OD6 METALS LTD

ASX Announcement
15 October 2026
ASX: OD6

BLUE BELL DELIVERS EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR, HIGHLIGHTING QUINN'S DISTRICT SCALE POTENTIAL

Maiden exploration returns channel samples up to 24m @ 51.1% CaF_2 and rock chips up to 98.4% CaF_2

Highlights

- **Exceptional high-grade fluorspar mineralisation confirmed at Blue Bell,** approximately 12km south of Horseshoe, providing the first substantive exploration results from outside Quinn's established priority exploration area.
- **Extensive high-grade mineralisation identified through maiden surface channel sampling,** including:
  - **24 metres @ 51.1% CaF_2, with a maximum single assay of 83.4% CaF_2**
  - **28 metres @ 29.2% CaF_2, with a maximum single assay of 87.3% CaF_2, including 8 metres @ 50.7% CaF_2**
  - **12 metres @ 39.7% CaF_2, with a maximum single assay of 99.5% CaF_2, including 7 metres @ 60.2% CaF_2**
- **Exceptional rock chip grades up to 98.4% CaF_2,** with multiple samples exceeding 90% CaF_2, confirming the presence of very high-grade fluorspar veins and associated mineralisation.
- **Multiple mineralised zones identified across a surface footprint of approximately 70m by 100m,** including a high-grade main vein and broader footwall breccia and stockwork zones, with mineralisation remaining open in several directions.
- **Results validate the district-wide exploration opportunity at Quinn,** following the expansion of the Company's mineral claims announced on 23 June 2026, and
- **Blue Bell now a fourth high-priority exploration prospect** alongside Horseshoe to Big Jim Corridor and Mammoth
- **Blue Bell provides further support for a potential hub-and-spoke development strategy,** whereby multiple satellite fluorspar deposits could ultimately supply a centralised processing facility, subject to further exploration, metallurgical studies and economic assessment.
- **Blue Bell remains open in several directions,** underscoring the scale potential still to be tested at this newly discovered target

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Managing Director, Brett Hazelden commented:

"These are exceptional first-pass results from Blue Bell, particularly the broad zones of high-grade fluorspar mineralisation identified at surface, together with individual rock samples approaching 100% CaF_2.

However, the significance of Blue Bell extends well beyond the grades themselves. This is our first substantive exploration result outside the original Horseshoe, Big Jim and Mammoth areas and provides further evidence of the broader potential of the Quinn Fluorspar District.

When we announced the expansion of our mineral claims in June, our objective was to consolidate a much larger prospective fluorspar district. Blue Bell is an encouraging early demonstration of that strategy, with high-grade mineralisation identified approximately 12 kilometres south of Horseshoe.

We see the potential for Quinn to evolve into a hub-and-spoke operation, with multiple high-grade fluorspar deposits across the district potentially supporting a central processing facility. Our ongoing metallurgical and ore-sorting programs will be important in assessing how these different mineralised areas could ultimately contribute to that development model."

Figure 1 White to Pale Green Fluorspar from Blue Bell High-Grade vein - assays >90% CaF_2

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) ("OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to announce highly encouraging results from its maiden systematic exploration program at the **Blue Bell prospect**, located within the Company's broader Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA.

Geology and Channel Sampling at Blue Bell

The Blue Bell Project area is approximately 12 kilometres south of Horseshoe. The project consists of a high-grade vein between 20cm and 2m wide mined historically in a small quarry (refer release dated 23 June 2026). The vein dips steeply (70 to 80deg) to the north with assays **>90% CaF_2** and up to **98.4% CaF_2** as reported from rock samples in this release (Figure 1, 2 and 3). These results are corroborated with large format samples collected for metallurgical and ore-sorting test work previously reported by the company announced 12 August 2026 with samples returning 91.6% CaF_2. The main vein is observed running above a small quarry over about 40m of exposure with the overall zone mapped around 100m E-W.

