ASX Announcement

2 January 2026

WARRAWEENA EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **Maiden reconnaissance drilling program completed**
- **Widespread volcanic rocks with geochemical affinities with the volcanic rocks of the Macquarie Arc**
- **Elevated copper (up to 0.12%) in propylitic altered volcanics, associated with quartz-carbonate veining and disseminated chalcopyrite in SWAD0003**
- **Minor disseminated native copper in SWAD0001 and SWAD0005**
- **Geophysics extended and more planned**
- **New tenement granted**

S2 Resources Ltd ("S2" or the "Company") advises that it has completed its initial seven hole reconnaissance drilling program, and has extended the regional gravity survey at its Warraweena project in northern New South Wales, where the company is earning up to 70% (and potentially 80%) interest in ground held by Oxley Resources as well as on 100% S2 ground.

The reconnaissance diamond drilling program was designed to characterise six initial geophysical targets with differing styles of gravity and magnetic anomalism (refer to S2 ASX announcement dated 25 September 2025 and 6 October 2025), concealed by younger rocks and transported alluvium of the Darling River system. This program is a first step in focussing future exploration activities and its primary objective is to determine what rock types are causing the various geophysical anomalies by drilling through the cover sequences and into the subjacent basement stratigraphy.

Six holes (SWAD0001 – SWAD0006) were drilled to test along the main NE trending magnetic belt within Exploration Licence EL9269 (see Figure 1). Drilling intersected an extensive sequence of magnetic andesitic to basaltic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks (the Warraweena volcanics) that display calc-alkaline affinities, indicative of deposition into a volcanic arc setting. A seventh hole (SWAD0007), targeting an isolated gravity high to the north of the interpreted Warraweena volcanics intersected a package of highly deformed sedimentary rocks.

Preliminary geochemical evaluation shows the Warraweena volcanics show strong similarities to the volcanic rocks of Macquarie Arc to the south; noted for its major porphyry-epithermal-skarn related copper-gold deposits, including Newmont's Cadia-Ridgeway operations (36.6Moz gold/8.3Mt copper), Evolution Mining's Cowal (8.8Moz gold), and North Parkes (3.3Moz gold/2.9Mt copper) mines, as well as Alkane's Tomingley (1.8Moz gold) mine and Boda (8.4Moz gold/1.5Mt copper).

