ABN 67 113 025 808

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 December 2025

Magnetite Range Project

Testwork produces high grade concentrates at coarse grind size

Highlights

- **Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) testwork confirms exceptional magnetite concentrate grades of >65%Fe at a very coarse 150µm grind size.**
- **Davis Tube Mass recovery at 150µm averaged 37.4% across all metallurgical composites and peaked at 49.4% in Julia Lower BIF (main zone).**
- **Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) specification of >69%Fe achieved at grind of 75µm for all composites.**
- **Results support potential for high-quality product suitable for premium and green steelmaking markets.**

Accent Resources NL (ASX: ACS) (**Accent** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the metallurgical characterisation test work program over the company's 100% owned Magnetite Range Project (**MRP**), located in the Mid-West region of Western Australia, approximately 260km southeast of Geraldton (Figure 1).

The testwork was undertaken as part of the ongoing Pre Feasibility Study (PFS)[(1)] metallurgical workstream to assess the quality and recoverability of magnetite from the MRP working towards definition of a process flowsheet as part of the PFS.

Accent Resources Executive Director Yuzi (Albert) Zhou commented *"The recently completed Davis Tube grind assessment testwork continues to showcase the exceptional potential of the Magnetite Range resource. The testwork is part of the ongoing Pre Feasibility metallurgical testing program which continues to support a practical and efficient process flowsheet development for the Project. These results are a significant step forward in validating the economic potential of the Magnetite Range Project and showcase the potential high grade concentrate production which will be compatible with low carbon ironmaking processes."*

Project Background

The Magnetite Range Project is located approximately 260km south east of Geraldton, Figure 1 shows the Project location.

The Magnetite Range Project has a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource of 523.3Mt at 31.3% Fe and 46.9% SiO_2 at 15% Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) cut off [(1)].

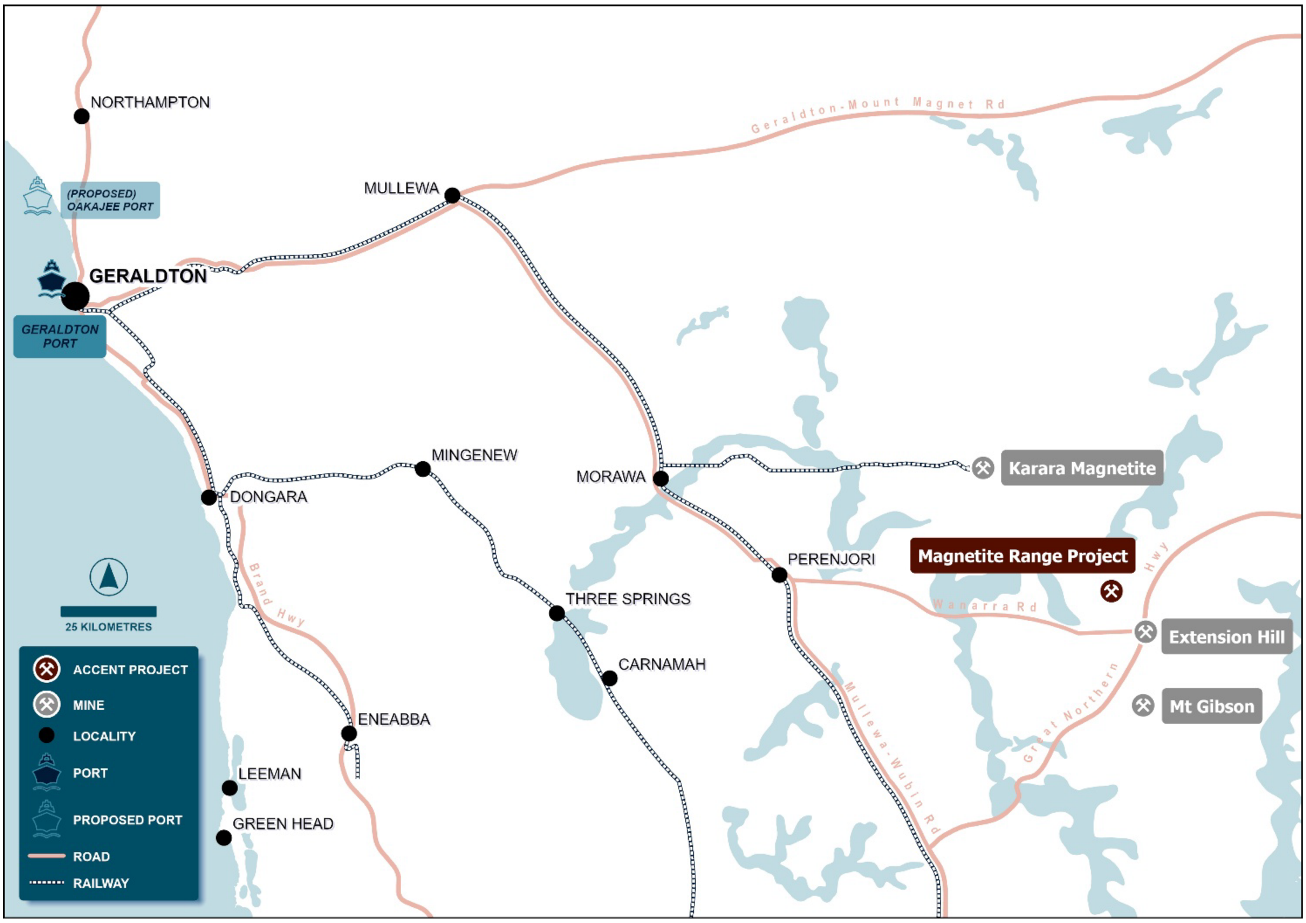

Figure 1: Magnetite Range Project location plan

A geometallurgical diamond core drilling program was completed in the second quarter of CY2024 over Julia and Robb deposits at the Magnetite Range Project. The drilling program comprised 18 PQ sized diamond core drillholes totalling 2,299.2m.[(3)]

The purpose of the program was to increase understanding and confidence in the geometallurgical properties of the magnetite mineral resource and provide input to flowsheet development for the current PFS.

