ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 JUNE 2026

Gold and Antimony Mineralisation Confirmed and Extended

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received for Albright Brook Prospect drilling, with best down hole width gold intercepts of:
  - AB-26-01 – **37.05m** at **1.12 g/t Au** from 60.95m
    including: ***2.35m*** *at* ***4.76 g/t Au*** *from 77.10m*
    and including: ***0.70m*** *at* ***28.80 g/t Au*** *from 85.55m*
  - AB-26-02 – **13.20m** at **1.14 g/t Au** from 62.30m
    including: ***1.55m*** *at* ***2.19 g/t Au*** *from 63.70m*
    and including: ***1.30m*** *at* ***3.70 g/t Au*** *from 69.60m*
  - AB-26-02 – **1.88m** at **2.28 g/t Au** from 100.62m
    including: ***1.38m*** *at* ***3.01 g/t Au*** *from 101.12m*
  - AB-26-02 – **8.25m** at **0.68 g/t Au** from 151.82m
    including: ***1.10m*** *at* ***1.36 g/t Au*** *from 152.20m*
    and including: ***1.74m*** *at* ***1.13 g/t Au*** *from 154.94m*
- Significant antimony mineralisation uncovered, including high-grade antimony intersected in hole AB-26-02, internal to a larger gold interval (noted above) with downhole intercept of:
  - AB-26-02 – **2.46m** at **0.50% Sb and 1.72 g/t Au** from 62.3m
    including: ***0.36m*** *at* ***3.23% Sb and 2.81 g/t Au*** *from 64.4m*
- Bond Road drilling has intersected zones of elevated gold, base metals and antimony,
- Follow up drill program targeting discovery of high-grade antimony mineralisation at Bond Road Prospect and extensional drilling of the gold and antimony system at Albright Brook Prospect is planned.

Albright Metals Limited ("Albright Metals" or "the Company") provides assay results from diamond core samples from antimony and gold exploration drilling at the Golden Pike Project. Results reported are from two holes drilled at Albright Brook Prospect for 269.4m and five holes drilled at Bond Road Prospect for 778m between January and March 2026. Assays have also been received for additional Vail Road core sampling.

CEO, Greg Hill comments, *"These exciting gold and antimony results from the Albright Brook Prospect highlight the scale and prospectivity of the broader mineralised system within the Golden Pike Project. Importantly, the antimony we are encountering is giving us valuable insight as we plan our targeting for the*

next phase of drilling commencing later this year. The prospect of a larger gold and antimony system on the project, in addition to the high-grade Vail Road deposit, is particularly encouraging."

Results from the first exploration drilling program at the Golden Pike Project have returned broad gold intercepts and further evidence of antimony mineralisation at the Albright Brook Prospect. At Bond Road, several intercepts of low-level gold, sulphide mineralisation and antimony anomalism, coupled with zones of strong sericite alteration, continue to indicate proximity to a potential antimony-gold system.

Albright Metals' focus is now on reviewing and ranking all targets for gold and antimony across the entirety of the Golden Pike Project and planning follow up exploration at Albright Brook and Bond Road Prospects. Figure 1 shows the location of the Golden Pike Project and the antimony and gold prospects.

