RETRACTION AND REISSUE OF ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Sky Metals Ltd (ASX: SKY) ('SKY' or the 'Company') issued an ASX Announcement tiled 'High-Grade Tin Discovery Grows at Tallebung' on 20 May 2025.

Following discussions with ASX, the Company retracts the information contained in the announcement which the ASX has deemed relates to reporting on the basis of metal equivalents and that the information did not meet the requirements of section 50 of the JORC Code. In the attached updated announcement, the relevant metal equivalent information has been removed from the Managing Director's comment, sectional views for the new drilling results have been included, and a typo on page 3 has been corrected.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Oliver Davies, Managing Director.

Investors:
Oliver Davies – Managing Director & CEO
+61 (0) 430 359 547

Media:
Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
+61 (0) 419 929 046

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About the Tallebung Tin Project (100% SKY)

Tallebung stands as an open-pit, technology enabled, near-term tin development project. Tallebung is uniquely placed to provide secure tin supply, to feed irreplaceable and rapidly expanding tin demand, essential in semi-conductors, electronics and solar PV technologies.

The Tallebung Tin Project is located at the site of large-scale historical tin mining in central Western NSW where tin was first discovered in the 1890s. SKY is progressively defining a large-scale hardrock tin resource with recent higher-grade tin zones discovered on the margins of the known deposit and exceptional metallurgical performance demonstrated across the entire known deposit.

The shallow, open-pit tin veins combined with the ideal nature of the tin, hosted as large, discrete grains of simple tin-oxide (cassiterite minerals), all ideally lends itself to low-cost tin production advantages, including exceptional X-ray based ore sorting performance, demonstrated to upgrade the tin up to **44x,** prior to low-cost gravity separation to produce a saleable tin concentrate.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Oliver Davies, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Oliver Davies is an employee and director of Sky Metals Ltd 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 in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr. Davies consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimer

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Sky Metals Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Sky Metals Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

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Tallebung Tin Project, NSW – Drilling Update

HIGH-GRADE TIN DISCOVERY GROWS AT TALLEBUNG

STRONG START TO 2025 RC DRILL CAMPAIGN, WITH SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE TIN INTERCEPTS IN FIRST THREE RC DRILL-HOLES OUTSIDE THE CURRENT RESOURCE

- Shallow, high-grade tin intersected in the first three (3) holes of the major Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program that commenced last month. Results include:

  TBRC118: **6m @ 1.01% tin** from 52m, including:
  2m @ 2.54% tin from 54m.

  TBRC116: 13m @ 0.33% tin from 70m, including:
  5m @ 0.74% tin from 76m.

  TBRC117: **2m @ 1.10% tin** from 69m.

- These holes have widened the newly discovered zone of high-grade tin intersected last year to the south of the current MRE:

  TBRC078: **11m at 1.02% Sn** from 54m

- Importantly, Tallebung ore sorting variability studies completed last year[1] showed the potential to achieve a significant and consistent upgrade of high-grade tin mineralisation:

  TBD006 (25-35m): – **1.15% tin** upgraded **4.6x** to **5.31% tin** with 99% recovery of tin.

- A stream of results will continue over the coming months as the current drilling program targets further shallow extensions and in-fills the existing Tallebung MRE.

- In light of the success of the ongoing drilling, the current RC program has been more than doubled in size with the addition of ~80 RC holes to continue to build on these excellent results. Over 100 holes have now been permitted ready for drilling.

- In parallel, SKY is advancing the bulk sample metallurgical program to optimise the process flowsheet and produce marketable tin concentrates to aid in off-take marketing.

SKY Managing Director & CEO Oliver Davies commented: *"We have made a cracking start to the RC program, with shallow, high-grade tin returned in each of the first three holes. The initial drilling has expanded the high-grade zone immediately south of the MRE, adding substantial momentum to our current exploration program. The tin price is maintaining levels of 3-3.5x the copper price at current LME spot prices and demonstrates the very high value nature of these intercepts., reinforcing the strategic importance of the shallow extensions we are finding to the south and east of the current deposit. This is an exciting time for our shareholders as we begin to uncover the true potential of this extensive tin field."*

Watch a video summary of this announcement & engage with SKY here

[1] For further details on the ore sorting variability testwork for the Tallebung Tin Project please see SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024.

