

ASX: SQX**7 JANUARY 2026**

Drilling Permits Secured at Red Bird Gold Project in Arizona

- **AM6 has secured final approval from the Bureau of Land Management for its Notice of Intent, clearing the way for immediate site works & drilling at the Red Bird Gold Project.**
- **The maiden ~2,500m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program will commence this month, targeting the known gold mineralisation & testing for extensions at depth & along strike.**
- **Recent structural mapping & associated sampling identified visible, coarse gold in rock samples, providing validation of the project's high-grade potential.**
- **AM6 recently completed LIDAR surveys to accurately map the underground workings to enable systematic sampling to begin this month, running concurrently with drilling to accelerate a maiden JORC Resource.**
- **Rapid work programs support AM6's strategy to define potentially open-pit bulk mineralisation during this maiden campaign.**

SQX Resources Limited (SQX or Company) is pleased to announce significant advancements including receiving the final regulatory permits to begin the maiden drill program at the **Red Bird Gold Project** in Arizona, USA. With the approved Notice of Intent (**NOI**) now in hand from the Bureau of Land Management (**BLM**), the Company has authorized the immediate start of road and drill pad construction.

To ensure a high-standard technical rollout, AM6 has partnered with **Midnight Sun Drilling**, a premier North American contractor, to execute the initial ~2,500m RC program. This maiden campaign is designed for high impact, testing proven high-grade structures and aggressively pursuing new mineralisation zones that remain open down-dip and along strike

SQX Executive Chairman, Mr. Patric Glovac, commented:

"The receipt of the BLM drilling permit by AM6 is a transformative moment for SQX, allowing us (through our 80% interest in AM6) to transition from evaluation to active, high-impact discovery at Red Bird. The recent discovery of coarse gold at surface has added a significant layer of excitement to this program, as it visually validates the presence of high-grade structures within the broader mineralised system. Our strategy through investment in AM6 is clear - we are hunting for a large-scale, bulk-tonnage gold system in Arizona, one of the world's most prolific mining jurisdictions. With drilling and further systematic underground sampling starting this month, we expect a steady flow of news as AM6 works toward its goal of defining a maiden JORC resource."

