

Visual manganese zones intercepted over 72m in diamond drilling at Woodie Woodie North

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three vertical large diameter diamond holes completed at Area 42 deposit of Woodie Woodie North project, to provide drill core for metallurgical testwork
- Thick zones of manganese mineralisation logged in all three holes
- Hole WNDD003 intersected multiple visual manganese zones across a 72m downhole span, from 5.6m to end of hole at 77.6m, ending in mineralised chert breccia with depth extent untested
- Core in transit to Perth for detailed logging, XRF and metallurgical testwork at Nagrom and petrophysical and elemental analysis at CSIRO
- Maiden RC drilling of ~3,000m at high-grade Gingarrigan target scheduled to commence in October 2026

Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX: AX8) (“**Accelerate**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce the completion of its metallurgical diamond drilling program at the Area 42 Manganese deposits, part of the Woodie Woodie North (WWN) Manganese Project in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Accelerate Resources Managing Director and CEO Luke Meter commented:

“The metallurgical program is a key step in defining the development pathway for Area 42. The large-diameter core provides the sample mass required to assess both direct shipping ore and dense media separation pathways using continuous bench-scale composites. The results will help define potential product specifications, processing requirements and the mining concept for Area 42.

WNDD003 is particularly encouraging, intersecting visual manganese mineralisation over a 72-metre interval to end of hole — a broader mineralised envelope than indicated by its previously reported twin RC hole. The mineralisation remains open at depth and will be tested in future drilling.

Together, the three metallurgical holes highlight the scale potential of mineralisation at the Area 42 Resource and provide an important foundation for the next phase of technical work. This work will progress alongside upcoming discovery drilling at our high-grade Gingarrigan prospects to the south.”

WNDD003 PQ3 DRILL CORE

TRAYS 03-16

TRAYS 03-09



TRAYS 10-16



Dry core photographs joined in tray sequence. Images have been resized only for presentation.

WNDD003 PQ3 DRILL CORE

TRAYS 17-30

TRAYS 17-23



TRAYS 24-30



Dry core photographs joined in tray sequence. Images have been resized only for presentation.

Figures 1 & 2 (above): WNDD003 trays 3 to 30 (~5m to 77.6m) composite drill core photograph showing visual manganese (Visual observations only). Core photographs are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses and provide no information on manganese grade, impurities or deleterious physical properties.)

Cautionary Statement on Visual Estimates

References in this announcement to visual mineralisation relate to preliminary geological observations of drill core. Visual observations should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. They provide no reliable information regarding manganese grade, impurities or other properties relevant to economic value. Laboratory assays and metallurgical testwork are required to determine grade and product characteristics. Detailed logging and quantitative estimates of mineral abundance will be completed after the core arrives in Perth.

Program Summary

Three vertical holes, WNDD001, WNDD002 and WNDD003, were completed for 159m of PQ3 diamond drilling during September 2026, with hole depths ranging from 30m to 77.6m (Figure 3; Appendix 1 Tables 1 & 2).

PQ3 is a large diameter, triple tube coring method that returns intact core of approximately 83mm diameter. It provides the sample volume and quality needed for metallurgical testwork, including lump and fines characterisation and dense media separation (DMS) testing.

Each hole twins a previous Reverse Circulation (RC) hole, allowing the core to be compared directly with the earlier RC results as a check on grade and geological continuity. WNDD001 and WNDD002 twin WNRC080 and WNRC059 at the Dale's Patch prospect, and WNDD003 twins WNRC060 at the Nathan's Flat prospect.

Drilling Results

Visual manganese mineralisation was intersected in all three holes (Appendix 1, Table 2). Intervals below are downhole lengths from field logging. They are not assays, do not report manganese grade or impurity levels, and true widths are not known. Detailed logging, quantitative estimates of mineral abundance and laboratory assays will be completed after the core arrives in Perth.