Sky Metals Ltd (ASX: SKY) ('SKY' or the 'Company') is pleased to report initial assay results from the large Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program that commenced in mid-April at its flagship 100%-owned **Tallebung Tin Project** in central NSW.

TALLEBUNG PROJECT (EL 6699, SKY 100%)

EXTENSIVE RESOURCE GROWTH-FOCUSED RC DRILLING PROGRAM

Assay results have been received for the first three (3) holes (TBRC116-118) of the large ongoing Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program with high-grade tin intersected in the first three holes completed. All three holes were located in the newly discovered high-grade zone to the south of the current MRE (see Figure 1).

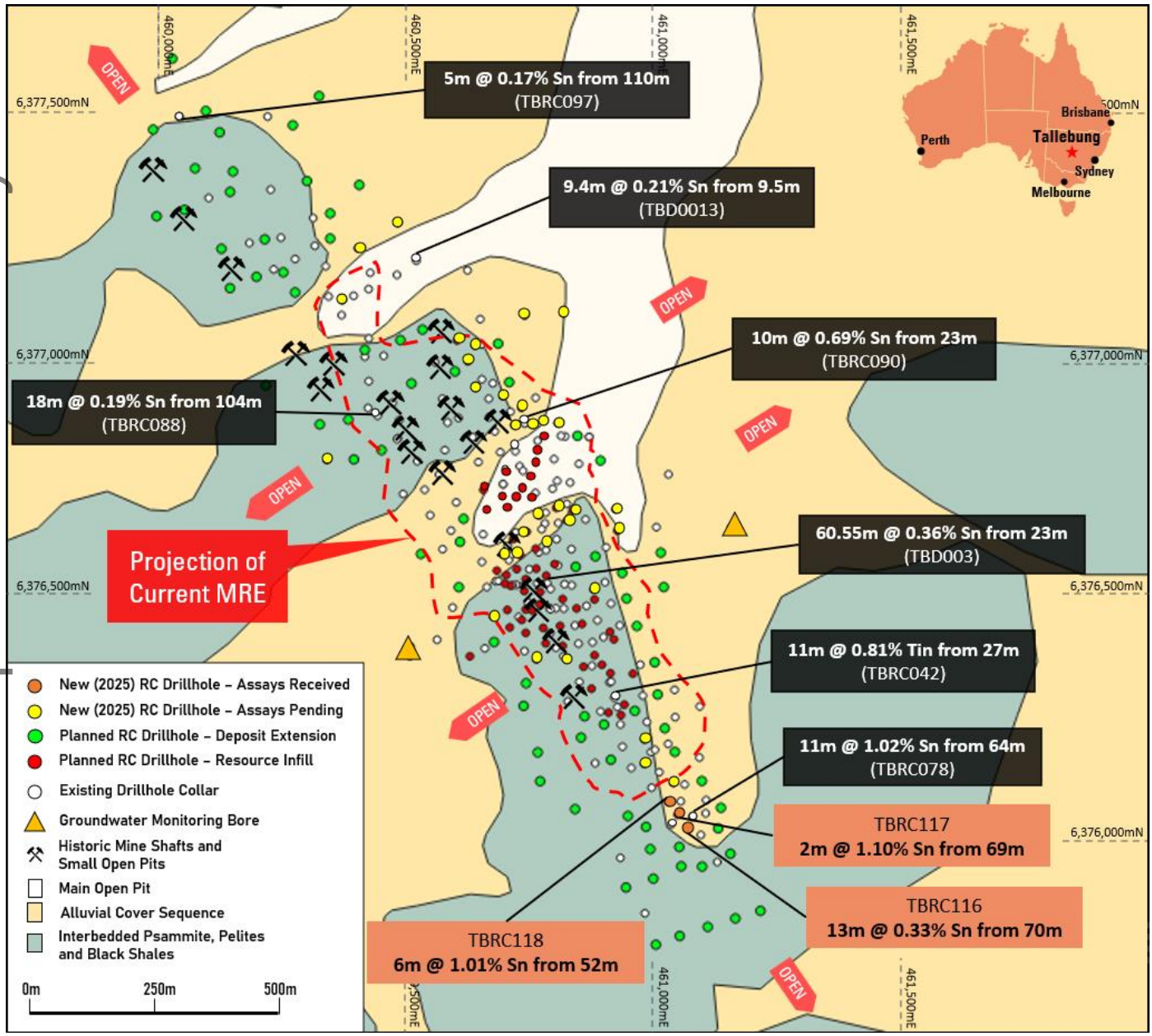

Figure 1: *Plan showing the location of the drill-holes in the latest program as well as the new extensional drill-holes added to the program with existing highlight drill intercepts. The boundary of the existing Tallebung MRE is also shown over the surface geology map.*

The first three (3) RC holes (TBRC116-118) were designed to expand the newly discovered high-grade southern extension to the Tallebung deposit (figure 1). The results have confirmed significant extensions to this strategically important high-grade zone, with results including:

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TBRC118: **6m @ 1.01% Sn** from 52m, including:
2m @ 2.54% Sn from 54m.

TBRC116: 14m @ 0.31% Sn from 70m, including:
6m @ 0.62% Sn from 70m.

TBRC117: **2m @ 1.10% Sn** from 69m.

Drilling has continued to target extensions to the southern area of the existing MRE, aiming to expand Resources and increase Resource confidence with shallow RC holes. This southern area has been an important focus of the RC drill campaign because this zone is likely to be targeted in the early stages of a future mining operation to extract higher-grade, shallow tin mineralisation to facilitate a rapid capital payback.

Drilling next proceeded to the eastern margin of the deposit to explore for further extensions of shallow, higher-grade mineralisation that can be incorporated into the early stages of the mine plan to bolster the Company's goal of achieving a faster payback of project CAPEX.

The program continues to make excellent progress, with a total of 42 holes completed to date. Given the exciting results already being generated, approvals have now been submitted to further substantially expand the drilling program with an additional approximately 80 holes planned, increasing the overall program to approximately 150 holes.

The additional holes are designed to further explore the extensions of the Tallebung deposit as new zones continue to be discovered. Significantly, many of the new zones are located in areas away from the historic workings, suggesting that the best parts of the deposit may yet to be found.

A steady stream of results are expected over the next few months as the drilling programs advance. The Company will continue to provide regular updates as assay results are received.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Sky Metals Limited.

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Investors:
