

ROCK CHIPS TO 59.6% MANGANESE AND NEW DISCOVERY ALONG UNDEREXPLORED 12KM CORRIDOR

HIGHLIGHTS

- Faris and Sea Turtle Prospects recently sampled as part of systematic exploration along 12km mineralised corridor that links the Area 42 Deposits to the Gingarrigan and El Largo prospects, where over 200 manganese outcrops have already been identified.
- Faris Prospect returned high grade manganese of 53.9% to 59.6% Mn across 4 sample sites, with very low iron.
- Faris is approximately 2km south-east of the Area 42 Deposits and sits over three shallow, high-grade historic drill holes including 11m @ 28.4% Mn from 1m (BX48) and 3m @ 39.1% Mn from surface (BX46).
- Sea Turtle Prospect comprises two newly identified manganese outcrops returning up to 31.4% Mn.
- Importantly, this near surface mineralisation sits within a large (650m x 400m) iron and manganese alteration system, not previously drill tested.
- These ongoing high grade results continue to support the fertile and connected nature of mineralisation within the corridor and the potential for discovery of a series of new deposits along this underexplored 12km corridor.
- Discovery drilling program anticipated to commence in the coming days at Gingarrigan.

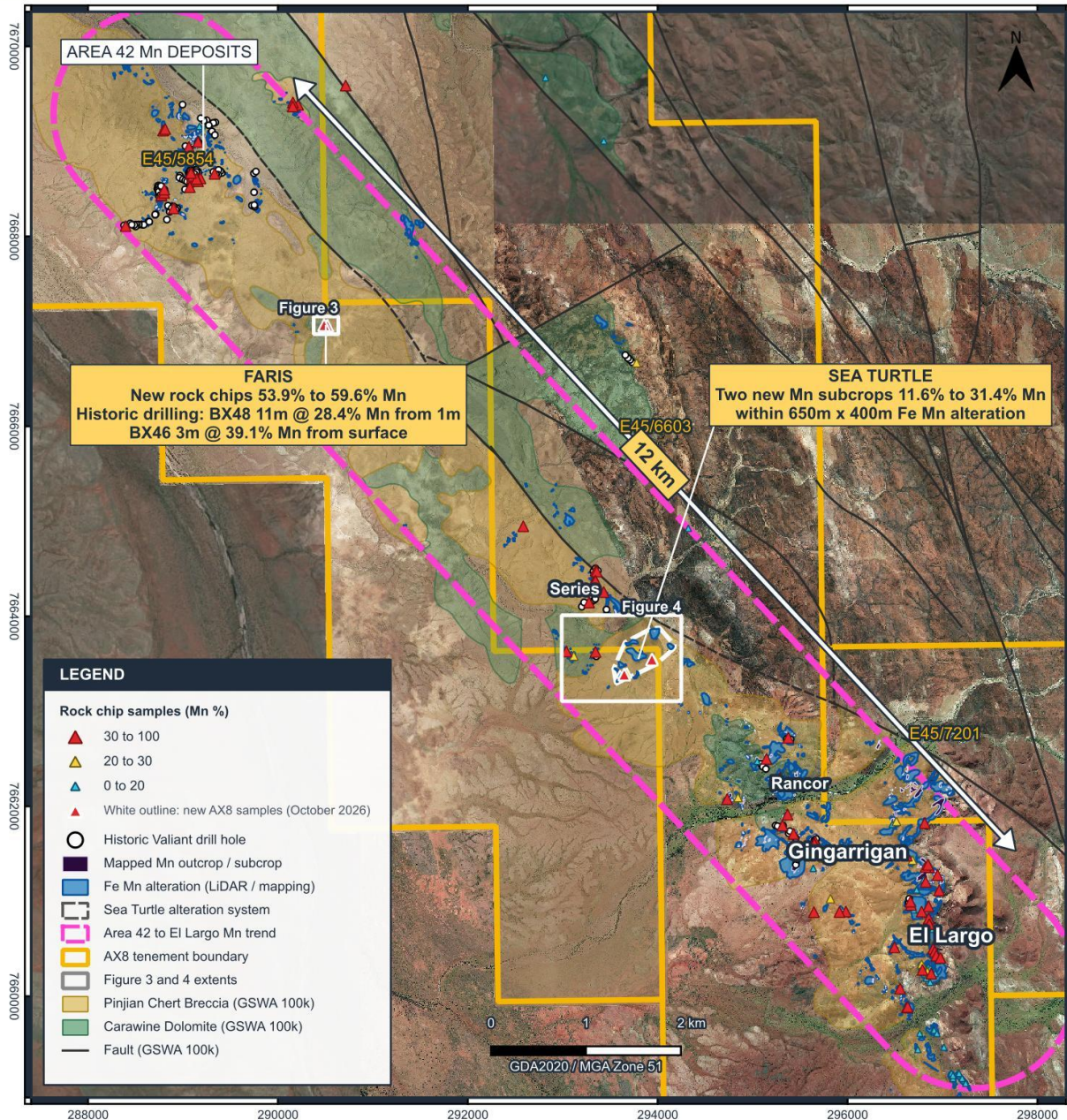
Accelerate Resources CEO Luke Meter commented “The ongoing discovery of high-grade manganese along this exciting 12km trend continues to support the continuity of mineralisation through this extensive belt. The more we map new targets on the ground the more we find. Faris has delivered rock chips all above 53% Mn with very low iron, sitting directly over high grade historic drilling. At Sea Turtle, our geology team has found two new manganese outcrops inside a large alteration system that has not previously been drilled. Together, they support a rapidly emerging high grade manganese trend over 12km between our Area 42 Deposit and Gingarrigan and El Largo. Outside Area 42, this trend has only ever been tested by very shallow holes drilled 30 years ago. It is far more prospective than previously recognised, with Faris and Sea Turtle adding to the exciting shallow targets to rank for drilling.”



