MAIDEN FIRST PASS ROCKCHIP PROGRAM CONFIRMS IN SITU GOLD MINERALISATION FROM HARD ROCK SOURCE

Maiden rock chip assay results at the Oko North Project confirm in situ gold mineralisation and basement shearing, supporting Liberty's interpretation of a proximal primary source within its tenure

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assay results have been received for first pass rock chip sampling during the Company's maiden field campaign at the Oko North Project (refer ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026)[6], confirming several styles of gold mineralisation across the Project.**
- **Multiple +1 g/t samples with a peak of 2.32 g/t Au, with highlights including:**
  - **2.32 g/t Au (OKRK0047)**
  - **1.94 g/t Au (OKRK0029)**
  - **1.45 g/t Au (OKRK0023)**
  - **1.08 g/t Au (OKRK0054)**
  - **0.78 g/t Au (OKRK0020)**
- **The hard-rock mineralisation, together with the coarse and angular gold recovered from nearby workings, supports Liberty's interpretation that the historical alluvial gold is locally derived from a proximal primary source within the Company's ground, rather than transported over a significant distance.**
- **Sampling targeted a range of prospective host rocks on an unbiased basis and deliberately excluded visible gold to provide a more representative assessment of the underlying hard-rock system. Sampling was also undertaken exclusively at Oko North, with no sampling completed at Oko South to date. LIB is preparing a maiden exploration program at Oko South, commencing soon.**
- **Results confirm that the artisanal workings, quartz veining and basement shearing identified at Oko North are associated with basement gold mineralisation, validating Liberty's exploration strategy.**
- **This sampling is the first modern exploration to occur at the project and has delivered multiple +1 g/t results from reconnaissance sampling and mapping.**
- **A maiden systematic soil geochemical program of approximately 5,000 samples remains underway across Oko North and Oko South, supported by local field crews.**
- **Results will be used, together with the Company's ongoing systematic soil geochemical program, to define and prioritise targets for a maiden drilling campaign at Oko North.**
- **These assay results confirm the prospectivity of Oko North and validate Liberty's exploration strategy as it explores the Project.**

Liberty Metals Ltd (ASX: LIB) (Liberty or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has received assay results for all the first pass rock chip sampling program collected during its maiden field campaign at Oko North, part of its Oko North and Oko South Gold Projects (together, the Project) in the Cuyuni Mining District of Guyana.

Liberty Metals Executive Chairman, Mr Nicholas Katris, commented:

"These maiden rock chip results are a highly encouraging start to our exploration at Oko North. Returning gold grades of up to 2.3 g/t gold from our very first field campaign, with multiple samples above 1 g/t gold across quartz veins, sheared felsic rocks and paleo-conglomerates, confirms that the extensive artisanal workings and visible gold we have mapped are underpinned by a genuine hard-rock gold system. These results validate both our exploration strategy and the rationale for consolidating this significant landholding in one of the world's most exciting emerging gold districts. With our systematic soil geochemical program of approximately 5,000 samples underway across Oko North and Oko South, we are moving quickly to define and prioritise targets."

Figure 1: Mapping of exposed outcrop (left). Coarse, angular visible gold retrieved from artisanal mines (right).

Cautionary note: *The visible gold shown above was recovered by artisanal miners within the Oko North Project, as previously reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026. The rock chip sampling reported in this announcement deliberately excluded material containing visible gold. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

Initial rock chip sampling at Oko North has identified gold mineralisation up to 2.32 g/t in multiple hosts/mineralisation styles, including quartz veins, sheared felsic rocks, and paleo-conglomerates. This complements early fieldwork at Oko North that identified extensive artisanal workings, visible gold, quartz veining, basement shearing and associated hydrothermal alteration, confirming the prospectivity of Oko North and validating the Company's exploration strategy.

