Best Results to Date from Rosewood Resource Drilling

Highlights

- Batch 3 resource drilling assays from the Rosewood Titanium Project have delivered the **best results recorded to date**, further reinforcing the scale, grade and continuity of the Rosewood mineralised system.
- Significant intercepts include:
  - **32m @ 13.0% HM from 10m**, incl. **4m @ 27.7% HM from 32m** (25RW213)
  - **33m @ 15.7% HM from 10m**, incl. **2m @ 33.6% HM from 13m** (25RW214)
  - **33m @ 13.9% HM from 12m**, incl. **9m @ 21.0% HM from 12m** (25RW215)
  - **32m @ 13.4% HM from 0m**, incl. **4m @ 23.0% HM from 18m** (25RW218)
  - **28m @ 14.2% HM from 7m**, incl. **6m @ 28.2% HM from 23m** (25RW220)
  - **22m @ 14.3% HM from 1m**, incl. **1m @ 51.4% HM from 22m** (25RW222)
  - **30m @ 16.0% HM from 12m**, incl. **7m @ 19.8% HM from 14m** (25RW295)
- **Maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate is on target for Q2 2026.**

PTR Minerals Limited (ASX: **PTR**) (**PTR Minerals** or the **Company**), is pleased to report further drill assay results from its maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) drill program at the Rosewood Titanium Project, located in the northern Gawler Craton of South Australia. The program completed in December, consisted of 446 air core drill holes totalling 9,388 metres, covering an area of approximately 40km^2.

The Batch 3 assay results reported herein are from 71 drill holes completed in the Rosewood East area. The Rosewood East Area occurs on EL 6855, 100% owned by PTR, and the Rosewood West area is on EL 6715 which is a joint venture between PTR (70%) and Narryer Metals (ASX: NYM) (30%)[1].

Resource drilling results previously reported from this region (PTR ASX releases 19/12/2025 and 22/01/2026)[2,3]demonstrated exceptionally high grades and interval thicknesses. These latest drill intercepts continue to expand this zone and include the best drill intercept recorded to date, a **33m interval grading 15.7% HM** from 10 metres depth (25RW214). Significant intercepts from the Batch 3 drilling are presented in Table 1.

PTR Chief Executive Office, Peter Reid, commented:

"The Batch 3 results are truly exceptional, headlined by the best drill intercept recorded at Rosewood to date in drillhole 25RW214. With such consistent, thick and high-grade mineralisation starting from very shallow depths, the project continues to exceed our expectations in respect of both scale and grade. These results continue to provide great confidence in the quality of the mineralisation as we work through the resource modelling. We remain on track to deliver our maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate in Q2 2026."

[1] PTR ASX release 13 August 2025 - Muckanippie Project Update
[2] ASX Announcement 19 December 2025 - Resource Drilling Confirms Consistent High-Grade Titanium
[3] ASX Announcement 22 January 2026 - Drilling Reinforces Quality & Scale Potential of Rosewood.

