



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 September 2026

Testwork Confirms Technical Viability of Dry Processing Flowsheet

Magnetite Range Project, Western Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- Independent dry magnetic separation testwork by LONGI Magnet Co., Ltd. has demonstrated that high-grade magnetite concentrates can be produced through a dry flowsheet at bench scale.
- Dual drum dry magnetic separation of four representative samples produced final concentrates grading 66.3% to 68.0% Fe at a grind of approximately 75 microns.
- Overall magnetic iron recovery for the four tests reached 98.21%.

Accent Resources NL (ASX: ACS) (Accent or the Company) is pleased to report interim dry magnetic separation testwork completed by LONGI Magnet Co., Ltd. (LONGI) on representative samples from its 100% owned Magnetite Range Project in Western Australia. LONGI Magnet is a global leader in magnetic separation and mineral processing technology, with decades of experience delivering advanced solutions to major mining operations worldwide.

The work was designed to confirm and advance the findings of CSU¹ and assess whether dry processing can produce a saleable magnetite concentrate and provide a technically credible alternative for consideration alongside wet processing routes in the Magnetite Range Project Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)².

LONGI tested four representative samples from Julia and Robb deposits using dry magnetic separation equipment at a range of crush and grind sizes. High grade concentrates meeting or exceeding typical Blast Furnace Pellet feed specifications were produced after dry grinding the samples to P85 of 75 microns using a bench scale LONGI magnetic separation machine.

The results demonstrate that, at the tested liberation size and operating conditions, a fully dry process route can achieve high grade magnetite concentrates. The testwork is preliminary in nature and reported as an interim progress report.

Managing Director Comment

"The LONGI results are an encouraging technical milestone for Magnetite Range. The ability to produce 66% to 68% Fe concentrates in the laboratory using a dry processing route gives the Company a credible water efficient option to evaluate in the PFS. Our next priority is to validate and optimise the flowsheet across representative material and at a scale suitable for engineering design."

Dr David Sun, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

¹ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 10 Aug 2026: Dry Magnetic Separation Testwork Demonstrates Strong Upgrade Potential.

² Refer to ASX Announcement dated 21 May 2025: Magnetite Range Project - Commencement of Pre-Feasibility Study.

Project Background

The Magnetite Range Project is located approximately 250km south east of Geraldton in the Mid-West region of Western Australia (Figure 1) in an established magnetite production area. The Project has a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource of 523.3Mt grading 31.3% Fe³.

