

2 February 2026

ASX Market Announcements

DRILLING FOR RARE EARTH ELEMENTS (“REEs”) AT BEELITZ PROSPECT, LIMESTONE COAST IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ausmon Resources Limited (“Company”) is pleased to announce that infill drilling on road verges has commenced in Limestone Coast, South Australia (**Figure 1**) for REEs at **Beelitz Prospect** within the **Wilkawatt** EL 6975 and **Peake** EL 7015 tenements.

20 vertical holes are planned for an average depth of 18 metres per hole for a total of approximately 360 metres drilling at spacing of approximately 500 metres reduced from earlier drilling of 1 km spacing. (**Table 1**). The aim is to identify potential areas within **Beelitz Prospect** for future grid based drill testing which can assist in planning REEs resource estimates.

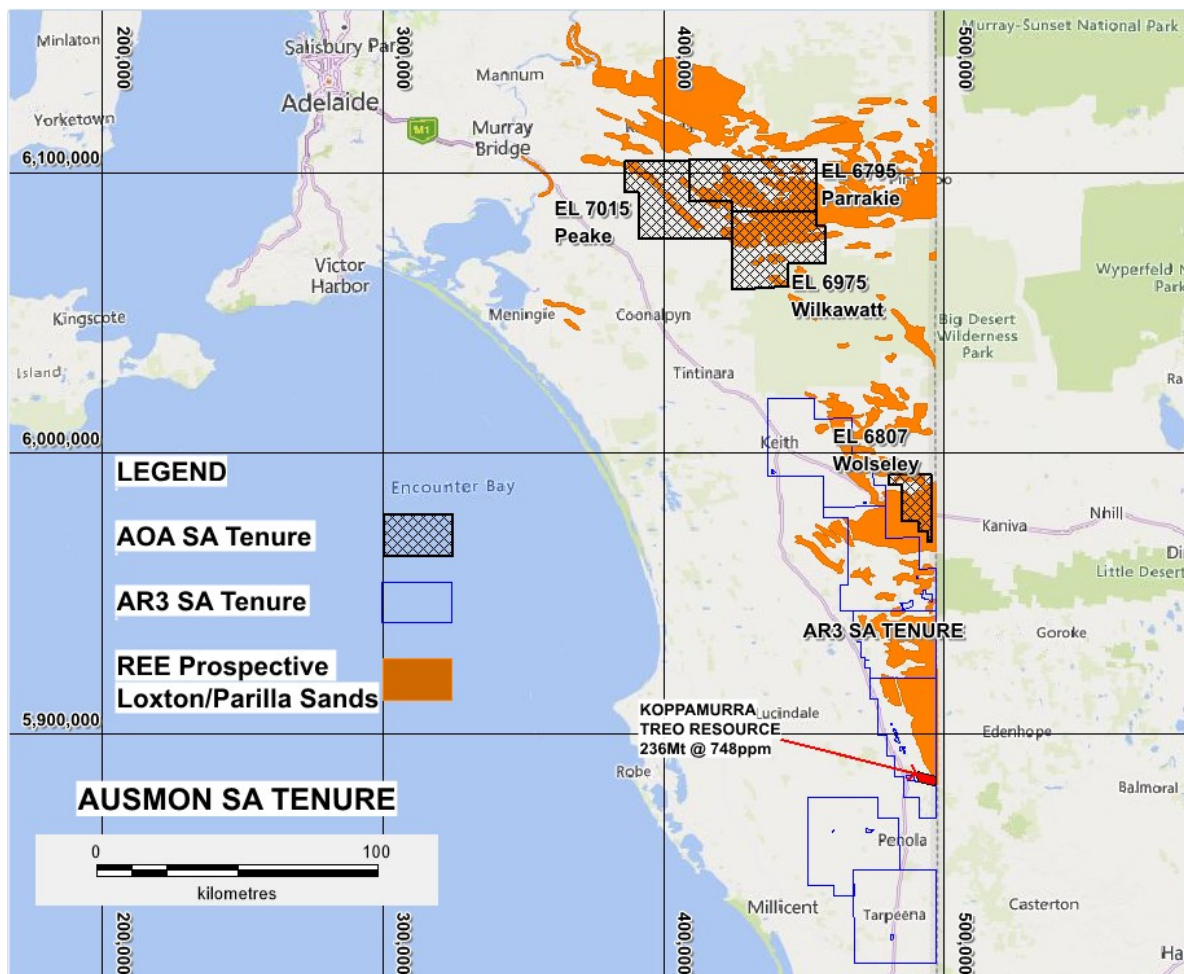


Figure 1: Tenements Parrakie, Wilkawatt, Peake and Wolseley in relation to the target REEs Loxton/Parilla Sands

