopted comprised collection of field duplicates and insertion of blanks and certified reference material (CRM) iron ore standards. Sample sizes are appropriate to the style of mineralisation and the commodity.<br>• Details of the 2006 to 2018 sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are unknown.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sub sampling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• Quarter core was submitted for XRF analysis for an extended iron ore suite of elements Fe, $SiO_2$, $Al_2O_3$, P, S, Mn, CaO, MgO, $TiO_2$, $K_2O$, V, $Na_2O$, $Cr_2O_3$, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ba, Cl, Pb, Sn, Sr, Zr, LOI 371, LOI 650 and LOI 1000. Nominal sample interval lengths of 2m are being submitted over the entire length of each drillhole (variations to the 2m length were made to accommodate geological contacts).<br>• QAQC protocols adopted comprised insertion of CRM iron ore standards into the head grade sample sequence and internal laboratory QAQC checks including repeat XRF analysis, laboratory duplicates, CRM standards and blanks.<br>• Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1m intervals down the length of each diamond drillhole using a KT-10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift.<br><br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br><br>• All samples collected from the 2021 and 2022 RCP programs were assayed by XRF analysis for an extended iron ore suite of elements – Fe, $SiO_2$, $Al_2O_3$, P, S, Mn, CaO, MgO, $TiO_2$, $K_2O$, V, $Na_2O$, $Cr_2O_3$, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ba, Cl, Pb, Sn, Sr, Zr, LOI 371, LOI 650 and LOI 1000. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected with a handheld KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter from 1 m bulk reject samples at the rig. This data provided a qualitative check only of the logging, as the meter was not specifically calibrated for the task. Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. QAQC protocols were developed and applied to the program and comprised collection of field duplicate samples at pre-defined frequencies, and insertion of blanks and certified reference materials at pre-defined frequencies. No issues affecting the sampling and analytical quality and representativeness were identified.<br>• For the 2006 to 2018 drilling programs, head sample assays were completed at Ultra Trace in Canning Vale in Perth. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | Samples were assayed for a standard iron suite including Fe, $SiO_2$, $Al_2O_3$, S, P, Mn, CaO, $K_2O$, MgO, $TiO_2$, and LOI. FeO, or ferrous iron ($Fe^{2+}$) was determined by titration for 303 fresh BIF 4 m composite samples from 14 DD holes. The ratio of Fe/FeO is commonly used in iron ore deposits as a criterion for differentiating the relative proportions of magnetite and hematite. DTR test work was completed at two laboratories including Nagrom in Kelmscott (2006 and 2008 programs) and Amdel in Canning Vale (2009 and 2010 programs).<br><br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality of the assay data and laboratory tests is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• Significant intercepts have been verified through internal peer review of the assay results and geological logging.<br>• Individual hole logs including collar details, geological logging, drill hole sample sequences and handheld XRF readings were captured in a pre-designed Microsoft Excel template on a field laptop.<br>• The logs were uploaded to a centralised industry standard SQL database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct.<br>• The 2024 diamond core drillholes were designed as twins to historical RCP and DD drillholes. An assessment of the data |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | returned from the twinned pairs did not identify any sample bias between the datasets.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• Significant intersections have been verified by alternate company personnel peer review.<br>• Individual hole logs including collar details, geological logging, drill hole sample sequences and handheld XRF readings were captured in a pre-designed Microsoft Excel template on a field laptop.<br>• The logs were uploaded to a centralised industry standard SQL database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct.<br>• Assay results were received from the laboratory in Microsoft Excel format and uploaded to the centralised database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct.<br>• No adjustments were made to assay data.<br>• No twin holes have been completed at the Project.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling and assaying has been verified and pose no material risk to the Mineral Resource or metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• All drill hole collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK GNSS DGPS.<br>• Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Z50. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • A north-seeking gyro tool was run through the drill string by the drilling contractor at the end of hole to collect downhole deviation data from every hole in the 18-hole program.<br>• The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates compared to the control is sub-0.03m E, N and RL.<br><br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• The 2021 and 2022 RCP drillhole collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK GNSS DGPS. Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Z50. The expected relative accuracy is sub-0.03m E, N and RL.<br>• For drilling prior to 2018, all drill hole collars were surveyed using a Spectrum RTK GPS system. The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates is unknown.<br><br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality of survey is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• 2024 geometallurgical diamond core drillholes were planned as twin holes of historical RCP and DD drillholes. The 2024 diamond core drilling does not materially change the overall drillhole spacing over Julia and Robb deposits.