Figure 1: High grade manganese outcrop at Faris, sample site 26AA851 (59.6% Mn). (A) Sampled manganese with geological hammer for scale. (B) Manganese outcrop at the sample site with handheld GPS.

Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX: AX8) (“Accelerate” or “the Company”) is pleased to report new high-grade rock chip results from the Faris prospect and the newly identified Sea Turtle prospects at its Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project in the East Pilbara of Western Australia (Figure 2). Ten rock chip samples were collected in September 2026 from two areas located between the Area 42 Deposit and the Gingarrigan and El Largo prospects. The results

confirm high grade manganese at Faris and a new manganese discovery at Sea Turtle, and support the Company's view that the 12km corridor between Area 42 and El Largo is prospective along its length and, outside Area 42, remains largely untested by drilling.

Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project: 12km Area 42 to El Largo Manganese Trend


Faris: High Grade Outcrop Over Historic Drilling

Faris is located approximately 2km south-east of the Area 42 Deposit on tenement E45/5854 (Figure 3). The prospect comprises a low relief, high grade manganese outcrop extending over approximately 60m.

All new rock chip samples returned high grade manganese of **59.6% Mn** (26AA851; Figure 1), **57.7% Mn** (26AA854), **57.3% Mn** (26AA852) and **53.9% Mn** (26AA853) (Appendix 1). The samples are notably low in impurities.

The new results are consistent with historic rock chips collected from the same outcrop by Valiant Consolidated in the 1990s, which returned 58.2% Mn (EB6) and 50.4% Mn (EB17) (Appendix 1).

Historic shallow vertical rotary air blast (RAB) drilling completed by Valiant Consolidated in 1996 beneath the outcrop intersected manganese from surface or near surface in all three holes drilled into it (Appendix 2):

- **11m @ 28.4% Mn from 1m** (BX48)
- **3m @ 39.1% Mn from surface** (BX46)
- **5m @ 26.1% Mn from surface** (BX47)

A second historic outcrop approximately 300m north-west of the new samples returned 47.6% Mn (EB16) in historic sampling, and historic hole BX49 intersected 3m @ 18.2% Mn from surface.

The historic drilling was limited to shallow, vertical RAB holes, none deeper than 15m, that only tested the immediate near surface environment. While these holes confirmed manganese from or near surface, the reconnaissance nature of the program, particularly the vertical hole orientation which could miss any dipping body, means the depth extent, continuity and overall potential of the high-grade mineralisation remain untested.