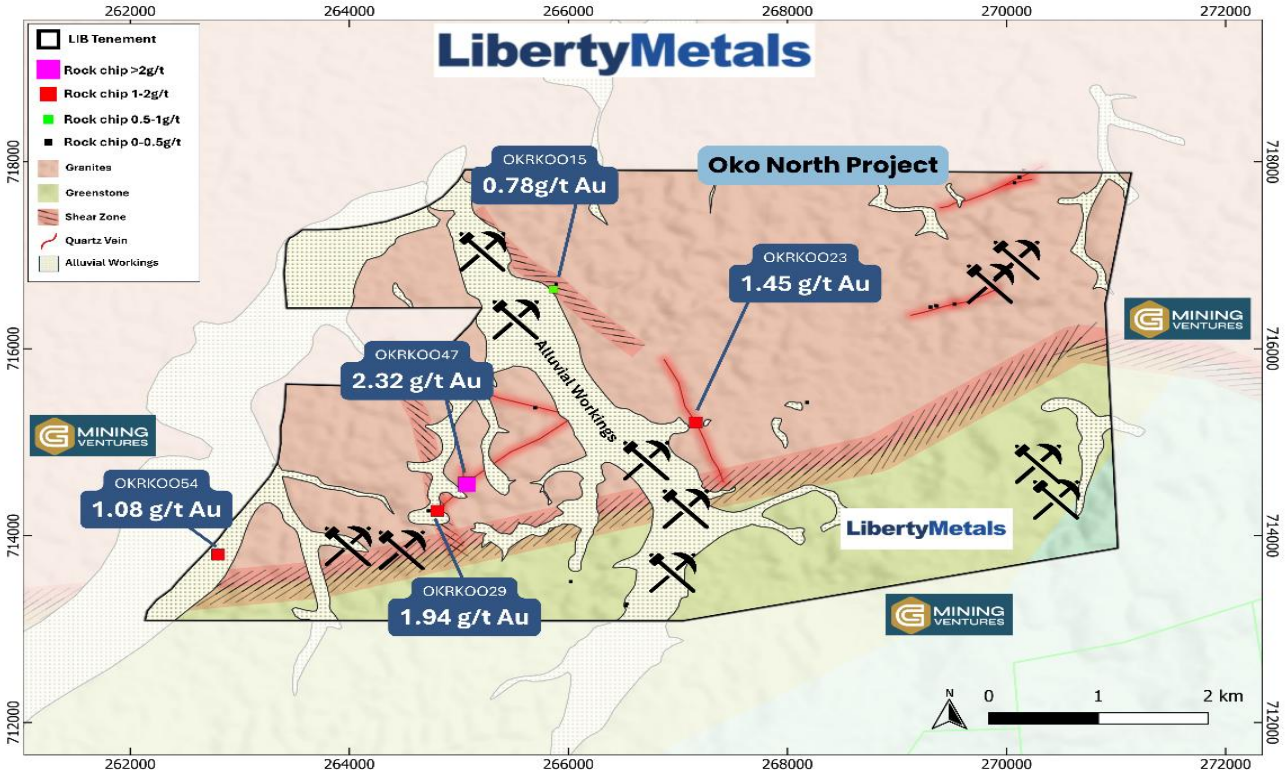

Figure 2: Oko North Map showing rock chip sample locations, basement geology and mapped shear zones/quartz veins

The Company has mobilised field teams and is advancing systematic exploration, headlined by a maiden soil geochemical program that will apply Portable PPB Pty Ltd's patented DetectORE™ technology[5] to rapidly and cost-effectively vector towards drill targets along the interpreted continuation of the Oko trend.

Figure 3: Active workings recovering gold from alluvial and saprolite sources.

Rock Chip Assay Results

Early field reconnaissance at Oko North has confirmed extensive artisanal gold workings across the tenure, with visible gold observed in a number of workings and in associated quartz veining. Geological mapping has identified evidence of basement shearing, quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration within the interpreted Oko structural corridor. A total of 55 rock chip samples have been collected from priority areas across Oko North to test these targets.

In the Company's view, the coincidence of widespread historical workings, visible gold, favourable structure and alteration confirms the prospectivity of Oko North and validates Liberty's strategy of systematically vectoring towards the hard-rock gold sources beneath the historical workings. This is further supported by the coarse, angular morphology of visible gold recovered from creek sediments, which, together with drainage basin analysis, suggests a proximal hard-rock source within the Company's tenure.

The Company has received assay results from its first field program. Rock chip samples were collected from priority areas at Oko North during its maiden field campaign (refer ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026)[6]. Results range from below detection to a peak of 2.32 g/t Au, with four samples returning grades greater than 1 g/t Au. The full suite of rock chip assay results is set out in Appendix B.

The Company considers the results to represent an encouraging and consistent indication of the fertility of the hard-rock gold system underlying the historical workings at Oko North. Results will be used, together with the Company's ongoing soil geochemical sampling program, to define and prioritise targets.

The highest-grade result was returned from a sample of outcropping grey quartz vein, consistent with the Company's interpretation that gold recovered from creek sediments and historical workings is sourced from a proximal hard-rock system within the Project.

Table 1: Significant Oko North rock chip sample assay results (all coordinates in WGS84 UTM Zone 21N).

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Description
OKRK0023	267163	715212	**1.45**	Clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0029	264804	714266	**1.94**	Sheared granite
OKRK0047	265074	714549	**2.32**	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0054	262802	713797	**1.08**	Red conglomerate with rounded quartz clasts

Project Overview

- **Tenure:** approximately 44,288 acres (~180km^2) across 40 granted mining permits in the Cuyuni Mining District, Guyana.
- **Geology:** the Project is underlain by greenstone-belt rocks of the Cuyuni belt within the Barama-Mazaruni Group of the Guiana Shield. The Guiana Shield formed part of the West African Leo-Man Shield prior to the opening of the Atlantic Ocean and hosts the same Birimian-style greenstone geology that has underpinned major gold discoveries in Ghana, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso.
- **Position:** the tenure comprises two large, consolidated blocks approximately 60km apart. Oko North directly abuts ground held by G2 Goldfields and now held by G Mining Ventures, in proximity to the New Oko Discovery. Oko South is located approximately 30km south of the Oko deposits and is interpreted by Liberty as covering the southern structural continuation of the mineralised trend hosting the Oko gold system (see Figures 4 and 6 and the Proximity and Cautionary Statement).