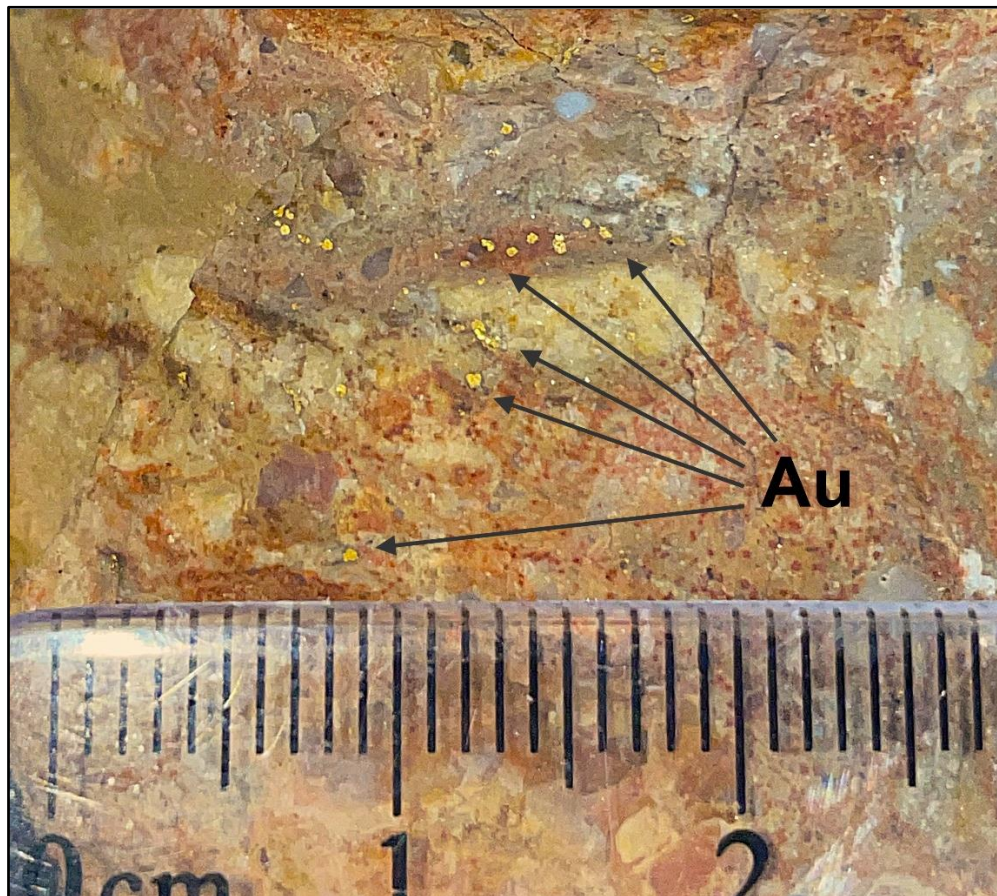


Figure 1. Coarse gold identified at Red Bird within an epitermally brecciated rock collected at Red Bird Mine (UTM12N coordinates: 3556114mN, 596891mE). The gold grade cannot be estimated from visual abundance.

Cautionary Statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Drilling Program Details

The Company's 80% owned subsidiary AM6 is executing a focused and efficient exploration campaign at Red Bird. The ~2,500m RC program (figure 2) utilises an experienced North American drilling team and features drillholes strategically planned at shallow depths – typically between 50m and 120m – to maximize site coverage and data acquisition.

This drilling is specifically designed to test historically identified high-grade structures and lower-grade mineralised haloes (figure 3), while also seeking to target extensions down-dip and along strike. All data gathered from this campaign, combined with the concurrent underground channel sampling and mapping, will be integrated into AM6's evolving geological model as it targets an initial JORC Mineral Resource at Red Bird.

