ASX / Media Announcement
4 March 2026

High-Grade Gold Results Support Next Phase for Kingman

Highlights

- **High-grade** gold-silver assay results returned from diamond drilling at the Tintic deposit
  - DD25TT012: 0.61m @ **71.9 g/t Au**, 92.5 g/t Ag from 19.2m
  - DD25TT019: 4.42m @ **11.2 g/t Au**, 169.9 g/t Ag from 9.75m
- Shallow results (**10-30m depth**) support cost-effective follow-up
- Results continue to support the geological model and potential for extensions

Riedel Resources Ltd (ASX: RIE) is pleased to advise that the diamond drilling assay results have returned from at its Kingman Gold Project, located in Mohave County, Arizona, USA. The JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Tintic Deposit currently comprises **494,000t @ 4.0 g/t Au and 43.9 g/t Ag for 64,000 ounces oz Au and 689,000 ounces oz Ag**[1]. The material is very shallow oxide from outcrop to 40m depth and is open along strike to the north and south. A significant majority of the Kingman Project remains untested by soil geochemistry and drilling and is prospective for Au-Ag epithermal mineralisation and Cu-Mo porphyries. Planning for soil geochemistry and trenching during H2 is underway.

Figure 1: ~30 cm of a massive quartz-sulphide (30%) vein returned 0.61m @ 71.9 g/t Au, 92.5 g/t Ag from 19.2m. Oxidation of sulphides to goethite–limonite–hematite with native gold preserved as ragged/leafy grains spatially associated with the iron-oxides.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 6 December 2023.

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Drilling Program Overview

The 2025 diamond program at Tintic (all PQ sized core) prioritised obtaining material for metallurgical testwork from shallow sections of the Tintic orebody. Drill hole collars were positioned to obtain a range of grade material whilst also confirming vein orientations and geological relationships with host rocks. The position of historical workings and data gaps in the model were also targeted.

Three holes (DD25TT024, DD25TT025, and DD25TT026) were drilled along strike to the NW of the 2023 MRE to confirm the continuation and position of mineralisation. A total of three exploration holes (HQ) were drilled at the Silver Fox and Mag1 anomaly.

Summary of Results

Assays from the Tintic deposit confirm mineralisation at the modelled positions across the deposit. Significant results include:

- DD25TT019: **4.42m @ 11.2 g/t Au, 169.9 g/t Ag** from 9.75m
- DD25TT018: **3.28m @ 2.83 g/t Au, 46.0 g/t Ag** from 12.42m
- DD25TT012: **0.61m @ 71.9 g/t Au, 92.5 g/t Ag** from 19.2m
- DD25TT001: **3.20m @ 0.65 g/t Au, 20.95 g/t Ag** from 10.06m
- DD25TT002: **0.39m @ 11.7 g/t Au, 107 g/t Ag** from 25.98m
- DD25TT004: **2.13m @ 1.4 g/t Au,12.78 g/t Ag** from 13.72m
- DD25TT011: **1.22m @ 1.22 g/t Au, 11.15 g/t Ag** from 24.69m
- DD25TT014: **0.99m @ 2.43 g/t Au, 30.58 g/t Ag** from 15.24m

RIE Chairman Scott Cuomo commented:

"*We are encouraged by the latest drilling results at Tintic, which have returned further high-grade gold and silver intercepts and provided important material for upcoming metallurgical testwork.*

In addition to these strong assay results, the broader Kingman Project remains largely underexplored, and we believe this presents a compelling opportunity to assess the regional potential for further mineralised extensions and additional prospective targets."

Interpretation and Implications

Results from the diamond program are consistent with prior drilling and will continue to support and update the geological model at Tintic.

- **Model confirmation:** Structural measurements and assay correlations verify that the Tintic lodes occur in the predicted location and dip, providing strong confirmation of the existing geological model. The model will be updated with minor adjustments based on the new data.
- **Gold–silver association:** Elevated Ag alongside Au in several intervals supports an **electrum/Ag-bearing hypogene sulphide** style, now variably oxidised near surface. This association is observed repeatedly across the deposit.
- **Continuity with variability at high grade:** The program confirms continuity of the lodes while acknowledging expected short-scale grade variability typical of high-grade nuggety gold systems. Importantly, **silver is elevated and persistent** across numerous intercepts, reinforcing the broader tenor even where gold grade fluctuates.

- **Structural insights:** Core logging indicates localised faults and shear zones adjacent to late-stage dolerite contacts; these structures host or localise veining and will inform refined modelling of lode offsets along strike and up/down-dip.

Figure 2: Mineralised zone in DD25TT002 which contains 0.91m @ 3 g/t Au, 7 g/t Ag from 22.71m (highlighted magenta) and 1.52m @ 1.54 g/t Au, 4.74 g/t Ag from 28.35m (highlighted green).

Figure 3: Zoomed in quartz-sulphide vein in DD25TT002 reporting 0.39 m @ 11.7 g/t Au, 107 g/t Ag from 25.98m.

Metallurgical and Bulk-Sample Objectives

The PQ program delivered high-quality core suitable for both geochemical analysis and metallurgical assessment. Quarter core was dispatched for assays, while the remaining core will be used to assemble composites for preliminary heap-leach test work. Intercepts to date indicate sufficient sample mass, with bulk-sample parameters to be refined as outstanding assays arrive. These programs will assess cyanide amenability and recoveries across the oxide and transitional domains, with particular attention to iron-oxide–rich alteration typical of the system.

NW Tintic Diamond Drilling – Geological Interpretation & Potential Extension

Three diamond holes (DD25TT024–026) were drilled northwest of Tintic to test for near-surface extensions of the lode system.