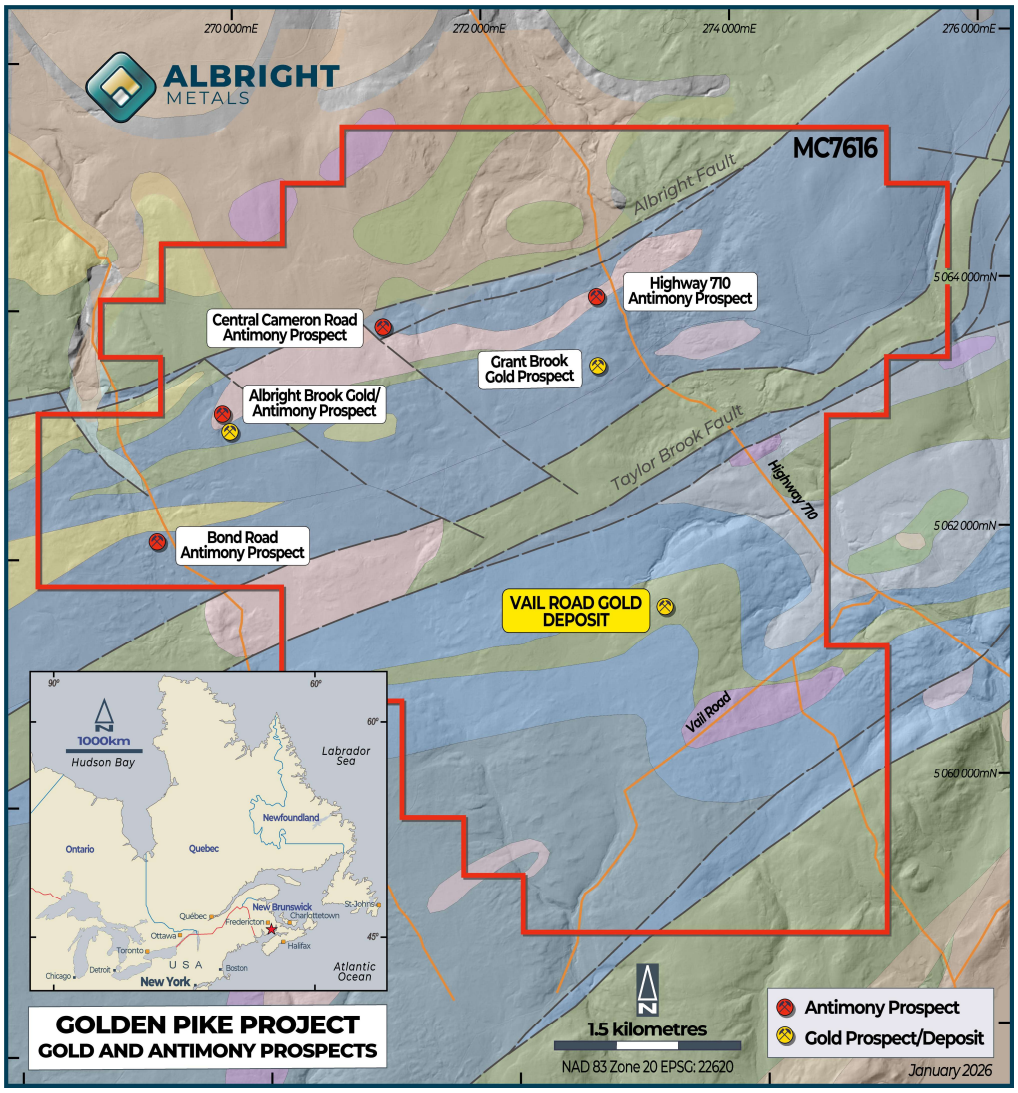

Figure 1: Golden Pike Project Location and Prospects

Albright Brook Prospect Results

The 2026 exploration drilling campaign at the Albright Brook Prospect was designed to intercept the previously identified gold and antimony mineralisation in one diamond drillhole completed by Rockport in 2008 and several of the five holes drilled by Globex in 2016.[1] Figure 2 shows all drilling to date at the Albright Brook Prospect, with significant intercepts for gold and antimony plotted on the drill traces. Regional scale mapping published by the Government of New Brunswick is shown in the background of the image.

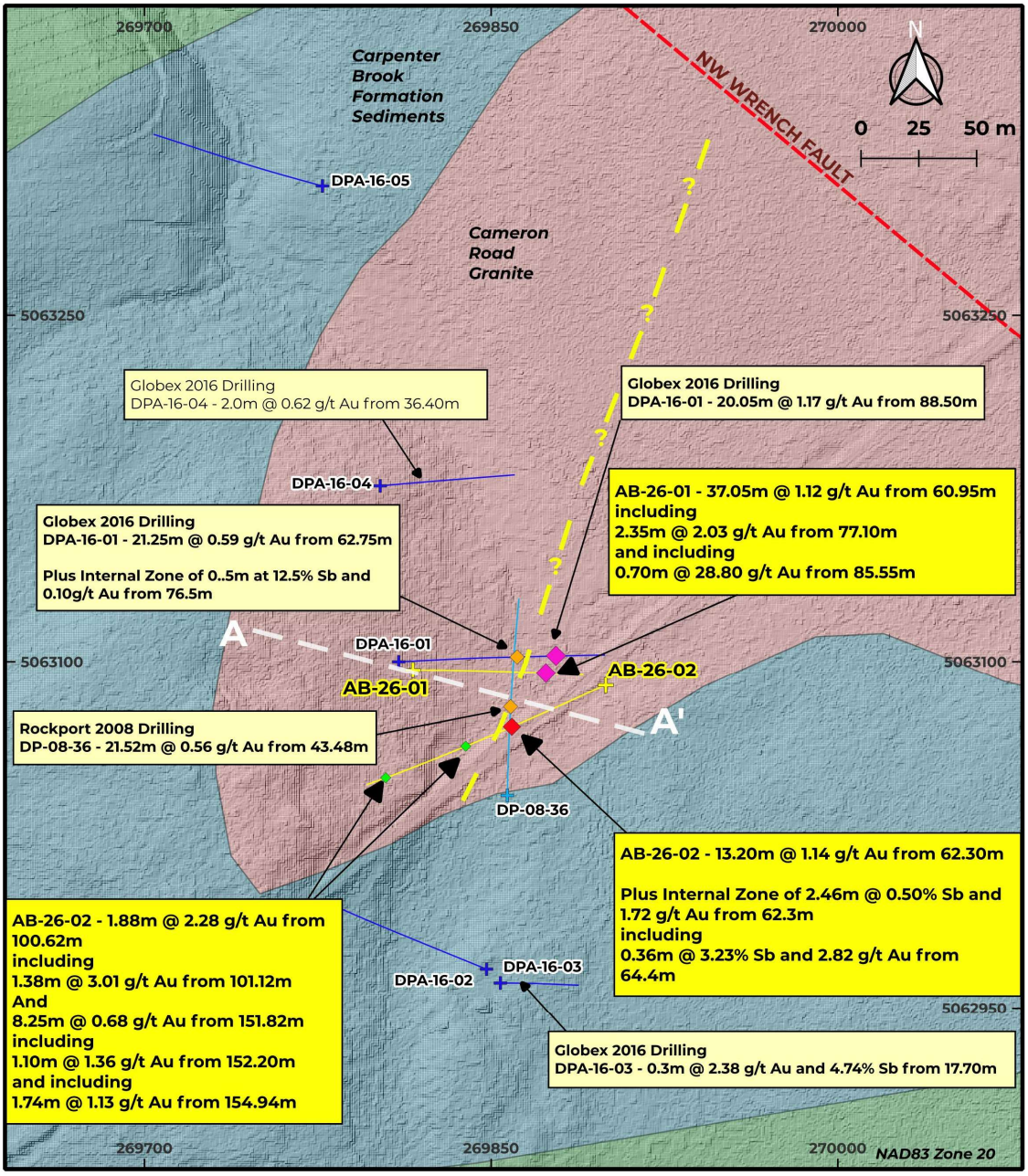

Figure 2: Collar Plan Albright Brook Prospect

[1] ASX announcement 16 July 2025 *'Due Diligence Highlights Antimony at Golden Pike'*

