04 November 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High Grade Critical Mineral Results from Porphyry Target at Raven Project, Montana USA

- **Reconnaissance grab samples from historical mine dumps at Raven and Silver King returned high-grade silver and other critical mineral results up to*:**
  - **Silver - 1,509g/t Ag** (SK-26-002)
  - **Copper - 1.62% Cu** (SK-26-003)
  - **Lead - 6.33% Pb** (SK-26-003)
  - **Zinc - 1.33% Zn** (SK-26-003)
  - **Indium - 13.9g/t In** (SK-26-001)
  - **Antimony – 16.41% Sb** (RN-26-001)
  - **Tungsten - 1,037.2 ppm W** (RN-26-002)
- **Large known porphyry system called Liver Peak lies 2km northwest of the Raven project area.[1]**
- **Historical reports describe Liver Peak as associated with a magnetic high and a quartz-eye porphyry system along the regional structural trend that passes through Raven[1].**
- **Regional gravity data show a broad low proximal to the Liver Peak area.[2]**
- **Olympio is assessing whether the historical Raven, Silver King and Copper King veins could be linked to a deeper hydrothermal system with porphyry potential.**
- **Silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, indium and tungsten are included on the 2025 US Critical Minerals List.[3]**

** Selected grab samples of historically mined material contain silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, indium and tungsten. They are not representative of in-situ grades or the distribution of mineralisation.*

Olympio's Managing Director, Sean Delaney, commented:

"Silver assays of up to 1,509 g/t and a broad suite of critical minerals make Raven an exciting exploration opportunity. Historical records of the nearby Liver Peak porphyry system add an encouraging new dimension to our targeting. We are now assessing whether Raven's veins could be linked to a deeper mineralised system as we work towards a maiden drill program."

Olympio Metals Limited (ASX:OLY) (Olympio or the Company) is pleased to announce results from five reconnaissance grab samples collected from historical waste dumps at the Raven and Silver King mines in Montana, USA. Individual samples returned up to 1,509 g/t silver, 16.41% antimony, 1.62% copper, 6.33% lead, 1.33% zinc and 1,037.2 ppm tungsten (Table 3). The samples were selected from material previously sorted by historical mining and do not establish in-situ grades, widths or continuity.

Samples comprise fresh and weathered quartzite with brecciated fissure veins. SK-26-001, SK-26-002 and RN-26-002 contained visually estimated 1–3% malachite and chrysocolla. Observed primary minerals include sparse sphalerite and galena, mostly fine-grained tetrahedrite, and massive stibnite in RN-26-001 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses, where grades or concentrations are data-determined. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the definitive grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

Additional research has also highlighted a historical porphyry system, not listed in state prospect records. The Liver Peak Porphyry system has provided encouraging context which the Company is assessing as a possible source for the vein mineralisation seen at the Raven Project.

Raven Project

The Raven Project is located 390km northwest of the city of Helena and only 15km from Thompson Falls in Montana USA. The project consists of 27 mineral claims and hosts the historic Raven Silver Mine (formerly Copper Mask Mine) and Silver King Mine, within the Thompson River mining district (Figure 6).

Historical production records at the Raven and Silver King Mines have demonstrated the high grade of the mines but was limited to silver, copper, lead and zinc (Table 1, Table 2). The newly acquired multi-element grab sample results of the historically mined material demonstrate that up to three additional critical minerals are present in the mineralisation.

Historical interpretation of the mineralisation at the mines was focused on the physical description of the mineralisation and provided no interpretation of the potential source of fluid or a fluid model[4].

The identification of the potential Liver Peak Porphyry system from historical records has provided potentially critical context to the mineralisation at the historical Raven and Silver King mines. This historical prospect has contributed to a fluid model that supports the original exploration strategy to target the regional structure that passes through the Raven project. This structure sits proximal to the gravity low and is a high-priority target for deeper drill testing of potential porphyry mineralisation, while still testing for additional polymetallic epithermal veins (Figure 1). The deeper porphyry target has never been drilled at the Raven Project.

