25 May 2026

EVION INDEPENDENTLY CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR ASSAYS AT CARP PROJECT, NEVADA

Independent verification of 2024 surface sampling confirms high-grade fluorspar assays of up to 88.15% CaF_2 across multiple historically producing zones at the Carp Project, reinforcing strategic positioning within accelerating U.S. critical minerals and supply chain security initiatives.

Key Highlights

- **Independent verification confirms high-grade fluorspar mineralisation:** Evion has completed an independent review and confirmation of the 2024 surface sampling results originally reported by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (TSX: GMX) at the Carp Fluorspar Project in Lincoln County, Nevada.[1]
- **14 of 25 samples returned high-grade assays ranging from 49.83% to 88.15% CaF_2**, with a further three samples grading between 22.81% and 32.67% CaF_2 - confirming the presence of substantial near-surface, high-grade fluorspar mineralisation across the Project area.
- **Peak assay of 88.15% CaF_2 returned from a manto-style sample at the West Pit**, representing exceptional raw rock grades well above typical metallurgical-grade (metspar) thresholds and approaching acidspar feedstock quality.
- **High grade mineralisation confirmed across multiple pit areas and styles,** including mantos, veins, replacement bodies and fault-hosted zones at the South, West, North, and Central Pits, reinforcing the district-scale prospectivity of the Carp system.
- **Fluorspar is classified as a U.S. critical mineral** and is essential to steelmaking, uranium conversion, semiconductors, lithium-ion batteries, refrigerants, and advanced manufacturing supply chains, with the United States currently having no meaningful domestic production and remaining heavily reliant on imported supply, predominantly from China and Mexico.
- **Consolidated land position of 59 unpatented lode claims** (14 original claims plus 45 staked adjoining claims) covering approximately 493 hectares across the Carp Fluorspar Project and surrounding prospective ground.

[1]Globex Mining Enterprises Inc., Press Release: High Grade at Globex's Carp Fluorspar Property, Nevada, 15 May 2025. - https://globexmining.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/2025-05-14-Globexs-Carp-Fluorspar-Property-Nevada.pdf

- **Field program planning underway to accelerate project advancement:** The Company is actively planning an upcoming exploration field program incorporating surface sampling, geological mapping, and drill targeting across the expanded project area. Further details will be provided to the market in due course.

Evion Group NL ("Evion" or "the Company") (ASX: EVG) is pleased to announce that it has completed an independent review and verification of the 2024 surface rock chip sampling program conducted by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (TSX: GMX) at the Carp Fluorspar Project in Lincoln County, Nevada ("the Project").

As foreshadowed in the Company's ASX announcement dated 12 May 2026[2], Evion has completed its verification process on the 2024 sampling results. The Company's Competent Person has reviewed the sampling methodology, sample custody, analytical procedures and assay data, and is satisfied that the results are reliable and suitable for reporting under the JORC Code (2012).

The confirmed results significantly strengthen the geological confidence in the Carp Fluorspar Project and provide a robust technical foundation for the Company's planned exploration and development activities.

