ASX Announcement

4 August 2025

InVert Graphite Demonstrates Consistent High-Grade Graphite Over 2km Strike

Over 30% TGC graphite from Kumba Deposit at Morogoro

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from a further three trenches at the Kumba deposit at Morogoro have returned wide zones of high-grade graphite at surface including:
  - **68m @ 18.7% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)** in trench TRUM23-004
    - including **30m @ 21.9% TGC** with **up to 27.1% TGC**, and
  - **84m @ 15.2%** in trench TRUM23-003
    - including **6m @ 27.5% TGC** and **up to 31.4% TGC,** and
  - **88m @ 14.0% TGC** in trench TRUM23-005
- Results from a further three trenches at Kasanga are pending.
- Drill site access underway for an initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program to follow up the high-grade trench results.
- New US Commerce Department to impose 93.5% anti-dumping duties on Chinese graphite imports.

InVert Graphite Limited (ASX: IVG), (**InVert** or the **Company)** is pleased to report further trench results from the Kumba deposit at the Company's Morogoro Project in Tanzania. The Company has excavated five trenches at Kumba and three at Kasanga. This release reports results from another three trenches from Kumba with two previously reported on 17th July 2025.

Based on the favourable results from Kumba, the Company has mobilised an RC drill rig to test for mineralisation at depth below the trenches.

InVert's Chief Executive Officer, Andrew Lawson, commented:

"The latest trench results from Kumba demonstrate a consistently high-grade mineralisation at surface that is now confirmed to extend over a 2km strike.

"These results reinforce our confidence in the scale and quality of the Morogoro Project, and highlight the potential for a significant, high-grade graphite system from surface.

"With trench results also pending from Kasanga, we are advancing drill access preparation at Kumba and look forward to commencing our maiden RC program shortly to follow up on this early trenching success."

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Morogoro Project

InVert Graphite (ASX: IVG) is an Australian company focused on exploration and development of critical minerals in Tanzania and South Australia. In January 2025, Dominion Minerals Limited (ASX: DLM) undertook a corporate transformation, renaming as InVert Graphite Limited and subsequently acquired 100% ownership of the Morogoro Project in Tanzania, as part of its readmission to trading on the official list of the Australian Stock Exchange.