Albright Metals' recent drill hole AB-26-01 was drilled towards the east (090^{0} azimuth) as a twin hole to the Globex hole DPA-16-01. The twin hole has now returned a broad intercept of gold mineralisation, with a down hole intercept width of **37.05m** at **1.12 g/t Au** from 60.95m and higher internal grades, including **2.35m** at **4.76 g/t Au** from 77.10m and **0.70m** at **28.80 g/t Au** from 85.55m. The gold mineralisation is within the Cameron Road Granite in a strong sericite (potassic) alteration system, with intense quartz-carbonate veining and pyrite – arsenopyrite. The granite host is highly fractured with thin zones of brecciation and shearing.

The second hole completed, AB-26-02, is a scissor hole towards the southwest (245^{0} azimuth). Hole AB-26-02 has returned further down hole gold intercepts of **13.20m** at **1.14 g/t Au** from 62.30m, including **1.55m** at **2.19 g/t Au** from 63.70m and **1.30m** at **3.70 g/t Au** from 69.60m. Within the gold intercept there is also an antimony intercept of **2.46m** at **0.50% Sb** and **1.72 g/t Au** from 62.3m, including a high-grade stibnite vein internal to a quartz vein that is **0.36m** at **3.23% Sb** and **2.81 g/t Au** from 64.4m. The deportment of the stibnite within the quartz vein is very similar to the antimony occurrence first noted at the prospect by Globex in hole DPA-16-01.[2] Over the broader 2.46m interval, the stibnite is hosted as patchy sulphide development within the Cameron Road Granite.

The interpreted trend of the gold mineralisation, towards the northeast, is a strong target for extensional drilling, with the intersection of the gold trend with the northwest trending wrench fault to the north a favourable setting for mineralisation. The gold-antimony mineralisation trend at Albright Brook is shown on Figure 2 as a dashed yellow line.

The gold mineralisation in holes DP-08-36, DPA-16-01[3] and 2026 Albright Metals drilling sits within the Cameron Road Granite, close to the southern contact with the Carpenter Brook Formation sediments. Beneath the main zone of mineralisation are additional gold intercepts, away from the Cameron Road Granite contact zone in hole AB-26-02. Further work is required to determine the gold orientation and extent of the deeper intercepts. Figure 3 is a cross section of the preliminary interpretation of the thickest down hole gold intercepts, with current and previous intercepts labelled. The high-grade antimony occurrences are shown as bar graphs in magenta next to the hole traces of DPA-16-01 and AB-26-02. The location of the section is denoted as A – A' on Figure 2.

Hole collar details, and a full table of intercepts from Albright Metals' 2026 drilling are included in Appendix 1. Collar details and existing intercepts from Rockport and Globex drilling at Albright Brook Prospect are also provided.

[2] ASX announcement 7 October 2025 *'Highest Grade Antimony Rock Chip Samples Received to Date'*
[3] ASX announcement 16 July 2025 *'Due Diligence Highlights Antimony Potential at Golden Pike Project'*