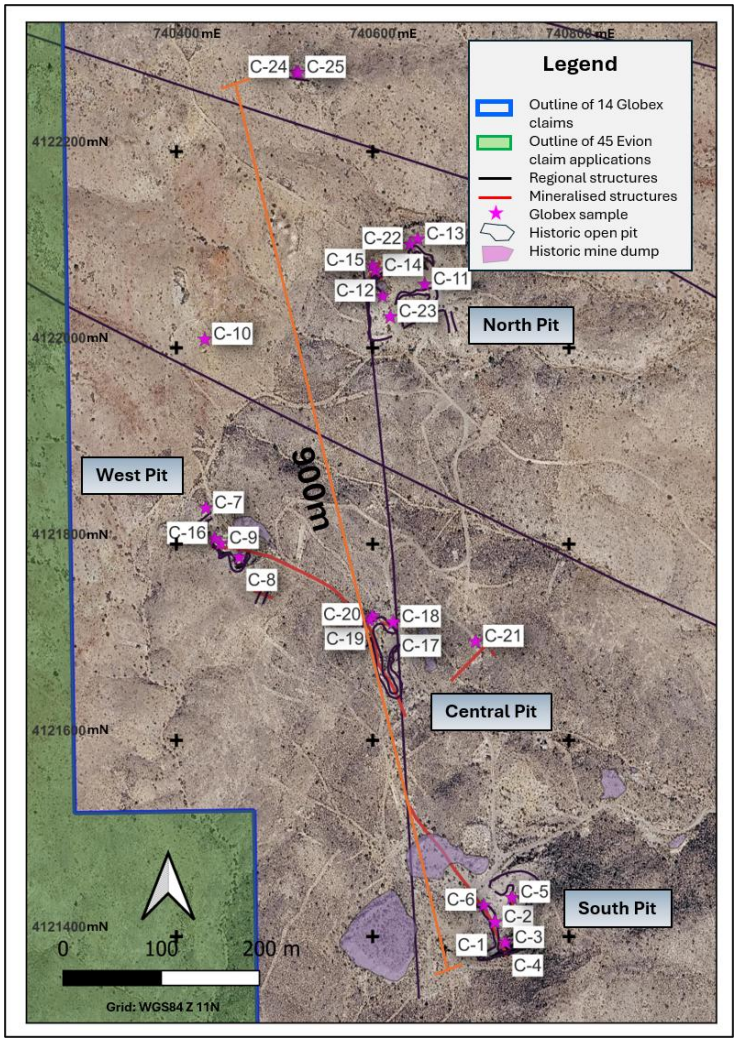

Figure 1: Confirmed Sampling Locations and Historic Open Pit Outlines - Carp Fluorspar Project.

[2]Refer to ASX announcement dated 12 May 2026: Evion to Acquire High-Grade U.S. Fluorspar Project in Nevada.

Confirmed 2024 Surface Sampling Results

A total of 25 surface rock chip samples were collected by Globex's geologist from across the Carp property and one sample approximately one kilometre northwest of the claim block. Samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada and analysed via wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence (WD-XRF) following lithium borate fusion.

Of the 25 samples, **14 returned very high fluorspar grades ranging from 49.83% to 88.15% CaF_2,** with a further three samples grading between 22.81% and 32.67% CaF_2. The confirmed results are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Confirmed 2024 Surface Rock Chip Sampling Results – Calculated Fluorite Results. Carp Fluorspar Project.

Sample ID	Location	Mineralisation Style	Sample Length (m)	CaF_2 (%)
C-1	**South Pit**	**Manto**	**1.70**	**75.62**
C-2	**South Pit**	**Vein**	**0.60**	**56.10**
C-3	South Pit	Manto	0.40	7.19
C-5	South Pit	Fault	0.30	1.85
C-6	South Pit	Manto	1.30	32.67
C-7	**Bulldozer Cut**	**Manto**	**0.70**	**63.29**
C-8	**West Pit**	**Body**	**5.00**	**78.29**
C-9	**West Pit**	**Manto**	**1.50**	**88.15**
C-11	**North Pit 1**	**Manto**	**1.00**	**83.83**
C-12	**North Pit 1**	**Vein**	**1.20**	**73.15**
C-13	**North Pit 2**	**Body/Manto**	**0.60**	**86.92**
C-14	Prospect Shaft	Felsic Dyke	1.30	1.64
C-15	Prospect Shaft	LS Replacement	1.30	1.44
C-16	**West Pit**	**Body/Vein**	**1.40**	**83.83**
C-17	Central Pit	Dolomite Replacement	1.50	4.93
C-18	**Central Pit**	**Manto**	**0.90**	**86.51**
C-19	**Central Pit**	**Manto/Body**	**0.60**	**49.73**
C-20	**Central Pit**	**Manto/Vein**	**1.70**	**57.33**
C-22	North Pit 2	Replacement	2.00	26.10
C-23	**North Pit 1**	**Vein**	**2.30**	**80.14**
C-24	**Bulldozer Cut**	**Manto/Tuff**	**2.50**	**59.38**
C-25	Bulldozer Cut	Replacement	1.50	22.81

Note: 1. Bold rows denote samples returning >49% CaF_2. All samples analysed by American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada via WD-XRF. One additional sample (C-26) was collected approximately 1 km northwest of the claim block and is excluded from this table.