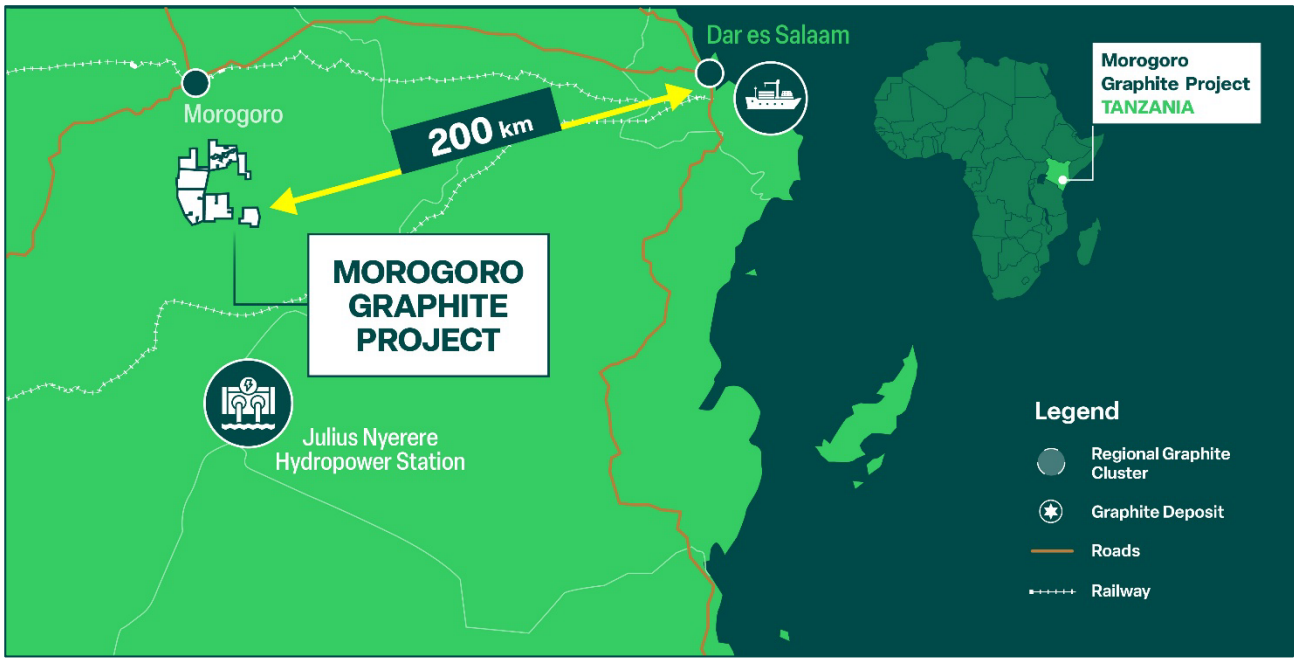


***Figure 1**: The Morogoro project is located 25km south of the town of Morogoro and ~200km west of the Tanzanian commercial centre of Dar es Salaam.*

Field work in 2022 to ground-truth historic mapping confirmed numerous graphitic schists over seven prospects and surface grab sampling results ranging from 5.7% TGC up to 30% TGC.

Orientation metallurgical testwork comprising of a standard grind and flotation and cleaning process was completed on five samples from the Kumba and Kasanga occurrences providing concentrate grades up to 98%.

Field mapping and grab sampling at Kumba had identified broad zones of outcropping and inferred graphitic schist over a strike length of approximately 2km. Trenches were dug on approximately 500m spacings with samples collected for assay (Figure 3 and Photo 1).

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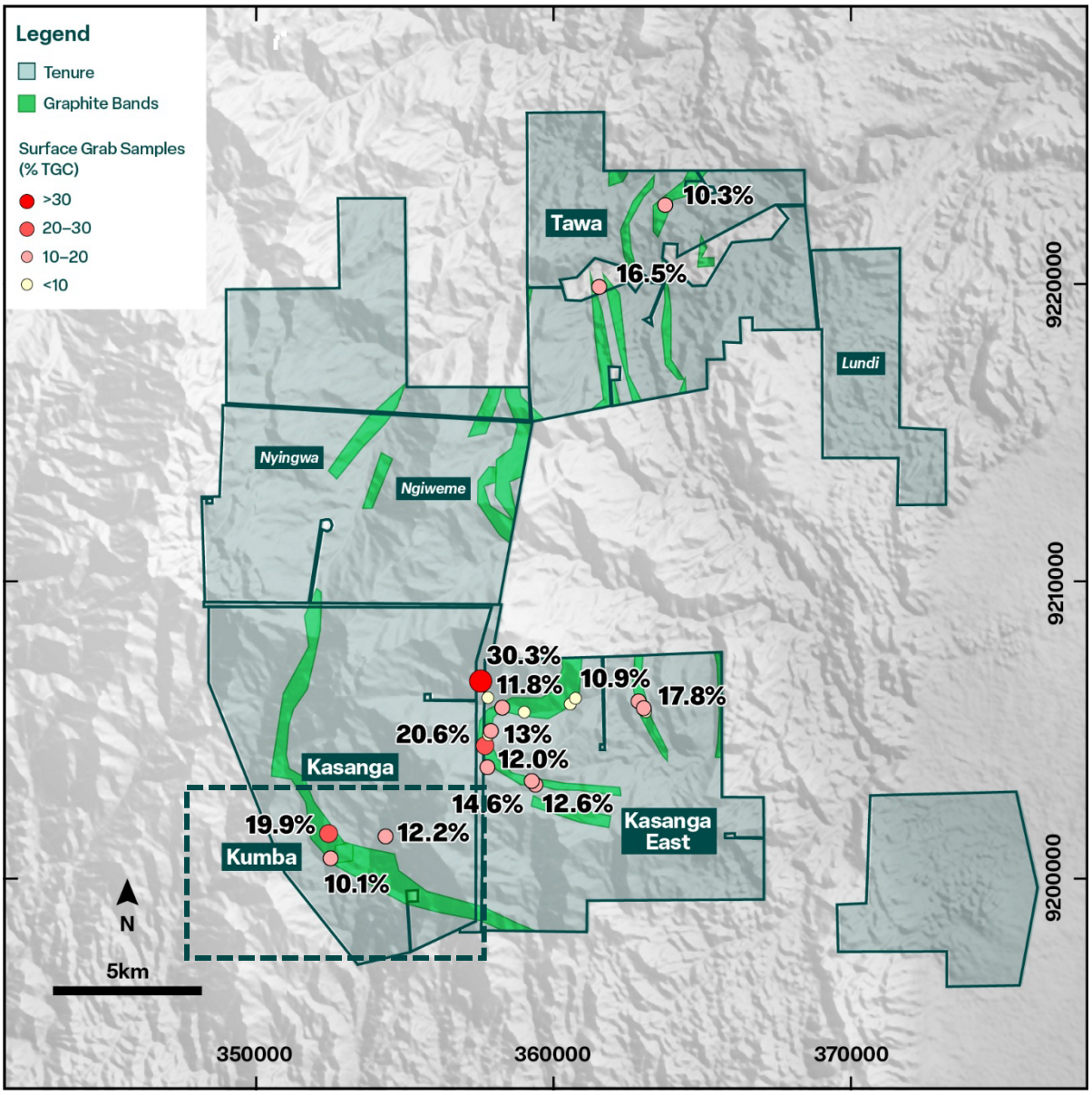