The Project is within an established and rapidly consolidating gold district. The Project has seen limited historical systematic exploration, with small-scale gold mining conducted within the tenure by the vendor and

local operators, which Liberty considers demonstrates the presence of a gold system that has never been drilled at depth for its hard-rock source.

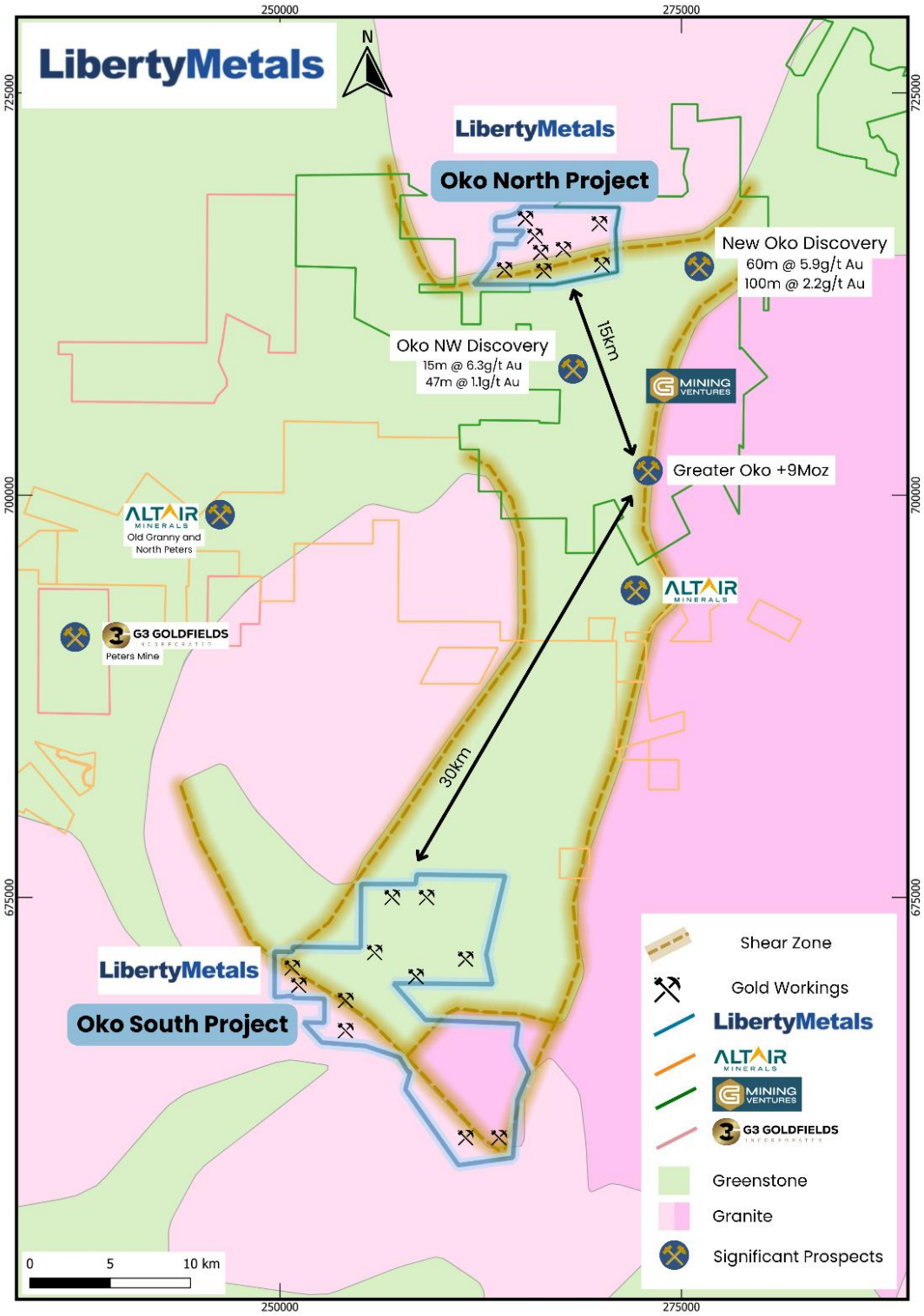

Figure 4: Regional geological setting of the Oko North and Oko South Projects within the Barama-Mazaruni greenstone belt of the Guiana Shield, showing the two consolidated blocks relative to the adjoining ground formerly held by G2 Goldfields and now held by G Mining Ventures (GMIN). Oko North directly abuts GMIN's ground, while Oko South is located approximately 30km south of the Oko deposits. The Project also lies in close proximity to ground held by G3 Goldfields (G3). Liberty's Oko North and Oko South tenure is interpreted to lie within the same shear corridor and greenstone belt stratigraphy that hosts the Oko deposits..