The high manganese grades and low iron levels at Faris are encouraging features of the sample chemistry, noting that the rock chips are selective surface samples. With mineralisation from surface and the prospect located close to Area 42, where the Company is assessing mining options, Faris is a priority shallow exploration target for follow up.

Sea Turtle: New Manganese Discovery Within a Large Alteration System

Sea Turtle is located approximately 4.8km south-east of Faris and 2.8km north-west of Gingarrigan (Figure 2). Field mapping by the Company's geology team at the Sea Turtle prospect has identified a large iron and manganese alteration system measuring approximately 650m by 400m (Figure 4).

Within this system, the Company's geology team identified and sampled two manganese outcrops that had not previously been recorded. The rock chips returned **11.6% to 31.4% Mn**, including **31.4% Mn** (26AA855) and **22.1% Mn** (26AA856) from Outcrop 1, and **30.7% Mn** (26AA859) and **25.9% Mn** (26AA858) from Outcrop 2 (Appendix 1).

The samples are consistent with manganese and iron enrichment within a hydrothermal alteration system.

The two newly identified manganese outcrops within the mapped alteration system are *significant*. Alteration of this scale is an important indicator of mineralising fluid flow, and the outcrops are the first manganese mineralisation recorded by the Company within the mapped alteration system. Historic surface samples of up to 36.8% Mn have been reported approximately 200m to 400m west of the alteration system with none of the manganese targets drill tested.

Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project: Faris High Grade Mn Prospect