***Figure 2**: Morogoro Project, Prospect locations and surface grab samples for graphite. Dashed box is location of Figure 3.*

Trench Results

Five trenches for 1,105 metres in length were completed at the Kumba deposit and a further three trenches for 1,397 metres at the Kasanga deposit.

Initial results[1] were previously released from two trenches, TRUM23-001 and TRUM23-002, which returned broad zones of mineralisation with **312m zone at 8.8% TGC including 30m at 12.2% TGC** from 120m in trench TRUM23-001 and **140m at 14.1% TGC** from 18m, including a higher-grade zone of **60m averaging 17.4% TGC** in TRUM23-002 1km to the west.

Results have now been received from the remaining three trenches at Kumba.

[1] ASX Announcement 17 July 2025 – First Trench Results Confirm High-Grade Graphite at Morogoro

Trench TRUM23-003 is located approximately 300m to the west of the previously released TRUM23-002 and returned **84m @ 15.2% TGC** from 0m including **6m @ 27.5% TGC** and including a **2m interval over 31.4% TGC**.

Trench TRUM23-004 is located between the previously released TRUM23-001 and 002, returning multiple zones with **64m @ 12.8% TGC** from 20m and **68m @ 18.7% TGC** from 224m, inclusive of **30m @ 21.9% TGC** from 226m with up to 27.1% TGC.

Trench TRUM23-005 is located approximately 750m to the north west of TRUM23-003 and is linked by a region of mapped graphitic sub-crop. TRUM23-005 returned **88m @ 14.0% TGC** from 12m.

In all trenches structural measurements indicate a shallow foliation dip of approximately 35° to the NNE. This dip angle indicates a true thickness of the units of approximately 60% of the outcrop width.