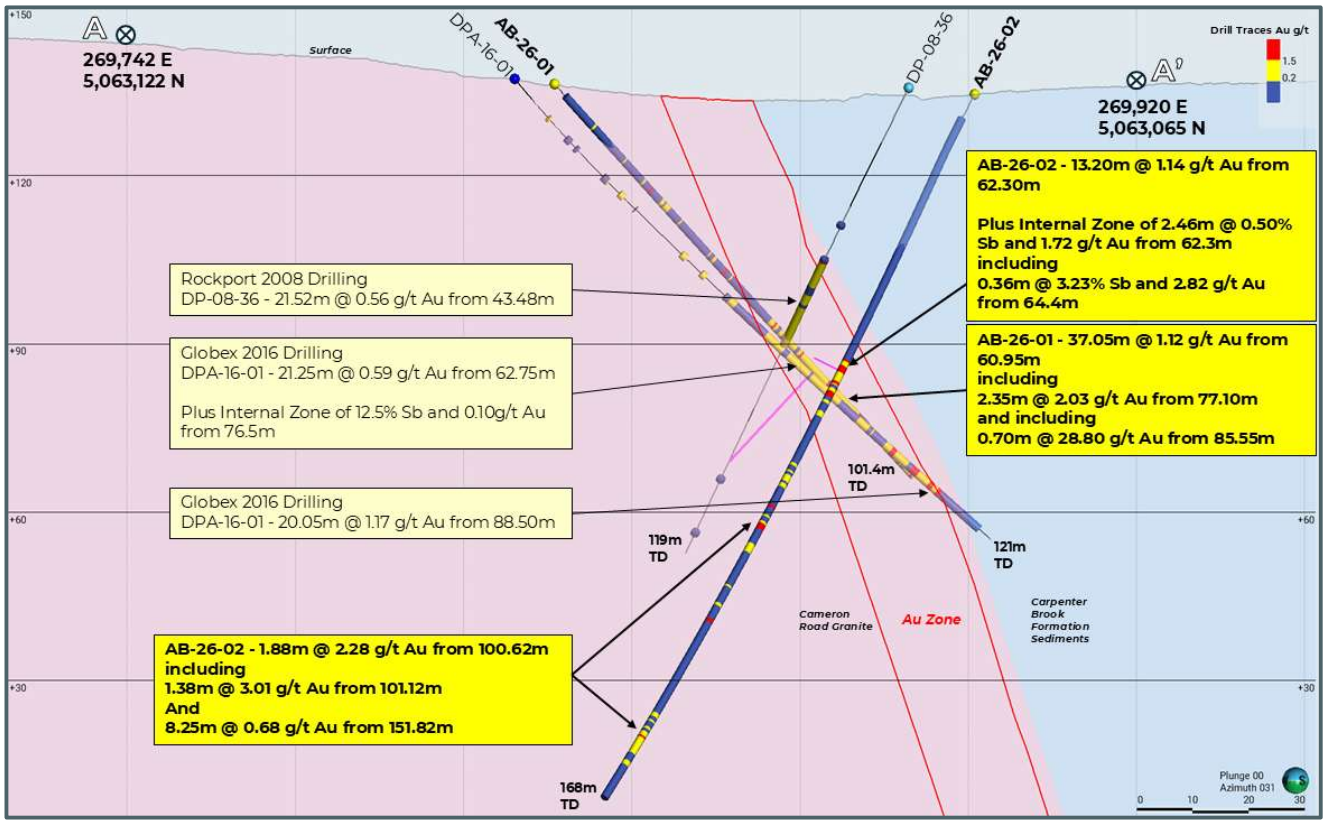

Figure 3: Cross Section – Albright Brook Prospect

Bond Road Prospect Results

Five diamond core holes drilled at Bond Road Prospect were designed to test beneath significant antimony–arsenic–gold soil anomalism and high-grade stibnite (antimony) boulder samples. The drilling also tested towards the west and northwest from the established drill positions, targeting a possible wide structural corridor, with the western edge interpreted along a northwest trending topographic low.

Figure 4 shows the Bond Road Prospect drilling, with the antimony soil anomaly and the high-grade boulder sample locations. A zone of potassic alteration with elevated gold is shown on the image in BR-26-01, with a down-hole intercept of 3.0m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 195.8m. This interval has elevated arsenic of 0.28% As. Arsenic and potassic alteration halos indicate proximity to structures to vector towards gold and/or antimony mineralisation.

Highly anomalous antimony values of 700ppm Sb each were intersected in hole BR-26-01 over 0.42m from 110.0m down hole, and in hole BR-26-02 over 0.60m from 174.50m depth. Hole BR-26-02 has 600ppm Sb over 0.35m from 17.85m down hole. All depths are down hole widths, with more information required to determine orientation and thickness of the structures associated with the anomalies. Studies of the comprehensive drill dataset collected will continue.

Geology units intersected in the drilling are dominantly the Carpenter Brook Formation sediments, with interbedded siltstones, shales and purple sandstone in the most northern holes. Thin rhyolite units and an intermediate intrusive occur in holes BR-26-02 and BR-26-05, in addition to siltstones and shale units. Future works are planned to test north-northwest of the soil anomaly where significant thicknesses of rhyolite are interpreted in the Government of New Brunswick regional mapping.[4]

Geological context for the Bond Road surface and drilling anomalies with Albright Metals' interpretation of the orientation of gold mineralisation at the Albright Brook Prospect to the north is outlined in Figure 4. The gold trend potentially aligns with a northeast trending weak antimony soil anomaly, in an orientation that could be a conjugate fault set to the regional thrust and wrench faults.

Anomalous metals are present in some intervals in the Bond Road Prospect drilling, including gold, silver, antimony, copper, lead or zinc, or a combination thereof. The results are below economic grade but indicate potential structural conduits and elevated metal endowment of the lithologies. Collar details for the Bond Road Prospect drilling and anomalous assay results are provided in Appendix 2.

[4] Branscombe, L, Charnley, B., and Thorne, K. 2018. Antimony. New Brunswick Department of Energy and Resource Development, Energy and Mines Division, Mineral Commodity Profile No. 12, 7 p
https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/en/pdf/Minerals-Minerales/mcp_12-e.pdf

