

DRILLING COMMENCES AT IBERIAN COPPER PROJECT

Highlights

- Maiden drilling program commenced at Iberian Copper Project
- Drilling to test depth and strike extensions to the historic Emilia copper oxide mine
- Mina Emilia located within prospective Oligocene red-bed sandstone sequence with multiple historic copper workings
- Follow-up geophysical surveys being evaluated to refine deeper sulphide and structural targets
- New Investigation Permit applications submitted adjacent to Mina Biel, where historic copper oxide and sulphide mineralisation was mined.

Megado Minerals Limited (ASX: **MEG**) (**Megado** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce a progress update at its Iberian Copper Project (**IBC** or **the Project**) located in the provinces of Navarra and Aragón, northern Spain (Figure 1).

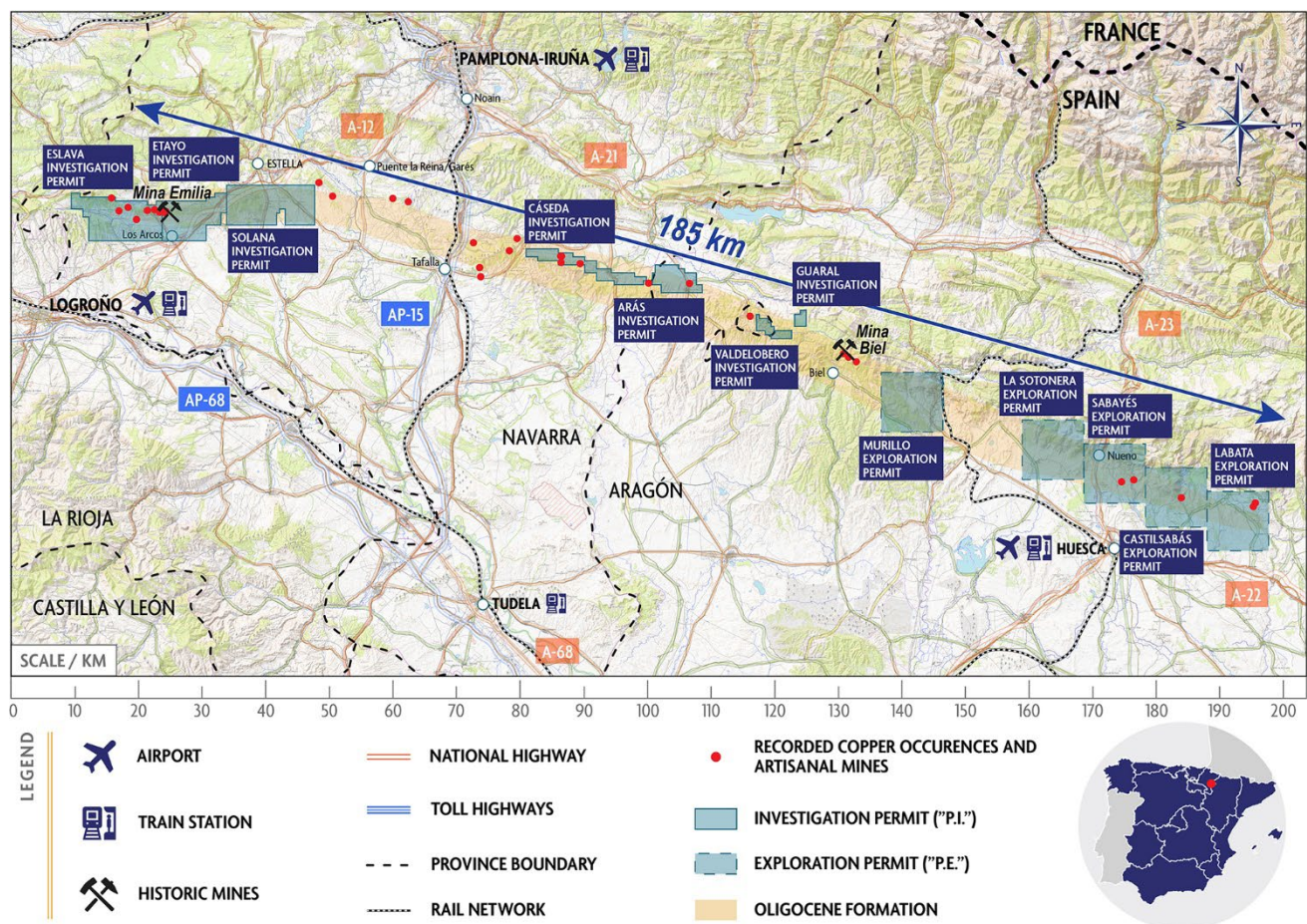


Figure 1 – Map showing location of permits and prospective Oligocene Formation.