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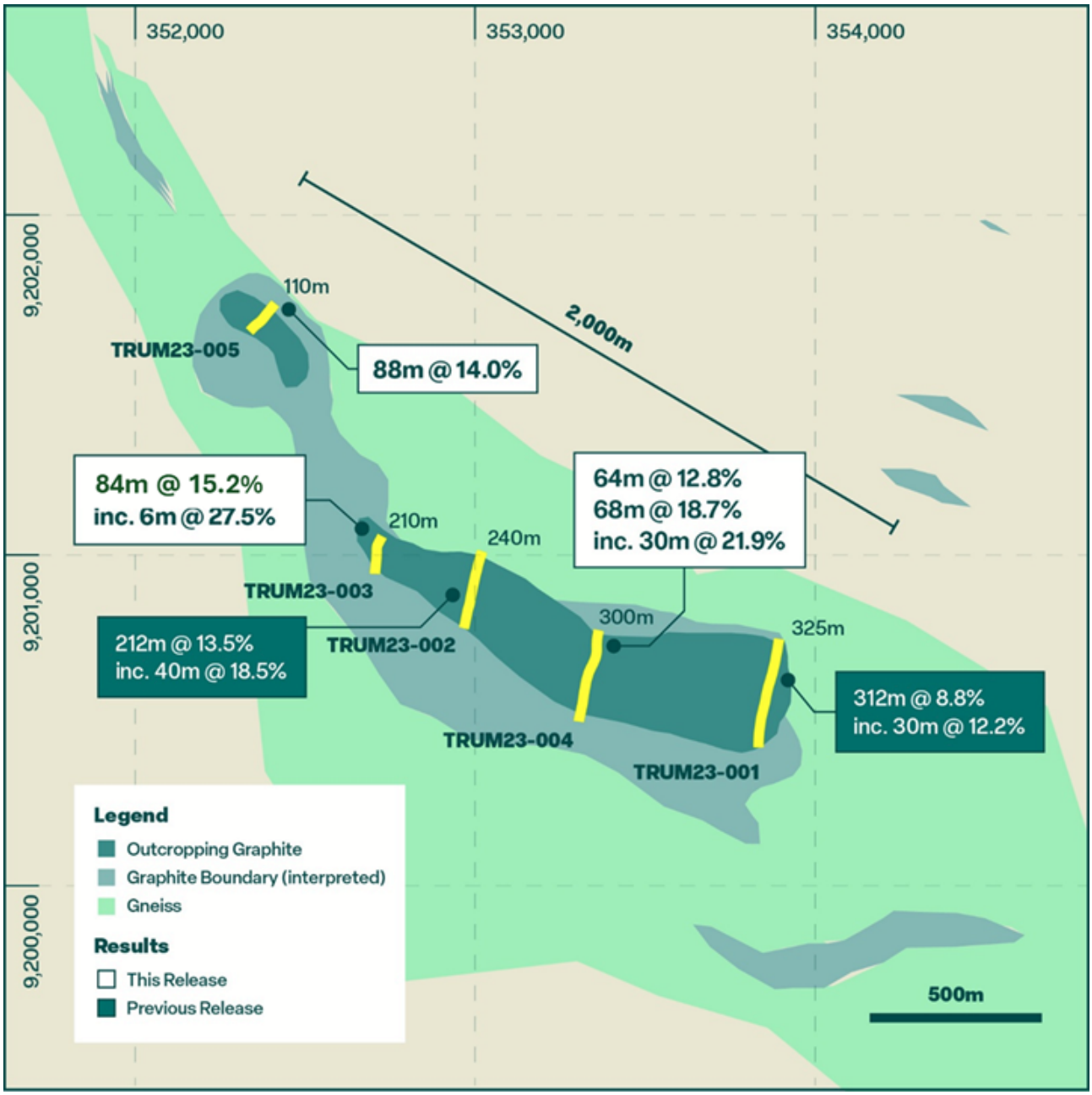


***Figure 3**: Kumba plan map showing trench locations. Trenches TRUM23-003, 004 & 005 in this release.*

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***Photo 1**: Excavation of trench TRUM23-003.*

Table 1: Trench graphite assay results

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	TGC %
TRUM23-003	0	84	**84**	**15.2**
including	50	56	**6**	**27.5**
	98	108	**10**	**11.0**
TRUM23-004	20	84	**64**	**12.8**
	202	216	**14**	**13.0**
	224	292	**68**	**18.7**
including	226	256	**30**	**21.9**
TRUM23-005	12	100	**88**	**14.0**

Further Work Programs

Samples from a remaining three trenches at Kasanga are at the laboratory with results pending.