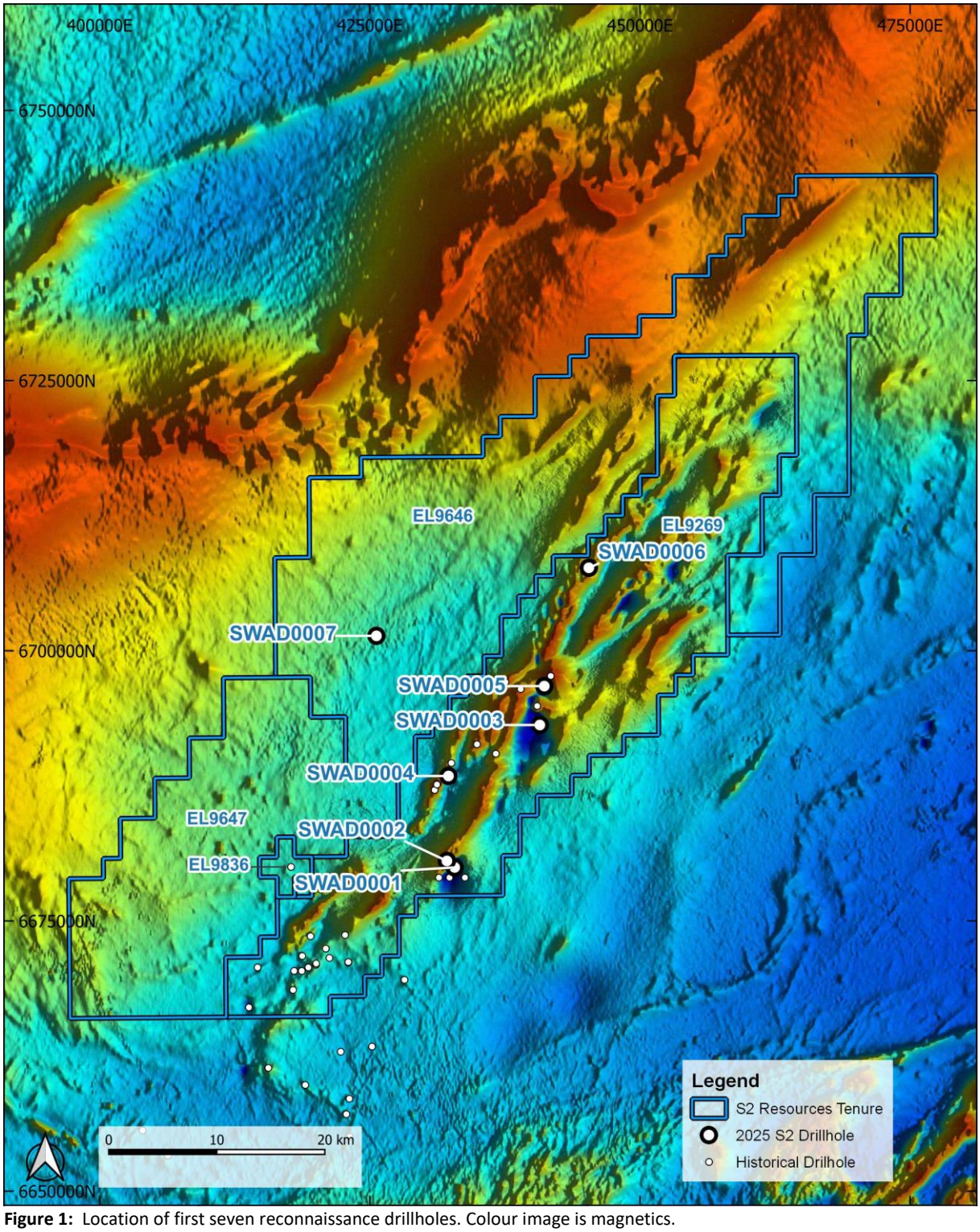

Figure 1: Location of first seven reconnaissance drillholes. Colour image is magnetics.

Drilling did not explain the source of the discrete, prominent remnant magnetised bodies observed in the aeromagnetic data (visible as apparent magnetic lows), interpreted to represent intrusive bodies. Potential explanations for the source not being intersected in the recent drilling include:

i. the intrusions are buried at depth below the basement interface and the recent drilling, which only tested a short distance into the basement
ii. The intrusions have a smaller footprint than indicated by the magnetics, with drilling missing the intrusions.

It should be noted that in both cases, the prospectivity has not been diminished as a deeper source intrusion means any mineralised system is likely to have been preserved, and not eroded away, and intrusions related to porphyry mineralisation are often pencil-like with a relatively small surface footprint.

Although the main objective of the drilling was to characterise the source of the geophysical anomalies, evidence of hydrothermal alteration and potential mineralisation was observed in several holes.

Hole SWAD0003 intersected a zone of increased chlorite-epidote alteration associated with stockwork quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite (see Figure 2), that includes a zone of copper anomalism comprising **17 metres @ 601ppm copper from 147.5 metres, including 1 metre @ 0.12% copper from 158.8 metres**.

