

10 June 2026

# Drilling Completed at Scotty Lithium Project, Nevada, USA

## Key Highlights

- **Drilling has been successfully completed at the Scotty Lithium Project on time and on budget using a targeted drill plan designed to test near-surface lithium mineralisation.**
- **The drill program targeted high-priority lithium zones through a combination of infill and step-out drilling, informed by previous drilling, soil geochemistry and magnetotelluric datasets, to assess continuity and scale.**
- **Clay stratigraphy interpreted as potentially lithium bearing was intersected across all drill holes, consistent with the geological model. This comprised lean green to olive-grey clay (primary lithium-bearing unit), blue-green transitional clay (OX/REDOX boundary), and brown lithic-rich clay (basement or immediately overlying basement). References to “lithium-bearing” units reflect the interpreted lithium-bearing potential of the identified clay horizons only, and does not imply any assayed grade, resource, or reserve.**
- **Sonic drilling delivered high core recoveries across the program, providing high-quality samples that enabled detailed geological logging and analysis.**
- **The drilling confirms lateral continuity of the targeted clay units (structural continuity only grade continuity subject to assay results), with no evidence of significant structural disruption or compartmentalisation.**
- **Assay results from the program are pending. Once received and interpreted, the Company will commence work toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scotty Lithium Project, subject to drilling results.**
- **Desert Minerals continues to selectively assess potential project and corporate opportunities consistent with its strategy of building a portfolio of high-quality mineral assets.**
- **Desert Minerals is well-funded, with \$4.24 million of cash available, including a recent \$1.0 million Placement, to advance both the Mt Monger Gold and Scotty Lithium projects <sup>(2, 3)</sup>.**

Desert Minerals Limited (“**Desert Minerals**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that drilling has been successfully completed at the Scotty Lithium Project on time and on budget using a targeted drill plan designed to test near-surface lithium mineralisation. The drill program targeted high-priority lithium zones through a combination of infill and step-out drilling, informed by previous drilling, soil geochemistry and magnetotelluric datasets, to assess continuity and scale. Clay stratigraphy interpreted as potentially lithium bearing was intersected across all drill holes, consistent with the geological model. This comprised lean green to olive-grey clay (primary lithium-bearing unit), blue-

green transitional clay (OX/REDOX boundary), and brown lithic-rich clay (basement or immediately overlying basement). Sonic drilling delivered high core recoveries across the program, providing high-quality samples that enabled detailed geological logging and analysis.

