



MAGNETICS DEFINES NEW TARGETS

Targeting models validated as drill planning advances at Bald Peaks

Highlights:

- Preliminary structural interpretation of magnetic imagery completed, confirming the Company's targeting models across all four Projects.
- **Bald Peaks:** the 1.5 km Carlin-type geochemical anomaly sits within a magnetic low at the intersection of NNW-trending thrusts and NE-trending faults, consistent with Maverick Springs, Bald Mountain and other Carlin-type deposits in the region¹.
- The Bald Peaks magnetic low extends over ~6.2 km of strike, of which only 1.5 km has been sampled to date – a further ~4.7 km remains to be sampled to the south.
- Look-alike targets identified in repeated thrust sequences in the extended claim area of Bald Peaks, defining an additional ~6 km unsampled trend to the West.
- **Ruby Lake and Cherry Springs:** intrusive bodies emplaced at major fault intersections, with the Ruby Stock emerging as part of a larger sub-surface igneous body.
- Drill planning underway at Bald Peaks, with assays for the second batch of rock chip samples expected in October.
- Full litho-structural interpretation and inversion modelling is ongoing across all Projects.

Bison Resources Limited (ASX Code: “**BSR**”) (“**Bison Resources**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to provide an exploration update for its Nevada Projects in Elko County, northeast Nevada, USA, following completion of a preliminary structural interpretation of magnetic imagery across the Bald Peaks, Ruby Lake and Cherry Springs Projects.

¹ For previously released exploration results at Bald Peaks refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 10 July 2026 and 20 August 2026.

Bison Resources Chief Executive Officer - Tim Mackellar said:

“The magnetic data has given us strong confirmation of our targeting models. At Bald Peaks, the 1.5 km Carlin-type geochemical anomaly sits exactly where we would want it: in a magnetic low at the intersection of major thrusts and cross-cutting faults, the same structural setting that hosts Carlin-type deposits across the region. Importantly, the data shows the prospective corridor extends well beyond the area sampled to date. With drill planning underway and further rock chip results due shortly, we are moving quickly towards maiden drilling.”

Overview

The Company’s Nevada Projects – Ruby Lake, Cherry Springs, Bald Peaks and Medicine Range – collectively comprise 456 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 38.1 km² situated approximately 80 km southeast of the city of Elko within the prolific Carlin Trend. The Carlin Trend is a world-class gold district, and the Company is targeting carbonate-hosted precious metal deposits sharing similar geology and structural settings to major gold-silver deposits in the region.

