8 September 2025

DRILLING TO EXPAND FOOTPRINT AT HORSE HEAVEN GOLD ANTIMONY TUNGSTEN SILVER PROJECT, IDAHO, USA

All holes positive with 960m of drilling completed in 14 days.

First four holes in maiden drilling program are encouraging for gold and tungsten at the Golden Gate Target at Resolution Minerals' Horse Heaven Gold-Antimony-Tungsten-Silver Project in Idaho, U.S.A.

Visual mineralisation in the form of the tungsten ore mineral scheelite identified in the first three drill holes (100% of the logged holes).

Fifth hole underway of planned Phase 1 drill program of up to 12 holes.

Highlights

- **Resolution Minerals Ltd** ("RML" or the "Company") is encouraged by initial results of its maiden Diamond Core Drill Program ("Drill Program" or "Program") being conducted at the Golden Gate Target ("Golden Gate") within the Horse Heaven Gold-Antimony-Tungsten-Silver Project in Idaho USA ("Horse Heaven").
- To date, the Company has completed four holes for 960 metres of a planned, 3,000 metre Phase 1 drill program of up to twelve holes.
- Host rock mineral textures observed in the drill core are very similar to that observed at the adjacent Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project, including presence of quartz veins associated with fine grain sulphides, according to RML's local technical experts.
- Scheelite, a tungsten ore mineral, has been visually identified in core in the first three holes, drillholes HHGG25-001, HHGG25-002 and HHGG25-003, using an ultraviolet lamp; the fourth hole has not been logged.
- The key objective of the Phase 1 drill program at Horse Heaven is to **confirm historical shallow drilling results** and **expand the mineralised footprint** at Golden Gate. **Assays for antimony and tungsten**, not performed in prior historical drilling, will be a part of anticipated results together with confirming prior gold and silver assays.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF) is pleased to provide the following update of its maiden, Phase 1 Diamond Core Drilling Program ("Drill Program" or the "Program") over the Golden Gate Target at the Horse Heaven Gold-Antimony-Tungsten-Silver Project located in Idaho, U.S.A. (Figure 2).

Initial Phase 1 Diamond Core Drilling Results - Golden Gate Target – Horse Heaven

The planned Drill Program includes 3,000 metres of diamond core drilling over approximately 8 to 10 holes. To date, four HQ-sized diamond core holes have been completed (960m, 3,222ft) to downhole depths of approximately 260 metres (870 ft) (Table 1).

The predominant lithology uncounted in drilling is a bleached, altered and locally oxidised quartz-sericite to silicified felsic granite (Figure 4), which is interpreted as being a granodiorite to monzonite of the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith.

The depth of oxidation in two drill holes (HHGG25-001 & HHGG25-002) is between 70 and 90 meters down-hole, or between approximately 40 and 50m vertical depth from surface.

Provided with the tremendous opportunity to confer with and obtain feedback from local technical experts who are familiar with Perpetua Resources' adjoining Stibnite Gold Project ("Stibnite"), RML's specially appointed geological team believe that the alteration and low temperature epithermal mineralisation, and vein textures visually observed in drill core from HHGG25-001, HHGG25-002, and HHGG25-003 at Golden Gate are very similar to that observed at Stibnite including presence of quartz veins associated with fine grained sulphides, and presence of fine-grained sulphides in sheared fault gouge.

Tungsten mineralisation, occurring as scheelite (CaWO4), has been observed by using a shortwave/longwave UV lamp in sections of core from drillholes HHGG25-001, HHGG25-002, and HHGG25-003 at Golden Gate. Please note the fourth hole completed has not yet been logged.

A sky-blue coloured fluorescence under UV light that is diagnostic of scheelite has been observed in a number of intervals (Figure 1), including in, but not limited to:

- HHGG25-002 from 73.0m to 73.15m (239.5ft to 240.0ft) downhole interval;
- HHGG25-003 from 0.6m to 0.75m (2.0ft to 2.5ft downhole) downhole interval; and
- HHGG25-003 from 3.0m to 3.3m (9.9ft to 10.8ft) downhole interval.

Tungsten had not been previously assayed for in prior historical drilling despite the area being a tungsten producer for the US government in the 1950's.

Cautionary Statement: The Company notes that the use of shortwave ultraviolet light to identify scheelite (CaWO4), which fluoresces a typical bright sky-blue, is effective at identifying the presence of scheelite, but should not be used as an indication of possible assay results. Fluorescence of scheelite, sometimes associated with gold mineralisation, has been used by geologists for decades in the search for tungsten deposits. However, Investors should note that at this stage, it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundance of scheelite, which will require laboratory-confirmed assay results.