Iberian Copper Project

The Company is targeting “red beds” or “Lisbon Valley” type sedimentary-hosted copper deposits in Oligocene-aged sandstone and micro-conglomerate layers (Mues Unit). The Project is located along the northern margin of the Ebro Basin, a geologically complex and structurally active setting where stratigraphic contacts, faults, thrusts and fracture zones are considered important controls on mineralising fluid flow and mineral deposit formation. Multiple historic copper mines across the Project area operated in the 19th and 20th Centuries, including Mina Emilia (copper oxide) in the west and Mina Biel (copper oxide and copper sulphide) in the central project area (Figure 1).

Maiden drilling program

Drilling commenced at the Iberian Copper Project on Tuesday, 14 July 2026. The Company is planning to drill up to nine diamond drill holes for a total of approximately 1,500m – 2,000m within the Etayo P.I. Drilling will target depth and lateral extensions of the historic Mina Emilia copper oxide mine. Prospective stratigraphic units have been identified along strike to the east and west of the historic workings, offering considerable potential for encountering extensions to the historic workings (Figure 2).

The Mina Emilia area is interpreted to sit within a broader prospective sedimentary copper setting where mineralisation is associated with fluvial paleochannel systems, red-bed sandstone units and organic-rich horizons that can provide favourable reducing conditions for copper precipitation. Historical workings and surface copper occurrences in the district are commonly associated with these favourable stratigraphic positions, supporting the Company’s focus on testing depth and strike extensions to known mineralisation.

The Company expects the drilling program to be completed over a period of approximately two months.

Geophysics

Recent aeromagnetic interpretation work has further improved Megado’s geological understanding of the Project area, with processing and interpretation of the high-resolution airborne survey data integrated with available geological mapping and historical seismic information. This work has assisted in highlighting lithological contrasts, structural lineaments and prospective stratigraphic settings that may be relevant to future targeting.

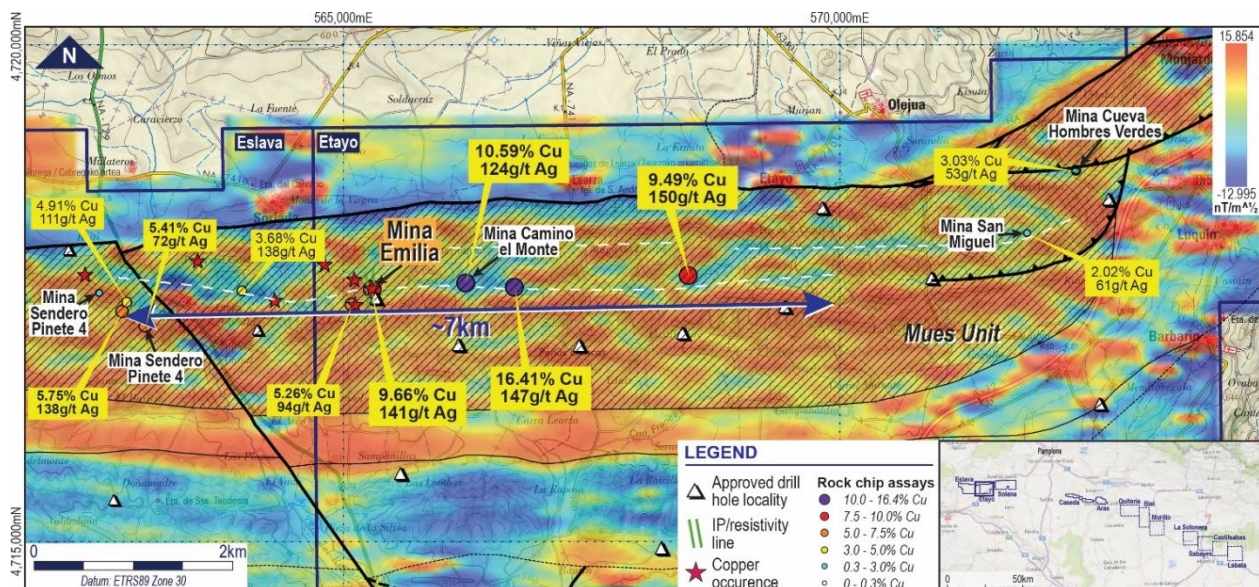


Figure 2 – Map showing aeromagnetics (RTP 0.5VD TMI) over Eslava and Etayo P.I.s.

