ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 SEPTEMBER 2026

Mineral Resource for Vail Road Gold Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- Global Mineral Resource update for Vail Road Gold Deposit of 188.0 kt at 9.0 g/t Au for 54,200 contained ozs at 2.0 g/t Au cut-off grade.
- Includes initial Indicated Category portion of 33.5 kt at 20.9 g/t Au for 22,500 contained ozs.
- Mineral Resource to be used as basis for Scoping Study on development pathways.
- High-grade extensions at Vail Road Gold Deposit identified for drill testing.

Albright Metals Limited (ASX:ABR, "Albright Metals" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource for its Vail Road Gold Deposit. The Mineral Resource converts the Foreign Resource Estimate previously announced for the project,[1] to one reported under the JORC 2012 code. This update incorporates assay, geology, rock density and structural data from additional drilling completed by Albright Metals in late 2025.[2] The Vail Road Gold Deposit is located at the Company's Golden Pike Project in New Brunswick, Canada (Figure 1).

CEO, Greg Hill comments, *"The extensive work completed over the last 12 months has culminated in this excellent outcome. Having a significant portion of the resource in the Indicated category paves the way for the Company to develop the Vail Road high-grade gold deposit. I am extremely excited about commencing this next phase of project development."*

Importantly, this Mineral Resource for the Vail Road Gold Deposit contains a portion of Indicated Mineral Resource category, based on an improved understanding of the structural controls for the veining and gold mineralisation. Data collected during Albright Metals' 2025 diamond drill program provided valuable information from oriented drill core, increasing confidence in geological continuity to now include a portion in the Indicated Mineral Resource category. This higher resource category provides a basis for technical and economic studies on the project. Albright Metals will now move to expedite a development pathway for the Vail Road Gold Deposit, during a time of historically high gold prices.

[1] ASX announcement 11 July 2025 *'Option Exercised to Acquire High-Grade Canadian Gold Project'*
[2] ASX announcements 28 January 2026 *'High-Grade Gold Results for Golden Pike Project'* and 11 March 2026 *'Vail Road High-Grade Gold Results at Golden Pike Project'*

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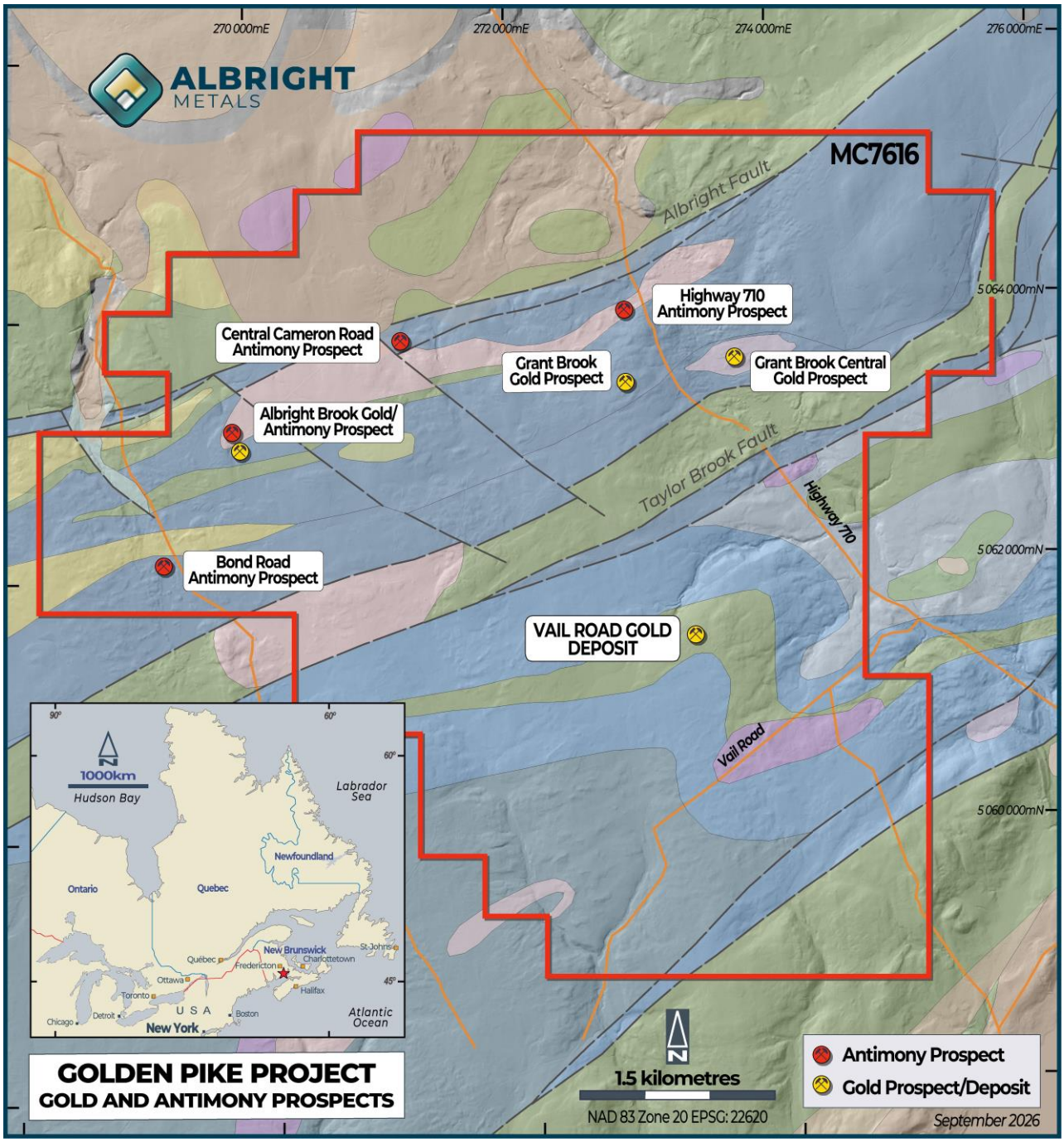

Figure 1 - Location of Vail Road Gold Deposit at the Golden Pike Project

Table 1 below provides the 2026 Vail Road Gold Deposit Mineral Resource by category and zone. Figure 2 provides the drill collar plan and schematic of the Vail Road Gold Deposit veins extended to surface. Three zones of quartz veining with gold mineralisation are defined, being the Main Zone, Middle Zone and Parallel Zone, with the gold Mineral Resource by category shown for each of the zones. The base image is high-quality aerial magnetics flown by Novatem™ airborne geophysics, commissioned for the survey by Globex in 2022, draped on Government of New Brunswick LiDAR topography. East-west shears which offset the veins and mineralisation are shown, with the shears coinciding with orientation flexures in magnetic highs. The Mineral Resource table is provided in Appendix 1 by Resource Category and Zone.

Table 1 - Vail Road Gold Deposit 2026 Mineral Resource by Resource Category and Zone

Category	Zone	Kilotonne (kt)	Au g/t	Au ozs (000s)	Cu ppm
Indicated	Main	11.1	31.1	11.1	4,010
	Middle	10.4	19.5	6.6	3,338
	Parallel	11.9	12.7	4.9	2,067
	Subtotal	**33.5**	**20.9**	**22.5**	**3,107**
Inferred	Main	42.2	4.0	5.4	1,881
	Middle	6.8	10.0	2.2	1,797
	Parallel	105.6	7.1	24.1	1,395
	Subtotal	**154.6**	**6.4**	**31.7**	**1,545**
GLOBAL	**TOTAL**	**188.0**	**9.0**	**54.2**	**1,823**

Note: Mineral Resource reported at 2 g/t Au cut-off grade; Numbers may not add up due to rounding; Tonnages are dry metric tonnes; Kilotonne = 1,000 tonnes; 10,000 ppm = 1%

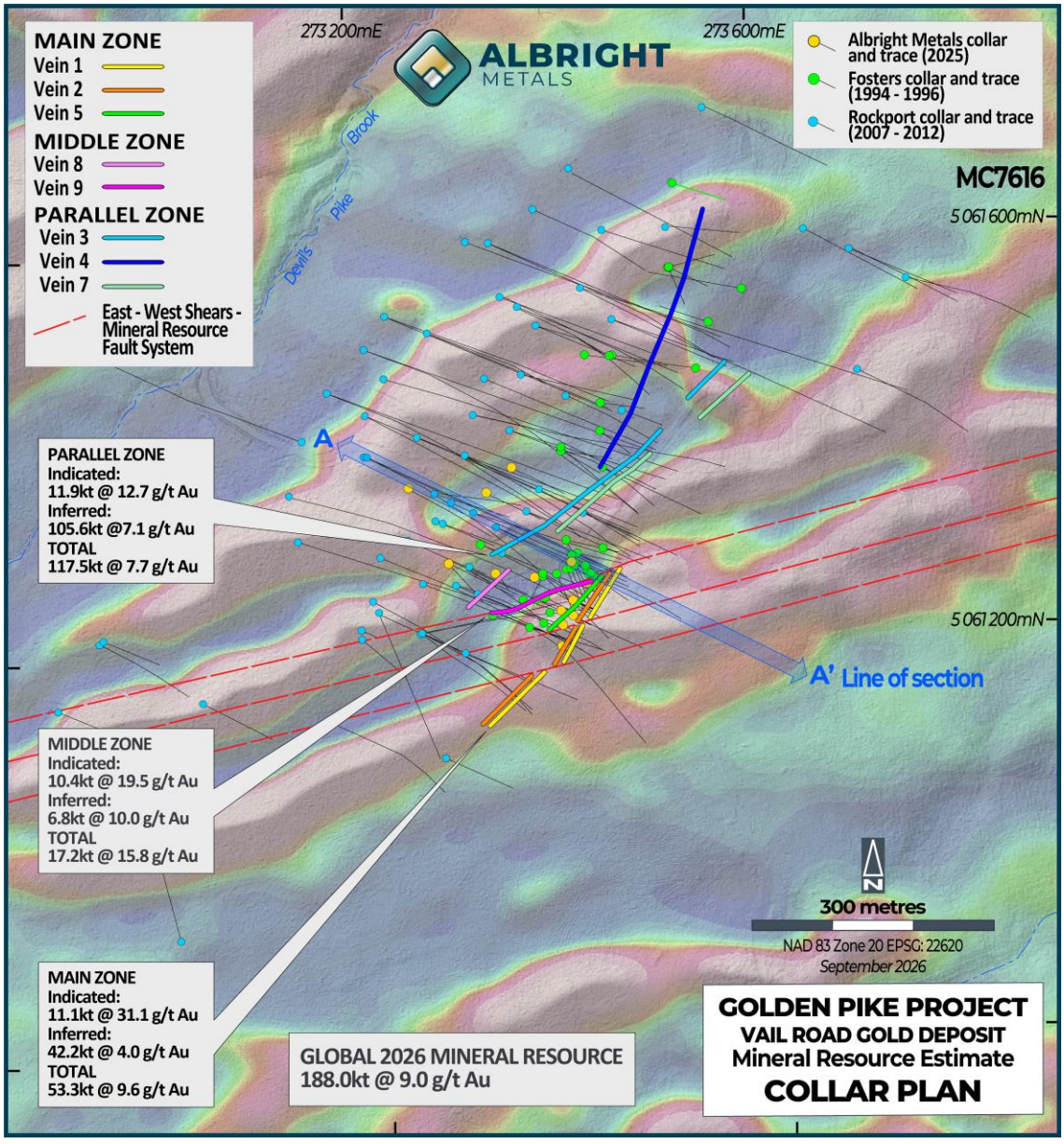

Figure 2 - Vail Road Gold Deposit Mineral Resource and Drill Collar Plan

The cross section in Figure 3 is a schematic through the Main, Middle and Parallel Zones, with drill intercepts annotated. The section location is annotated with the line A – A' on Figure 2. East-west shears are shown, and the modelled parent vein and internal mineralised zones are shown for veins on the section.

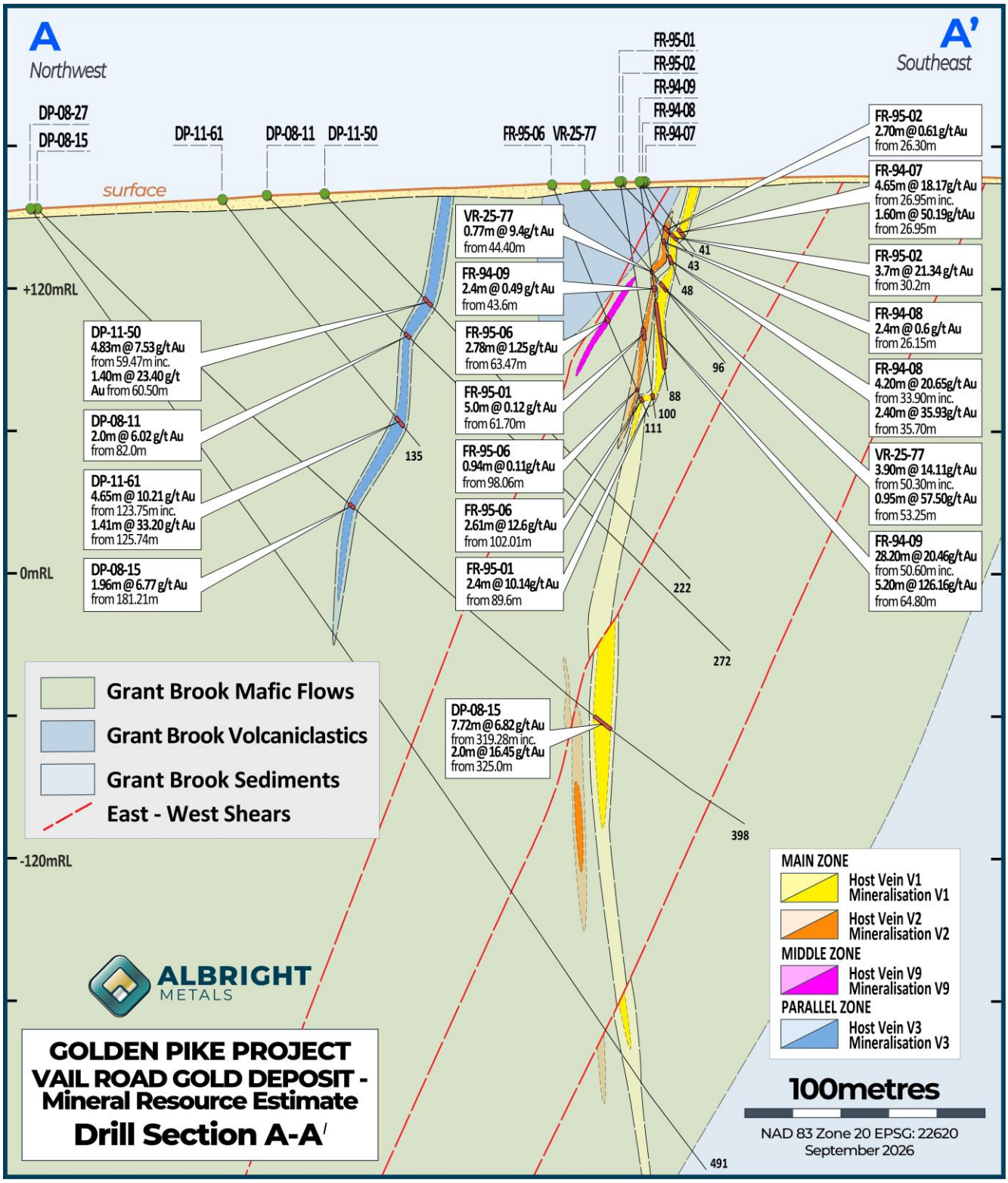

Figure 3 - Vail Road Gold Deposit Section A – A'

Deposit Geology and Potential Extensions

The Vail Road Gold Deposit is located 1.5 km south of the northeast trending Taylor Brook Fault (see Figure 1), a major crustal thrust fault which marks the boundary between the Cambro-Ordovician aged Annidale Group rocks of the Gander Zone in the north and the Silurian aged Mascarene Group of the Avalonian Zone in the south. The gold is within an auriferous quartz-carbonate vein system in basalt and volcaniclastic units of the Grant Brook Formation within Mascarene Group rocks. Peripheral to the deposit are shales, siltstones, argillites and mudstones, also of the Grant Brook Formation.