<br>• 2024 geometallurgical diamond core holes were planned to collect a subset of the geology and mineralisation that is representative of the Mineral Resource estimate over the deposits. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Assay results from the 2024 geometallurgical diamond core drilling will be geostatistically analysed to inform short scale grade variability in support of future Mineral Resource estimate updates.<br>• Sample composites have been selected for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work, including XRF analysis of both concentrate and tail fractions.<br>• Compositing specifications for other metallurgical tests will be determined upon return and interpretation of DTR results.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• RCP drilling completed in 2021 and 2022 resulted in a drillhole spacing ranging from 100m (east) by 50m (north) down to 50m (east) by 50m (north) over the Julia deposit. Drill hole spacing over the Robb deposit ranged from 200m (east) by 50m (north) down to 150m (east) by 50m (north). Compositing of 2m primary samples to 4m composites was applied as part of the DTR analysis.<br>• Drill hole spacing over Julia deposit for drill programs completed between 2006 and 2010 ranged from 200 m (east) by 50 m (north), up to 400 m (east) by 100 m (north). Drill hole spacing over other deposits comprising the MRP was more variable from 200m (east) by 100m (north) up to over 1000m (east) by 200m (north).<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the data spacing, and distribution is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting representative metallurgical characterisation work.* |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***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.<br>• 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. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• All of the 2024 geometallurgical diamond holes were designed to intersect the stratigraphy and mineralisation such that intersections were close to true width of the target horizons.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• All DD and RCP drilling was designed to intersect the stratigraphy such that intersections were close to true width of the target horizons.<br>• No sampling bias is suspected.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the orientation of the drilling is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting representative metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***Sample security*** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• Core trays were picked up twice daily from the drill site and returned to a centralised core yard for markup and geological logging.<br>• Upon completion of markup and logging, all core was photographed at the core yard prior to being loaded onto wooden pallets for dispatch to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth via a local freight transport service provider.<br>• Consignment notes were included with each dispatch and sample submissions sent to the laboratory, who provided confirmation upon receipt of each submission.<br>• Core trays sent to CSU in China were stacked on plastic pallets, wrapped in high tensile plastic sheeting and dispatched via air |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | freight. Consignment notes at point of dispatch and delivery ensured that all material was delivered intact.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• Samples were collected daily in the field and returned to a secure, gated laydown facility. Samples were despatched from the laydown facility to a laboratory in Perth utilising a local freight transport service provider. Consignment notes were included with each dispatch and sample submissions e-mailed to the laboratory detailing number of bulka bags, number of samples and sample number sequences contained within each consignment. The laboratory provided written verification upon receipt of each submission.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that the samples have been appropriately secured to not pose any material risk to the Mineral Resource or metallurgical characterisation work.* |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program.</u><br>• No external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed.<br>• ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd supervised the drilling program, completed the geological and geotechnical logging, and designed sample intervals for head grade XRF analysis.<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• No external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • As part of the 2021 and 2022 drilling programs, CSA Global (now ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd) supervised the drilling, sampling, and QAQC procedures.<br>• A review of historical (pre-2021) drilling and sampling was undertaken as part of the 2023 MRE update. Historical drillhole information is summarised as follows:<br>• 83 RCP holes for a total of 8,546m were drilled over the project between 2006 and 2009. Drillhole diameters ranged from 4.5" to 5.75" with samples collected via a rig mounted riffle splitter. Field duplicates were collected as part of QaQc protocols.<br>• 56 DD holes for a total of 13,297.49m were drilled over the project between 2008 and 2010. Drillhole diameters ranged from HQ3 to NQ2. Core was oriented on site, and intervals to be submitted for sample analysis and metallurgical test-work cut as either half core or quarter core subsets.<br>• One DD hole for 130.7m was drilled in 2018. The drillhole diameter was PQ3 and two bulk composites of half core were sampled for head grade and DTR analysis.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that there has been sufficient consultancy reviews of all drilling and sampling post from 2021. The Competent Person has not reviewed the historical drilling and sampling*. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***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.