To the footwall of the high-grade is a series of fluorspar breccia and stock work zones (Figures 3 & 4) hosted in volcanics over a zone >70m. Two of the stockwork / breccia zones have been channel sampled to date, with a third returning high grade rock samples including **95.6% CaF_2 and 90.8% CaF_2** (refer Figure 2 and Appendix for full results).

Whilst the exposed footprint / target zone is relatively small (compared to Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim), the mineral system is steeply dipping affording drill targets from the valley below and is **open along strike** to the east under talus cover, and to the west through altered volcanics (extensional assays pending).

Table 1 Channel Samples from Blue Bell (full results in appendix)

ChannelName	Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	CaF_2 (%)	Samples	Max CaF_2 (%)
Bluebell_Back1(footwall stockwork)	**Intercept**	**0.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**	**39.7**	**12**	**99.5**
	incl.	0.0	1.0	1.0	41.1	1	41.1
	incl.	5.0	12.0	7.0	60.2	7	99.5
Bluebell_Back2 (footwall stockwork)	**Intercept**	**0.0**	**28.0**	**28.0**	**29.2**	**14**	**87.3**
	incl.	4.0	12.0	8.0	34.6	4	50.1
	incl.	14.0	16.0	2.0	35.1	1	35.1
	incl.	18.0	26.0	8.0	50.7	4	87.3
Bluebell_Front1 (footwall stockwork behind high grade vein)	**Intercept**	**0.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**51.1**	**12**	**83.4**