Mineralised quartz veins at the deposit trend north-northeast. The crustal evolution and deformation history of the Project area has been evaluated during a detailed research project (Lafontaine, 2005)[3] with the following deposit history outlined:

- Deposition of the Grant Brook Formation in an Early Silurian volcano-sedimentary episode onto Avalonian crust. The event marked a major change in the tectonic regime of Southern New Brunswick, likely in an extensional to back-arc environment.
- Deformation 1 (D1) event was before mineralisation with NE trending, steeply dipping to subvertical planar fabrics developed, sub-parallel to the Taylor Brook Fault to the north. Open antiform – synform folding of the volcano-sedimentary sequence with fold hinges plunging shallowly to the southwest resulted in sub-vertical NE trending axial planar weaknesses.
- D2 event was long-lasting brittle to brittle-ductile faulting, vein intrusion and gold mineralisation. Lafontaine interprets D2 as the main gold mineralisation event. Repeated opening and sealing of the structures produced laminated veins of quartz-carbonate-sulphides, with evidence for two gold mineralising episodes. Local brecciation, fractured sulphides, crack-seal textures and progressive shearing indicate repeated brittle failure. Auriferous veins from this event trended about 10 – 20˚ (N-NE) with a steeply west to sub-vertical dip. Individual veins were developed to thickness of 1 – 3 m wide along a strike about 400 – 450 m long (with some of the mineralised veins noted to be up to 5 m true width from additional drill data after the study was completed).
- D3 event post-mineralisation was late east-west brittle strike-slip and dip-slip faulting that offset the existing auriferous quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. The structures are steeply north dipping and produce east-west planar structures with an average strike of 080˚. Strike slip shearing was accompanied by vertical dip-slip movement resulting in offset of the previous D2 vein system. D3 likely dislocated a single set of gold veins into the Parallel, Middle and Main Zones. The event had a northeast rotational component, creating the current strike range of the auriferous veins of 020˚ - 070˚ with the Parallel and Main Zones striking about 020˚ – 035˚ with steep WNW dips and the Middle Zone striking about 070˚ with moderate N dip.
- D4 is tentatively interpreted by Lafontaine to be a late set of SE trending fractures, joints and cleavage fabric. It is unclear whether D4 structures are a separate late

[3] Lafontaine, J. (2005). *The Devil Pike Brook Gold Deposit; an Example of an Orogenic Lode Gold Deposit in the Canadian Appalachians. A thesis prepared in partial fulfillment for the degree of M.Sc. in Geology at the University of New Brunswick.* Fredericton, NB, Canada: University of New Brunswick.

event or antithetic structures related to reactivation of the D1 fault system. The D4 structures are not recognised to have a significant impact on auriferous vein geometry.

Figure 4 below is a long section view of the geology model of Vein 1 in the Main Zone with gram metre[4] intercepts for Vein 1 from the drill dataset.

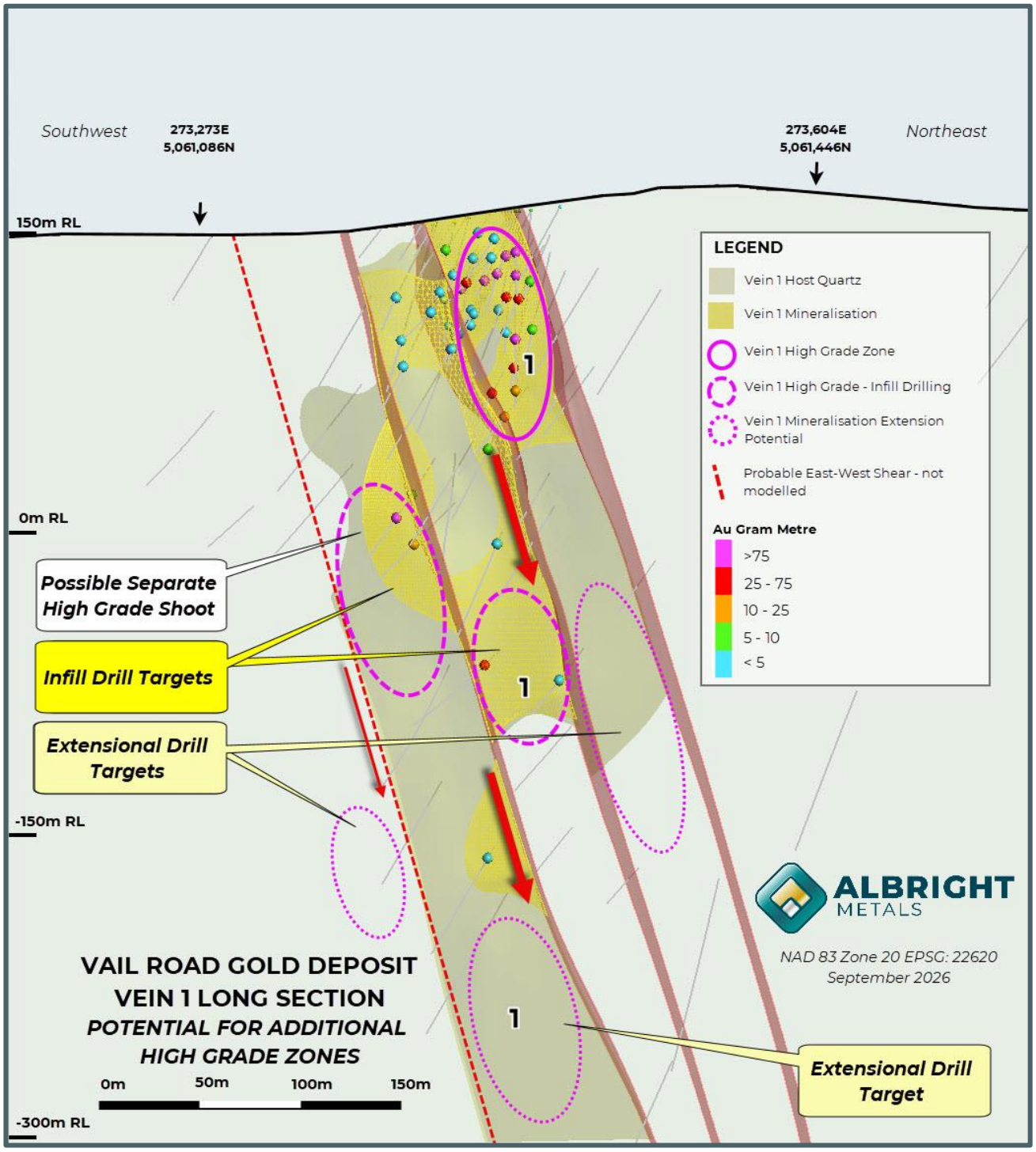

Figure 4 - Vail Road Gold Deposit Main Zone Vein 1 Long Section – Extension Potential

[4] Gram Metres = Au g/t x Downhole Width (m)

Offsetting Vein 1 and Vein 2, with a dip-slip southwest side down sense of movement (estimated to be about 50 m downward displacement) are two east-west shears. High-grade gold in the eastern end of the Main Zone may be present at depth in the next fault block to the southwest, presenting a drill target with potential to increase the amount of Indicated category Mineral Resource in future updates. Multiple other untested portions of the Main Zone also have potential to host significant zones of gold mineralisation as annotated in Figure 4. The shallow, high-grade zone in vein 1 that is Indicated Mineral Resource category in this 2026 update is marked with a "1" (top right of image) and the interpreted downwards offset of this zone is shown in the fault blocks to the west (centre and bottom centre), also annotated with "1". These are zones that require future drill testing for further high-grade gold mineralisation.

Additional drilling at the Vail Road Gold Deposit will aim to infill portions of the deposit that optimise in a narrow high-grade underground production scenario during the upcoming Scoping Study work. Drill holes will be planned to test additional zones for potential high-grade gold in the Main Zone.

Comparison With Previous Estimates

This Mineral Resource update, reported under the JORC 2012 code, is preceded by an initial Foreign Estimate in 2011[1] reported under the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) code. The previous estimate, completed by Roscoe Postle and Associates (RPA), was reported wholly as Inferred Category, whereas this Mineral Resource update includes a portion of Indicated Category. Table 2 is a summary comparison of this 2026 Mineral Resource update, reported under the JORC 2012 code with the previous initial Foreign Estimate, reported under the NI 43-101 code.

Table 2 – Comparison of 2026 Vail Road Gold Deposit Mineral Resource with 2011 Foreign Estimate

Estimate	Category	Kilotonne (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ozs (000s)
2011 RPA reported under NI 43-101	Inferred	214.8	9.60	66.3
	Global	**214.8**	**9.60**	**66.3**
2026 ABR reported under JORC 2012	Indicated	33.5	20.9	22.5
	Inferred	154.6	6.4	31.7
	Global	**188.0**	**9.0**	**54.2**

Note: Albright Metals' (ABR) Mineral Resource reporting cut-off grade is 2 g/t Au, RPA reporting cut-off grade is 5 g/t Au; Tonnages are dry metric tonnes; Kilotonne = 1,000 tonnes; Numbers may not add up due to rounding

Key differences between the two estimates for the Vail Road Gold Deposit are:

- RPA reported the 2011 NI 43-101 Foreign Estimate as Inferred Category only, whereas this 2026 Mineral Resource update has Indicated and Inferred Category, based on increased geological confidence in mineralisation continuity and improved rock density data.
- RPA used a minimum thickness of 2 m for defining mineralised intervals, including waste wall rock at times to achieve minimum thickness. Inverse distance cubed (ID^3) was applied with grade top cuts of 30 g/t Au applied to the composites, and both a cut and un-cut estimation reported. This 2026 Mineral Resource excludes waste wall rock (with some rare lower grade accepted internally within intercepts in the same quartz vein, or some thin low-grade intercepts to support vein continuity). High-grade sub-domains in veins 1 (Main Zone), 9 (Middle Zone) and 3

(Parallel Zone) are wireframed using hard boundaries to constrain ordinary kriging estimation of the gold.

- This 2026 Mineral Resource incorporates geology logging and assay results for 24 additional drill holes for 4,349.5 m of core drilling completed by Rockport in 2011 and 2012 and 15 additional diamond core holes for 1,022.5 m by Albright Metals in 2025.
- This 2026 Mineral Resource update is based on refined geological modelling using structural data from Albright Metals' 2025 drill holes, that validate structural controls and mineralisation sequence for the deposit outlined in a 2005 research thesis paper.[3]
- This 2026 Mineral Resource incorporates a significantly larger rock density dataset, improving accuracy of the density applied in the estimation and hence metal content within the estimation. 2.70 is applied to barren quartz veining; a range of density between 2.73 and 2.77 was applied to blocks according to increasing gold value (and hence increasing sulphides) based on analysis of the density dataset averages for the various gold grades. RPA density assignment was based on a small dataset of pycnometry density determinations and 2.80 was assigned to all mineralisation.
- RPA reported the 2011 Foreign Estimate at a 5 g/t Au cut-off. This 2026 Mineral Resource is reported at a 2 g/t Au cut-off. The lower cut-off applied to this 2026 update reflects the higher gold price in 2026 and considers overall grade of the veins, with higher grade portions of the deposit able to support lower grade portions for an economic extraction grade using narrow vein underground mining methods.

Summary of Resource Estimate and Reporting Criteria

As per ASX listing rule 5.8 and the JORC 2012 Code reporting guidelines, a summary of material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below (for more detail please refer to JORC Table 1, Section 1 to 3 included in Appendix 3). Drill collar and survey details and gold intercepts for the Mineral Resource are reported in Appendix 2.

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Structural data collected from oriented diamond drill core during Albright Metals' 2025 drill program has confirmed presence of the structures described by Lafontaine in his 2005 thesis[3] on the Vail Road Gold Deposit (formerly referred to as Devil's Pike Gold Deposit). Geological modelling for the wireframes that underpin the estimation has included D3 offset structures, separating veins 1 and 2 in the Main Zone into three different fault blocks, with a dextral and dip-slip movement sense. The dip-slip component to the shear offset results in an interpreted 50 m downwards movement with the shallowest fault block in the northeast, and the deepest in the southwest. Vein 9 in the Middle Zone is interpreted as attenuated along the northernmost modelled east-west shear.