The preliminary evaluation of the metallurgical core for the PFS included Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) testwork at nominal 4m composites across all drill holes in order to provide recovery information to the metallurgical workstream and also to mine planning. These results have been previously released to the ASX[(4)].

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Current Results

The next stage of PFS metallurgical testing incorporated an assessment of the effectiveness of dry Low Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS) in removing gangue (mostly silica) from the ore at a range of coarse crush sizes. These processes are often referred to as coarse cobbing and are used to remove waste from the processing streams before more energy intensive grinding takes place. The benefit of early waste removal is that subsequent process streams are treating smaller volumes equating to lower numbers of process units or smaller overall equipment and ultimately reduced capital costs.

For this phase of testing a number of composites were developed. These composites were developed to represent the bulk of the intended process feed and as such targeted the upper and lower BIF units (refer to Appendix 1) and are referred to as “primary composites”.

The next stage of metallurgical development within the PFS will consider a number of “variability” (or Secondary) composites to assess the smaller contributing lithology units and potential dilution materials (e.g. internal waste and off specification materials). This work has recently commenced with results to be reported early CY 2026.

In total, eight composites were prepared for the primary composite evaluation stage. The composites were created to represent the major units (UBIF and LBIF) within the Julia and Robb deposit areas with further selection criteria including the weathering state of each and a requirement to produce a range of DTR recovery scenarios as key inputs to process design. These composites and key attributes are detailed in Table 1, with detailed composite information shown in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Primary metallurgical composite details

Composite ID NOTE1	Deposit Area	Lithology	Weathering NOTE2	Notes NOTE3
J-UBIF-01	Julia	UBIF	Fresh	Normal grade
J-LBIF-02	Julia	LBIF	Fresh	Normal grade
J-UBIF-03	Julia	UBIF	Fresh / Transitional	Medium grade
J-LBIF-04	Julia	LBIF	Fresh	Medium grade
R-UBIF-11	Robb	UBIF	Fresh	Normal grade
R-LBIF-12	Robb	LBIF	Fresh	Normal grade
R-UBIF-13	Robb	UBIF	Fresh	Medium grade
R-LBIF-14	Robb	LBIF	Fresh	Medium grade

Notes:

1. Composite IDs 01-10 reserved for Julia primary (shown) and secondary (work in progress) composites; 11 onwards for Robb All primary composites are reported herein.
2. There was no oxide material meeting the cutoff and compositing criteria for these primary composites.
3. Composites targeting Davis tube mass recovery based on the 4m composite data and are classified as normal grade (DTR>30%) medium (DTR15-30%) and low grade (DTR10-15%) material types. Low grade will be tested in the next stage of works with secondary composites.

The composites were crushed to a range of top sizes inclusive of 8mm, 4mm, 2mm and 1mm by laboratory crushers. Each composite was processed using a laboratory scale rotating drum dry LIMS unit. The LIMS conditions were constant for all composites and were as follows:

- Magnetic Intensity: 2785 Gauss
- Flowrate: 2kg/min
- Drum Speed: 50RPM

In all test cases the dry LIMS was successful at rejecting waste material to the non magnetic fraction and maintaining high recovery levels of magnetic iron to the dry LIMS concentrate. There was no significant grade uplift resulting from the dry LIMS processing. The crush size of 8mm achieved the highest level of iron recovery whilst balancing silica rejection.

Table 2 shows the summary of the 8mm crush dry LIMS results. Results for each crush size are included in Appendix 3.

Table 2: Dry LIMS summary results (8mm crush)

Composite ID	Mass Yield (%)	Fe_{Tot} Yield (%)	Fe_{Mag} Yield (%)NOTE1	SiO_2 Yield (%)	Weathering
J-UBIF-01	94%	98%	100%	91%	Fresh
J-LBIF-02	95%	98%	100%	93%	Fresh
J-UBIF-03	56%	64%	100%	53%	Fresh / Transitional
J-LBIF-04	81%	90%	100%	77%	Fresh
R-UBIF-11	91%	95%	99%	87%	Fresh
R-LBIF-12	94%	100%	100%	88%	Fresh
R-UBIF-13	83%	91%	100%	79%	Fresh
R-LBIF-14	86%	90%	97%	83%	Fresh

Notes:
1. Mag Fe was determined by use of Satmagan instrument which detects all material with a magnetic response. Based on the chemical analysis of these samples, the large majority of the Satmagan result is inferred to be iron.

The Dry LIMS testing illustrates the variation in recoverable iron within the ore zones. The recovery of magnetic iron is exceptionally high across all geological domains as evidenced by J-UBIF-03 which is a transition ore zone sample and showed 100% magnetic iron recovery, however significantly reduced total iron recovery at 64%. This is in line with expectations for the transition zone material where magnetite has partly weathered to non magnetic iron minerals.

The dry LIMS concentrate from the selected size fraction of 8mm was subjected to a Davis Tube test at multiple grind sizes in preparation for the large composite samples to be subjected to wet LIMS testing as the next stage of characterisation. Davis Tube testing utilises small samples (approximately 20grams) and is an efficient test method to prioritise grind sizes and other parameters prior to testing larger more representative samples.

The dry LIMS concentrate (used as wet LIMS feed) from each primary composite was sub sampled into 5 lots and each one ground to one of the following target grind sizes, noting most of the historical DTR works have been completed at 75µm(4) .

- 150 µm
- 106 µm
- 75 µm

- 45 µm
- 24 µm

The results of the Davis Tube testwork across the range of grind sizes is summarised in Table 3. The DTR works showed that high concentrate grades are produced at all grind sizes, with very good results at the coarsest grind of 150µm, where mass yields are highest.

