

9 September 2026

NEW TARGET IDENTIFIED OUTSIDE HISTORIC WORKINGS AT CARP FLUORSPAR PROJECT

Evion's maiden field programme identifies barite-fluorite pathfinder alteration and hydrothermal brecciation across a 200m × 200m zone, 300m from the historically highest-producing pit - with no evidence of previous mining. Rock chip samples at the laboratory, results expected within weeks.

Key Highlights

- **NEW TARGET IDENTIFIED OUTSIDE THE HISTORIC WORKINGS** - a 200m × 200m zone of anomalous outcrop identified approximately 300 metres southwest of the South Pit, the historically highest-producing working at Carp. No evidence of historic mining within the target area which is a wholly untested prospect.
- **PROSPECT IN THE SAME HOST THAT PRODUCED CARP'S HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR** - mapping recorded barite, hydrothermal brecciation, calcite veining and silica alteration within metamorphosed limestone and dolomite. Barite occurs in association with fluorite across the Carp system and is most strongly developed within the South Pit, where historical production was greatest.
- **NEWLY INTERPRETED STRUCTURAL CONTROL** - the prospect is centred on two northwest-southeast trending structures defined over approximately 200 metres of strike from satellite imagery, interpreted as analogous to the controlling structures of the regional trend and within the north-south mineralised carbonate zone.
- **ASSAYS PENDING, RESULTS EXPECTED WITHIN WEEKS** - 10 rock chip samples collected from the new prospect and 41 samples across the programme in total have been submitted for laboratory analysis. Results will be released to the market once received and interpreted.
- **PHASE TWO SPECIFIED AND MOBILISING** - drone magnetic survey at 25 metre line spacing and 25 metre flight height, targeted for completion by end October 2026, followed by surface geochemistry at mostly 25m × 50m spacing across the north-south mineralised zone, targeted for year end.
- **HIGH-GRADE FOUNDATION** - 44,900 tonnes at approximately 69% CaF₂ mined 1958–1971 and sold direct to Kaiser Steel Corporation as metspar without beneficiation. 2024 surface rock chip sampling independently verified grades of up to 88.15% CaF₂ across the historic pit areas (refer ASX announcement 25 May 2026).
- **CONSOLIDATED, STRATEGICALLY POSITIONED LAND HOLDING** - 59 unpatented lode claims over approximately 493 hectares in the Viola Mining District, Nevada, covering the known Carp system and its most prospective surrounding ground. The United States imports 100% of its fluorspar requirements, with no meaningful domestic production since 1990.

Evion Managing Director, David Round, commented:

"The initial Phase One reconnaissance and mapping programme has provided valuable information about the potential of the Carp Fluorspar Project, and we are pleased with the work completed to date.

Alongside confirmation of the historical mining on the tenements, we have identified a new prospect approximately 300 metres southwest of the South Pit which shows no evidence of previous mining, but where mapping recorded barite, hydrothermal brecciation, calcite veining and silica alteration across an area of approximately 200 metres by 200 metres. Barite occurs with fluorite across the Carp system and is notably developed within the South Pit, where historical production was greatest.

The data gathered from this programme will now allow us to test the samples taken, and results should be available over the next few weeks.

We are also well advanced in planning our Phase Two programme. Bringing Rangefront onto the ground is about converting Carp's geological potential into drill targets, systematically and as quickly as permitting allows.

Carp is a high-grade, US-domiciled fluorspar system in Nevada, one of the world's premier mining jurisdictions, and the newly consolidated ground is where we see real scale beyond the four historic pits.

With the United States importing all of its fluorspar and defence-driven demand accelerating, this programme is the next deliberate step toward establishing Carp as a scalable, domestic source of high-grade fluorspar."

The Field Programme

Evion, with support from Rangefront Mining Services personnel, has completed a reconnaissance mapping and sampling programme across the entire area of the Company's interest at the Carp Fluorspar Project. The programme comprised a field review of the four historically mined areas, together with more detailed mapping across the ground covered by the Company's newly consolidated mining claims.

This represents the Company's first field programme across the Carp system since acquiring the Project. Observations were recorded and new rock chip samples collected at each of the four historic open pits - South, Central, West and North. A total of **41** rock chip samples were collected across the programme and have been submitted for laboratory analysis, with results expected within the coming weeks.