<br>• 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 Magnetite Range Project (MRP) consists of two live mining leases (M59/166-I and M59/764), eleven live exploration licences (E59/875-I, E59/2043, E59/2303, E59/2423, E59/2666, E59/2686, E59/2878, E59/2944, E59/2945, E59/2946 and E59/2954) and four live miscellaneous licences (L59/106, L59/196 L59/197 and L59/210).<br>• The tenements are wholly held by Accent Resources NL.<br>*The Competent Person has reviewed the tenement status via DEMIRS Mineral Titles Online and can confirm the tenements are in good standing.* |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • Historical exploration for iron, gold and base metals has been completed by multiple companies over and surrounding the area comprising the MRP. Digital reports of the historical exploration activities conducted since the early 1960s are available via the Department of Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) WAMEX repository. |
| ***Geology*** | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The Magnetite Range Project comprises a series of magnetite iron deposits hosted by banded iron formation (BIF) of the Windanning Formation.<br>• The BIF forms a north-westerly striking low-lying ridge, dipping moderately to steeply to the northeast.<br>*The Competent Person is of the opinion that a robust understanding of the Magnetite Range project geology has been established.* |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***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:<br>  ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>  ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>  ○ dip and azimuth of the hole<br>  ○ down hole length and interception depth<br>  ○ hole length.<br>• 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. | <u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u><br>• Drillhole collar details have been tabulated in previous announcements to the ASX.<br>• A drillhole location plan of the 2024 geometallurgical drillholes is included in the body of this report.<br><br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• Drillhole collar details have been tabulated within the body of previous Exploration Results ASX releases by Accent in December 2021 and November 2022.<br>• Significant intercept details have been tabulated within the body of previous Exploration Results ASX releases by Accent in December 2021 and November 2022.<br>• Exploration Results ASX releases for the historical drill programs between 2006 and 2010 were previously announced by Accent. |
| ***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.<br>• 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. | • No aggregation of data has been undertaken.<br>• No metal equivalents have been calculated or reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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'). | • All DD and RCP drillholes have been designed and drilled to be as close to perpendicular to the target BIF stratigraphy as possible, and as such as close as possible to the true width of the stratigraphy and mineralisation. |
| ***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. | 2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program.<br>• A drillhole location plan of the 2024 geometallurgical drillholes is included in the body of this report.<br>Historical drilling programs<br>• All relevant maps, sections and tables have been included in ASX releases previously released by Accent. |
| ***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. | • The reporting of the exploration results has and will adhere to standard practice for BIF hosted magnetite iron mineralisation. |
| ***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. | • 2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program<br>• A metallurgical test work program is ongoing.<br>• For work completed to-date at Bureau Veritas (Perth):<br>  • 303 x 4m composites from the diamond core were processed through the Davis Tube at Bureau Veritas |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | (Perth) to determine mass yields and concentrate grade potential across the Julia and Robb prospects.<br>• Standard Magnetite Range grind size of 45µm was used for all.<br>• Magnetic concentrate grades of up to 71%Fe were achieved in a number of samples<br>• Mass yields ranged up to 42%<br>• DTR results reported 4 August 2025.<br>• Laboratory scale dry LIMS test work was completed on a reduced set of 8 ore type composites.<br>• High mass yields up to 95% were achieved at 8mm crush sizes.<br>• Total Iron (magnetic and non-magnetic) yield ranged from 64% in transitional material to 100% in Fresh ore.<br>• Magnetic iron yield was > 97% in all material types<br>• DTR on the 8mm dry LIMS concentrates was completed at grinds of 0.150, 0.106, 0.075, 0.045 and 0.025mm<br>• In all cases concentrates graded >65%Fe with a maximum Fe achieved of 71% at 0.075mm grinds and finer.<br>• These results reported 19 December 2025.<br>• <u>For work completed to-date at CSU (China):</u><br>• 4 Composites prepared including for Julia Upper BIF, Julia Lower BIF, Robb Upper BIF and Robb lower BIF.<br>• Testwork included dry magnetic separation as detailed in the main body of this announcement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • Dry magnetic separation reported in this release.<br>• Crushing work index showed moderate results at 8-9kWh/t<br><u>Historical drilling programs</u><br>• No other exploration data has been collected additional to that described in the previous sections of this table. |
| ***Further work*** | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • Accent Resources is planning to complete further work over the Project including:<br>• Additional infill RCP drilling over Julia and Robb deposits.<br>• Hydrogeological investigations.<br>• Geotechnical investigations.<br>• Updates to the Mineral Resource estimate.<br>• Studies as part of the PFS including additional geometallurgical testwork, environmental, infrastructure and mining studies. |