Table 3: DTR versus grind size results

Grind Size	Composite ID	Mass Yield (%)	Concentrate Grade		Concentrate Yield	
			Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Fe_{Tot} Yield (%)	Fe_{Mag} Yield (%)[NOTE1]
150µm	J-UBIF-01	48.8	65.89	6.00	86.9	96.7
	J-LBIF-02	49.4	68.57	4.03	90.3	97.4
	J-UBIF-03	29.6	66.22	6.32	59.4	96.0
	J-LBIF-04	28.5	67.64	5.24	68.1	97.2
	R-UBIF-11	35.6	68.11	4.95	69.6	98.3
	R-LBIF-12	45.1	68.62	4.72	86.4	98.6
	R-UBIF-13	32.0	68.35	4.72	68.0	97.6
	R-LBIF-14	30.2	67.03	5.73	65.7	97.6
106µm	J-UBIF-01	45.9	69.88	2.68	87.4	98.2
	J-LBIF-02	47.2	70.03	2.88	89.1	97.2
	J-UBIF-03	27.1	68.48	4.19	57.1	95.4
	J-LBIF-04	27.2	68.81	4.20	66.7	96.0
	R-UBIF-11	34.3	69.01	3.71	69.9	96.8
	R-LBIF-12	43.1	69.62	3.34	85.1	97.7
	R-UBIF-13	30.9	68.81	3.92	66.9	97.1
	R-LBIF-14	27.1	67.68	5.15	62.2	95.9
75µm	J-UBIF-01	45.7	71.05	1.44	88.2	99.1
	J-LBIF-02	46.7	71.20	1.29	90.8	99.1
	J-UBIF-03	25.4	70.24	2.03	55.3	97.4
	J-LBIF-04	27.7	70.34	2.15	68.1	98.0
	R-UBIF-11	34.5	71.00	1.44	71.0	98.8
	R-LBIF-12	42.8	70.99	1.74	86.2	99.1
	R-UBIF-13	30.8	70.52	1.88	67.8	97.9
	R-LBIF-14	26.8	69.66	3.02	62.9	97.4
45µm	J-UBIF-01	44.5	71.18	1.15	87.7	99.2
	J-LBIF-02	44.9	71.30	1.28	89.7	98.7
	J-UBIF-03	24.6	71.07	0.99	55.1	95.8
	J-LBIF-04	27.3	70.76	1.68	67.6	97.7
	R-UBIF-11	33.5	71.52	0.91	70.4	98.3
	R-LBIF-12	43.0	71.26	1.32	86.2	98.9
	R-UBIF-13	28.7	71.28	1.12	65.4	97.2
	R-LBIF-14	26.3	70.22	2.03	62.5	97.1
25µm	J-UBIF-01	43.0	71.13	1.29	86.3	98.5
	J-LBIF-02	45.0	70.99	1.35	89.9	98.8
	J-UBIF-03	24.1	70.99	1.08	54.1	93.1

Grind Size	Composite ID	Mass Yield (%)	Concentrate Grade		Concentrate Yield	
			Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Fe_{Tot} Yield (%)	Fe_{Mag} Yield (%)NOTE1
	J-LBIF-04	25.8	70.90	1.61	63.0	91.3
	R-UBIF-11	32.6	71.21	1.06	68.1	95.5
	R-LBIF-12	42.6	70.90	1.59	85.6	98.3
	R-UBIF-13	28.7	71.16	1.16	65.1	96.7
	R-LBIF-14	25.3	70.30	1.96	60.4	95.3

Notes:
1. Mag Fe was determined by use of Satmagan instrument which detects all material with a magnetic response. Based on the chemical analysis of these samples, the large majority of the Satmagan result is inferred to be iron.

The level of deleterious elements phosphorous (P) and sulfur (S) were low in all DTR concentrates with the averages for each composite across the range of grind sizes shown in Table 4.

*Table 4: DTR Composite average concentrate grades*NOTE1

Composite ID	Conc. Al2O3 (%)	Conc. P (%)	Conc. S (%)	Conc. TiO2 (%)	Conc. Mn (%)
J-UBIF-01	0.241	0.003	0.034	0.043	0.084
J-LBIF-02	0.103	0.002	0.007	0.026	0.069
J-UBIF-03	0.198	0.090	0.005	0.054	0.016
J-LBIF-04	0.177	0.003	0.017	0.046	0.046
R-UBIF-11	0.134	0.004	0.020	0.047	0.015
R-LBIF-12	0.075	0.002	0.004	0.025	0.046
R-UBIF-13	0.130	0.007	0.036	0.043	0.012
R-LBIF-14	0.118	0.003	0.093	0.068	0.068

Notes:
1. Values are average of DT concentrates at all grind sizes for each analyte.

This testwork stage confirmed the suitability of the Magnetite Range Project resource to produce high grade magnetite concentrates with low levels of deleterious elements for use as ironmaking feedstock to conventional Blast Furnaces, Direct Reduction Ironmaking and evolving low carbon (green) processes.

The findings will be input to the Pre Feasibility engineering study to determine the overall process flowsheet and optimal product specification.

Next Steps

- Completion of larger scale wet LIMS testing on the primary composites.
- Further metallurgical testing including secondary composite test work.
- Determine all key inputs to flowsheet development for the PFS.

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References:

1. ASX Announcement, "Magnetite Range Project, Commencement of Pre-Feasibility Study", 21 May 2025.
2. ASX Announcement, "Magnetite Range Mineral Resource update (Amended)", 23 Feb 2024.
3. ASX Announcement, "Magnetite Range Project-Geometallurgical Drilling Program update", 31 March 2025.
4. ASX Announcement, "Magnetite Range Project Metallurgical Test Work Results", 4 Aug 2025.

About Accent Resources

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

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms G Morton. Ms Morton is a full-time employee of the Company and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Morton has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Ms Morton consents to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resources

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

Competent Persons Statement – Metallurgy

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

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

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Appendix 1 : Geology

The Magnetite Range Project geology is illustrated in the representative cross section shown in Figure 2, the location of this cross section and metallurgical drill collars is shown in Figure 3.

The MRP geology is considered to be relatively well understood and predictable in works to date. The target units for process feed are the Upper BIF (UBIF) and Lower BIF (LBIF) units illustrated.