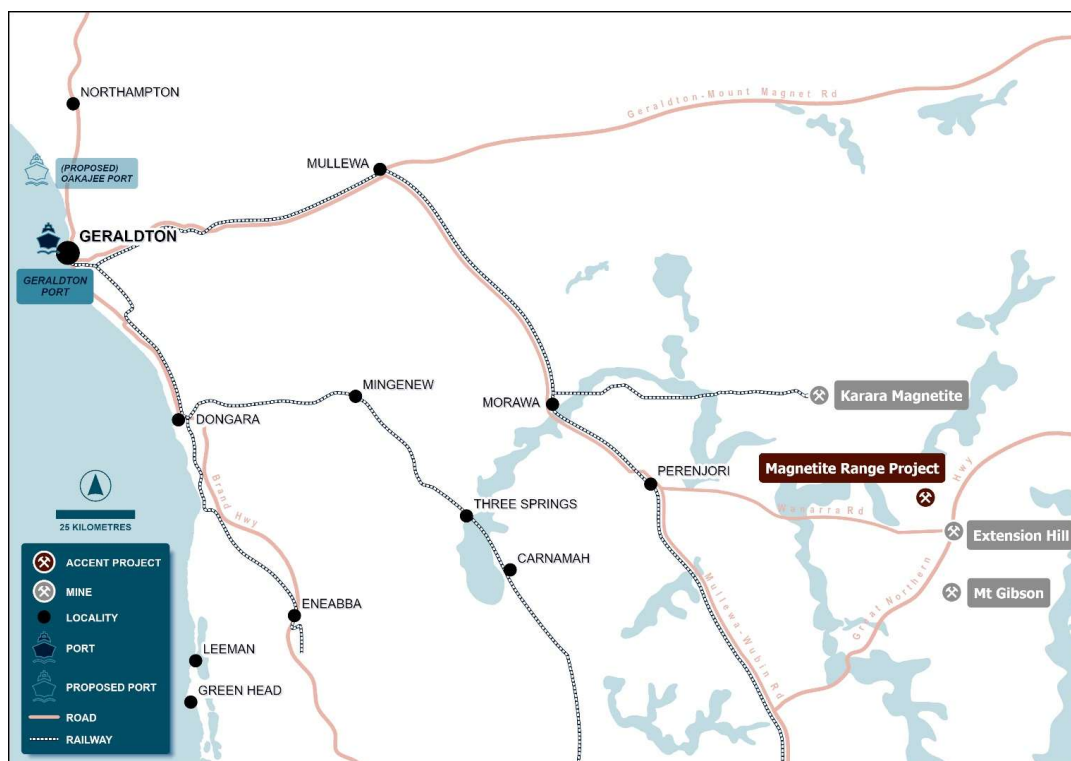


Figure 1: Magnetite Range Project location plan

A geometallurgical diamond core drilling program was completed in the second quarter of CY2024 over Julia and Robb deposits at the Magnetite Range Project. The drilling program comprised 18 PQ-sized diamond core drillholes totalling 2,299.2m⁴. See Appendix 1 for collar details.

Dry Processing Testwork

LONGI tested four representative samples (J-UBIF-01, J-LBIF-02, R-LBIF-12 and R-LBIF-14) using dry magnetic separation equipment at a range of crush and grind sizes. The standard configuration dual drum dry magnetic separator results were generated after dry grinding the samples to P85 of 75 microns. The testwork is preliminary in nature and reported as an interim progress report.

³ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 23 February 2024: Amended Version – Magnetite Range Mineral Resource Update.

⁴ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 31 March 2025: Magnetite Range Project – Geometallurgical Drilling Program Update.

Table 1: LONGI dry magnetic separation – composite head grades

Sample	TFe (%)	mFe (%)	mFe/TFe (%)
J-UBIF-01	34.74	27.54	79.27
J-LBIF-02	36.03	28.26	78.43
R-LBIF-12	33.30	25.25	75.83
R-LBIF-14	24.83	12.13	48.85

The dual drum separator results demonstrate that, at the tested liberation size and operating conditions, a fully dry process route can achieve high grade magnetite concentrates. These results are preliminary bench scale outcomes and are not a final process design or production forecast.

Table 2 summarises the results. Each result reflects the combined two-stage dry magnetic separation test for each separate representative sample. Further technical detail is contained in Appendix 1.

Table 2: LONGI dry magnetic separation test results

Sample	Mass Yield (%)	Final concentrate TFe (%)	Overall TFe recovery (%)	Overall mFe recovery (%)
J-UBIF-01	44.1	67.1	85.2	97.0
J-LBIF-02	49.3	66.7	91.2	98.2
R-LBIF-12	42.7	68.0	87.2	98.2
R-LBIF-14*	21.1	66.3	56.2	88.3

Notes: Feed material was dry ground to P85 approximately 75 microns. TFe = total iron; mFe = magnetic iron.

* R-LBIF-14 was a purpose selected low grade sample to determine the effects of this material type on process performance.

The three high grade magnetite samples returned 66.7% to 68.0% Fe concentrates at 85.2% to 91.2% total iron recovery and 97.0% to 98.2% magnetic iron recovery. The lower grade R-LBIF-14 sample also produced a 66.3% Fe concentrate, but at lower overall yield and recovery, commensurate with this sample geo-type, which is non primary process feed. This sample shows that this material type can also be processed via a dry circuit to produce high grade concentrates at lower mass and iron yields.

Wet Magnetic Cleaning Testwork

LONGI also completed a wet magnetic separation cleaning test using its LJC unit on all four dry magnetic concentrates. In single stage LJC tests, the four samples produced concentrates grading 69.7% to 70.3% Fe at 59.2% to 88.6% final total iron recovery – refer to Table 3.

Table 3: Wet magnetic separation results

Sample	Final Yield% (vs ROM)	Final TFe%	Final TFe Rec % (vs ROM)	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	S%	P%
J-UBIF-01	40.52	70.08	81.93	2.129	0.112	0.0361	0.0023
J-LBIF-02	45.88	69.67	88.69	2.758	0.101	0.0204	0.0043
R-LBIF-12	40.27	70.3	85.39	2.397	0.095	0.0199	0.0033
R-LBIF-14	21.01	69.97	59.18*	2.582	0.14	0.1077	0.0013

Note: * The higher Final TFe Rec % of R-LBIF-14 compare with Table 2 is from normal run-to-run variation in the concentrate yield of the two preparation nodes, not from any gain produced by LJC.