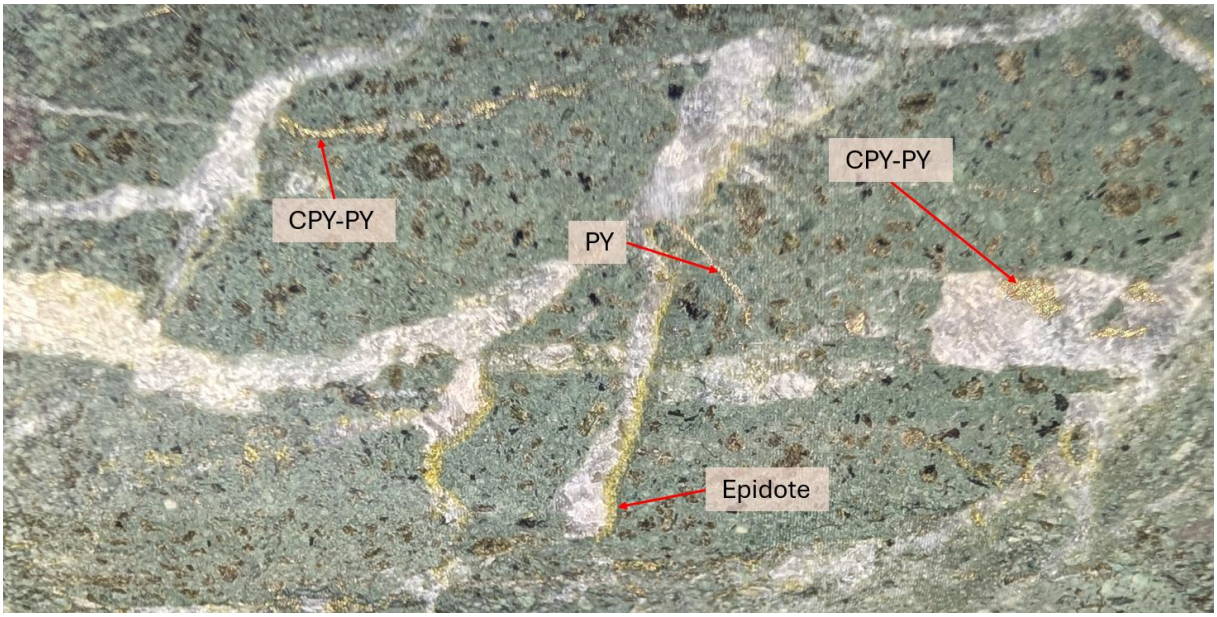

Figure 2: Photograph of SWAD0003 (182.2 metres), showing disseminated pyrite (PY) and chalcopyrite (CPY) associated with stockwork quartz veinlets within propylitic (chlorite – epidote) altered basaltic-andesite volcanics that returned 17 metres @ 601 ppm copper in assay results.

In addition, **minor disseminated native copper** was observed in SWAD0001 as well as SWAD0005 within weak propylitic altered basaltic andesite volcanic rocks (see Figure 3). Assays from these zones confirmed elevated copper relative to background as expected, although the amount of native copper was insufficient to exceed the 500 ppm threshold for reporting significant intercepts. The significance of the native copper is not currently understood, but it may reflect localised supergene enrichment or secondary hydrothermal remobilisation of copper within copper-anomalous rocks, which is considered encouraging given the early-stage nature of the exploration to date.