2. Procedure to calculate Ca F_2: All Fluorine converted to CaF2, remaining CaO converted to CaCO3 if enough CO2 available (considering up to 100% of LOI as CO2), finally remaining CO2 (LOI) entered into the formula MgCO3

3. All samples were collected as linear chip samples..

Significance of Results

The confirmed assay results demonstrate the presence of widespread, high-grade fluorspar mineralisation across the Carp project area. Key observations include:

- **Exceptional grades:** The peak assay of 88.15% CaF_2 (Sample C-9, West Pit) represents raw rock grades well above the typical metallurgical-grade fluorspar threshold of approximately 60% CaF_2 and approaching acidspar feedstock quality. Multiple samples across the West Pit (C-8: 78.29%, C-16: 83.83%), North Pit 1 (C-11: 83.83%, C-23: 80.14%), North Pit 2 (C-13: 86.92%), and Central Pit (C-18: 86.51%) returned similarly outstanding grades.
- **Multiple mineralisation styles:** High-grade fluorspar has been confirmed in manto-style replacement bodies, steeply dipping veins, and fault-hosted zones, indicating a geologically complex and potentially extensive mineralised system.
- **District-scale continuity:** The presence of high-grade mineralisation across all four historically producing pit areas (South, West, North, and Central) - as well as in bulldozer cuts between pit areas - supports the interpretation of a large, connected mineralised system with significant exploration upside.
- **Polymetallic potential:** Anomalous gold was identified in several samples, and a float sample containing barite-Ag-Pb-Zn (151.5 ppm Ag, 0.28% Cu, 2.79% Pb, 8.64% Zn) from a sub-vertical mineralised carbonate replacement body suggests additional base and precious metal prospectivity within the district.

Consolidated Land Position

Evion now controls a consolidated land position of **59 unpatented lode claims** across the Carp Fluorspar Project and surrounding prospective ground, comprising:

- **14 original claims** (FL-1 to FL-14) covering 117.06 hectares over the historically producing Carp fluorspar system; and
- **45 adjoining staked claims** covering approximately 376 hectares of ground immediately adjacent to and along strike from the known mineralised zones, considered highly prospective for additional fluorspar discoveries.

The expanded land position totals approximately 493 hectares and provides Evion with control over both the known mineralised system and the most prospective surrounding ground for future exploration and resource growth.