The wet LJC results demonstrate the potential to produce a very high grade concentrate suitable for Direct Reduced Iron feed, through a final wet polishing stage. The wet separation tests show a potential for a product quality opportunity alongside, rather than in place of, the dry processing route. Accent will continue to assess the fully dry flowsheet as the primary water efficient option, while further testwork determines whether a wet finishing stage is justified by product specification, recovery, water demand and project economics for all or part of the total production.

Implications for the Magnetite Range PFS

The results provide technical support for including a dry processing route in PFS trade-off studies. A dry route has the potential to reduce capital costs, process water demand and avoid or reduce reliance on conventional wet concentration and tailings storage facilities. These potential benefits are subject to confirmation through further metallurgical, engineering, environmental and economic assessment.

- Dry magnetic separation provides a potential pathway to reject gangue and upgrade magnetite without process water during the tested separation stages.
- At the grind sizes tested, the dual drum tests achieved concentrate grades consistent with high grade magnetite product specifications - pelletisation performance and marketing requirements have not yet been assessed at the time of this release.
- Recovery, energy use, equipment sizing, material handling, dust control, concentrate moisture and operating costs require further evaluation at an appropriate scale e.g. pilot scale.

Next Steps

Accent will incorporate the LONGI findings into ongoing PFS metallurgical and flowsheet trade-off work. Planned next stage work includes confirmation and optimisation testwork on representative composites, evaluation of coarse dry rejection and fine dry cleaning stages, assessment of wet and dry processing alternatives, and engineering studies to determine the preferred process route.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further details contact:

Dr David Sun
 Managing Director & CEO
 Accent Resources NL
 T: +61 8 9481 3006
 E: admin@accentresources.com.au

About Accent Resources NL (ASX: ACS)

Accent Resources NL is a Western Australia based exploration and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: ACS). The Company is focused on advancing the Magnetite Range Project in Western Australia's Mid-West region.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Chris Williams who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Williams is a consultant to Accent Resources NL and a full-time employee of ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr. Williams has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) 'Australasian



Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Williams consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person Statement - Metallurgy

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgy is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Aaron Debono, a Competent Person, who is a full-time employee of NeoMet Engineering Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Debono has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Debono consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Important Notes

This announcement reports preliminary metallurgical testwork. The testwork results are not necessarily representative of future plant performance, recoveries, product specifications, operating costs, capital costs or project economics. Further testwork and engineering studies are required to define an optimal flowsheet and assess its commercial application.

APPENDIX 1: TECHNICAL TABLES

Table 4: Composite recipe

COMPOSITE	DRILLHOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH	WEATHERING
J-UBIF-01	MGD048	78	82	4	FRESH
	MGD048	82	86	4	FRESH
	MGD048	86	90	4	FRESH
	MGD048	90	94	4	FRESH
	MGD048	94	98	4	FRESH
	MGD048	98	102	4	FRESH
	MGD048	102	106	4	FRESH
	MGD048	106	110	4	FRESH
	MGD048	114	118	4	FRESH
J-LBIF-02	MGD045	62	66	4	FRESH
	MGD045	70	74	4	FRESH
	MGD045	78	82	4	FRESH
	MGD045	86	90	4	FRESH
	MGD045	94	98	4	FRESH
	MGD045	102	106	4	FRESH
	MGD045	110	114	4	FRESH
	MGD047	66	70	4	FRESH
	MGD047	74	78	4	FRESH
	MGD047	82	86	4	FRESH
	MGD047	90	94	4	FRESH
	MGD048	131.3	134	2.7	FRESH
	MGD048	138	142	4	FRESH
	MGD048	146	150	4	FRESH
	MGD050	128	132	4	FRESH
	MGD050	136	140	4	FRESH
	MGD050	144	148	4	FRESH
	MGD050	160	164	4	FRESH
	MGD050	168	172	4	FRESH
	MGD051	48	52	4	FRESH
	MGD051	56	60	4	FRESH
	MGD051	64	68	4	FRESH
	MGD051	72	76	4	FRESH
	MGD051	80	84	4	FRESH
	MGD051	96	100	4	FRESH
	MGD051	104	108.4	4.4	FRESH
	MGD052	116	120	4	FRESH
	MGD052	128	132	4	FRESH
	MGD052	136	140	4	FRESH