Table 1: Historical production records for Raven Mine, showing average grade of 2,084 g/t silver and 19.51% Copper

Production records Raven Mine (Silver and Copper)			
Year	**Historical Production (t)**	**Silver (oz)**	**Copper (lb)**
1919	12	921	5,524
1920	9	640	4,343
1923	8	524	3,730
1925	5	286	2,202
1931	28	1,805	10,549
1934	23	1,519	6,825
Total	**85**	**5,695**	**33,173**
Average grade		**2,084 g/t Ag**	**19.51% Cu**

Table 2: Historical production records for Silver King Mine, with an average grade of 996 g/t silver

Production records Silver King Mine (Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc)					
Year	**Historical Production (t)**	**Silver (oz)**	**Copper (lb)**	**Lead (lb)**	**Zinc (lb)**
1916	31	1,397	742	4,637	0
1917	92	3,849	3,743	15,594	0
1918	65	2,234	1,997	7,448	0
1921	15	734	375	2,337	0
1922	5	1,140	244	306	0
1923	10	334	0	163	0
1924	33	1,153	834	26,554	0
1925	33	1,964	2,314	19,553	0
1926	13	521	586	6,006	0
1928	37	976	954	14,504	0
1949	135	811	1,000	10,900	4,300
1950	8	159	300	2,330	1,000
Total	**477**	**15,272**	**13,089**	**110,332**	**5,300**
Average grade		**996 g/t Ag**	**1.38% Cu**	**11.6% Pb**	**1.9% Zn***

- Average Zn grade has been calculated from combined production from 1949-1950 as no Zn production records were available between 1916-1928.

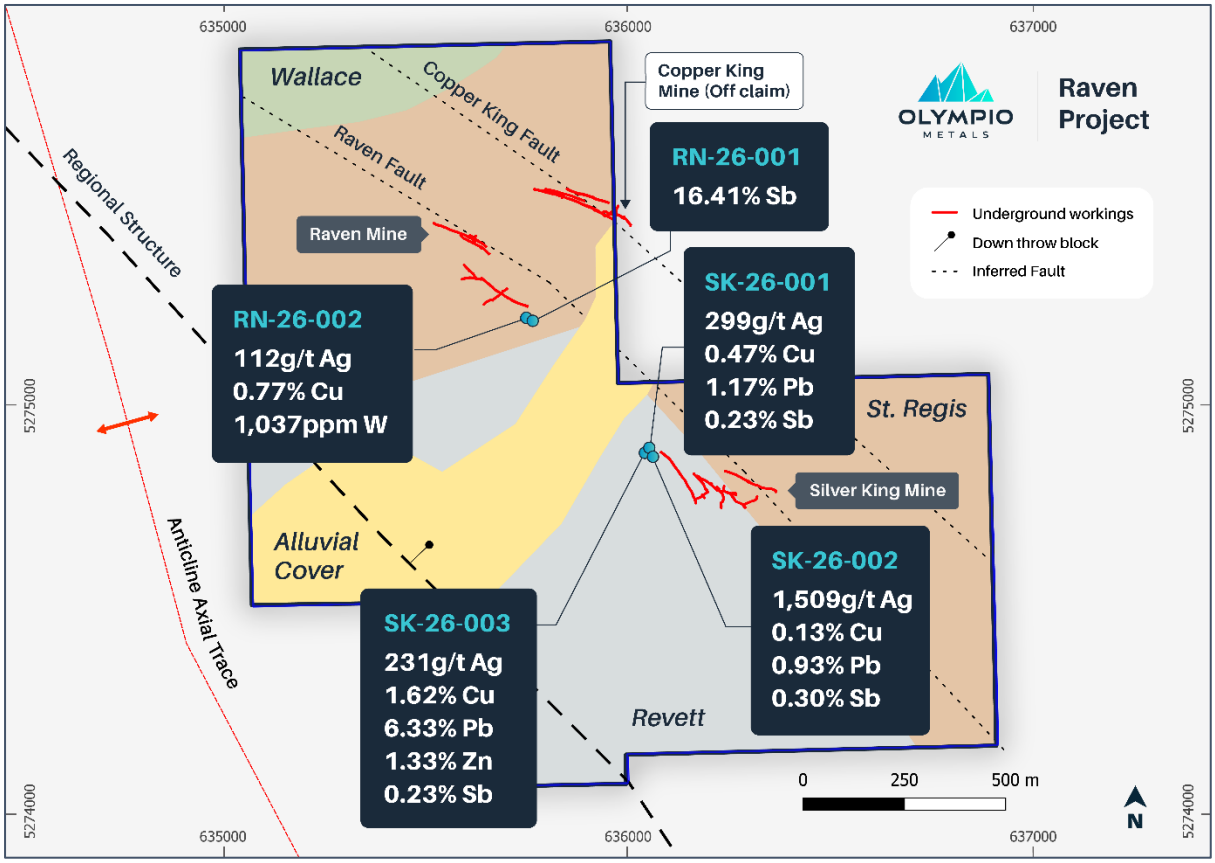


Figure 1: Surface grab sample locations in the Raven Project

Table 3: Grab sample assay results from Raven and Silver King Mines

Sample ID	Ag g/t	In g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Sb %	W ppm
SK-26-001	299	**13.89**	0.47	1.17	0.45	0.23	179.4
SK-26-002	**1,509**	1.92	0.13	0.93	0.03	0.3	8.8
SK-26-003	231	**11.27**	**1.62**	**6.33**	**1.33**	0.23	3
RN-26-001	4.44	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	**16.41**	0.2
RN-26-002	112	2.53	0.77	0.08	0.07	0.02	**1037.2**