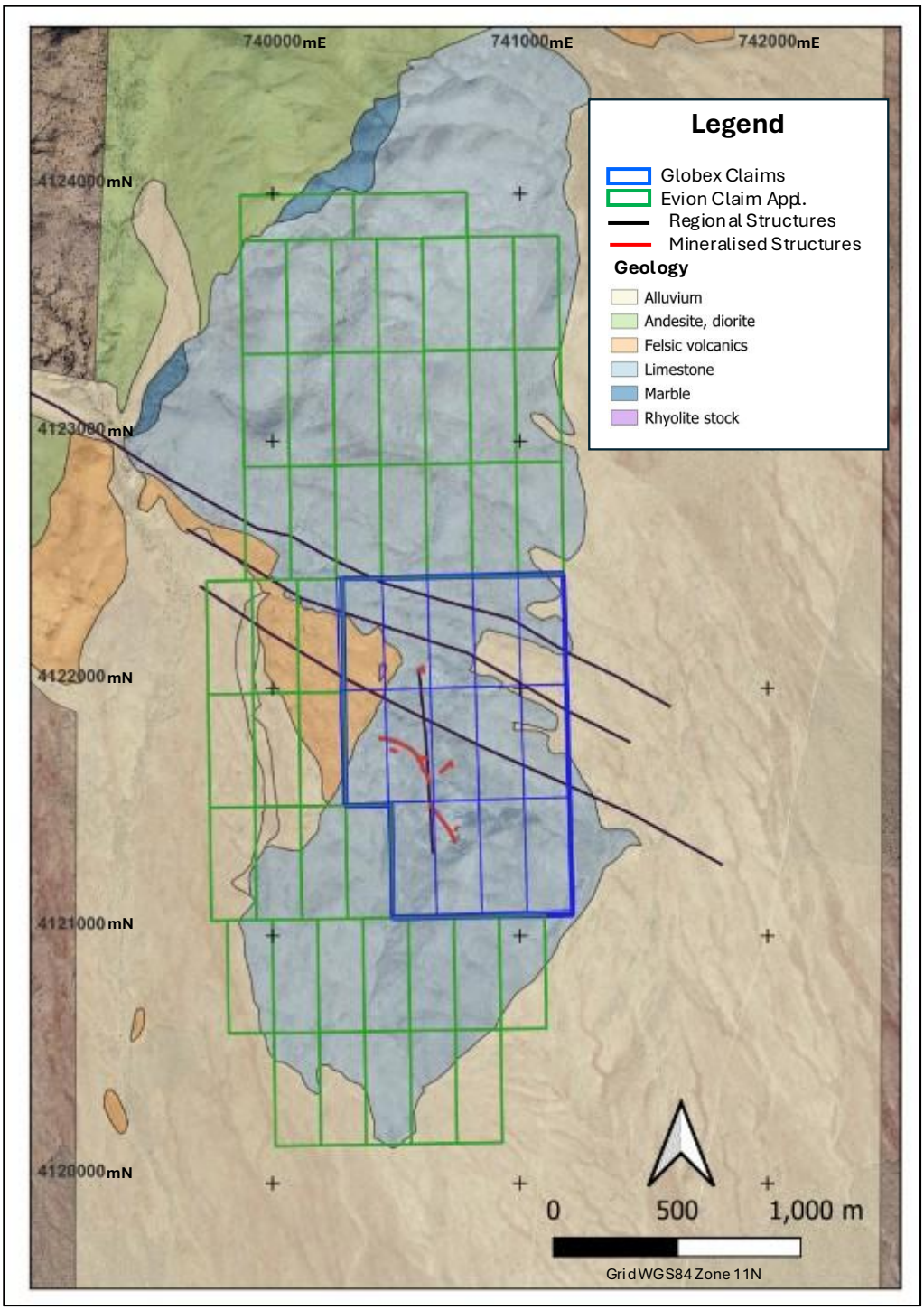

Figure 2: Outline of Mining Claims and Geology - Carp Fluorspar Project.

Next Steps - Upcoming Field Program

Following the successful verification of the 2024 surface sampling results, Evion is actively planning an exploration field program at the Carp Fluorspar Project. Planned activities include:

- **Systematic surface sampling and assaying** across the expanded 59-claim project area to extend geochemical coverage beyond the original sample locations and confirm the lateral extent of high-grade mineralisation.
- **Detailed geological mapping and structural interpretation** to refine understanding of the controls on high-grade fluorspar mineralisation and inform drill targeting.
- **Drill program planning** focused on priority targets including the untested depth extensions of the steeply dipping vein systems and new manto-style targets identified in the adjacent staked claims.
- **Permitting and regulatory engagement** to progress the approvals required for planned drilling activities on BLM-administered land.

The Company anticipates providing a detailed update on the planned field program, including scope, timing, and budget, to the market shortly.

Fluorspar Market Context

Fluorspar (calcium fluoride, CaF_2) is designated a Critical Mineral by the United States, European Union, Australia, Canada, and Japan. It is an irreplaceable input across semiconductor manufacturing, lithium-ion batteries, nuclear fuel processing, aerospace and defence systems, advanced refrigerants, and steel and aluminium production.