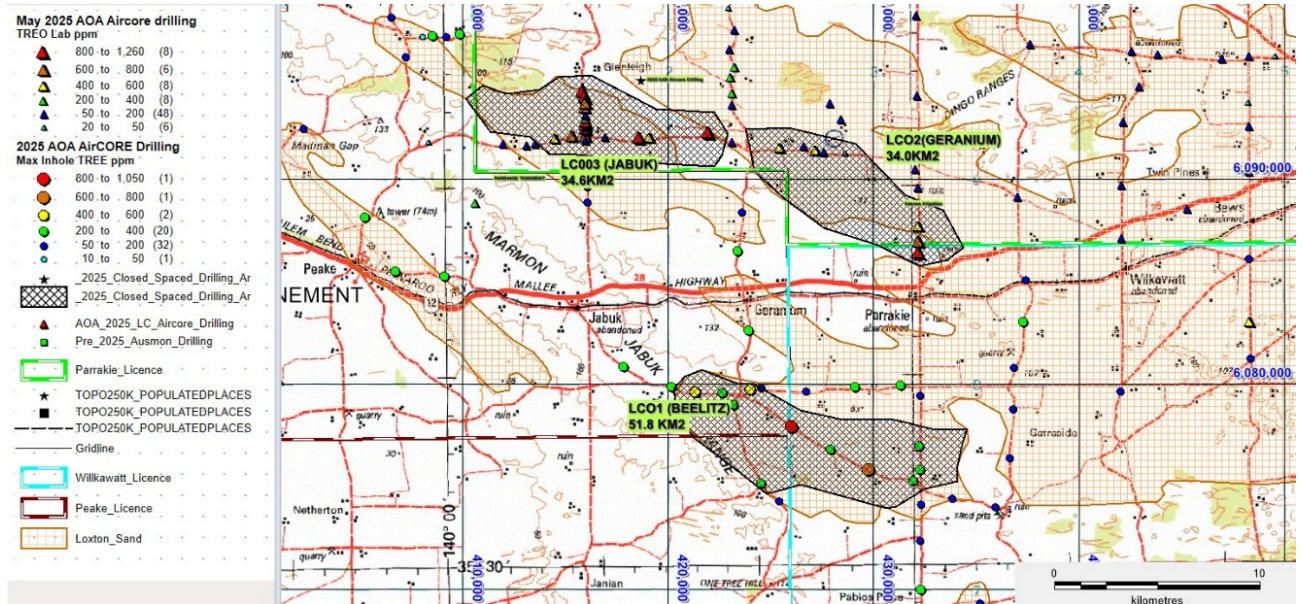


Figure 2: Maximum ppm TREO in the 2024 and 2025 Aircore drilling programs that targeted the potentially REEs mineralised Loxton Parilla Sands (brown)