Manganese Rock Sample Assays & Historic Significant Drill Intercepts

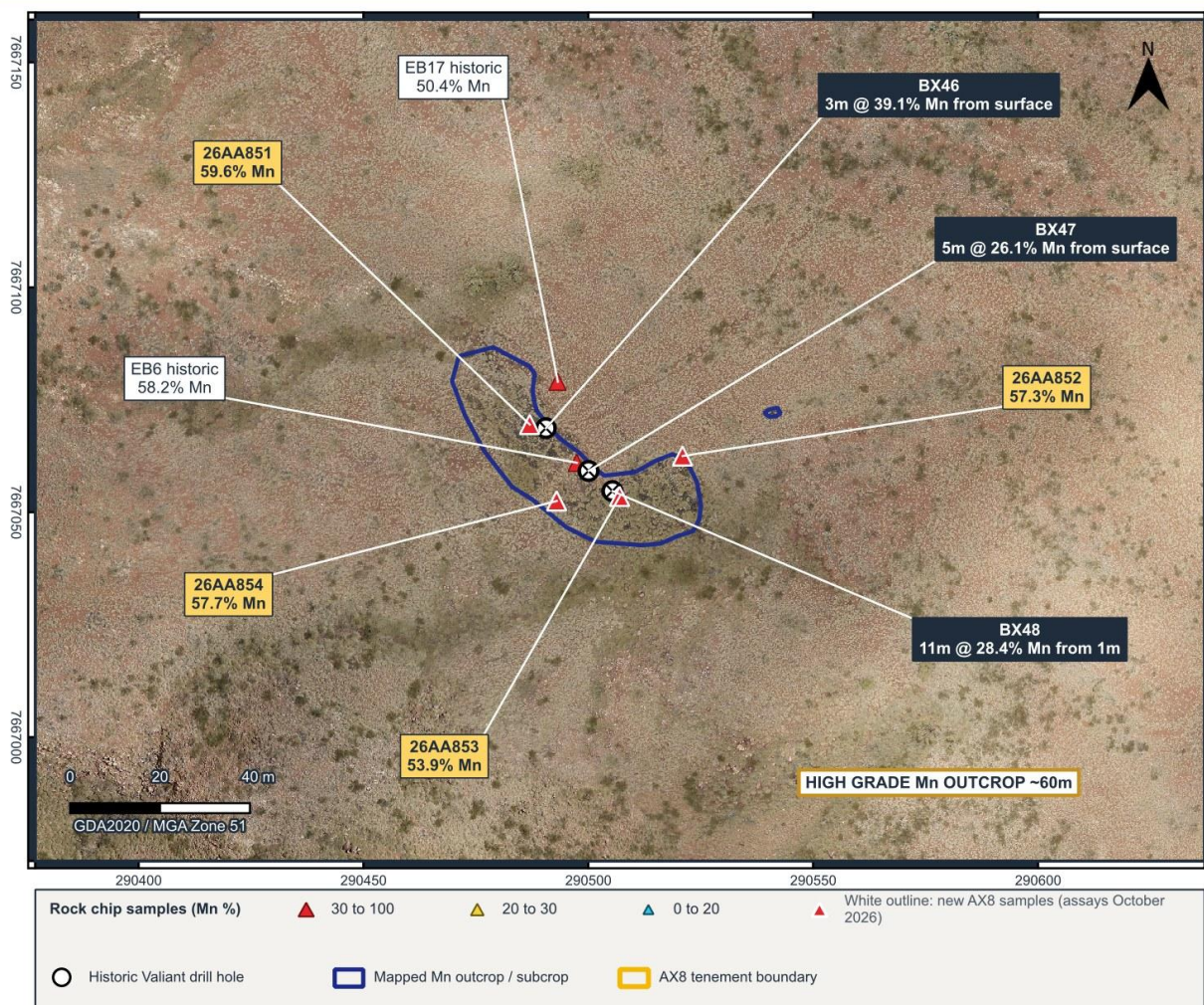


Figure 3: Faris prospect, new and historic rock chips and historic drill intercepts

Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project: Sea Turtle Prospects