DD25TT024: Intersected 1.83 m @ 0.55 g/t Au, 1.18 g/t Ag, ~10 m outside the 2023 MRE. Mineralisation occurs within argillic (kaolin–sericite) alteration with wispy grey sulphidic clays, bookended by parallel ~20 mm laminated quartz–pyrite veins (~5% sulphides). Mineralisation is consistent with the modelled extensions to the Vein 1 position. The collar was in a dry creek wash, explaining the lack of surface expression here and highlighting cover effects.

DD25TT025: Did not intersect Vein 1 as the steep creek bank topography forced a collar several metres west, causing the hole to miss the projected lode position.

DD25TT026: Intersected a narrow but significant structure containing 0.45 m @ 0.29 g/t Au and 189 g/t Ag and is interpreted as either Vein 3 or a faulted offset of Vein 1. The high Ag tenor indicates a genuine continuation of the Tintic system in this area.

The results support that mineralised extensions to the Tintic system northwest of the current resource exist with local cover influences at DD25TT024 (dry-creek wash) and DD25TT026 contributing to variable outcrop expression and vein exposure. The DD25TT026 intercept highlights additional shallow mineralisation potential and supports follow-up

step-outs to refine vein correlations (Vein 1 vs Vein 3/offset). Ongoing work will integrate these intersections into the updated vein model to guide the next fence of holes and near-surface targeting.

Figure 4: Mineralisation in DD25TT026

Silver Fox

Diamond drilling at Silver Fox intersected low-level gold–silver mineralisation along the dolerite–gneiss contact, consistent in style with the broader Chloride district system and spatially coincident with a prominent north–south structural corridor defined in magnetic data.

Importantly, DD25SF001 also intersected a tonalite porphyry dyke containing approximately 5% disseminated pyrite. While the dyke itself appears largely barren, its composition is consistent with porphyry intrusions recognised at Mineral Park to the south. Alteration and mineralogy indicate a position within the upper or distal shell of the system or on the margins of a larger intrusive centre. The presence of this intrusive phase supports the interpretation of a potentially related magmatic system at depth and reinforces the exploration model targeting a concealed Cu-Mo porphyry cupola within the Project.

Results include:

- DD25SF001: **0.35m @ 0.83 g/t Au, 3.5 g/t Ag** from 52.96m
- DD25SF002: **0.77m @ 0.14 g/t Au, 4.1.0 g/t Ag** from 11.73m

The target was blind prior to drilling, defined by high-resolution magnetics where a strong magnetic high trace the dolerite ridge and an adjacent demagnetised corridor marks a zone of structural movement and fluid flow. Drilling confirms a near-vertical mineralised trend – contrasting with the ~30° dip at Tintic – and matching the structural style of the historic Tennessee–Schuylkill system, a major Chloride district producer developed through the late 1910s–1950s with cumulative production of ~300,000 t at ~4.33% Pb and ~7.74% Zn with significant Au–Ag credits.

At Silver Fox, the mineralised trend now extends for ~400 m strike and incorporates the 2023 RC intercepts up to 126 g/t Ag, with sulphide/oxide assemblages (pyrite–arsenopyrite with hematite after sulphide) indicating persistent fluid access along the competent–incompetent contact. NW step-overs appear to enhance permeability and create favourable trap sites. The plumbing is active with the next phase to focus on dilatational positions (bends, splays, offsets) along the vertical N–S corridor to identify zones where grade and thickness coalesce.

Next Steps

1. **Refine vein modelling:** Integrate oriented-core structural measurements and observed offsets to update lode geometries; reconcile areas of historical voids where applicable.

2. **Metallurgical testwork:** The PQ program was specifically designed to collect sufficient material for heap-leach metallurgical testwork, including bottle-roll screening and column leach trials. Retained three-quarter core will be composited once all assays are received and representative oxide and transitional samples are defined.

3. **Soil geochemical program:** Drilling across the southern project area confirms the presence of variable but generally shallow transported alluvium. A detailed soil geochemical program is now being designed to systematically cover this region. The program aims to:

    a) Identify gold, silver and base-metal anomalism beneath shallow cover;
    b) Assess potential for **exotic copper mineralisation**, similar to that documented at the adjacent Emerald Isle historic mine; and
    c) Evaluate for under cover **copper porphyry-related apophyses** associated with the Mineral Park Cu-Mo-Ag system, located ~7 km southeast of Tintic and adjoining the Company's mineral claims.

    This work is intended to refine drill-target definition at a district scale.

4. **Trenching:** Seven trenches have been fully permitted, with additional trenches in design phase. Trenching is planned to:

    a) Expose bedrock beneath shallow colluvium and alluvium;

b) Provide structural and lithological context in areas with limited outcrop; and
c) Enable rapid, cost-effective sampling across key mineralised trends prior to drilling.
d) Assay results and geological mapping from trenching will directly inform follow-up drill targeting.

5. **Exploration Plan of Operations:** The Company is preparing an Exploration Plan of Operations (PoO) for submission to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to support the next stage of on-ground exploration at the Kingman Project. Under BLM regulations, disturbances covering proposed activities including trenching, drill-pad construction, access upgrades and follow-up drilling under the PoO can be progressively rehabilitated, allowing areas to be reclaimed and removed from the active disturbance total, thereby enabling the Company to maintain exploration flexibility while staying within the 20-acre limit.