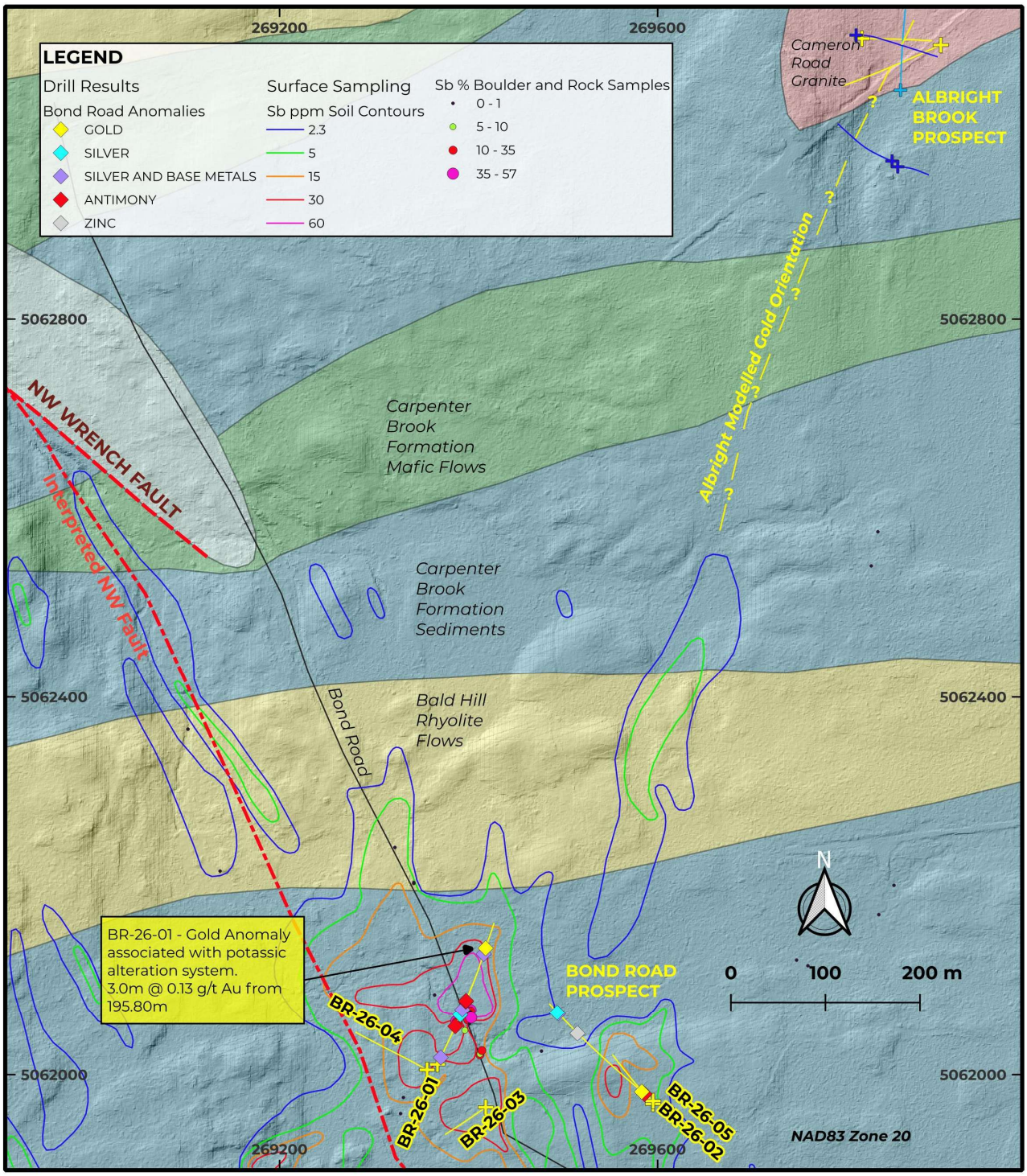

Figure 4: Bond Road Drill Anomalies with Surface Sampling

Vail Road Gold Deposit Additional Sampling Results

Drilling by Albright Metals during 2025 at Vail Road Gold Deposit was designed to:

- Infill portions of the Parallel Zone to test continuity.
- Replicate some historical holes as quality assurance for a pending mineral resource estimation to be reported under the JORC code.

- Infill the shallowest portions of the Main Zone in preparation for future works mine planning.
- Drill oriented drill core to collect structural data on the vein contacts and any confining structures.
- Acquire sufficient core sample for metallurgical recovery and processing test work.

Further sampling of core drilled during 2025 has added two more down hole intercepts which are:

- VR-25-74 – 1.52m at 1.38 g/t Au from 61.38m
  Including 0.4m at 4.54 g/t from 62m
- VR-25-82 – 2.48m at 2.92 g/t Au from 23.02m
  *Including 0.8m at 8.13 g/t Au from 24.25m**[5]

The additional sampling for VR-25-82 has changed the previously reported intercept that was 2.03m at 3.35 g/t Au from 23.02m, *including 0.8m at 8.13 g/t Au from 24.25m.*[6] All collar details and other material assays have been released previously for the Vail Road Gold Deposit.

Further sampling at Vail Road has closed off open gold intercepts and ensured no mineralisation was missed during the initial round of sampling. The decision to complete further sampling was made after update of the geological model. One further batch of samples is still being processed at the laboratory.

Next steps

The Company plans to conduct further exploration drilling at the Albright Brook and Bond Road Prospects following full interpretation of the drill results and additional prospecting. Target ranking of other known gold and antimony prospects at the Golden Pike Project will also be completed in coming months for additional exploration.

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This announcement has been produced in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and has been approved by the Board.

[5] Updated gold intercept with addition of new Vail Road Gold sample results
[6] ASX announcement 11 March 2026 *'Vail Road High-Grade Gold Results at Golden Pike Project'*

ABOUT ALBRIGHT METALS

Albright Metals' current projects are located in Canada and Western Australia, both Tier One mining and exploration jurisdictions.

Albright Metals has executed an agreement with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (GMX-TSX, GLBXF-OTCQX, G1MN-FSE) to acquire the Golden Pike Gold and Antimony Project in New Brunswick, Canada.[7] The project covers approximately 3,292ha of contiguous mining claims which includes the Vail Road high-grade gold deposit classified under NI 43-101,[8] and the exploration-stage Bond Road antimony prospect. The Golden Pike Project is in an area that is close to road, rail, port and grid power infrastructure. Southern New Brunswick is on the Canadian east coast, adjacent to Maine, USA. It enjoys a mild maritime climate, allowing year round exploration activities. The province has a mature mining services industry and has historically produced antimony and gold from multiple mines.

Albright Metals has a substantial $7M manganese joint venture on licences in the Bryah Basin with ASX listed OM Holdings Limited (ASX: OMH), with OMH having already spent over $4.5 million to earn-in to the Manganese Rights of the project.