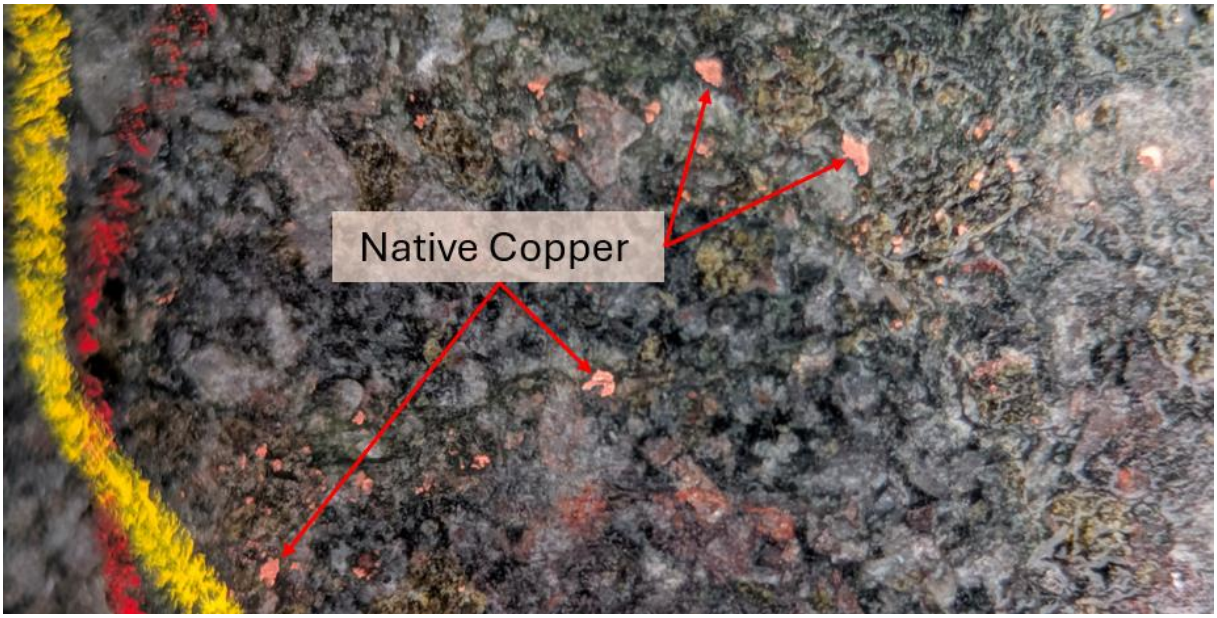

Figure 3: Close up photograph of disseminated copper in chlorite-epidote altered basaltic andesite volcanics in SWAD0001 (200.2 metres).

The regional gravity survey has also been extended over an additional 30% of the project area (see Figure 4). The significant variability in the thickness of cover and depth to basement rocks observed in the initial drilling (50 – 250 metres below surface), together with the density contrast between the cover sequence and the basement geology, may be exerting an influence on the gravity data, so several passive seismic lines are planned over a number of the gravity anomalies to assess the likely effects of this.

In addition to this, induced polarisation (IP) and magnetotelluric surveys are planned over priority for the second quarter of 2026.

An additional small exploration licence (EL 9836) that covers a historical drill hole (DDHT-37) that intersected **4 metres @ 1.1 g/t gold and 6000 ppm Arsenic from 127 metres (**refer to S2 ASX announcement dated 25 September 2025) has recently been granted. This gold mineralisation is associated with a zone of intense albite-sericite hydrothermal alteration, strong brecciation with quartz-carbonate infill, multi-phase veining, abundant fine-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite, and fuchsite, and has never been followed up. Given the abundant sulphide associated with the gold mineralisation, the target is considered likely to respond well to IP, and is to be included in the priority areas to be tested in the upcoming planned IP survey.