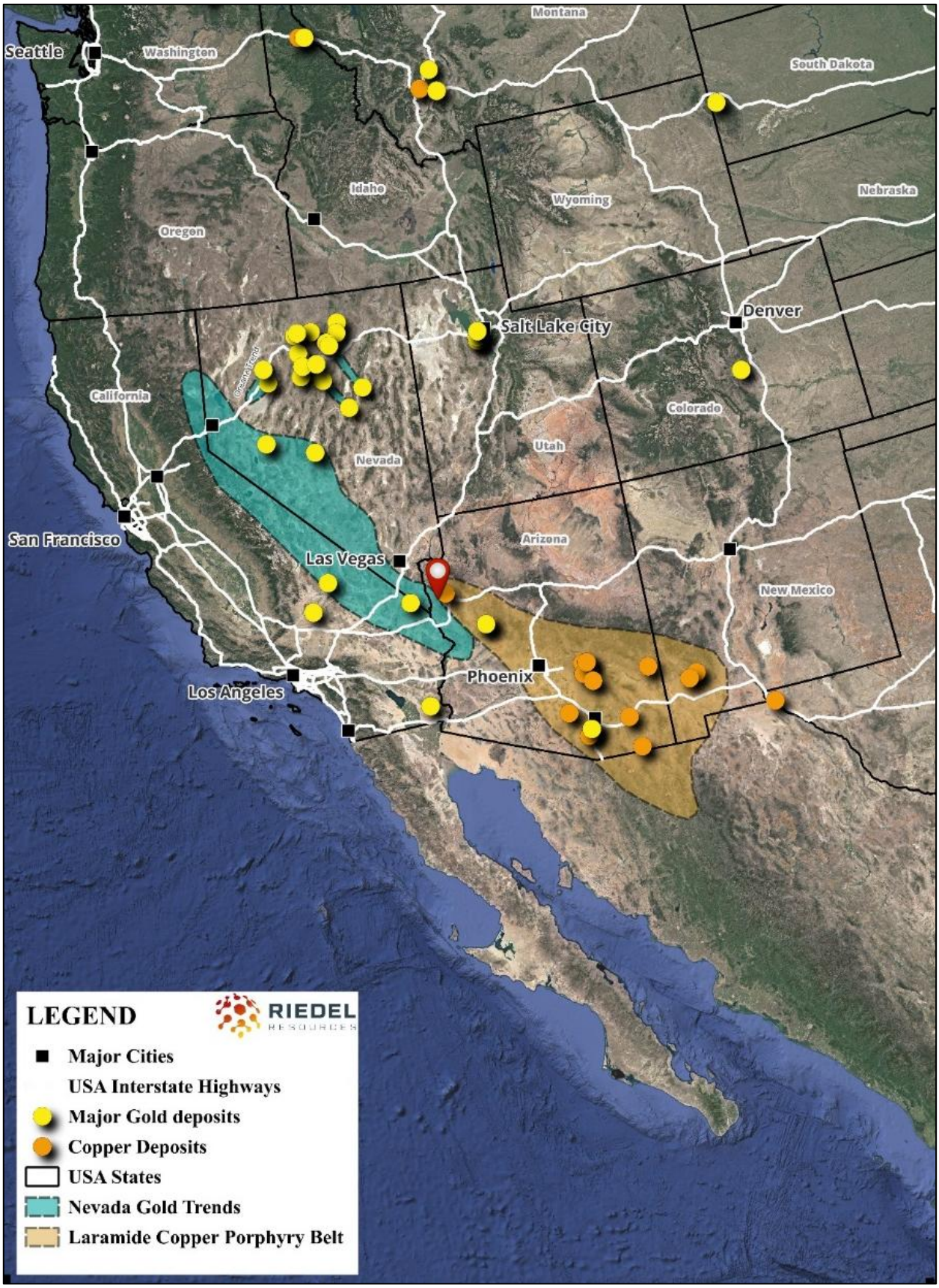

Figure 5: Location plan of the Western USA with the Kingman Gold Project situated at the convergence of the Southwest USA Copper Porphyry Belt and the Walker Lane Nevada Gold Belt

