SATELLITE IMAGERY IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE TITANIUM TARGETS WITHIN EL7060, GAWLER CRATON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

17 April 2026

- Satellite spectral analysis identifies multiple priority titanium targets within EL7060, Gawler Craton
- Targets defined by coincident quartz-rich sands, titanium oxide responses and iron-bearing phases, consistent with favourable regolith environments for heavy mineral accumulation
- Three priority target clusters and one secondary target zone delineated across the tenement
- EL7060 overlies a poorly understood anorthosite complex, a geological setting associated with titanium-bearing systems within the Gawler Craton
- Spectral responses show similarities to material associations observed in regional heavy mineral systems, including those reported from the Muckanippie Suite (PTR Rosewood Project[1])
- Analysis maps regolith architecture including clay-and smectite-rich cover, important for understanding preservation and targeting of mineralisation
- Results provide a cost-effective, first-pass targeting framework to prioritise field exploration in covered terrain
- Ground-truthing programs to commence, including reconnaissance mapping and sampling of priority target zones

Resource Base Ltd (ASX: RBX) (**Resource Base** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the results of advanced satellite imagery analysis completed over its EL7060 tenement in the Gawler Craton of South Australia.

The study utilised Sentinel-2 VNIR/SWIR datasets to map surface regolith characteristics and material associations across the project area. The results provide a regional-scale interpretation of regolith variability and identify zones considered prospective for titanium-bearing mineral systems.

EL7060 overlies a poorly understood anorthosite complex within the Gawler Craton. The identified spectral responses show similarities to material associations observed in regional heavy mineral systems associated with the Muckanippie Suite, including the Rosewood and Duke deposits, although no direct correlation or equivalence is implied.

[1] Similarities relate to spectral responses and regolith characteristics only. No direct correlation or equivalence to known deposits is implied

Interpretation of Imagery

The Sentinel-2 dataset enables the mapping of surface material responses which can be broadly classified into regolith types including quartz-rich sands, titanium-bearing phases, iron oxides and clay-rich materials.

These spectral responses are interpreted to reflect variations in regolith composition and weathering processes, which in certain environments may be associated with the concentration of heavy minerals.

Of particular interest are areas where quartz-dominant sand signatures coincide with elevated titanium oxide responses and associated iron-bearing phases. These material associations are considered consistent with regolith systems developed from the weathering of mafic intrusive rocks, including anorthosite.

While the analysis does not directly identify discrete mineral species, the spatial distribution and clustering of these responses provide a basis for identifying zones that may be favourable for titanium-bearing mineral accumulation.

The spectral characteristics observed within EL7060 show similarities to those reported in regional heavy mineral sand occurrences associated with the Muckanippie Suite, including the Rosewood deposit. However, it is noted that the geological controls on these systems are still being defined, and no direct correlation or equivalence is implied.