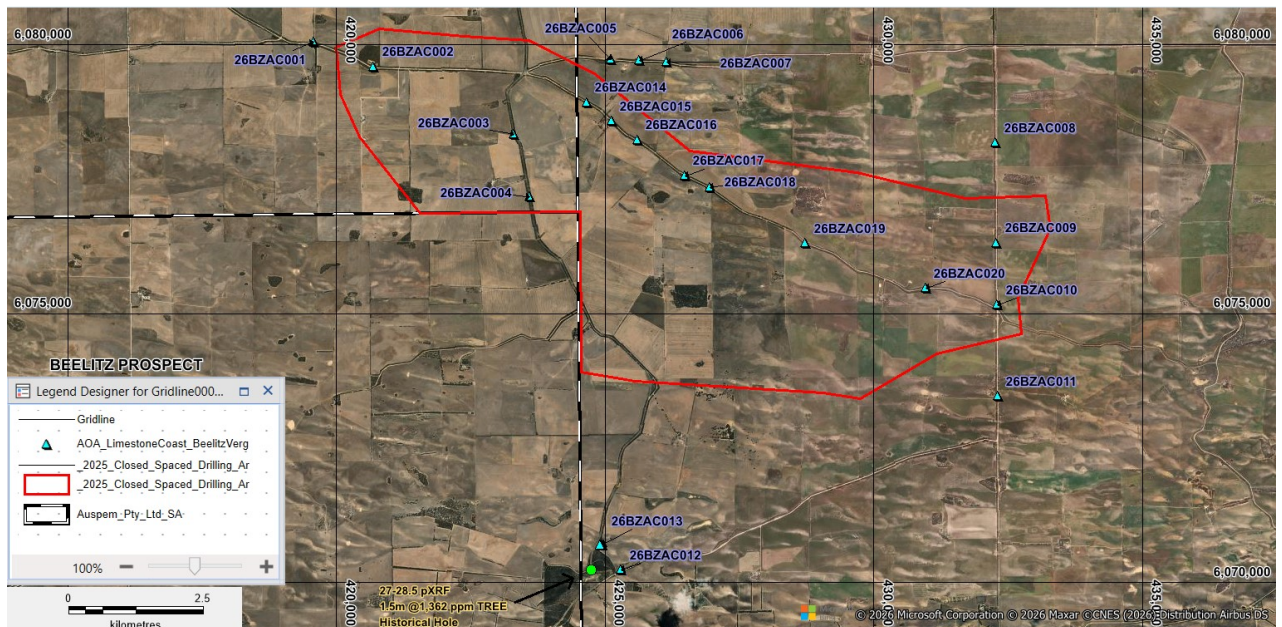


Figure 3: Beelitz Prospect LC01 straddling Wilkawatt and Peake Tenements Showing planned February 2026 road verge drilling locations on satellite image base

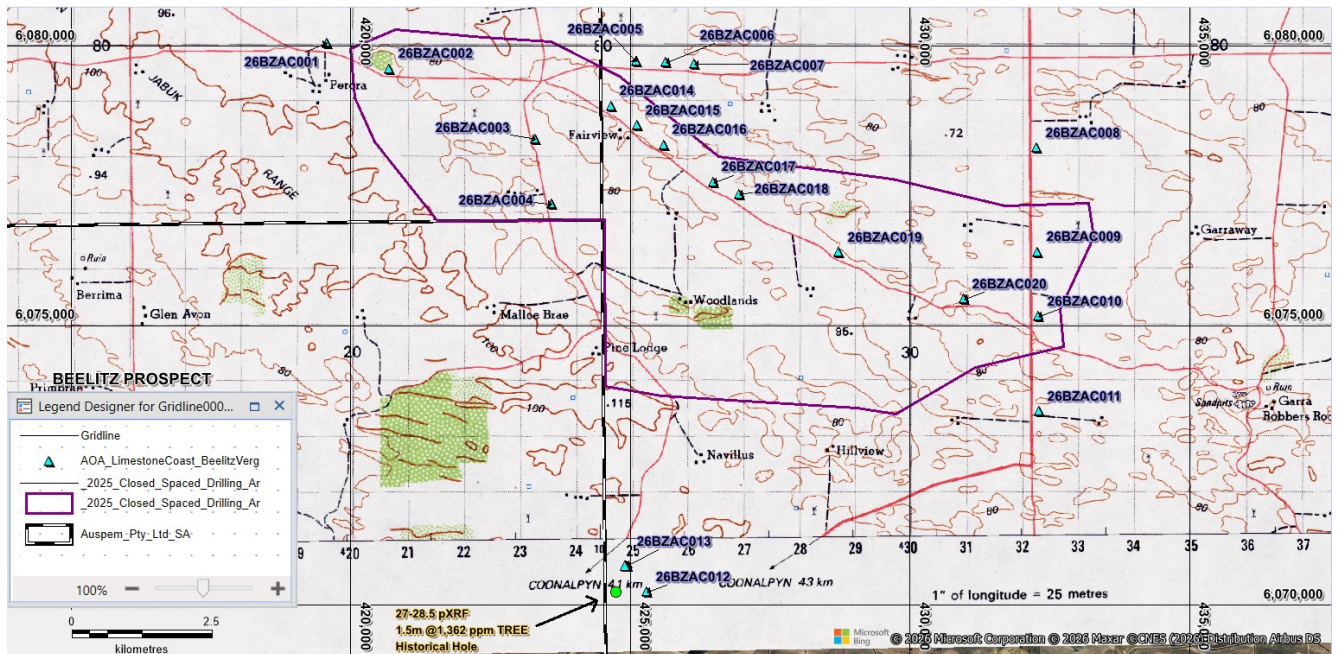


Figure 4: Beelitz Prospect LC01 straddling Wilkawatt and Peake Tenements
Showing planned February 2026 road verge drilling locations on topographic base