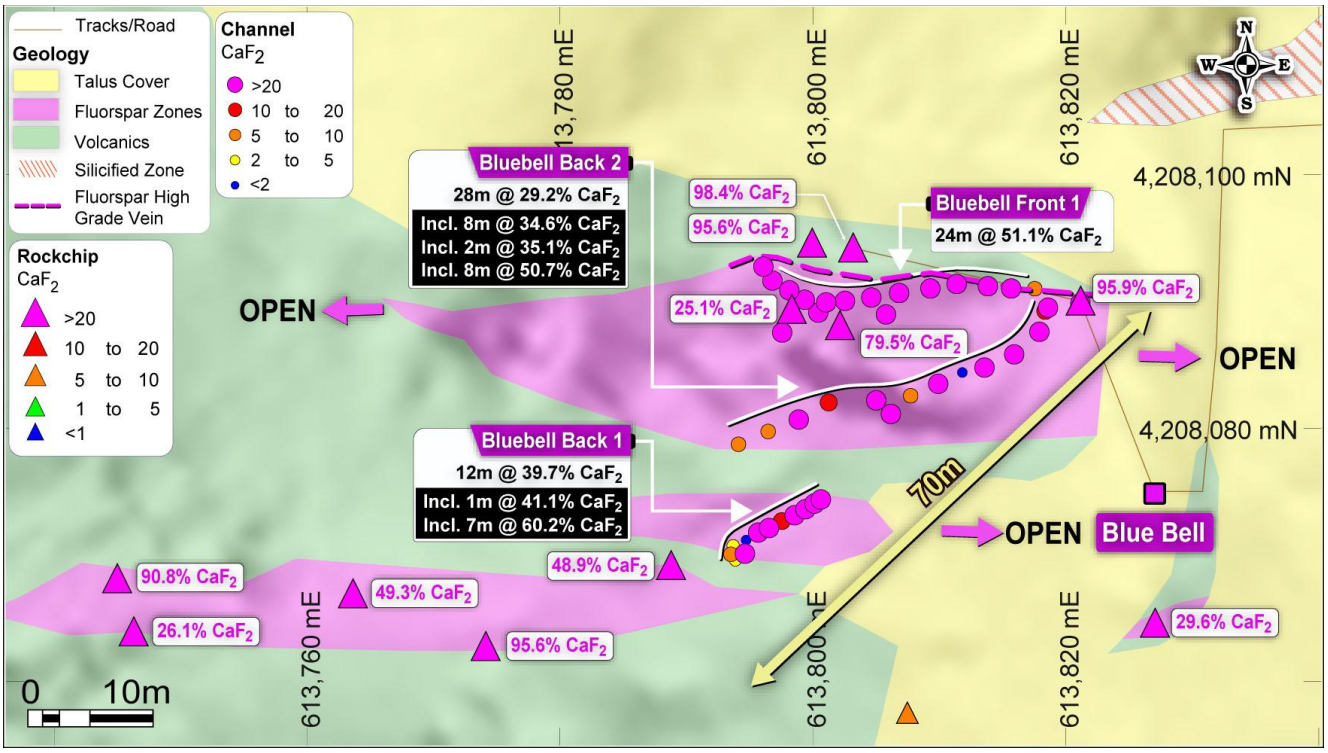

Figure 2 Blue Bell prospect area on background geology which channels, and rock results.