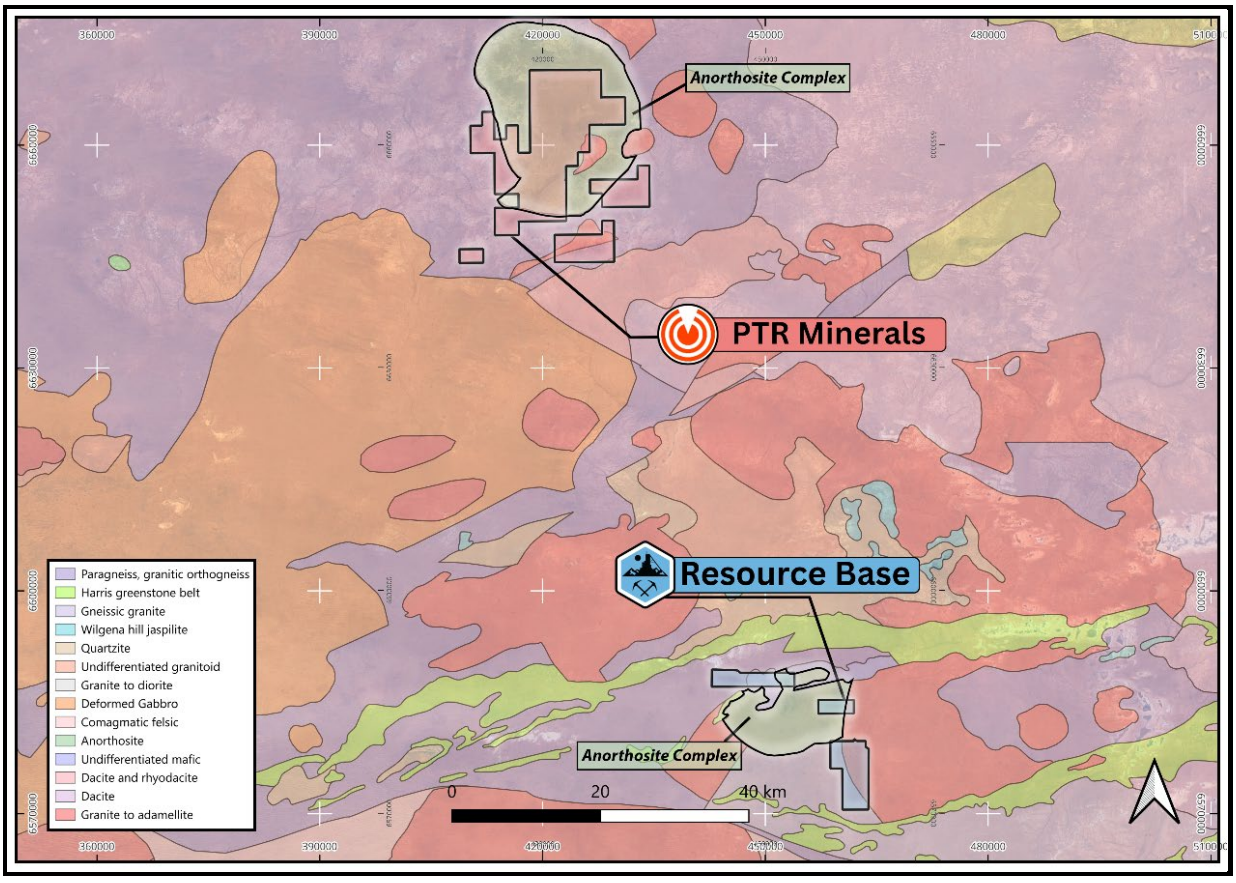

Figure 1: Showing the location of EL7060 within the Gawler Craton and illustrates the spatial relationship between PTR's tenement holdings, the Muckanippie Anorthosite Complex and the Interpreted Anorthosite within EL7060. Regional basement geology as defined by SARIG datasets.

EL7060

The spectral interpretation over EL7060 has identified multiple coherent zones of anomalous response, defined by the spatial association of quartz-rich sands, titanium oxide signatures and iron-bearing materials.

Three priority target clusters have been identified within the tenement, along with an additional secondary target zone to the south. These targets represent areas where regolith conditions may be favourable for the concentration of titanium-bearing minerals.

Clay-rich and smectite-associated signatures are also mapped across the project area and are interpreted to represent weathered cover sequences. These materials may influence the preservation, dispersion and masking of underlying mineralisation and are considered an important component of the broader regolith system.

The identified target zones have been cross-referenced with regional geology, topography and available historical exploration data. The distribution of anomalous responses in proximity to the mapped anorthosite complex provides an encouraging indication that weathering processes may have generated favourable conditions for titanium mineral accumulation within the project area.