Table 4: Grab sample locations at Raven and Silver King Mines (WGS84/UTM Zone 11N)

Sample ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL
SK-26-001	Grab	636064	5274905	783
SK-26-002	Grab	636074	5274888	785
SK-26-003	Grab	636054	5274897	783
RN-26-001	Grab	635764	5275228	806
RN-26-002	Grab	635778	5275222	798

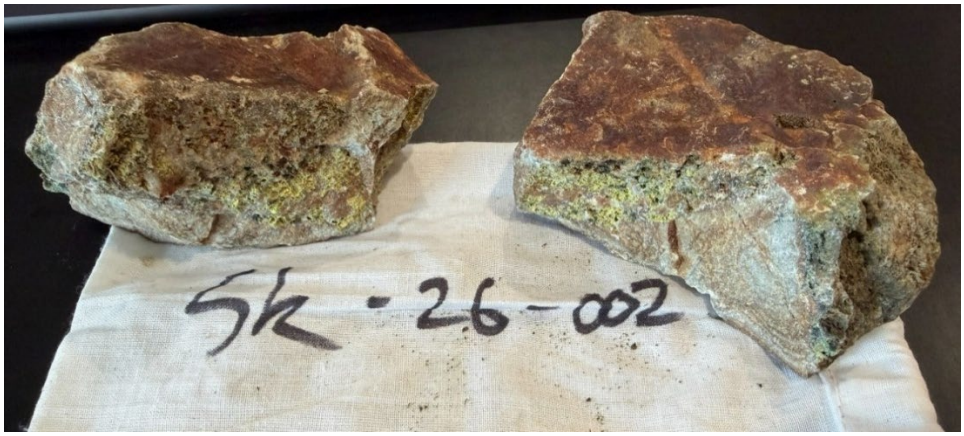


Figure 2: SK-26-002 grab sample of historically mined material from the Silver King Mine



Figure 3: RN-26-001 grab sample of quartzite with massive stibnite from the Raven Mine

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the definitive grade of the visible mineralisation.

Liver Peak Porphyry

Olympio's review of the regional geophysical data identified large scale anomalies in the Liver Peak Area, using an aeromagnetic survey and regional gravity survey compilation[4,5], and subsequent research located historical descriptions of a porphyry system in the area[1,6].

Historical summaries report approximately 6,600 m of drilling by three companies between 1967 and 1981 at Liver Peak[1]. Original drill reports and exact hole locations have not been located (see cautionary statement below). Excelsior Gold Corporation (renamed Helmer Directional Drilling Corp) described a 2.7 km by 2.1 km elliptical zone of strong hydrothermal alteration and quartz veining. Its summary of historical drilling described

Precambrian Belt sedimentary rocks to 564 m, stockwork veinlets in quartz-eye porphyry below, and silica-altered microgranite from 1,198 m depth[1].

The historically described porphyry system and regional geophysical responses provide a basis to test whether Raven's veins form part of a deeper hydrothermal system. Olympio will continue its geological review and target assessment as it works towards a maiden drill program.