The model was constructed through wireframing of nine individual quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. Gold mineralisation wireframes within the veins were modelled, and high-grade subdomains within the mineralised shells defined. A fault system was applied to the Vein, Mineralisation and High-Grade Subdomain systems that comprise three D3 east-west trending faults/shears.

Cut-off grade for gold for the mineralised wireframes is nominally 0.5 g/t Au with occasional waste included internally where the intercept is all the same vein and the centre of the vein is barren, or rare inclusions for vein continuity between broader spaced drill holes where veining is logged.

True thickness of the veins ranges from 0.5 m to 5 m. No minimum mining width has been assumed for the Mineral Resource modelling. Minimum mining widths (assuming narrow high-grade underground mining methods) will be applied for optimisation studies with dilution accumulated as required to achieve minimum widths.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES AND HOLE SPACING

The Vail Road Gold Deposit has been drilled entirely with diamond core holes. Initial drilling was conducted by Fosters in joint venture with Noranda between 1994 and 1996. During this period, 56 holes for 4,493.2 m of NQ diameter core were drilled, largely focused on the northeast portion of the Parallel Zone (formerly known as the Baxter Zone) and the Main Zone (formerly known as the Boyd Zone). Diamond holes were drilled singularly on a section or as fans, often with multiple holes collared on one drill pad.

Between 2007 and 2012, Rockport was active on the project. Rockport completed drill campaigns in 2007, 2008, 2011 and 2012. In total 68 diamond core holes at NQ diameter for 16,405.8 m were drilled during these years, including a couple of depth extensions on drill holes completed by Fosters and in its own earlier campaigns. Rockport maintained a systematic sectional drill pattern with exception of occasional scissor holes on the periphery of the deposit.

Albright Metals drilled 15 holes for 1,022.5m HQ diameter diamond core in late 2025. Drilling was designed to verify results of previous drilling at the project, as well as for oriented drill core so that structural measurements could be obtained to add confidence to the geological interpretation for the deposit. Specific gravity (SG) data for rock density determination was also collected during the 2025 drill program, resulting in a density dataset of 327 Archimedes method[5] SG determinations to supplement the existing 10 pycnometry specific gravity measurements.

Between 1994 and the end of 2025 there have been 139 diamond core holes drilled at the project, for a total of 21,921.5 m of drilling. The predominant orientation for drilling at Vail Road Gold Deposit is -45˚ dip towards a true north azimuth of 115 to 119˚.

Current drill spacing through the deposit is:

- At, or closer than, 15 m pierce points along 75 m strike at the east end of the Main Zone, down to a depth of 100 m below ground level. The west end of the Middle Zone has similar drill density over a small strike extent around 30 m long.
- The west end of the Parallel Zone is drilled to about 25 m drill spacing, down to a depth of 100 m, with some pairs of holes closer at 15 m.
- At depth and to the east, the drill spacing in the Parallel zone is around 40 to 50 m, and similarly the east end of the Parallel Zone and Middle Zone and the Main Zone at depth are drilled to about 40 to 60 m spacing between drill hole pairs.

[5] *Archimedes Method SG = Weight of sample in Air / (Weight of sample in Air - Weight of sample in Water)*

Drill core recovery through all campaigns was good, with only rare intervals of core loss.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Diamond core holes were selectively sampled based on presence of quartz veining and sulphides for all drill campaigns. NQ core from Fosters and Rockport programs was cut in half with a drop saw. Half core samples were submitted for assay, with half core retained in archive for both operators. For Albright HQ core, the samples were cut into quarter core using a drop saw, with a quarter submitted and three quarters retained in archive.

Rockport programs included some quarter core sampling where two quarters from the same interval were submitted as separate samples for field duplicates from 2008 onwards. For Albright Metals' sampling, two of the four analysis batches had coarse crush duplicate splits taken for every 15th sample, with analysis run on two splits of the same quarter core sample to check for repeatability of results and laboratory splitting techniques.

SAMPLING ANALYSIS METHODS

Samples from Fosters drilling in the 1990s were analysed for gold by fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish or Gravimetric finish. Screen metallic analysis were also run on some samples, on samples already analysed with fire assay with Gravimetric finish. The screen metallics analysis was run as a program to test effective gold determination with the fire assay methods due to high nugget effect in the deposit. Results from the screen metallics verified the fire assay with Gravimetric finish was largely producing repeatable results. Fosters drill samples were analysed for gold and silver.

Rockport analysed for gold with fire assay with AAS or Gravimetric finish and by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) for some holes completed in 2008. Rockport commissioned multi-element analysis for a suite of elements including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, deleterious elements and gold pathfinders, plus others, with an aqua regia digest and ICP-AES finish or total digest (4 acid) and ICP finish, or by INAA. A comprehensive multi-element dataset was analysed for Rockport drill campaigns.

Albright Metals analysed for gold with fire assay with AAS finish with over-detection limit resolution on high grade samples by fire assay with Gravimetric finish. A 48-element suite was also analysed using total digest (4 acid) and ICP-AES finish.

Analysis was completed on samples that were dried, crushed to 80 percent passing 2mm, sub-split and pulverised to 95 percent passing 105µm at the commercial laboratory. Both the laboratory and Albright Metals have submitted Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks with the batches. Rockport completed systematic QAQC sample insertion from 2008 onwards. Fosters did not undertake QAQC sample insertion but did conduct check assays on the significant gold values by various methods of analysis.

CUT-OFF GRADES

For wireframe creation for the Vail Road Gold Deposit for this Mineral Resource, wireframes were created in Seequent Leapfrog Geo™ using the Vein System function within a Fault System model, at 0.5 g/t Au grade and above. Some minor inclusions of grade below 0.5 g/t were accepted where lithology logging indicated the entire interval was within the quartz veining hosting the mineralisation, and where the internal waste

was required to support continuity of the geological model domaining. High grade internal sub-domains were modelled in Vein 1 (Main Zone), Vein 9 (Middle Zone) and Vein 3 (Parallel Zone) due to internal continuous zones of very high-grade gold (greater than 7 g/t Au, up to multiple ounces per tonne Au).

For reporting of this Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 code, the cut-off grade is 2 g/t Au.

ROCK DENSITY

The dataset of ten existing pycnometry specific gravity (SG) measurements on drill pulps (commissioned by Rockport) is now supported with 327 Archimedes method SG determinations on Albright 2025 core drill holes. The complete dataset has been analysed for the density of the deposit lithologies. For this Mineral Resource the following values are applied:

- 2.84 for basalt waste rock;
- 2.70 for quartz-carbonate-chlorite vein waste rock;
- 2.73 for quartz veins with gold grade between 0.3 and 1.0 g/t Au;
- 2.74 for quartz veins with gold grade between 1.0 and 10.0 g/t Au; and
- 2.77 for quartz veins with gold grade greater than 10.0 g/t Au.

A scale of increasing specific gravity for the veining based on increasing gold values is appropriate as there is a positive correlation between gold grade and heavy sulphide component of the quartz veining.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The estimation has been completed using Surpac GEOVIA™ software. Statistical analysis for block size, discretisation points within blocks and composite statistics was completed in Surpac GEOVIA™.

Samples were composited to 1 m length following statistical review of raw sample interval lengths. Samples with gold values greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t Au at the Vail Road Gold Deposit have a mean length of 0.88 m and a median length of 0.95 m. Outlier analysis for top-cut determination and down hole nugget effect was evaluated with top-cuts applied to Vein 1 outside the high-grade subdomain (8 g/t Au) and Vein 2 (2 g/t Au for the broader search ranges in pass 3 and pass 4 in the estimation).

Estimation parameters were based on the individual vein variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. Variogram models were run on the 1 m composites in Isatis Neo™. The estimation for gold was run with ordinary kriging, resolved into 5 m (E) x 2 m (N) x 5 m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the vein boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Gold and copper were estimated in four passes, with the consecutive passes using optimum search distances of 10 m, 20 m and 40 m. A final pass used a large search distance in order to populate all remaining blocks.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated category where drill spacing is less than or equal to 25 metres between mineralisation intercepts along a geologically continuous domain. Indicated category is restricted to the shallow and eastern portion of the Main

Zone, the western extent of the Middle Zone and a shallow portion (to 100m depth) in the western end of the Parallel Zone. These areas have the closest drill spacing, and vein interpretation implies good geological continuity.

Inferred category is applied to portions of the deposit that have drill spacing between 25 and 60 m between mineralisation intercepts where geological continuity is implied due to linear vein continuity and consistent grade profile within the mineralised portions of the veins.

Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) is considered via:

- Tenure – the Vail Road Gold Deposit is within mineral claim 7616 that is in good standing, owned by Globex, with Albright Metals' holding an option to acquire claim. It is reasonable to expect the option will be fulfilled, with Albright Metals acquiring ownership of the claim and mining can be permitted in the stable jurisdiction of New Brunswick, Canada.
- Approvals – New Brunswick has a clearly defined process for gaining approvals to mine. There is no known impediment to approvals being applied for and assessed resulting in permitted mining.
- Environment – baseline studies, including site characterisation and assessments, have been undertaken, with no environmental issues that would impede mining approvals found to date.
- Mining – underground stope optimisation on the RPA estimation was completed as part of Albright Metals' due diligence for the option agreement. Results from the optimisation outlined numerous scenarios where mining was cash-positive on financial modelling of an underground development with minimum stope width of 1.5 m. Scoping Study level optimisation work is scheduled to commence on this updated Mineral Resource based on the same underground development strategy.
- Metallurgy – test work for gravity separation and cyanide leach processing is scheduled to commence in early 2027. Assessment of multi-element analysis of drill core indicates that the gold is not likely to be refractory, with free gold visible in core in the better mineralised portions of the deposit. It is likely gold is amenable to extraction using conventional processing techniques.
- Processing – the high-grade nature of the deposit is amenable to transport of mined material to existing processing plants in Canada. Transport costs and sale of mined material or toll treatment options are included in financial modelling for the previous and upcoming optimisation and financial modelling studies.

This 2026 Mineral Resource is reported at a 2 g/t Au cut-off. The cut-off grade applied to this 2026 update reflects the higher gold price in 2026 (relative to the 2011 Foreign Estimate by RPA) and considers overall grade of the veins with higher grade portions of the deposit able to support lower grade portions for an economic extraction grade using narrow vein underground mining methods.

The estimation is assigned to Unclassified Mineral Resource (and not reported herein) where drill spacing and geological interpretation limitations result in low confidence in the continuity and tenor of the gold grade, and/or the gold grade is less than 2 g/t Au.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL METHODS AND PARAMETERS

There has been no previous production at the Vail Road Gold Deposit, so no reconciliation data is available.

The deposit geometry is most amenable to underground narrow high-grade gold mining, with specialist mining services in Canada able to stope to minimum widths of 1.5 m. Further mine studies are planned for the deposit in work scheduled for the remainder of the 2026 calendar year. Previous studies by RPA included review of open pit mining scenarios that did not optimize at the gold price in 2011.

Minerals associated with gold mineralisation at the Vail Road Gold Deposit include pyrite, chalcopyrite and rare galena and sphalerite. There is also carbonate, chlorite and sericite alteration of the host basalt units. The deposit is largely devoid of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite and there are no indications that the gold is refractory. Visible gold is common in the highest-grade portions of the deposit. It is expected that gold will be amenable to extraction using conventional gravity and cyanide leach processing. A test work program is planned for 2027 to determine processability and gold recovery using these processing techniques.

NEXT STEPS

Building on the work from this Mineral Resource update, Albright Metals plans to undertake the following technical workflow to progress the project towards gold production:

- Complete Scoping Study work on a development pathway and financial model for the Vail Road Gold Deposit.
- Plan and undertake additional drilling at the Vail Road Gold Deposit, focusing on infill of mineralisation that is part of the Scoping Study mine life as required, and targeting additional high-grade mineralised zones.
- Undertake metallurgical test work programs for processability of mineralisation.
- Scope and plan additional drilling at other gold prospects within the Golden Pike Project, with aim to add to the gold Mineral Resource inventory.

In parallel with the development pathway for the Vail Road Gold Deposit, Albright Metals continues to see value and opportunity in ongoing exploration for gold and antimony at the Golden Pike Project. Work is planned for exploration in the 2027 field season to evaluate the mineral claim for economic deposits of antimony and additional gold mineralisation.

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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.

ABOUT ALBRIGHT METALS

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

Albright Metals 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.[6] The project covers approximately 3,292ha of contiguous mining claims which includes the Vail Road high-grade gold deposit,[7] and the exploration-stage Bond Road and Albright Brook antimony and gold prospects. 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 also has a substantial $7M manganese joint venture in the Bryah Basin in Western Australia with ASX listed OM Holdings Limited (ASX:OMH). OMH has already spent over $4.5 million to earn-in to the Manganese Rights of the project.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.

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.