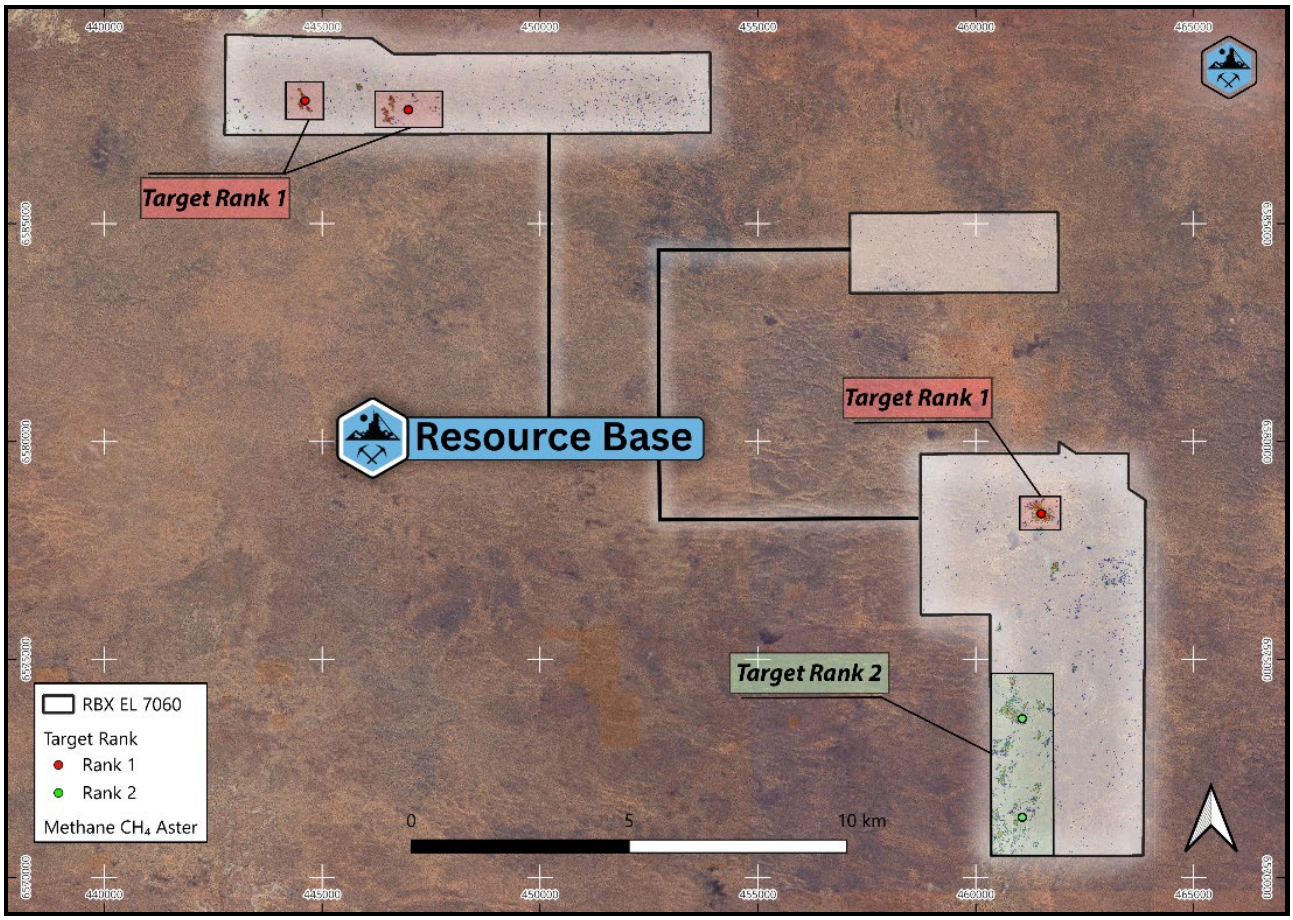

Figure 2: Shows the location of ranked ASTER spectral analysis targets for the mineral endmembers of Rutile, Magnetite, Smectite, Quartz and Ti-oxides over methane gas backdrop.

Next Steps

The targets generated from the satellite interpretation will be integrated with existing geological and historical exploration datasets to refine priority areas for field follow-up.

Initial work programs will focus on ground-truthing of the identified anomalies, including reconnaissance mapping, surface sampling and verification of historical exploration results that have previously identified anomalous titanium values within the tenement (refer ASX announcement dated 12 March 2026).

Further work will aim to better define the regolith architecture, material distribution and potential sources of titanium mineralisation within EL7060.

- ENDS –

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Resource Base Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and target generation is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled and evaluated by Mr Michael Beven, a Non-Executive Technical Director of Resource Base Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG).