Manganese Rock Sample Assays & Historic Significant Drill Intercepts

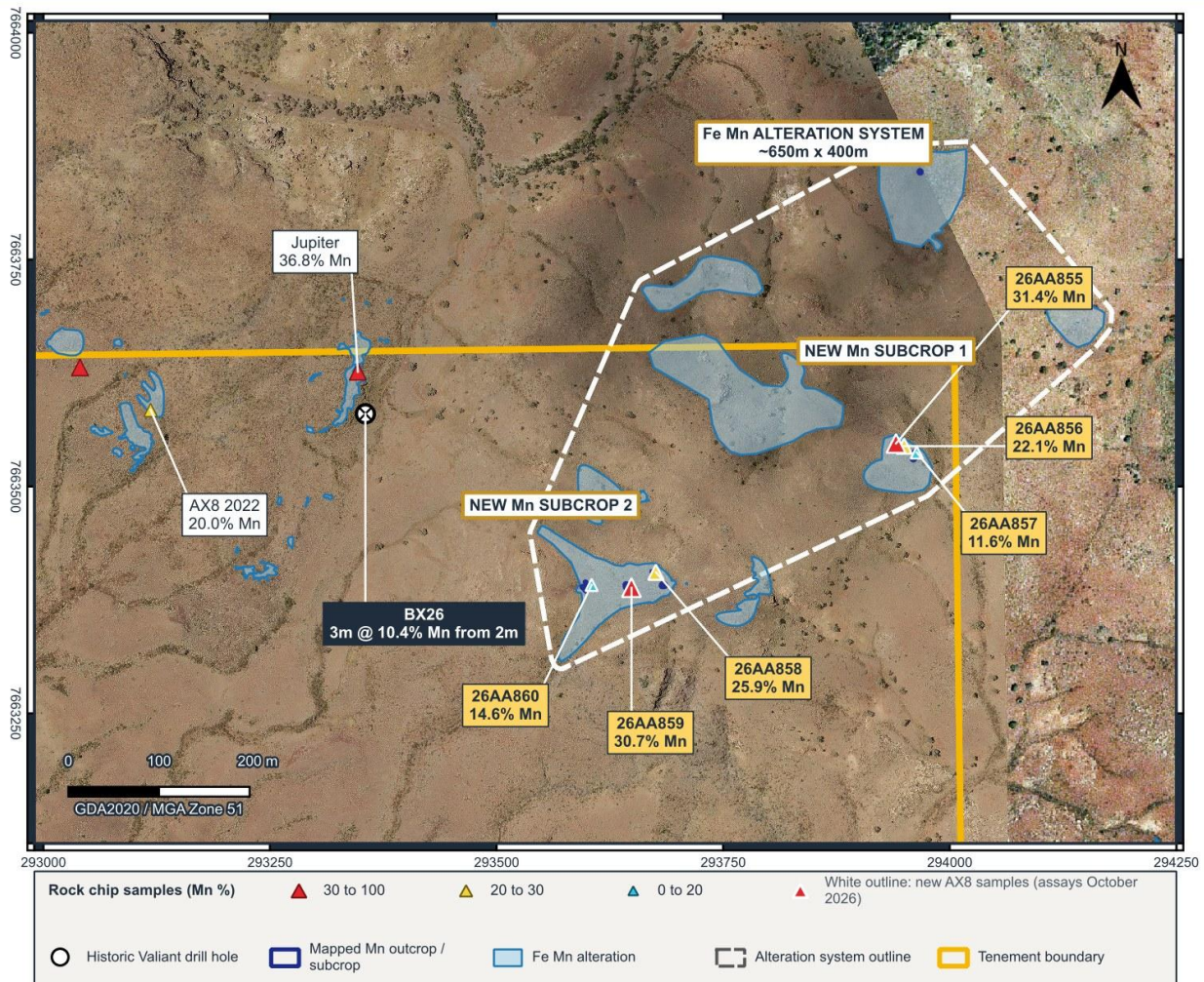


Figure 4: Sea Turtle prospect, new Mn subcrops within the Fe Mn alteration system

An Underexplored 12km Trend Between Area 42 and El Largo

Faris and Sea Turtle sit along the 12km corridor that links the Area 42 Deposits, which host an Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.7Mt @ 20.7% Mn, to the Gingarrigan and El Largo prospects, where more than 200 manganese outcrops have been mapped and rock chips have returned up to 59.4% Mn at El Largo (ASX announcement 16 February 2026) (Figure 2).

Despite its proximity to the Area 42 Mineral Resource, the trend has seen very little drilling. Outside the Area 42 Deposit, all shallow drilling was completed by Valiant Consolidated in 1996 with an average depth of 9m and no drilling completed to a depth of greater than 15m. These holes were confined to a handful of small clusters, and no modern drilling has been completed between Area 42 and El Largo. The new results, together with the nearby Series and Rancor prospects, show that manganese occurs at multiple points along the trend. This supports the Company's view that the corridor is prospective along its length and has

exploration potential for additional shallow manganese mineralisation close to Area 42 and within reach of established infrastructure, including Consolidated Minerals' Woodie Woodie operation approximately 55km to the south.

Next Steps

- Discovery drilling at Gingarrigan is expected to commence imminently.
- Detailed mapping and further rock chip sampling at Faris and across the Sea Turtle alteration system to define the extent of mineralisation.
- Field location and review of the historic Valiant drill holes at Faris and Sea Turtle.
- Ranking of Faris and Sea Turtle alongside the Company's other Woodie Woodie North targets for drill testing.

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 5).

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 to 10.7 Mt at 10 to 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 3 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.