Albright Metals holds a suite of mineral rights, including copper, nickel and gold, over the Gabanintha project, near Meekatharra,[9] which has a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for Cu, Ni, Co and additional structural gold potential.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Gemma Lee, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is Principal Geologist for Albright Metals Limited. Ms Lee has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking 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'. Ms Lee consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

[7] ASX announcement 11 July 2025 *'Option Exercised to Acquire High-Grade Canadian Gold Project'*
[8] ASX announcement 21 May 2025 *'Acquisition of Advanced High-Grade Gold Project'*
[9] ASX announcement 25 May 2022 *'36 Million Tonne Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Mineral Resource at Gabanintha'*

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain “forward-looking statements” which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company’s current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any “forward looking statement” to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

APPENDIX 1:
Collar Table – Albright Brook Prospect – Golden Pike Project

Co-ordinate System: NAD83 Zone 20 All holes drilled as NQ diameter diamond core.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Year and Company
AB-26-01	101.4	269,816.1	5,063,096.4	138	- 45	90	2026 Albright Metals
AB-26-02	168	269,899.6	5,063,089.6	134	- 50	245	2026 Albright Metals
DPA-16-01	121	269810	5063100	142	- 45	90	2016 Globex
DPA-16-02	97.5	269848	5062967	147	- 45	290	2016 Globex
DPA-16-03	47	269854	5062961	147	- 45	90	2016 Globex
DPA-16-04	81	269802	5063176	142	- 45	85	2016 Globex
DPA-16-05	106	269777	5063306	143	- 45	285	2016 Globex
DP-08-36	119	269857	5063042	180	- 45	0	2008 Rockport

Albright Metals 2026 Significant Gold Intercepts – Albright Brook Prospect – Golden Pike Project

Calculated at 0.2 g/t Au cut-off for a minimum intercept grade of 0.5 g/t Au with no more than 4m of internal waste and no more than 1m of consecutive waste.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Gram Metre	Year
AB-26-01	26.90	27.35	0.45	1.85	0.83	2026
AB-26-01	30.10	32.40	2.30	0.57	1.30	2026
AB-26-01	35.40	35.70	0.30	1.23	0.37	2026
AB-26-01	43.70	44.00	0.30	0.76	0.23	2026
AB-26-01	48.00	48.60	0.60	1.51	0.91	2026
AB-26-01	60.95	98.00	37.05	1.12	41.50	2026
including	*77.10*	*79.45*	*2.35*	*2.03*	*4.76*	2026
and including	*85.55*	*86.25*	*0.70*	*28.80*	*20.16*	2026
AB-26-02	62.30	75.50	13.20	1.14	15.05	2026
including	*63.70*	*65.25*	*1.55*	*2.19*	*3.40*	2026
and including	*69.60*	*70.90*	*1.30*	*3.70*	*4.80*	2026
AB-26-02	86.67	87.30	0.63	0.73	0.46	2026
AB-26-02	96.70	97.28	0.58	1.5	0.87	2026
AB-26-02	100.62	102.50	1.88	2.28	4.29	2026
including	*101.12*	*102.50*	*1.38*	*3.01*	*4.15*	2026
AB-26-02	124.05	124.92	0.87	2.96	2.58	2026
AB-26-02	151.82	160.07	8.25	0.68	5.62	2026

Albright Metals 2026 Significant Antimony Intercept Within Gold Intercept – Albright Brook Prospect – Golden Pike Project

Calculated at 0.1 % Sb cut-off for a minimum intercept grade of 0.5 % Sb within a continuous gold intercept with no more than 3m of internal waste.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	Year
AB-26-02	62.30	64.76	2.46	0.50	1.72	2026
including	*64.40*	*64.76*	*0.36*	*3.23*	*2.81*	2026

Sb intercept within broader gold mineralised zone

Globex and Rockport Significant Gold Intercepts – Albright Brook Prospect – Golden Pike Project – Previously Reported

Calculated at 0.2 g/t Au cut-off for a minimum intercept grade of 0.5 g/t Au with no more than 5m of internal waste and no more than 2m of consecutive waste.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Gram Metre	Year
DPA-16-01	25.85	30.10	4.25	0.36	1.51	2016
DPA-16-01	62.75	84.00	21.25	0.59	12.52	2016
DPA-16-01	88.50	108.50	20.00	1.17	23.45	2016
DPA-16-03	15.10	19.00	3.90	0.44	1.70	2016
DPA-16-04	36.40	38.40	2.00	0.62	1.24	2016
DP-08-36	43.48	65.00	21.52	0.56	12.11	2008

Globex and Rockport Significant Antimony Intercepts – Albright Brook Prospect – Golden Pike Project

Calculated at 0.1 % Sb cut-off for a minimum intercept grade of 0.5 % Sb within a continuous gold intercept with no more than 3m of internal waste or at no less than 1.0 % Sb outside a continuous gold intercept

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	Year
DPA-16-01	76.50	77.00	0.50	12.50	0.10	2016
DPA-16-03	17.70	18.00	0.30	4.74	2.38	2016

APPENDIX 2:
Collar Table – Bond Road Prospect – Golden Pike Project

Co-ordinate System: NAD83 Zone 20 All holes drilled as NQ diameter diamond core.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Year and Company
BR-26-01	101.4	269,367.0	5,062,011.0	133	-50	25	2026 Albright Metals
BR-26-02	168	269,595.2	5,061,972.3	140	-50	310	2026 Albright Metals
BR-26-03	121	269,418.1	5,061,965.7	134	-45	235	2026 Albright Metals
BR-26-04	97.5	269,356.0	5,062,005.2	133	-45	300	2026 Albright Metals
BR-26-05	47	269,595.1	5,061,969.3	140	-60	320	2026 Albright Metals

Albright Metals 2026 - Anomalous Intervals – Bond Road Prospect – Golden Pike Project