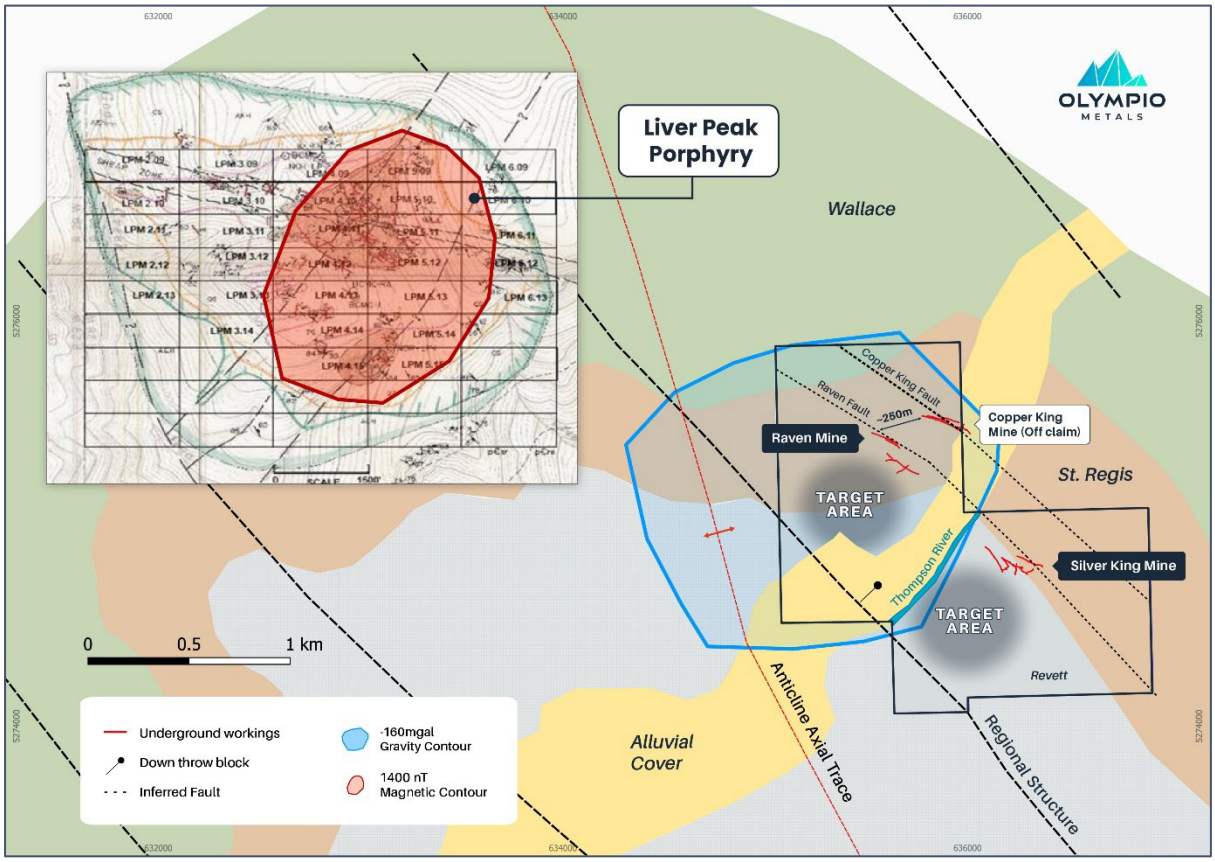


Figure 4: Raven project and its proximity to the Liver Peak Porphyry, showing historical surface map of the Liver Peak Porphyry. Also showing the magnetic high (red) and gravity low (blue) contours[5]