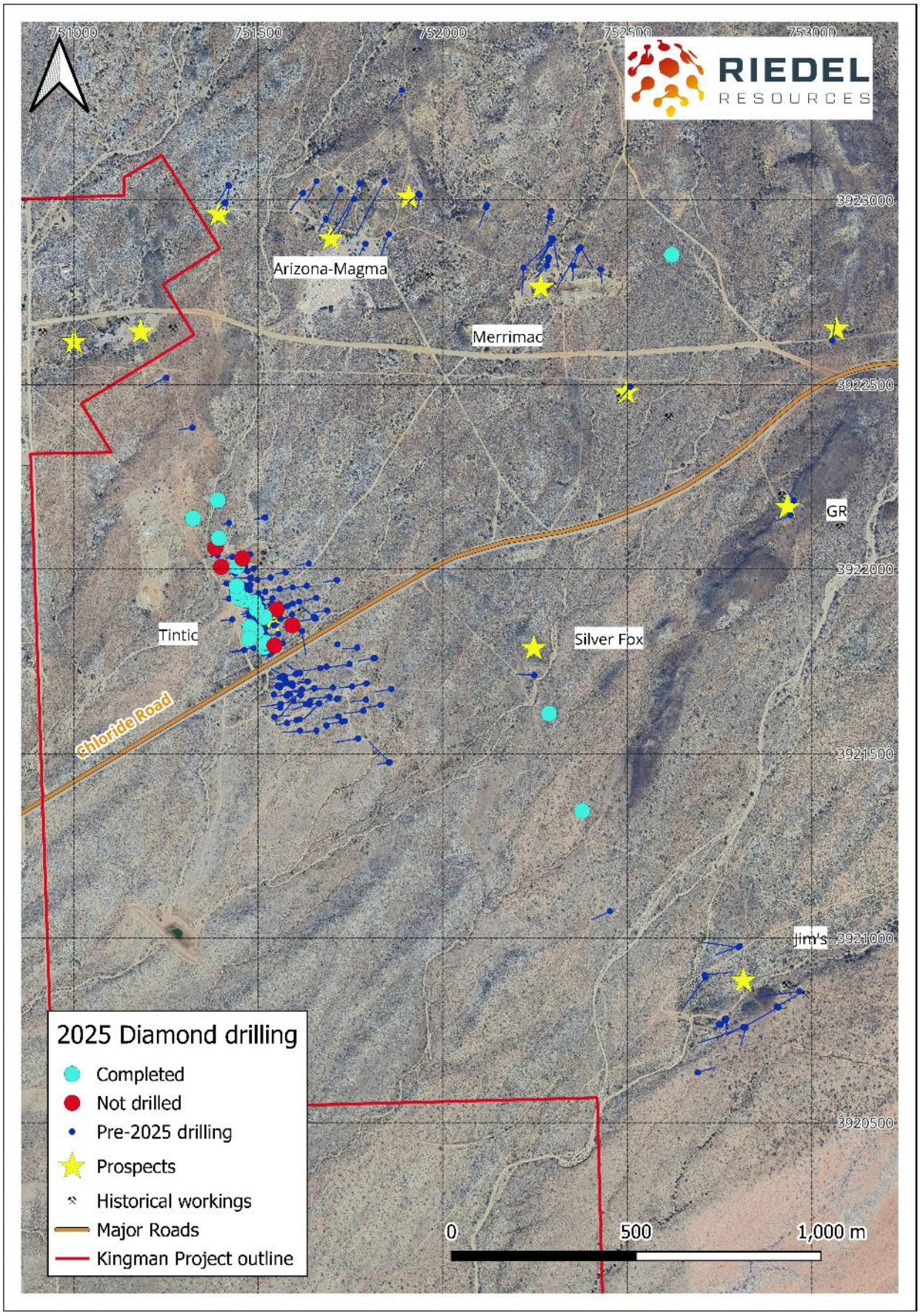

Figure 6: 2025 drill holes at Kingman Gold Project highlighting completed holes and planned holes not drilled.

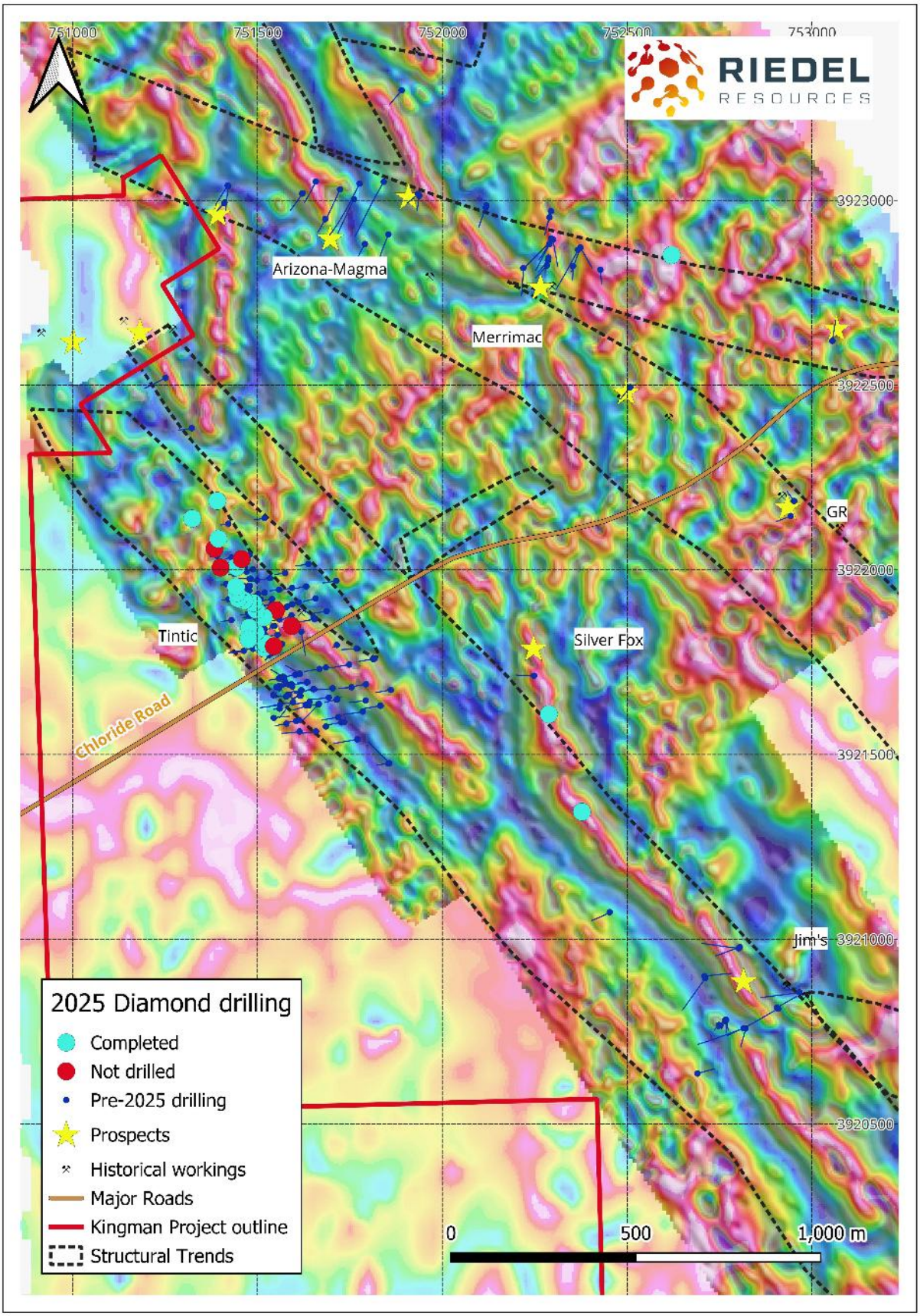

Figure 7: 2025 drill holes at Kingman Gold Project highlighting completed holes and planned holes not drilled overlain on aeromagnetic imagery (RTP-TILT_NEagcs).