[6] See ASX announcement 11 July 2025 *'Option Exercised to Acquire High-Grade Canadian Gold Project'*
[7] See ASX announcement 21 May 2025 *'Acquisition of Advanced High-Grade Gold Project'*

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS AND TARGETS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Ms Gemma Lee who is employed by Albright Metals Limited as Principal Geologist. Ms Lee is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Lee has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Ms Lee consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes, (Consultant with Trepanier) and Ms Gemma Lee (Principal Geologist – Albright Metals Limited). Mr Barnes is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and both Mr Barnes and Ms Lee are members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Both have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the estimation and Ms Lee is the Competent Person for the database, geological model and site visits. Mr Barnes and Ms Lee consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1 – Vail Road Gold Deposit 2026 Mineral Resource

Mineral Resource by Resource Category

Category	Zone	Kilotonne (kt)	Au g/t	Au ozs (000s)	Cu ppm
Indicated	Main	11.1	31.1	11.1	4,010
	Middle	10.4	19.5	6.6	3,338
	Parallel	11.9	12.7	4.9	2,067
	Subtotal	**33.5**	**20.9**	**22.5**	**3,107**
Inferred	Main	42.2	4.0	5.4	1,881
	Middle	6.8	10.0	2.2	1,797
	Parallel	105.6	7.1	24.1	1,395
	Subtotal	**154.6**	**6.4**	**31.7**	**1,545**
GLOBAL	**TOTAL**	**188.0**	**9.0**	**54.2**	**1,823**

Note: Mineral Resource reported at cut-off grade of 2 g/t Au; Numbers may not add up due to rounding; Tonnages are dry metric tonnes; Kilotonne = 1,000 tonnes; 10,000 ppm = 1%

Mineral Resource by Zone

Zone	Category	Kilotonne (kt)	Au g/t	Au ozs (000s)	Cu ppm
Main Zone	Indicated	11.1	31.1	11.1	4,010
	Inferred	42.2	4.0	5.4	1,881
	Subtotal	**53.3**	**9.6**	**16.5**	**2,324**
Middle Zone	Indicated	10.4	19.5	6.6	3,338
	Inferred	6.8	10.0	2.2	1,797
	Subtotal	**17.2**	**15.8**	**8.7**	**2,732**
Parallel Zone	Indicated	11.9	12.7	4.9	2,067
	Inferred	105.6	7.1	24.1	1,395
	Subtotal	**117.5**	**7.7**	**29.0**	**1,463**
GLOBAL	**TOTAL**	**188.0**	**9.0**	**54.2**	**1,823**

Note: Mineral Resource reported at cut-off grade of 2 g/t Au; Numbers may not add up due to rounding; Tonnages are dry metric tonnes; Kilotonne = 1,000 tonnes; 10,000 ppm = 1%

Appendix 2 – Drill Collars and Survey and Mineral Resource Intercepts

Collar and Survey Table – Vail Road Gold Deposit

Co-ordinate system: NAD83 Zone 20; Height Datum: CVGD2013; Azimuth: True North

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Company
FR-94-01	DDH	273,419	5,061,267	161	41.76	119	-50	Fosters
FR-94-02	DDH	273,419	5,061,267	161	71.63	118	-83	Fosters
FR-94-03	DDH	273,419	5,061,269	162	47.85	159	-45	Fosters
FR-94-04	DDH	273,419	5,061,269	162	47.85	159	-63	Fosters
FR-94-05	DDH	273,419	5,061,269	162	63.4	159	-78	Fosters
FR-94-06	DDH	273,419	5,061,267	161	55.17	118	-65	Fosters
FR-94-07	DDH	273,423	5,061,266	162	40.54	77	-45	Fosters
FR-94-08	DDH	273,422	5,061,267	162	47.85	77	-63	Fosters
FR-94-09	DDH	273,421	5,061,266	162	88.09	77	-80	Fosters
FR-94-10	DDH	273,405	5,061,278	161	90.83	118	-73	Fosters
FR-94-11	DDH	273,512	5,061,568	176	60.6	119	-45	Fosters
FR-94-12	DDH	273,512	5,061,568	176	60.05	119	-64	Fosters
FR-94-13	DDH	273,512	5,061,568	176	57	160	-45	Fosters
FR-94-14	DDH	273,512	5,061,568	176	59.74	160	-62	Fosters
FR-94-15	DDH	273,512	5,061,568	176	65.23	77	-43	Fosters
FR-94-16	DDH	273,437	5,061,372	169	154.5	118	-45	Fosters
FR-95-01	DDH	273,416	5,061,274	162	99.65	115	-80	Fosters
FR-95-02	DDH	273,416	5,061,274	162	43.05	115	-45	Fosters
FR-95-03	DDH	273,408	5,061,288	162	61.43	105	-45	Fosters
FR-95-04	DDH	273,408	5,061,288	162	89	105	-60	Fosters
FR-95-05	DDH	273,398	5,061,301	162	76.65	105	-45	Fosters
FR-95-06	DDH	273,398	5,061,301	162	111.15	160	-63	Fosters
FR-95-07	DDH	273,405	5,061,275	160	55.9	160	-45	Fosters
FR-95-08	DDH	273,402	5,061,272	160	68.3	160	-60	Fosters
FR-95-09	DDH	273,397	5,061,273	159	61.25	160	-45	Fosters
FR-95-10	DDH	273,397	5,061,272	159	71.32	160	-60	Fosters
FR-95-11	DDH	273,388	5,061,268	159	86.75	160	-45	Fosters
FR-95-12	DDH	273,387	5,061,268	159	84	160	-60	Fosters
FR-95-13	DDH	273,373	5,061,268	158	81.18	129	-45	Fosters
FR-95-13A	DDH	273,373	5,061,267	157	46.9	210	-45	Fosters
FR-95-14	DDH	273,374	5,061,268	158	89.9	120	-60	Fosters
FR-95-15	DDH	273,375	5,061,245	156	55.6	120	-45	Fosters
FR-95-16	DDH	273,374	5,061,245	156	68.85	120	-60	Fosters
FR-95-17	DDH	273,379	5,061,230	156	38.95	110	-60	Fosters
FR-95-18	DDH	273,372	5,061,219	155	44	110	-60	Fosters
FR-95-19	DDH	273,357	5,061,216	155	96.7	110	-60	Fosters
FR-96-10	DDH	273,439	5,061,436	171	61.5	101	-45	Fosters
FR-96-01	DDH	273,366	5,061,243	156	83.6	110	-60	Fosters
FR-96-02	DDH	273,352	5,061,243	156	120	110	-60	Fosters
FR-96-03	DDH	273,358	5,061,216	155	101.75	110	-40	Fosters
FR-96-04	DDH	273,404	5,061,286	161	95.7	115	-52	Fosters
FR-96-05	DDH	273,397	5,061,394	166	101.57	135	-45	Fosters

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Company
FR-96-06	DDH	273,397	5,061,390	166	71.22	101	-45	Fosters
FR-96-07	DDH	273,397	5,061,390	166	89.9	122	-60	Fosters
FR-96-08	DDH	273,437	5,061,409	170	75	130	-60	Fosters
FR-96-09	DDH	273,437	5,061,408	170	53.44	130	-45	Fosters
FR-96-11	DDH	273,451	5,061,483	172	98.5	101	-60	Fosters
FR-96-12	DDH	273,452	5,061,482	172	55.96	101	-44	Fosters
FR-96-13	DDH	273,425	5,061,484	169	160	101	-60	Fosters
FR-96-14	DDH	273,450	5,061,483	172	49.95	300	-45	Fosters
FR-96-15	DDH	273,549	5,061,511	175	77.9	291	-50	Fosters
FR-96-16	DDH	273,520	5,061,651	164	77.5	110	-45	Fosters
FR-96-17	DDH	273,583	5,061,543	172	132.25	281	-45	Fosters
FR-96-18	DDH	273,322	5,061,229	154	129.24	110	-45	Fosters
FR-96-19	DDH	273,313	5,061,301	156	262	115	-60	Fosters
FR-96-20	DDH	273,535	5,061,465	177	113.6	281	-60	Fosters
DP-07-01	DDH	273,416	5,061,328	166	146	117	-45	Rockport
DP-07-02	DDH	273,374	5,061,353	162	161	120	-45	Rockport
DP-07-03	DDH	273,360	5,061,331	160	181	115	-45	Rockport
DP-07-04	DDH	273,281	5,061,286	154	299	117	-45	Rockport
DP-07-05	DDH	273,255	5,061,264	153	227	114	-45	Rockport
DP-08-44	DDH	273,311	5,061,602	155	476	115	-54	Rockport
DP-08-45	DDH	273,205	5,061,433	151	405	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-38	DDH	273,132	5,061,312	148	432	110	-50	Rockport
DP-08-39	DDH	273,125	5,061,357	146	482	110	-49	Rockport
DP-08-40	DDH	273,301	5,061,389	159	200	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-41	DDH	273,324	5,061,465	165	272	115	-47	Rockport
DP-08-43	DDH	273,334	5,061,599	159	359	115	-50	Rockport
DP-08-31	DDH	273,250	5,061,215	151	239.5	80	-45	Rockport
DP-08-32	DDH	273,695	5,061,458	163	176	119	-45	Rockport
DP-08-33	DDH	273,416	5,061,669	157	251	119	-45	Rockport
DP-08-34	DDH	273,748	5,061,546	161	179	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-35	DDH	273,692	5,061,578	159	162	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-37	DDH	273,647	5,061,599	164	173	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-26	DDH	273,311	5,061,430	162	506	105	-60	Rockport
DP-08-27	DDH	273,201	5,061,393	152	491	117	-55	Rockport
DP-08-28	DDH	273,140	5,061,411	145	278	297	-45	Rockport
DP-08-29	DDH	273,225	5,061,469	152	557	109	-57	Rockport
DP-08-06	DDH	273,293	5,061,194	152	167	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-07	DDH	273,251	5,061,215	152	197	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-08	DDH	273,210	5,061,236	150	239	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-09	DDH	273,329	5,061,317	158	204.5	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-10	DDH	273,241	5,061,307	153	266	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-11	DDH	273,286	5,061,343	156	272	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-12	DDH	273,269	5,061,090	150	101.76	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-13	DDH	273,213	5,061,292	152	382.9	117	-55	Rockport
DP-08-14	DDH	273,157	5,061,130	150	182	117	-45	Rockport

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Company
DP-08-15	DDH	273,203	5,061,393	152	398	117	-45	Rockport
DP-08-16	DDH	273,209	5,061,239	150	224	160	-45	Rockport
DP-08-17	DDH	273,404	5,061,445	168	143	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-19	DDH	273,454	5,061,518	173	176	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-18	DDH	273,347	5,061,413	163	260	113	-51	Rockport
DP-08-20	DDH	273,361	5,061,467	166	167	105	-45	Rockport
DP-08-21	DDH	273,511	5,061,607	174	104	98	-45	Rockport
DP-08-22	DDH	273,552	5,061,723	153	182.64	105	-50	Rockport
DP-08-23	DDH	273,448	5,061,607	165	182	110	-45	Rockport
DP-08-24	DDH	273,203	5,061,248	150	340	110	-60	Rockport
DP-08-25	DDH	273,424	5,061,551	168	593	110	-55	Rockport
DP-08-30	DDH	273,270	5,061,513	156	275	115	-45	Rockport
DP-08-42	DDH	273,228	5,061,531	149	347	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-62	DDH	273,434	5,061,292	164	50	114	-45	Rockport
DP-11-56	DDH	273,460	5,061,427	172	65	111	-48	Rockport
DP-11-57	DDH	273,378	5,061,515	165	174	110	-52	Rockport
DP-11-58	DDH	273,361	5,061,535	164	279	114	-53	Rockport
DP-11-59	DDH	273,301	5,061,279	155	81	105	-77	Rockport
DP-11-60	DDH	273,344	5,061,546	163	321	115	-60	Rockport
DP-11-61	DDH	273,270	5,061,353	156	135	98	-51	Rockport
DP-11-51	DDH	272,931	5,061,219	147	144	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-54	DDH	273,269	5,061,326	155	96	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-46	DDH	273,423	5,061,265	162	128	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-48	DDH	273,298	5,061,277	155	93	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-49	DDH	273,334	5,061,291	157	183.5	115	-55	Rockport
DP-11-50	DDH	273,307	5,061,332	157	222	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-53	DDH	273,287	5,061,261	154	114	110	-45	Rockport
DP-11-52	DDH	273,030	5,061,155	149	111	115	-45	Rockport
DP-11-55	DDH	273,276	5,061,323	156	90	111	-45	Rockport
DP-11-47	DDH	273,308	5,061,251	154	179	115	-45	Rockport
DP-12-63	DDH	273,254	5,061,410	156	344	115	-46	Rockport
DP-12-64	DDH	273,167	5,061,458	145	453	112	-46	Rockport
DP-12-65	DDH	273,206	5,061,499	149	464	113	-50	Rockport
DP-12-66	DDH	272,997	5,060,920	144	101	347	-45	Rockport
DP-12-67	DDH	272,886	5,061,153	144	107	113	-45	Rockport
DP-12-68	DDH	272,934	5,061,221	147	128	113	-62	Rockport
DP-12-69	DDH	273,381	5,061,631	159	287	118	-61	Rockport
VR-25-70	DDH	273,244	5,061,359	154	125	120	-43	Albright
VR-25-71	DDH	273,321	5,061,351	159	80	117	-44	Albright
VR-25-72	DDH	273,348	5,061,375	162	77	117	-44	Albright
VR-25-73	DDH	273,281	5,061,282	154	66.5	140	-44	Albright
VR-25-74	DDH	273,281	5,061,283	154	98	118	-44	Albright
VR-25-75	DDH	273,364	5,061,266	157	65	23	-89	Albright
VR-25-76	DDH	273,327	5,061,270	155	74	145	-74	Albright
VR-25-77	DDH	273,403	5,061,279	160	65	117	-53	Albright

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Company
VR-25-78	DDH	273,390	5,061,196	154	182	140	-48	Albright
VR-25-79	DDH	273,392	5,061,216	156	29	117	-43	Albright
VR-25-80	DDH	273,390	5,061,231	156	38	117	-43	Albright
VR-25-81	DDH	273,403	5,061,225	157	26	117	-44	Albright
VR-25-82	DDH	273,405	5,061,240	159	30	117	-43	Albright
VR-25-83	DDH	273,403	5,061,241	159	41	117	-66	Albright
VR-25-84	DDH	273,422	5,061,255	160	26	117	-43	Albright