COMPOSITE	DRILLHOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH	WEATHERING
	MGD052	144	148	4	FRESH
	MGD052	152	156	4	FRESH
	MGD052	160	164	4	FRESH
	MGD062	60	64	4	FRESH
	MGD062	68	72	4	FRESH
	MGD062	76	80	4	FRESH
	MGD062	92	96	4	FRESH
	MGD062	100	104	4	FRESH
	MGD062	108	112	4	FRESH
R-LBIF-12	MGD053	80	84	4	FRESH
	MGD053	84	88	4	FRESH
	MGD053	88	92	4	FRESH
	MGD054	62	66	4	FRESH
	MGD054	66	70	4	FRESH
	MGD054	70	74	4	FRESH
	MGD055	116	120	4	FRESH
	MGD055	120	124	4	FRESH
	MGD055	124	128	4	FRESH
	MGD055	128	132	4	FRESH
	MGD056	70	74	4	FRESH
	MGD056	74	78	4	FRESH
	MGD056	78	82	4	FRESH
	MGD056	82	86	4	FRESH
	MGD057	94	98	4	FRESH
	MGD057	98	102	4	FRESH
	MGD057	102	106	4	FRESH
	MGD059	52	56	4	FRESH
	MGD059	60	64	4	FRESH
	MGD059	68	72	4	FRESH
	MGD059	72	76	4	FRESH
	MGD059	76	80	4	FRESH
	MGD059	80	84	4	FRESH
	MGD059	84	88	4	FRESH
R-LBIF-14	MGD053	92	96	4	FRESH
	MGD054	74	78	4	FRESH
	MGD054	78	80	2	FRESH
	MGD056	65.2	70	4.8	FRESH
	MGD056	86	90	4	FRESH
	MGD056	90	95	5	FRESH

COMPOSITE	DRILLHOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH	WEATHERING
	MGD057	106	110	4	FRESH
	MGD059	88	94	6	FRESH

Table 5: Composite mass

COMPOSITE	TARGET COMPOSITE MASS (kg)	COMPOSITE TYPE
J-UBIF-01	220 kg	Fresh High Grade
J-LBIF-02	380 kg	Fresh High Grade
R-LBIF-12	240 kg	Fresh High Grade
R-LBIF-14	200 kg	Fresh Medium Grade

Table 6: Drill collar details

COMPOSITE	EASTING (GDA94 Z50)	NORTHING (GDA94 Z50)	TENEMENT ID	DIP	AZIMUTH	TOTAL DEPTH (m)
MGD046	508388	6738467	M59/166-I	-60	210	109.7
MGD047	508096	6738592	M59/166-I	-80	210	132.3
MGD048	507965	6738734	M59/166-I	-60	210	175.6
MGD049	507773	6738817	M59/166-I	-60	210	73.8
MGD050	507660	6738922	M59/166-I	-60	210	183.3
MGD051	507581	6738883	M59/764	-60	210	118.8
MGD052	507411	6739005	M59/764	-80	210	180.5
MGD053	506731	6739448	M59/166-I	-60	210	111.3
MGD054	506798	6739378	M59/764	-60	210	105
MGD055	506320	6739814	M59/166-I	-60	210	141
MGD056	506124	6739877	M59/166-I	-75	210	100
MGD057	505994	6740042	M59/166-I	-60	210	117.1
MGD058	505993	6740041	M59/166-I	-60	210	120
MGD059	505528	6740283	M59/166-I	-65	210	106
MGD060	506732	6739450	M59/166-I	-60	210	108.1
MGD061	507580	6738879	M59/764	-60	210	116.6
MGD062	507678	6738842	M59/764	-60	210	135
MGD063	507966	6738734	M59/166-I	-60	210	165.1
TOTAL						2,299.2

APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1 – ACCENT RESOURCES, MAGNETITE RANGE PROJECT, 2022 DRILLING

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> - All samples collected for the metallurgical test work program were PQ3 diameter diamond drill cores. - Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1m intervals down the length of each diamond drillhole using a KT-10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter. - Downhole geophysical logging was completed of open holes. The suite of tools run comprised dual spaced density, three arm calliper, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and televiewer (optical and acoustic). - Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. - Diamond drill cores were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth for photography, core cutting, head grade analysis (standard iron ore XRF suite) and a program of metallurgical test work. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - Reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling programs completed in 2021 and 2022 were sampled at 2m intervals from a static rig mounted cone splitter. Downhole geophysical logging was completed of open holes and comprised dual spaced density, three arm calliper, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and neutron logs. RCP samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Perth for head grade analysis by XRF (standard iron ore suite). Crushed samples were composited into 4m intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work, with XRF analysis of both the magnetic and non-magnetic fractions completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Initial drilling campaigns in 2006 to 2008 utilised RCP drilling and were sampled at intervals of 1 or 2 m. The later drilling campaigns during 2009 to 2010 utilised sample intervals of 4 m and was typically drilled using a combination of DD and RCP drilling. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> - Precollars through transported cover and hangingwall waste material were completed using a tricone rotary rock-roller drill bit configuration. Precollar depths ranged from 7.6m to 38.7m for a total of 237.5m No samples were collected from the precollar sections of the drillholes. - Diamond coring was all PQ3 diameter utilising a triple tube core barrel configuration to maximise recovery. Diamond tail depths ranged from 73.8m to 183.3m for a total of 2,030.7m. - Diamond core was oriented at bottom of hole using a REFLEX core orientation tool. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - RCP drilling programs in 2021 and 2022 were completed with a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. - Drilling from 2006 to 2018 comprised both RCP and DD drilling techniques. RCP drilling was completed using either a 4.5", 5.5" or 5.75" face sampling hammer. DD drilling was completed using a conventional wireline drill setup with HQ2/NQ2 diameter core. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the drilling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> Triple tube core barrel configuration was utilised to maximise core recoveries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	- Core recoveries were measured at the rig in the core barrel splits as a record of core recovered versus drilled depth for each drill run. Core blocks were inserted in the trays by the driller to identify where any core loss had occurred. - Oriented core was marked up in core trays with bottom of hole orientation line and metre marks. A verification of core recoveries noted at the rig was completed during the core markup process and captured in the geological logging template for storage in the drillhole database. - Core recoveries recorded over the program ranged from 93% to 100%, averaging 98%. - No bias has been observed from geostatistical analysis completed on the sample data. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - During 2021 and 2022 RCP drilling programs, drill chip recoveries were monitored at the drill rig by the geologist. A qualitative record of sample recovery was recorded in the geological log for each sample interval and stored in the drillhole database. The levelness of the rig mounted cone splitter was checked prior to commencing drilling of each hole and monitored as drilling progressed. No sample bias has been detected. - For drilling completed from 2006 to 2018 DD core recovery averaged 95.9%. No issues were documented with the sampling recovery for the RCP samples. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the drill sample recovery is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> Geological logging of diamond drill core was completed with interval breaks determined by changes in lithology, mineralogy, weathering and qualitative rock fabric changes including structural fabric and hardness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Geotechnical logging of diamond drill core was completed with recording of rock quality designation (RQD) for each drill interval (>10cm), and alpha/beta angle measurements of geological structures including bedding, foliation, joints, fractures and veins. - All diamond drill core collected through the program was geologically and geotechnically logged. - Diamond drill core was photographed in core trays on site upon completion of markup and geological logging. Photographs were taken with a digital camera and downloaded to a field laptop for transfer to a centralised server. - Diamond drill core was photographed at Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth using a high-resolution digital camera and purpose-built photography stand. Core was photographed both dry and wet at the laboratory. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - During the 2021 and 2022 RCP drilling programs, bulk rejects were taken off the rig mounted cyclone at 1m intervals, with each 1m interval geologically logged on site as drilling progressed. A geological logging template was adopted using both quantitative and qualitative fields which have been recorded in the drillhole database. - For drilling completed from 2006 to 2018 logging was carried out for all DD and RCP drillholes with details of the lithology, mineralogy, weathering recorded in the database. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the logging is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond core drilling</u> - PQ3 diamond drill cores were laid out at the Bureau Veritas laboratory to determine appropriate sampling intervals for head assay analysis by XRF. - Whole core was cut in half at the laboratory, and then one half was further cut to produce two quarter core segments. One of the quarter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	core segments was submitted for crushing, pulverising and XRF analysis of head grade chemistry (nominally 2m lengths). - Composite sample intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work were determined based on review of the returned head grade analysis results and geological logging records. A total of 303 composite samples were submitted for DTR tests. - QAQC protocols adopted comprised insertion of CRM iron ore standards into the head grade sample sequence and internal laboratory QAQC checks including repeat XRF analysis, laboratory duplicates, CRM standards and blanks. - Sample sizes and QAQC protocols are appropriate to the style of mineralisation and commodity. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - RCP samples collected in 2021 and 2022 were split via a rig mounted static cone splitter at 2m intervals. The sample collection technique is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and commodity. QAQC protocols adopted comprised collection of field duplicates and insertion of blanks and certified reference material (CRM) iron ore standards. Sample sizes are appropriate to the style of mineralisation and the commodity. - Details of the 2006 to 2018 sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are unknown. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sub sampling techniques are aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> Quarter core was submitted for XRF analysis for an extended iron ore suite of elements Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, P, S, Mn, CaO, MgO, TiO₂, K₂O, V, Na₂O, Cr₂O₃, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ba, Cl, Pb, Sn, Sr, Zr, LOI 371, LOI 650 and LOI 1000. Nominal sample interval lengths of 2m are being submitted over the entire length of each drillhole (variations to the 2m length were made to accommodate geological contacts).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	- QAQC protocols adopted comprised insertion of CRM iron ore standards into the head grade sample sequence and internal laboratory QAQC checks including repeat XRF analysis, laboratory duplicates, CRM standards and blanks. - Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at 1m intervals down the length of each diamond drillhole using a KT-10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter. - Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - All samples collected from the 2021 and 2022 RCP programs were assayed by XRF analysis for an extended iron ore suite of elements – Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, P, S, Mn, CaO, MgO, TiO₂, K₂O, V, Na₂O, Cr₂O₃, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ba, Cl, Pb, Sn, Sr, Zr, LOI 371, LOI 650 and LOI 1000. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected with a handheld KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter from 1 m bulk reject samples at the rig. This data provided a qualitative check only of the logging, as the meter was not specifically calibrated for the task. Geophysical tools are calibrated in Perth prior to mobilising to the project. Additionally, the suite of tools were run down an on-site, designated calibration hole at the beginning of the program, mid program, and at the completion of the program to check for any instrument calibration drift. QAQC protocols were developed and applied to the program and comprised collection of field duplicate samples at pre-defined frequencies, and insertion of blanks and certified reference materials at pre-defined frequencies. No issues affecting the sampling and analytical quality and representativeness were identified. - For the 2006 to 2018 drilling programs, head sample assays were completed at Ultra Trace in Canning Vale in Perth. Samples were assayed for a standard iron suite including Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, S, P, Mn, CaO, K₂O, MgO, TiO₂, and LOI. FeO, or ferrous iron (Fe²⁺) was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		determined by titration for 303 fresh BIF 4 m composite samples from 14 DD holes. The ratio of Fe/FeO is commonly used in iron ore deposits as a criterion for differentiating the relative proportions of magnetite and hematite. DTR test work was completed at two laboratories including Nagrom in Kelmscott (2006 and 2008 programs) and Amdel in Canning Vale (2009 and 2010 programs). <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality of the assay data and laboratory tests is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> - Significant intercepts have been verified through internal peer review of the assay results and geological logging. - Individual hole logs including collar details, geological logging, drill hole sample sequences and handheld XRF readings were captured in a pre-designed Microsoft Excel template on a field laptop. - The logs were uploaded to a centralised industry standard SQL database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct. - The 2024 diamond core drillholes were designed as twins to historical RCP and DD drillholes. An assessment of the data returned from the twinned pairs did not identify any sample bias between the datasets. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - Significant intersections have been verified by alternate company personnel peer review. - Individual hole logs including collar details, geological logging, drill hole sample sequences and handheld XRF readings were captured in a pre-designed Microsoft Excel template on a field laptop. - The logs were uploaded to a centralised industry standard SQL database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Assay results were received from the laboratory in Microsoft Excel format and uploaded to the centralised database. A series of data validation checks were run as part of the data upload to ensure entries were complete and correct. - No adjustments were made to assay data. - No twin holes have been completed at the Project. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling and assaying has been verified and pose no material risk to the Mineral Resource or metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> - All drill hole collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK GNSS DGPS. - Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Z50. - A north-seeking gyro tool was run through the drill string by the drilling contractor at the end of hole to collect downhole deviation data from every hole in the 18-hole program. - The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates compared to the control is sub-0.03m E, N and RL. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - The 2021 and 2022 RCP drillhole collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK GNSS DGPS. Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Z50. The expected relative accuracy is sub-0.03m E, N and RL. - For drilling prior to 2018, all drill hole collars were surveyed using a Spectrum RTK GPS system. The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates is unknown. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality of survey is aligned to industry standard and appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting metallurgical characterisation work.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> 2024 geometallurgical diamond core drillholes were planned as twin holes of historical RCP and DD drillholes. The 2024 diamond core drilling does not materially change the overall drillhole spacing over Julia and Robb deposits. 2024 geometallurgical diamond core holes were planned to collect a subset of the geology and mineralisation that is representative of the Mineral Resource estimate over the deposits. - Assay results from the 2024 geometallurgical diamond core drilling will be geostatistically analysed to inform short scale grade variability in support of future Mineral Resource estimate updates. - Sample composites have been selected for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work, including XRF analysis of both concentrate and tail fractions. - Compositing specifications for other metallurgical tests will be determined upon return and interpretation of DTR results. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - RCP drilling completed in 2021 and 2022 resulted in a drillhole spacing ranging from 100m (east) by 50m (north) down to 50m (east) by 50m (north) over the Julia deposit. Drill hole spacing over the Robb deposit ranged from 200m (east) by 50m (north) down to 150m (east) by 50m (north). Compositing of 2m primary samples to 4m composites was applied as part of the DTR analysis. - Drill hole spacing over Julia deposit for drill programs completed between 2006 and 2010 ranged from 200 m (east) by 50 m (north), up to 400 m (east) by 100 m (north). Drill hole spacing over other deposits comprising the MRP was more variable from 200m (east) by 100m (north) up to over 1000m (east) by 200m (north). <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the data spacing, and distribution is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting representative metallurgical characterisation work.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> - All of the 2024 geometallurgical diamond holes were designed to intersect the stratigraphy and mineralisation such that intersections were close to true width of the target horizons. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - All DD and RCP drilling was designed to intersect the stratigraphy such that intersections were close to true width of the target horizons. - No sampling bias is suspected. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the orientation of the drilling is appropriate for reporting a Mineral Resource and supporting representative metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> - Core trays were picked up twice daily from the drill site and returned to a centralised core yard for markup and geological logging. - Upon completion of markup and logging, all core was photographed at the core yard prior to being loaded onto wooden pallets for dispatch to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth via a local freight transport service provider. - Consignment notes were included with each dispatch and sample submissions sent to the laboratory, who provided confirmation upon receipt of each submission. - Core trays sent to CSU in China were stacked on plastic pallets, wrapped in high tensile plastic sheeting and dispatched via air freight. Consignment notes at point of dispatch and delivery ensured that all material was delivered intact. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - Samples were collected daily in the field and returned to a secure, gated laydown facility. Samples were despatched from the laydown facility to a laboratory in Perth utilising a local freight transport service provider. Consignment notes were included with each dispatch and sample submissions e-mailed to the laboratory detailing number of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bulka bags, number of samples and sample number sequences contained within each consignment. The laboratory provided written verification upon receipt of each submission. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that the samples have been appropriately secured to not pose any material risk to the Mineral Resource or metallurgical characterisation work.</i>
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program.</u> - No external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed. - ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd supervised the drilling program, completed the geological and geotechnical logging, and designed sample intervals for head grade XRF analysis. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> - No external audits of sampling techniques or data have been completed. - As part of the 2021 and 2022 drilling programs, CSA Global (now ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd) supervised the drilling, sampling, and QAQC procedures. - A review of historical (pre-2021) drilling and sampling was undertaken as part of the 2023 MRE update. Historical drillhole information is summarised as follows: 83 RCP holes for a total of 8,546m were drilled over the project between 2006 and 2009. Drillhole diameters ranged from 4.5" to 5.75" with samples collected via a rig mounted riffle splitter. Field duplicates were collected as part of QaQc protocols. 56 DD holes for a total of 13,297.49m were drilled over the project between 2008 and 2010. Drillhole diameters ranged from HQ3 to NQ2. Core was oriented on site, and intervals to be submitted for sample analysis and metallurgical test-work cut as either half core or quarter core subsets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		One DD hole for 130.7m was drilled in 2018. The drillhole diameter was PQ3 and two bulk composites of half core were sampled for head grade and DTR analysis. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that there has been sufficient consultancy reviews of all drilling and sampling post from 2021. The Competent Person has not reviewed the historical drilling and sampling.</i>