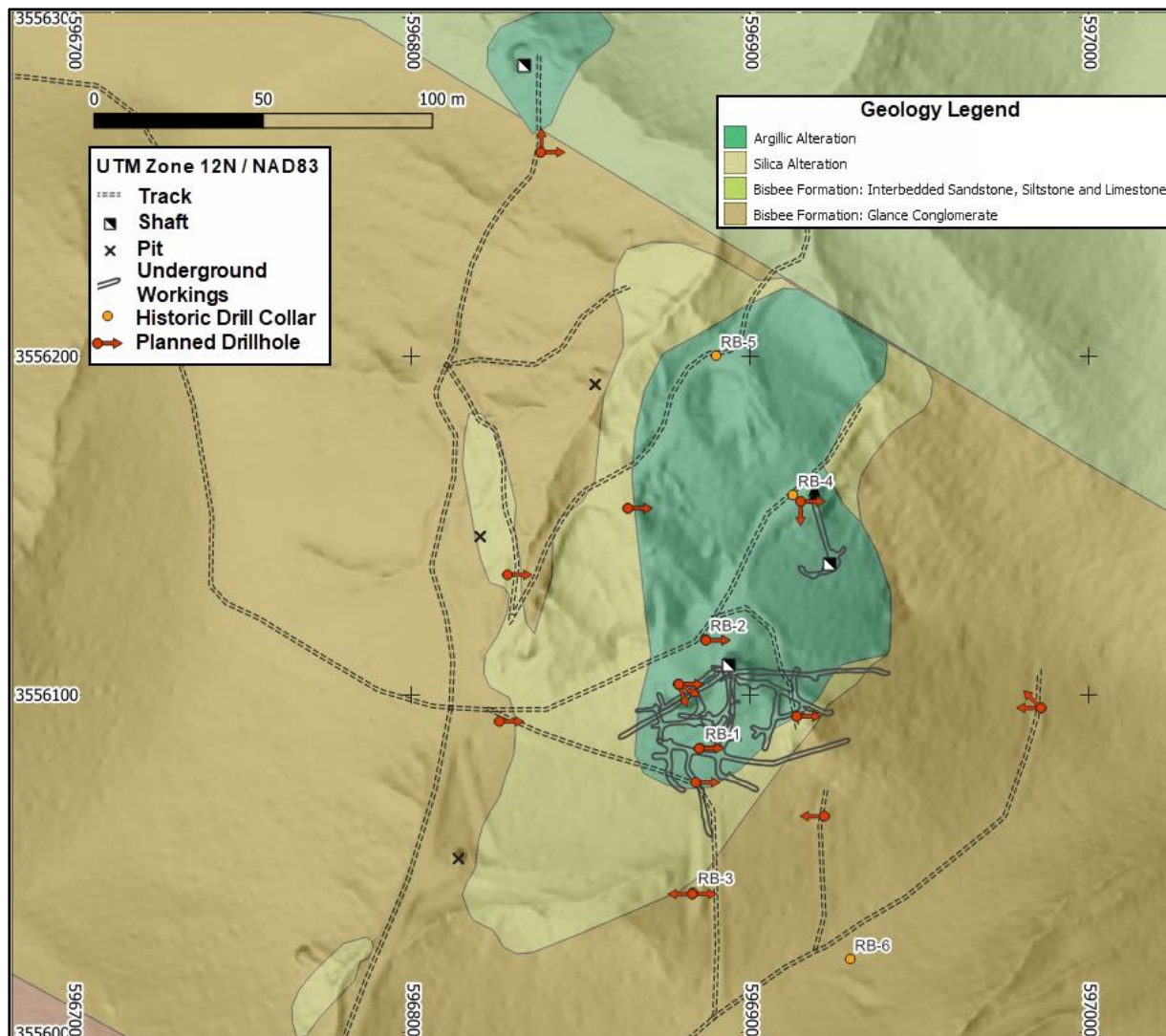


Figure 2. Plan map of Red Bird Mine with planned drillhole locations.

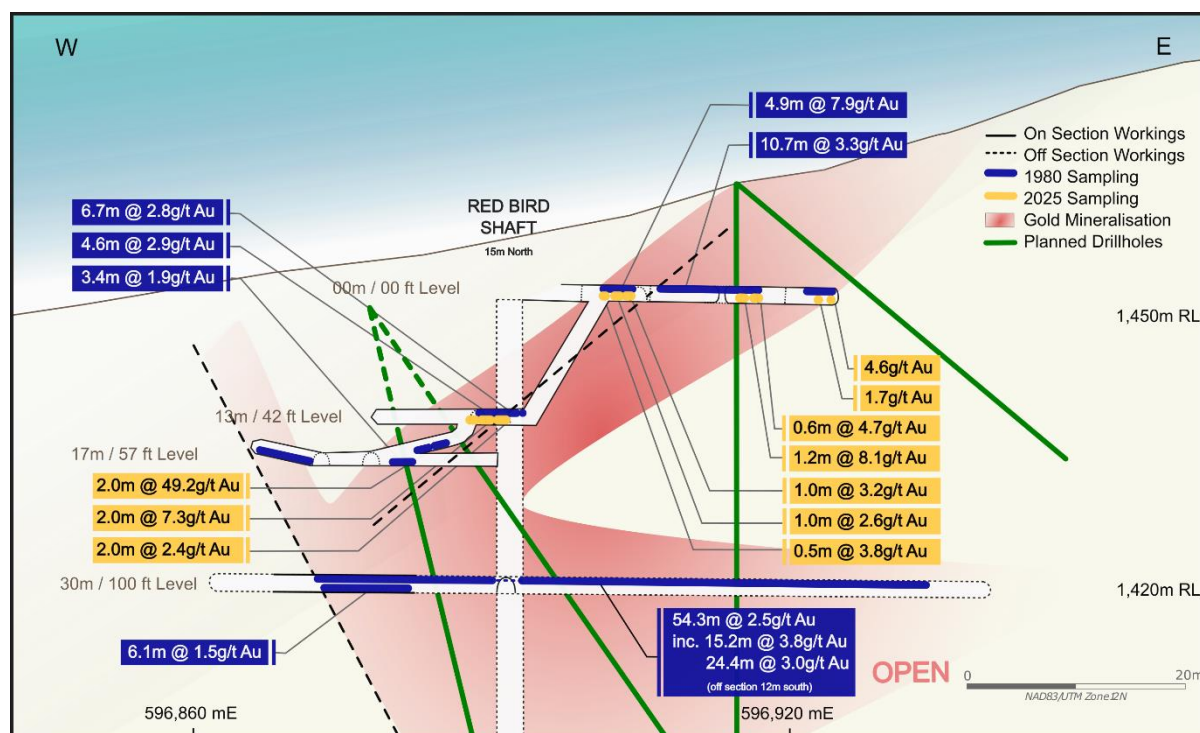


Figure 3. Cross section through Red Bird Mine with planned drill traces in green High-Grade Potential and Coarse Gold Confirmed