The United States currently imports 100% of its fluorspar requirements, with no meaningful domestic production since 1990.[3] Global production of approximately 10.2 Mt in 2025 remains concentrated in China (approximately 59%), Mongolia and Mexico. The U.S. Department of War, through the Defense Logistics Agency, recently awarded a US$168.9 million fluorspar supply contract, underscoring the strategic importance of securing domestic critical mineral supply chains.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the review and confirmation of the 2024 surface sampling results at the Carp Fluorspar Project is based on information reviewed by Mr Mark Fletcher, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Fletcher is an employee of Arrowman Pty Ltd and acts as a geological advisor to Evion Group NL. Mr Fletcher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Fletcher consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The original 2024 sampling was conducted by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. and reported in their press release dated 15 May 2025. Evion's Competent Person has reviewed the original sampling methodology, chain of

[3] USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2025. - https://www.usgs.gov/publications/mineral-commodity-summaries-2025

custody, laboratory procedures and quality assurance/quality control protocols and is satisfied that the results are reliable and suitable for reporting under the JORC Code (2012).

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Evion Group NL.

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Forward-Looking Statements

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Table 2: 2024 Surface Rock Chip Sampling Results – All Samples, with relevant compounds (WGS84, UTM Zone 11N)

Samp_Id	East	North	Type	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mn_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_ppm	Zn_ppm	Al2O3_%	BaO_%	CaO_%	Cr2O3_%	F_%	Fe2O3_%	K2O_%	MgO_%	MnO_%	P2O5_%	SiO2_%	SO3_%
C<1	740724	4121406	linear chip									0.27	0.13	59.83	<0.005	36.8	0.49	0.062	2.33	<0.005	<0.005	6.11	0.080
C<2	740725	4121406	linear chip									0.28	15.27	44.53	<0.005	27.3	1.51	0.074	1.81	0.005	<0.005	3.88	7.410
C<3	740736	4121385	linear chip									0.22	0.04	35.80	<0.005	3.5	0.18	0.019	16.36	0.108	<0.005	0.89	0.020
C<4	740735	4121385	linear chip									0.09	2.26	30.02	0.024	<0.5	0.79	0.017	7.35	0.043	<0.005	21.06	1.100
C<5	740742	4121431	linear chip									0.45	0.01	35.09	<0.005	0.9	0.26	0.030	15.05	0.049	<0.005	3.79	0.080