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 Magnetite Range Project (MRP) consists of two live mining leases (M59/166-I and M59/764), eleven live exploration licences (E59/875-I, E59/2043, E59/2303, E59/2423, E59/2666, E59/2686, E59/2878, E59/2944, E59/2945, E59/2946 and E59/2954) and four live miscellaneous licences (L59/106, L59/196 L59/197 and L59/210). The tenements are wholly held by Accent Resources NL. <i>The Competent Person has reviewed the tenement status via DEMIRS Mineral Titles Online and can confirm the tenements are in good standing.</i>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration for iron, gold and base metals has been completed by multiple companies over and surrounding the area comprising the MRP. Digital reports of the historical exploration activities conducted since the early 1960s are available via the Department of Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) WAMEX repository.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Magnetite Range Project comprises a series of magnetite iron deposits hosted by banded iron formation (BIF) of the Windanning Formation. The BIF forms a north-westerly striking low-lying ridge, dipping moderately to steeply to the northeast. <i>The Competent Person is of the opinion that a robust understanding of the Magnetite Range project geology has been established.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program</u> Drillhole collar details have been tabulated in previous announcements to the ASX. A drillhole location plan of the 2024 geometallurgical drillholes is included in the body of this report. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> Drillhole collar details have been tabulated within the body of previous Exploration Results ASX releases by Accent in December 2021 and November 2022. Significant intercept details have been tabulated within the body of previous Exploration Results ASX releases by Accent in December 2021 and November 2022. Exploration Results ASX releases for the historical drill programs between 2006 and 2010 were previously announced by Accent.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	No aggregation of data has been undertaken. No metal equivalents have been calculated or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).	All DD and RCP drillholes have been designed and drilled to be as close to perpendicular to the target BIF stratigraphy as possible, and as such as close as possible to the true width of the stratigraphy and mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<u>2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program.</u> A drillhole location plan of the 2024 geometallurgical drillholes is included in the body of this report. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> All relevant maps, sections and tables have been included in ASX releases previously released by Accent.
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.	The reporting of the exploration results has and will adhere to standard practice for BIF hosted magnetite iron mineralisation.
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.	2024 Geometallurgical diamond drilling program A metallurgical test work program is ongoing. <u>For work completed to-date at Bureau Veritas (Perth):</u> 303 x 4m composites from the diamond core were processed through the Davis Tube at Bureau Veritas (Perth) to determine mass yields and concentrate grade potential across the Julia and Robb prospects. Standard Magnetite Range grind size of 45µm was used for all. Magnetic concentrate grades of up to 71%Fe were achieved in a number of samples Mass yields ranged up to 42% DTR results reported 4 August 2025. Laboratory scale dry LIMS test work was completed on a reduced set of 8 ore type composites. High mass yields up to 95% were achieved at 8mm crush sizes. Total Iron (magnetic and non-magnetic) yield ranged from 64% in transitional material to 100% in Fresh ore. Magnetic iron yield was > 97% in all material types DTR on the 8mm dry LIMS concentrates was completed at grinds of 0.150, 0.106, 0.075, 0.045 and 0.025mm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In all cases concentrates graded >65%Fe with a maximum Fe achieved of 71% at 0.075mm grinds and finer. These results reported 19 December 2025. <u>For work completed to-date at CSU (China):</u> 4 Composites prepared including for Julia Upper BIF, Julia Lower BIF, Robb Upper BIF and Robb lower BIF. Testwork included dry magnetic separation at a range of crush/grind sizes and conditions to test for the best response. Dry magnetic separation reported in previous release. Tests conducted at 150µm grinds using conventional conditions resulted in medium grade concentrates produced (47.7 to 51.2%Fe) with high mass yields ranging from 63.1% to 75.6%. Tests conducted at 150µm using enhanced conditions (i.e. higher rotational speeds of the dry magnet drum) resulted in high grade concentrates ranging from 63.1% to 66.0%Fe and mass yields of 38.2% to 52.8%. In all cases, magnetic iron yield was above 87%. Crushing work index showed moderate results at 8-9kWh/t Results from this work have been released to the ASX on 10 August 2026. <u>For work completed to-date at LONGI (China):</u> 4 Composites prepared including for Julia Upper BIF, Julia Lower BIF, Robb Upper BIF and Robb lower BIF. Testwork included dry magnetic separation as detailed in the main body of this announcement. Dry magnetic separation results are reported in this release. <u>Historical drilling programs</u> No other exploration data has been collected additional to that described in the previous sections of this table.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Accent Resources is planning to complete further work over the Project including:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Additional infill RCP drilling over Julia and Robb deposits. Hydrogeological investigations. Geotechnical investigations. Updates to the Mineral Resource estimate. Studies as part of the PFS including additional geometallurgical testwork, environmental, infrastructure and mining studies.