Mineral Resource Drill Intercept Table – Vail Road Gold Deposit

Gold intercepts within wireframes created at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off with some minor inclusions of lower grade to reflect geological continuity or as inclusions within overall mineralised intervals.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram Metre	Vein	Zone	Year	Comments
DP-07-05	181.00	187.80	6.8	1.34	9.1	1	Main Zone	2007	Fault block 3
DP-07-05	199.20	202.00	2.8	**31.91**	**89.4**	1	Main Zone	2007	Fault block 4
Including	*199.20*	*200.40*	*1.2*	***72.90***	***87.5***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*2007*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-09	145.15	147.00	1.85	6.92	12.8	1	Main Zone	2008	
Including	*145.15*	*146.10*	*0.95*	***10.90***	*10.4*	*1*	*Main Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-10	232.00	234.00	2.0	**11.52**	**23.0**	1	Main Zone	2008	HG Zone
DP-08-15	319.28	327.00	7.72	6.82	**52.6**	1	Main Zone	2008	
Including	*325.00*	*327.00*	*2.0*	***16.45***	***32.9***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-39	415.90	416.85	0.95	0.85	0.8	1	Main Zone	2008	
DP-11-46	19.40	21.00	1.6	0.81	1.3	1	Main Zone	2011	
DP-11-49	138.97	141.40	2.43	4.03	9.8	1	Main Zone	2011	
DP-12-63	318.85	319.83	0.98	0.89	0.9	1	Main Zone	2012	
FR-94-01	29.20	31.40	2.2	1.45	3.2	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*29.20*	*29.80*	*0.6*	*5.26*	*3.2*	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-02	60.40	61.20	0.8	0.12	0.1	1	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-03	32.50	34.10	1.6	0.76	1.2	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*33.90*	*34.10*	*0.2*	*3.33*	*0.7*	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-04	35.80	42.05	6.25	**25.15**	**157.2**	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*38.2*	*40.05*	*1.85*	***74.46***	***137.8***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-05	49.70	50.90	1.2	0.08	0.1	1	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-06	32.00	37.00	5.0	**19.79**	**99.0**	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*33.60*	*36.00*	*2.4*	***40.44***	***97.1***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-07	26.95	31.60	4.65	**18.17**	**84.5**	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*26.95*	*28.55*	*1.6*	***50.19***	***80.3***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-08	33.90	38.10	4.2	**20.65**	**86.7**	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*35.70*	*38.10*	*2.4*	***35.93***	***86.2***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-09	50.60	78.80	28.2	**19.34**	**545.3**	1	Main Zone	1994	Refer to Fig. 3; down-dip intercept
Including	*64.80*	*70.00*	*5.2*	***89.77***	***466.8***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-94-10	78.75	82.60	3.85	**11.46**	**44.1**	1	Main Zone	1994	
Including	*78.75*	*81.70*	*2.95*	***14.77***	***43.6***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1994*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-01	89.60	92.00	2.4	**10.14**	**24.3**	1	Main Zone	1995	
Including	*91.00*	*92.00*	*1.0*	***16.92***	*16.9*	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1995*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-02	30.20	33.90	3.7	**21.34**	**79.0**	1	Main Zone	1995	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram Metre	Vein	Zone	Year	Comments
Including	*32.20*	*33.90*	*1.7*	***43.75***	***74.4***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1995*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-03	49.85	50.80	0.95	**7.34**	7.0	1	Main Zone	1995	HG Zone
FR-95-04	66.30	69.60	3.3	2.60	8.6	1	Main Zone	1995	
Including	*66.30*	*67.30*	*1.0*	*5.84*	*5.8*	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1995*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-06	102.01	104.62	2.61	**12.60**	**32.9**	1	Main Zone	1995	
Including	*103.38*	*104.62*	*1.24*	***25.15***	***31.2***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1995*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-07	47.10	51.00	3.9	**18.67**	**72.8**	1	Main Zone	1995	
Including	*49.60*	*51.00*	*1.4*	***51.04***	***71.5***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1995*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-08	56.80	57.60	0.8	0.08	0.1	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-09	49.50	54.30	4.8	**22.63**	**108.6**	1	Main Zone	1995	
Including	*51.20*	*54.30*	*3.1*	***34.46***	***106.8***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1995*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-95-10	61.70	63.75	2.05	1.24	2.5	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-11	58.15	59.15	1.0	0.10	0.1	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-11	67.85	68.90	1.05	1.88	2.0	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-12	66.50	68.30	1.8	0.11	0.2	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-12	74.50	79.50	5.0	**16.04**	**80.2**	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-13	63.30	64.05	0.75	0.58	0.4	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-15	49.78	50.38	0.6	1.06	0.6	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-16	58.70	60.40	1.7	1.82	3.1	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-19	65.20	67.98	2.78	0.92	2.6	1	Main Zone	1995	
FR-96-01	64.00	67.40	3.4	0.13	0.4	1	Main Zone	1996	
FR-96-01	71.30	75.90	4.6	0.89	4.1	1	Main Zone	1996	
FR-96-03	51.40	55.00	3.6	0.33	1.2	1	Main Zone	1996	
FR-96-04	53.60	57.00	3.4	**18.58**	**63.2**	1	Main Zone	1996	
Including	*54.75*	*55.80*	*1.05*	***58.21***	***61.1***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*1996*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-96-18	99.10	99.20	0.1	4.48	0.4	1	Main Zone	1996	
FR-96-19	184.75	185.15	0.4	0.22	0.1	1	Main Zone	1996	
VR-25-77	50.30	54.20	3.9	**14.11**	**55.0**	1	Main Zone	2025	
Including	*53.25*	*54.20*	*0.95*	***57.50***	***54.6***	*1*	*Main Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
VR-25-82	23.02	25.50	2.48	3.00	7.4	1	Main Zone	2025	
Including	*24.25*	*25.05*	*0.8*	***8.13***	*6.5*	*1*	*Main Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
VR-25-83	31.20	32.70	1.5	0.59	0.9	1	Main Zone	2025	
VR-25-84	13.75	14.33	0.58	0.01	0.01	1	Main Zone	2025	
DP-07-05	191.30	194.00	2.7	4.75	12.82	2	Main Zone	2007	
DP-08-09	134.97	137.00	2.03	**7.29**	14.80	2	Main Zone	2008	
DP-08-13	258.25	263.45	5.2	0.13	0.68	2	Main Zone	2008	
DP-08-45	362.60	363.10	0.5	2.72	1.36	2	Main Zone	2008	
FR-94-02	54.55	55.35	0.8	0.33	0.26	2	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-04	28.95	29.95	1.0	0.69	0.69	2	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-05	39.05	40.65	1.6	1.62	2.59	2	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-08	26.15	28.55	2.4	0.60	1.44	2	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-09	43.60	46.00	2.4	0.49	1.18	2	Main Zone	1994	
FR-94-10	68.40	75.70	7.3	1.50	11.0	2	Main Zone	1994	
FR-95-01	61.70	66.70	5.0	0.12	0.60	2	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-02	26.30	29.00	2.7	0.61	1.65	2	Main Zone	1995	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram Metre	Vein	Zone	Year	Comments
FR-95-03	44.40	46.30	1.9	2.32	4.41	2	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-04	62.50	64.65	2.15	3.17	6.82	2	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-06	98.06	99.00	0.94	0.11	0.10	2	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-07	41.35	44.90	3.55	1.12	3.98	2	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-14	76.35	76.95	0.6	0.61	0.37	2	Main Zone	1995	
FR-96-01	69.50	70.30	0.8	0.84	0.67	2	Main Zone	1996	
FR-96-18	91.62	91.90	0.28	0.87	0.24	2	Main Zone	1996	
VR-25-77	44.40	45.17	0.77	**9.40**	7.24	2	Main Zone	2025	
DP-08-09	131.49	132.96	1.47	1.16	1.71	5	Main Zone	2008	
DP-11-47	95.20	96.00	0.8	4.06	3.25	5	Main Zone	2011	
FR-94-10	54.40	56.60	2.2	0.40	0.88	5	Main Zone	1994	
FR-95-08	45.45	46.20	0.75	1.08	0.81	5	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-10	48.65	49.85	1.2	0.49	0.59	5	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-14	64.75	68.7	3.95	0.31	1.22	5	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-15	36.70	37.40	0.7	5.72	4.00	5	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-17	25.25	26.70	1.45	**15.48**	**22.45**	5	Main Zone	1995	
FR-95-18	14.35	15.80	1.45	2.09	3.03	5	Main Zone	1995	
FR-96-02	69.50	71.00	1.5	0.11	0.17	5	Main Zone	1996	
VR-25-80	4.70	8.10	3.4	1.70	5.78	5	Main Zone	2025	
VR-25-83	14.30	14.90	0.6	0.63	0.38	5	Main Zone	2025	
DP-07-04	73.39	75.00	1.61	5.32	8.57	8	Middle Zone	2007	
DP-11-48	41.90	43.00	1.1	1.23	1.35	8	Middle Zone	2011	
DP-11-53	39.00	43.00	4.0	3.57	14.28	8	Middle Zone	2011	
VR-25-73	58.12	58.60	0.48	0.22	0.11	8	Middle Zone	2025	
VR-25-74	61.38	62.40	1.02	1.96	2.00	8	Middle Zone	2025	
DP-07-04	83.94	97.00	13.06	**29.27**	**382.27**	9	Middle Zone	2007	
Including	*86.85*	*91.50*	*4.65*	***79.38***	***369.12***	*9*	*Middle Zone*	*2007*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-09	97.00	100.80	3.8	0.63	2.39	9	Middle Zone	2008	
DP-11-47	30.66	31.28	0.62	**18.2**	11.28	9	Middle Zone	2011	HG Zone
DP-11-48	64.18	76.50	12.32	**7.41**	**91.29**	9	Middle Zone	2011	
Including	*69.68*	*71.34*	*1.66*	***21.6***	***35.86***	*9*	*Middle Zone*	*2011*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-11-49	69.00	73.00	4.0	**9.70**	**38.80**	9	Middle Zone	2011	
Including	*69.65*	*72.00*	*2.35*	***15.27***	***35.88***	*9*	*Middle Zone*	*2011*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-11-53	49.00	50.00	1.0	1.30	1.30	9	Middle Zone	2011	
FR-94-10	46.30	48.70	2.4	0.66	1.58	9	Middle Zone	1994	
FR-95-06	63.47	66.25	2.78	1.25	3.48	9	Middle Zone	1995	
VR-25-74	74.35	78.85	4.5	1.25	5.63	9	Middle Zone	2025	
Including	*75.20*	*76.13*	*0.93*	*4.54*	*4.22*	*9*	*Middle Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
VR-25-75	56.00	61.00	5.0	3.90	19.50	9	Middle Zone	2025	
Including	*57.00*	*58.00*	*1.0*	***17.20***	*17.20*	*9*	*Middle Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
VR-25-76	54.43	64.00	9.57	**22.20**	**212.45**	9	Middle Zone	2025	
Including	*57.26*	*60.70*	*3.44*	***59.29***	***203.96***	*9*	*Middle Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-07-02	29.15	36.00	6.85	1.13	7.74	3	Parallel Zone	2007	
Including	*33.93*	*35.00*	*1.07*	*5.66*	*6.06*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2007*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-07-03	22.73	28.07	5.34	1.70	9.08	3	Parallel Zone	2007	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram Metre	Vein	Zone	Year	Comments
Including	*26.84*	*28.07*	*1.23*	*5.78*	*7.11*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2007*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-09	26.88	27.42	0.54	0.02	0.01	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-11	82.00	84.00	2.0	6.02	12.04	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
Including	*82.00*	*83.00*	*1.0*	***11.20***	*11.20*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-15	181.21	183.17	1.96	6.77	13.27	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
Including	*181.21*	*182.00*	*0.79*	***10.90***	*8.61*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-17	93.00	96.00	3.0	**9.79**	**29.37**	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-26	185.00	187.07	2.07	**7.79**	16.13	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
Including	*185.95*	*186.39*	*0.44*	***23.50***	*10.34*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-40	122.77	124.15	1.38	**20.29**	**28.00**	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
Including	*122.77*	*123.7*	*0.93*	***30.00***	***27.90***	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-43	261.73	262.37	0.64	1.49	0.95	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-45	219.14	221.53	2.39	4.00	9.56	3	Parallel Zone	2008	
Including	*219.84*	*220.19*	*0.35*	***18.9***	*6.61*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2008*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-11-50	59.47	64.30	4.83	**7.53**	**36.37**	3	Parallel Zone	2011	
Including	*60.50*	*61.90*	*1.4*	***23.40***	***32.76***	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2011*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-11-54	84.65	86.85	2.2	**19.47**	**42.83**	3	Parallel Zone	2011	
Including	*85.85*	*86.85*	*1.0*	***40.10***	***40.10***	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2011*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-11-55	69.90	71.30	1.4	0.25	0.35	3	Parallel Zone	2011	
DP-11-61	123.75	128.40	4.65	**10.21**	**47.48**	3	Parallel Zone	2011	
Including	*125.74*	*127.15*	*1.41*	***33.2***	***46.81***	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2011*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-12-63	175.09	178.00	2.91	1.22	3.55	3	Parallel Zone	2012	
Including	*175.09*	*176.2*	*1.11*	*2.82*	*3.13*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2012*	*Internal HG Zone*
FR-96-06	61.50	63.15	1.65	1.71	2.82	3	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-07	62.20	63.45	1.25	0.21	0.26	3	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-09	43.65	48.00	4.35	2.90	12.62	3	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-19	18.65	19.55	0.9	**11.05**	9.95	3	Parallel Zone	1996	
VR-25-70	116.33	117.1	0.77	4.23	3.26	3	Parallel Zone	2025	
VR-25-71	61.20	62.20	1.0	**17.42**	17.42	3	Parallel Zone	2025	
Including	*61.70*	*62.20*	*0.5*	***33.60***	*16.80*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
VR-25-72	64.50	69.00	4.5	1.65	7.43	3	Parallel Zone	2025	
Including	*66.30*	*66.90*	*0.6*	***11.30***	*6.78*	*3*	*Parallel Zone*	*2025*	*Internal HG Zone*
DP-08-18	108.45	109.30	0.85	4.90	4.16	4	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-20	134.90	138.80	3.9	2.98	11.62	4	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-21	34.84	37.90	3.06	0.89	2.72	4	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-30	237.00	240.47	3.47	1.36	4.72	4	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-41	151.00	154.00	3.0	0.87	2.61	4	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-43	236.91	237.56	0.65	0.32	0.21	4	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-11-57	161.20	162.70	1.5	0.88	1.32	4	Parallel Zone	2011	
DP-11-58	187.00	188.50	1.5	3.32	4.98	4	Parallel Zone	2011	
FR-94-11	21.80	24.20	2.4	3.34	8.02	4	Parallel Zone	1994	
FR-94-12	41.15	42.00	0.85	**22.53**	19.15	4	Parallel Zone	1994	
FR-94-13	39.00	40.00	1.0	1.99	1.99	4	Parallel Zone	1994	
FR-94-14	47.70	48.40	0.7	0.15	0.10	4	Parallel Zone	1994	
FR-96-06	50.50	52.00	1.5	2.42	3.63	4	Parallel Zone	1996	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram Metre	Vein	Zone	Year	Comments
FR-96-08	30.00	30.80	0.8	5.66	4.53	4	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-10	40.30	41.45	1.15	4.11	4.73	4	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-11	64.00	65.00	1.0	0.74	0.74	4	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-12	41.00	43.30	2.3	3.75	8.62	4	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-20	104.00	105.35	1.35	0.23	0.31	4	Parallel Zone	1996	
DP-08-40	127.85	128.55	0.7	6.56	4.59	7	Parallel Zone	2008	
DP-08-43	276.00	277.20	1.2	**10.34**	12.41	7	Parallel Zone	2008	
FR-96-05	59.85	61.90	2.05	0.47	0.96	7	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-06	65.20	67.35	2.15	1.91	4.11	7	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-07	66.93	73.00	6.07	4.63	**28.10**	7	Parallel Zone	1996	
FR-96-09	49.25	52.00	2.75	1.43	3.93	7	Parallel Zone	1996	