Oliver Davies – Managing Director & CEO
+61 (0) 430 359 547

Media:
Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
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Table 1: *Drillhole coordinates (MGA94 Zone 55).*

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	RL (m)	DIP	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)	Comment
TBRC116	461009	6376037	296	-60	248	102	Completed
TBRC117	460990	6376068	295	-60	249	120	Completed
TBRC118	460970	6376085	294	-60	249	102	Completed
TBRC119	460984	6376130	293	-60	249	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC120	460925	6376166	295	-56	257	126	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC121	460925	6376216	294	-60	242	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC122	460861	6376632	282	-61	247	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC123	460624	6376461	290	-59	247	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC124	460706	6376379	297	-59	248	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC125	460759	6376370	298	-60	260	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC126	460823	6376517	288	-60	260	114	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC127	460713	6376662	283	-60	260	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC128	460747	6376680	282	-60	260	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC129	460784	6376677	284	-60	260	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC130	460778	6376658	284	-60	260	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC131	460877	6376679	282	-60	250	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC132	460288	6376775	301	-60	250	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC133	460752	6376850	277	-60	250	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC134	460698	6376847	277	-60	260	108	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC135	460663	6376847	279	-60	250	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC136	460677	6376882	280	-60	250	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC137	460640	6376905	283	-60	250	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC138	460585	6376922	286	-60	260	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC139	460570	6376975	286	-60	260	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC140	460584	6377007	285	-60	262	102	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC141	460548	6377017	286	-60	249	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC142	460684	6377067	281	-60	249	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC143	460761	6377072	279	-60	253	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC144	460318	6377098	270	-60	252	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC145	460349	6377202	281	-61	248	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC146	460429	6377253	280	-60	248	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC147	470601	6376717	280	-61	249	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC148	460640	6376587	285	-60	258	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC149	460675	6376586	285	-60	269	120	Completed – Assays Pending
TBRC150	460729	6376613	285	-61	263	120	Completed – Assays Pending