Based on the trench results the Company has committed to the mobilisation of an RC drill rig to test for extensions at depth of the graphite mineralisation. Work is currently underway on track and drill pad access along with field camp establishment, with the drill rig expected to mobilise to site in the coming weeks.

Table 2: Trench location data

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Total Length (m)
TRUM23-003	352704	9200913	1243	15	120
TRUM23-004	353303	9200479	955	15	300
TRUM23-005	352335	9201625	1375	45	120

Graphite News

The U.S. Commerce Department is proposing a preliminary 93.5% anti-dumping duty on graphite imports from China[2]. Graphite is essential for lithium-ion batteries, making this a major move to protect U.S. interests and support domestic or alternative suppliers.

– ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of InVert Graphite Limited.

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[2] https://finance.yahoo.com/news/us-set-impose-93-5-172800335.html?guccounter=2

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Andrew Boyd who is an Executive Director and shareholder of the Company. Mr. Boyd is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists and has sufficient experience which is 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr. Boyd has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement

This announcement contains information relating to Exploration Results extracted from ASX market announcements reported previously in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and published on the ASX platform on 14 March 2025 (refer Independent Geologist Report contained in Prospectus Part 1) and 17 July 2025 in announcement titled “First Trench Results Confirm High-Grade Graphite at Morogoro”. 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.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning InVert Graphite Limited’s planned activities and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this report, the words such as “could”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “potential”, “should” and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. In addition, summaries of Exploration Results and estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves could also be forward-looking statements. Although InVert Graphite Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. The entity confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or sell InVert Graphite Limited securities.