Reported at any length greater than 0.1 g/t Au, 1 g/t Ag, 400 ppm Sb, 0.1% Cu, Pb, Zn with cut-offs individually or combination thereof.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Anomaly	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sb ppm	Pb %	Cu %	Zn %	As ppm
BR-26-01	12.1	12.4	0.3	Ag, Pb, Zn	0.003	**5.38**	20.5	**0.21**	0.04	**0.65**	17
BR-26-01	67.0	67.33	0.33	Ag, Cu, Zn	0.003	**1.88**	279	0.07	**0.10**	**0.72**	135
BR-26-01	87.1	87.5	0.4	Ag	0.003	**2.48**	62.9	0.03	0.01	0.03	92
BR-26-01	95.9	96.2	0.3	Ag, Pb, Zn	0.005	**2.54**	14.5	**0.48**	0.03	**0.84**	58
BR-26-01	110.0	110.42	0.42	Sb	0.003	0.84	**700**	0.00	0.31	0.02	261
BR-26-01	111.17	111.47	0.3	Ag, Pb, Cu	0.003	**3.48**	367	**0.24**	**1.01**	0.02	266
BR-26-01	187.45	189.0	1.55	Ag, Pb, Zn	0.003	**1.30**	145.7	**0.14**	0.01	**0.40**	41
BR-26-01	195.8	198.8	3	Au	**0.134**	0.23	75.9	0.00	0.00	0.01	2,782
BR-26-02	17.3	18.2	0.9	Sb, Ag	0.017	**1.68**	**442.3**	0.00	0.06	0.01	102
Including	17.85	18.2	0.35	Sb, Ag	0.016	**2.07**	**600**	0.00	0.07	0.01	107
BR-26-02	23.3	23.66	0.36	Au	**0.122**	0.17	73.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	22,400
BR-26-02	160.84	161.34	0.5	Zn	0.017	0.22	71.2	0.00	0.04	**0.64**	74.8
BR-26-02	174.5	175.1	0.6	Sb, Ag, Cu	0.003	**1.02**	**700**	0.02	**0.10**	0.004	189
BR-26-02	204.3	204.63	0.33	Ag, Pb, Zn	0.015	**1.26**	220	**0.25**	0.02	**0.39**	147
BR-26-02	206.46	206.78	0.32	Ag	0.013	**1.8**	88.8	0.11	0.01	0.06	83.8

APPENDIX 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 1m 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Sample results in this release are for NQ diameter core samples submitted as cut half core samples. • Gold results were determined by 30gram Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish, with over detection limit (5 g/t Au) resolved by Gravimetric Fire Assay. • Multi-element results are determined from 4 acid digest with ICP-OES / MS for 48 element suite. Over-detection Sb and As resolved with Sodium Peroxide fusion Assay with ICP-OES finish. • Down hole intercepts are reported with true widths not calculated, due to structural data analysis being in progress at the time of writing. • Coarse-crush splits were taken every 15th sample and the second split also analysed by the lab to evaluate the representivity of lab splitting for the initial batch; this work is pending for this second batch of results. • Sample weights ranged between 800 grams and 2.5 kg, with sample length ranges of 0.3 – 1.1m submitted for assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)	• Drilling results for this release are NQ diamond core results. NQ diameter produces 47.6mm diameter core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	• Recovery was good, averaging 94.3% over all holes with standard tube drilling. Good recovery is due to lack of weathering profile and competent geology. • Core was oriented using an H ACTIII tool. Orientation line continuity was deemed good through large portions of the drilling where multiple orientation marks aligned through competent core with less than 10 degrees deviation between marks.
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.	• Drill core was accurately metre marked and recovery recorded for every run (standard runs at 3m lengths being 2x 1.5m rods). • RQD was measured for the core with values averaging 72%. • Field duplicates (second quarter core) samples were not submitted. In lieu a second coarse crush split was taken every 15th sample to evaluate lab splitting. Results show high repeatability. • There is no relationship evident between sample recovery and grade.
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.	• All drilled metres (with exception of casing that was rock rolled – typically top 3.5m) was logged for lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration and structure, representing greater than 95% of total hole depths logged. • Being early stage exploration drilling, detailed geotechnical logging was not completed, but RQD was.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All core is photographed. • Core is logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
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.	• Core samples are half core samples from NQ diameter core. Half core is retained in archive at the Sussex Core Facility. • Quality control procedures were performed at the laboratory to ensure sub-sampling techniques during sample preparation are representative, including client requested second coarse-crush splits every 15th sample. • Sample preparation employed by the lab includes drying, weighing (weights reported), coarse crush, split, pulverise then sub-sampling the pulp for fire assay. The lab completed in-house coarse-crush and pulp repeats to ensure sample representivity. Albright Metals included blank samples in the submission to test for grade smearing during sample preparation with no issues detected. • No field duplicates were submitted during the program to test ground variability, however twins of historical holes were included in the drill plan to test ground variability and repeatability of drill results. • Sample sizes are considered representative to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All sample analyses for the 2026 drill core samples were conducted by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs), Ontario, a certified commercial lab, following sample preparation at the New Brunswick, Fredericton facility. Gold was analysed by Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish (FA-AA), with a maximum detection limit of 5 g/t Au. Samples that were over detection limit were also assayed with Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish to resolve the grade above the detection limit of the FA-AAS method. Multi-element analysis on the was completed with a 4 Acid Digest with ICP AES or MS finish for a suite of 48 elements. • Albright Metals submitted standards (CRMs) at a frequency of one CRM per mineralised zone; blanks at a frequency of one blank per mineralised zone, and requested additional coarse-crush splits and analysis at a frequency of 1 per 15 samples. No issues with laboratory analytical accuracy (CRMs), smearing of gold across samples (blanks) or sub-splitting at the lab (second coarse crush splits) has been detected. • No umpire laboratory samples have been submitted to date.
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,	• Significant intercepts by Rockport Mining Corporation (“Rockport”) in previous drill campaigns have been checked as part of the program by drilling several holes in proximity to existing holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Drilling at Albright Brook Prospect in 2026 has demonstrated presence of mineralisation of a similar grade and thickness to previously reported intercepts. • Albright Metals has conducted an internal peer review of results with other geological staff. • Data collection procedures were well defined during the program processing with validation and completeness checks performed internally and by the external database managers. Data was collected directly into digital files, then stored in a secure location on the cloud in an organised directory for transfer to the Company database administrators for load. • No adjustments have been made to assay data apart from replacing below detection limit values with half detection limit.
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.	• Diamond core holes were pegged prior to drilling with an RTK DGPS system, then the collar surveyed again after the hole was completed with RTK DGPS. • The coordinate system used was NAD83, Zone 20, which is a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid. • High quality LIDAR is available from the Government of New Brunswick GIS datasets for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient	• Drill spacing at the Albright Brook deposit was 15 to 80m apart, with collars spaced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	unevenly due to the early stage of exploration. • Further data is required to create a geological model with confidence in continuity. • Samples have been calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au from a minimum intercept grade of 0.5 g/t Au with no minimum width (although minimum sample length is 0.3m) in this release, as a weighted average from primary assay samples. • Antimony intercepts were calculated at a minimum intercept grade of 0.5% Sb with indication of zone continuity, such as position within the same structurally controlled gold intercept. • Anomalous results for Bond Road drilling are reported at greater than 0.1 g/t Au, 1 g/t Ag, 400ppm Sb, 0.1% Cu, Pb, Zn or combination thereof.
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 exploration is preliminary in nature and there is uncertainty as to the orientation and continuity of the mineralised units at Albright Brook. • A scissor hole was completed to determine the minimum thickness of the zone, and therefore best angle of drill orientation to minimise sampling bias down dip of the mineralisation. • Further evaluation of sampling bias will be conducted in future programs.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Diamond core was securely stored at the Sussex Core Facility, property of the