Recent field activities have dramatically increased confidence in the scale of the Red Bird system. A preliminary structural geological mapping program has already identified multiple high-grade structural trends. Most significantly, the identification of visible, coarse gold within an argillic altered rock specimen provides visual confirmation of the high-grade potential traditionally associated with this historic mining district.

While the drilling primarily targets these high-grade veins, the broader objective is to define a potentially open-pit-able bulk mineralisation system. By combining high-grade structurally hosted mineralisation with lower grade disseminated haloes, AM6 is targeting a project of significant scale and commercial appeal.

Parallel Work Programs and the Red Bird Opportunity

To maximize value during this field program, AM6 is running parallel work streams. A recently completed underground LIDAR survey has accurately mapped historical workings, enabling the technical team to safely undertake systematic channel sampling and mapping starting this month. This data will be critical in refining the evolving mineralisation model.

Arizona is a globally recognized Tier-1 mining hub, yet the Red Bird Project has seen only limited modern exploration to date. SQX views this as a prime opportunity for AM6 to apply modern techniques to a proven gold-bearing system. AM6 is focused on three pillars of growth:

1. Defining a maiden JORC Resource in and around current workings.
2. Extending known mineralisation at depth and along strike.
3. Discovering new zones across regional prospects that have seen very little historical work.