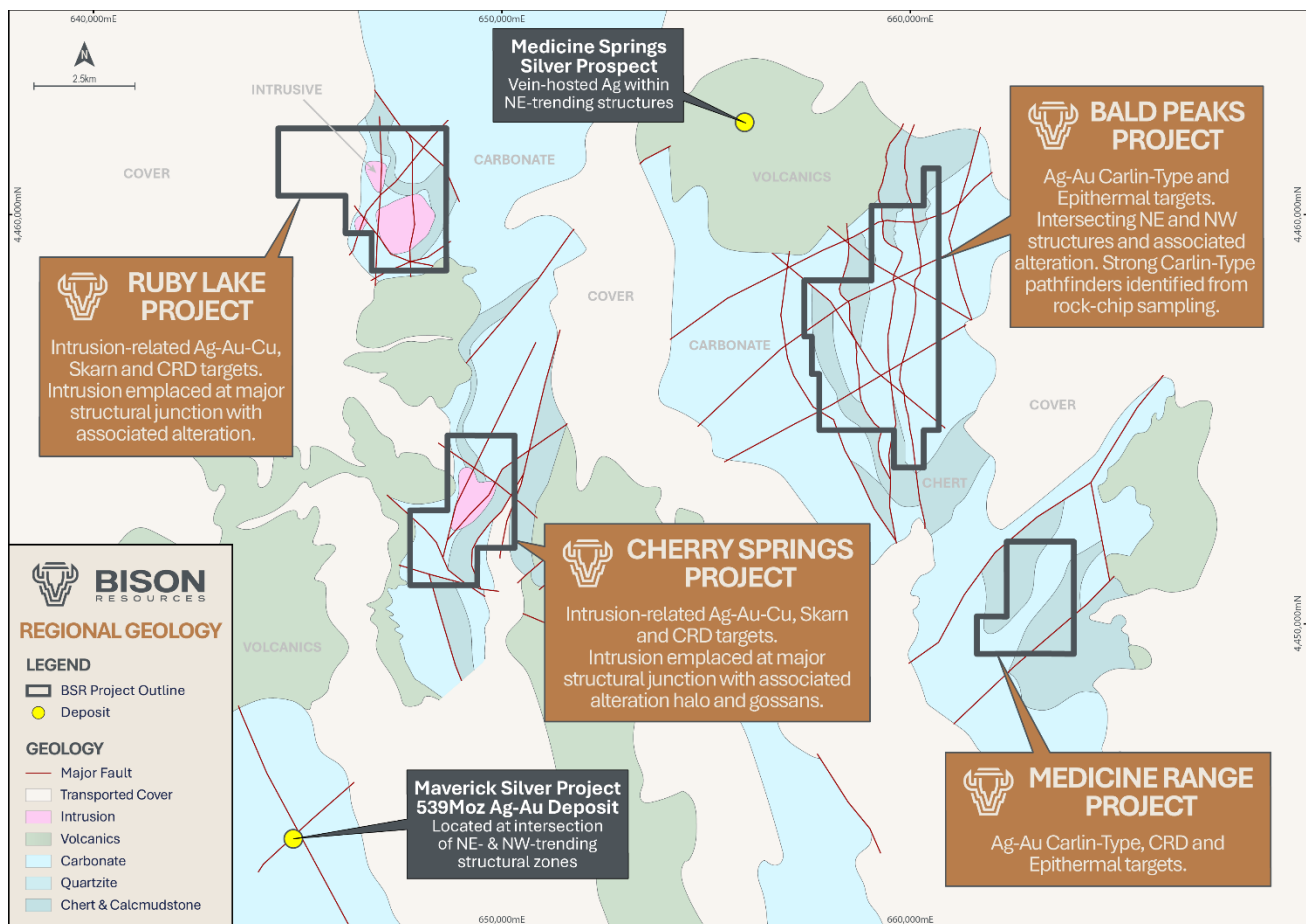


Figure 1: Overview of Bison’s Project areas underlain by updated geology with project descriptions³.

² Refer to the Company’s announcement dated 24 September 2026.

³ Refer to the Company’s Prospectus dated 20 February 2026 for further details regarding project targets and spectral anomalies. For previously released exploration results at Bald Peaks refer to the Company’s ASX announcements dated 10 July 2026 and 20 August 2026.

The preliminary magnetic interpretation has identified the key structural elements underpinning the Company's targeting model at each Project, being favourable fault and thrust intersections and apparent alteration associated with the Ruby and Cherry Stock intrusive bodies. At Bald Peaks, the work has also highlighted substantial untested strike potential extending beyond the sampled areas.

Bald Peaks Project – Magnetic Interpretation

Interpretation of the magnetic imagery at Bald Peaks has confirmed that the Carlin-type geochemical anomaly is situated within a magnetic low, likely a result of extensive alteration, proximal to the intersection of NE-trending faults with NNW-trending thrusts. This structural setting is consistent with that observed at other Carlin-type deposits in the region, such as at Maverick Springs and Bald Mountain.