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Tintic Deposit (>0.3 g/t Au &/or >100 g/t Ag)										
DD25TT001	751517	3921788	24.7	-60	260	10.06	13.26	3.2	0.65	20.95
DD25TT001	751517	3921788	24.7	-60	260	17.98	18.59	0.61	1.98	18.2
DD25TT001	751517	3921788	24.7	-60	260	22.25	22.86	0.61	5.39	6.2
DD25TT002	751520	3921801	30.5	-50	260	22.71	23.62	0.91	3	7
DD25TT002	751520	3921801	30.5	-50	260	25.98	26.37	0.39	11.7	107
DD25TT002	751520	3921801	30.5	-50	260	29.26	29.87	1.52	1.54	4.74
DD25TT004	751494	3921830	24.7	-70	260	13.72	16.46	2.13	1.40	12.78
DD25TT005	751477	3921843	17.2	-60	260	10.21	11.35	1.14	0.64	5.87
DD25TT006	751475	3921811	27.4	-60	260	22.56	23.16	0.6	0.72	21.8
DD25TT006	751475	3921811	27.4	-60	260	25.91	26.65	0.74	0.90	8
DD25TT011	751517	3921871.	31.7	-45	260	24.69	25.91	1.22	1.22	11.15
DD25TT012	751496	3921892	30.2	-80	260	19.2	19.81	0.61	71.9	92.5
DD25TT013	751488	3921909	15.24	-60	260	Stopped due to ground conditions				
DD25TT014	751464	3921917	30.5	-70	260	15.24	16.23	0.99	2.43	30.58
DD25TT015	751447	3921922	20.1	-60	260	7.16	7.47	0.31	1.98	11.4
DD25TT016	751444	3921938	21	-60	260	Mining Void intersected				
DD25TT017				-55	260	Mining Void intersected				
DD25TT018	751442	3921954	23.5	-80	260	12.42	15.7	3.28	2.83	46
DD25TT019	751442	3921954	25	-60	260	3.35	4.88	0.92	0.44	3.67
DD25TT019	751442	3921954	25	-60	260	9.75	14.17	4.42	11.17	169.88
DD25TT020	751443	3922007	39.3	-70	260	0	2.13	2.13	0.3	1.69
DD25TT020	751443	3922007	39.3	-70	260	26.82	27.43	0.61	3.86	3.3
DD25TT024	751394	3922084	34.4	-60	260	13.18	15.01	1.83	0.55	1.18
DD25TT025	751323	3922138	19.8	-70	260	No significant assays				
DD25TT026	751391	3922186	46.6	-60	260	31.55	32	0.45	0.3	189

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Silver Fox Prospect (>0.1 g/t Au &/or >100 g/t Ag)										
DD25SF001	752377	3921344	85	-70	260	52.96	53.31	0.35	0.83	3.5
DD25SF002	752288	3921609	85.2	-60	260	11.73	12.5	0.77	0.14	4.1
Mag1 Anomaly										
DD25TT027	752620	3922852	84.7	-50	260					

This release has been authorised by the Board of Riedel Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

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About Riedel Resources Limited
Riedel Resources Limited is an emerging mineral exploration company focused on advancing the historic high-grade Kingman Gold Project in north-west Arizona, USA.
Further information can be found at the Company's website www.riedelresources.com.au

Competent Person Statement
The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Groombridge, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Groombridge 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 JORC Code. Mr Groombridge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statements

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources at the Tintic Prospect at the Kingman Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 December 2023 and titled "Initial High Grade Tintic mineral Resource at Kingman Project, Arizona Provides Near Term Development Opportunity", and is available to review at www.asx.com.au/markets/company/rie.

The information in this release that relates to mineralisation in drill hole 2022_KNG_16A is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 16 February 2023 and titled "Riedel's drilling at Kingman returns more shallow high-grade gold & silver results", and is available to review at www.asx.com.au/markets/company/rie.