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		Government of New Brunswick - Natural Resources. • The core remained within custody of the geological team supervising and processing the core at the Sussex Core Facility after being collected from the rig each day. • Samples were zip tied into plastic bags, then zip tied into polyweave (rice) bags, then delivered by the geological team to the lab. Samples remained within custody of the Canadian geological team supervising and processing the drilling at all times.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques has been completed.

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 relevant claim (7616) is 100% owned by the Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. Albright Metals have an Option Agreement to earn ownership of the Mineral Claim. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• At Albright Brook Prospect, Rockport Mining Limited and Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.) completed diamond core drilling, surface soil sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and prospecting with rock chip samples between 2006 and 2017. For completeness, intercepts have been re-reported in the ASX release to provide full context to the new results. • Induced Polarisation and Aerial Magnetics surveys were completed over the entire Mineral Claim area, encompassing both Bond Road antimony prospect and Vail Road Gold Deposit, in addition to other prospects shown in Figure 1 that is the Project prospect map. • Aerial magnetics was flown by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. via Novatem Airborne Geophysics during 2022; this data was collected using a helicopter-borne system using two laser optically pumped sensors providing 1,000 measurements per second (1,000 Hz) mounted on the front of a Guimbal G2 light helicopter. The survey covered the 7616 Claim Area, being 32.8km^2. The flight line spacing was 25m and the control line spacing was 250m. Line orientation was North (0 degrees) and control line orientation was East (90 degrees). The sensor height above the ground was drape 20m.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project is located in south-central New Brunswick, within the Appalachian Orogen. It lies near the boundary between the Cambro-Ordovician Annidale Group (to the southeast), and the Siluro-Devonian Mascarene Cover Sequence with the Taylor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Brook Fault separating the major tectonic units, and the sub-parallel Albright Brook Fault within the Annidale Group. • Albright Brook and Bond Road Prospects are within the Annidale Belt, specifically in rocks of the Carpenter Brook Formation and Cameron Road Granite.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Collar details are included for all 2026 Albright Brook and Bond Road drilling in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. • A full intercept table of results is provided in the body of the report. • All results herein are reported as down hole intercept lengths, with completion of further work required determine true widths.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• Results are reported as down hole intercept thickness gold results, greater than 0.5 g/t Au and greater than 0.5% Sb. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Anomalous results from Bond Road drilling have been outlined where they are significantly elevated above background levels, albeit lower than economic concentrations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill results are reported as down hole widths. Further work is required to refine geometry understanding. • Down hole lengths are reported; true width not known.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See attached figures and tables within this announcement.
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.	• Results are reported for all holes with assays returned, at a cut-off grade greater than 0.5 g/t Au and no minimum width requirement (though minimum sample length submitted to the laboratory was 0.3m).

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.	• SG data has been collected as part of the drill core processing, with preliminary review suggesting an SG around 2.6 - 2.7 for the lithologies. • No metallurgical testwork is planned due to the early stage of exploration. • Petrology samples will be taken to refine lithology understanding at Bond Road Prospect.
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.	• Additional drilling is required to evaluate the extent of the gold and antimony mineralisation at Albright Brook Prospect. Diagrams have been provided outlining the geological setting and known and suspected structures in the region. • Bond Road Prospect requires further exploration to determine whether gold and/or antimony mineralisation is present.