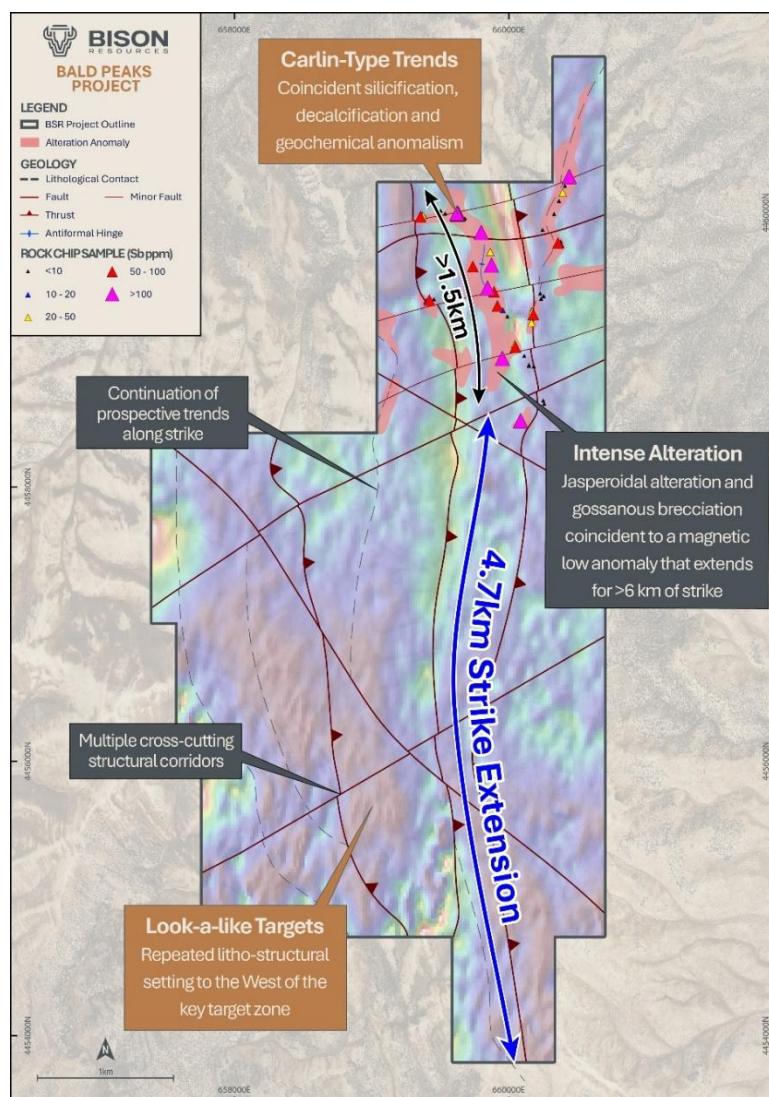


Figure 2: Bald Peaks Project – NNW-trending thrusts (thick red lines with teeth) and brittle faults (thin red lines) in relation to the surface geochemical anomaly, underlain by RTP tilt SE shade derivative imagery. Note the presence of the magnetic low anomaly coincident with surface geochemical anomalism that extends the full length of the Project⁴.

⁴ For previously released exploration results at Bald Peaks refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 10 July 2026 and 20 August 2026.

Key observations at the Bald Peaks Project include:

- Magnetic low along the main NNW-trending corridor spanning 6.2 km of strike, coincident with the 1.5 km surface geochemical anomaly within the sampled area.
- 4.7 km of unsampled strike extending southward along the main eastern corridor.
- Multiple repeating thrust-fault intersections provide numerous target structural sites.
- Repeated thrust sequence with coincident magnetic low anomaly to the West of the main geochemical trend represents an emerging look-alike target.

Ruby Lake Project – Magnetic Interpretation

At Ruby Lake, radiometric data, in conjunction with surface geological mapping, has highlighted additional smaller intrusions around the main Ruby Stock. Magnetic imagery indicates that the exposed expression of the Ruby Stock and smaller plugs form part of a substantially larger, sub-surface igneous complex that extends well beyond the mapped surface expression of the intrusion.

The intrusive body was emplaced at a highly complex structural junction where NW-trending thrusts are cut by a series of NE- and N-trending faults within carbonate hosts.

Broad magnetic lows define the margins of the intrusive, coincident with previously identified white mica, haematite and kaolinite spectral anomalies. These are features consistent with hydrothermal alteration and are commonly associated with intrusion-related mineral systems, providing further validation to the Company's targeting model for skarn-style mineralisation at the Project.