***Figure 1**: Sections of drill core from Drillholes HHGG25-002 & - HHGG25-003 at the Golden Gate Target of the Horse Heaven Project, with drill core on the left and the same drill core exposed under shortwave UV light on the right indicating the presence of scheelite (tungsten mineralisation CaWO3). See Figure 3 for the location of the drillholes.*

(a) Upper-most images: Photo of drill core sample from Drillhole HHGG25-003 (2.0ft to 2.5 ft downhole depth) showing a heavily oxidised mineralised quartz-feldspar altered intrusive, with manganese quartz veins and disseminated 4% scheelite estimated of core section. For clarity: Mineralised mineral: Disseminated scheelite (4%).

(b) Central images: Photo of drill core sample from Drillhole HHGG25-003 (9.9ft to 10.8 ft downhole depth) showing an oxidised manganese-quartz mineralised vein cross-cutting altered quartz-feldspar intrusive, with 2% scheelite estimated of core section. For clarity: Mineralised mineral: Vein type scheelite (2%).

(c) Lower-most images: Photo of drill core sample from Drillhole HHGG25-002 (239.5ft to 240ft downhole depth) showing an oxidised mineralised quartz vein cross-cutting altered quartz-feldspar intrusive, with 0.5% scheelite estimated of core section. For clarity: Mineralised mineral: Vein type scheelite (0.5%).

Cautionary Statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company notes that the use of shortwave ultraviolet light to identify scheelite (CaWO3), which fluoresces a typical bright sky-blue, is effective at identifying the presence of scheelite, but should not be used as an indication of possible assay results. Fluorescence of scheelite, sometimes associated with gold mineralisation, has been used by geologists for decades in the search for tungsten deposits. However, Investors should note that at this stage, it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundance of scheelite, which will require laboratory-confirmed assay results. The Company anticipates assay results for these core sections, and other sections of core warranting assay testing to be available in 6 to 8 weeks.

Name	Datum	Grid	Zone	Position East	Position North	Altitude	EOH (m)	EOH (ft)	Dip	Az
HH-GG25-001C	NAD83	UTM	11T	619741	4978962	1963	231.7	732.9	-55	120
HH-GG25-002C	NAD83	UTM	11T	619740	4978961	1963	265.2	870	-55	145
HH-GG25-003C	NAD83	UTM	11T	619792	4979034	1992	253	830	-55	158
HH-GG25-004C	NAD83	UTM	11T	619792	4979034	1992	210.3	790	-45	90

***Table 1**: Drillhole locations and feet/metres drilled at the Golden Gate target of the Horse Heaven Project. Also refer to Figure 3.*