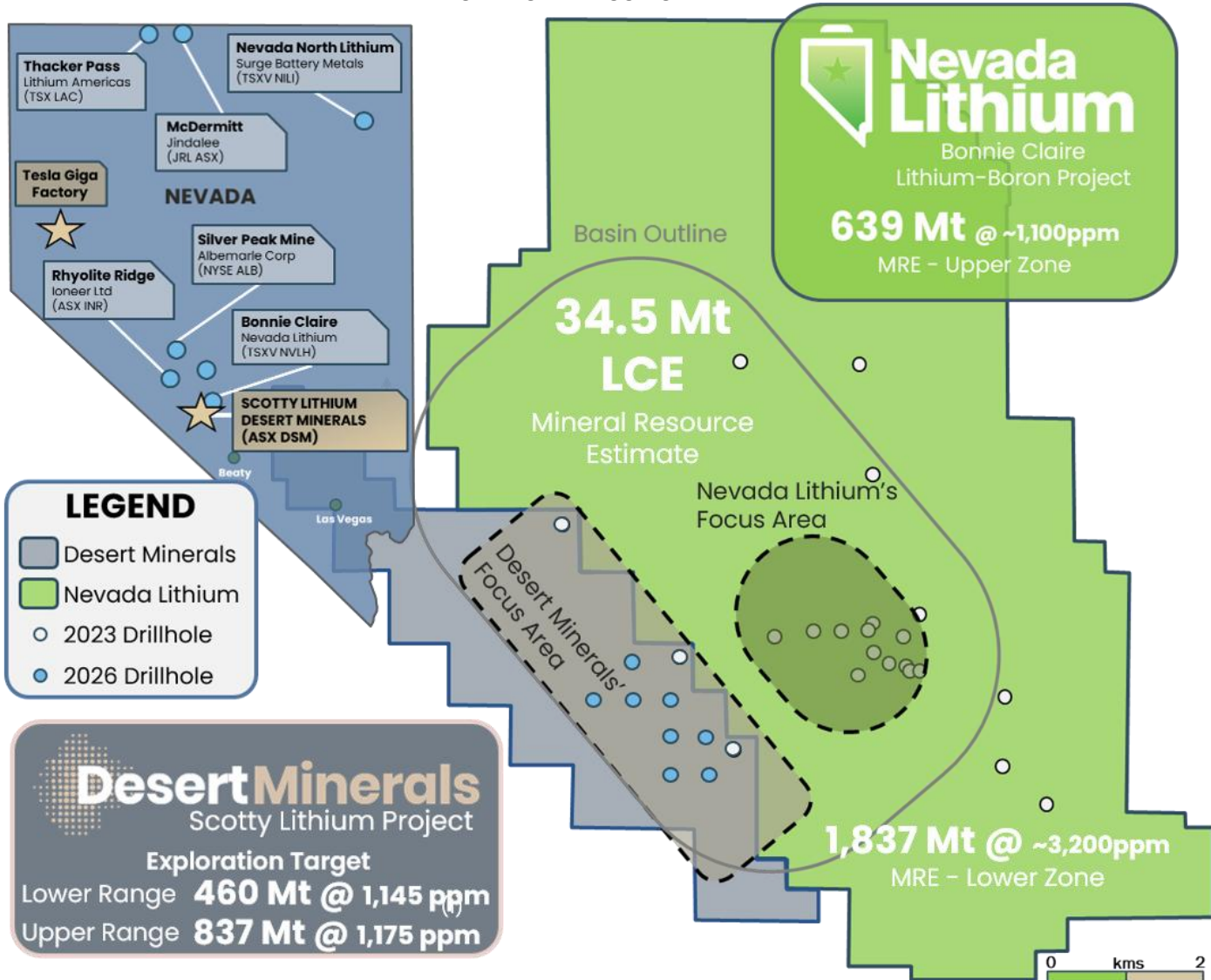


Image 1: Overview of Desert Minerals' Scotty Lithium Project and location of 2026 drillholes <sup>(1)</sup>.

The drilling confirms lateral continuity of the targeted clay units, with no evidence of significant structural disruption or compartmentalisation. Assay results from the program are pending. Once received and interpreted, the Company will commence work toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scotty Lithium Project, subject to drilling results.

The Scotty Lithium Project is located in Nevada's premier lithium district, adjacent to Nevada Lithium's Bonnie Claire Project, and features a JORC (2012) Exploration Target of 460–837 million tonnes at 1,145–1,175 ppm lithium.

The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Desert Minerals continues to selectively assess potential project and corporate opportunities consistent with its strategy of building a portfolio of high-quality mineral assets and is well-funded, with \$4.24 million of cash available to advance both the Mt Monger Gold and Scotty Lithium projects.

**Desert Minerals' Executive Chairman, Mr. Peretz Shapiro, commented:**

*"Drilling at Scotty has now been completed as planned, and I'd like to thank both our internal team and Dahrouge Geological Consulting for their excellent work in planning and executing the program. The drilling has delivered high-quality geological data that has strengthened our understanding of this high-quality lithium asset, located in one of North America's premier lithium districts. We're looking forward to receiving the assay results and advancing the project toward a maiden Mineral Resource estimate."*

**Geological Model Validation**

The 2026 drilling program intersected a consistent and repeatable vertical stratigraphy across all drill holes. This comprised three main units:

- Lean green to olive-grey clay – interpreted as the primary lithium-bearing unit, with consistent thickness and lateral continuity.
- Blue-green transitional clay – interpreted as the oxidised-reduced (OX/REDOX) boundary, observed at comparable depths across multiple holes.
- Brown, lithic-rich clay – interpreted as basement or immediately overlying basement material.

The stratigraphy was repeatable across the drilled area, with geological variations consistent with normal depositional and basement-proximal processes. No evidence of significant structural disruption or fault-controlled truncation of the lithium-bearing clay was observed at the current drill spacing. References to "lithium-bearing" units reflect the interpreted lithium-bearing potential of the identified clay horizons only, and does not imply any assayed grade, resource, or reserve.

**Core Recovery and Basement Definition**

The 2026 sonic drilling program achieved high core recoveries across all holes and successfully recovered key intervals. Basement or near-basement material was positively identified in multiple holes, with hole termination based on observed lithology rather than arbitrary depth. Hard, brown, lithic-rich clay encountered at depth is interpreted as basement and is consistent across the project area. These results have improved the overall quality and completeness of the geological dataset and provide a more reliable lower boundary for the interpreted mineralised clay package.

**Next Steps for Scotty Lithium Project**

With drilling now complete, the Company's immediate priorities are to receive and review laboratory assay results from the 2026 drill program, integrate the new data into a unified geological and stratigraphic model, and commence preliminary Mineral Resource modelling once assays are available. Priority areas for metallurgical test work will also be identified.

Supported by strong funding, an experienced technical team and Dahrouge Geological Consulting as the Company's key technical partner, Desert Minerals is well positioned to advance the Scotty Lithium Project and looks forward to updating shareholders as assay results are received and the project progresses toward resource estimation.

## About Desert Minerals

Desert Minerals Limited (ASX: DSM) is a well-structured resource exploration company focused on projects in Tier 1 mining jurisdictions across Australia and North America. Through systematic, technology-driven exploration, the Company is committed to advancing its gold and lithium assets—including the Mt Monger Gold Project in Western Australia and the Scotty Lithium Project in Nevada, USA—with the aim of growing and delineating JORC-compliant resources and delivering value for shareholders.