The information in this release that relates to mineralisation in drill hole 2021-CHL-004 is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 March 2021 and titled "Riedel intersects multiple high-grade gold & silver zones in maiden drill program at Kingman project, Arizona", and is available to review at www.asx.com.au/markets/company/rie.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This release includes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production output.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources or reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the company's business and operations in the future. The company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the company or management or beyond the company's control. Although the company attempts to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be anticipate.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (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.*	• *Diamond drilling (PQ triple-tube) was used to obtain continuous core samples of the mineralised quartz–sulphide vein system at Tintic. Core was logged geologically and structurally in full. Sample intervals were defined by geological boundaries, typically 0.30–1 m in length (2 samples were 0.15m). PQ core was cut using a diamond saw, with ¼-core submitted for assay and ¾-core retained for metallurgical testwork. Sampling was designed to capture both massive quartz–sulphide veins and associated oxide zones (goethite–limonite–hematite). Visible gold was recorded in DD25TT012 and sampled accordingly. No handheld XRF or downhole geophysical tools were used for grade determination.* • *Where possible, core was consistently oriented and then marked up prior to cutting. Sampling boundaries were based on logged lithology, alteration and vein intensity. All core cutting equipment was regularly cleaned to avoid cross contamination. Industry-standard certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and field duplicates were inserted at routine intervals as part of QAQC procedures. The laboratory's instruments (fire assay ICP-AES and multi-element ICP-OES) are calibrated according to internal protocols.* • *Gold and silver were analysed by 30 g fire assay with ICP-OES finish. over-range results were re-assayed by gravimetric fire assay—gold >10 ppm and silver >100 ppm. Multi-element (40) analyses were completed on DD25SF001, DD25SF002, and DD25TT027 by near-total four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish. Oxidized intervals containing iron-oxide pseudomorphs of sulphides (goethite–limonite–hematite) were sampled as mineralisation is known to persist within these zones. The presence of coarse, visible gold in DD25TT012 is consistent with the known nugget effect at Tintic. Assay intervals were composited using length-weighted averages; no top-cuts were applied.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Sampling follows standard procedures for narrow, high-grade quartz–sulphide vein systems. PQ core provides adequate mass for both representative sampling and metallurgical compositing. Although coarse gold is present locally, the combination of full core recovery, systematic core cutting, and laboratory fire assay techniques is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation*
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).*	• *Diamond drilling, conducted by EnerGold Diamond Drillers, holes are collared as PQ3/HQ2 diameter core.* • *Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/IIITM downhole tool* • *Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC downhole tool* • *The orientation line is marked using a chinagraph pencil, on the bottom of core showing downhole direction.*
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.*	• *Core recoveries are measured by the driller using a tape measure and recorded on wooden core blocks inserted in the core trays at the end of each core run.* • *Core recoveries are measured again by the company's field staff to validate the driller's recoveries.* • *In friable ground the driller reduces the water flow to prevent the core being washed away and if necessary, uses finger lifters to improve core recovery.* • *In broken ground shorter core runs are drilled to improve core recovery.* • *The relationship between Diamond Core recovery and grade has not been identified, bias has not been introduced 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.*	• *Drill core was processed and geologically logged at the Company's Exploration Office in Kingman, Arizona.* • *Drill core is logged geologically to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation.* • *At the rig the core is logged qualitatively to provide rapid feedback.* • *In the core yard the core is logged quantitively/measured to provide accurate data.* • *The drill core is photographed prior to cutting and sampled at the exploration office in Kingman.* • *The entire length of the drill core is logged (100% of relevant intersections are logged).*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Drill core is cut lengthways using an bricksaw with a diamond blade.* • *PQ3 Drill core is cut into ¼ core before being sampled and submitted to the laboratory.* • *HQ2 Drill core is cut into ½ core before being sampled and submitted to the laboratory.* • *Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field* • *duplicates.* • *In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure.* • *The sample size for PQ3 ¼ core and HQ2 ½ core is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled.* • *The remaining ¾ of PQ core is retained for future metallurgical heap leach testwork and the remaining HQ2 ½ core is stored as a reference and for check sampling*
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.*	• *Samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratory (AAL) in Reno.* • *Au was analysed by Fire Assay fusion (30g) followed by ICP-AES finish.* • *The techniques are considered quantitative in nature.* • *CRMs were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches.* • *Sample preparation for fineness were carried by the AAL Laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 micron was being attained.* • *Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits.*
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.*	• *Significant intersections have not been independently verified.* • *No twinned holes have been completed.* • *Sample results have been synced by Company geologists once logging completed into the cloud hosted MX Deposit database.* • *Assays from the laboratory are checked and verified by Riedel database administrator before uploading.* • *No adjustments have been made to assay data.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Results are reported on a length-weight basis.*
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.*	• *In the field data points are located using Garmin GPSMAP65s Multi-Band handset with a nominal accuracy of 3m.* • *Azimuths are determined using a handheld Brunton Axis compass* • *No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement.* • *Downhole surveys are uploaded to the MX Deposit, a cloud-based data management program where surveys are validated and approved by the geologist.* • *Grid system is WGS 84 / UTM Zone 11N* • *The project has a nominal RL of 1,120m (4,000ft), a more accurate DTM, provided by geophysical contractors, is used for topographic control.* • *Diagrams and location table are provided in the report.*
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.*	• *Diamond Drill Core Sampling is conducted to geologically defined intervals.* • *The diamond core samples are selectively cut and sampled based on the geological characteristics of the mineralization with a 0.3m minimum length and a nominal 1m maximum length. 2 samples were 0.15m and the large PQ size of the core is considered adequate to prived sample material for analysis.* • *The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations.* • *Diamond drill core samples are not composited.*
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 orientation of drilling at Tintic is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation where known.* • *Sampling is therefore considered representative of the mineralised zones.* • *The Competent Person review is the chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal.* • *The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples are stored in core trays and secured within 44-gallon steel drums and placed on pallets for transport*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Pallets of drill core are transported by the geology contractors to the exploration office in Kingman.* • *The exploration office in Kingman is enclosed within a secured and locked compound.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.* • *QAQC Certified Reference Material for Au and Ag are sourced from Klen International (74) Pty Ltd, Neerabup, Western Australia.* • *Samples are submitted to All American Laboratories (AAL) in Sparks, Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and analysis.* • *The lab is subject to routine and random inspections.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *The drill holes were all drilled within the Flagstaff Minerals (USA) Inc ("Flagstaff") claim group property which form part of a claim package.* • *Subject to an Option Agreement with IAM Mining LLC.* • *The claims are administered by the Bureau of Land Management and are in good standing.* • *Riedel is unaware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* • *The claim package is set out in Appendix 2:*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historic production and exploration from the property* • *as follows:* o *Underground mining at Arizona Magma was conducted from the 1880's to 1942.* o *o The Merrimac mine was mined for Au/Ag/Pg/Zn until 1905.* o *o The Tintic mine was mine for Au/Ag/Pb/Zn in 1942.* o *Drilling by Chandeleur Bay Resources at Tintic was conducted in 1997.* • *None of the previous work is considered to be of JORC standard.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Kingman Project is located along the western flank of the Paleoproterozoic (Cerbat Mountains of the Mojave Province in northwest Arizona.* • *The Cerbat Mountains are a typical block-faulted range of the Basin and Range physiographic province of the southwest United States and consists of Supracrustal metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks including pillow basalts, which have been intruded by granitoids including the Diana and Chloride Granitoids.* • *Supracrustal rocks within the Cerbat Mountains were subjected to two periods of metamorphism and deformed at granulite facies and are represented by amphibolite's, migmatitic garnet-biotite schists, gneiss quartzo-feldspathic gneisses, impure quartzite, and rate metachert and BIF. Granitoids have been deformed into biotite- and hornblende bearing quartzofeldspathic gneiss, with contacts and internal* *fabrics parallel to foliation within the enclosing wall rocks.* • *Cretaceous to Eocene (80-40Ma) granites were intruded into the Cerbat Mountains during the Laramide Orogeny. These porphyry Cu-Mo intrusions extend NW-SE from Sonora in Mexico to the Mineral Park deposit situated 8km to the SE of Tintic and abuts the Projects Claims.* • *Mineralisation within the Project consists of multiple NW-NNW striking, structurally controlled vein-systems of Intermediate to Low-Sulphidation Epithermal character. Mineralisation consists of quartz, sphalerite, galena and pyrite with associated gold and silver.*
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth*	• *Drill hole location and directional information provided within the body of the report and within Tables 1 and 2.* • *All diamond drilling is included in the plan view maps*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages.* • *Headline and Annexure 3 composite grades reported at Tintic are reported to a minimum cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au &/or 100 g/t Ag and maximum internal dilution of 2.5ft (0.76m).* • *Exploration results Annexure 3 and on figures are reported to be a minimum cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au &/or 100 g/t Ag maximum internal dilution of 2.5ft (0.76m).* • *No top-cuts have been applied to reporting of assay results.* • *No metal equivalents have been 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.* • *All mineralised intervals reported are approximate, but are not true width, as drilling is not always perpendicular to the strike/dip of mineralisation.* • *Reported mineralised intersections are estimates.* • *Confirmation of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.*
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.*	• *Plans and sections are provided in the main body of the report.*
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.*	• *All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all results, including those with no significant assays, are provided in the Original Announcement.* • *Drill holes with pending assays are also shown in figures.* • *The report is considered balanced and in context.*

