THIRD DRILL HOLE CONFIRMS SCALE POTENTIAL FOR GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT CRITICAL HEAVY MINERALS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Primary heavy mineral layer from drill hole SOR-02, located 1.7km from AV-01 and AV-01bis, confirms scale potential in Zone 1**
- **Assay highlights include:**
  - **1.2m* at 9.65% TiO_2†, 3.00% ZrO_2, 635ppm HfO_2, 0.591% TREO‡ (0.158 MREO§) from 373.35m,**
    - ***incl. 0.9m at 11.60% TiO_2, 3.69% ZrO_2, 783ppm HfO_2, 0.729% TREO (0.195% MREO) from 373.65m,***
      - ***incl. 0.6m at 14.60% TiO_2, 4.56% ZrO_2, 970ppm HfO_2, 0.863% TREO (0.231% MREO) from 373.65m.***
  - **0.3m at 4.43% TiO_2, 1.25% ZrO_2, 258ppm HfO_2, 0.285% TREO (0.076% MREO) from 380.5m.**
- **Indicative heavy mineral grades** of:**
  - **1.2m at 9.5% rutile, 3.6% ilmenite, 5.2% zircon and 0.9% monazite from 373.35m,**
    - ***incl. 0.9m at 11.4% rutile, 4.4% ilmenite, 6.4% zircon, 1.1% monazite from 373.65m,***
      - ***incl. 0.6m at 14.4% rutile, 5.5% ilmenite, 7.9% zircon, 1.3% monazite from 373.65m.***
  - **0.3m at 4.4% rutile, 1.7% ilmenite, 2.2% zircon and 0.4% monazite from 380.5m.**
- **Additional high-grade assay results from channel samples received for Zone 1**
- **Focus remains ~10.67km^2 area in Zone 1 expected to drive compelling Scoping Study metrics**
- **Seven drill holes, for 1,990.2m, completed with assays pending.**

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX: **OSM**) (**Osmond** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce positive assay results from step-out drilling in Zone 1 at the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (**Orión** or **the Project**). As previously announced on 19 November 2025 and 24 November 2025, drill holes AV-01 and AV-01bis intersected world-class grades of quartzite-hosted, critical heavy minerals, including:

- 1.5m at 15.92% TiO_2 (***15.7% rutile***, ***6.0% ilmenite***), 5.67% ZrO_2 (***9.8% zircon***), 1,225ppm HfO_2, 1.15% TREO, 0.3% MREO (***1.7% monazite***) from 108.75m in drill hole AV-01; and
- 1.8m at 19.07% TiO_2 (***18.8% rutile***, ***7.2% ilmenite***), 6.84% ZrO_2 (***11.9% zircon***), 1,517ppm HfO_2, 1.29% TREO, 0.35% MREO (***2.0% monazite***) from 105.75m in drill hole AV-01bis.

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* *True thickness is estimated to be 95-100% of downhole thickness.*
† *Primary cut-off: 2% TiO_2, max. 0.9m internal dilution; Secondary cut-off: 5% TiO_2, max. 0.6m internal dilution; Ternary cut-off: 8% TiO_2, max. 0.3m internal dilution.*
‡ *TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides): La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.*
§ *MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides): Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3.*
** *Indicative rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grades estimated from bulk sampling. Refer to Appendix C and Osmond's ASX release dated 6 September 2024. The TIMA-X analysis is limited to the location of the bulk sampling and may not reflect the heavy mineral composition across the full breadth of the Orión Project. Detailed quantitative mineralogical studies are ongoing.*

Assays from the third drill hole SOR-02, located approximately 1.7km WSW from AV-01, has confirmed outstanding grades and scale potential in Zone 1 by intersecting significant titanium (**Ti**), zirconium (**Zr**) and rare earth element (**REE**) heavy mineral mineralisation (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix A, B, C and D).

SOR-02 Drill Hole Summary

Drill hole SOR-02 spudded in the overlying Rio Black Slates and subsequently intersected the prospective Pochico Formation at 284.25m. The greater depth to the top of the Pochico Formation relative to drill holes AV-01 and AV-01 bis is due to SOR-02 being located south, and on the downthrown side, of an ESE-WNW trending fault that transects Zone 1. The main prospective heavy mineral-rich quartzite layer was intersected at 373.35m (Figures 2, 3 and 4; Appendix B and D). Assays highlights include[††]:

- 1.2m at 9.65% TiO_2, 3.0% ZrO_2, 635ppm HfO_2, 0.591% TREO (*0.158% MREO*) from 373.35m,
  - *incl. 0.9m at 11.60% TiO_2, 3.69% ZrO_2, 783ppm HfO_2, 0.729% TREO (0.195% MREO) from 373.65m,*
    - ***including 0.6m at 14.60% TiO_2, 4.56% ZrO_2, 970ppm HfO_2, 0.863% TREO (0.231% MREO) from 373.65m***.

On this basis, indicative heavy mineral grades include[‡‡]:

- 1.2m at 9.5% rutile, 3.6% ilmenite, 5.2% zircon, 0.9% monazite from 373.35m,
  - *incl. 0.9m at 11.4% rutile, 4.4% ilmenite, 6.4% zircon, 1.1% monazite from 373.65m,*
    - ***including 0.6m at 14.4% rutile, 5.5% ilmenite, 7.9% zircon, 1.3% monazite from 373.65m***.

In conjunction with assay results from the main prospective quartzite layer in AV-01 and AV-01bis, which are located ~1.7km ENE, the assay results from SOR-02 confirm the potential for globally significant Ti-Zr-REE mineralisation in Zone 1 at the Orión Project (Figure 2). The Company's preliminary interpretation is the heavy mineral depocenter, containing the greatest thickness and highest grades of heavy mineral mineralisation, is located in the vicinity of drill hole AV-01.