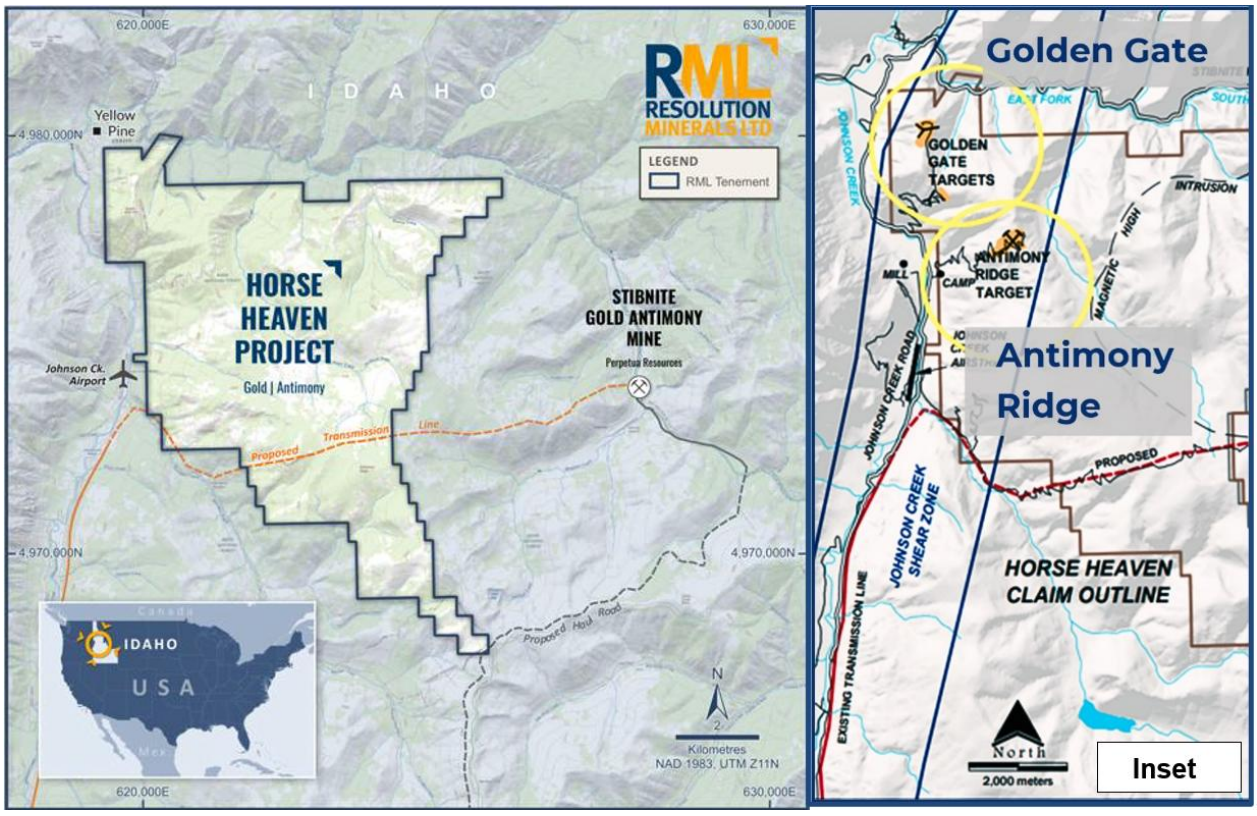

***Figure 2**: Location plan of the Horse Heaven Project, with inset showing key prospects. (Note: Coordinates are UTM metres north and east metric system, not latitude/longitude.*

For purposes of background, past drilling results for gold assays at the Golden Gate Target *(RML ASX release 11 June 2025; See also Figure 3 for the location of the drillholes)* include drill intersections of:

- Drill hole 87-GGR-31: 85.34m at 0.937g/t gold (true width unknown), including 38.10m at 1.459g/t gold; and
- Drill hole 86-GGR-01: 30.48m at 1.354g/t gold (true width unknown).

Structural analysis will follow the current Program so that true width intervals for current, past and future drilling at Golden Gate can be estimated.

Drilling is being conducted by Evolve Exploration Ltd using a Multipower MP500 modular core rig.