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
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.*	• *All other meaningful and material data is reported.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Further work will include refinement of vein/lode models using oriented core data; metallurgical testwork on PQ composites for heap-leach evaluation; soil geochemical surveying across areas of shallow cover to define geochemical anomalies and assess copper targets; trenching to expose bedrock and guide drill targeting; and preparation of a BLM Exploration Plan of Operations to permit expanded on-ground exploration.*

ASX / Media Announcement
4 March 2026
Tenement Listing

SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS AS AT XX FEBRUARY 2026

Summary of Australian tenement interests

Area of Interest	Tenement reference	Nature of interest	Interest
Marymia	E52/2394	Direct	14%
Marymia	E52/2395	Direct	14%
West Yandal	M36/615	Royalty	0%
Porphyry	M31/157	Royalty	0%

Summary of United States tenement interests [1]

Registered holder: I AM Mining LLC
Nature of Interest: 90% [2,3]
Status: Live

Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name
AZ101516860	I AM 1	AZ101421012	I AM 29	AZ101408960	I AM 57
AZ101316818	I AM 2	AZ101516889	I AM 30	AZ101339400	I AM 58
AZ101406876	I AM 3	AZ101420643	I AM 31	AZ101511837	I AM 59
AZ101339923	I AM 4	AZ101510611	I AM 32	AZ101404635	I AM 60
AZ101316809	I AM 5	AZ101407653	I AM 33	AZ101424813	I AM 61
AZ101405302	I AM 6	AZ101425351	I AM 34	AZ101317886	I AM 62
AZ101314485	I AM 7	AZ101340090	I AM 35	AZ101340096	I AM 63
AZ101420442	I AM 8	AZ101511855	I AM 36	AZ102524173	I AM 64
AZ102522653	I AM 9	AZ101403511	I AM 37	AZ101423482	TED 65
AZ101402896	I AM 10	AZ101404167	I AM 38	AZ101310610	TED 66
AZ101339892	I AM 11	AZ101421649	I AM 39	AZ101400602	TED 67
AZ101318006	I AM 12	AZ101318039	I AM 40	AZ101339689	TED 68
AZ101339447	I AM 13	AZ101406826	I AM 41	AZ101311821	TED 69
AZ101319368	I AM 14	AZ101422639	I AM 42	AZ101423497	TED 70
AZ101406920	I AM 15	AZ102523858	I AM 43		
AZ101515450	I AM 16	AZ101420580	I AM 44		
AZ101339457	I AM 17	AZ101405824	I AM 45		
AZ101319021	I AM 18	AZ101421439	I AM 46		
AZ101424116	I AM 19	AZ101512848	I AM 47		
AZ101511779	I AM 20	AZ101407415	I AM 48		
AZ101401081	I AM 21	AZ101424610	I AM 49		
AZ101426248	I AM 22	AZ101512816	I AM 50		
AZ102523845	I AM 23	AZ101425370	I AM 51		
AZ101420709	I AM 24	AZ102524119	I AM 52		
AZ101407531	I AM 25	AZ101408918	I AM 53		
AZ101424661	I AM 26	AZ101422447	I AM 54		
AZ101515632	I AM 27	AZ101420656	I AM 55		
AZ101400723	I AM 28	AZ101319350	I AM 56		

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Tenement Listing

Registered holder: Flagstaff Minerals (USA) LLC
Nature of Interest: 90% [3]
Status: Live

Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name
AZ101712973	FLG 1	AZ101814434	FLG 50	AZ101817041	FLG 89
AZ101712995	FLG 2	AZ101814435	FLG 51	AZ101817042	FLG 90
AZ101712996	FLG 3	AZ101814436	FLG 52	AZ101818123	FLG 91
AZ101712997	FLG 4	AZ101814437	FLG 53	AZ101818124	FLG 92
AZ101712998	FLG 5	AZ101814438	FLG 54	AZ101818125	FLG 93
AZ101712999	FLG 6	AZ101814439	FLG 55	AZ101818126	FLG 94
AZ101713000	FLG 7	AZ101814440	FLG 56	AZ101818127	FLG 95
AZ101713133	FLG 8	AZ101814441	FLG 57	AZ101818128	FLG 96
AZ101713134	FLG 9	AZ101814442	FLG 58	AZ101818129	FLG 97
AZ101713135	FLG 10	AZ101815412	FLG 59	AZ101818130	FLG 98
AZ101713136	FLG 11	AZ101815413	FLG 60	AZ101818131	FLG 99
AZ101713137	FLG 12	AZ101815414	FLG 61	AZ101818132	FLG 100
AZ101552718	FLG 13	AZ101815415	FLG 62	AZ101818133	FLG 101
AZ101552719	FLG 14	AZ101815416	FLG 63	AZ101818833	FLG 102
AZ101552720	FLG 15	AZ101815417	FLG 64	AZ101818834	FLG 103
AZ101552721	FLG 16	AZ101815418	FLG 65	AZ101818835	FLG 104
AZ101552722	FLG 17	AZ101815419	FLG 66	AZ101818836	FLG 105
AZ101552723	FLG 18	AZ101815420	FLG 67	AZ101818837	FLG 106
AZ101552724	FLG 19	AZ101815421	FLG 68	AZ101818838	FLG 107
AZ101552725	FLG 20	AZ101816211	FLG 69	AZ101818839	FLG 108
AZ101552726	FLG 21	AZ101816212	FLG 70	AZ101818840	FLG 109
AZ101552727	FLG 22	AZ101816213	FLG 71	AZ101712969	CHL 23
AZ101552728	FLG 23	AZ101816214	FLG 72	AZ101712970	CHL 24
AZ101552729	FLG 24	AZ101816215	FLG 73	AZ101712971	CHL 25
AZ101552730	FLG 25	AZ101816216	FLG 74	AZ101712972	CHL 26
AZ101552731	FLG 26	AZ101816217	FLG 75	AZ105279732	NCL-1
AZ101552732	FLG 27	AZ101816218	FLG 76	AZ105279733	NCL-2
AZ101552733	FLG 28	AZ101816219	FLG 77	AZ105279734	NCL-3
AZ101552734	FLG 29	AZ101816220	FLG 78	AZ105279735	NCL-4
AZ101552735	FLG 30	AZ101816221	FLG 79	AZ105279736	NCL-5
AZ101552736	FLG 31	AZ101817032	FLG 80	AZ105279737	NCL-6
AZ101552737	FLG 32	AZ101817033	FLG 81	AZ105279738	NCL-7
AZ101553780	FLG 33	AZ101817034	FLG 82	AZ105279739	NCL-8
AZ101553781	FLG 34	AZ101817035	FLG 83	AZ105279740	NCL-9
AZ101813621	FLG 45	AZ101817036	FLG 84	AZ105279741	NCL-10
AZ101814430	FLG 46	AZ101817037	FLG 85	AZ105279742	NCL-11
AZ101814431	FLG 47	AZ101817038	FLG 86	AZ105279743	NCL-12
AZ101814432	FLG 48	AZ101817039	FLG 87		
AZ101814433	FLG 49	AZ101817040	FLG 88		

Tenement Listing

Registered holder: Flagstaff Minerals (USA) LLC
Nature of Interest: 90% [3]
Status: Live

Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name
AZ106324342	FLG-237	AZ106324353	FLG-245	AZ106324356	FLG-253
AZ106324343	FLG-238	AZ106324354	FLG-246	AZ106324339	FLG-254
AZ106324337	FLG-239	AZ106324355	FLG-247	AZ106324357	FLG-255
AZ106324344	FLG-240	AZ106324348	FLG-248	AZ106324338	FLG-256
AZ106324345	FLG-241	AZ106324349	FLG-249		
AZ106324346	FLG-242	AZ106324350	FLG-250		
AZ106324347	FLG-243	AZ106324351	FLG-251		
AZ106324340	LG-244	FAZ106324352	FLG-252		

Registered holder: Amazona Enterprises
Nature of Interest: 90% [3]
Status: Live

Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name	Serial Number	Claim Name
AZ101765913	CHL 1	AZ101765921	CHL 9	AZ101765929	CHL 17
AZ101765914	CHL 2	AZ101765922	CHL 10	AZ101766316	CHL 18
AZ101765915	CHL 3	AZ101765923	CHL 11	AZ101766317	CHL 19
AZ101765916	CHL 4	AZ101765924	CHL 12	AZ101766318	CHL 20
AZ101765917	CHL 5	AZ101765925	CHL 13	AZ101766319	CHL 21
AZ101765918	CHL 6	AZ101765926	CHL 14	AZ101766320	CHL 22
AZ101765919	CHL 7	AZ101765927	CHL 15		
AZ101765920	CHL 8	AZ101765928	CHL 16		

Notes

1. On 28 March 2023, Riedel announced that it had satisfied the A$5 million exploration expenditure requirement under the Sale and Purchase Agreement with Flagstaff Minerals Pty Ltd (Flagstaff) and Flagstaff Minerals (USA) Inc (Flagstaff USA). Following the approval by shareholders at the general meeting held on 28 June 2023, Riedel issued 100,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares to Flagstaff to earn a 51% interest in Flagstaff USA.

2. Pursuant to an agreement between Flagstaff USA and I AM Mining LLC (I AM Mining), I AM Mining granted Flagstaff USA the sole and exclusive right to acquire a 100% legal and beneficial interest in the Claims held by I AM Mining.

3. Pursuant to a share purchase agreement between Riedel, Flagstaff Minerals Pty Ltd (Flagstaff) and Flagstaff Minerals (USA), Flagstaff granted Riedel an option to acquire up to 90% interest in Flagstaff Minerals (USA).