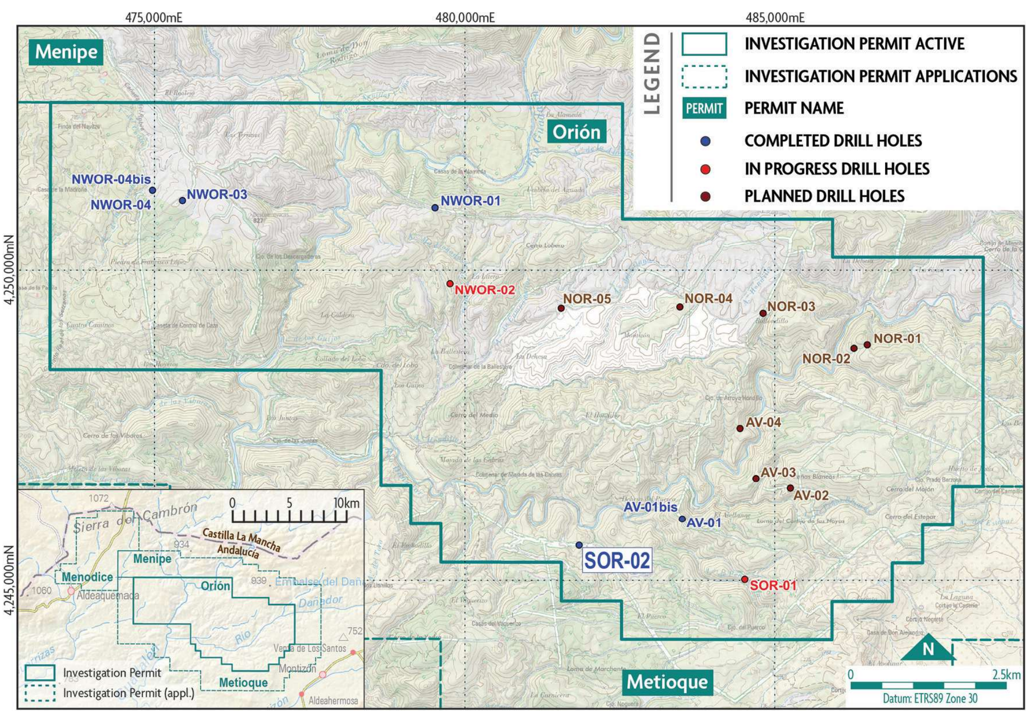

Figure 1 – Map showing location of completed, in progress and planned drill holes at the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project.

[††] *Refer to footnotes on page 1.*
[‡‡] *Refer to footnotes on page 1 and Appendix C.*

Table 1 – Drill hole SOR-02 assay results summary*.

	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	TiO_2 (%)	ZrO_2 (%)	HfO_2 (ppm)	TREO (%)	MREO (%)	*Rut. (%)*	*Ilm. (%)*	*Zirc. (%)*	*Monz. (%)*
	373.35	374.55	1.20	9.65	3.00	635	0.591	0.158	9.5	3.6	5.2	0.9
incl.	*373.65*	*374.55*	*0.90*	*11.60*	*3.69*	*783*	*0.729*	*0.195*	*11.4*	*4.4*	*6.4*	*1.1*
incl.	***373.65***	***374.25***	***0.60***	***14.60***	***4.56***	***970***	***0.863***	***0.231***	***14.40***	***5.51***	***7.90***	***1.31***
	380.50	380.80	0.30	4.43	1.25	258	0.285	0.076	4.4	1.7	2.2	0.4

** Refer to footnotes on page 1.*

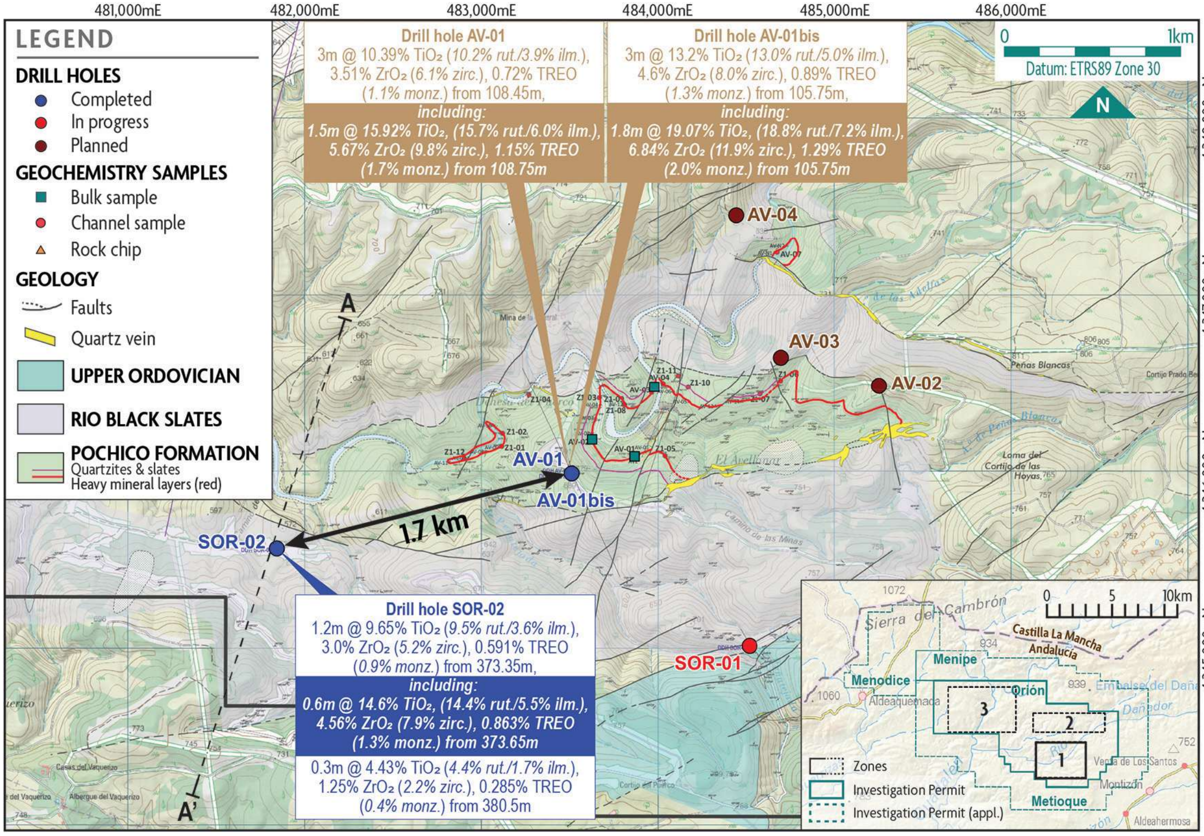

Figure 2 – Map showing location of drill hole SOR-02. Location of cross section A – A' (Figure 3) highlighted. Assays from AV-01 and AV-01bis previously reported.

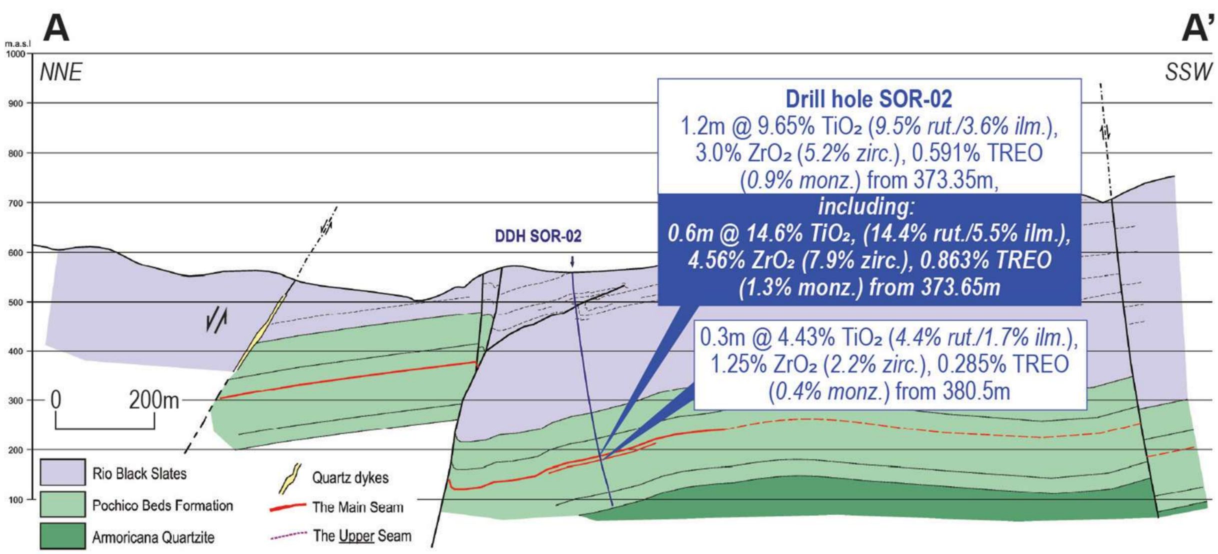

Figure 3 – Cross-section A – A' showing SOR-02 drill hole trace and assay highlights.