Mr Beven has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Beven consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to satellite spectral analysis and target generation has been prepared with input from Dr Neil Pendock, a specialist in remote sensing and spectral interpretation. The results of this work have been reviewed and validated by Mr Beven in accordance with JORC Code requirements.

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to EL7060 and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the target anorthosite complex at EL7060. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes, if at all.

Appendix B, JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No physical sampling was conducted; the reported data is based on satellite spectral interpretation using Sentinel-2 VNIR/SWIR imagery. • Target mineralisation is inferred from spectral endmembers matched to USGS mineral libraries. This is an early-stage remote sensing technique used to identify prospective zones.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
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.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
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.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.

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.*	
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.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No laboratory assays were conducted. Interpretation is based on spectral correlation with USGS mineral databases.
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.*	• Spectral interpretation was conducted by Dr. Neil Pendock (Dirt Exploration) using published USGS mineral spectral libraries and multivariate classification models.
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.*	• Sentinel-2 imagery has a spatial resolution of 10 m (VNIR) and 20 m (SWIR), resampled to 10 m. Interpretation is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	geographically referenced to UTM Zone 53S, GDA94.
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.*	• Sentinel-2 data provides continuous spatial coverage across the project area, enabling regional-scale interpretation of regolith characteristics and material associations. • The data density is appropriate for early-stage target generation but is not sufficient to define mineral resources or estimate grade continuity.
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 satellite data provides surface coverage and is not oriented relative to subsurface geological structures. As such, no sampling bias related to orientation is considered to exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The interpretation has been reviewed by the Company and is consistent with regional geological and geophysical datasets. No third-party audit has been performed.

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.*	• All Exploration Licenses are recently granted by the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining (DEM). Resource Base Limited (RBX) has 100% ownership of the tenements. • A portion of EL 7060 is covered by the Yellabinna Regional Reserve.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Gawler Craton has an extensive exploration history with multiple companies having previously held historic Exploration Licenses that have covered the newly acquired licences.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historic exploration that was done on and in the vicinity of the Exploration Licenses by the following companies and associated historic reports are listed below. EL7060 • EL439 – Aberfoyle Exploration. ENV05234 • EL580 – Afmeco 1980. ENV03778 • EL1017 – Amoco Minerals Australia 1982. ENV04896 • EL1390 – CSR Ltd 1987. ENV06859 • EL1859 – Aurelius Resources 1993. ENV09314 • EL2842 – Minex Australia / BHP 2001. ENV09886 • EL3817 – Minex Australia 2007. ENV09886 • EL5673 – Vale Australia 2015. (No report on SARIG) • EL2558 – Aurelius Resources 1998. ENV09314
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gawler Craton is the oldest and largest geological province in South Australia, preserving a complex tectonic history spanning from ~3250 Ma to 1450 Ma. The craton comprises a Mesoarchean-Paleoproterozoic core that is intruded and overlain by Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic rocks. The Mesoarchean history of the Gawler Craton is dominated by felsic magmatism, the Neoarchean to Paleoproterozoic history by sedimentation and bimodal magmatism, and the Mesoproterozoic history by bimodal magmatism. • Demonstrated mineralisation styles include; • Intrusion-related Au (Central Gawler Gold Province, e.g. Tarcoola, Tunkilla Prospect, Barns Prospect, Weednanna Prospect) • Orogenic Au (e.g. Challenger) • Heavy Mineral Sands – PTR Muckanippie Project
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*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied. The results are derived from satellite spectral interpretation and do not include assay data.
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').*	• Not applicable. No drilling or mineralised intercepts are reported.
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.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of the Project are included in the release.
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.*	• The announcement presents the results of early-stage satellite interpretation. The results are conceptual in nature and represent potential target areas only. No estimation of mineral resources or economic mineralisation is implied.

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 relevant and material historical exploration data related to the project area is discussed, have been reported or referenced.
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.*	• RBX plans to complete further geological interpretation, verify historic drilling locations and undertake field reconnaissance and geophysical reinterpretation to generate targets for future exploration drilling.