C<6	740713	4121423	linear chip									0.38	0.02	42.68	<0.005	15.9	0.21	0.022	12.26	0.135	<0.005	4.30	<0.01
C<7	740430	4121828	linear chip									0.52	<0.01	59.30	<0.005	30.8	0.12	0.018	3.26	<0.005	<0.005	2.14	<0.01
C<8	740464	4121778	linear chip									0.20	0.02	64.48	<0.005	38.1	0.27	0.016	2.40	<0.005	<0.005	0.85	<0.01
C<9	740445	4121792	linear chip									0.19	<0.01	68.32	<0.005	42.9	0.07	0.011	0.74	<0.005	<0.005	0.84	<0.01
C<10	740429	4122000	mine dump grab	<0.003	<0.3	65	18	16650	42	129	282	12.02	0.07	0.98	0.007	<0.5	1.72	6.377	0.16	2.506	<0.005	69.92	<0.01
C<11	740653	4122056	linear chip									0.32	0.12	64.97	0.005	40.8	0.29	0.061	0.21	<0.005	<0.005	4.17	0.040
C<12	740610	4122044	linear chip	<0.003	0.7	8	11	2477	38	756	82	0.45	0.29	58.67	<0.005	35.6	0.21	0.052	0.38	0.333	<0.005	11.05	0.120
C<13	740646	4122102	linear chip									0.45	0.01	67.32	<0.005	42.3	0.37	0.107	0.17	<0.005	<0.005	2.02	<0.01
C<14	740603	4122070	linear chip	0.003	<0.3	53	5	>50000	30	187	303	11.66	0.11	1.70	0.012	0.8	1.73	5.192	1.11	8.227	0.009	61.14	<0.01
C<15	740600	4122075	linear chip	0.010	<0.3	11	3	620	16	87	83	1.19	<0.01	22.32	<0.005	0.7	0.72	0.129	0.74	0.094	0.012	51.76	<0.01
C<16	740439	4121797	linear chip	0.006	<0.3	14	5	29	12	64	17	0.29	<0.01	67.06	<0.005	40.8	0.06	0.227	1.05	<0.005	<0.005	1.73	<0.01
C<17	740621	4121711	linear chip									0.39	<0.01	31.77	<0.005	2.4	0.19	0.009	19.08	0.108	<0.005	1.49	<0.01
C<18	740621	4121712	linear chip									0.29	0.06	67.16	<0.005	42.1	0.19	0.009	0.75	<0.005	<0.005	1.16	0.020
C<19	740600	4121718	linear chip									0.10	1.88	54.21	<0.005	24.2	0.24	0.016	3.20	0.007	<0.005	4.27	0.920
C<20	740597	4121714	linear chip	0.005	36.9	22	384	67	8883	4828	3051	0.24	3.97	50.00	<0.005	27.9	0.12	0.007	3.49	<0.005	<0.005	2.84	1.980
C<21	740705	4121692	grab	0.012	151.5	330	2846	240	27889	6828	86446	0.35	8.93	8.82	0.020	<0.5	0.58	0.147	2.58	0.038	<0.005	44.05	4.450
C<22	740638	4122097	linear chip	0.387	1.7	61	9	450	158	208	374	1.57	0.07	20.59	0.031	12.7	1.08	0.160	0.56	0.064	0.006	57.66	<0.01
C<23	740618	4122023	channel	0.006	<0.3	14	5	1073	48	150	179	1.42	0.05	64.07	<0.005	39.0	0.21	0.161	0.31	0.143	<0.005	4.27	0.020
C<24	740522	4122272	linear chip	0.084	0.7	165	5	17	81	321	228	0.88	0.04	46.76	0.006	28.9	1.82	0.394	0.54	<0.005	0.016	23.44	0.040
C<25	740524	4122272	linear chip	0.087	4.5	140	5	40	93	171	191	0.77	0.03	18.95	0.035	11.1	1.90	0.177	0.36	<0.005	0.023	61.38	<0.01
C<26	739592	4123261	mine dump grab	0.004	52.3	22	133	48	39865	2484	38635	0.13	42.87	1.52	<0.005	<0.5	0.14	0.011	0.28	0.007	<0.005	7.66	20.710