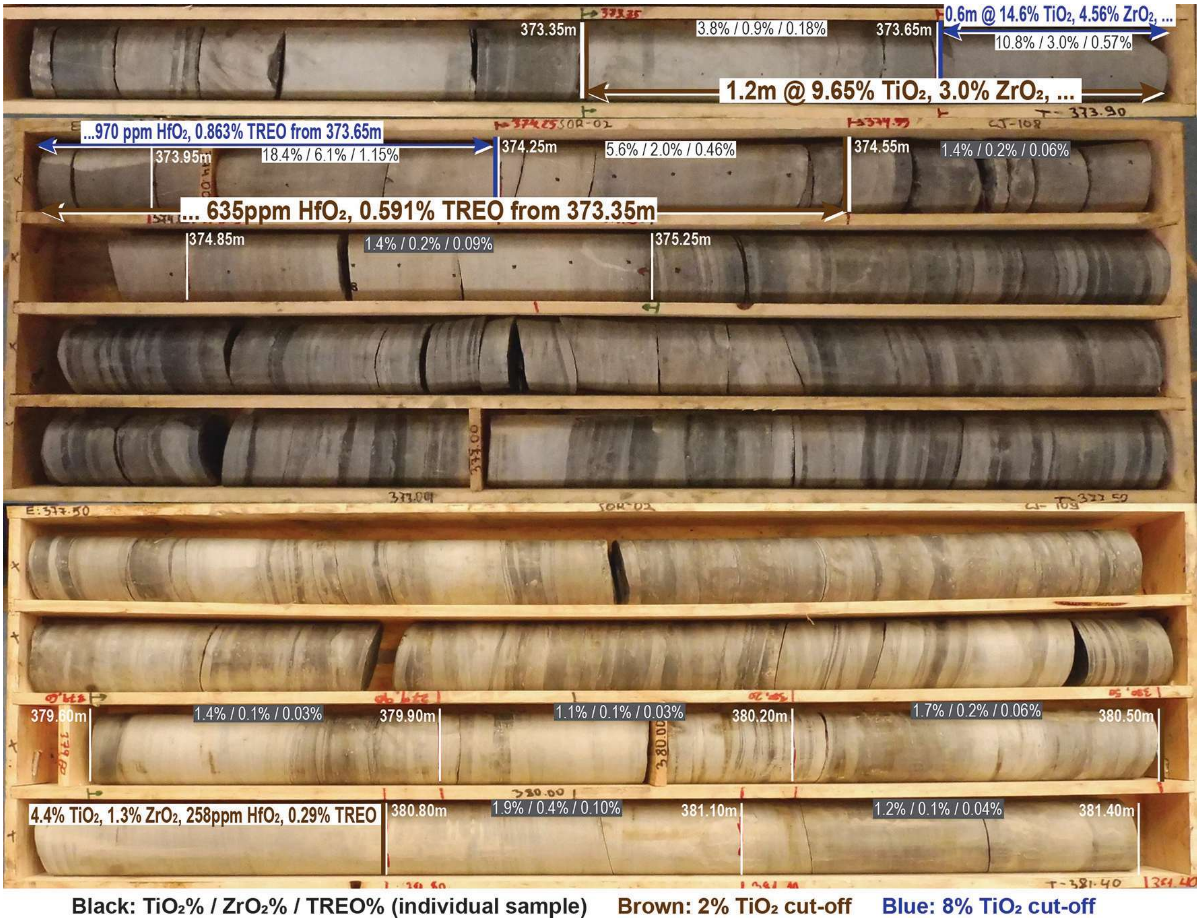

Figure 4 – SOR-02 diamond drill core photos showing individual sample assays and weighted average assay highlights.

Additional assay results

Assay results have been received from channel samples (samples AV-08 to AV-12) taken along the heavy mineral-rich quartzite layers where it outcrops in Zone 1 (Figure 5; Appendix E). These additional samples have recorded high-grade Ti, Zr and REE assay results, adding further confidence to the continuity of thickness and grade of the main prospective heavy mineral-rich quartzite in Zone 1.

The Company has identified a total area of ~10.67km^2 in Zone 1 (Northern, Central, Avellanar and Southern Blocks in Figure 3) where it will target the main 1.2m to 3.0m thick heavy mineral rich layer (*average density 2.9g/cm^3*), containing 30-40% total heavy minerals (**THM**), for mineral resource definition. Scoping study activities will be focused in this region given likely grade and scale potential.

Drilling Update

Six drill holes, for a total of 1,990.2m, have been completed at Orión with two additional drill holes in progress. All drill holes have intersected the prospective Pochico Formation quartzites. The Company makes no representation regarding the assay grades of the identified layers.

Samples from the main prospective quartzite layers have been submitted to an independent laboratory with results being fast-tracked. Results are anticipated to be received every 2-3 weeks.