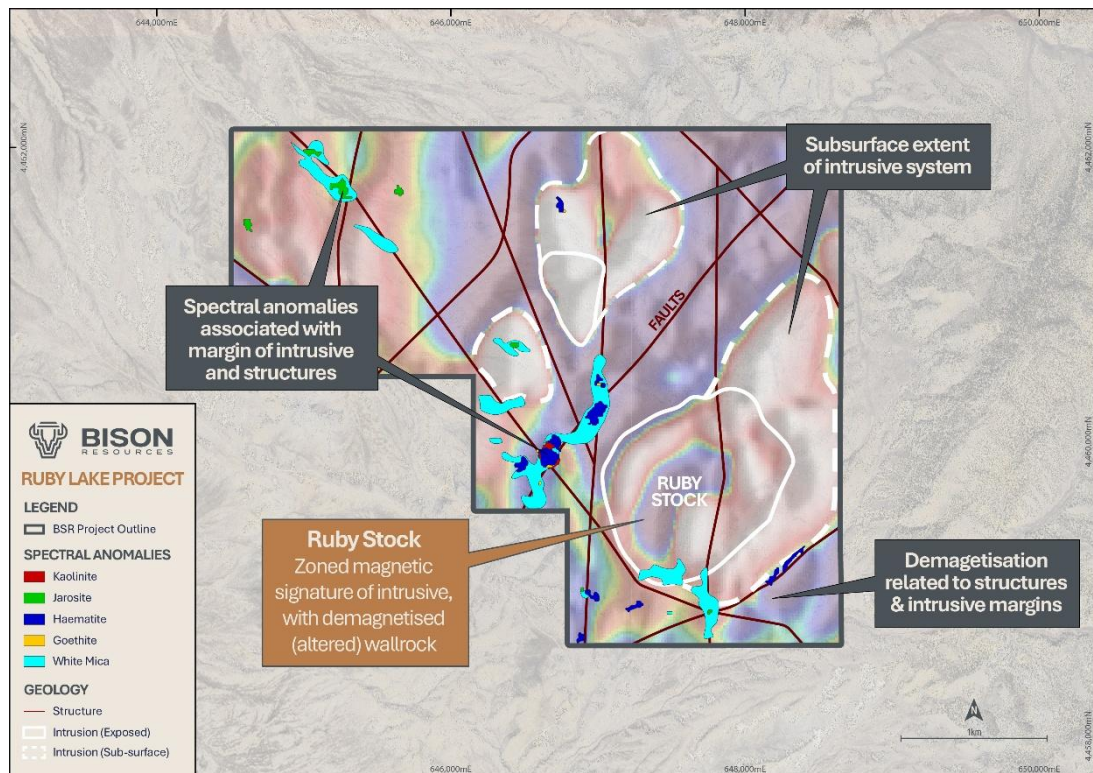


Figure 3: Ruby Lake Project – Spectral anomalies in relation to the surface expression of the Ruby Stock (solid white outline) relative to the sub-surface igneous complex (white dash outline) and structures (red lines). Underlain by TMI 1VD imagery.

Cherry Springs Project – Magnetic Interpretation

At Cherry Springs, the Cherry Stock is situated at the intersection of major faults, with discrete magnetic highs identified along the margin of the intrusive and at structural intersections. These features are indicative of hydrothermal alteration and are considered priority targets for intrusion-related mineralisation.