The test pole-dipole IP-resistivity geophysical survey undertaken adjacent to Mina Emilia has been processed and interpreted. The length of the survey lines (~450m) and electrode spacing (~10m) meant the survey was only effective at imaging the resistivity and chargeability characteristics of the subsurface to a vertical depth of ~50m. While the survey did not highlight any anomalously chargeable zones, that typically would be a response to disseminated sulphides in an IP survey, the Company believes that potential still remains for sulphides at depths >50m. To augment the pole-dipole survey, a closer-spaced dipole-dipole (~5m electrode spacing) IP-resistivity survey is also being considered to better resolve near-vertical or steeply dipping bodies such as faults/shears, geological contacts and discrete chargeable anomalies that may host mineralisation.

With the assistance of independent geophysical consultants, Megado is also evaluating testing other geophysical survey methods that can detect deep sulphide accumulations. Specifically, the Company is considering using Time Domain Electromagnetics (TDEM) methods which are suitable for detecting massive sulphide accumulations at greater depth and has been successful in discovering massive sulphide deposits in the Iberian Pyrite Belt in southern Spain (e.g. Magdalena).

Investigation Permit (P.I.) applications

The Company has applied for Investigation Permits (P.I.) in the area covered by the Quiteria Exploration Permit (P.E.). Two applications have been submitted with the relevant government agencies: Valdelobero (9.01 km²; 32 mining squares) and Guaral (3.94 km²; 14 mining squares) (Figure 1 and Table 1). The Biel and Quiteria P.E.s have been allowed to lapse.

Table 1 – Iberian Copper Project Permits.

Permit Name	Region	Permit Type	Km ²	Interest	Status
Eslava	Navarra	Investigation	84.3	80%	Granted
Etayo	Navarra	Investigation	59.1	80%	Granted
Solana	Navarra	Investigation	86.7	80%	Granted
Cáseda	Navarra	Investigation	34.5	80%	Granted
Arás	Aragón	Investigation	27.3	80%	Application
Valdelobero	Aragón	Investigation	9.0	80%	Application
Guaral	Aragón	Investigation	3.9	80%	Application
Murillo	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
La Sotonera	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Sabayés	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Castilsabás	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Labata	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted

Corporate

As part of the Company's annual remuneration review, the Board has resolved to seek shareholder approval to award the following unlisted options as Long Term Incentives to directors:

- Anthony Hall, Non-Executive Chairman – 4m
- Lachlan Rutherford, Executive Director – 8m
- Aaron Bertolatti, Director/Co. Secretary – 4m
- Bradley Drabsh, Non-Executive Director – 2m
- Adrien Wing, Non-Executive Director – 2m

An additional 11 million options will be awarded to the Company's Spanish-based employees as part of their remuneration.

The proposed options will have a strike price of \$0.04c and a term through to 30 June 2030 and will be issued pursuant to the Company's Employee Incentive Securities Plan.

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About Megado Minerals

Megado Minerals Ltd (ASX: MEG) is an ASX-listed mining exploration company. The Company's assets include the Iberian Copper Project, Alpartir Silver-Copper Project (subject to shareholder approval), North Fork Rare Earth Project in Idaho, USA and the Cyclone Lithium Project in the James Bay region in Quebec, Canada.

Iberian Copper Project

The Project is located in the Northern Spain in the regions of Navarra and Aragón. The Iberian Copper Project consists of 7 Investigation Permits (P.I.) and 5 Exploration Permits (P.E.), covering 777 km². The Project is targeting the North Spanish Oligocene terrains that saw copper oxide mining activity through to the 20th Century. The mineralisation style is considered to be an example of sedimentary-hosted copper of "red-bed" or Lisbon Valley style. Permits cover at least 12 historic copper mines with over 50 copper occurrences. Copper occurrences recorded are mostly copper oxides in sandstones and conglomerates, such as at Los Arcos (including Mina Emilia) in the west, and copper oxide and sulphides, such as at Mina Biel, in the east. Mineralisation in this style of deposit is commonly associated with prominent structures that the mineralised fluids are focused along. Copper oxides and sulphides formed when the fluids interacted with organic matter in the host units (e.g. Mina Emilia); or with precursor pyrite and carbonate cement in permeable coarse-grained beds (e.g. Mina Biel). The Project is likely to include multiple targets with the possibility of more than one discrete project. A works program is being developed to establish multiple high priority targets for drilling activities.

Alpartir Silver-Copper Project

Subject to shareholder approval at an EGM to be held in Q3, CY26, the Company has an option to acquire 80% of the Alpartir Silver-Copper Project. The Project is located in Northern Spain in the region of Aragón and covers an area of 576 km². The Project includes 8 permits, with 3 Investigation Permits under application and 5 granted Exploration Permits. The Project is targeting the Ordovician-Silurian basement rocks prospective for high-grade, structurally controlled Ag-Cu-Sb vein systems with historical underground mining dating back to the 19th Century. Mineralisation is hosted in fault breccia and veins with multiple mineralised structures mapped over the Project. The Company considers Alpartir to represent a strategic entry into a historically productive European Ag-Cu district with strong geological foundations and significant exploration upside.