## Competent Persons Statement

The Exploration Target for the Scotty Lithium Project was first reported in the Company's Prospectus dated 21 August 2025 and released to ASX on 17 October 2025. The information in this announcement that relates to the exploration Results and the Exploration Target for the Scotty Lithium Project is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Jacob Anderson a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**) and the American Institute of Professional Geologists. Mr Jacob Anderson is an employee of Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd and 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**). Mr Jacob Anderson consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears in this Announcement.

## Authorised for release by the Board of Desert Minerals Limited

### List of References:

1. ASX DSM Announcement 17 October 2025 – Prospectus.
2. ASX DSM Announcement 30 April 2026 – Quarterly Activities & Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report.
3. ASX DSM Announcement 02 June 2026 – DSM Raises \$1 million at Premium to Market.

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition:**  
**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

*(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilled and recovered sonic core samples at 1.524 metre intervals.</li> <li>Sonic core was then cut into quarter core samples then bagged for laboratory analysis. Core cutting was conducted down the vertical direction of the core to ensure the entirety of the sample was collected.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sonic drilling with vertical (-90 degree dip) drilling</li> <li>Core was collected at 10.16 cm diameter</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual estimation of recoveries by geologists</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entire sample was placed on a logging table and logged. Quarter core sections were cut along the 1.524 metre sections.</li> <li>Lithology and geologic observations such as clay consistency and colour were recorded.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarter of the core material was sampled. The remaining core was put into a separate bag and stored for future reference.</li> <li>Every 6<sup>th</sup> sample had a QAQC insert</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise samples representivity</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>that consisted of standards (OREAS 754 &amp; OREAS 753b), Quartz blanks, and alternating between field and laboratory duplicates.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A due to laboratory results not returned.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A due to laboratory results not returned.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drillhole locations were marked using a handheld GPS using UTM WGS84</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drillholes were drilled at 500 meter centres to ensure geologic and grade continuity</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geometry of the geologic domains is flat lying with a gentle plunge and dip. Vertical drilling is sufficient to measure the true thickness of this deposit.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dahrouge loggers collected the samples from the drilling contractors, interpreted and prepped the core for analysis.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dahrouge then delivered the samples to Old Dominion for transport to ALS in Reno NV.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sampling procedures were overseen by the QP as well as the Project Lead, to ensure compliance.</li></ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desert Minerals owns a 51% interest in 195 SFL unpatented placer mining claims situated in Nye County, Nevada. The Claims constitute what is known as the Scotty Lithium Project. The Claims are situated in Sections 25 and 36, located in Township 8 South, Range 43 East, Sections 31 and 32, located in Township 8 South, Range 44 East and Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 15, located in Township 9 South, Range 44 East, MDB&amp;M.</li> </ul>																																													
Exploration done by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling oversight and geology conducted by Dahrouge Geologic Consulting</li> <li>Drilling conducted by Boart Longyear</li> </ul>																																													
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geology is contained within a alluvial basin</li> </ul>																																													
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DHID</th> <th>UTM_x</th> <th>UTM_y</th> <th>RL_m</th> <th>Length_m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SL26_1</td> <td>495,000</td> <td>4,114,500</td> <td>1,208</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_4</td> <td>495,508</td> <td>4,114,502</td> <td>1,204</td> <td>78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_5</td> <td>495,496</td> <td>4,115,000</td> <td>1,204</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_6</td> <td>496,005</td> <td>4,114,000</td> <td>1,204</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_7</td> <td>496,000</td> <td>4,114,499</td> <td>1,203</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_8</td> <td>496,496</td> <td>4,113,499</td> <td>1,203</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_9</td> <td>496,500</td> <td>4,114,001</td> <td>1,203</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL26_10</td> <td>496,003</td> <td>4,113,506</td> <td>1,206</td> <td>78</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Table above lists the completed holes from the 2026 drill program.</p>	DHID	UTM_x	UTM_y	RL_m	Length_m	SL26_1	495,000	4,114,500	1,208	56	SL26_4	495,508	4,114,502	1,204	78	SL26_5	495,496	4,115,000	1,204	130	SL26_6	496,005	4,114,000	1,204	96	SL26_7	496,000	4,114,499	1,203	125	SL26_8	496,496	4,113,499	1,203	93	SL26_9	496,500	4,114,001	1,203	123	SL26_10	496,003	4,113,506	1,206	78
DHID	UTM_x	UTM_y	RL_m	Length_m																																											
SL26_1	495,000	4,114,500	1,208	56																																											
SL26_4	495,508	4,114,502	1,204	78																																											
SL26_5	495,496	4,115,000	1,204	130																																											
SL26_6	496,005	4,114,000	1,204	96																																											
SL26_7	496,000	4,114,499	1,203	125																																											
SL26_8	496,496	4,113,499	1,203	93																																											
SL26_9	496,500	4,114,001	1,203	123																																											
SL26_10	496,003	4,113,506	1,206	78																																											
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A due to absence of laboratory analysis</li> </ul>																																													

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A due to absence of laboratory analysis</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A due to absence of laboratory analysis</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A due to absence of laboratory analysis</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted geological observations have been completed by fully qualified project and supervising JORC</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>Competent Person geologists.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once assays results are received and analysed additional work will be determined.</li> </ul>

4.