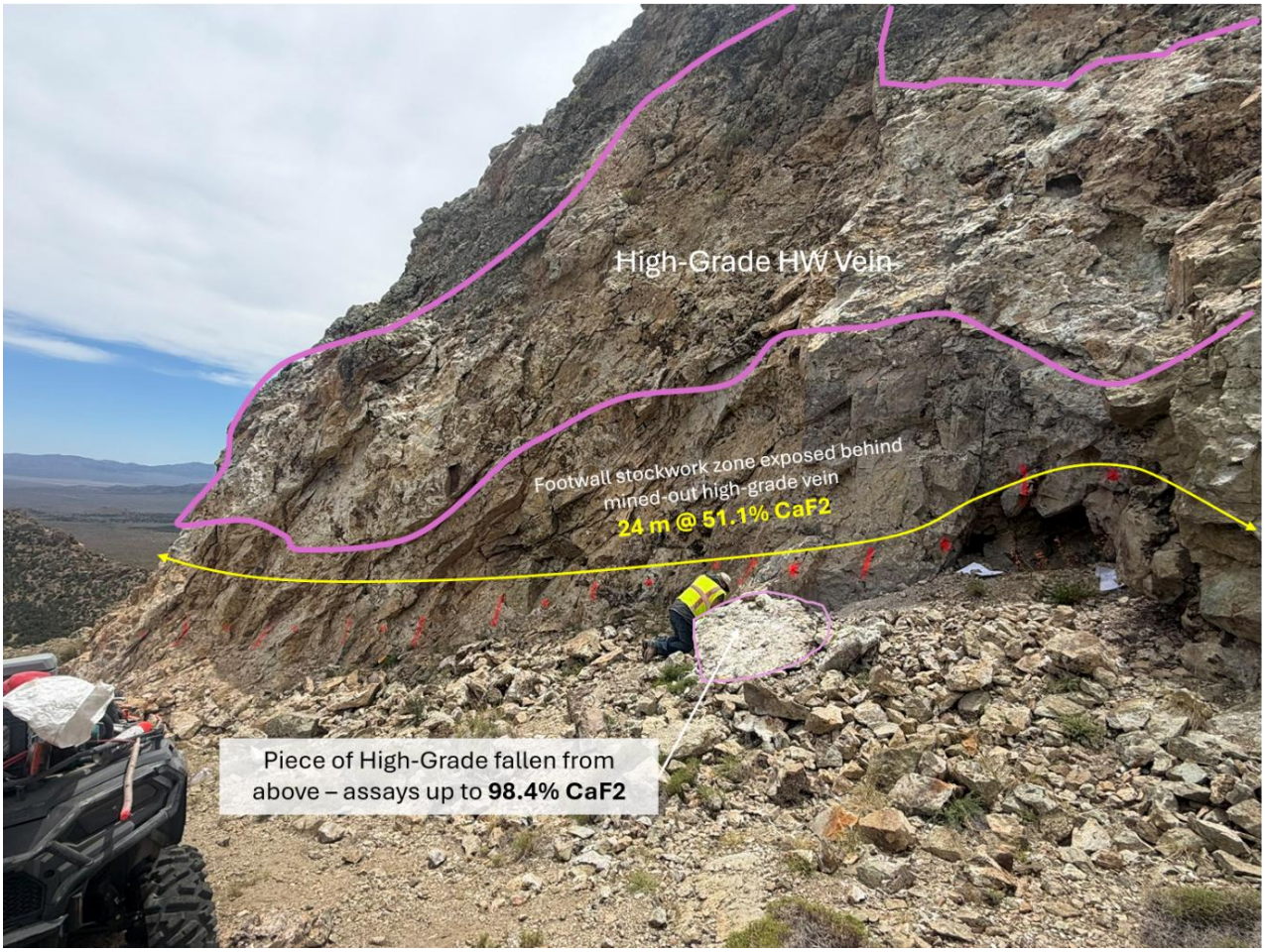

Figure 3 Front face channel with high-grade vein above.

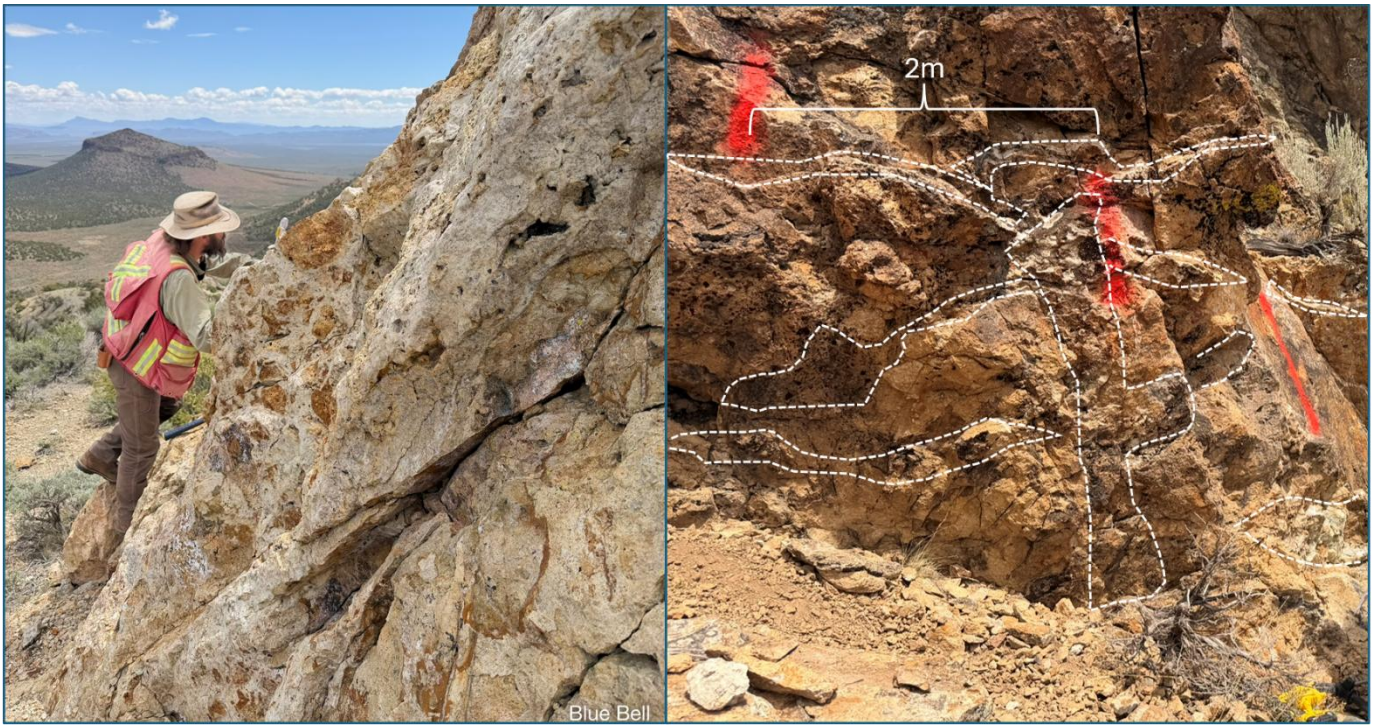

Figure 4 Image left – footwall breccia, with tan coloured volcanic clasts in a white fluorspar matrix. Image right Footwall stockwork veins (indicated by white dashed lines) in volcanics