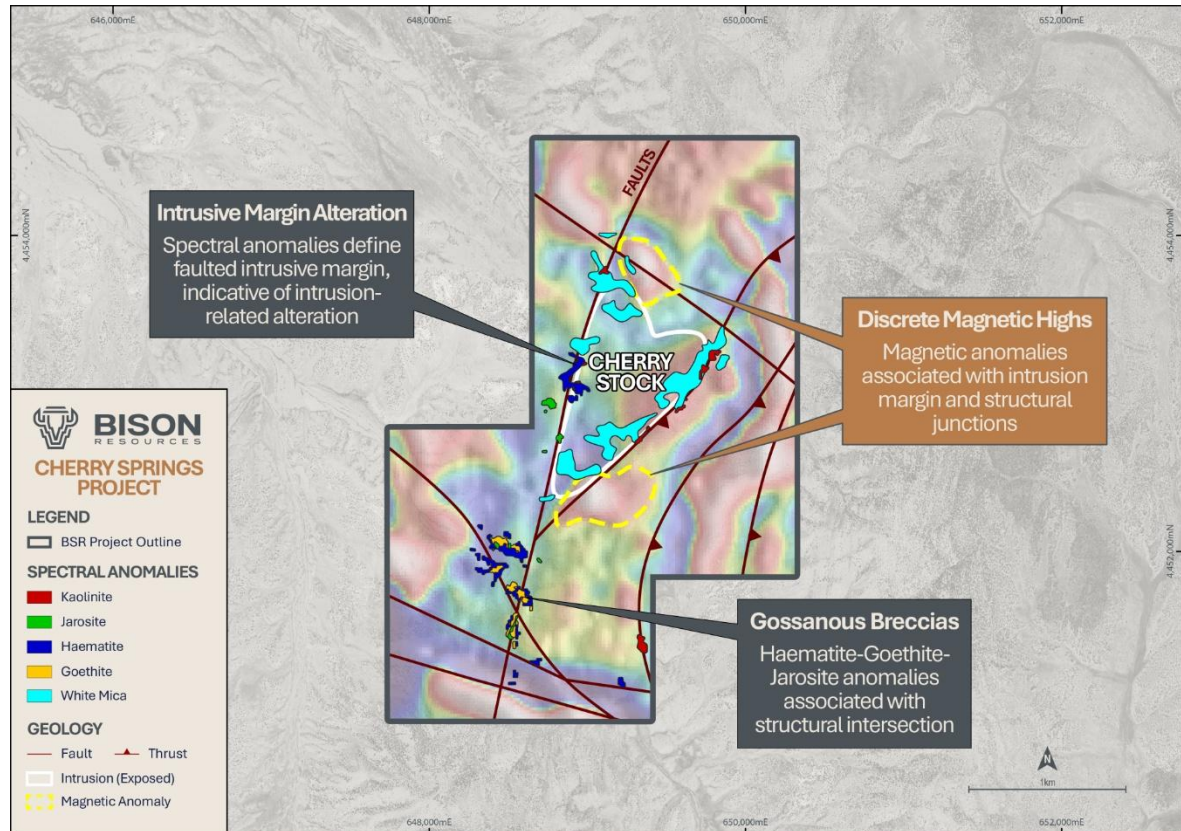


Figure 4: Spectral anomalies in relation to the surface expression of the Cherry Stock (solid white outline) relative to the discrete magnetic target anomalies (yellow dash outline) and structures (red lines). Underlain by TMI 1VD imagery.

Next Steps

Planning is underway for drilling targeting the 1.5 km geochemical anomaly at Bald Peaks, together with stratigraphic holes. The primary aims of the maiden drill program are to confirm the thickness of the prospective stratigraphy, the structural architecture of the system, and to vector towards a potential gold-silver core.

Assay results for the second batch of rock chip samples at Bald Peaks are expected this month, including the first samples across the expanded claim area⁵. Additional sampling is required across the newly identified Western Trend, as well as the 4.7 km extension to the main geochemical anomaly. Rock chip sampling is ongoing at Ruby Lake to target the intrusion-related system at the Project, which

⁵ Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 24 September 2026.

is considered prospective for skarn, carbonate replacement (CRD) and porphyry Cu-Pb-Zn ± Au-Ag mineralisation. Rock chip sampling is focused on the southern margin of the intrusion, where alteration appears most intense at surface.

Magnetic and gravity inversion modelling is ongoing, which aims to define the intrusive body at depth at the Ruby Lake Project, aiding with potential future drill targeting.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Bison Resources Limited.