Figure 1: South Pit – looking West

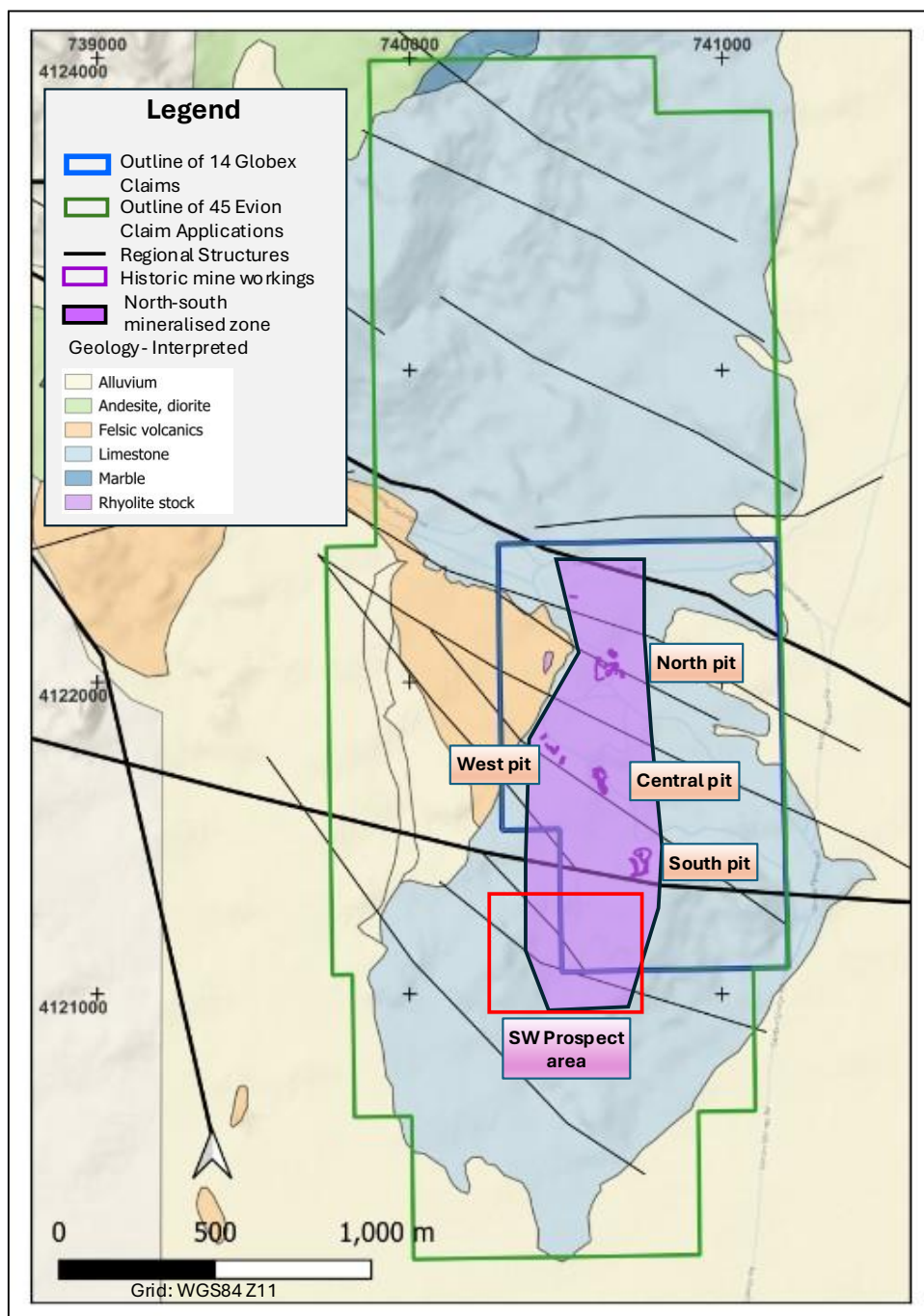


Figure 2: Proposed exploration work programme coverage - Carp Fluorspar Project

A New Target Southwest of the Historic Workings¹



Figure 3: Fluorite Mineralisation in wall of West Pit



Figure 4: Fluorite Mineralisation from the West Pit

¹ Refer to Table 1 & 2 of ASX Release dated 25 May 2026 for confirmed 2024 surface rock chip sampling results.