Hole #	Ten. ID	Tenement	Road	MGA94 Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	SWL	HoleID	Proposed EOH
1	EL7015	Peake	Beehive Road	54H	419573	6080044	87	61	26BZAC001	18
2	EL7015	Peake	Beehive Road	54H	420696	6079593	91	61	26BZAC002	18
3	EL7015	Peake	Beehive Road	54H	423309	6078338	83	48.77	26BZAC003	18
4	EL7015	Peake	Beehive Road	54H	423603	6077177	83	48.77	26BZAC004	18
5	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Beelitz Rd	54H	425109	6079729	94	54.86	26BZAC005	18
6	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Beelitz Rd	54H	425632	6079705	97	54.86	26BZAC006	18
7	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Beelitz Rd	54H	426152	6079673	88	54.86	26BZAC007	18
8	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Parrakie South Rd	54H	432273	6078182	78	51.8	26BZAC008	18
9	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Parrakie South Rd	54H	432288	6076316	76	51.8	26BZAC009	18
10	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Parrakie South Rd	54H	432304	6075160	81	41.5	26BZAC010	18
11	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Parrakie South Rd	54H	432313	6073460	74	41.5	26BZAC011	18
12	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Pfeiffer Road	54H	425305	6070234	89	54.86	26BZAC012	20
13	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Geranium South Rd	54H	424756	6070475	9	54.86	26BZAC013	20
14	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	424663	6078929	75	54.86	26BZAC014	18
15	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	425121	6078582	74	54.86	26BZAC015	18
16	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	425609	6078229	78	54.86	26BZAC016	18
17	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	426480	6077567	73	59.44	26BZAC017	18
18	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	426955	6077341	71	59.44	26BZAC018	18
19	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	428735	6076310	79	38.5	26BZAC019	18
20	EL6975	Wilkawatt	Badman Rd	54H	430963	6075471	88	38.5	26BZAC020	18
									Planned Total m	364

Table 1 Wilkawatt and Peake February 2026 Drill Collars – Area LC01 Beelitz

Future work programs will involve:

- Negotiating land access agreements with land holders and occupiers.
- Run community meetings for support of shallow aircore drilling.
- Delineate proposed drill collars within Prospects where access is available and rank based on drill hole assays.
- Finalise drill collars on the selected grid drill area and, plan drilling and funding, and conduct drilling.

Australian Rare Earths (ASX:AR3), exploring to the south of the Company's tenements has reported significant exploration success with estimated JORC 2012 resource of 236 Mt @ 748 ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) (*AR3 ASX Release on 30 September 2024*).

TREO* Results of the 2024 and 2025 Aircore Drilling Programs

In 2024, the Company completed 2 drilling programs for 100 holes along road verges within **Parrakie**. All holes intersected the target Loxton/Parilla Sands, and every drilled meter was scanned by pXRF and selected drill intervals were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide for the full REEs suite using method ME-MS81.

The significant drill intersections of TREO are as follows (*See ASX Announcement of 29 July 2024*):

24PKAC052: 1m @ 1,253.9 ppm TREO from 12m, in clayey sand above Gambier Limestone
24PKAC068: 1m @ 1,156.8 ppm TREO from 17m, in clayey sand above Gambier Limestone
24PKAC094: 1m @ 1,015.2 ppm TREO from 12m, in Karoonda Surface ferricrete above Gambier Limestone
24PKAC071: 1m @ 1,019.4 ppm TREO from 19m, in clayey sand above Gambier Limestone
24PKAC079: 1m @ 912.6 ppm TREO from 9m, in sand
24PKAC054: 1m @ 847.3 ppm TREO from 19m, in clayey sand

Drilling within **Peake, Wilkawatt and Parrakie** completed in May 2025 for 57 Aircore holes totalling 1,001 m with average depth of 18 m provided laboratory assay results in July 2025.

The significant assays – ppm TREO are as follows (*See AOA ASX Announcement of 30 July 2025*):

25PEAC005 11-12 m: 1 m @ 2,192
25WWAC027 12-15 m: 3 m @ 766.5 (incl 12-13 m 1 m @ 1,088)
25PEAC006 8-9 m: 1 m @ 505
25WWAC030 16-17 m: 1 m @ 495
25WWAC029 12-13 m: 1 m @ 472
25WWAC033 14-15 m: 1 m @ 472

A total of 23 vertical holes was completed for 418 m in September 2025.

The significant assays – ppm TREO are as follows (See AOA ASX Announcements of 8 October 2025 and 20 November 2025):

25PKAC004 16-18m 2m @ 689.04ppm (incl 16-17 1m @ 763.87ppm)
 25PKAC005 15-16m 1m @ 895.95ppm
 25PKAC006 11-12m 1m @ 1038.88ppm
 25PKAC007 12-13m 1m @ 1,452.73ppm
 25PKAC008 5-6m 1m @ 856.89ppm
 25PKAC018 14-17m 3m @ 379.58ppm (incl 16-17 1m @ 764.22ppm)
 25PKAC20 17-20m 3m @ 485.24ppm (incl 18-19m 1m @ 658.55ppm)
 25PKAC021 15-18m 3m @ 429ppm (incl 16-17m 1m @ 578.65ppm)

ppmTREO=(Ce₂O₃+Dy₂O₃+Er₂O₃+Eu₂O₃+Gd₂O₃+Ho₂O₃+La₂O₃+Lu₂O₃+Nd₂O₃+Pr₆O₁₁+Sc₂O₃+Sm₂O₃+Tb₄O₇+ Y₂O₃+Yb₂O₃