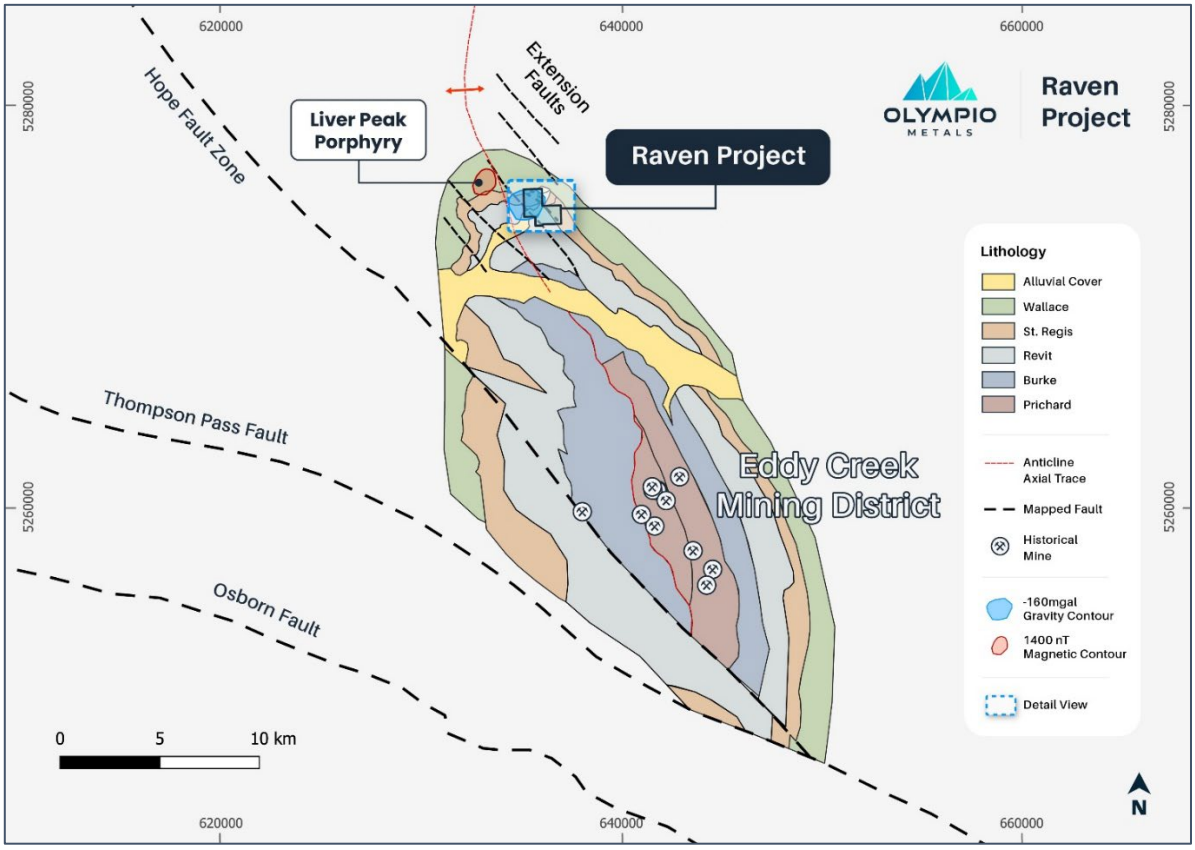


Figure 5: Geological setting of the Raven Project

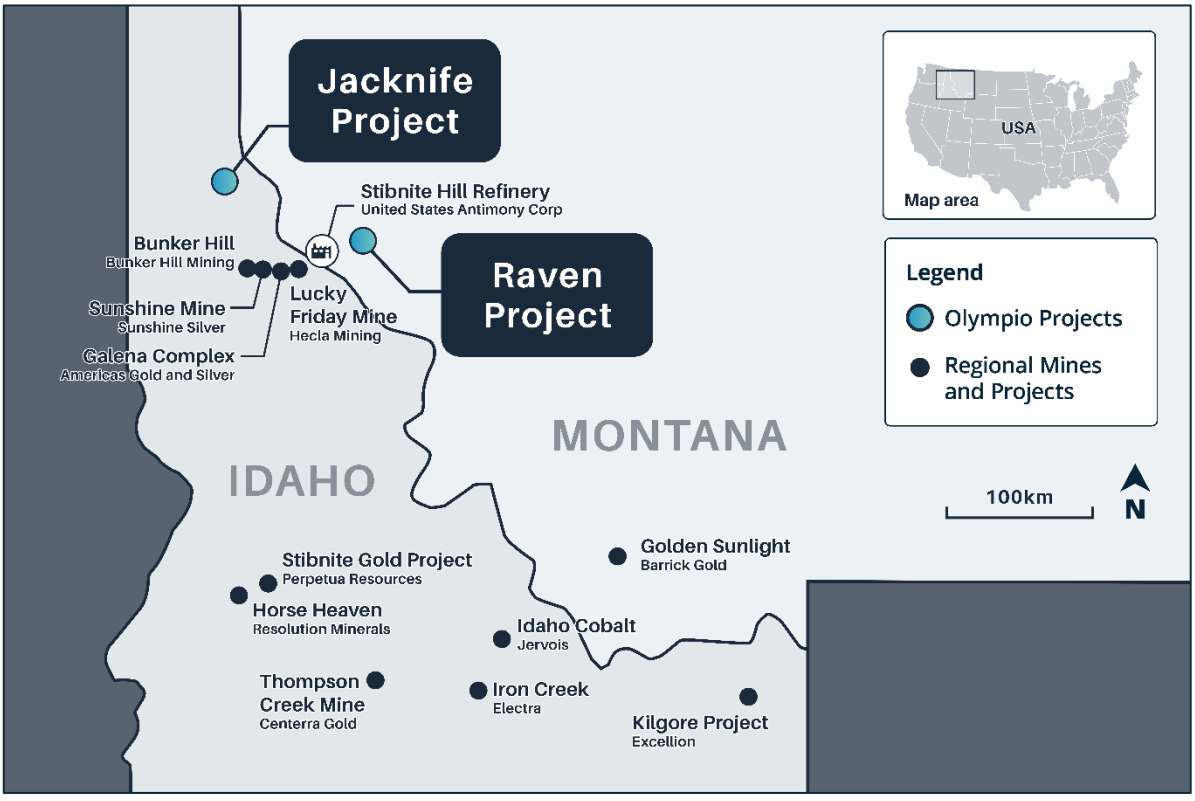


Figure 6: Locations of the Jacknife and Raven Mine projects within the USA

Cautionary Statement – Historical Exploration Results

The information in this announcement relating to historical exploration at Liver Peak, including approximately 6,600 m of drilling between 1967 and 1981, the extent of hydrothermal alteration and quartz veining, and the depths at which quartz-eye porphyry and microgranite were intersected, is derived from secondary historical sources. These sources are a 2013 information statement filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and a 2007 Idaho Geological Survey technical report. Original drill logs, assay data, collar locations and survey records have not been located.