Significance of these results

Blue Bell has delivered high-grade fluorspar from a single first-pass program of mapping, channel and rock sampling, on ground only recently staked by the Company. The main vein carries >90% CaF_2 over widths of 20cm to 2m across about 40m of exposure, while the footwall breccia and stockwork zones extend mineralisation over more than 70m of width, with channel intercepts including 24m @ 51.1% CaF_2. Together these define a zone mapped over roughly 70m by 100m that remains open in several directions.

Importantly, the mineralisation is white to pale-green fluorspar hosted in dark, altered volcanics. That contrast is the basis on which ore sorting works, and the large format samples collected at Blue Bell for metallurgical and ore-sorting testwork (announced 12 August 2026) returned 91.6% CaF_2. OD6 considers the material highly amenable to sorting, offering the potential — subject to ongoing testwork — to upgrade breccia and stockwork material into a saleable Metspar or premium Acidspar feed with simple, low-capital processing.

Blue Bell therefore becomes the fourth priority target area at Quinn, alongside Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim. This is central to the hub-and-spoke development strategy OD6 is pursuing across its 226 claims and +20 known fluorspar occurrences: multiple high-grade satellite sources, each upgraded by simple sorting at or near the deposit, feeding a single central processing facility. Each additional target of this quality adds potential feed to that hub without requiring additional processing infrastructure.

The steeply dipping geometry affords drill targets from the valley below, and the system remains open along strike to the east under talus cover and to the west through altered volcanics, with extensional assays pending. Drill permitting is progressing through the US Forest Service, and metallurgical and ore-sorting testwork continues.

Quinns Fluorspar Project U.S Strategic Advantage

The **Quinn Fluorspar Project**, located in Nevada, USA, provides OD6 with direct exposure to a strategically important critical mineral within the United States. The Project's key attributes include:

- location in **Nevada, USA**, one of the world's established mining jurisdictions
- a historical fluorspar mining district containing multiple known fluorspar occurrences
- OD6 has now consolidated 100% ownership of **226 mining claims covering ~1,890 hectares**
- **+20 Fluorspar occurrences**, supporting a future hub-and-spoke development strategy
- **exceptionally high-grade fluorspar mineralisation** demonstrated through OD6's recent exploration and sampling programs
- **Multiple high-priority drill targets defined** from integrated geological mapping, fluorine geochemistry, structural interpretation and historical drilling
- **8km fertile mineralised corridor** confirmed with additional high-grade fluorine anomalies identified outside known deposits
- **Low impurity mineralisation** supports potential production of premium **Acidspar** (>97% CaF_2) and **Metspar** products following beneficiation
- **Permitting program underway**, including environmental baseline, archaeological studies and preparation of drilling and bulk sample approvals
- **Metallurgical testwork advancing** with optical sorting and beneficiation studies to optimise premium product recoveries
- **Potential Gold Upside** identified in soil sampling across Mammoth, Horseshoe and Dress Circle

Together, these results reinforce OD6's view that Quinn has the potential to emerge as a strategically significant domestic source of high-grade fluorspar in a U.S. market that remains 100% net import reliant.