Field review identified an area of anomalous outcrop approximately 300 metres southwest of the South Pit, extending across a zone of approximately 200 metres by 200 metres. The area had been noted by previous workers for the presence of barite, but has never been mined, despite sitting in proximity to the most productive of Carp's four historic open pits.

Mapping recorded barite, hydrothermal brecciation, calcite veining and silica alteration hosted within metamorphosed limestone and dolomite - the same carbonate sequence that hosts the mineralisation mined between 1958 and 1971. Barite occurs in association with fluorite throughout the Carp project area, and is notably developed within the South Pit, where historical production was greatest. Its presence across an area of this scale on ground that has never been mined is considered by the Company to be an encouraging indicator and formed the basis for prioritising the area for detailed mapping and sampling.

The prospect is centred on two newly interpreted northwest–southeast trending structures, defined over approximately 200 metres of strike from satellite imagery. These structures are interpreted as analogous to the controlling structures elsewhere within the regional trend and lie within the north-south mineralised zone hosted by the carbonate sequence.

Ten rock chip samples were collected from the prospect and have been submitted for laboratory analysis. Assay results are expected within the coming weeks and will be released to the market once received and interpreted.



Figure 5: Carp Project - Southern prospect area looking south

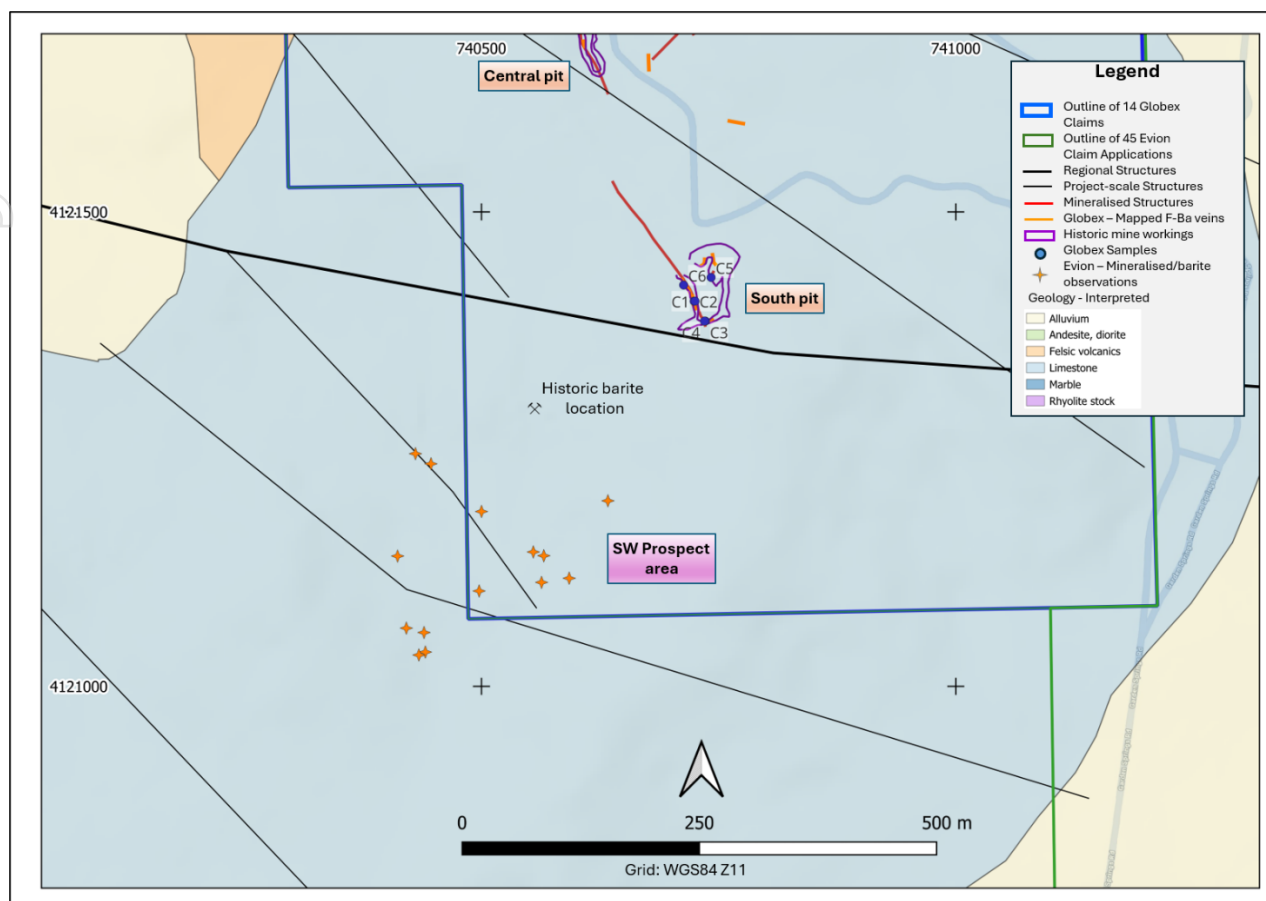


Figure 6: Carp Project - Southwest prospect area

Samp_Id	East	North	Type	BaO_%	CaO_%	F_%	CaF2 % Calc.
C-1	740724	4121406	linear chip sample	0.13	59.83	36.8	75.62
C-2	740725	4121406	linear chip sample	15.27	44.53	27.3	56.10
C-3	740736	4121385	linear chip sample	0.04	35.8	3.5	7.19
C-4	740735	4121385	linear chip sample	2.26	30.02	-0.5	
C-5	740742	4121431	linear chip sample	0.01	35.09	0.9	1.85
C-6	740713	4121423	linear chip sample	0.02	42.68	15.9	32.67

Table 1: Carp Project – Previously reported South Pit samples taken by Globex Resources Inc. (Grid WGS84 Z11N)²

Phase Two Programme

Following completion of the Phase One field programme, the Company has specified a detailed Phase Two exploration programme across the Project.

A **drone-based magnetic survey** is planned at 25 metre line spacing and 25 metre flight height. A **surface geochemical survey** will follow, focused across the north-south mineralised zone at a nominal 25 metre by 50 metre to 50 metre by 100 metre sample and line spacing.