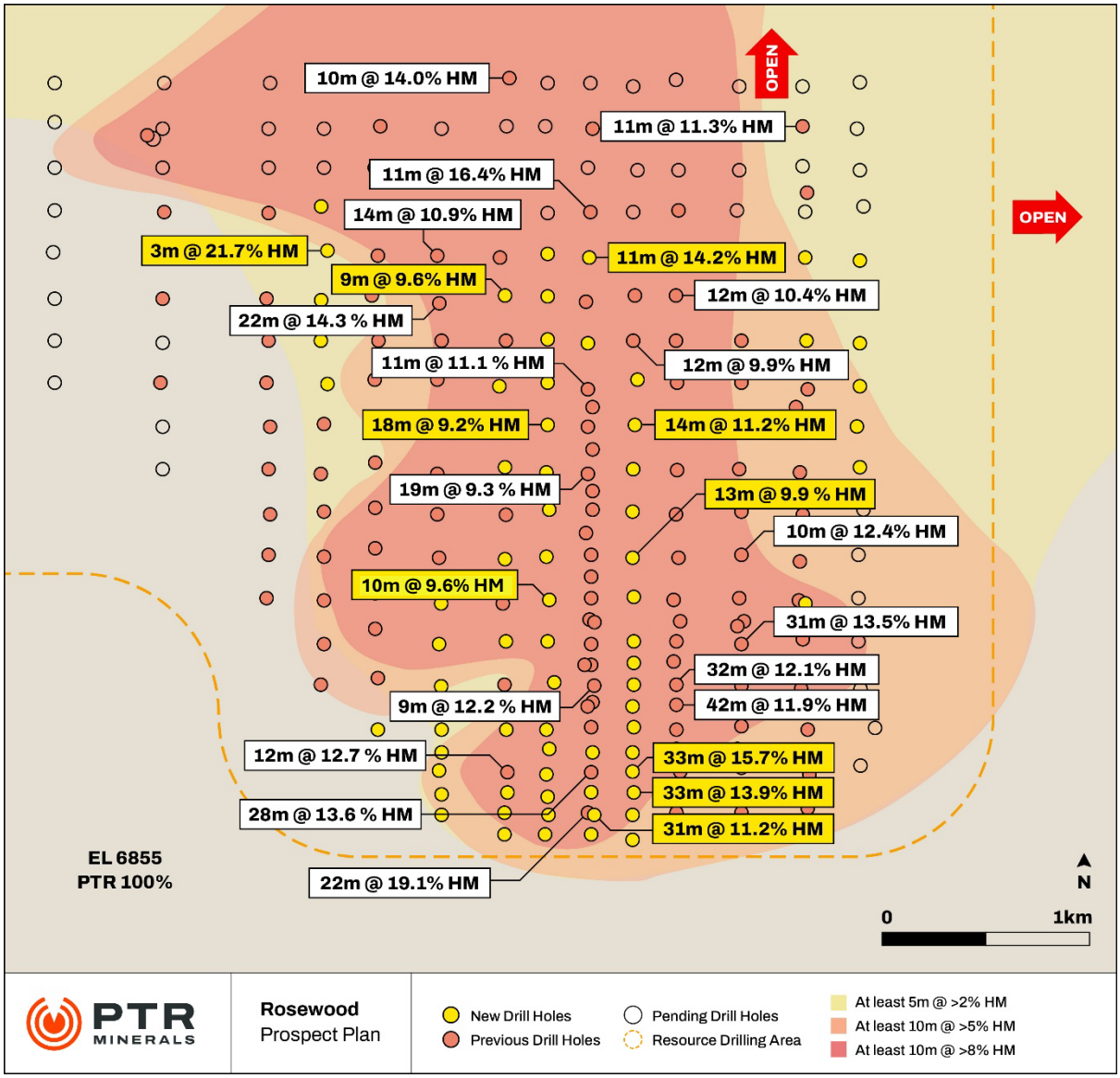

Figure 1: Rosewood East Area – Showing new Batch 3 drill result holes (yellow dots) and better intercepts.

Next Steps

HM assaying is continuing, with approximately one third of the results received to date. Assemblage logging of the HM assays, selected XRF and QEMSCAN assay analysis is additionally required as part of the resource study work to quantify the TiO_2 mineral assemblage. Results are expected to enable a MRE in accordance with JORC (2012) at an Indicated level for the Rosewood East area and an Inferred level for the Rosewood West area and remains on target for delivery in Q2 2026.