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 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.	For the Vail Road Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Albright Metals Limited (Albright Metals) utilised angled diamond core drill holes, completed by three operators at the Project between 1994 and 2025. Diamond core holes were drilled predominantly at NQ diameter (47.6 mm) for all drilling by Fosters (1990s) and Rockport (2007- 2012) and HQ diameter (63.5 mm) for Albright drilling (2025). Core recovery and run lengths were systematically recorded for all drilling from 2007. Core was half core sampled after being cut with a drop saw for 1994 to 2012 drilling. For 2025 drilling, core was quarter core sampled after being cut with a drop saw. Samples were submitted to commercial laboratories, with the same provider used for all drilling from 2007 onwards. Multiple assay techniques for gold determination have been used at the Project, with Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish, Fire Assay with Gravimetic finish, Screen Metallics with Fire Assay Finish, Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) and Aqua Regia digest with ICP finish all applied at the Project. Screen metallics were applied by Fosters in the 1990s to determine whether high grade sample results were repeatable for the initial Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish assays. Results from the screen metallics showed good repeatability of the initial assay results.
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	All drilling at the Vail Road Gold Deposit is diamond core drilling (DDH). Albright Metals' DDH were drilled with standard HQ with ACT III Reflex core orientation tool with orientation marking of the core at stick break off during drilling. Albright drilled 15 holes for 1,022.5 m with depths ranging from 26 m to 182 m with an average depth of 68 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Rockport completed DDH at standard NQ diameter without orientation. Rockport drilled 68 holes for 16,405.8 m with hole depths ranging from 50 m to 593 m with an average depth of 241 m. Fosters completed standard DDH at NQ diameter, without orientation. Fosters drilled 56 holes for 4,493.2 m with depths of holes ranging from 38.95 m to 262 m with an average hole depth of 80 m.
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.	Albright Metals DDH and Rockport DDH have full logs of run lengths and recovery of core for each run. Fosters drill records do not have run logs. Core recovery is good using standard tubes rather than triple tube, due to the competent nature of bedrock due to lack of weathering in the profile and the dominant lithology being basalt units. Core loss when present is associated with discrete fault zones that contain soft fault gouge. As these zones are not the host to mineralisation, there is little risk core loss has resulted in material impact to the dataset. Surface glacial till cover and the most weathered rock at the top of the hole were rock rolled in all campaigns with no sample recovery. These intervals are typically 3 – 4 m in thickness, occasionally increasing to 13 m maximum in rare holes. Holes were targeting mineralisation at depths below the rock rolled shallow portion of the hole. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been noted.
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.	Core from all campaigns has been geologically logged in full. Albright Metals DDH have lithology, veining, alteration, structure and mineralisation logging, in addition to full geotechnical logging. Data was captured into an Excel template with validation lookup libraries for codes. Core is photographed in full. Rockport logging recorded lithology, veining, alteration, angle of structures to core axis and mineralisation. RQD was collected for all drilling and magnetic susceptibility. Data was captured into Excel spreadsheets with large intervals for the primary lithology, then nested intervals for other geological observations. Core photography exists for the vast majority of Rockport drilling. Albright Metals does not have copies of core photography from 12 holes drilled in 2008 and 3 holes drilled in 2011. Fosters logging for lithology, veining, alteration, angle of structures to core axis and mineralisation was captured as tabulated data and presented as graphical logs and cross sections. Albright Metals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		does not have copies of any core photography from this drill campaign and it is unknown whether photographs were taken. Archive core is stored at the Sussex Core Facility in Piccadilly (New Brunswick) and available for review. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative for RQD, structures, magnetic susceptibility and estimation of veining and sulphide occurrence. All data from the campaigns prior to Albright drilling have been captured into the Company database using a consistent set of codes and validated against the original records. Further detail of veining, sulphides and structure is being systematically captured from the historical records as required to aid geological interpretation for the deposit.
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.	Diamond core holes were selectively sampled based on presence of quartz veining and sulphides. NQ core from Fosters and Rockport programs were cut in half with a drop saw. Half core samples were submitted for assay, with half core retained in archive for both operators. For Albright HQ core, the samples were cut into quarter core using a drop saw, with a quarter submitted and three quarters retained in archive. Quarter core is considered appropriate for the Albright drilling given the core diameter is larger in HQ core, providing adequate sample mass for fair representation. Rockport programs included some quarter core sampling where two quarters from the same interval were submitted as separate samples as field duplicates. For Albright Metals' sampling, two of the four analysis batches had coarse crush duplicate splits taken for every 15th sample, with analysis run on two splits of the same quarter core sample to check for repeatability of results and laboratory splitting techniques. Sample intervals for all campaigns were typically between 0.3 m and 1.2 m in length. Sampling was divided by lithology, veining and mineralisation style of the rock. Only veins with visible mineralisation were targeted for sampling, with bracket samples collected to close off the interval, that were typically in the host basalt or volcaniclastic sedimentary units. Analysis was completed on samples that were dried, crushed to 80 percent passing 2 mm, sub-split and pulverised to 95 percent passing 105 µm at the commercial laboratory. Both the laboratory and Albright Metals have submitted Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks with the batches. Rockport completed systematic QAQC sample insertion from 2008 onwards. Fosters did

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not have QAQC sample insertion but did conduct check assays on the significant gold values by various methods of analysis. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples from Fosters drilling in the 1990s were analysed for gold by fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish or Gravimetric finish. Screen metallics were also run on some samples, corresponding to the fire assay with Gravimetric finish samples. The screen metallics analysis was run as a program to test effective gold determination with the fire assay methods due to high nugget effect in the deposit. Results from the screen metallics verified the fire assay with Gravimetric finish was producing repeatable results. Fosters drill samples were analysed for gold and silver. Rockport analysed for gold with fire assay with AAS or Gravimetric finish and by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) for some holes completed in 2008. Rockport commissioned multi-element analysis for a suite of elements including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc plus others, with an aqua regia digest and ICP-AES finish or total digest (4 acid) and ICP finish, or by INAA. A comprehensive multi-element dataset was analysed for in Rockport drill campaigns. Albright Metals analysed for gold with fire assay with AAS finish with over-detection limit resolution on high grade samples by fire assay with Gravimetric finish. A 48-element suite was also analysed using total digest (4 acid) and ICP-AES finish. Both the laboratory and Albright Metals and Rockport have submitted Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks with the batches. Rockport completed systematic QAQC sample insertion from 2008 onwards after their initial campaign of 5 drill holes in 2007 that had limited QAQC sample insertion. Fosters did not complete QAQC sample insertion but did conduct check assays on the significant gold values by various methods of analysis demonstrating repeatability of test results for the most material results in the dataset.
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	Roscoe Postle and Associates (RPA) completed a campaign of check assaying on six samples as part of the QAQC of the dataset for the 2011 NI 43-101 Mineral Resource for the deposit. While there was some variability in results due to the high nugget nature of the deposit, there was sufficient correlation between results that they were satisfied in the validity of the pre-2011 dataset. In addition,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	RPA requested Rockport undertake screen metallics analysis on 26 samples with significant gold results. The screen metallics results showed some variability, with the highest variance in the lower grade samples. Overall, considering the high nugget effect in the deposit the results were deemed reasonable, as is the opinion of Albright. Drilling during 2025 included 6 holes that were designed to intercept portions of the deposit where the existing model implied they should intersect high grade gold. The results from the drilling largely verified the presence of gold mineralisation grades more than 10 g/t Au over one or more samples at the expected depth. Combination of RPA independent check sampling and results from the 2025 drill program add confidence to the understanding of the gold deposit, and the presence of the gold mineralisation at the grade and widths within the historical drill dataset. Fosters drilling was recorded in sufficient detail and submitted to the Government of New Brunswick in annual reports for the Mineral Claim. These records have been the source of the data collation by Rockport and then recaptured where required and validated in full by Albright. Rockport drilling is available in digital Excel logs, and in the government reports of work for the Mineral Claim. The data has been checked in full, and it is verified the data matches in both the reports and the Excel files. During September 2026 Albright Metals' Principal Geologist reviewed 8 drill holes with a Canadian Consultant Geologist who was the Vice President of Exploration for Rockport Mining during the drilling at the deposit between 2007 and 2012. Visual observations of fractured quartz veining and strong sulphide development (pyrite-chalcopyrite) verify presence of strong gold mineralisation in zones matching the high gold grades in the dataset from historical drilling. Albright drilling was supervised and logged by a geological team from an independent consultancy and staffed with highly trained geologists, including Registered Professional Geologist (RPGeo) oversight. Results in the gold assays are supported by observations of mineralisation in the logging (veining and sulphides). Data is fully validated against report and Excel records and core photographs (where available) and stored in the Company SQL database. No adjustments have been made to assays besides replacing below detection limit values with half detection limit, or inclusion of zero gold grades for intervals that were not sampled where the geological model encapsulates internal zones of no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling within a given vein wireframe. Zero gold grades were added to unsampled intervals to ensure surrounding assays did not add metal to the wireframe volume during estimation.
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.	Drilling by Fosters was set out using a cut-grid with a baseline at 68 degrees and northing lines at 338 degrees, in line with a magnetic north grid at the time (Henderson South Grid). At the end of the 1995 drill campaign, collars from 1994 and 1995 drilling were picked up by a registered surveyor using an unspecified survey instrument, likely a theodolite or total station system. The survey was referenced to the NB Grid Monument Points. The survey was recorded in New Brunswick Stereographic ATS77 (EPSG:2200) and later converted to NAD83 Zone 20 datum (EPSG:22620). Collar set up was checked with compass at the commencement of drilling, and the dip at the end of the hole was surveyed using acid test method. Hole azimuth deviations are not known. The majority of the Fosters drilling that is material to this Mineral Resource update are holes that are less than 100 m total depth and hole deviation is not considered a high risk. Drilling by Rockport was set out relative to a new cut line grid with baseline established at 037 degrees to True North and northing lines at 297 degrees. Collars were marked out with a handheld GPS. At the end of drilling, the collar locations were surveyed by a registered surveyor using an RTK system, in NAD83 Zone 20 (EPSG:22620). Down hole surveys were collected every 50 m during drilling, and at end of hole. The down hole survey instrument was a Tropari system, that is a magnetic down hole survey. Albright Metals drilling was set out with an RTK DGPS system by geologists from the consultancy employed to oversee the program The system is accurate to 2 cm on the horizontal and 10 cm on the vertical. Sighter pegs were established to assist with setting up the rig direction for collaring. Collars were picked up with the same RTK DGPS unit at the end of the program. Down hole single gyro surveys were taken at 14 m and then every 30 m down hole during drilling to check the hole was maintaining effectiveness. At the end of the hole, a continuous gyro survey was completed, reported at 5m depth intervals. There is high confidence in the location and down hole deviation in the drilling by Rockport and Albright Metals. Fosters drill locations as recorded in the original records have been checked against all available plans, and the conversion calculation of the original surveys from ATS77 to NAD83 have been double-checked. The lack of down hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surveys introduces some possible error in the deeper holes, however these do not contribute a significant amount of data to the Mineral Resource at depth, and refinement of the vein geometry in the inferred portions of the Mineral Resource still require additional drilling which will resolve this uncertainty in future campaigns of work. During drill pad establishment for the 2025 drilling, the location of historical drill collars was marked out for avoidance by the earthworks equipment with the RTK survey equipment. During drill pad establishment, collars were excavated where they were marked out, confirming the accuracy of the data in the database. Height RL data for the Fosters and Rockport drilling was collected in CGVD28. For the Albright Metals drilling it was in CGVD2013. There is approximately 50 – 65 cm variation between the height datums, which matched an offset between most of the Rockport collar surveys. Some scatter was noted for the Rockport collar heights and the Fosters collar heights. Topographic control for the Mineral Resource is high-quality LiDAR data flown by the Government of New Brunswick, in CVGD2013. To align the drill data with the high quality topography, drill collars from Fosters and Rockport drilling were assigned the CVGD2013 height and a note attributed in the database. This adjustment was made after checking that any trenching earthworks that could have changed the topographic surface significantly were conducted prior to the drilling at each location.
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.	Current drill spacing through the deposit is: • At, or closer than, 15 m pierce points along 75 m strike at the east end of the Main Zone, down to a depth of 100 m below ground level. The west end of the Middle Zone has similar drill density over a small strike extent around 30 m long. • The west end of the Parallel Zone is drilled to about 25 m drill spacing, down to a depth of 100 m, with some pairs of holes closer at 15 m. • At depth and to the east, the drill spacing in the Parallel zone is around 40 to 50 m, and likewise the east end of the Parallel Zone and Middle Zone and the Main Zone at depth are drilled to about 40 to 60 m spacing between drill hole pairs. Drill spacing in the closest drilled portions of the Main Zone, Middle Zone and Parallel Zones are sufficient for high confidence in geological continuity that is modelled as the parent vein, mineralised vein and internal high-grade domains.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This is drill spacing where pierce points are at or less than 20 m apart. Drill spacing of 20 – 30 m apart in the Parallel Zone has good geological continuity. At drill spacing broader than 30 m drill pierce points into the mineralised veining, geological continuity retains moderate to high degree of uncertainty, with uncertainty being moderate in the Parallel Zone and high in the Main Zone and Middle Zone, due to differing complexity of the overall vein geometries. Sample compositing has been applied to normalise lengths to 1m downhole. Raw sample lengths that are mineralised in the dataset have a mean of 0.88 m and median of 0.95 m.
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.	Some fans of holes were drilled by Fosters between 1994 and 1996. The hole orientations result in sub-optimal orientation in the steepest dipping holes. An example is provided on the cross section (Figure 3) in the body of the text. Drilling by Rockport was systematically drilled on a predictable sectional basis of -45 degrees towards 115 – 119 degrees. The holes intersect the mineralisation at close to true thickness. Drilling by Albright has some variation in dip and orientation due to testing for structures, utilising one drill pad for two holes, and in one case, establishing a vertical hole to use for water monitoring as well as to intersect mineralisation. Most angles of intersection for Albright drilling are not at high angle to the mineralisation. The geology and mineralisation at the Vail Road Gold Deposit has been modelled in a full 3D environment, considering all aspects of geological continuity and structure. As such, the high angle drill holes do not pose a risk to the accuracy of the modelled volumes. All drilling has been planned and drilled to test the internal quartz vein units with the host lithologies rather than perpendicular to the Grant Brook basalt or sediments.
	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of Custody and sample security measures have been noted by all previous workers at the Project. Fosters workers supervised drilling of the core and processing and cutting of the samples. Samples were placed into sealed 'rice bags' (polyweave bags) and sent to X-Ray Assay Laboratories in Toronto (Ontario) for gold and silver assays (1994) or TerraMin Research Laboratories Ltd in Calgary (Alberta) for gold and silver assays and screen metallics (1995 and 1996). Archive core are stored at the Government of New Brunswick Sussex Core Facility in Picadilly, New Brunswick.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rockport core was transported from the rig daily by Rockport personnel for processing at the core logging facility in Sussex. After logging, complete core boxes were photographed prior to sampling. Samples were half core cut with a drop saw, placed into rice bags and sealed, and retained in secure locked storage or under Rockport staff supervision at their Company core shack prior to shipping directly to Activation Laboratories (ActLabs) sample preparation facility in Fredericton by Rockport personnel. Samples were crushed and pulverised in Fredericton, before pulps were sent to ActLabs Ancaster (Ontario) for analysis. Albright core was drilled under direct supervision of Terrane Geoscience geologists, who picked up core twice daily from the rig and took it to the Sussex Core Facility in Picadilly. At the core facility, the core remained under direct supervision of Terrane Geoscience geologists, or the core facility manager. At all other times, the facility was locked. Samples were cut by Terrane Geoscience personnel, put into rice bags that were secured, and left in secure storage at the core facility until they were delivered to ActLabs sample preparation facility in Fredericton by Terrane Geoscience personnel where they underwent the same sample preparation and dispatch to Ancaster as the Rockport samples. The majority of the core from Rockport era is stored at the Sussex Core Facility. A collapse of two storage shelving units has damaged some archive core, largely from 2008 drilling, however effort is being applied by the Sussex Core Facility to salvage and re-store as much of the core as possible. Albright Principal Geologist has visited the Sussex Core Facility on multiple occasions and verified most of the historical core is kept in secure storage there, and that the shelf collapse was a genuine accident and retrieval efforts are ongoing. All Albright core archive from the 2025 drilling is stored at the Sussex Core Facility in Picadilly, New Brunswick with submission of drill core to the government facilities for archive mandatory in New Brunswick.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants and was based on original assay data and historical database compilations. The drilling by Noranda and Rockport has been extensively reviewed by RPA who completed a Mineral Resource (reported under NI 43-101) in 2011, as well as Albright personnel during preparation of this Mineral Resource update (reported under JORC 2012 code).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Additional drilling by Albright, sampling checks by RPA and review of the geological interpretation against known geology of the area, plus consulting with local government geological specialists in New Brunswick adds confidence to the drill dataset and the geological interpretation for the deposit.