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Forward-looking statements

*This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (**Forward Statements**) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “anticipate”, “estimate”, “will”, “should”, “could”, “may”, “expects”, “plans”, “forecast”, “target” or similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, or guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance of the Company. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any Forward Statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these Forward Statements due to many important factors, risks and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any Forward Statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results at the Projects are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation reviewed, and approved by Mr Jay Ward, MAusIMM. Mr Ward is General Manager – Exploration at Bison Resources Limited and has adequate professional experience with the exploration and geology of the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration 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 Ward consents to the form and context in which the results are presented in this announcement.

*The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 20 February 2026 (**Prospectus**) and the ASX Announcements dated 10 July 2026 and 20 August 2026 (**Original Announcements**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relevant information contained in the Prospectus or Original Announcements.*

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Rock Chip Sampling - Rock chip and float sampling was not undertaken on a grid, instead being completed at the geologist’s discretion and whether outcrop was present. For all lithology types, whole rock samples were collected. Samples were placed in pre-numbered calico bags. - Samples collected are a combination of in-situ outcrop (rock chip) and float samples. - All samples taken were approximately 1kg to maintain sample representativity. - All BSR samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada for Au-IO-FAAu50 50g Fire Assay (gold) and IM-4AB52 four-acid digest multi-element analysis by ICP with OES & MS finish. All samples were separated with quartz wash (A-GT10l). AAL is a certified accredited laboratory and undertakes preparation and analysis under industry standards.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	No drilling reported in this release.
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.	No drilling reported in this release.
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.	- No drilling reported in this release. Rock Chip Sampling - Outcrop descriptions were noted in hardcopy format during field work and digitised daily. All descriptions of lithology, sulphides, alteration and mineralogy are qualitative. - Structural measurements from outcrop were collected using a handheld clinometer and FieldMove Clino mobile application, and used to assist with geological interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Scaled, georeferenced and orientated photographs of outcrops, sample locations and whole-rock samples were taken for each sample submitted to the laboratory using the mobile Solocator App.
Subsampling 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 subsampling 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.	No drilling reported in this release.
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.	Airborne Geophysical Survey - Coordinate grid system is: WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N. - Positional: NovAtel DL-V3 L1/L2 with differential correction, as required. - Altimeter: Laser (Carlson ILM-1200-HR; range 0 – 1,200 m; resolution 1 cm; recording 1,000 Hz) and commercial radar altimeter with accuracy of +/- 0.3m and 20Hz sample rate. - Barometry: Vaisala; pressure range 600–1,060 mb; resolution 0.001 mb; temperature accuracy of 0.1°C; recording 20 Hz. - Magnetometer: - Scintrex CS3 - Measurement range 15,000–105,000 nT - Gradient tolerance 40,000 nT/m - Single sensor on a rigid boom/stinger sampling at 20Hz - NRG RDAS II acquisition system and NRG RDAC II magnetometer counter - Synchronisation using an Rb atomic clock - Spectrometer: - RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating RSX4 - Nal detector - Total crystal volume of 16.7L 1024 channels - Sample rate of 2Hz - Automatic gain stabilisation - Base station: NRG VER3.1; 1 Hz; range 15,000–105,000 nT.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rock Chip Sampling - Rock Chip Samples were sent to American Assay Laboratories (AAL), Sparks, Nevada, for Au-IO-FAAu50 50g Fire Assay (gold) and IM-4AB52 four-acid digest multi-element analysis by ICP with OES & MS finish. All samples were separated with a quartz wash (A-GT10L). AAL is a certified accredited laboratory and undertakes preparation and analysis under industry standards. - For every 50 samples submitted to the lab for fire assay and multi-element four acid digest, BSR inserted certified reference material (CRM). For every 30 samples submitted to the laboratory for Fire Assay, AAL inserted 6 QC samples (CRMs, DUPs, Blanks) and further conducted laboratory check analysis of samples. For every 40 samples sent to the lab for multi-element analysis, AAL inserted 6 QC samples (CRMs, DUPs, Blanks) and conducted laboratory checks on the samples. - Samples were dried at 90°C, crushed to 2mm, pulverised and rotary split to obtain a 50g pulp for fire assay and 0.25g pulp for multi-element analysis. - Sample size and preparation is appropriate for the grain size of the sample material. - The detection limits for selected analysis methods are: - Au-IO-FAAu50: 0.003-10ppm Au - IM-4AB52: 0.01-100ppm Ag, 0.5-10,000ppm Pb, 2-10,000ppm Zn, 0.05-10000ppm Sb, 0.01-100ppm Hg and 0.05-10000ppm As.