These historical results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to verify them, and it is uncertain whether they can be reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 following further work. The information is provided as geological context only and should not be relied upon. No assay results from the historical drilling are reported.

Liver Peak lies outside the Company's Raven claims. There is no certainty that mineralisation at Liver Peak extends onto the Company's tenure, or that the veins at Raven are related to a porphyry system.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Olympio Metals Limited.

For further information:

Sean Delaney
Managing Director
T: +61 409 084 771
E: sdelaney@olympiometals.com.au

Jason Mack
White Noise Communications
T: +61 400 643 799
E: jason@whitenoisecomms.com

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, geology and historical exploration except historical information relating to Liver Peak, which has not been verified see cautionary statement in body of text and mining results for the Raven Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr. Mike Atkinson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Olympio Metals Limited. Mr. Atkinson 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 in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Atkinson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported historical mining information is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 24 February 2026. 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 the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events and operating performance. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements regarding exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, production targets, development plans, future financial performance, commodity prices and market conditions. While the Company believes that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to be correct.

Actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements due to a range of factors, including but not limited to exploration and development risks, Mineral Resource estimation risks, commodity price volatility, exchange rate fluctuations, increased operating and capital costs, variations in ore grade and metallurgical recovery, funding availability, regulatory approvals, political and sovereign risks, operational risks, and changes in government legislation or judicial decisions.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The Company notes that any references in this announcement to exploration results, Mineral Resources, mineralisation, mines or deposits located on neighbouring or nearby properties are provided for contextual and illustrative purposes only. There is no assurance that geological continuity exists between such properties and the Company's tenements. Mineralisation hosted on adjacent, nearby or geologically analogous properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on the Company's tenements, and investors should not rely on such information as an indication of the potential for mineralisation or Mineral Resources within the Company's project areas.

References

[1] Helmer Directional Drilling Corp (2013), Schedule 14C/A, Business Strategy https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1388174/000072174813000287/exla_pre14c.htm?utm

[2] USGS (1988), Aeromagnetic and gravity anomaly maps and hydrothermal veins favourability map of the Wallace 1 degree by 2 degree quadrangle, Montana and Idaho https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/mf1354E?utm

[3] U.S.G.S 2025 Critical Minerals List, November 14th 2025 (https://www.usgs.gov/news/science-snippet/interior-department-releases-final-2025-list-critical-minerals)

[4] F. A Crowley (1963), Mines and Mineral Deposits (Except Fuels) Sanders County, Montana P.43 https://mbmg.mtech.edu/pdf-publications/B34_Text.pdf#page=49

[5] M. Dean Kleinkof, (1982), Slides Showing Aeromagnetic and Gravity Anomaly Maps and a Metallic Mineral Resource Favourability Map of the Wallace 1^0 and 2^0 Quadrangle Montana and Idaho https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1982/0709/report.pdf

[6] J.E Worthington (2007), Porphyry and other Molybdenum Deposits of Idaho and Montana. P 4-5 https://www.idahogeology.org/pub/Technical_Reports/PDF/TechnicalReport07-3.pdf?utm

JORC Code - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling.*	Surface sampling was comprised of 5 rock chip grab samples taken from the waste dumps of the Raven and Silver King mines at the Raven Project. The samples were collected on the 6th of March 2026. Results have been delayed due to processing delays at the lab and the high grade nature of the samples requiring additional ODL analysis methods. Samples weighing approximately 0.5 to 0.9kg were collected from areas of interest and placed in a uniquely numbered calico bag, with all sampling locations recorded digitally using a Garmin 67i, with a maximum error of +/-4m and detailed descriptions of the sample location taken. Grab samples are pre-sorted by historical mining processes and are not considered representative of insitu distribution of mineralisation. However, the company has used these samples to assess the polymetallic nature of the mineralisation.
	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.	
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 new Raven Drill results are reported Original historical records of Liver Peak collars and drilling records are unavailable
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No new Raven Drill results are reported Original historical records of Liver Peak collars and drilling records are unavailable
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade …	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been logged ……*	Rock chip samples were visually logged for colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining Rock chip samples were qualitatively logged, 100% of samples were photographed to maintain a digital record to accompany geological logs. 0.5-0.9kg samples were hand collected grab samples from historical waste dumps.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable as no drilling reported Rock chips are dried, crushed to 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing at -75 mesh. No field duplicates were collected due to the samples not being insitu, QAQC samples indicated all samples were >85% passing at -75 mesh. The sample sizes are considered suitable for reconnaissance purposes and to assess the geochemical composition of the mineralisation. High grade samples of this nature can have a nugget effect and so are not considered representative of the in-situ mineralisation grade potential.
	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.	