Table 1: Rosewood Batch 3 Assay Results

Drill Hole	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	HM % Original Sample
25RW202	5	17	12	9.1
Incl.	7	12	5	13.7
25RW203	7	21	14	11.2
Incl.	8	13	5	21.9
25RW204	10	20	10	10.8
and	26	30	4	10.3
Incl.	28	30	2	16
25RW205	6	16	10	12.3
Incl.	7	12	5	20.8
25RW206	9	18	9	11.3
Incl.	9	16	7	13.9
25RW207	11	24	13	9.9
Incl.	12	17	5	18.7
25RW208	0	2	2	10.3
and	9	24	15	9.1
Incl.	12	15	3	14.8
25RW209	8	21	13	9.4
Incl.	9	13	4	15.1
25RW210	11	41	30	7.2
Incl.	14	21	7	14.5
Incl.	15	17	2	27.7
25RW211	0	3	3	8.9
and	12	45	33	11.3
Incl.	14	16	2	20.3
25RW212	0	4	4	5.4
and	9	41	32	12.8
Incl.	19	35	16	16.3
25RW213	10	42	32	13
Incl.	12	36	24	16.1
Incl.	32	36	4	27.7
Incl.	32	33	1	42.2
25RW214	10	43	33	15.7
Incl.	12	36	24	19.3
Incl.	13	15	2	33.6
Incl.	32	33	1	48.1
25RW215	1	3	2	4.6
and	12	45	33	13.9
Incl.	12	21	9	21
Incl.	13	17	4	28.8
Incl.	31	32	1	42.6

Drill Hole	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	HM % Original Sample
25RW216	6	30	24	10.1
Incl.	7	20	13	14.4
25RW217	4	27	23	9.5
Incl.	15	17	2	17.2
25RW218	0	32	32	13.4
Incl.	1	26	25	15.6
Incl.	18	22	4	23
25RW219	0	31	31	11.2
Incl.	8	15	7	17
Incl.	11	13	2	29.2
25RW220	7	35	28	14.2
Incl.	19	30	11	21.7
Incl.	23	29	6	28.2
25RW221	6	26	20	9.9
Incl.	9	18	9	16.4
and	31	33	2	8.3
25RW222	1	23	22	14.3
Incl.	3	23	20	15.2
Incl.	20	23	3	36.1
Incl.	22	23	1	51.4
25RW223	6	29	23	11.8
Incl.	25	29	4	26.7
25RW224	7	31	24	9.4
Incl.	10	21	11	14.1
Incl.	10	12	2	24.8
25RW225	7	33	26	9.6
Incl.	26	28	2	19.8
25RW226	2	12	10	8.1
Incl.	3	6	3	12.8
25RW227	5	12	7	8
and	23	26	3	4.4
25RW228	7	14	7	16.6
and	21	24	3	5.2
25RW229	7	14	7	15.4
Incl.	8	12	4	22.5
Incl.	9	11	2	29
25RW230	5	15	10	9.6
Incl.	6	9	3	19.5
25RW231	8	17	9	12.1
Incl.	9	14	5	18.4
25RW232	3	12	9	8.8
Incl.	5	8	3	19.9

Drill Hole	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	HM % Original Sample
25RW233	7	17	10	8.9
Incl.	10	13	3	20.3
and	21	24	3	17.6
25RW234	8	26	18	9.2
Incl.	10	15	5	20.6
25RW235	3	10	7	12.2
Incl.	5	9	4	17.4
25RW236	3	13	10	8.9
Incl.	3	9	6	13.3
25RW237	0	11	11	5.8
and	16	21	5	4.7
25RW238	3	13	10	9.2
Incl.	4	8	4	17.5
25RW239	7	18	11	14.2
Incl.	8	14	6	22.4
25RW240	4	16	12	6.1
Incl.	6	10	4	12.8
and	20	27	7	6.2
25RW241	5	14	9	9.6
Incl.	6	11	5	13.9
25RW242	4	9	5	11.4
and	12	15	3	3.7
25RW243	0	7	7	11.2
Incl.	1	5	4	17.5
and	11	13	2	14.1
25RW244	2	7	5	11.9
Incl.	3	6	3	15.2
25RW245	7	12	5	12.8
25RW246	12	24	12	9.5
Incl.	13	18	5	17.5
Incl.	15	17	2	22.8
and	28	31	3	12.1
25RW247	4	20	16	12
Incl.	4	13	9	18.1
Incl.	6	10	4	26.1
25RW248	1	5	4	6.3
and	8	10	2	3.1
and	16	18	2	3.8
25RW249	3	9	6	5.9
Incl.	7	9	2	11.2