WNDD003 at Nathan's Flat (twin of RC hole WNRC060) intersected multiple zones of visual manganese mineralisation across a 72m downhole span from 5.6m to the end of hole at 77.6m (Figure 1 - 2). The main zones are 5.6m to 11.2m, 21.3m to 45.7m, 59.7m to 61.6m and 67.0m to 72.0m. The hole ended in mineralised chert breccia and the depth extent of mineralisation remains untested (Figures 1 - 2).

The 24.4m visual zone from 21.3m is almost twice the longest individual assayed interval previously reported for twin RC hole WNRC060 (13m @ 17.3% Mn from 14m; ASX 9 February 2023). The Company considers that the triple-tube PQ3 core may have retained softer, powdery manganese that can be under-represented in RC cuttings. That interpretation is untested until WNDD003 metallurgical and recoveries are reported.

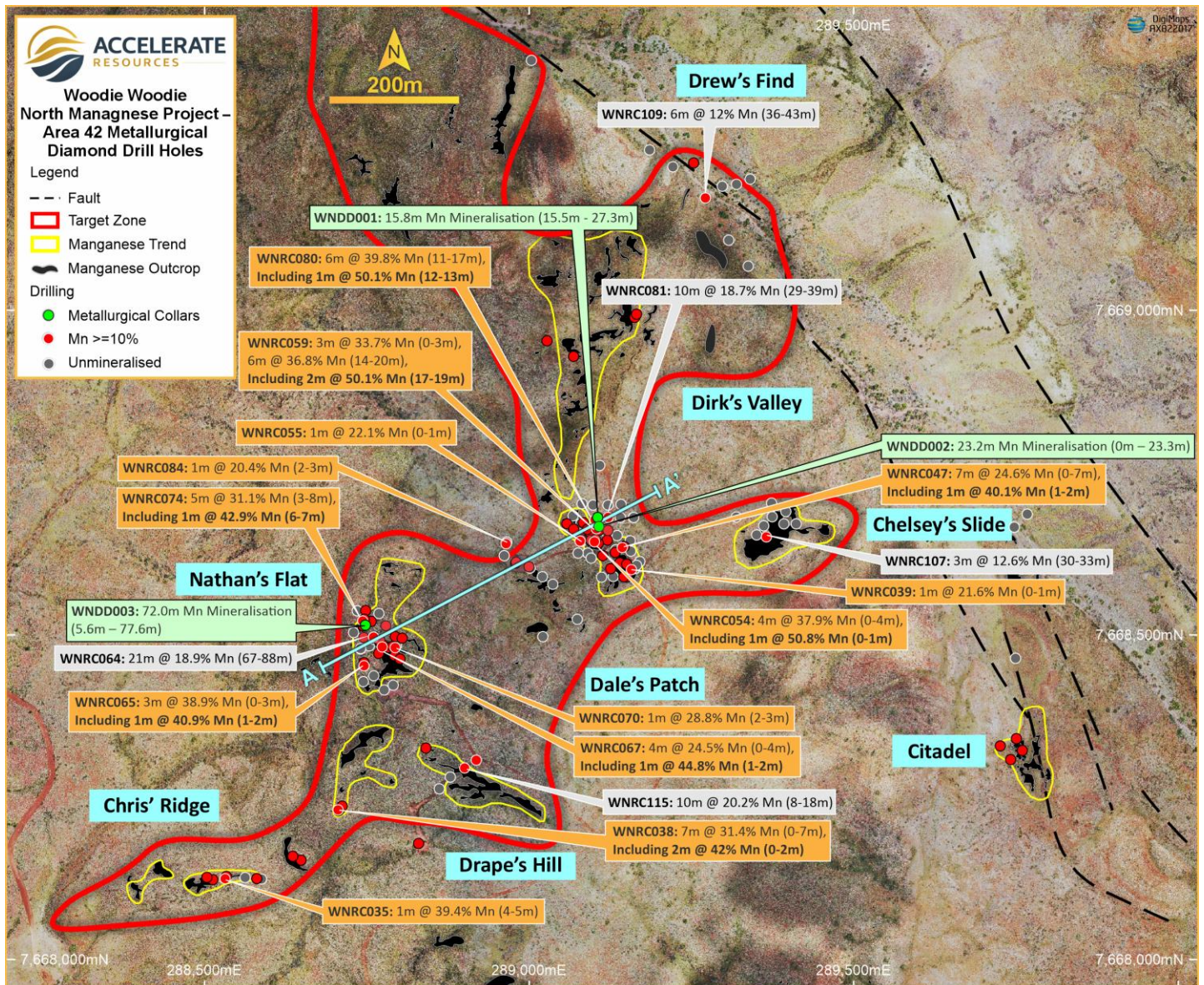


Figure 3: Area 42 plan view showing prospects, previous RC drilling results and metallurgical diamond drill holes with visual manganese intervals

At Dale's Patch, WNDD001 (twin of RC hole WNRC080) intersected visual manganese mineralisation from 14.3m to 27.3m, mainly chert breccia with a hard manganese matrix (Figures 5 - 6). WNDD002 (twin of RC hole WNRC059) intersected visual manganese mineralisation from surface to 23.1m, with chert breccia alternating with hard, blocky manganese (Figures 7, 8 & 9).