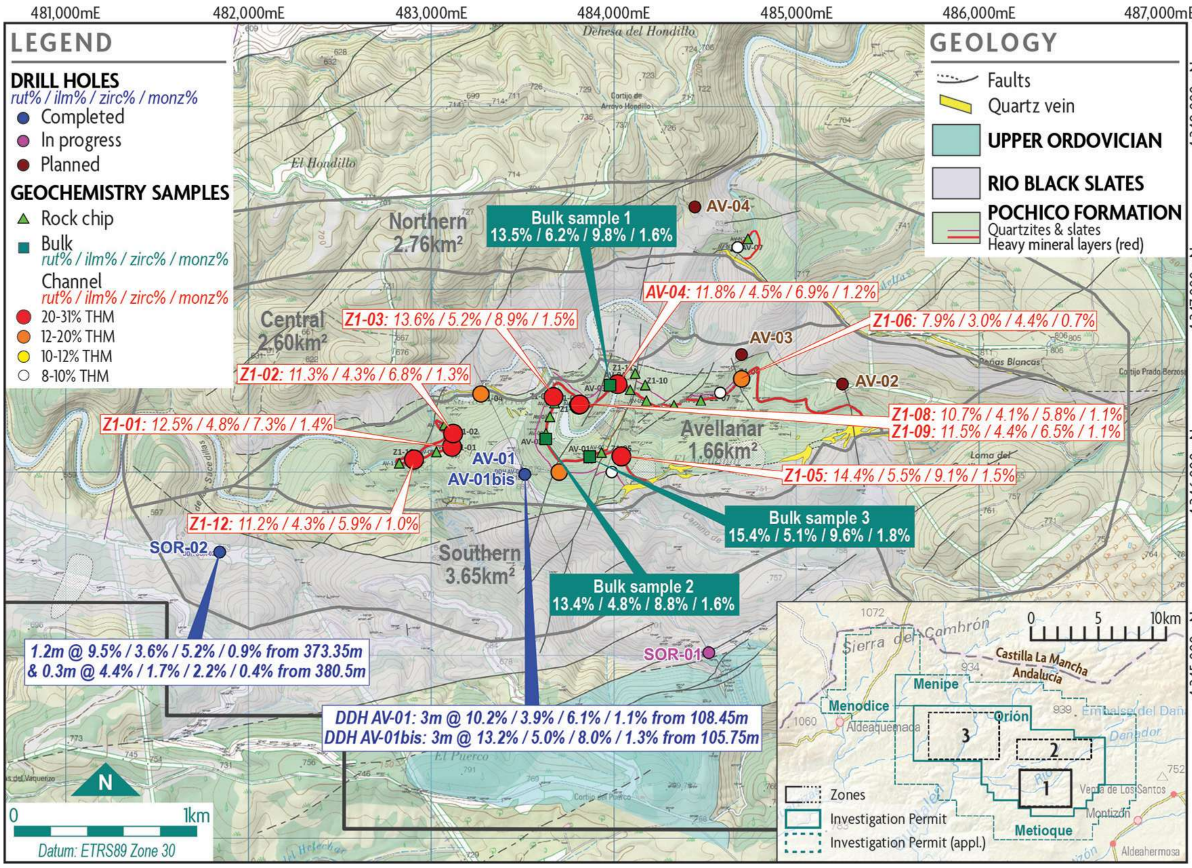

Figure 5 – Plan view of Zone 1 showing area being targeted for mineral resource definition. Indicative heavy mineral grades of drill holes, bulk samples and channel samples highlighted[§§].

-Ends-

Approved for release by the Board of Osmond Resources.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the Chief Geologist of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

[§§] *Indicative rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grades estimated from bulk sampling. Refer to Appendix C and Osmond's ASX release dated 6 September 2024. The TIMA-X analysis is limited to the location of the bulk sampling and may not reflect the heavy mineral composition across the full breadth of the Orión Project. Detailed quantitative mineralogical studies are ongoing.*

Forward Looking Statement

The information in this release includes “forward looking statements”. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this release regarding the business strategy, plans, goals and objectives are forward looking statements. When used in this release, the words “believe”, “project”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “intend”, “budget”, “target”, “aim”, “strategy”, “estimate”, “plan”, “guidance”, “outlook”, “intend”, “may”, “should”, “could”, “will”, “would”, “will be”, “will continue”, “will likely result” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements, although not all forward looking statements contain such identifying words. These forward looking statements are based on Osmond’s current expectations and assumptions about future events and are based on currently available information as to the outcome and timing of future events. The reader is cautioned that these forward looking statements are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the Company’s control, incident to the extraction of the critical materials the Company intends to produce. These risks include, but are not limited to: limited operating history in the critical minerals’ extraction industry and no revenue from the proposed extraction operations; the need for substantial additional financing to execute the business plan and the Company’s ability to access capital and the financial markets; the Company’s status as an exploration stage company dependent on a single project with no known JORC Code compliant mineral resources or reserves; and other risks. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward looking statements. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, any information, including projections, estimates, targets and opinions contained herein, and no liability whatsoever is accepted as to any errors, omissions or misstatements contained herein. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this release. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, the Company disclaims any duty to update and do not intend to update any forward looking statements, all of which are expressly qualified by the statements in this section, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Presentation.

ABOUT OSMOND RESOURCES

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX:**OSM**) is an ASX listed company focused on fast-tracking the development of EU Critical Minerals Projects.

Spanish Projects

Orión EU Critical Minerals Project, Spain

Upon completion of a Scoping Study the Company will control an 80% interest in 95% of the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (**the Project**) located in Jaén Province, Andalucía, Southern Spain (refer Figure 6 below). The Project includes 756 Spanish mining units (cuadrículas mineras) covering an area of 228 km^2.

It is a siliciclastic geological system with various layers rich in critical minerals including rutile (titanium), zircon, hafnium, and rare earth elements. The Project area was explored for thorium and uranium in the 1950s and 1960s and includes a historic galena mine worked in 1970s.

The Company is targeting primary high-grade rutile, zircon and monazite layers that it believes will be prevalent in all three zones. The potential grade of the layers is evidenced in bulk rock channel samples that were taken from three different outcrops (150kgs in total) across the Avellanar Zone (Zone 1) with the assay and mineral species' results shown in Table 2 below.

The Company is looking to fast-track development activities with initial drilling to confirm continuity and grade of the mineralised layers, a Mineral Resource Estimate, Scoping Study activities and confirmation of a flow sheet all expected to be completed in 1H CY26 to take advantage of strong EU regulatory support for in-sourcing production of critical minerals.