Oko Gold District

The Oko West Project, held 100% by G Mining Ventures (TSX: GMIN), demonstrates the world-class prospectivity of the area. GMIN's April 2025 Feasibility Study defined Probable Reserves of 4.64Moz Au and Indicated Resources of 5.4Moz Au (inclusive of Reserves) (plus 0.4Moz Inferred), supporting average production of approximately 350,000oz per annum over a 12.3-year mine life.[1]

Immediately to the north, the Oko-Ghanie Project, formerly held by G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO), hosts Indicated Resources of 1.6Moz Au and Inferred Resources of 1.9Moz Au.[2] On 9 April 2026, GMIN announced the acquisition of G2 Goldfields for approximately C$3.0 billion (~US$2.2 billion), which completed on 29 July 2026. Oko West and Oko-Ghanie have now consolidated under GMIN as a single Oko Project, combining Measured & Indicated Resources of 7.0Moz Au and Inferred Resources of 2.3Moz Au across a contiguous land package of approximately 362km^2.[3]

As part of the arrangement, G2's remaining exploration assets in Guyana, comprising the Puruni project (including the Tiger Creek and Peters Mine properties), were spun out into G3 Goldfields Inc. (G3), with G2 shareholders receiving shares in both GMIN and G3. G3 was funded with C$45 million in cash and a contingent value right of up to US$200 million linked to future resource growth on the assets acquired by GMIN, and the G2 team, credited with the discovery of more than 11Moz of gold in the Guiana Shield, will continue its exploration efforts in the district through G3.[4] Liberty considers this continued reinvestment by the district's most successful explorers to be further validation of the exploration potential of the wider Oko district.

The combined endowment of approximately 9.3Moz Au, delineated substantially from maiden greenfields exploration over the past five years, validates the district as a significant emerging gold camp.

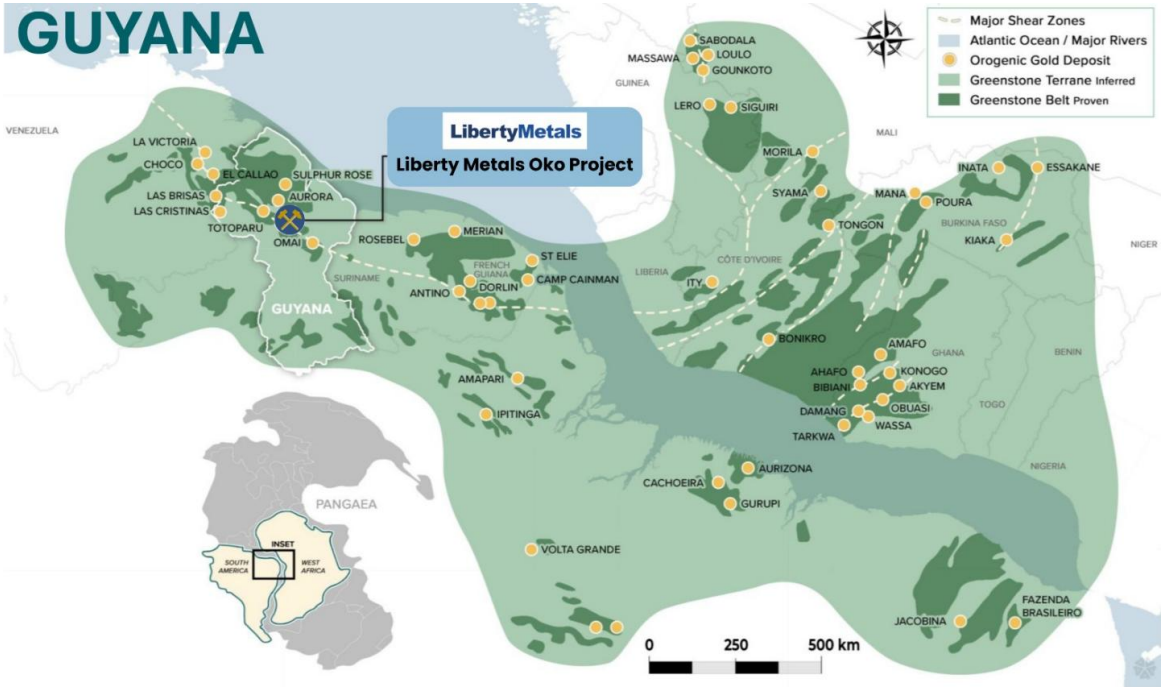

Figure 5: Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extensions to the Guiana Shield with location of major deposits.

PROXIMITY AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This announcement contains references to exploration results, mineral resources, ore reserves, production targets and corporate transactions of other parties on tenure nearby or proximate to the Oko North and Oko South Gold Projects, and includes references to geological or structural similarities interpreted by the Company. The Oko West and Oko-Ghanie deposits are located outside the Company's tenure and are owned by third parties. Such nearby discoveries, transactions or geological similarities are not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation within the Company's tenure and do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any exploration success, or that it will delineate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) on the Project, if at all. The Project is a greenfields exploration project and no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated on the Company's tenure.