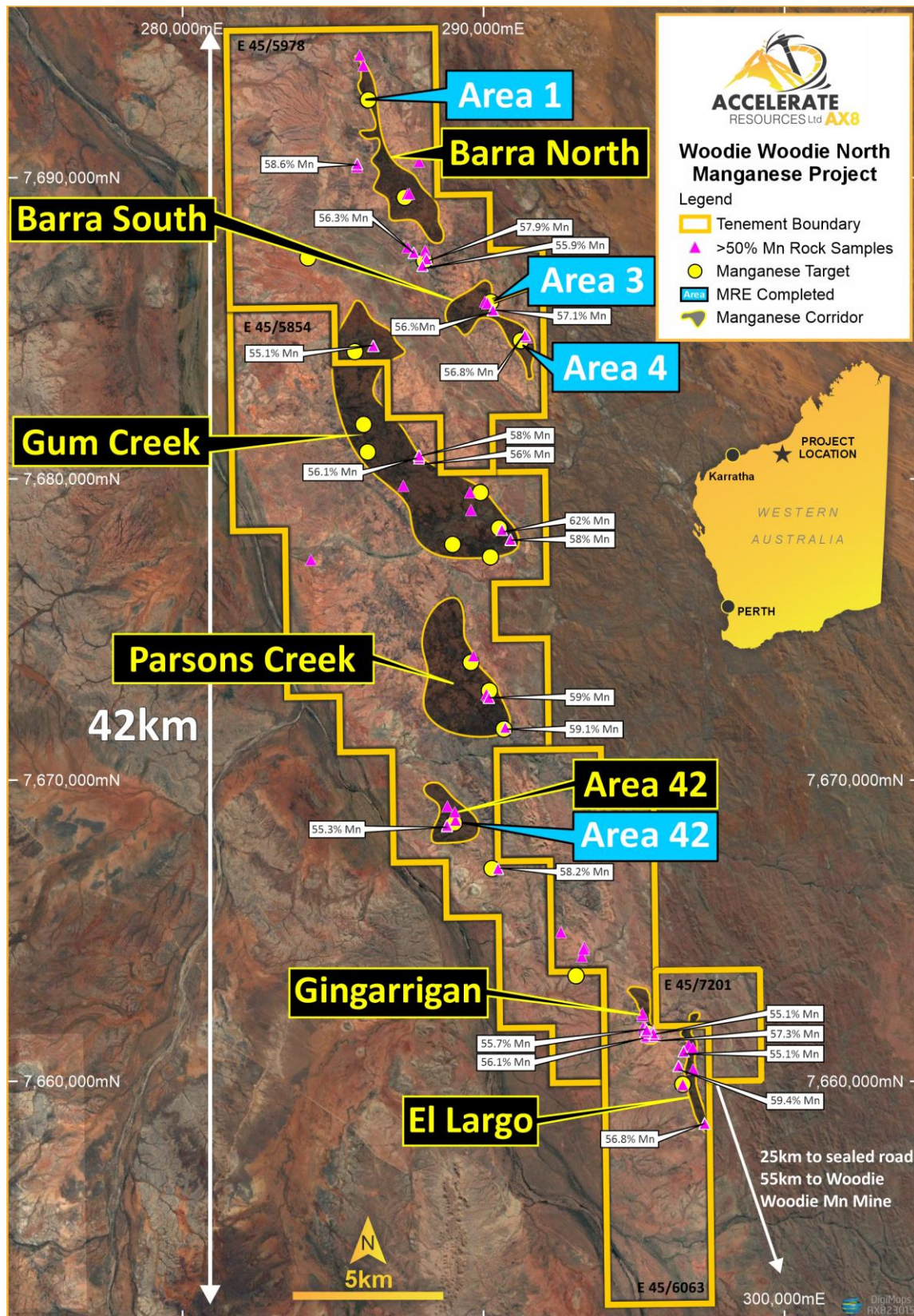


Figure 5: Woodie Woodie North Manganese Corridors and Project Resource areas defined in Blue

END

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

For further information, please contact:

Luke Meter

Chief Executive Officer

E: lukem@ax8.com.au | P: +61 8 6248 9663 | 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

- 13/08/2026: AX8: 200+ Manganese Outcrops Mapped, Rock Chips to 58.4% Mn
- 11/08/2026: AX8: Gravity Confirms Structural Controls on High Grade Manganese
- 28/04/2026: AX8: High Grade Manganese Hits Strengthen Woodie Woodie North
- 16/02/2026: AX8: Exceptional High Grade Manganese Discoveries Over 4km at Woodie Woodie North
- 20/11/2025: AX8: High Grade Manganese in New Sites at Woodie Woodie North Project
- 30/11/2023: AX8: Maiden Manganese Mineral Resources Supports Growth Potential

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 Australasian 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 Australasian 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:
Rock chip results reported in this announcement.

Table 1: New AX8 rock chip results (assays received October 2026). Datum: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51. Mn and Fe are calculated from the laboratory MnO and Fe₂O₃ results (Mn = MnO × 0.7745; Fe = Fe₂O₃ × 0.6994).