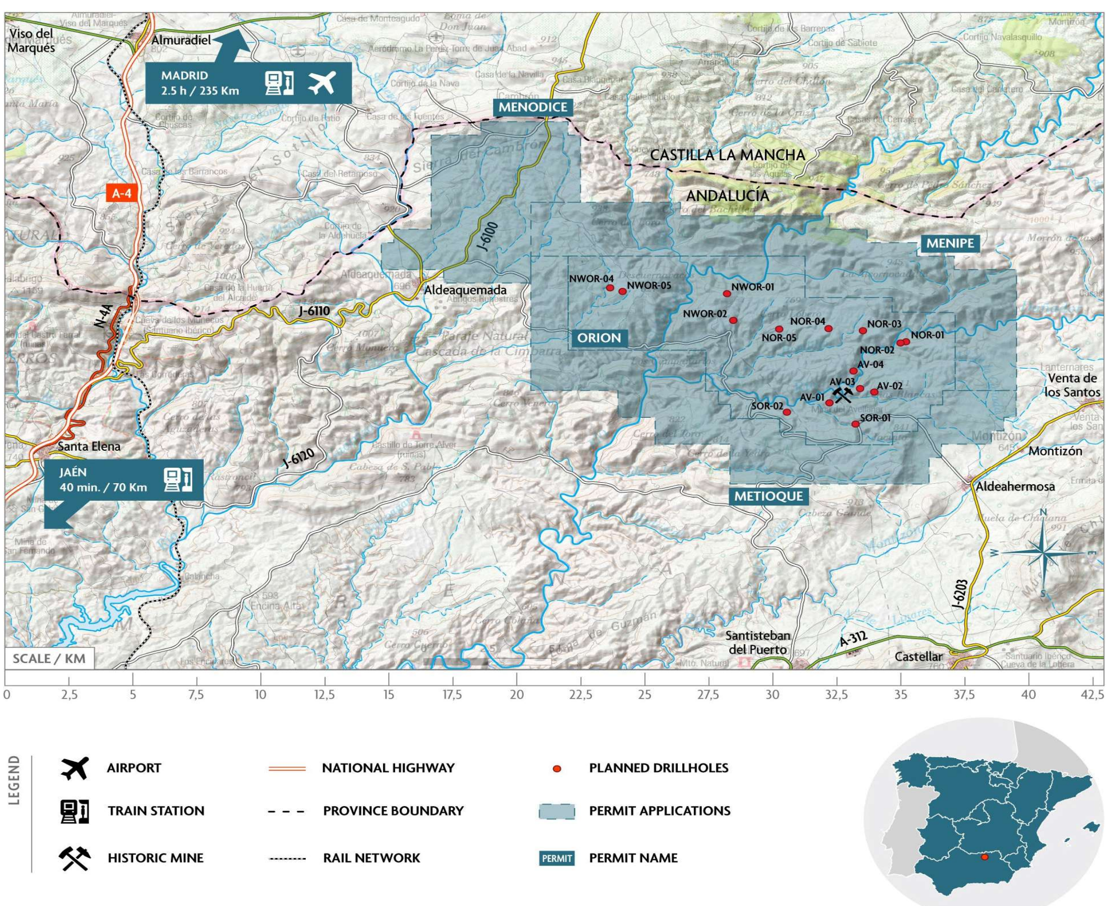


Figure 6 – Map showing Orion EU Critical Minerals Project and location of proposed drill holes.

Table 2 – Select modals and oxides from bulk samples.

Element	Mineral	Unit	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Titanium	**TiO_2**	**%**	**15.16%**	**14.04%**	**15.84%**
	Rutile	%	13.49%	13.36%	15.35%
	Ilmenite	%	6.19%	4.82%	5.14%
Zirconium	**ZrO_2**	**%**	**5.57%**	**5.07%**	**5.65%**
	Zircon	%	9.79%	8.77%	9.64%
Rare Earths	**Monazite**	%	1.62%	1.56%	1.77%
	Allanite	%	0.24%	0.02%	0.04%
	Xenotime	%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%
	TREO*	**%**	**1.18%**	**1.07%**	**1.17%**
	Heavy Minerals*	**%**	***32.8%***	***29.4%***	***32.9%***
Element	**Oxides**	Unit	**Sample 1**	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**
Hafnium	**HfO_2**	ppm	1,204	1,178	1,295
Lanthanum	**La_2O_3**	ppm	2,154	1,964	2,113
Cerium	**CeO_2**	ppm	5,305	4,815	5,270
Praseodymium	**Pr_6O_{11}**	ppm	575	520	568
Neodymium	**Nd_2O_3**	ppm	2,049	1,858	2,039
Samarium	**Sm_2O_3**	ppm	366	331	364
Europium	**Eu_2O_3**	ppm	28	26	28
Gadolinium	**Gd_2O_3**	ppm	259	232	256
Terbium	**Tb_4O_7**	ppm	33	30	33
Dysprosium	**Dy_2O_3**	ppm	155	142	154
Holmium	**Hm_2O_3**	ppm	27	25	27
Erbium	**Er_2O_3**	ppm	73	67	72
Thulium	**Tm_2O_3**	ppm	11	10	11
Ytterbium	**Yb_2O_3**	ppm	79	72	77
Lutetium	**Lu_2O_3**	ppm	13	12	13
Yttrium	**Y_2O_3**	ppm	689	628	684

** TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxides - La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.*

*** Heavy Minerals – allanite, monazite, xenotime. garnet, titanite, zircon, ilmenite, rutile.*

Iberian One Project, Spain

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iberian One Project, located in Segovia Province, central Spain. The project aims to exploit kaolinite and alunite mineralisation to deliver EU critical minerals.

Osmond is working with the University of Salamanca and SGS on options to fast-track development activities to take advantage of EU critical minerals legislation and the need for extraction projects to reduce the EU's reliance on imports of alumina, potash and graphite.

South Australian Projects

The Company owns 51% of the Yumbarra Project (EL6417) in South Australia that is prospective for uranium, base metals and platinum group elements (PGE). The Company is currently considering the best way to progress the project.

Appendix A – Drill hole information

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elev (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	Depth (m)
AV-01	483,509	4,245,988	677.2	-75	340	187.8
AV-01bis	483,509	4,245,988	677.2	-90	0	120.0
SOR-02	481,840	4,245,565	551.3	-90	0	483.7
NWOR-03	475,450	4,251,125	799.0	-90	0	202.2
NWOR-04	474,967	4,251,291	744.8	-75	90	308.5
NWOR-01	479,520	4,251,010	753.2	-90	0	370.5
NWOR-04bis	474,967	4,251,291	744.8	-90	0	317.5
SOR-01	484,516	4,245,015	689.1	-90	0	*in progress*
NWOR-02	479,760	4,249,785	682.9	-90	0	*in progress*

Datum: ETRS89 Zone 30.

Appendix B – Assay data

Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	TiO_2 (%)	ZrO_2 (%)	HfO_2 (ppm)	TREO (%)	MREO (%)
SOR-02-M01	373.35	373.65	0.30	3.79	0.90	192	0.177	0.046
SOR-02-M02	373.65	373.95	0.30	10.80	3.03	666	0.573	0.152
SOR-02-M03	373.95	374.25	0.30	18.40	6.09	1,274	1.153	0.310
SOR-02-M04	374.25	374.55	0.30	5.61	1.96	409	0.462	0.123
SOR-02-M05	374.55	374.85	0.30	1.41	0.17	42	0.064	0.016
SOR-02-M06	374.85	375.25	0.40	1.43	0.29	66	0.087	0.022
SOR-02-M07	379.60	379.90	0.30	1.43	0.11	26	0.034	0.009
SOR-02-M08	379.90	380.20	0.30	1.10	0.08	18	0.029	0.007
SOR-02-M09	380.20	380.50	0.30	1.69	0.21	45	0.063	0.016
SOR-02-M10	380.50	380.80	0.30	4.43	1.25	258	0.285	0.076
SOR-02-M11	380.80	381.10	0.30	1.85	0.35	79	0.104	0.027
SOR-02-M12	381.10	381.40	0.30	1.18	0.09	24	0.042	0.011
SOR-02-M13	381.40	381.80	0.40	1.59	0.30	67	0.091	0.024

Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	La_2O_3 (ppm)	CeO_2 (ppm)	Pr_6O_{11} (ppm)	Nd_2O_3 (ppm)	Sm_2O_3 (ppm)	Eu_2O_3 (ppm)	Gd_2O_3 (ppm)	Tb_4O_7 (ppm)	Dy_2O_3 (ppm)	Ho_2O_3 (ppm)	Er_2O_3 (ppm)	Tm_2O_3 (ppm)	Yb_2O_3 (ppm)	Lu_2O_3 (ppm)	Y_2O_3 (ppm)	TREO (%)	MREO (%)
SOR-02-M01	373.35	373.65	0.30	333	742	81	295	53	6	39	5	27	5	14	2	15	2	151	0.177	0.046
SOR-02-M02	373.65	373.95	0.30	1102	2469	275	977	175	15	121	16	78	14	38	6	41	7	392	0.573	0.152
SOR-02-M03	373.95	374.25	0.30	2264	4963	558	2006	355	28	236	31	146	25	69	10	74	13	751	1.153	0.310
SOR-02-M04	374.25	374.55	0.30	909	1978	220	793	140	12	97	13	61	11	29	4	30	5	314	0.462	0.123
SOR-02-M05	374.55	374.85	0.30	116	258	28	104	18	3	15	2	12	2	7	1	7	1	68	0.064	0.016
SOR-02-M06	374.85	375.25	0.40	154	345	38	139	26	4	21	3	16	3	9	1	9	1	105	0.087	0.022
SOR-02-M07	379.60	379.90	0.30	57	133	14	54	10	2	8	1	7	1	4	1	4	1	40	0.034	0.009
SOR-02-M08	379.90	380.20	0.30	48	112	12	45	8	2	7	1	6	1	4	1	3	1	35	0.029	0.007
SOR-02-M09	380.20	380.50	0.30	110	257	28	103	19	3	15	2	12	2	6	1	6	1	68	0.063	0.016
SOR-02-M10	380.50	380.80	0.30	536	1194	134	484	86	8	62	8	43	8	22	3	23	4	229	0.285	0.076
SOR-02-M11	380.80	381.10	0.30	189	420	46	169	31	4	24	4	19	4	11	2	10	2	109	0.104	0.027
SOR-02-M12	381.10	381.40	0.30	72	160	18	65	13	2	10	2	10	2	6	1	5	1	56	0.042	0.011
SOR-02-M13	381.40	381.80	0.40	168	372	41	150	27	3	20	3	16	3	9	1	9	1	88	0.091	0.024

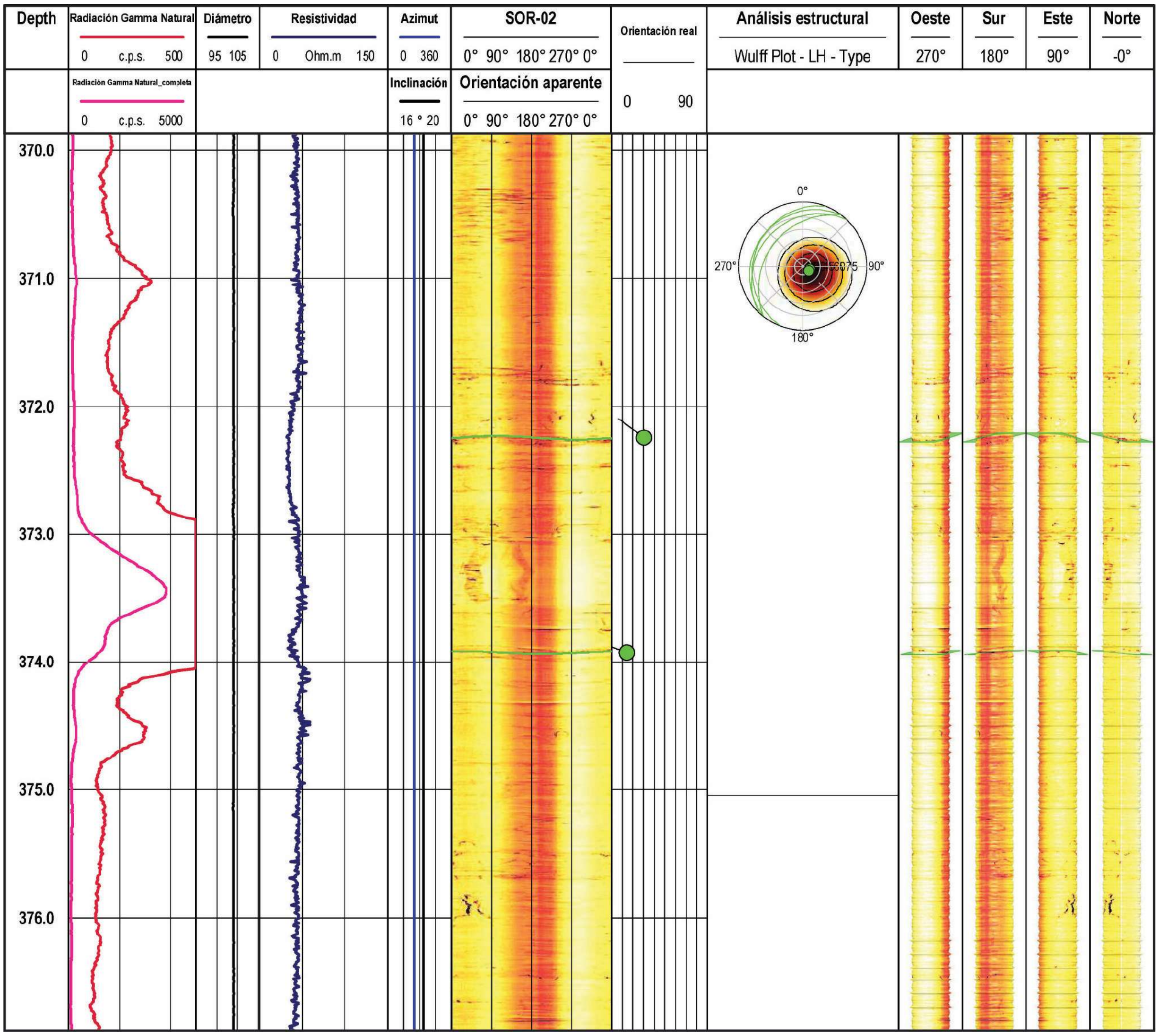
TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides): La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.
MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides): Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3.

Appendix C – Rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grade estimates

Rutile, zircon and monazite grade estimates are based on ratios derived from assays and TIMA-X determined mineral species from bulk samples used for mineral processing test work (*refer ASX announcement 6 September 2024*). Total TiO_2% and TREO% discounted by 5% to allow for other Ti- and REE-bearing phases (e.g. anatase and xenotime, respectively). Detailed quantitative mineralogical studies to confirm relative abundances are ongoing.

Select Oxides and Primary Minerals from 150kg Bulk Sample.								
Sample	**Unit**	**TiO_2**	**Rutile**	**Ilmenite**	**ZrO_2**	**Zircon**	**TREO**	**Monazite**
1	%	15.2%	13.5%	6.2%	5.6%	9.8%	1.18%	1.62%
2	%	14.0%	13.4%	4.8%	5.1%	8.8%	1.07%	1.56%
3	%	15.8%	15.4%	5.1%	5.6%	9.6%	1.17%	1.77%
	Average	**15.0%**	**14.1%**	**5.4%**	**5.4%**	**9.4%**	**1.14%**	**1.65%**
	Adjusted	*14.3%*					*1.08%*	
	Ratio		**0.99**	**0.38**		**1.73**		**1.52**