Guyana

Guyana has rapidly emerged as a significant gold jurisdiction within the Guiana Shield, hosting an extension of the same Birimian-style greenstone geology that has underpinned major gold discoveries across West Africa, while remaining significantly underexplored relative to its African counterparts. The country is politically stable and pro-mining, with the gold sector representing a major contributor to the national economy, and has attracted increasing attention from major producers following the recent discoveries and consolidation in the Oko district.

Guyana is a stable democracy with a legal system based on English common law. Guyana is an attractive jurisdiction for mineral development, ranking 9th globally on the Investment Attractiveness Index in the Fraser Institute's Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2024, with established large-scale operations in gold and bauxite and a rapidly growing oil and gas sector.

Mineral exploration permits in Guyana are typically granted in blocks of 1 to 5km^2 held by private citizens. Assembling a large contiguous land package therefore requires negotiation and agreement across numerous separate holders, which has historically acted as a significant barrier to entry. The consolidated 40-permit package secured by Liberty positions the Company with a significant consolidated landholding in the district.

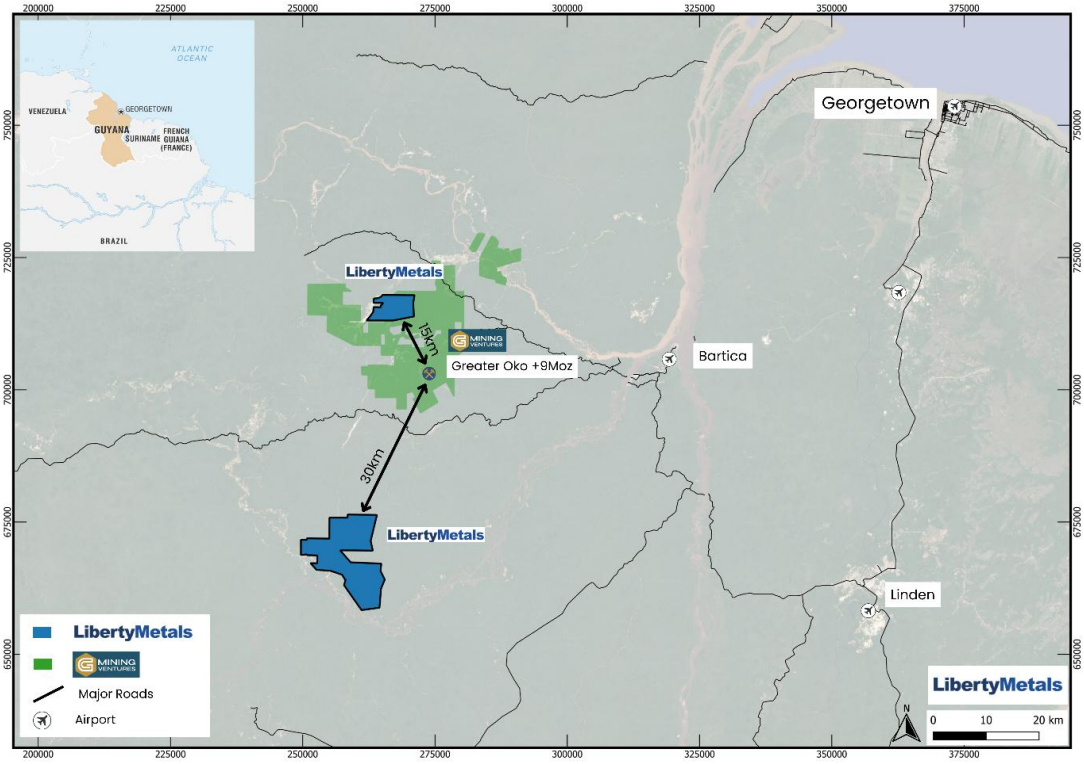

Figure 6: Location map showing major roads, airports and projects with reference to the Project.

Next Steps

- Compilation and reinterpretation of historical exploration and geological datasets.
- Acquisition of high-resolution satellite imagery across the Project (underway).
- Geological mapping, structural interpretation and surface sampling across the interpreted continuation of the Oko trend and existing gold workings within the Company's tenure.
- Maiden systematic soil geochemical sampling program of approximately 5,000 samples, analysed in-field using pXRF and Portable PPB's DetectORE™ technology to define and prioritise gold-in-soil anomalies, which commenced in Q3 2026 and is ongoing.
- Following on from soil sampling, trenching and further mapping of targets is planned for high priority anomalies, to define targets for a maiden drilling campaign at Oko North.

END

The announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Liberty Metals Ltd.