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.	Airborne Geophysical Survey - Magnetic daily QC: line-path deviation, altitude deviation, magnetic noise, diurnal variation and GPS positioning. - Radiometric daily QC: spectrometer gains, thorium source tests, online FWHM, temperature and barometer; raw K, Th, U and total-count grids were generated to check data integrity. - Re-flight triggers included: - Cross-track; >25m deviation from planned path - Height; >4m deviation from survey height - Fewer than 4 usable satellites for GPS positioning - Magnetic noise: Normalised fourth difference >0.05 nT peak-to-peak over >1 km - Radiometric resolution: Th-peak width ratio >10% over 2 km - Magnetic Data Processing: - Aircraft-movement compensation and removal of system lag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Merge base-station diurnal data and form a diurnally corrected magnetic channel. ○ Diurnal removal using either tie-line levelling alone, or base-station correction plus tie-line levelling, depending on base-station proximity. ○ Final flightpath trimming and despiking. ○ Statistical and spline levelling. ○ Bidirectional, minimum-curvature, and/or gradient-enhanced gridding. ○ Limited microlevelling, where necessary. ● Radiometric Data Processing: ○ 256-channel NASVD spectral processing. ○ Live-time/dead-time correction. ○ Cosmic and aircraft-background removal ○ Radon-background correction. ○ Spectral stripping correction. ○ Height correction. ○ Conversion to ground concentrations: K, equivalent U and Th, with K in %, U/Th in ppm, and total count in cps. ○ Tie-line levelling, if required. ○ Limited microlevelling, if required. ● Final magnetic QC: residual line noise in derivative products. ● Final radiometric QC: residual line noise, spikes and element histograms. Rock Chip Sampling ● All sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 65s and recorded in digital and hardcopy format. Digital data was downloaded daily and validated. ● Data was exported daily and validated by a senior Company geologist.
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.	Airborne Geophysical Survey ● Coordinate grid system is: WGS84 / UTM Zone 11N ● Positional: NovAtel DL-V3 L1/L2 with differential correction as required ● Altimeter: Laser (Carlson ILM-1200-HR; range 0 – 1,200 m; resolution 1 cm; recording 1,000 Hz) and commercial radar altimeter with accuracy of +/- 0.3m and 20Hz sample rate. ● Barometry: Vaisala; pressure range 600–1,060 mb; resolution 0.001 mb; temperature accuracy of 0.1°C; recording 20 Hz.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- At the start of every survey, NRG conducted high-altitude rolls, pitches and yaws, along traverse and tie-line orientations. High-pass filtering removes long-wavelength geological response to assess residual aircraft response after compensation. Several lines were flown over a well-defined magnetic feature to establish timing lag and the relationship between GPS and magnetic readings. - Daily radiometric QC checks that temperature and barometer were correct. - Daily QC included satellite availability; lag/parallax testing checks the GPS-magnetic relationship. Rock Chip Sampling - No drilling reported in this release. - All sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 65s and recorded in digital and hardcopy format with an expected accuracy of +/- 3m. - Coordinate grid system is NAD83(2011)/UTM Zone 11N. - Topographic control checked against US Government datasets and is deemed to be of quality and adequate.
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.	Airborne Geophysical Survey - Traverse Line spacing: 100m - Traverse Line direction: 090° - Tie Line spacing: 1,000m - Tie Line direction: 000° - Flight height: 80m terrain clearance - Sample rate (magnetometer): 20Hz - Compensation (magnetometer): Bartington fluxgate - Sample rate (spectrometer): 2Hz - Stabilisation (spectrometer): automatic gain Rock Chip Sampling - Rock chip samples were collected at each outcrop or locality as deemed necessary by the geologist. No nominal sample spacing was used for rock chipping. - No compositing has been conducted.
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.	- No drilling reported in this release. - Field observations show lithological units to be gently-dipping to the northeast.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Rock Chip Sampling - Rock chip samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and stored in polywoven bags labelled with Sample IDs, Company name and Sample Submission ID. - Samples were taken directly to the laboratory by BSR staff. - Hardcopy submission forms were sent to the laboratory with the samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	External geophysical consultants at SGC conducted QAQC checks on data and processing of magnetic and radiometric data from NRG to produce RTP, TMI and AS imagery.