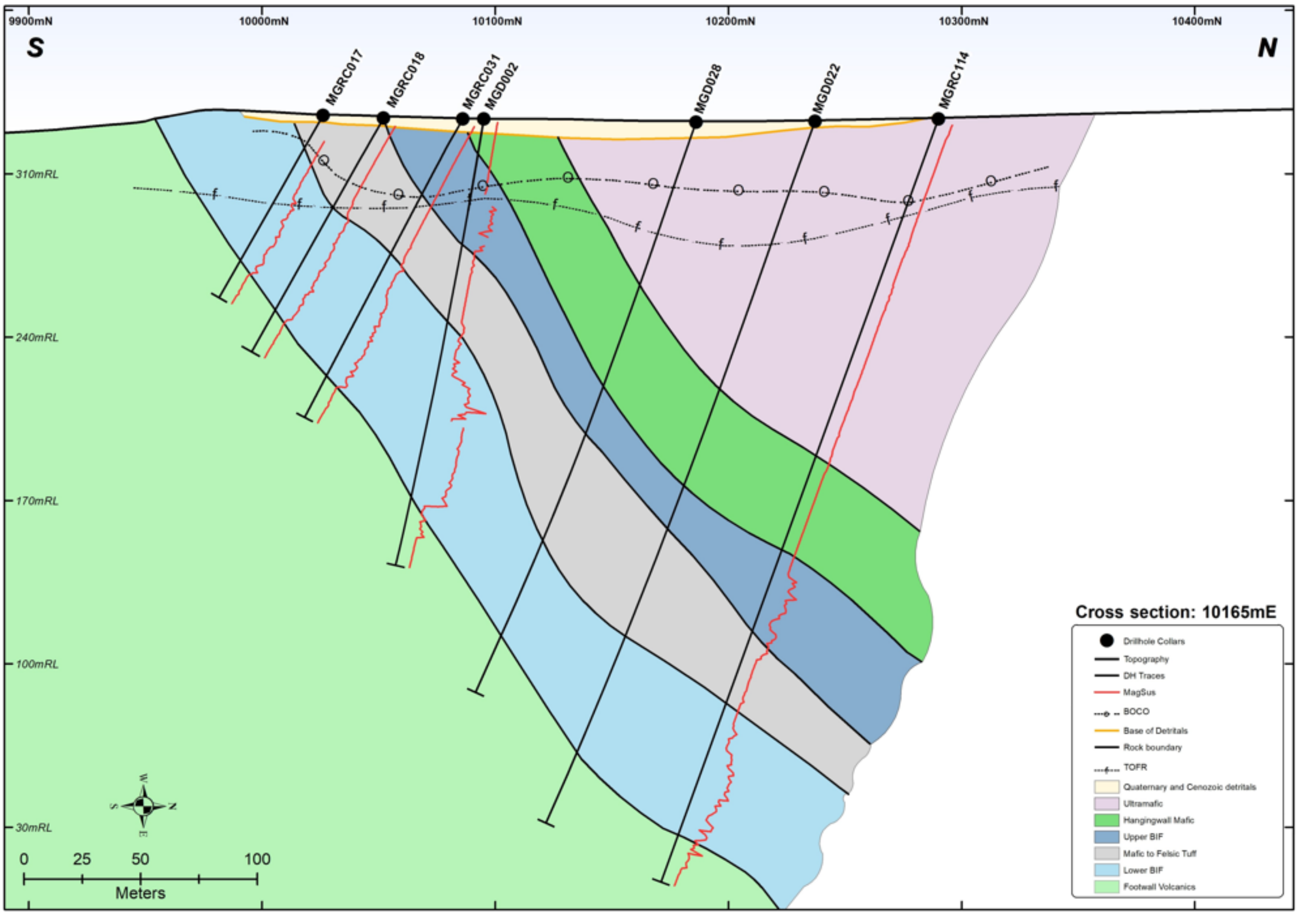

Figure 2: Representative schematic cross section across Julia deposit (Local grid 10165mE).