Canadian Lithium and Gold Projects

The Company continues to retain a 100% interest in two highly prospective Canadian lithium / gold projects known as the Cyclone Lithium and Gold Project and the K Lithium Project. Both projects are located in the James Bay District, Quebec, Canada. The Cyclone Lithium and Gold Project covers an area of 130km². It is prospective for lithium, nickel and gold. The Project abuts the Aquilon Gold Project owned by TSX-V listed Sirios Resources (TSX-V:SOI). The K Lithium Project covers an area of 16km² and is considered prospective for lithium, caesium, tantalum and rubidium.

North Fork Rare Earth Project

The North Fork Rare Earth Project was acquired in June 2022 and is located 40 km north-west of Salmon in the Salmon-Challis National Forest, Lemhi County, Idaho. The project includes 526 unpatented mining lode claims covering approximately 45 km². The Company has entered into an Exploration Agreement with Option to Purchase with a subsidiary of Iluka that provides for an exclusive two-year period for the subsidiary to complete exploration activities to determine if it wishes to acquire the Project. The two-year period commenced in October 2024.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the chief geologist of Iberian Copper Pty Ltd. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Rock chip sampling: Samples of among 100g – 3.7kg were collected from historic mine ore/waste piles or along strike in the prospective stratigraphic host unit. When needed, samples were collected with a geological hammer. - Grab samples only. - Samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Not applicable.
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.	Not applicable.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Rock chip samples were logged at time of sampling by geologists for lithology, structure, texture and colour. - Logging is both qualitative and quantitative.
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.	- No drilling undertaken. - Sample preparation: carried via industry standard procedures at SGS (Huelva, Spain). Samples were crushed to 90% passing 2mm, 250-500g representative split taken with rifle splitter and pulverised to 85-90% passing 75um. - Stream sediment sample preparation: samples initially sieved to <1mm onsite; subsample of <180µm taken for assaying prepared on (Escuela Politecnica Superior de Linares (EPSL) lab. - Sample analysis: undertaken by SGS Lakefield, Canada. Analytical methods used include GE_ICP90A50 (Na₂O₂ fusion, HNO₃, ICPAES),

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	GE_IMS90A50 (Na₂O₂ fusion, HNO₃, ICPMS), GO_ICP90Q100 (ore grade Na₂O₂ fusion, HNO₃, ICPAES). - Grab sampling of historic dumps by nature is biased to some degree as the samples are not randomly acquired. - Samples are appropriate for the mineralisation style.
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.	- Assaying conducted using adequate techniques to modern industry standards. - Assays considered to be total. - Duplicate samples periodically inserted by Iberian Copper S.L. for assaying. - SGS reports results for internal standards, duplicates, duplicates and blanks.
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.	- No drilling undertaken. - No external verification completed. - Data received from lab by Iberian Copper S.L. and Megado Minerals Ltd in electronic format (csv) and incorporated into master database.
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.	- Sample site locations collected by handheld GPS. - Official grid system used at Spain is European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 (ETRS89, zone 30). - Not applicable to this announcement.
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.	Rock chip sampling conducted at irregular spacing, depending on identification of mineralisation.
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.	- Grab sampling of historical mine dumps does not take into account geological orientations. - No drilling undertaken
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody managed by Iberian Copper S.L. using industry standard practices.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audit undertaken.