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 Mineral Claim (7616) is 100% owned by the Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. Albright Metals has an Option Agreement to earn ownership of the Mineral Claim. Land Access agreements are in place for exploration activities at the Vail Road Gold Deposit with the relevant landowners. Mineral Claim 7616 is subject to a 2 % Gross Smelter Royalty (GSR) for the first 20,000oz gold and a 3 % GSR past 20,000oz gold. First Nations People have been contacted by Albright Metals and communications initiated to discuss potential future development pathways for the Project. 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 Vail Road Gold Deposit, numerous workers (Noranda Exploration Company Limited in JV with Fosters; Rockport Mining Limited; Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.) completed diamond core drilling, trenching, surface soil sampling and prospecting with rock chip samples between 1994 and 2017. 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 32.8 km^2. The flight line spacing was 25 m and the control line spacing was 250 m. Line orientation was North (0 degrees) and control line orientation was East (90 degrees). The sensor height above the ground was drape 20 m. The Vail Road Gold Deposit has been the subject of research projects by University of New Brunswick Masters' candidates and by geological specialists with the Government of New Brunswick. Geological models for the crustal evolution, mineralising events and deformation events for the immediate area have been developed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Vail Road Gold Deposit is an orogenic auriferous quartz vein system within tholeiitic basalt and volcaniclastic units of the Grant Brook Formation within Mascarene Group rocks. Peripheral to the deposit are shales, siltstones, argillites and mudstones also of the Grant Brook Formation. The deposit is located 1.5 km south of the northeast trending Taylor Brook Fault, which marks the boundary between the Cambro-Ordovician Annidale Group rocks in the Gander Zone in the north, and the Silurian Mascarene Group of the Avalonian Zone in the south. Mineralised quartz veins at the deposit trend north-northeast. The crustal evolution and deformation history of the Project area has been evaluated during a detailed research project and a deposit history outlined. Deposition of the Grant Brook Formation occurred in an Early-Silurian volcano-sedimentary episode onto Avalonian crust. The event marked a major change in the tectonic regime of Southern New Brunswick, likely in an extensional to back-arc environment. The event is interpreted to be associated with rollback of subducted oceanic lithosphere resulting in mantle-derived mafic magmatism alongside crustally influenced felsic magmatism. Pillow basalts in the Vail Road Gold Deposit imply at least some component of sub-aqueous volcanism during host-rock deposition. Deformation 1 (D1) event was before mineralisation with NE trending, steeply dipping to subvertical planar fabrics developed, sub-parallel to the Taylor Brook Fault to the north, that is a major crustal suture. Open antiform – synform folding of the volcano-sedimentary sequence with fold hinges plunging shallowly to the southwest resulted in sub-vertical NE trending axial planar weaknesses. D2 event was long-lasting brittle to brittle-ductile faulting, vein intrusion and gold mineralisation. Lafontaine interprets D2 as the main gold mineralisation event with increasing fluid pressure, brittle rupture creating open space, hydrothermal fluid introduction into the dilatant fractures, and precipitation of quartz, carbonate, sulphides and gold. Repeated opening and sealing of the structures produced laminated veins, with evidence for two gold mineralising episodes. Local brecciation, fractured sulphides, crack-seal textures and progressive shearing indicate repeated brittle failure. Auriferous gold veins from this event trended about 10 – 20° (N-NE) with a steeply west to sub-vertical dip. Individual veins were developed to thickness of 1 – 3 m wide along a strike about 400 – 450 m long. Further drilling since the study has demonstrated some local areas

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of mineralised veins with true thicknesses up to 5 m. D3 event post-mineralisation resulted in late east-west brittle strike-slip and dip-slip faulting that offset the existing auriferous quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. The structures are sub-vertical to steep north dipping and produce east-west planar structures with an average strike of 080˚. Strike slip shearing was accompanied by a vertical or dip-slip component resulting in brittle offset of the previously continuous D2 vein system. D3 resulted in dislocation of the gold vein into the Parallel, Middle and Main Zones. The event also caused a northeast rotational component, resulting in the current strike range of the auriferous veins of 020˚ - 070˚ with the Parallel and Main Zone striking about 020˚ – 035˚ with steep NNW dips and the Middle Zone striking about 070˚ with moderate N dip. D4 is tentatively interpreted by Lafontaine[3] to be a late set of SE trending fractures, joints and cleavage fabric. It is unclear whether D4 structures are a separate late event or antithetic structures related to reactivation of the D1 fault system. The structures are not recognised to have a significant impact on auriferous vein geometry. Structural data collected from oriented diamond drill core during Albright Metals' 2025 drill program has confirmed presence of the structures described by Lafontaine in his 2005 thesis on the Vail Road Gold Deposit. Geological modelling for the wireframes that underpin the estimation has included D3 structures, that cause offsets in the vein mineralisation in the Main Zone. Previous workers invoked a folded vein system however addition of high-quality aerial magnetics (Novatem™ 2022 survey by Globex) and integrating Lafontaine's structural interpretation for the region suggests a larger linear vein was formed during D2, along axial planar weaknesses from D1, then offset by later D3 strike-slip / dip-slip faulting, resulting in geometry that mimics folding.
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 –	Information required to provide spatial context of the exploration results underpinning this Mineral Resource update have been provided in the body of this release. This includes: - Full tabulated collar location, depth and hole orientation data (Appendix 2) - A table of all intercepts and internal high-grade intercepts used in the Mineral Resource (Appendix 2) - An outline of the geological controls for the deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	elevation above sea level in m) 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.	- Evaluation of the confidence in the geological continuity in different parts of the deposit - Collar Plan (Figure 2) - Cross sectional View (Figure 3) - Long sectional view of the Main Zone demonstrating zone offsets (Figure 4).
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.	Results are presented as un-cut intercepts in Appendix 2. Where intervals included in the same vein intercept are missing grades due to selective sampling, zero gold grade intervals have been added to the database to ensure internal zones of no gold are not attributed metal from surrounding intervals. Hard boundaries were used to control excess metal in the estimation by isolating very high-grade domains with discrete wireframes. Intercepts provided in Appendix 2 are based on grade as a weighted sumproduct calculation within the vein thickness tagged for each drill hole in the geological model, representing down hole widths. True thickness of mineralised veins ranges from 0.5 to 5 m. Gram Metre intercepts presented in Figure 4 have the formula provided in footnote; being Gram M = Au g/t x down hole intercept width (m) No other data transformations or aggregations have been applied. No metal equivalent values have been used.
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	For Fosters and some Albright Metals drilling there is variation in the drill orientation to the mineralisation. Rockport drilling was largely at a close-to-perpendicular attitude to mineralisation. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all intercepts presented in Appendix 2 are defined as downhole widths. The Mineral Resource is populated within a 3D volumetric model considering domain continuity and shape from all aspects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	In general, holes drilled at 45˚ - 65˚ dips are perpendicular or close to perpendicular to mineralisation. Holes steeper than 65 degrees are drilled at high angle to the mineralised veins.
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.	Figure 1 provides the Project location and the Government of New Brunswick regional mapping. Figure 2 provides the full collar and drill trace plan for the deposit, with the veins in the Mineral Resource projected to surface as traces. Figure 3 provides a sectional view of the Main, Middle and Parallel Zones. Figure 4 provides an outline of areas for potential additional mineralisation in the Main Zone of the deposit.
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 intercepts used to estimate the Mineral Resource are listed in Appendix 2, with all hole location details for existing drilling at the Vail Road Gold Deposit.
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.	Substantive exploration data relevant to the Vail Road Gold Deposit has been provided in the body of the text, including: - Density dataset and analysis outcomes - Relationship of geological interpretation to high-quality aerial magnetics data - Rock types at the deposit. Work is planned for material characterisation work and metallurgy as part of development studies for the Vail Road Gold Deposit and outcomes will be reported when they become available. Copper (Cu) has been estimated in the Mineral Resource, to be used as a metallurgy modifying factor in mine studies, with highest Cu values corresponding to highest Au values. Peak Cu in the Mineral Resource within high-grade gold portions of veins is 0.9 % Cu in Vein 9. The overall value for the Mineral Resource is 0.2% Cu (1,823 ppm). Copper can be a deleterious element in a cyanide leach plant due to additional consumption of reagent.
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	Future works on the Project include: 1. Infill drilling based on underground Scoping Study scenarios to increase Mineral Resource category in the Main Zone, Parallel Zone and Middle Zone where required to support future development studies. 2. Review of potential for offset continuation of mineralisation in the Main Zone to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	west of the known deposit, factoring in dip-slip downward movement of the mineralised vein (Refer to Figure 4 in body of text). 3. Metallurgical test work on the Vail Road Gold Deposit including gravity separation and cyanide leach tests plus comminution test work for material characterisation. 4. Additional gold and antimony exploration at the Golden Pike Project to test for additional economic gold mineralisation and to explore for an antimony discovery.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	Fosters drilling during 1994 to 1996 was logged onto paper graphical logs and summarised into typed tables for government reporting. Data from their drill campaigns was digitally captured into a Microsoft Access database by RPA for the 2011 Foreign Estimate for the Vail Road Gold Deposit. Albright Metals has reviewed all compiled data for accuracy, and digitally compiled additional data, such as repeat gold analysis on samples by different methods, for QAQC evaluation on the drilling. Scans of the original assay files submitted by Fosters to the Government of New Brunswick as Mineral Claim Reports of Work have been sourced and checked against digital records acquired from Rockport for accuracy. The digital dataset for the Fosters drilling is now stored in the Company SQL relational database, hosted by an external consultancy using DataShed™ front end. Rockport drilling was logged into Excel templates, that consisted of drill header sheets recording location, collaring, survey and contractor information. The templates captured geology logs with details noted on lithology, veining, alteration and sulphides, plus the attitude of structures to the core axis. Assay sample intervals were recorded in the Excel templates, plus RQD and magnetic susceptibility data. These digital records were also compiled into the master Microsoft Access database by RPA. Albright Metals has reviewed the digital dataset for accuracy against the Excel files (acquired with the Project Option from Globex), and cross referenced the drill data to the Government of New Brunswick as Mineral Claim Reports of Work records. QAQC data from Rockport drill campaigns was also digitally compiled by Albright Metals. All data from the Rockport era drilling is now stored in the Company SQL relational database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Drilling by Albright Metals was logged into an Excel template with validation lists applied to the logging columns. Separate log worksheets were used for lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and structure. The core was oriented so structural measurements were collected on shears, veins, joints and faults during logging, recorded as alpha and beta measurements. Sample intervals and QAQC sample insertion were also recorded, in addition to collar and survey information. The data was loaded in the Company SQL database, and any validation issues resolved by the Consulting geological team running the drill program. Data has been reviewed by a geological team within Albright Metals, and by the external database consultants that host the Company SQL database.
	Data validation procedures used.	For the 2025 drilling campaign, logging was validated with point of capture library lists and use of formulas to ensure no overlapping intervals occurred. For Rockport and Fosters drill data, manual checks of all digital data were performed against historical reports of work and digital files available for the Project. Assay files were re-loaded against checked assay intervals from original lab files wherever possible (Rockport drilling; Fosters drilling assay data relied on compilation from scans of reports of work). All data records have been checked for overlapping intervals, missing samples, FROM values greater than TO values, missing stratigraphy or rock type codes, downhole survey deviations of ±10° in azimuth and ±5° in dip, assay values greater than or less than expected values and several other possible error types. Furthermore, each assay record was examined, and Mineral Resource intervals were picked by the Competent Person. QAQC data and reports have been checked by the database administrator, Trepanier and Albright Metals geologists.
Site Visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	Albright Metals' Principal Geologist, Ms Gemma Lee has visited site and the Sussex Core Facility where archive core is stored on numerous occasions in trips during September 2025, November – December 2025 and June – July 2026. During the site visits, Ms Lee was accompanied by Canadian Consultant Geologist, Mr Roger Dahn,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		who was Vice President for Exploration for Rockport during the 2007 to 2013 era. During the site visit to the Vail Road Gold Deposit, historical drill collars were found and the locations checked against the database records. The location of trenches from previous operators was reviewed, and rock chip sampling by Mr Dahn in the presence of Ms Lee was completed with assay results for the samples confirming presence of mineralised quartz veining. Ms Lee was present during half of the execution of the 2025 Vail Road Gold Deposit drilling by Albright Metals, staffed by geoscientists from Canadian consultancy company Terrane Geoscience. Ms Lee established data collection protocols for the drill staffing team and verified drill procedures were of high quality to support Mineral Resource estimation. At the Sussex Core Facility, Ms Lee and Mr Dahn reviewed many historical core holes from Fosters and Rockport drill campaigns, visually inspecting archive core against assay data, verifying the presence of gold mineralisation at the locations expected in the drill holes. Mr Dahn provided valuable insight into data collection processes and procedures during the site visits for the Rockport drill campaigns at the Vail Road gold deposit.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Not applicable.
Geological Interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	The west end of the Parallel Zone (Vein 3) has a very linear, predictable trend with consistent mineralisation. Towards the east, the Parallel Zone separates into other discrete veins (Vein 4 and Vein 7) and continuity of the vein and internal mineralisation decreases. This is expected to be due to increasing influence of D3 late shears to the east-northeast along the Parallel Zone. The Middle Zone veining has a rotational component due to the influence of an east-west shear, with vein 9 attenuated along the shear. Towards the east, vein 9 becomes increasingly fragmented by shearing. Shearing of the Main Zone has resulted in downward steps of the mineralised vein, with shallowest expression in the northeast, and deepening expression in the southwest. With understanding of how these offsets in the dip-slip present in the Main Zone, additional targets have