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Table 2: *Tallebung Tin Project – Significant Intercepts.*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sn	W	Ag	Cu	Zn	Comment
	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	%	g/t	%	%	
TBRC116	**70**	**83**	**13**	**0.33**	-	-	-	-	
	76	**81**	**5**	**0.74**	-	-	-	-	
TBRC117	**69**	**71**	**2**	**1.1**	-	-	-	-	
TBRC118	**52**	**58**	**6**	**1.01**	-	-	-	-	
	54	**56**	**2**	**2.54**	-	-	-	-	
	80	85	5	0.25	0.04	-	-	-	

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JORC CODE, 2012 - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – TALLEBUNG PROJECT

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	For RC drilling, assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 50 samples. All sample lab received weights show consistency with recovery and interval length.
	• *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.*	Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice. RC Drilling – the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Where mineralisation has not been logged, 4m Composites have been made by using a spear to Combine equal amounts of samples from each 1m calico. The primary metal of interest, tin (Sn) and also tungsten (W) were determined by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ALS – ME-MS85) – considered appropriate for these elements. Multielement assaying was Completed for 48 elements by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ALS – ME-MS61)
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)*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling using 110mm rods, 144mm face sampling hammer.
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*	RC drilling - high capacity RC rig was used to enable dry samples collected. Drill cyclone is cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise cross-hole contamination. Sample weights are recorded for each sample. Recoveries were generally excellent and consistent, however, if samples were wet the recoveries were less consistent. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Where samples recoveries are less than 95% there is no relationship observed between grade and sample recovery. Relationships between sample recovery and grade are not considered significant where recoveries exceeded 95% in fresh rock.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken when the holes were originally drilled. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent, and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded. Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. RC chips, half core (HQ) & ¾ core (PQ) samples are retained in trays for future reference. A representative sample of each one metre RC interval is retained in chip trays for future reference. All chips were geologically logged.
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*	RC drilling - the total sample (~20-30kg) is delivered via cyclone into a large plastic bag which is retained for future use if required. 1m intervals are split using a cone splitter on the rig into a separate calico at the time of drilling. Where 4m Composites have been made, a spear is used to split equal amounts of each metre into the 4m Composite. Samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques. SKY: Certified Reference Material (CRM) and blanks were inserted at least every 50 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results. The results of the standards were to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re-assayed. SGS conducted internal check samples every 20 for multielement assay. RC drilling - duplicate samples are collected of re-split intervals. Duplicates generally show excellent repeatability. Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS), were undertaken. Forty-eight elements Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested by four-acid digest then analysed by ICPMS (method ME-MS61). Sn and W assays were generated by lithium borate fusion XRF (method ME-MS85) – considered appropriate for these elements. No geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results. Certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 50 samples. Standards are purchased