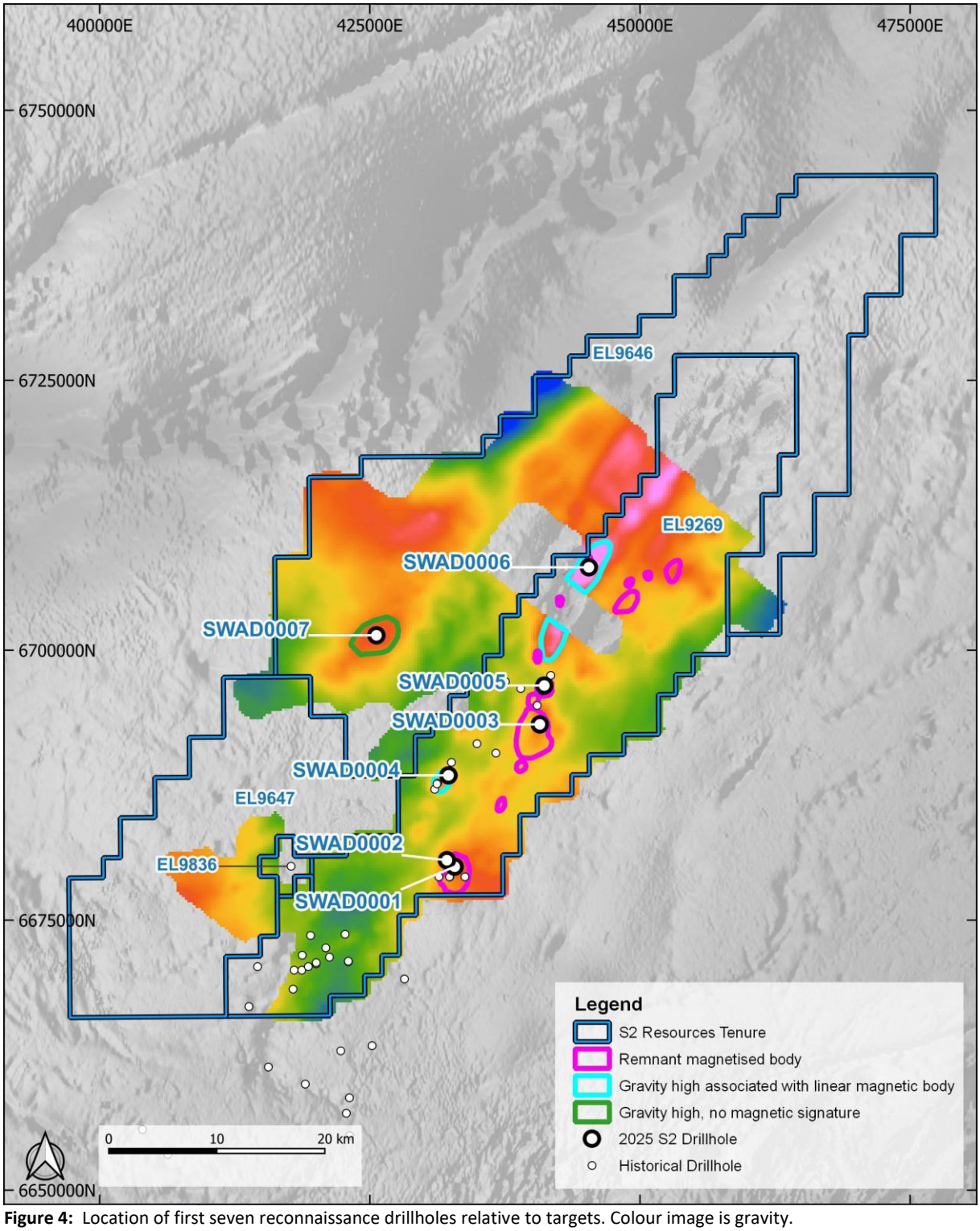

Figure 4: Location of first seven reconnaissance drillholes relative to targets. Colour image is gravity.

This announcement has been provided to the ASX under the authorisation of the S2 Board.

Announcements referred to in this release:

4 December 2023:	*Compelling new greenfields multi-target exploration project at Warraweena, NSW (ASX:S2R)*
21 November 2024:	*Exploration update (ASX:S2R)*
25 September 2025:	*Exploration underway at Warraweena, drilling to commence (ASX:S2R)*
6 October 2025:	*Drilling started at Warraweena (ASX:S2R)*

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Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by S2 Resources Ltd in accordance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. Refer to www.s2resources.com.au for details on past exploration results.

Competent Persons statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Bartlett, who is an employee and equity holder of the Company. Mr Bartlett is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and has sufficient experience of relevance to the style of mineralization and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bartlett consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Table 1: Summary of recent diamond drilling

HOLEID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azi/Dip	Depth		From	To	Interval	Cu (ppm)
					Cover	EOH				
SWAD0001	6679939	432856	292	000/-90	114	372.1	NSI			
SWAD0002	6680540	432137	115	000/-90	116	234.2	NSI			
SWAD0003	6693121	440737	115	302/-75	134	330.2	147.5	164.5	17	601
						Including	158.8	159.8	1	1160
SWAD0004	6688400	432285	115	271/-70	62	198	NSI			
SWAD0005	6696720	441150	115	317/-75	272	377	NSI			
SWAD0006	6707670	445275	115	302/-75	154	258.2	NSI			
SWAD0007	6701370	425615	115	000/-90	160	279.6	NSI			