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, 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.*	All surface samples were sent to MSA labs, Langley British Columbia which holds an ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation Rock chips are dried, crushed to 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing at -75 mesh Rock chip samples were analysed using 30g fire assay (FA) and 4 Acid digest with ICP-MS finish (48 element suite) **W by 4-acid digest can be a partial digest (scheelite/wolframite), so W may be understated.** Over detection limit samples were re analysed using ICP-ES or volumetric titration for samples ODL for ICP-ES ODL antimony samples are re analysed using peroxide fusion and ICP-ES or volumetric titration for samples ODL for ICP-ES QAQC samples were inserted with 2 client supplied granite blanks and 2 lab blanks, a lab duplicate and 2 CRM standards (OREAS 609c and OxD192) Lab based duplicates were created by homogenising and splitting a 500g -75 mesh sample into two separate samples for analysis All QAQC sample have returned within acceptable limits of the certified values and confirm the accuracy and repeatability of the analysis No samples were sent to a secondary lab for cross checking
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The company's independent competent person Mike Atkinson has verified all significant results from the sampling program. Not applicable as no drilling reported The company's competent person Mike Atkinson has verified all primary data was collected by qualified and competent geologists from the Scout Discoveries geology team and all data was managed and processed in accordance with Scout Discoveries protocols Field logging is recorded on paper and manually transferred to a summary report, Sample location data is uploaded from a GPS unit directly into CSV spreadsheets. Olympio owns and maintains a CSV database of all surface samples for the Raven Project No adjustments have been made to the data
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.*	Surface sample locations were determined using a Garmin 67i handheld GPS. The accuracy of sample locations is + or – 4 m for the coordinates. Considered appropriate for this level of reconnaissance sampling Grid system used is WGS84 UTM, zone 11N Topographic control is sourced from USGS National 1m Digital Elevation Model 2024, survey data and is satisfactory for the exploration phase at which the project is at
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether …. appropriate for the Mineral Resource … estimation procedure(s) …* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Rock chip samples are taken as grab samples of historically mined material from the Raven and Silver King mines. The grab samples have been pre-sorted by historical miners and are not representative of the spatial distribution of mineralisation. The sampling is intended to determine the geochemical composition of the mineralisation Rock chip samples are not intended for use in a mineral resource estimate No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling ….* *relationship between the drilling orientation and structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias.*	Rock chip samples are not representative of structures due to the sample's bias caused by pre-sorting from historical mining Not applicable as no drilling reported

Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by Scout Discoveries staff, who are highly experienced in sample management. Samples are placed and sealed inside calico bags with a unique sample ID. No tamper evident seals or numbered tags were used. All sample transport is conducted, or managed, by Scout Discoveries staff, using inhouse transportation or using Old Dominion Freight company. MSA labs have cross referenced and confirmed the samples against the submission sheet on receipt of the samples **with no discrepancies.**
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The data has been reviewed by the company's geologists and consultants, including the evaluation of standards, and a number of steps taken to check for any unusual data distributions. No issues reported