² ASX Release 25 May 2026

Together, these surveys are designed to define the geophysical and geochemical footprint of the Carp system across both the historically mined ground and the newly consolidated claim area, and to prioritise targets for a maiden drill programme.

The Company is concurrently progressing the permitting pathway required for drilling on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land. Any drill programme will be subject to receipt of the necessary approvals, and timing remains dependent on the permitting process and rig availability.

Next Steps

- Receipt and interpretation of laboratory assay results from the Phase One rock chip programme, expected within the coming weeks
- Completion of the drone magnetic survey across the Project
- Completion of the surface geochemical survey across the north–south mineralised zone
- Integration of field, geophysical and geochemical data into the geological model for the Project
- Progression of BLM permitting to enable a maiden drill programme
- The Company looks forward to updating shareholders as the programme progresses and results become available.

About Rangefront Mining Services

Rangefront is an established geological and mining services provider based in Elko, Nevada, with extensive experience across exploration programmes in the western United States. Rangefront's engagement continues under the Services Agreement in place with the Company, and its personnel bring in-district experience relevant to the carbonate-replacement fluorspar style of mineralisation at Carp.

About the Carp Fluorspar Project

Carp is a high-grade, carbonate-replacement fluorspar system with a documented production history. Between 1958 and 1971, approximately 44,900 tonnes at an average grade of approximately 69% CaF₂ was mined from four shallow open pits (South, Central, West and North) and sold direct to Kaiser Steel Corporation as metspar (metallurgical-grade product) without beneficiation. Critically, the mineralised footprint extends well beyond those historic workings: independent verification of 2024 surface rock chip sampling confirmed grades of up to 88.15% CaF₂ across all four historically mined pit areas (refer ASX announcement 25 May 2026), underlining the high-grade nature of the system and its acid-grade potential.

The Project comprises 59 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 493 hectares within the Viola Mining District, on Bureau of Land Management administered land approximately 140km north-east of Las Vegas, Nevada. The current programme represents the first modern, integrated exploration of the Carp system since the 1970s.