Drill Hole	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	HM % Original Sample
25RW250	1	11	10	13
Incl.	4	9	5	20.3
Incl.	4	7	3	27.2
25RW251	1	4	3	11.3
and	10	18	8	3.5
25RW252	0	7	7	9.3
Incl.	3	5	2	19.5
25RW253	5	10	5	12.7
Incl.	7	10	3	17.7
25RW254	2	7	5	9.3
Incl.	4	6	2	17.6
25RW255	4	15	11	4.8
25RW256	4	14	10	7.9
Incl.	6	10	4	12.4
and	18	22	4	9.9
25RW257	9	13	4	12.2
25RW258	10	15	5	12.7
25RW287	5	8	3	13.1
25RW288	10	13	3	21.7
25RW289	6	9	3	11.3
25RW292	6	13	7	5.2
and	24	26	2	3.9
25RW293	6	21	15	6.5
Incl.	8	12	4	13.4
25RW294	7	14	7	4
25RW295	12	42	30	16
Incl.	14	42	28	16.5
Incl.	14	21	7	19.8
25RW296	3	9	6	4
and	17	39	22	13
Incl.	18	26	8	16.9
Incl.	19	22	3	21.3
25RW297	4	14	10	6.4
Incl.	4	8	4	12.6
25RW298	5	12	7	5.7
and	16	21	5	2.6
25RW299	7	15	8	2.8
25RW300	6	11	5	9.4
and	27	33	6	3.2

Table 2: Rosewood Batch 3 Drill Collar Table

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Z53	Northing MGA94 Z53	RL metres	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	EOH Depth metres
25RW202	421215	6663820	182	90	0	24
25RW203	421201	6663607	182	90	0	21
25RW204	421200	6663406	182	90	0	30
25RW205	421195	6663207	185	90	0	18
25RW206	421199	6663000	182	90	0	24
25RW207	421202	6662804	188	90	0	24
25RW208	421207	6662611	187	90	0	24
25RW209	421204	6662509	186	90	0	24
25RW210	421203	6662406	184	90	0	42
25RW211	421197	6662305	186	90	0	45
25RW212	421203	6662208	187	90	0	42
25RW213	421199	6662103	187	90	0	42
25RW214	421198	6662002	188	90	0	45
25RW215	421199	6661905	190	90	0	45
25RW216	421202	6661804	190	90	0	30
25RW217	421196	6661703	190	90	0	27
25RW218	421008	6661710	186	90	0	32
25RW219	421010	6661794	188	90	0	33
25RW220	421000	6661902	188	90	0	35
25RW221	421003	6662092	188	90	0	33
25RW222	420798	6661701	185	90	0	23
25RW223	420801	6661802	188	90	0	33
25RW224	420798	6661897	189	90	0	33
25RW225	420802	6661994	188	90	0	33
25RW226	420807	6662102	190	90	0	30
25RW227	420799	6662199	189	90	0	30
25RW228	420820	6662408	189	90	0	24
25RW229	420798	6662608	188	90	0	24
25RW230	420804	6662795	187	90	0	19
25RW231	420798	6663010	188	90	0	21
25RW232	420803	6663211	186	90	0	16
25RW233	420797	6663402	183	90	0	24
25RW234	420799	6663604	187	90	0	30
25RW235	420801	6663808	188	90	0	27
25RW236	420804	6664003	186	90	0	18
25RW237	420807	6664208	185	90	0	21
25RW238	420794	6664400	182	90	0	21
25RW239	420997	6664388	178	90	0	24
25RW240	420984	6663996	182	90	0	27
25RW241	420603	6664205	184	90	0	18
25RW242	420584	6663798	184	90	0	15

Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Z53	Northing MGA94 Z53	RL metres	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	EOH Depth metres
25RW243	420600	6663410	189	90	0	21
25RW244	420603	6662991	190	90	0	12
25RW245	420604	6662606	189	90	0	18
25RW246	420610	6662200	189	90	0	36
25RW247	420603	6661903	186	90	0	21
25RW248	420601	6661807	186	90	0	21
25RW249	420603	6661708	183	90	0	21
25RW250	420305	6661799	182	90	0	18
25RW251	420304	6661895	186	90	0	21
25RW252	420298	6662002	189	90	0	21
25RW253	420300	6662092	191	90	0	27
25RW254	420300	6662197	191	90	0	18
25RW255	420001	6662199	186	90	0	15
25RW256	420301	6662390	189	90	0	24
25RW257	420298	6662591	190	90	0	27
25RW258	420303	6662796	188	90	0	33
25RW287	419746	6664633	189	90	0	15
25RW288	419773	6664421	188	90	0	21
25RW289	419755	6664194	188	90	0	18
25RW290	419744	6663999	188	90	0	21
25RW291	419769	6663802	194	90	0	21
25RW292	422003	6664006	181	90	0	27
25RW293	422001	6662790	188	90	0	21
25RW294	422000	6664399	189	90	0	21
25RW295	422252	6664389	188	90	0	42
25RW296	422254	6664205	186	90	0	39
25RW297	422256	6663999	186	90	0	24
25RW298	422255	6663797	182	90	0	24
25RW299	422239	6663611	181	90	0	24
25RW300	422255	6663423	184	90	0	36

- END -

This announcement has been authorised for release on the ASX by the Company's Board of Directors.

For further information:

Peter Reid
Chief Executive Officer
preid@petratherm.com.au
0435 181 705

Media and Broker Contact

Jason Mack
White Noise Communications
jason@whitenoisecomms.com
0400 643 799

Competent Persons Statement

Gavin Helgeland is a qualified geologist and a minerals industry professional who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He has over 15 years of relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit referred to in this document. As such, under consideration of the JORC Code (2012), Gavin Helgeland is the Competent Person for all Exploration Results reported by PTR Minerals in this document.

Forward Looking Statements Disclaimer

This document contains “forward looking statements” as defined or implied in common law and within the meaning of the Corporations Law. Such forward looking statements may include, without limitation, (1) estimates of future capital expenditure; (2) estimates of future cash costs; (3) statements regarding future exploration results and goals.

Where the Company or any of its officers or Directors or representatives expresses an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and the Company or its officers or Directors or representatives, believe to have a reasonable basis for implying such an expectation or belief.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price fluctuation, currency fluctuation, political and operational risks, governmental regulations and judicial outcomes, financial markets, and availability of key personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly release revisions to any “forward looking statement.”

About PTR Minerals Limited

PTR Minerals Limited (ASX: PTR) is a critical minerals explorer focused on the discovery of world-class deposits in both frontier and mature mineral provinces.

The Company has a major project holding in the northern Gawler Craton in South Australia where recent exploration has uncovered significant concentrations of titanium rich heavy mineral sands (HMS) over large areas at its Muckanippie Project, which remains open and prospective for increased mineralisation.

Mineralogical test work from the Rosewood East area have indicated HMS with up to >95% Valuable Heavy Mineral content, composed primarily of high value titanium minerals. In addition, the coarse-grained nature of the discovery suggests it is likely to be amenable to producing very high recoveries using conventional gravity spiral processing techniques.

The Company also has highly prospective copper, gold and rare earth projects. Its Woomera and Mabel Creek copper-gold projects are located in the world-class Olympic Copper-Gold Province of South Australia. Work has uncovered Iron-Oxide Copper-Gold style alteration/mineralisation and geophysical targeting work has identified several compelling Tier-1 Copper-Gold targets which are drill ready. The Company's Comet Project is historically noted for its numerous gold occurrences however early stage greenfields drilling has identified significant Rare Earths hosted in shallow clays over large areas, at 3 Prospect sites.