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 Raven Lode Claims are located in in Sanders County, western Montana, USA. The claims lie within the Thompson River mining district on the Eddy Mountain Map Sheet (24K). The project consists of 27 Lode claims (RAV1-27) The Raven Lode claim group abuts two patented claims over the Copper King historical mine located to their northeast. The Lode claims are subject to a 5% NSR and the vendor is entitled to marketing and offtake rights in relation to 50% of all minerals and products produced from the project.
	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.	No issues with the security of the tenure are known. No impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area are known
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Current Exploration** The company has collected 5 rock chip grab samples from historical mining dumps at the Raven and Silver King mines **Historical Exploration** Most information on the Raven that is presented in this announcement was taken from Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG) Bulletin 34 (Crowley, 1963). Originally mined in the 1880's, production from the mine was not recorded until 1919 under the name "Copper Mask" and continued under that name until 1959 when the Raven Mining Company took over and changed the name. The mine was operated under that name from 1959 to 1961, when Crowley was researching for his report. The Raven Mining Company built a concentrating mill which utilized crushers and jigs. Crowley reported partial production figures from the Raven and Silver King mines. Crowley reported the results of rock chip channel sampling within the underground workings of the mines Between 1967 and 1981, three companies, Bear Creek Mining, Asarco and Noranda drilled 10 diamond holes for a total of 6,600m into the liver Peak Porphyry system. Excelsior, later renamed Helmer Direction Drilling Corp had an option on 30 unpatented claims over the Liver Peak Porphyry and reported a summary of historical drilling in 2013[1]. This summary described drill hole LP-4 was drilled to 1,460m and intersected 687m of a felsic intrusive complex, including a distinctive quartz-eye porphyry and was terminated in a quartz microgranite. The report also described drill hole LP-2 which was drilled to 853m but did not reach the quartz eye porphyry seen in LP-4. The company has been unable to locate the original drill reports from these programs and so is unable to verify the geology or mineralisation described in the report.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology at the Raven Mine was described as quartzites and argillites with most of the mineralisation in the quartzites (Crowley, 1963). The host rock in the area has been mapped as the Precambrian Belt Supergroup Revett and Burke Formations (Harrison, Griggs, and Wells, 1986). Crowley (1963) identified a narrow, N60-68°W-trending, 54-80°SW-dipping, quartz-filled, fissure vein, that he described as being in the Ravalli Formation. Mineralisation was controlled by "relatively strong steeply dipping faults" that were most favourable to ore deposition where they passed through the more brittle quartzites. Minerals included pyrite, chalcopyrite, silver-bearing tetrahedrite, bornite,

		covellite, chrysocolla, malachite, tenorite, azurite, secondary chalcocite, limonite, wittichenite, galena and enargite. The Company has proposed a conceptual model where the Raven and Silver King mineralisation is polymetallic, epithermal vein-hosted, with a possible porphyry source at depth. This model is based on the geochemical indicators from grab samples and the historical compilation of aeromagnetic and gravity surveys indicating a magnetic response that were historically interpreted as a porphyry geophysical response, and reported by historical drilling at the Liver Peak prospect. The company will continue to verify this model. Crowley (1963) identified four adits at the Raven Mine at separate elevations. Geologic mapping of these mine openings are recorded in this MGS report. He reported that the four workings, from lowest to highest, were 600, 290, 470, and 150 ft long.
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:*	Not applicable as no drilling reported
Data aggregation methods	*… weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations should be stated.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values.*	No high-grade cuts have been applied No metal equivalent values were used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle*	No widths or intercept lengths are reported No drilling is reported Grab samples are collected from dump piles from historical mining and are pre-sorted by historical operators, they are not considered representative of insitu distribution of mineralisation
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included …*	The maps and figures provided in this announcement provide an overview the Raven project and accurately reflect recent exploration data acquired by Olympio, and historical exploration data as provided by the vendors in project databases and reports. The accuracy of information in databases and reports will be reviewed by Olympio personnel as the project progresses. Detailed maps and figures have been provided for recent exploration by Olympio and will be provided in further market announcements as targeting work on each prospect progresses and drill testing is undertaken.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable ……*	The project has seen a long history of exploration with a significant body of data collected with minimal recording of methods and parameters during the early 20th Century. No reporting to ASX/JORC Code standard had previously undertaken, prior to its acquisition by Olympio. All five grab sample results are reported in Table 1, including low values. The samples are selective, biased toward mineralised material, and are not representative of in-situ grade
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.*	Pertinent information concerning the historical mining operations has been reported – refer announcement 24 February 2026, Olympio Expands into USA with High Grade Silver/Antimony Projects The company has identified a regional compilation of 4 aeromagnetic surveys flown at an average line spacing of 1.6km and an elevation of 2.1, 2.3 and 2.7km barometric and 300m above terrain[5]. Regional scale Bouguer gravity data was compiled from nearly 2,100 gravity stations at an average spacing of 3km. The data was reduced using a density of 2.67 g/cm^3 and referenced to the International Gravity Standardisation Net, by ties to the Department of Defence bases at Missoula, Montana and Wallice, Idaho[5]. As review of historical information is undertaken, the Company will provide material exploration data in future announcements.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work.*	The company intends to conduct field mapping campaigns and submit an application for drilling within the Raven Project, together with further review of the historical Liver Peak data and regional geophysics.