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*	All 2025 drilling was completed by Ophir Drilling Pty Ltd, based out of Orange, New South Wales. All sampling of the NQ3 core is split in half by core saw for external laboratory preparation and analysis. Based on the distribution of mineralisation the core sample size is considered adequate for representative sampling. The gravity survey was completed Daishsat Geodatics, based out of South Australia using a Scintrex CG-5 autograv gravity meter
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).*	All drilling was initially pre-collared using mud rotary to fresh rock (basement). The drillhole was then cased and extended by diamond coring using NQ3 size triple tube barrel configuration and are retrieved using a wireline Core orientation uses the Reflex Orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drilling methodology was selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. Core recoveries were recorded by the drilling company and recorded on the drill blocks and S2 field personnel measured and recorded core recoveries. Core recovery is collected in a set of standard Excel templates then transferred to the digital database. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified (all sampling was on core with >>95% recoveries)
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*	All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. Diamond core logging includes records of lithology, alteration, veining, structure and recovery. All drill holes are logged in full. All core is photographed (wet and dry)
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.*	Core is split in half by core saw and one-half sampled and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Core samples are to be submitted to ALS and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. Full QAQC system is in place for core assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays. The core is cut and sampled along the same side of the orientation line to achieve non-biased samples. No duplicate samples have been collected at this stage. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Core samples were submitted to ALS for analysis. Au is assayed using a 25g fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25). A multi-element suite of 48 elements is assayed by technique ME-MS61 (0.25g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. Fire assay for Au is considered total. Multi-element assay four acid digest are considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). Full QAQC system in place including Certified Standards, blanks of appropriate matrix and levels, as well as duplicate samples. Assay results have not been received so no assessment of accuracy and precision can be made at this time.

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.*	Assay results have been verified by the company's exploration manager. No twin holes have been completed. Primary sampling data is collected in a set of standard Excel templates. The information is managed by S2's database manager for validation and compilation into S2's central database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collar locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS, recorded in the GDA94 (MGA), zone 54 grid system, and elevation recorded in AHD RL. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation. This is considered sufficient for early-stage exploration. Downhole surveys using an Reflex north-seeking gyro with readings at surface and then every 10m downhole. The gravity survey was located using a Leica GX1230 GNSS system that was tied back into the Australia wide grid. The accuracy of the system used is around 2cm.
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.*	Each drill hole was positioned to test individual targets and thus are randomly spaced. The gravity survey was completed on 800 metre line spacing with stations spaced on 200 metres and 400 metre centres along line Data spacing, sampling technique and distribution is not sufficient at this stage to allow the estimation of mineral resources.
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.*	The sampling is preliminary in nature and is currently not possible to assess whether sampling is unbiased.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected and bagged up on site and transported directly to the independent laboratory in Orange by S2 personnel
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS (GLENLOGAN)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>The Warraweena project consists of three exploration licences, and one application listed below.

<table>
<tr><th>TENID</th><th>STATUS</th><th>HOLDER</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9269</td><td>LIVE</td><td>OXLEY RESOURCES LIMITED</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9646</td><td>LIVE</td><td>DARK STAR EXPLORATION PTY LTD</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9647</td><td>LIVE</td><td>DARK STAR EXPLORATION PTY LTD</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9836</td><td>LIVE</td><td>DARK STAR EXPLORATION PTY LTD</td></tr>
</table>

Tenement EL 9269 is held by Oxley Resources Ltd and is subject to Earn-in Joint Venture whereby Dark Star Exploration Pty Ltd (100% S2 subsidiary) can earn up to 70% of the tenement. The tenement covers approximately 932 square kilometres, extending approximately 80km in a NE-SW orientation.

EL 9646, EL 9647 and EL 9836 are 100% owned by Dark Star Exploration Pty Ltd, covering an additional 1670 square kilometres.

The southern boundary of the project is located approximately 15km east of Bourke, with the Kamilaroi Highway passing through the southern portion of the tenement and the W Culgoa and Twin River Roads providing access to the central and northern portions of the tenement.

The covers the upper reaches of the Darling River catchment system, including the Darling, Bogan, Little Bogan and Culgoa Rivers.