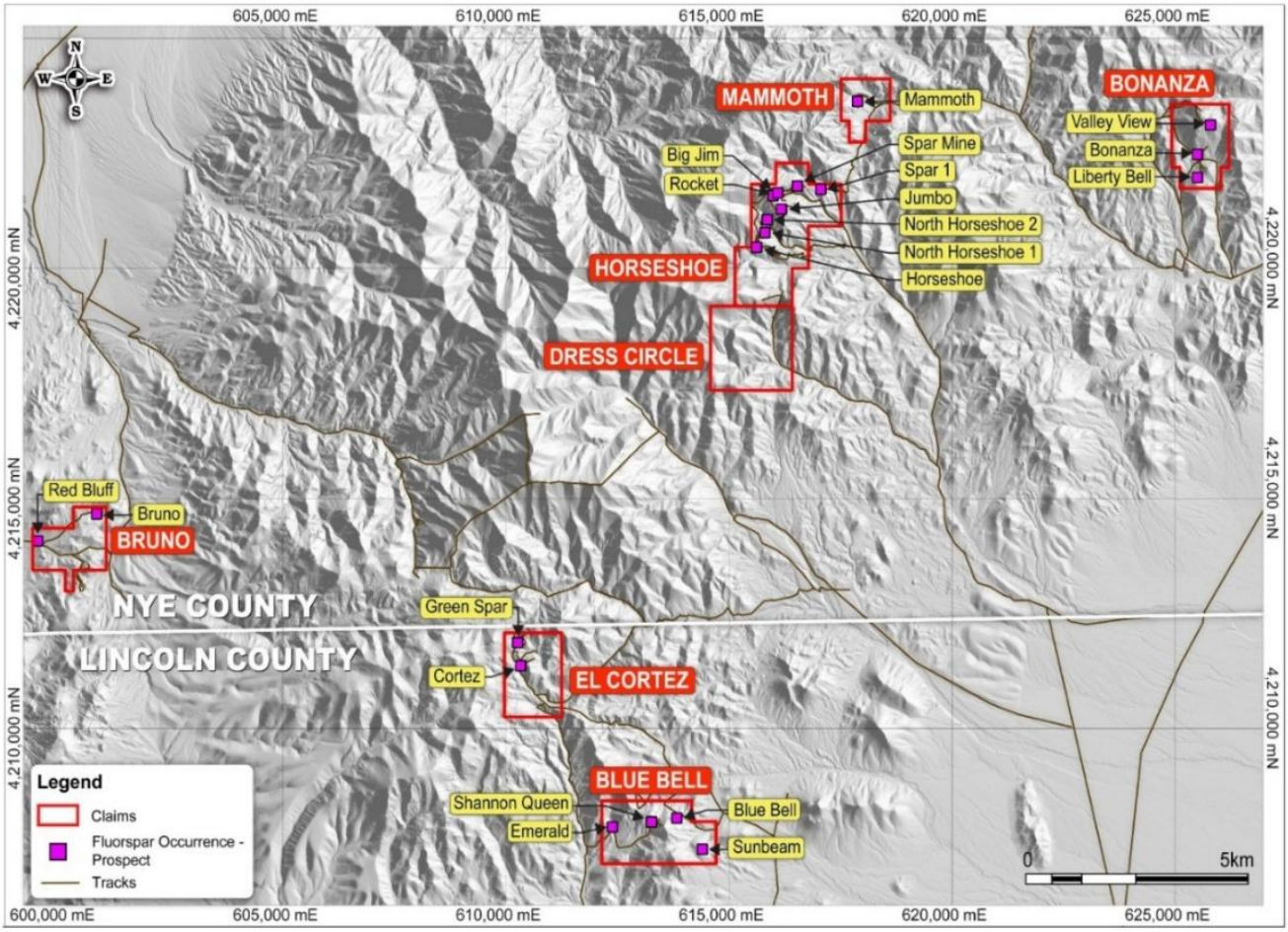

Figure 5: Quinn Fluorspar Project – district claim position and project areas, Nevada USA

Next Steps

The Company's planned activities include:

- **Horseshoe and Mammoth:** Progress USFS permitting and preparations for the proposed early-2027 maiden drilling and bulk sampling program.
- **Blue Bell:** Complete geological interpretation, follow-up mapping and sampling, and assess extensions to the identified mineralised zones.
- **District-wide exploration:** Continue evaluating additional known fluorspar occurrences across the expanded Quinn District claim package.
- **Metallurgy and ore sorting:** Advance ongoing testwork to assess beneficiation options and potential Metspar and Acidspar product pathways.
- **Future permitting:** Plan and progressively undertake the environmental and cultural studies required to support subsequent drilling applications, including Blue Bell.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of OD6 Metals, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to OD6 Metals projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the OD6 Metals plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause OD6 Metals actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, OD6 Metals and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to field observations, channel sample and rock chip sampling results is based on information compiled by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr Holden is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and is a geological advisor to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Holden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Dr Holden consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited.