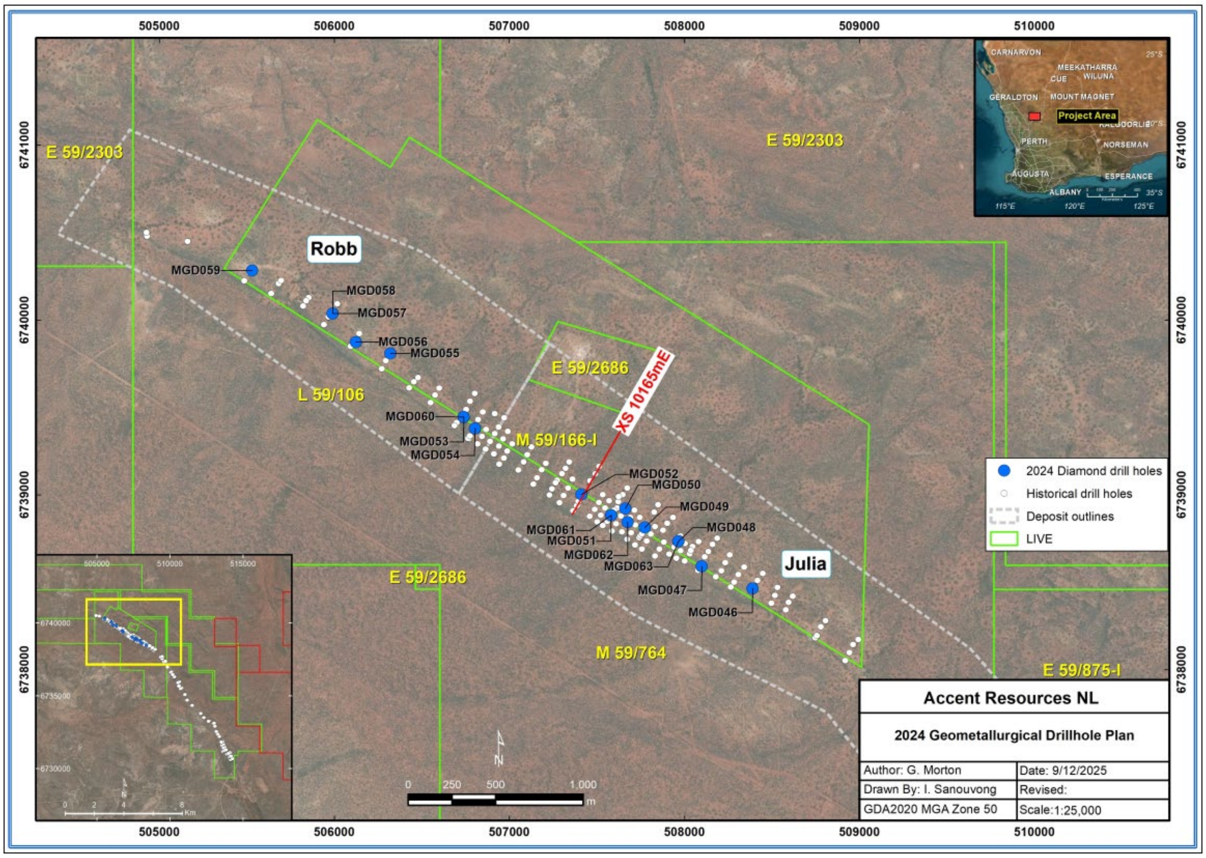

Figure 3: Representative schematic location plan showing Geomet Diamond Drillhole locations

Appendix 2 : Samples

Samples for this testwork were composites formed from individual PQ diamond drill core intervals. The core was drilled for the PFS metallurgical program. Drill collar locations have been previously reported to the ASX "Magnetite Range Project-Geometallurgical Drilling Program update", 31 March 2025.

Composite details are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Primary Composite sample details

Comp ID	Drillhole	From	To
J-UBIF-01	MGD048	78	82
	MGD048	82	86
	MGD048	86	90
	MGD048	90	94
	MGD048	94	98
	MGD048	98	102
	MGD048	102	106
	MGD048	106	110
	MGD048	114	118
	MGD050	86	90
	MGD050	90	94
J-LBIF-02	MGD045	62	66
	MGD045	70	74
	MGD045	78	82
	MGD045	86	90
	MGD045	94	98
	MGD045	102	106
	MGD045	110	114
	MGD047	66	70
	MGD047	74	78
	MGD047	82	86
	MGD047	90	94
	MGD048	131.3	134
	MGD048	138	142
	MGD048	146	150
	MGD050	128	132
	MGD050	136	140
	MGD050	144	148
	MGD050	160	164
	MGD050	168	172
	MGD051	48	52
	MGD051	56	60

Comp ID	Drillhole	From	To
J-LBIF-04	MGD045	58	62
	MGD045	114	118.7
	MGD047	94	97.5
	MGD048	150	153.7
	MGD050	176	179.5
	MGD052	112	116
	MGD062	56	60
	MGD062	112	116.5
R-UBIF-11	MGD053	42	46
	MGD053	46	50
	MGD054	40	44
R-LBIF-12	MGD053	80	84
	MGD053	84	88
	MGD053	88	92
	MGD054	62.3	66
	MGD054	66	70
	MGD054	70	74
	MGD055	115.8	120
	MGD055	120	124
	MGD055	124	128
	MGD055	128	132
	MGD056	70	74
	MGD056	74	78
	MGD056	78	82
	MGD056	82	86
	MGD057	94	98
	MGD057	98	102
	MGD057	102	106
	MGD059	52	56
	MGD059	60	64
	MGD059	68	72

	MGD051	64	68
	MGD051	72	76
	MGD051	80	84
	MGD051	96	100
	MGD051	104	108.4
	MGD052	116	120
	MGD052	128	132
	MGD052	136	140
	MGD052	144	148
	MGD052	152	156
	MGD052	160	164
	MGD062	60	64
	MGD062	68	72
	MGD062	76	80
	MGD062	92	96
	MGD062	100	104
	MGD062	108	112
J-UBIF-03	MGD050	78	82
	MGD050	82	86
	MGD050	98	100.8
	MGD051	18	22
	MGD051	22	26
	MGD051	26	31.4
	MGD052	28	32
	MGD052	32	36
	MGD052	36	40
	MGD052	40	44
	MGD052	44	49.5

	MGD059	72	76
	MGD059	76	80
	MGD059	80	84
	MGD059	84	88
R-UBIF-13	MGD053	38	42
	MGD053	50	54
	MGD053	54	58
	MGD053	58	62
	MGD053	62	66
	MGD054	44	48
	MGD054	48	52
	MGD054	52	56
	MGD057	76	80
R-LBIF-14	MGD053	92	96
	MGD054	74	78
	MGD054	78	80
	MGD056	65.2	70
	MGD056	86	90
	MGD056	90	95
	MGD057	106	110
	MGD059	88	94