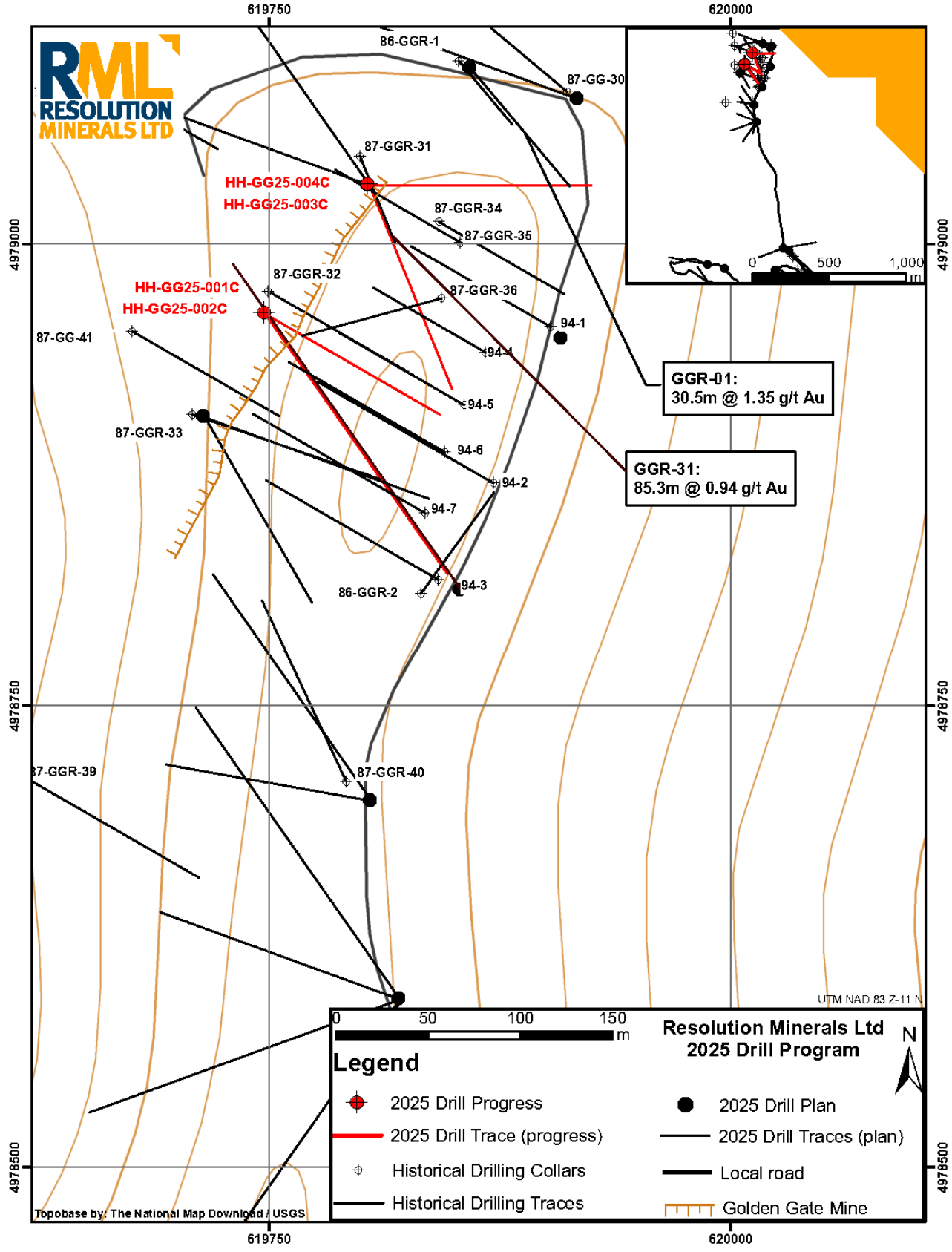

***Figure 3**: Drill hole location plan of past drillholes (black) at Golden Gate with new 2025 drillholes (red) and past highlights in previous assay results (RML release 11 June 2025).*