TREO – elements converted to oxides with oxides conversions in brackets Ce(1.1713), Dy(1.1477), Er(1.1435), Eu(1.1579), Gd(1.1526), Ho(1.1455), La(1.1728), Lu(1.1371), Pr(1.2082), Nd(1.1664), Sc(1.5338), Sm(1.1596), Tb(1.1510), Y(1.2699) and Yb(1.1387)

Competent Person Statement

The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Derriman, who is the Company's Consultant Geologist and a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566). Mr Mark Derriman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mark Derriman consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning planned exploration program 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. Although Ausmon Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Authorised by

Eric Sam Yue

Executive Director/Secretary

Contact:

T: 02 9264 6988

E: office@ausmonresources.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Peake and Wilkawatt Drilling Commences

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	Drilling commenced on the 2nd February 2026
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).	- Fifty Seven(20) vertical aircore holes are proposed for 364m. - Will be drilled by GPS Drilling - Drilling along district council verges - Holes were not oriented
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.	- Not Completed - Rehabilitation will be completed at the end of each drill hole
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.	The drill holes will be logged by an experienced geological contractor employed by Perth Based Consultancy Specy Science(SS)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- The detail of the logging will be appropriate for the early stage of exploration. - Every meter will be logged individually
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.	- All of the sample will be collected and placed in prenumbered calico bags. - The meter samples will be scanned initially with the Companies Evident Vanta pXRF and based on the pXRF readings and detailed logging selected samples will be sent to ALS for full multi element geochemical analyses - This is appropriate for the early level of exploration and appropriate for 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Not Completed
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.	- Sample sites were chosen by the Speccy Science Principal Geologist and verified by the site geologist. - All primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and electronic data storage is per Ausmon procedures. - All drill collars are based on hand-held GPS sample locations. - Appropriate sampling techniques were used based on discussions with ALS laboratory
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.	- All drill collars have been surveyed using a hand-held GPS accurate to 3 meters. - The grid system used in MGA 2020 Zone 54.with the drill collars

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- located in the field with a hand-held GPS using the MGA 2020 Zone 54datum. • There is little height variation across the area of drilling
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Drill spacing is appropriate for this stage of Exploration. • Sample spacing was designed to allow appropriate anomaly definition for this early stage of exploration.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Drill traverses have been designed along road verges with available sites for an aircore drilling operation targeting the flat lying Loxton Parilla Sands to an average depth of 18m and maximum depth of 20m.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples will be secured by field geologist and delivered to the laboratory after the sampling program was completed by the Principal Geologist of Speccy Science
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• The sampling technique was reviewed onsite by Speccy Science and the site geologist.

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>	• <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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Drilling commenced in ELs 6975 (Wlkawatt) and 7015 (Peake), in South Australia, Australia • The tenements are owned by AusPEM, a subsidiary of Ausmon Resources Limited. • The tenements are located in South Australia approximately 300km east of Adelaide • Lameroo and Pinaroo are the nearest town • There are no JVs and Royalties • There are no Native Title claimants • The tenements are located in the Limestone Coast Inspectorate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Churchill explored for diatomite bearing siltstone in the top of the Parilla sand in the central portion of the licence. - Agricola Minerals for diatomite deposits near the town of Germanium bearing siltstone in the top of the Parilla sand in the central portion of the licence following the work of Churchill who didn't measure absorbencies – no diatomite indicated.. - Iluka Resources explored for heavy minerals across the tenement with rutile and zircon not being abundant.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit type being explored for is REE mineralized ionic clays associated with the Loxton/Parilla Sands of the Otway and Murray Sedimentary Basins in South Australia.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and 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>	All drill preliminary collar information is included in a Table in the announcement
<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 Completed
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</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>	- The mineralisation is located in the Murray Basin and the target is the flat or near flat lying Loxton/Perilla sands. - the sampling is appropriate for this level of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</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>	
<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>	A map showing the drill collar locations in relation to ELs 7015 and 6975, is included in the announcement.
<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>	Not Completed
<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>	There is no other relevant information to add
<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>	Infill and extension drilling along the road verges ahead of more closely spaced drilling within freehold land parcels adjacent to the road drilling sited within ELs 6975 and 7015.