PTR Minerals' Project Locations in South Australia

EL6815, EL6855, EL6715, EL6873 & EL7007 (Muckanippie Project) JORC Table 1

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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**For historical drill results and JORC Table 1 information refer to -** PTR 06/02/2025 ASX release (Phase 1 drilling), PTR 23/06/2025 ASX release (Phase 2 drilling), PTR 01/10/2025 ASX release (Phase 3 drilling), PTR 19/12/2025 ASX release (Batch 1 Resource Drilling) & PTR 22/01/2026 (Batch 2 Resource Drilling). **Rosewood Resource Drilling** • 446 air core drillholes drilled for a total of 9,388 metres. This report pertains to 71 drill holes where Heavy Mineral assays have been received. These were selected for Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) testing. • A rotary cone splitter attached to the bottom of the cyclone was used to collect a representative sample (25% split) for each 1m interval drilled and collected into a prenumbered calico bag, with the remainder of the sample collected in a green plastic bag and retained • A handful of sample from each 1m interval was panned to estimate HM% and other parameters by the on-site rig geologist. • Based on the results of the panning sample intervals were selected for laboratory HM assay • Samples were sent to Diamantina Laboratory in WA for assaying. • Diamantina is considered to be a mineral sands industry leading laboratory. • Samples are weighed on processing. The laboratory sample will be dried and passed through a rotary splitter to take 100 g sub-sample. • This sub-sample is then wet screened on a Sweco vibrating screen deck at a top aperture of 2 mm (oversize 'OS') and a bottom screen of 38 µm (SLIMES fraction). • The sand fraction containing the THM (-2 mm and +38 µm) is used for heavy liquid separation using funnels and a heavy liquid, Tetrabromoethane (TBE), with a density of between 2.92 and 2.96 gcm-3 to determine total heavy mineral (THM) content.
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-*	• The air core drilling was completed by Mcleod Drilling using a 6-wheel Landcruiser mounted drill rig with face sampling blade bits with a diameter of 85mm and NQ diameter (76mm) rods

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• All holes were drilled vertically • Air core is the standard industry technique for HMS exploration.
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.*	• Air core drilling methods were utilised throughout the duration of the program. • A geologist was on site for every drill hole and air core samples were recorded as wet or dry and recoveries monitored to ensure that they were appropriate. Excellent recoveries were recorded. • 1m sample intervals were collected in buckets or large sample bags and a 1 metre split (~ 25%) sample taken using a rotating cone splitter attached to the drill cyclone into pre-numbered calico bags.
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 samples were geologically logged by the on-site geologist via digital entry into a Microsoft excel spreadsheet. • Geological logging is qualitative. • The logging consisted of lithology, colour, grainsize, sorting, hardness, sample condition, washability, estimated HM%, SLIMES and INDURATION. • A small handful of sample (~ 50g) was selected from each metre and panned on site by a geologist, with samples > 0.5% estimated HM selected for laboratory assay. Additional samples were taken for laboratory assay above and below mineralised zones as appropriate. • Representative chip trays containing 1m geological sub-samples were collected.
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.*	• Representative samples were taken every 1m and collected by a 25% split cone splitter mounted on the bottom of the cyclone. • Samples sizes ranged from 1 to 1.5kg for laboratory assay • 25% sample split from each metre is considered representative of the drill sample collected. • The cyclone and splitter were checked and cleaned regularly and kept clear of blockages to prevent contamination between samples. • No contamination has been noted. • PTR inserted standards and duplicate samples at rate of approximately 1 in 30.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• Samples were sent to Diamantina Laboratory in WA for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	• Diamantina is considered to be a mineral sands industry leading laboratory. • Samples are weighed on processing. The laboratory sample will be dried for up to 24 hours @ 105 – 110 degrees Celsius. • The sample is loosened until friable and passed through a rotary splitter to take 100 g sub-sample. • The sub-sample is soaked overnight using TKPP solution , then washed and dried. • This sub-sample is then wet screened on a Sweco vibrating screen deck at a top aperture of 2 mm (oversize 'OS') and a bottom screen of 38 µm (SLIMES fraction). • The sand fraction containing the THM (-2 mm and +38 µm) is then dried and used for heavy liquid separation using funnels and a heavy liquid, Tetrabromoethane (TBE), with a density of between 2.92 and 2.96 gcm-3 to determine total heavy mineral (THM) content. • Field duplicates and the HM standards are inserted into the sample string at a frequency rate of 1 per 30 primary samples. • Diamantina also complete their own internal QA/QC checks by inserting laboratory repeats at a rate of 1 in 30 and the insertion of Standard Certified Reference Material at a rate of 1 in 40. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of sample preparation will be achieved. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying is considered total. • Combined weighted average assays for the 25% splits were compared to the assays for the composited bulk head feed sample and were within 15% for each metallurgical sample.
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.*	• Drilling has been completed and assays presented are from Batch 3 results, comprising 71 drill holes as part of the Rosewood Resource drill program. • Verification of intercepts has been undertaken by PTR Geologists, who have collectively visually assessed drill samples and examined the laboratory data. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this stage • Primary field data was digitally entered via a Panasonic Toughbook using in house logging codes. The data was validated and loaded into MX Deposit database. • HM assays from a further 311 drill holes are pending. • All data used is from primary sources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All maps and locations are in UTM grid (MGA94 Z53) and have been measured by a GPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 5 metres. • Elevation data provided by PhotoSat with an accuracy of 20-50cm (dependant on vegetation coverage).
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.*	• PTR Minerals has undertaken grid drilling over the Rosewood Prospect in order to define a JORC resource. Results presented in this report relate to initial batch results along a part of a single drill traverse. • Data spacing is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimation. • No compositing was used.
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.*	• At Rosewood vertical drilling is targeting extensions of flat lying HMS mineralisation and provides an accurate account of thickness and extent of mineralisation drilled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken directly from the field to and then freighted to Diamantina Laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There is currently a review into the methods used to improve HM recoveries.