Appendix 3 : Test results – Dry LIMS

Crush Size	Composite ID	Mass Yield (%)	Concentrate Grade		Concentrate Yield	
			Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Fe_{Tot} Yield (%)[NOTE1]	Fe_{Mag} Yield (%)[NOTE1&2]
8mm	J-UBIF-01	91%	34.13	44.5	95	99
	J-LBIF-02	94%	34.56	45.57	98	100
	J-UBIF-03	95%	35.53	45	98	101
	J-LBIF-04	56%	32.97	44.95	64	103
	R-UBIF-11	81%	28.03	51.02	90	100
	R-LBIF-12	83%	31.7	47.34	91	104
	R-UBIF-13	86%	29.6	48.08	90	97
	R-LBIF-14	94%	35.97	44.02	102	107
4mm	J-UBIF-01	87%	35.13	43.12	94	100
	J-LBIF-02	90%	35.26	45.05	96	98
	J-UBIF-03	92%	36.37	43.97	98	102
	J-LBIF-04	56%	34.19	43.29	66	104
	R-UBIF-11	78%	27.84	51.17	86	98
	R-LBIF-12	80%	32.95	45.56	91	105
	R-UBIF-13	80%	30.08	47.92	85	96
	R-LBIF-14	90%	35.73	44.65	96	101
2mm	J-UBIF-01	82%	36.41	41.32	91	99
	J-LBIF-02	88%	32.94	48.28	88	89
	J-UBIF-03	90%	36.5	44.28	96	99
	J-LBIF-04	56%	36.09	40.82	69	109
	R-UBIF-11	72%	28.59	50.53	81	92
	R-LBIF-12	73%	33.56	44.92	85	99
	R-UBIF-13	75%	33.52	44.19	89	110
	R-LBIF-14	84%	42.36	36.66	106	117
1mm	J-UBIF-01	77%	38.13	39.55	89	99
	J-LBIF-02	81%	40.03	39.48	98	104
	J-UBIF-03	81%	39.95	40.1	95	99
	J-LBIF-04	59%	36.51	39.9	73	105
	R-UBIF-11	64%	31.98	46.84	82	100
	R-LBIF-12	67%	36.38	41.44	85	105
	R-UBIF-13	73%	32.23	45.81	83	99
	R-LBIF-14	79%	41.63	37.88	99	108

Notes:

1. Some errors in balances lead to >100% calculated yield.
2. Mag Fe was determined by use of Satmagan instrument which detects all material with a magnetic response. Based on the chemical analysis of these samples, the large majority of the Satmagan result is inferred to be iron.

Appendix 4. JORC Table 1 – Accent Resources, Magnetite Range Project, 2024 Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> • All samples collected for the metallurgical test work program were PQ3 diameter diamond drill cores. • Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1m intervals down the length of each diamond drillhole using a KT-10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter. • Downhole geophysical logging was completed of open holes. The suite of tools run comprised dual spaced density, three arm calliper, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and televiewer (optical and acoustic). • Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. • Diamond drill cores were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth for photography, core cutting, head grade analysis (standard iron ore XRF suite) and a program of metallurgical test work. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • Reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling programs completed in 2021 and 2022 were sampled at 2m intervals from a static rig mounted cone splitter. Downhole geophysical logging was completed of open holes and comprised dual spaced density, three arm calliper, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and neutron logs. RCP samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth for head grade analysis by XRF (standard iron ore suite). Crushed samples were composited into 4m intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work, with XRF analysis of both the magnetic and non-magnetic fractions completed. • Initial drilling campaigns in 2006 to 2008 utilised RCP drilling and were sampled at intervals of 1 or 2 m. The later drilling campaigns during 2009 to 2010 utilised sample intervals of 4 m and was typically drilled using a combination of DD and RCP drilling. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> • Precollars through transported cover and hangingwall waste material were completed using a tricone rotary rock-roller drill bit configuration. Precollar depths ranged from 7.6m to 38.7m for a total of 237.5m No samples were collected from the precollar sections of the drillholes. • Diamond coring was all PQ3 diameter utilising a triple tube core barrel configuration to maximise recovery. Diamond tail depths ranged from 73.8m to 183.3m for a total of 2,030.7m. • Diamond core was oriented at bottom of hole using a REFLEX core orientation tool. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • RCP drilling programs in 2021 and 2022 were completed with a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. • Drilling from 2006 to 2018 comprised both RCP and DD drilling techniques. RCP drilling was completed using either a 4.5", 5.5" or 5.75" face sampling hammer. DD drilling was completed using a conventional wireline drill setup with HQ2/NQ2 diameter core. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the drilling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> • Triple tube core barrel configuration was utilised to maximise core recoveries. • Core recoveries were measured at the rig in the core barrel splits as a record of core recovered versus drilled depth for each drill run. Core blocks were inserted in the trays by the driller to identify where any core loss had occurred. • Oriented core was marked up in core trays with bottom of hole orientation line and metre marks. A verification of core recoveries noted at the rig was completed during the core markup process and captured in the geological logging template for storage in the drillhole database. • Core recoveries recorded over the program ranged from 93% to 100%, averaging 98%. • An analysis of sample recoveries versus sample grades will be undertaken once head assay results have been returned from the laboratory. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • During 2021 and 2022 RCP drilling programs, drill chip recoveries were monitored at the drill rig by the geologist. A qualitative record of sample recovery was recorded in the geological log for each sample interval and stored in the drillhole database. The levelness of the rig mounted cone splitter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was checked prior to commencing drilling of each hole and monitored as drilling progressed. No sample bias has been detected. • For drilling completed from 2006 to 2018 DD core recovery averaged 95.9%. No issues were documented with the sampling recovery for the RCP samples. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the drill sample recovery is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling • Geological logging of diamond drill core was completed with interval breaks determined by changes in lithology, mineralogy, weathering and qualitative rock fabric changes including structural fabric and hardness. • Geotechnical logging of diamond drill core was completed with recording of rock quality designation (RQD) for each drill interval (>10cm), and alpha/beta angle measurements of geological structures including bedding, foliation, joints, fractures and veins. • All diamond drill core collected through the program was geologically and geotechnically logged. • Diamond drill core was photographed in core trays on site upon completion of markup and geological logging. Photographs were taken with a digital camera and downloaded to a field laptop for transfer to a centralised server. • Diamond drill core was photographed at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth using a high-resolution digital camera and purpose-built photography stand. Core was photographed both dry and wet at the laboratory. Historical drilling programs • During the 2021 and 2022 RCP drilling programs, bulk rejects were taken off the rig mounted cyclone at 1m intervals, with each 1m interval geologically logged on site as drilling progressed. A geological logging template was adopted using both quantitative and qualitative fields which have been recorded in the drillhole database. • For drilling completed from 2006 to 2018 logging was carried out for all DD and RCP drillholes with details of the lithology, mineralogy, weathering recorded in the database. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the logging is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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.*	2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling • PQ3 diamond drill cores were laid out at the Bureau Veritas laboratory to determine appropriate sampling intervals for head assay analysis by XRF.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	• Whole core was cut in half at the laboratory, and then one half was further cut to produce two quarter core segments. One of the quarter core segments was submitted for crushing, pulverising and XRF analysis of head grade chemistry (nominally 2m lengths). • Composite sample intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work were determined based on review of the returned head grade analysis results and geological logging records. A total of 303 composite samples were submitted for DTR tests. • A DTR grind size of 45µm was adapted as part of the metallurgical testwork flowchart. • QAQC protocols adopted comprised insertion of CRM iron ore standards into the head grade sample sequence and internal laboratory QAQC checks including repeat XRF analysis, laboratory duplicates, CRM standards and blanks. • Sample sizes and QAQC protocols are appropriate to the style of mineralisation and commodity. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • RCP samples collected in 2021 and 2022 were split via a rig mounted static cone splitter at 2m intervals. The sample collection technique is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and commodity. QAQC protocols adopted comprised collection of field duplicates and insertion of blanks and certified reference material (CRM) iron ore standards. Sample sizes are appropriate to the style of mineralisation and the commodity. • Details of the 2006 to 2018 sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are unknown. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sub sampling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> • Quarter core was submitted for XRF analysis for an extended iron ore suite of elements Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, Mn, CaO, MgO, TiO_2, K_2O, V, Na_2O, Cr_2O_3, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ba, Cl, Pb, Sn, Sr, Zr, LOI 371, LOI 650 and LOI 1000. Nominal sample interval lengths of 2m are being submitted over the entire length of each drillhole (variations to the 2m length were made to accommodate geological contacts). • A sample compositing plan has been finalised to select composite intervals (nominally 4m lengths) as input to DTR analysis. • QAQC protocols adopted comprised insertion of CRM iron ore standards into the head grade sample sequence and internal laboratory QAQC checks