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		been identified to investigate for further high-grade zones at depth (see Figure 4). Confidence in continuity of veining and mineralisation rapidly decreases with increasing drill spacing due to the narrow vein, high grade gold deposit style.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	No assumptions are made regarding the input data.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Previous interpretation of the Vail Road Gold Deposit vein system is a folded vein. Existing work has not resulted in drill definition of zones of fold noses, with veins instead terminating along strike without connection between segments. Lafontaine[3] interprets the folding to be pre-mineralisation. Early folding at the Project is well expressed in Grant Brook sediments at the periphery of the deposit, but the mineralised quartz veining has brittle deformation features. The folded vs faulted model does not result in a large volumetric change in the veins in the Main, Middle and Parallel Zones, but it does impact interpretations of where additional mineralisation may be found with more drilling.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The Mineral Estimation parameters are based largely on the orientation of the geological domains. Parent veins were modelled first, regardless of gold mineralisation content. Then mineralisation within the parent veins was modelled. Finally, high grade sub-domains were modelled, to isolate very high gold grades during estimation from the remainder of the mineralised shapes to ensure metal content was not over-estimated. Structural interpretation for the model is applied based on a detailed study of the deposit and surrounds by a University of New Brunswick Master's candidate in 2005. Offset of the veins was applied in a faulted geology model in Seequent Bentley Leapfrog Geo™ based on findings of post-mineralisation D3 offsetting structures in that study. The application of the fault model resulted in plausible explanation for drilling that intersected numerous veins instead of the one or two expected at a target intercept. The structural interpretation also validates why some holes did not intercept the expected targets.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Post-mineralisation structural features have resulted in dislocation and termination of the original vein geometry, that is interpreted to have been largely linear along deposit scale axial planar weaknesses in previously folded basalt and volcaniclastic units. Within the larger vein geometries, high grade zones plunge moderately to steeply on the vein planes, towards the west. Not all host quartz-carbonate veining is mineralised, and there are other generations of quartz veining present at the deposit that are barren. Close spaced drilling (25 m or less on target intersection spacing) is required for higher confidence in geological continuity of the gold mineralisation within the parent veins.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The veins vary from 50 m strike length to 300 m strike length. Shorter vein lengths are interpreted to be largely due to post-mineralisation structural offset. True thickness of the veins ranges from 0.5 to 5m. Vertical continuity ranges from 70m in the Middle Zone to 330 m in the Main Zone, with maximum vertical continuation of classified Mineral Resource being 255 m depth.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) for the Mineral Resource. Surpac GEOVIA™ software was used to estimate grade for Au and Cu using parameters derived from statistical and variography studies. Drill hole samples were flagged with wireframed domain codes. Sample data were composited to 1 m using a using fixed length option and a low percentage inclusion threshold to include all samples. Most samples (95%) are around 1m intervals in the raw assay data. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied to vein 1 mineralisation, outside the high-grade sub-domain at 8 g/t Au and vein 2 mineralisation for passes 3 and 4 of the estimation, to ensure localised higher grades did not contribute excess metal to areas distal to the drill data.

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		Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are high (around 25-35 %) and structure ranges up to 60 m in the primary zones. Variograms for domains with lesser numbers of samples were poorly formed and hence variography was applied from the higher sampled domains. Block model was constructed with parent blocks for 5m (E) by 2m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked to 1.25m (E) x 0.5m (N) x 1.25m (RL) for volume definition. All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Four estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 10 m, the second and third passes 20 m and 40 m with the fourth pass searching a large distance to fill blocks within the wireframed zones. To create a very localised estimate, and in conjunction with the constrained sub-domaining for the high-grade, the initial pass used a maximum of 4 samples, a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum per hole of 3 samples. Each subsequent pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wireframed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource takes appropriate account of such data.	The only previous estimate reported was that by RPA in their 2011 NI 43-101 Mineral Resource as Inferred Category only (reported by ABR as a Foreign Estimate[1]). A comparison table is provided in the body of this report (Table 2) between this Mineral Resource update, and the initial Mineral Resource in 2011. There has been no production at the Vail Road Gold Deposit to date.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	There are no by-products associated with this Mineral Resource.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine	Estimation is undertaken for Cu which may be considered a deleterious element in conventional cyanide leach gold extraction.

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	drainage characterization).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	There are no assumptions about the selective mining unit. Gold has been estimated into the parent vein from available assay data for inclusion in a dilution model for upcoming Scoping Study level mine studies.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	All elements within a domain used the same sample selection routine for block grade estimation.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation is used to define the mineralised domains. All domains are used as hard boundaries to select sample populations for variography and grade estimation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied to Vein 1 mineralisation outside the high-grade sub-domain (8 g/t Au) and Vein 2 for estimation passes 3 and 4 (2 g/t Au).
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	All mineralisation tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. The moisture content in mineralisation is considered extremely low, if at all.
Cut-Off Parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Grade envelopes have been wireframed to an approximate 0.5 g/t Au cut-off allowing for continuity of the mineralised zones.

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Mining Factors or Assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Mining is expected to be by narrow vein underground mining methods. Parent veins outside the mineralised domains have also been estimated for Au and Cu to provide information for dilution modelling for upcoming Scoping Study level mine studies. Narrow vein underground mining methods in Canada achieve minimum widths of 1.5 m on stopes.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Mineralogy of the deposit does not have indications of refractory gold (ie, very low levels of arsenopyrite or pyrrhotite), and the assumption is that gold is recoverable through gravity separation followed by cyanide leach processes. Metallurgical test work on gravity separation, cyanide leach and comminution is planned as part of the next phase of study on the deposit.

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Environmental Factors or Assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	Development studies for the Vail Road Gold Deposit are examining an underground mining operation and transport of the mined ore for toll treatment or ore sale at an existing processing plant owned by other operators. Site impacts in the scope of the study are mine dewatering, access roads, site offices and workshops and a small waste rock landform. The land use in the deposit vicinity is currently private undeveloped land or tree farming by a commercial business. The vegetation is young regrowth with old forest previously harvested. The deposit is located on a hilltop, away from sensitive water receptors. Albright Metals has undertaken desktop and field studies to understand approvals requirements and site sensitivities with no current impediments to gaining approval known.
Bulk Density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	Bulk density is based on evaluation of a dataset of Archimedes SG measurements on un-wrapped core on 327 samples from 2025, and 10 pycnometry measurements by ActLabs (fluid pycnometry) on 2008 drill sample pulps by Rockport. Average SGs by method and lithology were: Veins with sulphide (Archimedes): 2.72 Count: 53 Veins without Sulphide (Archimedes): 2.68 Count: 12 Basalt (Archimedes): 2.84 Count: 262 Veins with sulphide (Pycnometry): 2.78 Count: 6 Basalt (Pycnometry): 2.84 Count: 4 Averages of the dataset where gold values were also available were: 0.3 – 1.0 g/t Au: 2.73 Count: 14 1.0 – 10.0 g/t Au: 2.74 Count: 13 >10.0 g/t Au: 2.77 Count: 10 For the estimation, SGs outlined above by gold grade were applied for mineralised veining, barren

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		quartz (< 0.3 g/t Au) in the parent veins was assigned 2.7 and basalt was assigned 2.84.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The pycnometry data from historical workers (count = 10) does not account for porosity of the rock, being measured on a pulp. Archimedes method for 2025 drill holes (count = 327) was not wrapped, however the geological staff making the measurement made a visual estimate of porosity, with the average rock porosity estimated at less than 5 percent.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	It is assumed waste is reasonably uniform in bulk density value, being a large basalt unit for the most part. A bulk density of 2.84 has been applied, based on the Archimedes dataset average value, and 2.7 applied to barren quartz. Mining studies will consider waste movement in terms of BCM units rather than density.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	Indicated category is limited to where drill spacing is less than or equal to 25 m between mineralisation intercepts along a geologically continuous domain. Indicated category is restricted to the shallow and eastern portion of the Main Zone, the western extent of the Middle Zone and a shallow portion (to 100m depth) in the western end of the Parallel Zone. These areas have the closest drill spacing, and vein interpretation implies good geological continuity. Inferred category is applied to portions of the deposit that have drill spacing between 25 and 60 m between mineralisation intercepts where geological continuity is implied due to linear vein continuity and consistent grade profile within the mineralised portions of the veins. Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) is considered via: - Tenure – the Vail Road Gold Deposit is within mineral claim 7616 that is in good standing, owned by Globex, with Albright Metals holding an option to acquire claim. It is reasonable to expect the option will be fulfilled with Albright Metals acquiring ownership of the claim, and mining can be permitted in the stable jurisdiction of New Brunswick, Canada. - Approvals – New Brunswick has a clearly defined process for gaining approvals to mine. There is no

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		known impediment to approvals being applied for and assessed resulting in permitted mining. - Environment – baseline studies, including site characterization and assessments, have been undertaken to scope the approvals process and initial field surveys undertaken with no environmental issues that would impede mining approvals found to date. - Mining – underground stope optimisation on the RPA estimation was completed as part of Albright Metals' due diligence for the option agreement. Results from the optimisation outlined numerous scenarios where mining was cash-positive on financial modelling of an underground development with minimum stope width of 1.5m. Scoping Study level optimisation work is scheduled to commence on this updated Mineral Resource estimate based on the same underground development strategy. - Metallurgy – test work for gravity separation and cyanide leach processing is scheduled to commence in early 2027. Mineralogy Assessment of multi-element analysis of drill core of the deposit indicates that the gold is not likely to be refractory, with free gold visible in core in the better mineralised portions of the deposit. It is likely that gold is amenable to extraction using conventional processing techniques. - Processing – the high-grade nature of the deposit is amenable to transport of mined material to existing processing plants in Canada. Transport costs and ore sale or toll treatment options are included in financial modelling for the previous and upcoming optimisation and financial modelling studies. This 2026 Mineral Resource is reported at a 2 g/t Au cut-off. The cut-off grade applied to this 2026 update reflects the higher gold price in 2026 (relative to the 2011 Mineral Resource by RPA) and considers overall grade of the veins with higher grade portions of the deposit able to support lower grade portions for an economic extraction grade using narrow vein underground mining methods.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in	The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database, a

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	tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation plus availability of bulk density information.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Competent Persons, Ms Gemma Lee and Mr Lauritz Barnes, believe that the classification appropriately reflects their confidence in the grade estimates and robustness of the interpretations.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resources.	The current Mineral Resource has not been audited.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/ Confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	The resource classification represents the relative confidence in the resource estimate as determined by the Competent Persons. Issues contributing to or detracting from that confidence are discussed above. No quantitative approach has been conducted to determine the relative accuracy of the resource estimate. The Ordinary Kriged estimate is considered to be a global estimate with no further adjustments for Selective Mining Unit (SMU) dimensions. Accurate mining scenarios are yet to be determined by mining studies. No production data is available for comparison to the estimate. The local accuracy of the Mineral Resource is adequate for the expected use of the model in the mining studies.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions	These levels of confidence and accuracy relate to the global estimates of grade and tonnes for the deposit.

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	made and the procedures used.	
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data exists for the Vail Road Gold Deposit as there has been no previous mining.