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Carp Fluorite Project

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.*
		• Two types of sampling have been employed:
		  ○ Linear chip sample: multiple rock chips taken from appropriately spaced even intervals along a continuous section of rock at an appropriate orientation to provide a representative sample. When the total length is less than 1m it approximates a continuous sample.
		  ○ Grab sample: Either randomly taken from mine dump material, other disturbed surface area or a noteworthy rock outcrop.
		• When sampling the mineralised horizon the interval was reportedly taken across the rock, but the exact orientation to the mineralisation is not recorded and Evion has not been able to verify.

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).*	• No drill results have been reported.
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.*	• No drill results have been reported.
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.*	• No drill results have been reported.

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.*	• Standard laboratory sample preparation techniques were used and are appropriate for this type of sample. Samples are crushed, split and a 300 g subsample pulverized to >85% -75 micron. • Sampling of rock fragments along a line provides a representative sample for the level of reporting. • Appropriate procedures were used for the taking of duplicate samples. • Sample sizes were appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• American Assay Laboratories (AAL) conducted the analysis. The final assay sheet has been inspected. • For whole rock analysis + fluorine all powdered subsamples (0.5 g) were fluxed with Liborate/LiNO3 flux in automatic fusion equipment, fused in a Pt/Au crucible at 1050°C and poured into Pt/Au mold. Loss of ignition (LOI) was determined (corresponds to weight loss of H2O, CO2 and carbon). The borate glass beads were analyzed with Zetium wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence (WD-XRF) spectrometer • Selected samples underwent ICP-OES analysis of a 0.5 g subsample after 5-acid digestion (HNO3, HF, HClO4, HCl and H3BO3) for 51 elements including silver. 5-acid treatment 25 results in near total digest (resistant phases e.g. corundum, ilmenite, rutile are not digested). Gold was analyzed via fire assay of a 30 g subsample and analyzed with ICP-OES. Typical internal standards and checks were completed by AAL during analysis. • Sufficient duplicates and blanks and were included during the analysis and the resulted validated to be within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• An independent consultant has verified the location, nature and quantitative geochemical significance (with hand-held XRF analyser) of the original Globex sample sites. All values are within acceptable range. • Globex has provided the original data, which was appropriately managed for the stage of exploration. This included the calculations used for determining fluorite concentration.
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 historic mine working outlines have been validated against satellite imagery and high-resolution drone orthophotography. • Sample locations were determined using a handheld GPS. • The grid used is WGS84 UTM Zone 11N • The quality and accuracy of the topographic control is sufficient for the early exploration stage of the project.
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.*	• The sample spacing is appropriate to the stage of exploration.
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.*	• Globex took most linear chip samples cutting across mineralised outcrops. When sampling the mineralised horizon the interval was reportedly taken across the rock, but the exact orientation to the mineralisation is not recorded and Evion has not been able to verify.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Globex Nevada managed the chain of custody for the samples. Samples were placed in labelled plastic bags, sealed with a plastic zip and shipped to American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Sparks, Nevada, USA for preparation and geochemical analysis. AAL is an ISO 170-25 certified laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Evion has employed an independent consultant to validate the sample locations, mineralised horizon and other geological features in the field. The sample assays quantitively were validated by use of a hand-held XRF analyser.

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.*	• Fourteen (14) staked unpatented claims held by Globex Nevada INC and subject to the Option Agreement with Evion Group NL reported in ASX announcement dated 12th May 2026. Once the Option is exercised there is a 3% gross mineral royalty due to Globex. The claims were staked in 2024 and are currently compliant under the law. There are no restricted areas (Wilderness areas or other environment classifications) covering the claims. • Forty-five (45) staked unpatented claim applications made by Evion Group NL have been filed and acknowledged by the Nevada State notarial officer in May 2026. The required validation that no existing claims are present within the area was completed by Evion's independent consultant.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration results subject to this announcement were provided by Globex Nevada INC and were completed in 2024. They included the reconnaissance sampling of the mineralised structures mined in the 1950s and 1960s. Geological mapping, interpretation and satellite imagery interpretation was also conducted. • Historical exploration was conducted in the 1970s by Allied Chemical Co. under a sublease/option agreement with the claim owner Western Mining and Development Co. Gravity and magnetic surveys, Bulldozer cuts and 62 drill-holes were completed. However, little information from this work has been found except for handwritten notes of the drill-holes by Pepke (1975).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Fluorite, barite, Mn-Fe and locally Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization in the southeastern Viola district is hosted mostly in Paleozoic carbonate sediments as replacement bodies and veins. The historic Carp mine (Wells Cargo mine) exploited fluorite bodies from four open pits.

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*
		• Sixty-two (62) drill-holes were reportedly drilled between 1971 and 1973 by Allied Chemical. No collar coordinates have been located, and the other notes of the drill-holes details have not been verified. Therefore, no drill-hole details have been reported.

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	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.*	• Samples with less than 0.5% F were not reported in Table 1, but are included in Table 2 of this announcement. • Calculation of fluorite (CaF2) in Table 1. of this announcement: All Fluorine converted to CaF2 by multiplying F by 2.054773, remaining CaO converted to CaCO3 if enough CO2 available (considering up to 100% of LOI as CO2), finally remaining CO2 (LOI) entered into the formula MgCO3
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').*	• No drill results have been 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.*	• Diagrams are provided at the relevant scales showing sample locations and geological interpretation based on field mapping and satellite imagery analysis.
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 Globex reconnaissance sampling program focused on the historically mined mineralisation to validate the exploration potential of the project.
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*	• Evion is not aware of any other substantial exploration work that has been conducted on the project.

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	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Planning for future exploration programs is underway and is likely to include an aeromagnetic survey, surface geochemistry and further geological mapping and prospecting of the exposed mineralisation to determine targets for future exploration.

Reference:

Papke K. (1975) Carp-Mine, Lincoln County (Papke Industrial Minerals Files); in Mining District Files, (NBMG Digital Library; https://collections.nbmg.unr.edu)