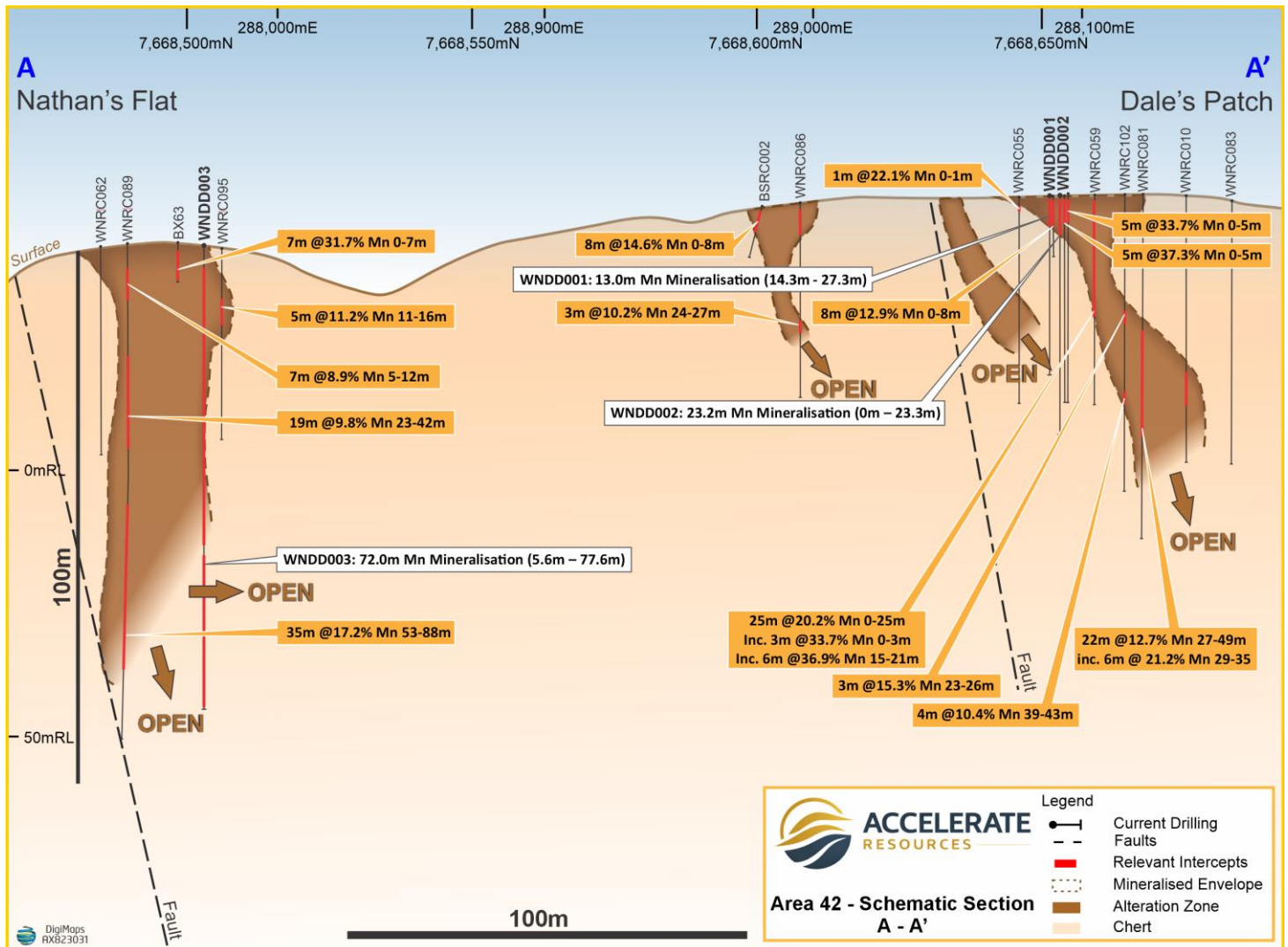


Figure 4: Area 42 schematic cross section A to A' through Nathan's Flat and Dale's Patch showing downhole visual manganese intervals

WNDD001 PQ3 DRILL CORE

TRAYS 06-09



Dry core photographs joined in tray sequence. Images have been resized only for presentation.

WNDD001 PQ3 DRILL CORE
TRAYS 10-12


Figure 5 & 6: WNDD001 trays 6 to 12 composite drill core photograph showing visual manganese (Visual observations only. Core photographs are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses and provide no information on manganese grade, impurities or deleterious physical properties.)

WNDD002 PQ3 DRILL CORE

TRAYS 01-04



Dry core photographs joined in tray sequence. Images have been resized only for presentation.

WNDD002 PQ3 DRILL CORE

TRAYS 05-08



Dry core photographs joined in tray sequence. Images have been resized only for presentation.

WNDD002 PQ3 DRILL CORE
TRAYS 09-11


Figure 7, 8 & 9: WNDD002 trays 1 to 11 composite drill core photograph showing visual manganese (Visual observations only. Core photographs are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses and provide no information on manganese grade, impurities or deleterious physical properties.)

Metallurgical Testwork Program

Following detailed logging and pXRF analysis, the PQ3 core will be divided into a series of continuous 6m to 12m composites designed to simulate material recovered from individual

mining benches. The composites will be selected to capture a range of feed grades and mineralisation styles while preserving continuous downhole intervals.

The composites will be processed at Nagrom in Perth through staged crushing, screening and beneficiation testwork designed to:

- Quantify the lump and fines split produced by crushing and screening