Appendix D – SOR-02 Gamma Log



Appendix E – Rock chip sample locations and assays

Sample ID	Type	Layer	Width (cm)	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	TiO_2 (%)	ZrO_2 (%)	HfO_2 (ppm)	TREO (%)	MREO (%)	*Rut.*** (%)*	*Ilm. (%)*	*Zirc. (%)*	*Monz. (%)*
Z1_01	Channel	Main	290	483,111	4,246,141	12.70	4.23	917	0.93	0.83	*12.5*	*4.8*	*7.3*	*1.4*
Z1_02	Channel	Main	280	483,117	4,246,214	11.50	3.91	880	0.82	0.72	*11.3*	*4.3*	*6.8*	*1.2*
Z1_03	Channel	Main	240	483,666	4,246,418	13.80	5.12	1,092	0.97	0.86	*13.6*	*5.2*	*8.9*	*1.5*
Z1_04	Rock chips	Main*	>70	483,269	4,246,434	7.89	2.43	484	0.44	0.39	*7.8*	*3.0*	*4.2*	*0.7*
Z1_05	Channel	Main	250	484,038	4,246,089	14.60	5.25	1,125	0.99	0.88	*14.4*	*5.5*	*9.1*	*1.5*
Z1_06	Channel	Main	>150	484,695	4,246,516	8.00	2.51	434	0.46	0.40	*7.9*	*3.0*	*4.3*	*0.7*
Z1_07	Channel	Upper	105	484,579	4,246,441	4.74	1.22	261	0.21	0.19	*4.7*	*1.8*	*2.1*	*0.3*
Z1_08	Channel	Main Seam	250	483,806	4,246,372	10.85	3.34	791	0.71	0.17	*10.7*	*4.1*	*5.8*	*1.1*
Z1_09	Channel	Main Seam	250	483,810	4,246,375	11.70	3.76	810	0.74	0.18	*11.5*	*4.4*	*6.5*	*1.1*
Z1_10	Chips	Upper Seam	>100	484,169	4,246,479	6.73	1.56	337	0.22	0.05	*6.6*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*0.3*
Z1_11	Fragments	Main Seam	?	484,113	4,246,542	4.81	1.50	342	0.36	0.09	*4.7*	*1.8*	*2.6*	*0.6*
Z1_12	Channel	Main Seam	250	482,903	4,246,072	11.35	3.42	739	0.66	0.15	*11.2*	*4.3*	*5.9*	*1.0*

** Only partially sampled main layer.*

*** Indicative rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grades estimated from bulk sampling. Refer to Appendix C and Osmond's ASX release dated 6 September 2024. The TIMA-X analysis is limited to the location of the bulk sampling and may not reflect the heavy mineral composition across the full breadth of the Orión Project. Detailed quantitative mineralogical studies are ongoing.*

Sample ID	La_2O_3 (ppm)	CeO_2 (ppm)	Pr_6O_{11} (ppm)	Nd_2O_3 (ppm)	Sm_2O_3 (ppm)	Eu_2O_3 (ppm)	Gd_2O_3 (ppm)	Tb_4O_7 (ppm)	Dy_2O_3 (ppm)	Ho_2O_3 (ppm)	Er_2O_3 (ppm)	Tm_2O_3 (ppm)	Yb_2O_3 (ppm)	Lu_2O_3 (ppm)	Y_2O_3 (ppm)	TREO (%)	MREO (%)
Z1_01	1,830	4,140	410	1,645	255	21	169	22	106	19	51	8	56	10	546	0.93	0.83
Z1_02	1,607	3,550	391	1,423	245	20	163	21	102	18	49	7	52	9	527	0.82	0.72
Z1_03	1,947	4,189	464	1,656	291	23	201	26	124	21	59	9	64	11	625	0.97	0.86
Z1_04	874	1,904	211	750	132	12	93	12	61	11	30	4	32	5	315	0.44	0.39
Z1_05	1,970	4,287	482	1,703	298	24	205	26	126	22	60	9	67	11	645	0.99	0.88
Z1_06	919	1,929	224	791	140	12	97	13	64	11	32	5	33	6	335	0.46	0.40
Z1_07	422	911	101	357	63	5	44	6	29	5	15	2	17	3	154	0.21	0.19
Z1_08	1,396	3,022	343	1,219	208	16	146	19	91	15	43	7	48	7	491	0.71	0.17
Z1_09	1,443	3,169	360	1,289	215	18	150	21	94	17	49	7	50	10	504	0.74	0.18
Z1_10	426	948	105	379	65	6	46	6	31	6	18	3	20	4	176	0.22	0.05
Z1_11	720	1,542	175	633	103	9	75	10	47	9	24	3	23	5	259	0.36	0.09
Z1_12	1,284	2,862	318	1,127	188	16	137	18	85	14	44	6	45	8	455	0.66	0.15

JORC TABLE 1
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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.* • *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 (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.*	• Rock chip sampling: Samples of approximately 500g were collected from outcrops showing positive scintillometer readings. Samples were collected with a geological hammer across the width and strike of the anomalous layers. SPP2 and Radiacode 103 scintillometers were used as a tool to detect the layers with heavy minerals. High radiometric values than background are observed where high Ti-Zr-REE values are present. • Bulk sampling: Sampling was completed by channel sampling with a geological hammer across the width of the heavy mineral seam. The layer dips gently to the north, so the channels were taken subvertical in orientation. Three representative samples, totalling 150kg, were taken (Sample 1: 78.3kg, Sample 2: 39.9kg, Sample 3: 33.5kg). • Rock chip and bulk samples were collected in different areas separated by around 200m that sought to confirm the continuity and repeatability of grades and composition along the prospective layers. • Core sampling: Sampled intervals from core was identified visually (lithological changes) and with assistance of scintillometer, pXRF and down hole gamma ray logging. The intervals were split in samples of 30 cm long. The diamond core was ½ cut and then ¼ cut with one of the ¼ cores sampled for assaying. • Given the fine-grained texture of the prospective layers, the sample size is considered to be representative. • Samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping.
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.).*	• Diamond drilling with conventional wire line. • OSM diamond core standard is HQ size (63.5mm diameter). PQ in the first meters • OSM drilling is with standard double tube. • Diamond core is not oriented however detailed bedding and structural measurements are collected during downhole geophysical logging. • OSM drilling was commissioned and managed by OSM.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core loss was measured for each drilling run and recorded. • Recoveries were determined to be very good, approximately 100%. • There was no core loss so there is no sample bias.
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.*	• Samples in the outcrops were logged by geologists for lithology, structure, texture, colour and radiometric response. Channel sampling areas (showing sampling intervals and sample bags) were photographed. • Sample logging (rock chips, channels & core) is both qualitative and quantitative. • The core was logged to a level consistent with industry standards and appropriate to support Mineral Resource Estimation. • The drill core has been logged with high detail. • 100% of the drill core sampled by OSM drilling has been photographed and logged.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were selected by OSM geologists for assaying. • Sample preparation was carried via industry standard procedures at certified labs, ALS (Seville, Spain) and SGS (Huelva, Spain). At ALS, samples were crushed to p70 <2mm, pulverised to p85 <75 µm and split using a Boyd crusher/rotary splitter. Pulps were then sent to Galway, Ireland, for geochemical analysis. At SGS, samples were crushed to <2mm and split for assaying in Lakefield, Canada. • Bulk samples: samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping to SGS. Samples were crushed to ¾" mesh. Approximately 4 kg from each sample was stage-crushed to P80 of ca. -10 mesh. Approximately 200 g from each sample was screened and recombined into six (6) size fractions based on the wt% distribution including +2 mm, -2 mm/+1.18 mm, -1.18 mm/+710 µm, -710 µm /+425 µm, -425 µm /+75 µm and -75 µm for the TIMA analysis. Replicate graphite impregnated polished mounts were prepared for the TIMA analysis. A 30g aliquot was riffled from each fraction, pulverized, and submitted for geochemical analysis. • Channel sampling have been duplicate in situ, taking a parallel channel close to the original in the same outcrop. • The diamond core was ½ cut and then ¼ cut with one of the ¼ cores sampled for assaying. The other ¼ has been used to duplicate sampling and mineralogical and metallurgical using. Sample preparation at ALS is same as detailed above.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS: assaying was conducted using ICP-OES and XRF. Multielement analysis is done by Lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS81) and major elements with XRF finish (ME-XRF15b). Methods are considered total. The samples with overlimit are assayed by lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS (ME-MS85h); and multicomponent fusion (12:22 lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate flux containing 20% NaNO3) and XRF assay (ME-XRF15b). • SGS: assayed by XRF with borate fusion for major elements, Ti and Zr (XRF76V), ICP-MS sodium peroxide fusion for the REE, Th, U, and Y (IMS91AC1). Mineralogy determined by TIMA-X. TIMA-X analysis will include mineral identification (i.e., REE mineral speciation, gangue minerals, sulphides etc.), modal abundance, liberation and association of minerals of interest by size class, grade-recovery, exposure to predict metallurgical response. • ALS and SGS reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the elements analysed. • Channel sampling quality assays has been controlled with blanks, and duplicate assay at a rate of 1/20 for blanks and 1/10 for duplicates. OSM is using an internal CRM standard. • For the diamond drilling, OSM inserted its own control samples (blanks, duplicates and standards) at a rate of 1/20 for blanks and 1/10 for others. • Down hole geophysics was performed by International Geophysical Technologies, S.L. (IGT) using a Robertson Geologging Micrologger II model. Probes include: three-arm gauge; natural gamma radiation and resistivity; optical telescope; and acoustic telescope.
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.*	• No external verification done. • No specific twin holes were drilled. • Results have been checked by company Chief Geologist and Senior Geologist. • OSM received all assay data directly from the laboratories in electronic format (xls or csv). This data is transferred to a master database and monitored for QA/QC purposes.