Fluorspar Market Context

Fluorspar (calcium fluoride, CaF₂) is designated a critical mineral by the United States, European Union, Australia, Canada and Japan, and is an essential input across semiconductor manufacturing, lithium-ion batteries, nuclear fuel processing, aerospace and defence systems, advanced refrigerants, and steel and aluminium production. The United States imports 100% of its fluorspar requirements, with no meaningful domestic production since 1990 (USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2025). Global production of approximately 10.2 Mt in 2025 remains concentrated in China (approximately 59%), Mongolia and Mexico. The strategic urgency of establishing secure domestic supply was underscored by the recent award of a US\$168.9 million fluorspar supply contract by the U.S. Defense Logistics Agency. Carp is a rare, high-grade, US-domiciled fluorspar asset positioned to benefit directly from this supply-security imperative.

Globex Resources Inc. Assay results

The information is extracted from the report entitled “*Evion Confirms High Grade Fluorspar Assays at Carp*” created on 25 May 2026 and is available to view on <https://eviongroup.com>. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Evion Group NL.

Contact

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For more information - <https://eviongroup.com>

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and geological interpretation at the Carp Fluorspar Project is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Fletcher, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Fletcher is a full-time employee of Evion Group NL. Mr Fletcher has sufficient experience that is 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 (the JORC Code). Mr Fletcher consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Evion Group operates and proposes to operate, as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement.

No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside the Company's control. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company's Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase, securities by the Company, nor does it constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting or legal advice) and is not intended to be used as the basis for making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Carp Fluorite 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.	
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 drill results have been reported.
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	No drill results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drill results have been reported.
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.	
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.	
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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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.	- All historic mine working outlines have been validated against satellite imagery and high-resolution drone orthophotography. - Sample locations were determined using a handheld GPS. - The grid used is WGS84 UTM Zone 11N - The quality and accuracy of the topographic control is sufficient for the early exploration stage of the project.
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.	The sample spacing is appropriate to the stage of exploration.
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.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	

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.	- Fourteen (14) staked unpatented claims held by Globex Nevada INC and subject to the Option Agreement with Evion Group NL reported in ASX announcement dated 12th May 2026. Once the Option is exercised there is a 3% gross mineral royalty due to Globex. The claims were staked in 2024 and are currently compliant under the law. There are no restricted areas (Wilderness areas or other environment classifications) covering the claims. - Forty-five (45) staked unpatented claim applications made by Evion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Group NL have been filed and acknowledged by the Nevada State notarial officer in May 2026. The required validation that no existing claims are present within the area was completed by Evion's independent consultant.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Globex Nevada INC completed assessment of the property in 2024. This included the reconnaissance sampling of the mineralised structures mined in the 1950s and 1960s. Geological mapping, interpretation and satellite imagery interpretation was also conducted. - Historical exploration was conducted in the 1970s by Allied Chemical Co. under a sublease/option agreement with the claim owner Western Mining and Development Co. Gravity and magnetic surveys, Bulldozer cuts and 62 drill-holes were completed. However, little information from this work has been found except for handwritten notes of the drill-holes by Pepke (1975).
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Fluorite, barite, Mn-Fe and locally Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization in the southeastern Viola district is hosted mostly in Paleozoic carbonate sediments as replacement bodies and veins. The historic Carp mine (Wells Cargo mine) exploited fluorite bodies from four open pits.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Sixty-two (62) drill-holes were reportedly drilled between 1971 and 1973 by Allied Chemical. No collar coordinates have been located, and the other notes of the drill-holes details have not been verified. Therefore, no drill-hole details have been reported.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drill results have been 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.	Diagrams are provided at the relevant scales showing sample locations and geological interpretation based on field mapping and satellite imagery analysis.
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 Globex reconnaissance sampling program focused on the historically mined mineralisation to validate the exploration potential of the project.
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.	Evion is not aware of any other substantial exploration work that has been conducted on the project.
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.	Planning for future exploration programs is underway and is likely to include an aeromagnetic survey, surface geochemistry and further geological mapping and prospecting of the exposed mineralisation to determine targets for future exploration.