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DISCLAIMERS

Proximity and Cautionary Statement

This announcement contains references to exploration results, mineral resources, ore reserves, production targets and corporate transactions of other parties on tenure nearby or proximate to the Project, and includes references to geological or structural similarities interpreted by the Company. All such information is derived from publicly available sources identified in the References section and the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects that information. Nearby discoveries, transactions or geological similarities are not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation within the Company's tenure and do not guarantee that the Company will have any exploration success, or that it will delineate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) on the Project, if at all.

Cautionary Statement – Visual Observations

Visual estimates of mineral abundance or type should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine definitive mineral types, concentrations, or grades, which are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding potential impurities or deleterious physical properties that may be relevant to future valuations. The visual descriptions reported in this announcement are preliminary and logged by the Company's geologists based on visual inspection of the samples. These visual estimates are uncertain and may not be representative of laboratory assay results. The observations do not guarantee that economic mineralisation is present. The Company has received and reported in this announcement the assay results for the 55 rock chip samples referred to herein; results of the Company's ongoing soil geochemical sampling program remain pending.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results reported herein, the geology of the Project and the geological interpretation of the Company's tenure is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Christopher Piggott, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Piggott is a consultant to Liberty Metals 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Piggott consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Information relating to third-party projects is sourced from the public disclosures identified in the References section and has not been independently verified by the Company or its Competent Person.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are made in good faith and are believed to have a reasonable basis. They reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and are based on currently available information. Should one or more risks or uncertainties materialise, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates change or to reflect other future developments.

References

1. G Mining Ventures Corp., news release dated 28 April 2025 ("G Mining Ventures Delivers Robust Feasibility Study For High-Grade Oko West Gold Project in Guyana") and NI 43-101 technical report titled "Feasibility Study NI 43-101 Technical Report, Oko West Gold Project" (effective date 28 April 2025, issue date 6 June 2025), available at www.sedarplus.ca.
2. G2 Goldfields Inc., news release dated 18 December 2025 and NI 43-101 technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the Oko Gold Project in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America" (effective date 8 December 2025, filed 2 February 2026), available at www.sedarplus.ca.
3. G Mining Ventures Corp. news release dated 9 April 2026 regarding the acquisition of G2 Goldfields Inc.
4. G3 Goldfields Inc. news release dated 29 July 2026 (“G3 Goldfields Completes Spin-Out”) and G Mining Ventures Corp. and G2 Goldfields Inc. news release dated 29 July 2026 regarding closing of the arrangement.
5. DetectORE™ technology was invented by the CSIRO for the detection of low parts-per-billion gold in mineral exploration samples and is exclusively licensed for commercialisation to Portable PPB Pty Ltd. Results are reported in proprietary DetectORE™ Units (dU) and are not equivalent to, and must not be interpreted as, conventional gold assays reported in parts per billion (ppb Au).
6. Liberty Metals Ltd, ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026, “Visible Gold & Extensive Workings within Shear Zone at Oko North Project”.

Appendix A – Visual Description

All coordinates in WGS84 UTM Zone 21N

Figure	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Commentary
Figure 1	265862	716636	Gold (100%)	Coarse angular gold recovered from artisanal mining activities

Appendix B – Rock Chip Samples

All coordinates in WGS84 UTM Zone 21N

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Description
OKRK0001	270156	717909	<0.005	Dolerite dyke
OKRK0002	270117	717834	0.23	Quartz vein 20cm diameter
OKRK0003	270073	717775	<0.005	Quartz vein 20cm diameter
OKRK0004	266532	713272	<0.005	Smoky quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0005	266525	713248	<0.005	Smoky quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0006	265698	715372	<0.005	Smoky quartz vein with boxwork, 30cm diameter
OKRK0007	265696	715368	<0.005	Smoky quartz vein with boxwork, 30cm diameter
OKRK0008	266021	713510	<0.005	Quartz vein from waste dump
OKRK0009	269306	716445	<0.005	1m diameter dolerite dyke
OKRK0010	269306	716445	<0.005	Weathered granite
OKRK0011	269364	716456	<0.005	Dolerite dyke
OKRK0012	269355	716462	<0.005	Weathered granite
OKRK0013	269524	716477	<0.005	30cm diameter quartz vein
OKRK0014	268178	715426	0.218	vein quartz from workings
OKRK0015	265862	716636	<0.005	quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0016	265862	716636	<0.005	quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0017	265862	716636	<0.005	quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0018	265862	716636	<0.005	quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0019	265862	716636	<0.005	quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0020	265862	716636	0.779	quartz vein from mullock
OKRK0021	265889	716687	<0.005	Foliated/sheared granite
OKRK0022	265889	716687	<0.005	quartz vein fragment with boxwork
OKRK0023	267163	715212	**1.451**	clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0024	267163	715212	0.333	clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0025	267163	715212	0.636	clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0026	267163	715212	<0.005	clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0027	267163	715212	0.016	clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0028	267163	715212	<0.005	clean white quartz vein, 1.5m diameter
OKRK0029	264804	714266	**1.937**	Sheared granite
OKRK0030	264805	714276	0.013	Sheared granite
OKRK0031	264801	714271	0.069	Quartz vein from mullock near workings
OKRK0032	264801	714271	0.237	Quartz vein from mullock near workings
OKRK0033	264801	714271	0.109	Quartz vein from mullock near workings
OKRK0034	264801	714271	0.075	Quartz vein from mullock near workings
OKRK0035	264723	714268	<0.005	vein quartz from workings
OKRK0036	264723	714268	<0.005	vein quartz from workings
OKRK0037	264723	714268	<0.005	vein quartz from workings
OKRK0038	264723	714268	<0.005	vein quartz from workings
OKRK0039	264723	714268	0.013	vein quartz from workings