- Determine the grade distribution and manganese recovery within each size fraction
- Assess whether higher grade parcels have potential to produce a direct shipping ore (DSO) product
- Assess the DMS response of lower and intermediate grade parcels, including concentrate grade, mass yield, manganese recovery and rejection of gangue and deleterious elements

Testing continuous bench scale composites, rather than selectively combining isolated high grade intervals, is intended to provide representative data for future mine planning, processing assumptions and potential product specifications.

Selected core will also undergo petrophysical and elemental analysis at CSIRO.

- Core photography and geological logging to record ore types, breccia textures and contacts
- Equotip hardness testing to assess physical differences between manganese-rich and silica-rich zones
- Hyperspectral scanning to map iron minerals and alteration, and provide ground data for future EnMAP targeting
- XRD and automated mineralogy on selected samples to identify manganese and gangue minerals
- Micro-XRF and SEM analysis on selected samples to assess how Mn, Fe and other elements are distributed within the ore

Metallurgical and analytical results will be reported as they become available.

Gingarrigan RC Drilling

A maiden RC drilling program of approximately 3,000m at the Gingarrigan prospect, within the WWN Manganese Project, is scheduled to commence in early October 2026.

About Area 42

Area 42 sits within the Company's 432km² WWN Manganese Project, in the same host rocks as the neighbouring Woodie Woodie manganese operation. The Company is assessing a low capital development concept for Area 42 that would truck ore to existing regional processing infrastructure, supported by a permitting program targeting approvals within 24 months.