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 Company's Nevada Projects – Ruby Lake, Cherry Springs, Bald Peaks and Medicine Range – collectively comprise 456 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 38.1 km². - Tenure is 100% held by Bison Nevada LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bison Resources. - The Company was responsible for staking the ground, and therefore no joint ventures, partnerships, or royalty obligations are associated with it. - The leases do not appear to cover any environmental sites, national parks, or native title grounds. - All details of claims are detailed in the company prospectus. - The project has no known liabilities.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Project area is situated within a broad area known as the Mud Springs Historic Mining District which was discovered in 1910 and mined irregularly until the early 1950s. Galena with silver, or their oxidised products, was mined from the Golden-Pipe mine, also named the Silver Butte or Dead Horse Mine, which is in the Medicine Springs (Torex Gold) area approximately 5km

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		West of the Bald Peaks Project. Reports state that approximately 2,500 tonnes of lead-silver ore were mined from this location. No known historic activities have taken place within the lease boundaries.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The geology is dominated by Permian-age sedimentary units of the Park City Group (“PCG”) and the Pequop Formation and Rib Hill Formation (both part of the Arcturus Group), with the PCG being the younger. The PCG is mainly comprised of limestone, dolomite, cherts and siltstones, with high fossil content, including Brachiopods and Bryozoa, resulting in bioclastic limestones (McKelvey, 1959). The Pequop Formation is the more limestone dominant unit of the Arcturus Group and Rib Hill more sandstone rich, whilst still calcareous, and with differing fossil signatures to PCG. Scattered over the Projects are small areas of volcanic sediments in the form of tuffs/ignimbrites, which are Eocene/Miocene in age. - The state of Nevada’s precious metals and polymetallic deposits are predominantly skarns, CRDs (Carbonate Replacement Deposits) and Carlin-Type deposits. These deposits are related genetically to magmas that intrude into sedimentary rocks. The deposits form when metal-bearing magmatic-hydrothermal fluids expelled from cooling magmas react chemically with carbonate-rich sedimentary rocks, resulting in the replacement of the carbonate units and deposition of the metals from the fluids.
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	No drilling reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	- No metal equivalents are reported. - Results refer to individual samples; no compositing or data aggregation methods 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 clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	- No drilling reported in this release. - Rock chip samples do not reflect an intercept length or thickness of mineralisation.
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.	Appropriate maps, tables and diagrams are provided in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	A table of rock chip sample results from the Bald Peaks Project is contained in Appendix A of the announcement dated 20 August 2026.
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	- No additional material or meaningful exploration data exists over the project. - Hyperspectral anomalism maps have been published in the Company prospectus.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Additional rock chip sampling at Bald Peaks southward of defined anomalies to delineate extensions to pathfinder trends and further map geology and mineralisation controls. - Geological mapping and sampling of magnetic anomalies at Ruby Lake and Cherry Springs - Airborne magnetic & ground gravity geophysical inversion modelling to define intrusive 3D nature