Pastoral leases (Western Land Leases “WWL”) cover the majority of the project area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The Exploration Licences are all currently maintained in “good standing”.

Prior to accessing the ground S2 is required to obtain signed land access agreements with the landowners.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>The earliest recorded mineral exploration within the project area was by Mid-Eastern Oil N.L. in the mid 1960’s, targeted due to the similarities to the Cobar district. Work included an aeromagnetic survey and completion of a single diamond drill hole (334.9 metres).

Between 1979 – 1984, Preusssag Australia Pty Ltd and North Broken Hill explored the southern portion of the project area for skarn related tin mineralisation. Work included magnetic and gravity surveys as well as diamond drilling.

Newcrest Mining Ltd completed the most extensive exploration activities within the project area, with work including 7 aircore holes (failed to intersect basement) and 3 mud-rotary-diamond drillholes. Newcrest relinquished the project as the project rated below it’s other projects in NSW.

Thompson Resources explored the area between 2008 and 2016. Work included detailed aeromagnetic survey as well as aircore and RC drilling, Thomspon relinquished the project after all attempts to drill through the cover were unsuccessful.</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is located adjacent the southern margin of the Thomson Fold Belt (TFB). The TFB is a major geological province (almost entirely under cover) from southeast Queensland to north-western NSW. The TFB forms part of the Tasmanides, a collage of four orogenic belts including the Lachlan Fold Belt formed as a result of the interaction of the Australian craton (part of Gondwana) with the proto-Pacific plate over the period 550 to 210 million years ago. The TFB was previously thought to be a distinct geological province based primarily on its general east-west trend in NSW (compared with the mainly northerly trends of the adjoining Lachlan and Delamerian Fold Belts). Recent work suggests that the TFB is, in fact, an extension of the Lachlan Fold Belt and that the difference in trends merely reflects a bend in the ancient volcanic arc. The majority of the TFB is covered by flat-lying Mesozoic sediments of the Great Artesian (Eromanga) Basin with only the southeast margin of the TFB exposed in NSW. This cover has limited exploration drilling into the basement rock below. EL 9269 covers a northeast-trending belt of magnetic rocks called the "Warraweena Volcanics", interpreted to have been formed within avolcanic calc-alkaline island arc, analogous to the Macquarie Arc to the south. This setting is prospective for porphyry copper-gold style mineralisation. The Devonian Cobar Basin is interpreted to extend north undercover into the project area and in the southern EL, several magnetic 'low' features believed to be magnetised (remanently) intrusive bodies or pyrrhotite-rich sulphide bodies i.e., similar to ore deposits of the Cobar Basin. A variety of mineralisation styles could be present with in the project area, including: • porphyry copper-gold style mineralisation • Cobar-basin style, pyrhottite rich (Zn-Pb) massive sulphide mineralisation • Magmatic nickel-copper sulphide body The presence of mafic-ultramafic rocks with empirical evidence of nickel +/-copper indicates the project could be prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation.
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.	Refer to Table 3
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.	Given the reconnaissance nature of the drilling, a lower cut-off grade of 500 ppm copper has been used to define anomalous results. Individual reported intervals may include up to 3 metres of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 assay results have been length weight averaged to report the broader intervals. Results greater than 1000 ppm copper have been reported as internal intervals
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/a – no metal equivalents are being reported.
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').	The relationship between downhole widths and true widths is currently unknown.
Diagram	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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.	A full summary of historical drilling within the project area was reported in S2 ASX announcement dated 25 September 2025.
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.	A gravity survey was completed by Atlas Geophysics and Fender Geophysics with stations collected on 200 metre and 400 metre sample station spacing on lines 800m and 1600m apart. Survey lines were orientated in a NE-SW direction, orthogonal to the regional geology. A Geoscience Australia has completed an Australia wide Heavy Mineral Concentrate dataset (HMMA), released in late 2023 has been a valuable tool, leading S2 into the project area. The CSIRO hydrogeochemical compilation has provided support to the results of HMMA with anomalous nickel in groundwater present within the same catchment area.
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	Evaluation of data to determine next steps are ongoing