The metallurgical program is a key input to this mining optionality assessment. It will test whether Area 42 material has potential as DSO or can be upgraded through DMS before sale.

About the Woodie Woodie North Project

The Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project is a strategically consolidated package of tenure located along the Woodie Woodie Manganese Corridor, approximately 260 km east of Port Hedland and 55 km north of Consolidated Minerals' operating Woodie Woodie Manganese Mine. The project covers **432 km²** of highly prospective Proterozoic sediments and incorporates seven mapped large-scale manganese corridors extending over 42 km of strike (Figure 10).

Exploration drilling to date and Accelerate's RC drilling campaigns completed in 2022 and 2023 across Barra North (Area 1), Barra South (Areas 3 and 4), and Area 42 have defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **1.2 Mt at 19.1% Mn** at a 15% Mn cut-off (Table A), and defined Exploration Targets of **5.3–10.7 Mt at 10–19% Mn**. Importantly, these Exploration Targets **do not include the Gingarrigan or El Largo Trends**.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of any Exploration Target described in this announcement is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. Please refer to Appendix 2 for additional clarification on the Exploration Target.

Table A – Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate.

Area	JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	% Mn	% Fe	% SiO ₂	% Al ₂ O ₃	% P
Area 1	Inferred	0.04	17.2	14.6	25.8	2.2	0.1
Area 3	Inferred	0.3	17.5	20.1	27.9	3.0	0.1
Area 4	Inferred	0.2	16.1	21.8	34.0	2.3	0.1
Area 42	Inferred	0.7	20.7	15.6	35.6	3.3	0.1
TOTAL	Inferred	1.2	19.1	17.6	33.1	3.0	0.1

- The Woodie Woodie North Project inferred mineralisation estimate is based on the November 2023 MRE (JORC 2012) reported on the 30th November 2023 by ERM (formerly CSA). The company annually reviews its material resources with the last review completed on 10th March 2026.
- Mineral Resources reported at cut-offs of 15% Mn
- Due to the effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components.