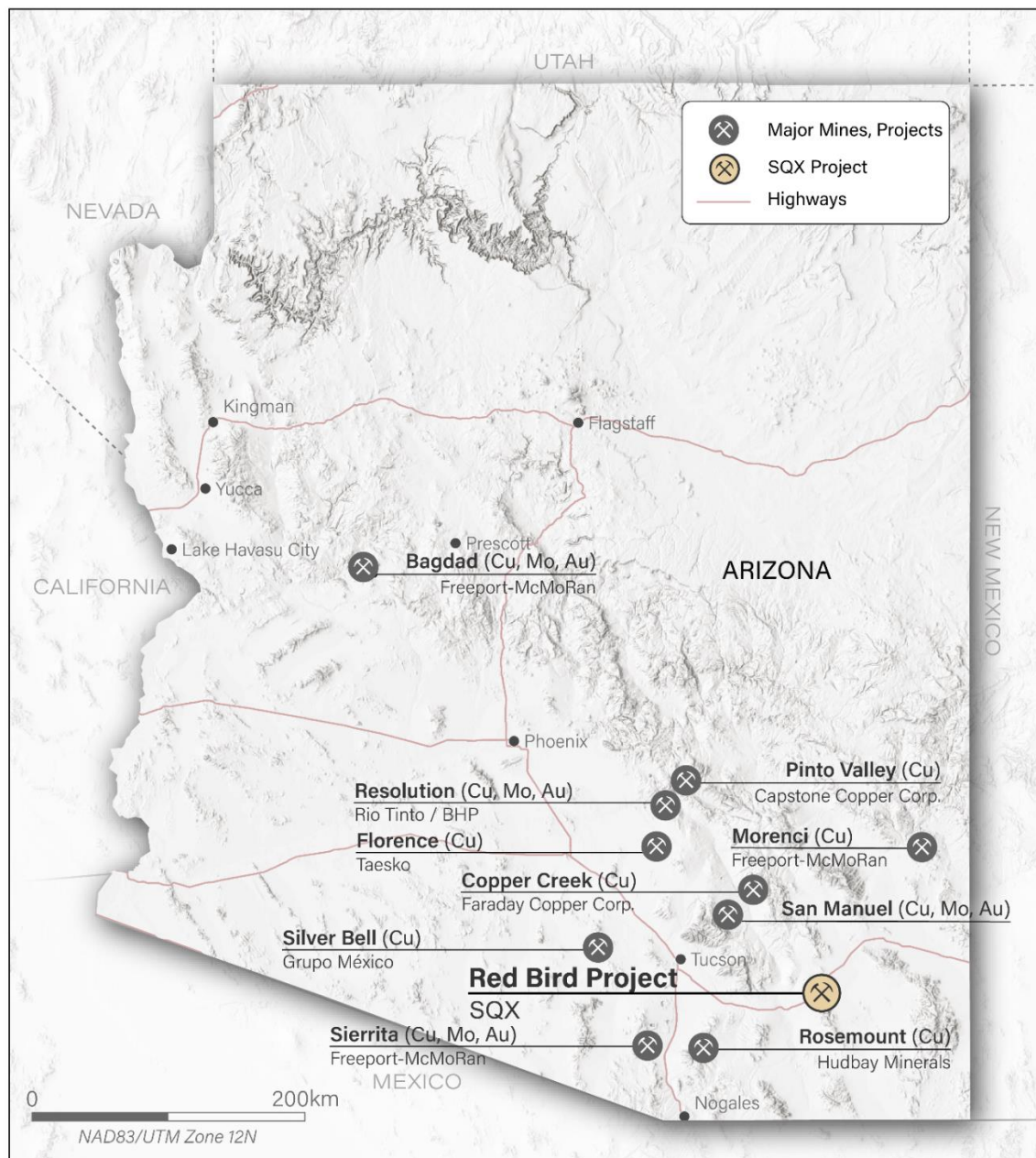


Figure 4. Map of Arizona showing the location of AM6's Red Bird Gold Project

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For further information please contact:

SQX Resources Limited

Patric Glovac

Executive Chairman

E: info@sqxresources.com

Additional information is available at sqxresources.com.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results or other geological information for the Red Bird Au Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Julian Stephens, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Dr Stephens has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Dr Stephens consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Forward-Looking Statements This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning SQX Resources Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques Red Bird Au Projects

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Specimen with visible gold has not been submitted for assay. The company plans to study the petrography via thin section before conducting destructive assays.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Not applicable – no drilling covered in this announcement
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise	Not applicable – no drilling covered in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	Geological, alteration and structural logging was conducted and is qualitative in nature.
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.	Not applicable
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	Specimen with visible gold has not been submitted for assay. The company plans to study the petrography via thin section before conducting destructive assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
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.	Not applicable
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.	- Hand-held GPS is considered adequate for this stage of exploration - Topographic control is considered adequate for this stage of exploration.
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.	Not applicable
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.	Not applicable
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were in possession of consultant geologists at all times.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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.	48 unpatented claims are under the control of AM6 at Red Bird. 43 of these are 100% owned with the 5 core claims Bird 1 through Bird 5 under a purchase agreement in favour of the Company. - A 2% NSR applicable to the core five Red Bird claims Bird 1 through Bird 5. The Company has the right to purchase half the Royalty Rate from the original vendor for the sum of US\$1.5 million at any time. - No known impediments exist to exploration or mining permits in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- A number of early workers and companies, particularly in the 1920s and 1930s, and then the 1960s and 1970s conducted various programs at Red Bird Au that included significant underground development and sampling. - Works were expanded upon by Homestake Mining in the 1970s and 1980s and included systematic underground development, chip channel sampling and drilling
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit is hosted in the Cretaceous Bisbee Formation, comprising limestone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Mineralisation is epithermal in nature and occurs as quartz veins, breccias and silicic and argillic alteration. Lower grade carbonate replacement mineralisation is also observed.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - 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	Not applicable – no drilling covered in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade 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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Not applicable
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps, sections and diagrams are included within the text of this document
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Balanced reporting has been adhered to wherever possible and practicable in this report, and all assay results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	No other substantiative data or information has been gathered in this program
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Work programs planned include; ~2500m RC Drilling Programme - Detailed surface and underground geological mapping and sampling - Detailed underground bulk sampling of all exposed mineralised zones - Metallurgy