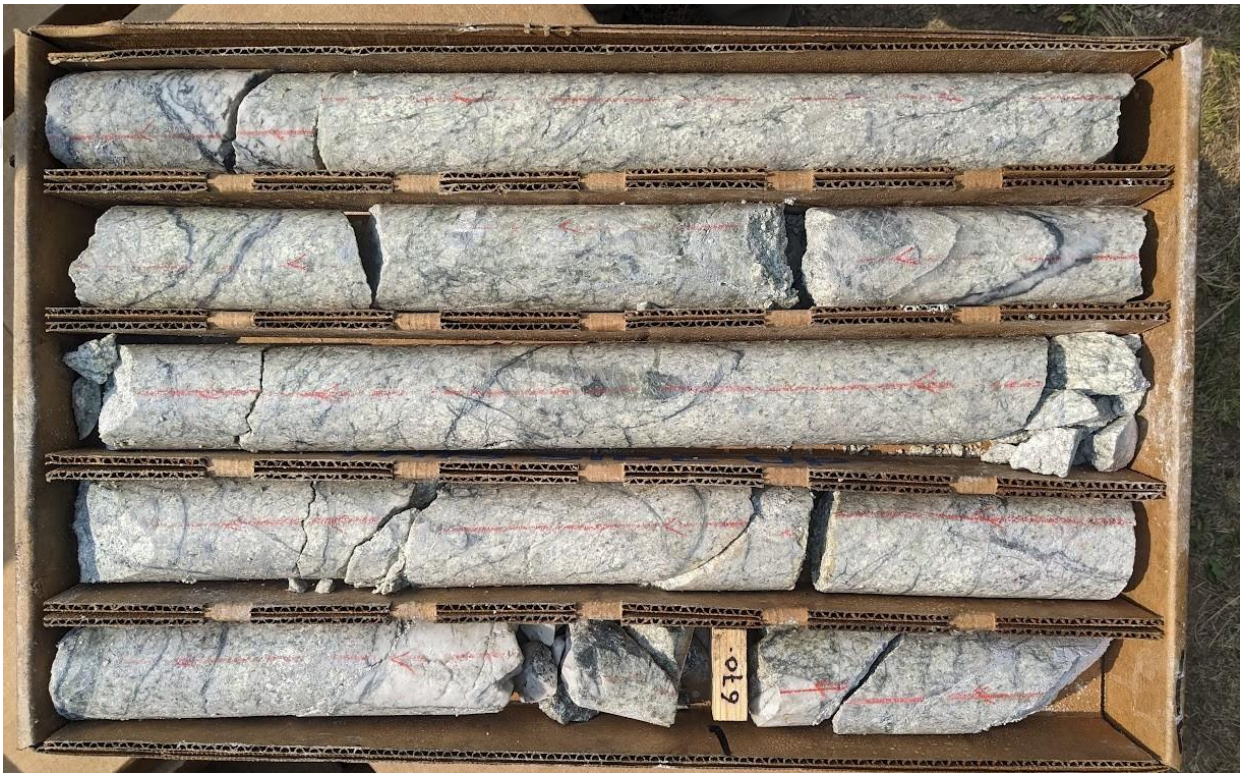

***Figure 4**: HHGG25-003 drill core at the Golden Gate Target displaying quartz sericite-chlorite altered monzonite with fine grain disseminated sulphides and chalcedonic quartz-sulphide veins and stockworks. Field of view is 60cm (left) and from a depth of 204m to 206.7m (669.2-678.4 ft) in HHGG25-003. This photo of core is included in this announcement to show the high degree of veining and alteration. It does not allude to any form of mineralisation.*

Horse Heaven – Discussion & Next Steps

Resolution is highly encouraged by the initial drilling results at Golden Gate. Holes to date have:

- Intersected oxidised and altered granodiorite/monazite believed part of the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith; and
- Intersected visual scheelite (with the use of a UV lamp) which is a tungsten ore mineral.

The fifth hole of up to 12 holes of the Program is currently being drilled.

It is the intention of RML to conduct multi-element assay tests for targeted intervals of drillholes for this Program. Focus sampling will be over intervals with visualising identified scheelite.

Various options are being considered to accelerate drilling, subject to securing a second drill rig, to complete this round of drilling by 1 October 2025.

RML's CEO of U.S. Operations, Craig Lindsay, commented:

> "The drilling is more encouraging than initially expected, with alteration textures similar to the adjoining Stibnite mine and visible tungsten as scheelite in all logged holes to date. Initial assay results are eagerly awaited, not just for gold and silver, but for tungsten as well which had not been assayed for in this area, despite previous workings.
>
> What is also exciting is that this target is only a postage stamp size in a much larger project."

Authorised for release by the board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, is based on and fairly represents information reviewed and compiled by Mr Ross Brown BSc (Hons), M AusIMM, Principal Geologist/director of exploration consulting firm, Riviere Minerals Pty. Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brown has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been 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". Riviere Minerals is consulting to Resolutions Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Rivere Minerals

*Riviere Minerals Pty Ltd ("**Riviere**") is a resource consultancy specialising in project evaluation and portfolio management. Its principal geologist and sole director, Mr Ross Brown, has nearly 40 years of experience in mineral exploration worldwide. Through Riviere, Mr Brown also provides assistance in exploration planning, execution and ASX reporting.*

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and further to "Agreement to Acquire Major US Antimony Project and Placement" on 11 June 2025. 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 announcements.

Cautionary Statement

The Company notes that the use of shortwave ultraviolet light to identify scheelite (CaWO3), which fluoresces a typical bright sky-blue, is effective at identifying the presence of scheelite, but should not be used as an indication of possible assay results. Fluorescence of scheelite, sometimes associated with gold mineralisation, has been used by geologists for decades in the search for gold deposits. However, Investors should note that at this stage, it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundance of scheelite, which will require laboratory-confirmed assay results. Further, geological mapping and rockchip sampling are illustrative of an extension to the potential mineralisation footprint at the Golden Gate target, although this will require laboratory-confirmed assay results.

Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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.*	• Current 2025 drilling program includes collar locations in UTM metric data, together with dip, azimuth, altitude and end of hole data. • The short-wave ultraviolet images of the drillcore in Figure 1 (Drillhole #2 & #3) which indicate the presence of scheelite as fluorescent sky blue are illustrative of the presence of tungsten mineralisation should not be relied upon as a direct measurement of the percentage of scheelite in the drill core. • The use of UV fluorescence is a widespread exploration tool in the exploration of tungsten mineralisation. UV fluorescence refers to the emission of light by materials (in this case scheelite) after they have absorbed ultraviolet radiation. When UV light hits a specimen (in this case, uncut diamond core), electrons in the material's atoms absorb the energy. These electrons get excited and jump to a higher energy state. When they return to their ground state, they release energy in the form of visible light. This is what's known as fluorescence. And the sky-blue fluorescence is characteristic of scheelite.
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).*	• Current 2025 drilling program is being conducted by Evolve Exploration Ltd using a Multipower MP500 modular core rig providing HQ diamond drill core. The drill core is not oriented. • HQ core is halved using a diamond core saw and sampled on geological intervals approximating 0.5 ft to 1.5 ft in length.
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*	• Current 2025 drilling program involves measuring the core and determining recovery which is recorded in the geological drill logs. • Samples are collected over mineralised intervals down to 0.5 ft in length and commonly at 1.5 – 3 ft intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Current 2025 drilling program involves a detailed geological drill log recorded in digital format without geotechnical information. • All drill core is photographed with colour photos stored digitally.
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.*	• Current 2025 drilling program the HQ core is halved using a diamond core saw and sampled on geological intervals approximating 0.5 ft to 1.5 ft in length.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The nature of the assaying and laboratory is not relevant at present as no 2025 results are displayed in this release. However, standards and blanks were inserted on regular intervals not less than every 15 samples. • The shortwave UV lamp used to identify scheelite was not calibrated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The nature of the verification of assaying and laboratory is not relevant at present as no 2025 results are displayed in this release.
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.*	• Drill hole locations were achieved using handheld GPS programmed into the local coordinate system. The accuracy of the GPS is inline with best practice standards.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing of various locations, depths, azimuths, and dips is appropriate for the intended purpose of the program, to determine an initial sub-surface grade of mineralisation.
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.*	• With reference to the immediate above conclusions, the competent person believes the orientation of the data (drilling) is, in a general sense only perpendicular to the average project-scale trend of mineralisation. • **Cautionary Note: There is insufficient data pertaining to sampling orientation and the local-scale orientation of mineralisation, therefore the true width nature of the reported widths of the mineralisation (in rock chip channel and drilling) is not known.**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person is unaware of measures taken to secure samples of drilling. Sample security for geophysics data is not material.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person is unaware of the undertaking of audits or reviews for sampling technique and data, other than its own review.

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, past 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.*	• This announcement refers to the one project, Horse Heaven project in Idaho USA, comprising six hundred and ninety-nine (699) U.S. Federal lode mining claims covering 5,644 hectares and includes six hundred and eighty-nine (689) mining claims and ten lode mining claims referred as the Oberbillig Group. • The competent person understands that the mining claims are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration results reported in this release were performed by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is dominated by Cretaceous-aged granitic rocks relating to intrusive phases associated with the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith. These largely granodiorite rocks have intruded Neoproterozoic-aged metasediments, comprising quartzites (which are dominant) calc-silicates, marble and black shale. The area and broader region is affected by broad reginal folding and N-S, NNE-SSW, and NE-SW faults. • Gold, antimony, tungsten and silver mineralisation is associated with hydrothermally altered and fractured granodiorites.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• The drillhole information for 2025 drilling program is included in an in-text table (Table) with drill collar location data, altitude, dip, azimuth, and end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• The nature of the assessment of the assay results is not relevant at present as no 2025 results are displayed in this release.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• With reference to reported drill intervals, the competent person believes the orientation of the data is, in a general sense only perpendicular to the average project-scale trend of mineralisation. • **Cautionary Note: There is insufficient data pertaining to sampling orientation and the local-scale orientation of mineralisation, therefore the true width nature of the reported widths of the mineralisation (in rock chip channel and drilling) is not known.**
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, plans, cross sections are provided with geolocation information (coordinates, northing and scale bar). Legends are included within each figure (where appropriate) and when additional explanation is required, this is given to the figure caption.
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 competent person of this announcement considers the announcement to be fair and balanced, with additional care and caution noted in the body of the announcement regarding the historic nature of the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• There is no material other data associated with new exploration results in this announcement.
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.*	• The 2025 drilling program is incomplete with three of a possible total of up to 12 holes to be completed. By this and the fact that planned drill core samples have not been submitted for analysis, there will be material further work in the near-term. • The 2025 drilling program is aimed to replicate some of the prior drilling to assess its representative nature and a full exploration program is planned to follow with continued historic data review.