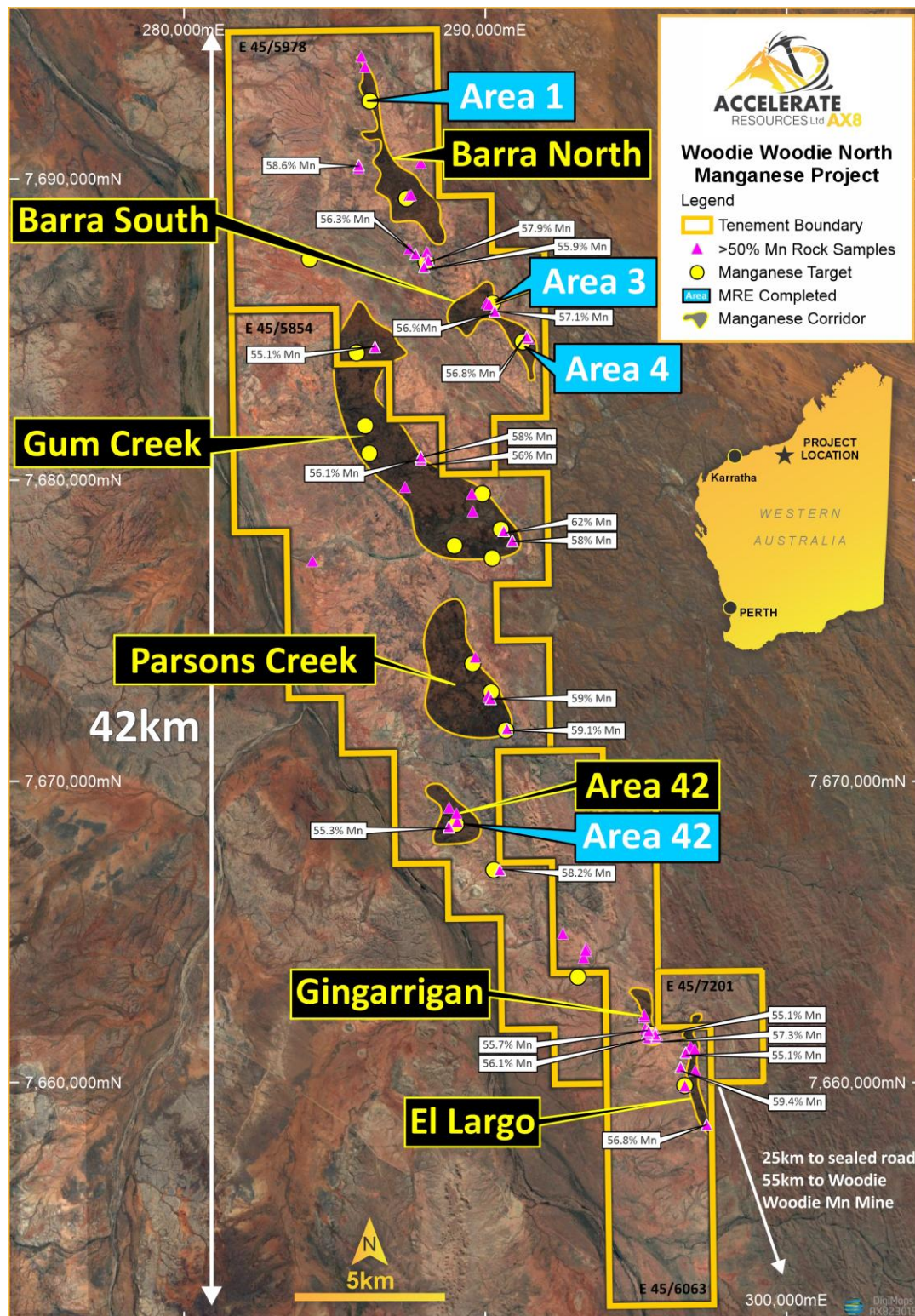


Figure 10: Woodie Woodie North Manganese Corridors and Project Resource areas defined in Blue

END

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Accelerate Resources Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Luke Meter

Managing Director and CEO

E: lukem@ax8.com.au | P: +61 403 757 690 | W: www.ax8.com.au

Related ASX Announcements

This release contains information extracted from the following market announcements which are available on the Company website www.ax8.com.au

- 16/02/2026: AX8 High-Grade Manganese Hits Strengthen Woodie Woodie North
- 30/11/2023: AX8 Maiden Manganese Mineral Resource Supports Growth Potential
- 16/05/2023: AX8 Commences Resource Definition Drilling
- 09/02/2023: AX8 Phase Two Drilling Returns the Highest Manganese Grades Within the Woodie Woodie North Project Area

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources (including the Mineral Resources Statement) is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Felicity Hughes. The Mineral Resource Statement as a whole has been approved by Ms Hughes, who is an independent consultant at ERM Ltd who was engaged by Accelerate Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Ms Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Ms Hughes has provided her prior written consent to the form and context in which the Mineral Resources Statement appears in this release.

The information in this release which relates to the Woodie Woodie North Mineral Resources was extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 30 November 2023 which is available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed. The last review was completed on 10th March 2026.

The information in this release that relates to the Woodie Woodie North Exploration Target is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Matthew Clark. The Exploration Target has been approved by Mr Clark, who is an independent consultant at ERM Ltd who was engaged by Accelerate Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Clark has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Clark has provided his prior written consent to the form and context in which the Manganese Exploration Target Statement appears in this release.

Information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Meter. Mr Meter is a qualified geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Meter has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves'. Mr Meter is employed by Accelerate Resources as its Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Details

Table 1: Area 42 metallurgical diamond drill hole collar details

Hole_ID	Drill_Depth (m)	NAT_Grid_ID	East	North	DTM_RL	Dip	Azi_grid
WNDD001	51.4	GDA2020_51	289105	7668680	270	-90	0
WNDD002	30.0	GDA2020_51	289107	7668666	258	-90	0
WNDD003	77.6	GDA2020_51	288747	7668514	244	-90	0
Total	159.0						

Coordinates are in GDA2020 Zone 5. RL in metres from digital terrain model. All holes drilled vertically. Holes twin RC holes WNRC080 (WNDD001), WNRC059 (WNDD002) and WNRC060 (WNDD003).