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Limited is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with a portfolio spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper in the United States and Australia. The Company is focused on advancing strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA
The Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada hosts extensive high-grade fluorspar mineralisation identified across multiple prospects and is being rapidly advanced through exploration, metallurgical testwork and permitting. Quinn remains significantly under-drilled, with OD6 progressing approvals for its maiden drilling and bulk sampling programs. Fluorspar is designated as a critical mineral in the United States and is an essential raw material used across advanced industrial, semiconductor, energy and defence supply chains.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia
The Company's Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest clay-hosted rare earth Mineral Resources. OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet incorporating heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies, targeting the production of a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product with a strong proportion of the strategically important magnet rare earths neodymium and praseodymium.

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales
OD6 is also advancing the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project in New South Wales, a historically high-grade copper mining district where recent exploration has identified significant opportunities for further discovery.

Corporate Directory

Mr Brett Hazelden, Managing Director

Mr Piers Lewis, Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Mitch Loan, Non-Executive Director

Mr Joel Ives, Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary

Mr Lewis Flynn, Joint Company Secretary

Dr Darren Holden, Technical Advisor to the Board

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Appendix

Table 2 Full channel sample results, coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11

ChannelName	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	CaF_2 (%)
Bluebell_Back1	DH319	613795	4208070	0	1	41.1
Bluebell_Back1	DH320	613794	4208070	1	2	3.1
Bluebell_Back1	DH321	613794	4208070	2	3	5.3
Bluebell_Back1	DH322	613794	4208071	3	4	3.9
Bluebell_Back1	DH323	613795	4208071	4	5	1.0
Bluebell_Back1	DH324	613796	4208072	5	6	20.3
Bluebell_Back1	DH325	613797	4208072	6	7	53.8
Bluebell_Back1	DH326	613797	4208073	7	8	15.8
Bluebell_Back1	DH327	613799	4208073	8	9	99.5
Bluebell_Back1	DH328	613799	4208074	9	10	91.7
Bluebell_Back1	DH329	613800	4208074	10	11	97.2
Bluebell_Back1	DH330	613801	4208075	11	12	43.4
Bluebell_Back2	DH331	613794	4208079	0	2	7.4
Bluebell_Back2	DH332	613796	4208080	2	4	7.2
Bluebell_Back2	DH333	613799	4208081	4	6	50.1
Bluebell_Back2	DH334	613801	4208082	6	8	15.0
Bluebell_Back2	DH335	613805	4208082	8	10	50.1
Bluebell_Back2	DH336	613806	4208081	10	12	23.2
Bluebell_Back2	DH337	613808	4208083	12	14	8.6
Bluebell_Back2	DH338	613810	4208084	14	16	35.1
Bluebell_Back2	DH339	613812	4208085	16	18	1.4
Bluebell_Back2	DH340	613814	4208085	18	20	24.2
Bluebell_Back2	DH341	613816	4208086	20	22	87.3
Bluebell_Back2	DH342	613818	4208088	22	24	54.5
Bluebell_Back2	DH343	613819	4208090	24	26	36.8
Bluebell_Back2	DH344	613818	4208091	26	28	8.2
Bluebell_Front1	DH345	613816	4208091	0	2	37.2
Bluebell_Front1	DH346	613814	4208091	2	4	21.8
Bluebell_Front1	DH347	613811	4208092	4	6	47.3
Bluebell_Front1	DH348	613809	4208091	6	8	76.4
Bluebell_Front1	DH349	613807	4208091	8	10	83.4
Bluebell_Front1	DH350	613805	4208090	10	12	59.4
Bluebell_Front1	DH351	613803	4208090	12	14	45.6
Bluebell_Front1	DH352	613801	4208090	14	16	69.0
Bluebell_Front1	DH353	613799	4208090	16	18	43.8
Bluebell_Front1	DH354	613798	4208091	18	20	39.7
Bluebell_Front1	DH355	613797	4208092	20	22	40.5
Bluebell_Front1	DH356	613796	4208093	22	24	49.1