Sample	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Mn %	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	P ₂ O ₅ %	LOI %
26AA851	Faris	290487	7667070	59.6	0.7	1.4	0.95	0.04	12.2
26AA852	Faris	290521	7667063	57.3	1.0	3.8	0.80	0.08	11.7
26AA853	Faris	290507	7667054	53.9	0.7	9.7	0.79	0.06	11.0
26AA854	Faris	290493	7667053	57.7	1.0	1.9	0.67	0.05	11.5
26AA855	Sea Turtle	293941	7663548	31.4	22.9	10.4	1.55	0.07	9.8
26AA856	Sea Turtle	293950	7663545	22.1	18.6	32.4	1.51	0.03	8.4
26AA857	Sea Turtle	293964	7663538	11.6	1.6	77.2	1.13	0.02	2.9
26AA858	Sea Turtle	293676	7663406	25.9	19.7	26.6	1.33	0.03	6.8
26AA859	Sea Turtle	293649	7663389	30.7	25.2	11.5	1.14	0.05	7.2
26AA860	Sea Turtle	293605	7663392	14.6	40.6	15.2	1.94	0.05	4.4

Table 2: Historic surface samples shown in Figures 3 and 4. Datum: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51.

Sample	Prospect	Company	Year	Easting	Northing	Mn %	Fe %
EB6	Faris	Valiant	1995	290498	7667061	58.2	1.5
EB17	Faris	Valiant	1995	290493	7667079	50.4	2.1
EB16	Faris NW	Valiant	1995	290263	7667255	47.6	11.0
AA158	Faris NW	AX8	2023	290267	7667251	29.7	n/a
OKCE10101	Sea Turtle	Jupiter	2010	293347	7663627	36.8	13.6
mnrk22-113	Sea Turtle i	AX8	2022	293118	7663584	20.0	n/a

Historic sample locations are approximate. Historic results are compiled from WAMEX open file reports and the Company's database. n/a: not analysed.

Appendix 2:
Historic drill holes referred to in this announcement.

Table 3: Historic Valiant Consolidated drill collars and significant intercepts. Datum: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip / Azi	Significant intercept
BX46	Faris	290491	7667069	241	9	-90 / 000	3m @ 39.1% Mn from 0m
BX47	Faris	290500	7667059	241	12	-90 / 000	5m @ 26.1% Mn from 0m
BX48	Faris	290505	7667055	241	15	-90 / 000	11m @ 28.4% Mn from 1m
BX49	Faris NW	290274	7667255	229	15	-90 / 000	3m @ 18.2% Mn from 0m
BX50	Faris NW	290271	7667260	227	11	-90 / 000	1m @ 13.2% Mn from 3m
BX26	Sea Turtle	293355	7663580	209	11	-90 / 000	3m @ 10.4% Mn from 2m

Shallow rotary air blast (RAB) holes drilled by Valiant Consolidated Ltd in 1996 (WAMEX A64433).

Appendix 3:**Clarification of the Woodie Woodie North Exploration Target: 5.3 to 10.7 Mt at 10 to 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 4:

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.	- Rock chip composite samples were collected across selected manganese bearing outcrop and subcrop at Faris and Sea Turtle. - The samples were collected from visually manganese enriched areas and consist of 3 to 5 pieces of manganese bearing rock collected by hand hammering chips from outcrop and subcrop. - Each composite sample weighed approximately 1.5 to 3kg. - Samples were dispatched to ALS Geochemistry in Wangara, WA for analysis. - Historic rock chip samples (Valiant Consolidated 1995, Jupiter Mines 2010 and AX8 2022 and 2023) shown in the figures were compiled from WAMEX open file reports and the Company’s database. - Historic drill samples were collected by Valiant Consolidated at 1m intervals. Sampling details for the historic drilling are limited to those recorded in historic open file reports.
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).	- No new drilling was undertaken. - Historic drilling referred to in this announcement comprises shallow vertical rotary air blast (RAB) holes completed by Valiant Consolidated Ltd in 1996 and reported in WAMEX A64433. The holes are coded RC in the Company database; the RAB description is consistent with the historic reporting and the Company’s prospect records, and has been adopted.