Table 2: Summary of visual logging

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mineralisation type	Description	Visual Mn Oxide % (Approximate)
WNDD001	14.3	27.3	13.0	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with hard manganese matrix; hard massive manganese 14.6m to 16.3m	35
WNDD002	0.0	18.3	18.3	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia alternating with hard, blocky manganese. Increased Fe oxide	20
WNDD002	18.3	23.1	4.8	Manganese oxides	Blocky manganese alternating with chert breccia	40
WNDD003	5.6	11.2	5.6	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with powdery manganese matrix	40
WNDD003	11.2	21.3	10.1	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with crack seal manganese and partial replacement	15
WNDD003	21.3	45.7	24.4	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with powdery manganese matrix; earthy manganese zones	45
WNDD003	45.7	59.7	14	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with crack seal manganese and partial replacement	10
WNDD003	59.7	61.6	1.9	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with powdery manganese matrix. Increased Fe oxide	35
WNDD003	61.6	67.0	5.4	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia with infill manganese and Fe oxide	20
WNDD003	67.0	72	5	Manganese Oxide	Massive Manganese	50
WNDD003	72.0	77.6	5.6	Manganese oxides	Chert breccia; ends in mineralised chert breccia	20

Visual observations are not a substitute for laboratory assays. Intervals are based on field logging and are downhole lengths; true widths are not known. Detailed logging will be completed after the core arrives in Perth.

Appendix 2:**Clarification of the Woodie Woodie North Exploration Target: 5.3 – 10.7 Mt at 10 – 19% Mn**

The Exploration Target was prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code and is based on the interpreted geometry of manganese mineralisation derived from surface mapping, rock-chip sampling and exploration drilling.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource across the target areas, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Exploration Target includes potential extensions to the Mineral Resources at Areas 1, 3, 4 and 42, together with additional prospects defined from surface mapping and historical drilling.

Mineralisation volumes were estimated using:

- Simple 3D wireframes extending mineralisation approximately 50 m along strike beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries where it remains open
- Mapped mineralised outcrops in areas with limited drilling.

For mapped outcrops, surface area was combined with an estimated mineralised thickness based on adjacent drilling or observed outcrop heights. Thicknesses ranging from 5 m to 20 m were applied. There are insufficient data to estimate the true width of mineralisation.

The lower and upper tonnage ranges represent 50% and 100% of the estimated mineralised volumes, respectively. A density of 3.5 t/m³ was applied across all areas, with allowance made for the interpreted pod-like geometry and limited strike and depth continuity of manganese mineralisation.

Mineralised outcrop volume:

Surface area (m²) × estimated thickness (m) = Exploration Target volume (m³)

Exploration Target tonnage:

Exploration Target volume (m³) × density (3.5 t/m³)

Grade ranges were informed by RC drilling assays for each target area, filtered using a nominal 8.5% Mn cut-off. The lower and upper grade ranges reflect the 25th and 75th percentiles of the relevant assay population. For areas without RC drilling, a nominal grade range of 10–20% Mn was applied

Appendix 3: JORC Code 2012 Table 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION. TABLE 1
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.	- Metallurgical samples will be selected from the PQ3 diamond drill core once verified by pXRF analysis. - Samples widths will be based on hypothetical pit benches between 6 to 12m in continuous length. - PQ3 diamond core was used to maximise the volume samples
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).	- A Diamond Drill Rig was used for the metallurgical program with PQ3 sized (triple tube) core being produced with a diameter of approximately 83mm. - Drill holes were drill vertically and not orientated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- Recoveries are noted at the time of drilling and recorded in the company database. - Triple tubing was used to help maximise drill core recovery - Close to 100% of core was recovered.
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.	- Drill core was logged at the drill rig by company geologists and recorded in the company database. - Each drill hole was entirely logged from the start to the end of hole. - Qualitative logging occurred for Weathering, Lithology, alteration, mineralisation. - All drill core was photographed.
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.	Sampling for metallurgical assessment will occur once drill core is in Perth and has been fully assessed, including the collection of pXRF readings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of	Drill core composites from the metallurgical samples will be undertaken during metallurgical testing to determine head grades and mineralogy.
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.	The three diamond holes twin RC holes WNRC080, WNRC059 and WNRC060. Results will be compared once diamond core assays are received.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Sample location points were determined by handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. - Co-ordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia GDA 2020 / MGA Zone 51.
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.	- The metallurgical test drill holes were selected based on their represented of the Area 42 mineral resource. - The samples will be composited to produce up to seven samples for metallurgical testing.