		• Original lab results are reported as oxides for major elements and as ppm for minor and trace elements. • REE were reported by the lab as ppm and converted by OSM to oxides.
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.*	• Rock chip and channel sample locations were determined with a handheld GPS. It has an accuracy of ±2m which is sufficient given the nature of sampling program. • Drill hole collar locations were determined using a handheld GPS and are consequently considered provisional. Detailed collar positions to be made using a digital GPS (DGPS) at the conclusion of the drilling program. • Grid system is the official one in the survey area (ETRS89 Zone 30). • Elevations determined from DEM.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken approximately every 100m along strike (~2,000m) of the prospective layers. • Channel samples have been composited over the entire thickness of the identified layer for reporting purposes. • Drill hole spacing is irregular and dependent on the zone. Zone 1: 550m – 1,740m. Zone 2: 250m – 1,550m. Zone 3: 550m – 4,000m. • It is considered that the spacing of samples used is sufficient for the evaluation of a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC, 2012) given the continuity of the layers and relatively low grade variability. • No drill core sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	• Rock chips: the prospective layers are relatively continuous where intersected by the topographic surface. Sampling is nominally at ~100m interval along strike and channel samples are taken across the full width of the prospective layer. • Drill hole dips are mostly vertical or near (maximum 75º) so they intersect the sub-horizontal stratigraphy perpendicularly. • No sample bias has been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by OSM. Samples were taken and transported to a secure facility for logging and taking pictures by OSM personnel. Following this, samples for assay were bagged and secured with zip locks to be shipped to ALS and SGS Labs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A for this release.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Tenement information: **Permit Name** / **Permit No.** / **Permit Type** / **Status** Orión / 16271 / Investigation Permit / Granted Metioque / 16280 / Investigation Permit / Application Menodice / 16281 / Investigation Permit / Application Menipe / 16282 / Investigation Permit / Application • Type: Investigation Permit for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973, Royal Decree 2857/1978 (development) and Royal Decree 975/2009 (environmental restoration). • Special Conservation Area: ZEC ES6160008 "Cuencas del Rúmblar, Guadalén y Guadalmena". • The permit is owned 100% by Spanish private company Green Mineral Resources SL (GMR). Omnis Mineria in turn owns 75.5% of GMR and has the right to move to 95% upon completion of a Scoping Study. At this juncture the minority non-related

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		shareholder has the option to fund pro rata or convert the remaining 5% into a royalty that can be bought out for US$750,000. • Australian private company Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd owns 100% of the issued capital of Omnis Mineria SL. Osmond Resources has received shareholder approval to acquire all the issued capital of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Osmond Resources currently owns 80% of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. • Once the application has been officially submitted, the tenement is secured and no other entity can apply for the area • The investigation and the potential mining exploitation activity should be adapted to be compatible preserving the natural values within the ZEC zones
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area was investigated for U and Th in the 1950s and 1960s by Junta de Energía Nuclear (JEN). JEN did not continue with its exploration given low levels of U and Th. Anomalous enrichment in heavy minerals was noted. • In the 1980's, Dupont studied the area for heavy minerals but did not continue its exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit can be considered as a lithified tidal sand bed-type deposit (placer), with various layers enriched in heavy minerals. Layer thickness ranges from 0.3 – 4.0m. • The most significant minerals of economic importance are rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite. • The primary rock type that hosts the mineralisation is weakly laminated quartzite. • Stratigraphically the host rock is correlated with the Pochico Formation. • Genesis: destruction and transport of granite-type materials rich in heavy minerals. Due to these minerals high density, they have been concentrated similar to a tidal sand-type deposits (placer).

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level—elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole information is tabulated in the body of this release.
		• All drill holes were diamond cored.
		• No information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*
		• For diamond drilling, weighted average grade calculations were made as follows:
		  • *Primary cut-off: 2% TiO_2, max. 0.9m internal dilution*
		  • *Secondary cut-off: 5% TiO_2, max. 0.6m internal dilution*
		  • *Ternary cut-off: 8% TiO_2, max. 0.3m internal dilution*
		• No maximum or minimum grade truncations were applied to the raw assay data.
		• No metal equivalent values have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are predominantly vertical (-90º) or near-vertical (-75º) so as to intersect the sub-horizontal stratigraphy at a perpendicular angle. • Usual intersections between hole and bedding have been near to orthogonal. The true thickness of stratigraphy intersected is outlined in the body of this release.
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.*	• Relevant maps and sections are contained in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is reported.
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.*	• The main geological observation is the likely continuity of the primary heavy mineral layers undercover. This is important in the context of continuity of the high-grade layers and the possible scale associated with them. • Importantly, rock chip and channel sample assay results indicate very low levels of deleterious elements.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further planned work included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, channel sampling, geophysical studies, diamond drilling, metallurgical studies, product marketing and scoping studies. • The Investigation Permits under application (Metioque, Menodice, Menipe) are areas where OSM will target lateral extensions to the prospective stratigraphy when these permits are granted.