Section 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 license to operate in the area.	- It is necessary to submit a petition for an Exploration Permit (P.E.) or Investigation Permit (P.I.) for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973 and the Royal Decree 2857/1978 that develops it and the Royal Decree 975/2009 about environmental restoration. - Permit information:<table><tr><th>Permit Name</th><th>Region</th><th>Permit Type</th><th>Km²</th><th>Interest</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>Eslava</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>84.3</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Etayo</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>59.1</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Solana</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>86.7</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Cáseda</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>34.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Arás</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Investigation</td><td>27.3</td><td>80%</td><td>Application</td></tr><tr><td>Valdelobero</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Investigation</td><td>9.0</td><td>80%</td><td>Application</td></tr><tr><td>Guaral</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Investigation</td><td>3.9</td><td>80%</td><td>Application</td></tr><tr><td>Murillo</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>La Sotonera</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Sabayés</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Castilsabás</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Labata</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr></table> - P.I.s Eslava and Arás intercept small areas of Red Natura 2000 protected areas. P.E. intercepts several Red Natura 2000 areas and protected zones, by the imperative of the mandatory rectangular form for this type of permits. - There are no JVs, partnerships, royalties or other relating to the Investigation Permit. - No other parties have requested a permit for the area of the permit. - In the case of other interested people requesting a permit for the tenement area, the Mining Act 22/1973 gives preference in the order of petitions received. - There are no known impediments to obtaining the Investigation Permit and ultimately operating a mine in the area.	Permit Name	Region	Permit Type	Km ²	Interest	Status	Eslava	Navarra	Investigation	84.3	80%	Granted	Etayo	Navarra	Investigation	59.1	80%	Granted	Solana	Navarra	Investigation	86.7	80%	Granted	Cáseda	Navarra	Investigation	34.5	80%	Granted	Arás	Aragón	Investigation	27.3	80%	Application	Valdelobero	Aragón	Investigation	9.0	80%	Application	Guaral	Aragón	Investigation	3.9	80%	Application	Murillo	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	La Sotonera	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Sabayés	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Castilsabás	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Labata	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
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Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historic small mines in 19th and 20th Century in Eastern and Western extremes of the formation (Eslava - Etayo and Labata permits). - Minor studies undertaken in the 19th and 20th Century. - Systematic exploration at big scale by IGME between 1960 and 1986 inside the “Plan Nacional de Investigaciones Mineras” (1960) and the “Proyecto Ebro” (1970). River geochemistry, outcrop sampling, geophysics in some points. - Biel mine operative between 1957 until mid-1960's by Explotaciones Mineras Aragonesas S.A. - Asturiana de Zinc (today Glencore) did some studies in Biel area in the 1970. After that, some companies claimed the area for exploration with no development activities. - Some scientific studies of Oligocene rocks has been conducted by Zaragoza University.																																																																														
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The exploration area is located in the South Pyrenees Zone, in the South Pyrenees frontal thrust, whose most characteristic feature is the formation of anticlines in an E-W to NE-SW direction synchronous with the sedimentation of materials of middle Eocene - Oligocene age. They have a clear vergence towards the south, with the																																																																														

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		southern flanks vertical or inverted, while the northern ones appear to be lying with a gentle dip towards the north. • The Tertiary sedimentary sequence is very thick due to the strong basin subsidence. Within this sedimentological evolution, the Oligocene represents the beginning of continental sedimentation, which evolves from fluvial to lacustrine environments. • The basal part of the Oligocene is essentially detrital, being formed by layers of arkosic sandstones, more or less thick, alternating with layers of shale of decimetric to metric thicknesses. The age of this sandy unit has been assigned various names based on different geological time scales, and it is considered to be Rupelian in age. • Metallogenesis: detrital basal unit is of great importance, as it is where the manifestations of copper ore are found. It runs between Los Arcos (Navarra) and Santa Eulalia and Labata in Huesca, with copper traces along its outcrops that have been exploited since ancient times. The best-known mines being those in the area of Los Arcos (Navarra) and those of Biel (Zaragoza). • The original mineralisation is essentially made up of sulphides, with chalcocite being the most abundant. Weathering produces secondary minerals, with malachite being the most frequent. In 1989, Subías identified two paragenetic sets of copper minerals in the Biel deposit: • Bornite + chalcocite + neodigenite + chalcocite + covellite + malachite + tenorite. • Native copper + cuprite + malachite + azurite + tenorite. • The general appearance of all mineralisation is similar: the sulphides are found scattered throughout the rock matrix or forming small accumulations, which tend to concentrate at the base of paleochannels or following certain beds in the sandstones. In other cases, as in Los Arcos, the mineralisation are concentrated around the carbonaceous matter incorporated into the sandy sediment.
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.	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. - 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.	Not applicable.
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').	Not applicable.
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.	Maps and tables included in the body of the announcement and in appendices.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All sample results provided in Appendix 1.
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.	- Regional airborne magnetics survey acquired by Xcalibur Multiphysics in February 2026; flight lines N-S, line spacing 200-250m; tie-lines E-W, spacing 2,000-2,500m; 2,777km line kilometres collected. - IP-resistivity survey acquired by International Geophysical Technology, S.L. (IGT) in June 2026. Pole-dipole configuration; electrode spacing ~10m; measurements carried out in time-domain mode; duration of current pulses – 2secs; Sampling mode of the residual-potential curve over 20 windows; waiting time: 40ms.
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.	- Future work (approx. next 12 months): - Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. - Stream sediment sampling program. - Ground based and potentially airborne geophysical survey(s). - Diamond drilling.