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Description
OKRK0040	264723	714268	<0.005	vein quartz from workings
OKRK0041	265056	714551	<0.005	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0042	265056	714551	0.02	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0043	265056	714551	0.007	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0044	265056	714551	0.029	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0045	265056	714551	0.009	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0046	265074	714549	0.008	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0047	265074	714549	**2.322**	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0048	265074	714549	0.023	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0049	265074	714549	0.158	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0050	265074	714549	0.096	Outcropping grey quartz vein, 50cm diameter
OKRK0051	263308	714755	0.011	coarse grained granite
OKRK0052	263308	714755	0.006	Quartz vein 2cm
OKRK0053	263308	714755	<0.005	Quartz vein 2cm
OKRK0054	262802	713797	**1.078**	Red conglomerate with rounded quartz clasts
OKRK0055	262802	713797	0.106	Red conglomerate with rounded quartz clasts

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	This announcement reports assay results for fifty-five (55) rock chip samples collected from priority areas at Oko North during the Company's maiden reconnaissance field campaign (refer ASX announcement dated 3 September 2026), together with qualitative geological observations comprising extensive alluvial and artisanal gold workings, visible gold, quartz veining, basement shearing and hydrothermal alteration. Rock chip samples were submitted to MSA Labs Georgetown for fire assay analysis of gold, with results set out in the body of this announcement.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chip samples were selected by the Company's field geologists on the basis of field inspection of outcrop, float, quartz veining, alteration and artisanal workings, and were logged and recorded by Company geologists using standard industry procedures. Rock chip samples are selective in nature and are not necessarily representative of the mineralisation sampled. Quality control samples, including certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates, were inserted into the sample stream at a frequency considered appropriate for reconnaissance rock chip sampling; refer also to the Quality of assay data and laboratory tests section below.
	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	Rock chip sampling is reconnaissance in nature and is used to test the presence and tenor of gold mineralisation in outcrop and within the historical workings. The Company notes that gold in this setting may be coarse and unevenly distributed, which can introduce inherent sampling variability. Rock chip assay results are reported in this announcement following receipt and validation by the Company. Visual observations of gold are qualitative, are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory assay and are not indicative of gold grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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 as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.
	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 as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.
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.	Rock chip samples and field observations were described and logged in the field by the Company's geologists, recording lithology, quartz veining, alteration, structure and any visible gold. Logging is sufficient to support reconnaissance target generation only and is not of a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative, comprising geological description supported by field photography of outcrop, quartz veining, alteration and the historical workings (refer Figure 1 and 3).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable as no drilling or channel sampling has been undertaken and no intersections are reported. All rock chip samples collected were logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable as no core drilling has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Rock chip samples comprise selective grab and chip samples of outcrop, float and material from artisanal workings, collected dry by hammer under the supervision of the responsible geologist and placed directly into numbered sample bags. No riffling, tube sampling or rotary splitting was undertaken. Soil samples for the maiden geochemical program are hand dug and collected dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was undertaken by MSA Labs using industry standard preparation procedures for gold exploration samples, comprising drying, crushing and pulverising of the sample to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Rock chip sampling was completed by, or under the supervision of, a qualified geologist. Samples were placed in numbered sample bags, recorded against a handheld GPS location in a digital database and retained in the custody of Company personnel prior to submission for analysis. No subsampling was undertaken in the field.
	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.	Rock chip samples are selective samples targeting outcrop, quartz veining and the historical workings and are not intended to be representative of the in-situ material as a whole.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Rock chip sample sizes are considered industry standard for reconnaissance gold exploration. The Company notes that where coarse gold is present a nugget effect may be introduced at these sample sizes, and assay results will be interpreted accordingly.
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.	Rock chip samples were analysed by MSA Labs using fire assay with an Atomic Absorption finish for gold, considered a total analytical technique appropriate for gold exploration samples of this nature.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model,	No pXRF, or other instrument results are reported in this announcement. Where such data is reported in future, the instrument make and model, reading