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.	No sample recovery information is available for the historic drilling.
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.	- Rock samples had general descriptions recorded in relation to their setting and mineralisation style. - Geological logging of the historic drilling is limited.
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.	- Samples were opportunistic in nature and taken from in situ material. - The samples are not continuous samples and therefore do not represent all material occurring at that site. - The samples are considered only generally representative of the outcrop being sampled. - No field duplicates were submitted as part of this sampling program. - Manganese mineralisation is a bulk commodity (values in %) and is fine grained and uniform, so the sample method and size are regarded as appropriate.

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 bias) and precision have been established.	- Rock chip samples were dispatched to ALS Geochemistry in Wangara, WA for analysis. - Samples were analysed using ALS method ME XRF26s, comprising fused disc preparation followed by X ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. This method is designed for high grade manganese ores and reports major and minor elements, including MnO, Fe₂O₃, SiO₂, Al₂O₃ and P₂O₅. - Loss on ignition was determined gravimetrically using a thermogravimetric analyser under method ME GRA05. - The laboratory used appropriate standards and blanks as part of the analysis for QA/QC. No standards or blanks were submitted by the Company. - Assay methods and QA/QC for historic samples are not fully documented and historic results are considered indicative only.
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.	- All primary data has been uploaded into the Company's data storage with standard data entry protocols checked and verified by experienced Company personnel and consultants. - Mn and Fe are reported by the laboratory as MnO and Fe₂O₃ and have been converted using $Mn = MnO \times 0.7745$ and $Fe = Fe_2O_3 \times 0.6994$. Converted values have been checked against the laboratory results - Historic drill intercepts have been calculated by the Company from historic assay data held in the Company database, using a 10% Mn lower cut off with a maximum of 1m internal dilution. No twinning of historic holes has been undertaken.
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.	Sample location points were determined by handheld GPS, which is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Coordinates are provided in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51. - Historic sample and drill collar locations are approximate. Comparison of the Company database with the DMIRS open file drill hole dataset indicates historic collar positions may differ by up to approximately 80m. Historic collar RLs have been taken from a LiDAR digital terrain model.
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.	- Not applicable due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. - No attempt has been made to demonstrate geological or grade continuity between sample points
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.	- Not applicable for rock chip sampling. - Historic holes were drilled vertically. The relationship between drilling orientation and the geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample chain of custody is managed by the Company. All samples were collected in the field in numbered calico bags and securely stored in labelled polyweave sacks by the Company's geological and field personnel, then delivered by road freight to ALS Geochemistry in Wangara, WA.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample security for historic samples is not known.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review of the sampling techniques has been undertaken.

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. Accelerate has an absolute caveat over E45/5854. - Accelerate Resources Ltd is not aware of other existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous work in the area includes the production of 10,000t of surface mined and hand sorted high grade manganese ore (1970s). - Grab sampling by several different companies. - Valiant Consolidated Ltd / Consolidated Minerals Ltd (1993 to 1998) carried out photo interpretation, heliborne anomaly ground checks, rock chip sampling, track establishment and shallow drilling over significant parts of the tenement block, locating shallow moderate to high grade manganese mineralisation. Jupiter Mines Limited (2009 to 2011) carried out a heliborne EM survey and limited mapping and rock chip sampling. Pilbara Manganese Limited (2011 to 2016) carried out limited mapping, photo interpretation, gravity and DDIP surveys and drilled 5 RC holes at Area 42.
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	Collar details and significant intercepts for the historic drill holes referred to in this announcement are provided in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• Historic drill intercepts are length weighted averages of 1m samples using a 10% Mn lower cut off, with a maximum of 1m of internal dilution. • No top cuts have been applied. No metal equivalents are reported. • Rock chip results are reported as individual samples with no aggregation.
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').	• All historic holes were drilled vertically and intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. 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	• All new rock chip results are reported in Appendix 1, Table 1. Historic surface samples shown in the figures are reported in Appendix 1, Table 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	and historic drill holes at Faris and Sea Turtle are reported in Appendix 2. • Previous rock samples and historic drill results have been reported in ASX announcements dated 20/11/2025, 16/02/2026, 28/04/2026 and 13/08/2026. The 59.4% Mn El Largo result quoted in this announcement was reported on 16/02/2026.
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.	• 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). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Detailed mapping, further rock chip sampling, field location of historic drill holes and drill targeting at Faris and Sea Turtle.