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		including repeat XRF analysis, laboratory duplicates, CRM standards and blanks. • Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1m intervals down the length of each diamond drillhole using a KT-10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter. • Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • All samples collected from the 2021 and 2022 RCP programs were assayed by XRF analysis for an extended iron ore suite of elements – Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, Mn, CaO, MgO, TiO_2, K_2O, V, Na_2O, Cr_2O_3, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ba, Cl, Pb, Sn, Sr, Zr, LOI 371, LOI 650 and LOI 1000. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected with a handheld KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter from 1 m bulk reject samples at the rig. This data provided a qualitative check only of the logging, as the meter was not specifically calibrated for the task. Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. QAQC protocols were developed and applied to the program and comprised collection of field duplicate samples at pre-defined frequencies, and insertion of blanks and certified reference materials at pre-defined frequencies. No issues affecting the sampling and analytical quality and representativeness were identified. • For the 2006 to 2018 drilling programs, head sample assays were completed at Ultra Trace in Canning Vale in Perth. Samples were assayed for a standard iron suite including Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, S, P, Mn, CaO, K_2O, MgO, TiO_2, and LOI. FeO, or ferrous iron (Fe^{2+}) was determined by titration for 303 fresh BIF 4 m composite samples from 14 DD holes. The ratio of Fe/FeO is commonly used in iron ore deposits as a criterion for differentiating the relative proportions of magnetite and hematite. DTR test work was completed at two laboratories including Nagrom in Kelmscott (2006 and 2008 programs) and Amdel in Canning Vale (2009 and 2010 programs). *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality of the assay data and laboratory tests is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*