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.	Metallurgical diamond drill holes were drill vertically. Drill holes were drilled vertically to twin vertical RC holes.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Drill core was palletised and strapped on site for collection and transport by truck to the metallurgical lab in Perth
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The data and sampling technique re reviewed internally and by the company's consultant metallurgist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section 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 tenements are located in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. - Accelerate Resources Ltd holds 100% of the exploration licence E45/6603 and application licence E45/7201. - The WWN tenement E45/5978 is held by ATTSTAR Pty Ltd. Attstar is a 100% subsidiary of Accelerate Resources Limited. - The tenement E45/5854 is held by Pardoo Resources Pty Ltd. Accelerate Resources owns the 100% Mn and Fe right and is in the process of purchasing the tenement outright. - Accelerate Resources Ltd is not aware of other existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration and development activities at the project sites. - The tenements are located within crown land and are subject in part to pastoral leases. - All tenements are in good standing. Exploration of the tenements is subject to granting of access and permits under the following acts: Mining Act 1978 (WA) Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (WA) Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth) Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 (WA) Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 (WA); Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth).
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous work in the area includes the production of 10,000 t of surface mined and hand sorted high grade manganese ore (1970s). - Grab sampling by several different companies. Valiant Consolidated Ltd/Consolidated Minerals Ltd 1993 – 1998, carried out photo-interpretation, heliborne anomaly ground checks, rock chip sampling, track establishment and shallow rotary air blast drilling over significant parts of the tenement block. Significant manganese outcrops were identified and the drilling located shallow moderate to high grade manganese mineralisation (27 out of 44 holes drilled in the Accelerate Resources tenement block show manganese mineralisation). Subsequently, Jupiter Mines Limited (2009-2011)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carried out a heliborne EM survey and some limited mapping and rock chip sampling over parts of the current EL's. Later Pilbara Manganese Limited (2011-2016) carried out limited mapping, photo-interpretation, gravity and DDIP surveys over a discrete target area (Beast, now called Area 42). They also drilled 5 RC holes, two of which reported manganese mineralisation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Hydrothermal manganese mineralisation hosted by Carawine Dolomite and/or Pinjian Chert & Chert Breccia. Mineralisation is controlled by faults, zones of alteration and brecciation and the interfaces between dolomite and chert.
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.	- Drill hole information can be found in Appendix 1 and 2 - Historical drill hole information can be found in previous ASX Announcements including: Accelerate Resources Announcement – 28/04/2026 High-grade Manganese in Historic Drilling Strengthens Woodie Woodie North

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 data aggregation has been undertaken for this release
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').	Historical drilling has been orientated perpendicular to the nominal mineralized structures. All drill hole intersections have been reported as down hole. There is insufficient data to estimate true widths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps are included 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.	- Significant historical and re-composited intervals are reported in ASX Announcements: Accelerate Resources – 28/04/2026 High-grade Manganese in Historic Drilling Strengthens Woodie Woodie North - Previous rock samples have been reported in ASX Announcements: Accelerate Resources – 20/11/2025 High Grade Manganese in New Sites at Woodie Woodie North Project; 16/02/2026 Exceptional High-Grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Manganese Discoveries over 4km at Woodie Woodie North.
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.	Exploration data is being compiled on an ongoing basis.
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).	Accelerate Resources Ltd are currently planning field mapping/sampling and drilling programs to further assess the potential for economic manganese mineralisation.