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*	• EL6815 was granted 100% to Petratherm Limited on 12/08/2022 for a period of 6 years. • EL 6855 was granted 100% to Petratherm Limited on 18/10/22 for a period of 6 years. • EL 7007 was granted 100% to Petratherm Limited on 15/08/24 for a period of 6 years. • EL6873 was granted to G4 Metals Pty. Ltd. on 18/11/2022 for a period of 6 years. Petratherm Ltd may earn up to a 70% interest via a 2 Stage Farm-in with further provisions, dependent on elections, to earn up to a 100% equity in the project. Refer to PTR ASX release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	29/02/2024. • EL6715 was granted on 06/04/2022 to Leasingham Metals Pty. Ltd. a, wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Narryer Metals Ltd. for a period of 6 years. Petratherm Ltd has earned a 70% interest, via a 2 Stage Farm-in. Refer to PTR ASX release 13/08/2025. • The tenements are located approximately 120 km south south-west of Coober Pedy overlapping Bulgunnia, Mulgathing and Commonwealth Hill Pastoral Stations. • The tenements are located within the Woomera Prohibited Area (Green Zone). • **Native Title Claims:** SCD2011/001 Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work includes; • **Surface Geochemical Sampling:** Calcrete **Airborne Geophysics:** Magnetics & Radiometrics. **Ground Geophysics:** Prospect scale Magnetics, Gravity and EM. **Exploration Drilling:** Open file records indicate 296 RAB / Air core, 2 sonic & 51 RC reconnaissance and prospect scale holes drilled over Project Group.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Petratherm is exploring for Ti-Fe-V-P, rare earths, and Au-PGM associated with the Muckanippie Suite. Targets include primary basement mineralisation and secondary enrichments as HMS placer deposits in overlying younger cover strata.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole collar locations, RL, dip and azimuth of reported drill holes contained in Table 2 of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or*	• All reported drill results are true results as reported by the Laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All results above 2% HM are reported in Table 1 of Significant Intercepts. Maximum of 2 metres of internal dilution used below that cut-off.
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 mineralisation viewed in drillholes is interpreted to be flat lying fluvio-deltaic marine sediments. • Drilling is vertical and should give a true reflection of mineralisation thickness.
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.*	• See Figure 1 in main body of release attached.
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.*	• Petratherm has completed drilling of 777 drill holes totalling 18,939 metres at Rosewood and other prospects on the Muckanippie Project with the potential to host titanium-bearing Heavy Minerals.
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 –*	• No other substantive exploration data has been collected by Petratherm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• A range of exploration techniques are being considered to progress exploration. • Extensive assay, mineralogical and metallurgical test work is being conducted on drill samples to determine grade, mineralogy and nature of the heavy mineral mineralisation. • Bulk sample testing has commenced to determine product quality, product recovery and support preliminary engineering flowsheet design. • Further infill and extension drilling is likely to occur in the near future.