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.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> • Significant intercepts have been verified through internal peer review of the assay results and geological logging. • Individual hole logs including collar details, geological logging, drill hole sample sequences and handheld XRF readings were captured in a pre-designed Microsoft Excel template on a field laptop. • The logs were uploaded to a centralised industry standard SQL database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct. • The 2024 diamond core drillholes were designed as twins to historical RCP and DD drillholes. An assessment of the data returned from the twinned pairs will be completed as part of future geostatistical analyses. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • Significant intersections have been verified by alternate company personnel peer review. • Individual hole logs including collar details, geological logging, drill hole sample sequences and handheld XRF readings were captured in a pre-designed Microsoft Excel template on a field laptop. • The logs were uploaded to a centralised industry standard SQL database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct. • Assay results were received from the laboratory in Microsoft Excel format and uploaded to the centralised database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct. • No adjustments were made to assay data. • No twin holes have been completed at the Project. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling and assaying has been verified and pose no material risk to the Mineral Resource or metallurgical characterisation work.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> • All drill hole collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK GNSS DGPS. • Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Z50. • A north-seeking gyro tool was run through the drill string by the drilling contractor at the end of hole to collect downhole deviation data from every hole in the 18-hole program. • The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates compared to the control is sub-0.03m E, N and RL. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • The 2021 and 2022 RCP drillhole collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		GNSS DGPS. Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Z50. The expected relative accuracy is sub-0.03m E, N and RL. • For drilling prior to 2018, all drill hole collars were surveyed using a Spectrum RTK GPS system. The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates is unknown. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality of survey is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.*	2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program • 2024 geometallurgical diamond core drillholes were planned as twin holes of historical RCP and DD drillholes. The 2024 diamond core drilling does not materially change the overall drillhole spacing over Julia and Robb deposits. • 2024 geometallurgical diamond core holes were planned to collect a subset of the geology and mineralisation that is representative of the Mineral Resource estimate over the deposits. • Assay results from the 2024 geometallurgical diamond core drilling will be geostatistically analysed to inform short scale grade variability in support of future Mineral Resource estimate updates. • Sample composites have been selected for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work, including XRF analysis of both concentrate and tail fractions. • Compositing specifications for other metallurgical tests will be determined upon return and interpretation of DTR results. Historical drilling programs • RCP drilling completed in 2021 and 2022 resulted in a drillhole spacing ranging from 100m (east) by 50m (north) down to 50m (east) by 50m (north) over the Julia deposit. Drill hole spacing over the Robb deposit ranged from 200m (east) by 50m (north) down to 150m (east) by 50m (north). Compositing of 2m primary samples to 4m composites was applied as part of the DTR analysis. • Drill hole spacing over Julia deposit for drill programs completed between 2006 and 2010 ranged from 200 m (east) by 50 m (north), up to 400 m (east) by 100 m (north). Drill hole spacing over other deposits comprising the MRP was more variable from 200m (east) by 100m (north) up to over 1000m (east) by 200m (north). *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the data spacing, and distribution is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting representative metallurgical characterisation work.*
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program • All of the 2024 geometallurgical diamond holes were designed to intersect the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	• *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.*	stratigraphy and mineralisation such that intersections were close to true width of the target horizons. • An assessment of sampling bias will be completed as part of future geostatistical analysis. Historical drilling programs • All DD and RCP drilling was designed to intersect the stratigraphy such that intersections were close to true width of the target horizons. • No sampling bias is suspected. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the orientation of the drilling is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting representative metallurgical characterisation work.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program • Core trays were picked up twice daily from the drill site and returned to a centralised core yard for markup and geological logging. • Upon completion of markup and logging, all core was photographed at the core yard prior to being loaded onto wooden pallets for dispatch to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth via a local freight transport service provider. • Consignment notes were included with each dispatch and sample submissions sent to the laboratory, who provided confirmation upon receipt of each submission. Historical drilling programs • Samples were collected daily in the field and returned to a secure, gated laydown facility. Samples were despatched from the laydown facility to a laboratory in Perth utilising a local freight transport service provider. Consignment notes were included with each dispatch and sample submissions e-mailed to the laboratory detailing number of bulka bags, number of samples and sample number sequences contained within each consignment. The laboratory provided written verification upon receipt of each submission. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that the samples have been appropriately secured to not pose any material risk to the Mineral Resource or metallurgical characterisation work.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program. • No external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed. • ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd supervised the drilling program, completed the geological and geotechnical logging, and designed sample intervals for head grade XRF analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Neomet Engineering Pty Ltd have designed and are overseeing the metallurgical test work program, including DTR test work. Historical drilling programs • No external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed. • As part of the 2021 and 2022 drilling programs, CSA Global (now ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd) supervised the drilling, sampling, and QAQC procedures. • A review of historical (pre-2021) drilling and sampling was undertaken as part of the 2023 MRE update. Historical drillhole information is summarised as follows: • 83 RCP holes for a total of 8,546m were drilled over the project between 2006 and 2009. Drillhole diameters ranged from 4.5" to 5.75" with samples collected via a rig mounted riffle splitter. Field duplicates were collected as part of QaQc protocols. • 56 DD holes for a total of 13,297.49m were drilled over the project between 2008 and 2010. Drillhole diameters ranged from HQ3 to NQ2. Core was oriented on site, and intervals to be submitted for sample analysis and metallurgical test-work cut as either half core or quarter core subsets. • One DD hole for 130.7m was drilled in 2018. The drillhole diameter was PQ3 and two bulk composites of half core were sampled for head grade and DTR analysis. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that there has been sufficient consultancy reviews of all drilling and sampling post from 2021. The Competent Person has not reviewed the historical drilling and sampling.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Magnetite Range Project (MRP) consists of two live mining leases (M59/166-I and M59/764), eleven live exploration licences (E59/875-I, E59/2043, E59/2303, E59/2423, E59/2666, E59/2686, E59/2878, E59/2944, E59/2945, E59/2946 and E59/2954) and four live miscellaneous licences (L59/106, L59/196 L59/197 and L59/210). • The tenements are wholly held by Accent Resources NL. *The Competent Person has reviewed the tenement status via DEMIRS Mineral Titles Online and can confirm the tenements are in good*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration for iron, gold and base metals has been completed by multiple companies over and surrounding the area comprising the MRP. Digital reports of the historical exploration activities conducted since the early 1960s are available via the Department of Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) WAMEX repository.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Magnetite Range Project comprises a series of magnetite iron deposits hosted by banded iron formation (BIF) of the Windanning Formation. • The BIF forms a north-westerly striking low-lying ridge, dipping moderately to steeply to the northeast. *The Competent Person is of the opinion that a robust understanding of the Magnetite Range project geology has been established.*
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.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> • Drillhole collar details have been tabulated and illustrated in the Q2 2024 Quarterly Activities Report to the ASX and again in the body of this report. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • Drillhole collar details have been tabulated within the body of previous Exploration Results ASX releases by Accent in December 2021 and November 2022. • Significant intercept details have been tabulated within the body of previous Exploration Results ASX releases by Accent in December 2021 and November 2022. • Exploration Results ASX releases for the historical drill programs between 2006 and 2010 were previously announced by Accent.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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*	• No aggregation of data has been undertaken. • No metal equivalents have been calculated or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	• All DD and RCP drillholes have been designed and drilled to be as close to perpendicular to the target BIF stratigraphy as possible, and as such as close as possible to the true width of the stratigraphy and mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program.</u> • All relevant maps and tables were included in the Q2 2024 Quarterly Activities Report to the ASX and again in the body of this report. • Significant intercepts are tabulated within the body of this release. A drillhole collar location plan and type section are also included. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • All relevant maps, sections and tables have been included in ASX releases previously released by Accent.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reporting of the exploration results has and will adhere to standard practice for BIF hosted magnetite iron mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> • A metallurgical test work program is underway. • 303 x 4m composites from the diamond core were processed through the Davis Tube to determine mass yields and concentrate grade potential across the Julia and Robb prospects. • Standard Magnetite Range grind size of 45µm was used for all. • Magnetic concentrate grades of up to 71%Fe were achieved in a number of samples. • Mass yields ranged up to 42% • DTR results reported 04/AUG/2025. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> • No other exploration data has been collected additional to that described in the previous sections of this table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Accent Resources is planning to complete further work over the Project including additional infill RCP drilling over Hematite Hill and Bungeye deposits, and desktop assessments of hydrogeological and geotechnical data available. • An update to the MRP Mineral Resource estimate will be considered once additional infill RCP drilling has been completed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Audits or reviews.	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	No updates to the MRP MRe have been made since the most recent update was reported to the ASX in February 2024.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation.* • *Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	