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		from Certified Reference Material manufacture Companies: Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade, low grade, and trace ranges of elements, with a primary focus on Sn and Cu.
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*	Drill data is Compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary. The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel. Twinned holes have been used by past explorers to validate the results achieved and have confirmed these historic results. Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility was collected and stored as physical and electronic copies or entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When Complete the spreadsheet was Combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database. Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices, and hole planning documents. Assay data is not adjusted.
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*	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor or on a local imperial or metric grid. Conversion of the local grid co-ordinates has been undertaken by previous exploration Companies. SKY has used DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m) to accurately locate them. All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55E, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994. Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor or on a local imperial or metric grid. SKY has used DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m) to accurately locate them, or handheld GPS (+/- 3m). Where handheld GPS has been used, SKY will DGPS them at a later date.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results* • *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*	At this stage, drilling of the MRE area of the project has been drilled to at least approximately 80m x 80m down to 40m x 40m for inferred and indicated resources respectively. Outside of the MRE are, data spacing is variable as the focus is on geological mapping and identifying new zones of mineralisation. The maiden MRE was estimated to inferred and indicated and increases in resource confidence will require tighter spaced drilling, such as some of the drilling completed in this program. Sample Compositing is not applied.
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 sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material*	Drilling was orientated to cross the mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles, perpendicular to mineralisation. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made accurately. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known. The structural controls on mineralisation is considered well understood and consistent.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Sky Metals who Commissioned the drilling and transport samples from the drilling rig to assay laboratory. All samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped into larger tied polyweave bags, or placed in a stillage box and transported to ALS in Orange by SKY personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email. Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	The Company has external consultants to verify exploration data for the resource estimation process. Further details for the MREs can be found in SKY ASX Announcement 22 Match 2023 and SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – TALLEBUNG PROJECT
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	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 Tallebung Project is described by NSW Exploration Licence 6699 The tenement is 100% owned by Stannum Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Big Sky Metals Pty Ltd and a 100% owned subsidiary of Sky Metals Ltd. The Tallebung tenement is overlain by Native Title Determination Application No NC12/1 (Federal Court No NSD 415/12). A determination of extinguished native title was received over a portion of the Tallebung Tin Field. An agreement between for the remainder of the tenement where Native Title has not been extinguished, an agreement has been reached between Stannum and the Native Title Applicant to allow access to the remainder of the tenement.
	• *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*	Stannum Pty Ltd have previously Commenced a Right to Negotiate Process (RTN) with the claimant group with respect to Application No NC12/1 (Federal Court No NSD 415/12). These negotiations have resulted in a land access agreement to be sign with Stannum Pty Ltd. A determination of extinguished native title was received over a major portion of the Tallebung Tin Field and Stannum has also signed an access agreement with the Native Title Applicant for access to the entire lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	The Tallebung Project area was subject to a modern, large-scale alluvial/colluvial mining by the Tullebong Tin Syndicate in the period 1963-1972. The Tullebong Syndicate Completed a program of 24 short diamond holes in 1968-69 designed to test the lode mineralisation at Tallebung. Pruessag Completed a large-scale assessment of the alluvial tin deposits in 1984-85, including RC drilling, identifying the potential for a large, low grade alluvial deep lead. In recent exploration, YTC Resources (now Aurelia Metals Ltd) Completed trenching, diamond drilling, aircore drilling of tailings, and resistivity geophysics (EH4) at the Tallebung tin field. YTC recognised the

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		continued potential for both shallow high grade, and large scale low-grade porphyry-style- tin mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Ordovician aged Tallebung Group sediments in the Tallebung Tin Field area outcrop as a sequence of weakly metamorphosed shales, siltstones, carbonaceous mudstones and minor quartz-rich sandstones. The rocks are tightly folded, striking NNW at around 330o with variable dips. The tin mineralisation is thought to be sourced from the Silurian-aged Erimeran granite, which outcrops 2km south of the Tallebung Tin Field. The Tallebung Tin Field represents a site of significant tin and tungsten production from high grade, quartz lodes and their associated alluvial and deep lead deposits. The field has been worked sporadically from the discovery of lode tin in the 1890's, through to the large-scale open cut mining of alluvial tin by the Tullabong Tin Syndicate in the period 1963 to 1971. The Tallebung Tin Field contains significant, tin bearing, unconsolidated sediments which are alluvial to elluvial in nature, poorly sorted and contain coarse bedrock fragments up to 15cm in a matrix of sandy/silty clay with some iron oxides and cemented layers. Sediment thickness varies from 5m to 36 metres. The east-trending, tin bearing leads and deep leads draining the Tallebung lode deposits are the dominant source of historic tin production from the field. The Tallebung site is now a large-scale derelict mining environment with approximate at least 1.6km strike of shallow open cuts, large scale tailings dam and decaying mine site housing and infrastructure. The tin and tungsten bearing quartz reefs are located on the western edge of the worked out alluvial open pits. The lodes form a well-developed quartz vein stock work zone extending for approximately at least 1.6km on a 330° trend. Thicker quartz lodes >0.5m have been selectively exploited in historic shafts and shallow open cuts along the trend.
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.*	See body of announcement.
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*	Where reported, drilling results from the Tallebung Project have been length weighted. Grades greater than 500ppm Tin have been used to calculate intercepts. No high cut-off has been applied fr exploration data, however, a top cut is used for resource calculations (please see SKY ASX Announcement 22 Match 2023 and SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024 for further details). Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept. No metal equivalences quoted.