Table 3 Rock Chip results from Blue Bell, coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11

Sample ID	Type	East	North	Elevation	CaF_2 (%)	Description
DH244	Rock	613803	4208094	2184	98.4	High-grade green fluorspar
DH248	Rock	613821	4208090	2186	96.0	Footwall stock work veins in volcanic with fluorspar-quartz
DH250	Rock	613800	4208095	2187	95.6	Fluorspar vein
JN100	Rock	613774	4208063	2199	95.6	Fluorspar vein
JN014	Rock	613745	4208068	2192	90.8	High-Grade vein on upper traverse
DH245	Rock	613802	4208088	2184	79.5	High-grade white fluorspar
JN101	Rock	613764	4208067	2204	49.3	Fluorspar vein E-W strike
JN099	Rock	613789	4208069	2191	48.9	Fluorspar vein in rhyolite
DH247	Rock	613827	4208065	2198	29.6	Footwall stock work veins in volcanic with fluorspar-quartz
JN102	Rock	613746	4208064	2214	26.1	Fluorspar vein
DH249	Rock	613798	4208089	2187	25.1	Main face vein
DH246	Rock	613824	4208086	2180	13.2	Footwall Breccia - volcanics + fluorspar
JN098	Float	613807	4208058	2177	5.1	Quartz vein minor fluorspar

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• *Channel samples are chip-channels, where a line is marked out and a representative sample is collected with a hammer drill from 1m or 2m intervals along the side of historic pit.* • *Rock chip samples are selective by nature and collected by OD6 Metals geologists.*
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*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *No drill sampling reported*

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.*	
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.*	• *Geology recorded with each sample, as noted in the body of the release.*
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.*	• *No sub-sampling reported*
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 bias) and precision have been established.*	*OD6 Metals* • *Samples were delivered to ALS Global in Reno, NV for preparation.* • *Samples despatched to ALS Global in Perth, Australia for re-assaying using F-XRF24* • *Laboratory standards, repeats inserted.* • *All fluorine reports to CaF_2. CaF_2 is 48.7% F. Results factor this stochiometric calculation based on F results from the laboratory.*
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.*	• *Samples are consistent with historic reports from the Blue Bell fluorspar deposit (refer announcement 23 June 2026)*
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.*	• *Data points located in NAD83 Zone 11 and using hand-held GPS with assumed accuracy of +-5m. Start of each channel is recorded, and positioned along the pit / outcrop wall.*
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.*	• *Sampling confirms continuity of mineralization. Yet in absence of drilling, does not provide sufficient information for mineral resource estimation.*

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.*	• *Orientation of channel sampling is along historic pit walls and exposed areas. They do not represent true width (refer to Figures in the body of the release)*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *OD6 Samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person, and were personally delivered to the laboratory by the Competent Person.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits and reviews undertaken.*

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.*	• *226 State of Nevada Mining Claims.* • *Staked in 2025 and 2026 and filed in early 2026.* • *Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza; but does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez and Bruno. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Previous small scale mining work and reviews by the USGS as noted in release dated 23 June 2026*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Tertiary volcanics which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions.* • *Fluorspar is in replacement/breccia deposits in volcanic rocks, epithermal veins and vein/breccias.*

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*

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*	• *The channel samples reported was subparallel to the mineralization and taken from outcrop exposed. The width of the mineralized zones is up to 70 x 100 as noted in the body of the release.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• *The mineralized width is substantially greater than the channel sample intercept reported for reasons outlined above and in the body of the release.*
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.*	• *Diagrams are included at relevant sections in this Report*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All samples collected by the CP are reported.*
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.*	• *As reported in the body of the release.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• *Extensional surface reconnaissance has been conducted to the west, with results pending.*