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	times and calibration factors applied will be disclosed.
	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.	Laboratory internal quality control, including standards, blanks and duplicates, was undertaken by MSA Labs as part of its standard laboratory procedures. The Company's quality control samples returned results considered acceptable, indicating satisfactory levels of accuracy and precision for the results reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No drilling is being reported. Rock chip assay results and field observations were reviewed by the Company's geologists and the Competent Person prior to release.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field observations, sample descriptions and GPS locations are recorded in digital format, verified by the Company's geologists and stored in the Company's database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment (such as cutting of high grades) has been applied to the rock chip assay results reported in this announcement, which are reported as received from the laboratory.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Rock chip sample and field observation locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and stored in a digital database. No drillhole collars, surveyed trenches or costeans exist on the Project.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Any grid references are presented in the UTM WGS84 coordinate system, Zone 21N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on publicly available digital elevation data and government topographic mapping, supplemented by high-resolution satellite imagery being acquired across the Project. This method of topographic control is deemed adequate at this exploration stage of the Project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Sampling completed to date is reconnaissance in nature and sample spacing is highly variable, being

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		determined by the location of available outcrop, quartz veining and the historical alluvial and artisanal workings. The maiden soil geochemical program of approximately 5,000 samples is being collected along grid lines across priority target areas.
	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	Data spacing and distribution is not considered sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity, and no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation has been undertaken on the Project.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	Rock chip samples were collected from available outcrop and the historical workings and no preferred sampling orientation was applied. Soil sampling grid lines are oriented across the interpreted structural trend of the Oko corridor in order to achieve unbiased coverage of potential mineralised structures.
	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.	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken on the Project.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Rock chip samples remained in the custody of Company personnel from collection until submission to MSA Labs (the receiving laboratory) for analysis, with chain-of-custody documentation maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been undertaken. Field procedures and observations have been reviewed internally by the Competent Person.

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 Oko North and Oko South Gold Projects (together, the Project) are located in the Cuyuni Mining District, Guyana, and comprise 40 granted mining permits covering approximately 44,288 acres (~180km^2) in two consolidated blocks located approximately 60km apart. Liberty holds a 90% interest in the Project through Plata under a binding option structure, with registered title to transfer on completion of the Scheduled Payments (refer ASX announcement dated 12 August 2026). The Company is not aware of any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. Oko North directly abuts ground held by G2 Goldfields (now consolidated into G Mining Ventures Corp.); the Oko West and Oko-Ghanie deposits are located outside the Company's tenure and are owned by third parties.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Project has been the subject of limited historical systematic exploration. Small-scale alluvial and artisanal gold mining has been conducted within the tenure by the vendor and local operators, and extensive alluvial and artisanal workings are present across Oko North. The Company is not aware of any systematic modern exploration datasets or of any drilling testing the hard-rock gold sources beneath the workings within its tenure. Exploration and resource estimation by third parties in the broader Oko district, including by G Mining Ventures Corp. and G2 Goldfields Inc., is summarised in the body of this announcement and is derived from the public disclosures identified in the References section; that information has not been independently verified by the Company or its Competent Person.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project is underlain by greenstone-belt rocks of the Cuyuni belt within the Barama-Mazaruni Group of the Guiana Shield, which hosts the same

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Birimian-style greenstone geology as the West African Leo-Man Shield. The target deposit style is structurally controlled (orogenic) shear-hosted gold associated with quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration, consistent with the nearby Oko gold deposits. Maiden field mapping at Oko North has identified basement shearing, quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration, together with widespread alluvial and artisanal workings and visible gold, which the Company interprets as being derived from proximal hard-rock sources within its tenure. No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated on the Company's tenure.
Drillhole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole length and interception depth hole length.	No drilling activities are being reported and no drillhole information is applicable. The general location of rock chip samples, alluvial workings and drainage basins at Oko North is shown in the body of the document. The coordinates and assay results of the 55 rock chip samples reported in this announcement are set out in Appendix B in the body of this release.
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.	No weighted averaging, grade truncation (cutting of high grades) or cut-off grades have been applied to the rock chip assay results reported in this announcement, which are reported as individual sample results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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., 'downhole length, true width not known').	No drilling activities are being reported and no intercepts or mineralisation widths are reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps and figures showing the regional geological setting, project location, rock chip sample locations, alluvial workings and drainage basins are included in the body of this release (Figures 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to 7), as deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.
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 55 rock chip assay results received by the Company as at the date of this announcement have been reported in the body of this release on a balanced basis, consistent with representative reporting of both low and high grade results, and without selective reporting of only the highest-grade results.
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.	Other work completed or underway comprises compilation and reinterpretation of historical exploration and geological data, acquisition of high-resolution satellite imagery, geological mapping and structural interpretation, and a maiden systematic soil geochemical program of approximately 5,000 samples analysed in the field. No soil geochemical, pXRF or DetectORE™ results are reported in this announcement. No geophysical surveys, bulk sampling, metallurgical testing, bulk density, groundwater or geotechnical work has been undertaken.
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).	Planned further work comprises completion of the maiden soil geochemical program across Oko North and Oko South, infill and follow-up of priority gold-in-soil anomalies, trenching and reconnaissance sampling of priority targets, and the definition of maiden drill targets ahead of a maiden drilling campaign. Refer to the Next Steps section in the body of this release.