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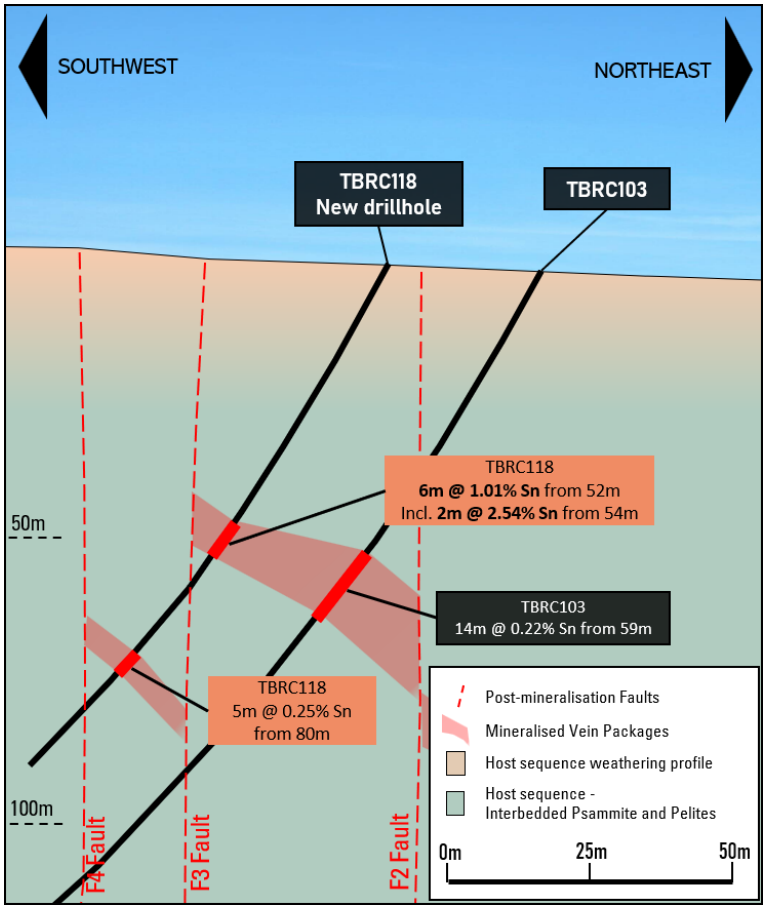
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results-* - *if the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *if it is not known and 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').*	At Tallebung, orientated drill core has been used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Lode orientation of the Tallebung is well constrained by previous drilling and outcrop. Drilling intercepts lodes at or very close to perpendicular and reported intercepts are therefore estimated true thickness.
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.*	See body of announcement, cross-section below and SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 5 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 25 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 17 July 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 August 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 18 September 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 1 October 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 January 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 12 February 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 8 April 2025 and SKY ASX Announcement 15 April 2025. 

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Balanced reporting	• *Where Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grade and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of announcements and previous releases on Tallebung.
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.*	See body of announcement and SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 5 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 25 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 17 July 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 August 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 18 September 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 1 October 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 January 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 12 February 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 8 April 2025 and SKY ASX Announcement 15 April 2025.
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).*	Further work is imminent to continue exploring the tenement and to further expand the MRE. See body of announcement, and SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 5 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 25 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 17 July 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 August 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 18 September 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 1 October 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 January 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 12 February 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 8 April 2025 and SKY ASX Announcement 15 April 2025.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not Commercially sensitive.*	See body of announcement, and SKY ASX Announcement 23 January 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 5 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 25 June 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 17 July 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 August 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 18 September 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 1 October 2024, SKY ASX Announcement 28 January 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 12 February 2025, SKY ASX Announcement 8 April 2025 and SKY ASX Announcement 15 April 2025.

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