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About InVert Graphite

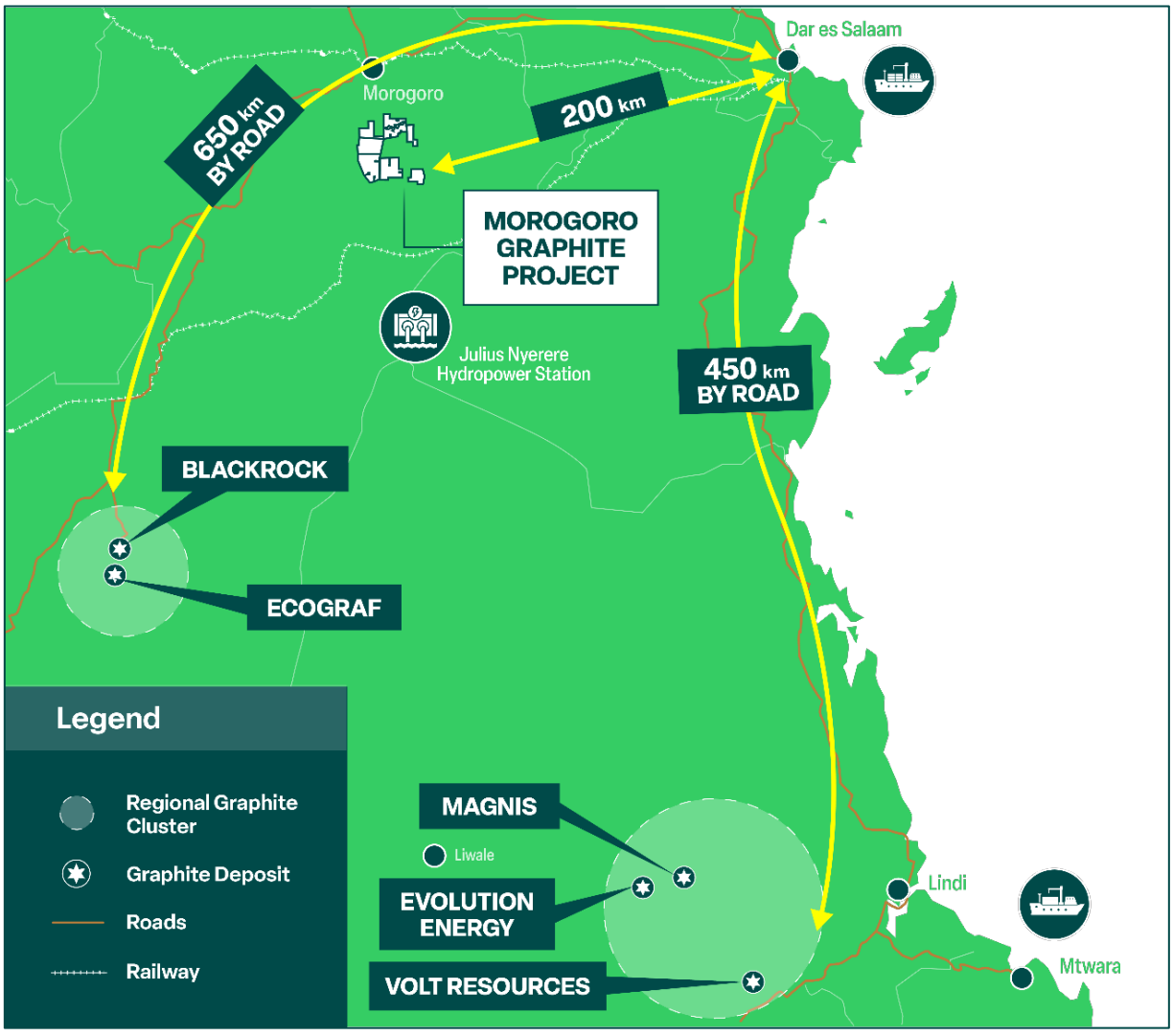
InVert Graphite (ASX: IVG) is an Australian company focused on exploration and development of critical minerals in Tanzania and South Australia.

In 2025, Dominion Minerals Limited (ASX: DLM) undertook a corporate transformation and renamed as InVert Graphite Limited, as part of its readmission to trading on the official list of the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

IVG is led by a highly experienced Board and Management team with strong capabilities in mineral exploration, mine development, capital markets and project commercialisation.

The Company's flagship project is the 100% owned Morogoro Project, comprised of approximately 386km^2 of granted and application stage exploration ground in Tanzania. The project is prospective for high-grade graphite and strategically located near existing rail, sealed roads and port infrastructure.

In addition, the Company's 100% owned White Hill Project is comprised of two exploration licences in South Australia that are prospective for Rare Earth Elements.



The Morogoro Project location and nearby graphite projects.

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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 specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments etc.). • 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce 30g 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 sampling types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Channel samples from trench • At Kumba 521 trench samples were collected from excavated trenches. • The samples were from a rock saw cut channel in the floor of the trench approximately 8cm wide and 5cm deep. The trench was cut horizontally across the moderately, northeasterly dipping graphitic unit • Channel cut samples were collected along the uniform interval of 2m, with care taken to ensure that they were representative of each interval. Sample quality was excellent, fresh, partially oxidized to oxidized rock. • The entire interval was sampled and dispatched as individual samples to SGS laboratory in Mwanza, Tanzania • The sample was dried, crushed to 75% passing 2mm. Sample was then split by rotary splitter with 800-1.2kg of split material pulverized to 85% passing 75um in a ring and puck pulveriser.
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, where core is oriented and if so by what method, etc.)	• N/A (no drilling has been undertaken). •
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize 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	• N/A (no drilling has been undertaken).
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.	• Samples are logged for rock type and qualitatively estimated mineralisation percentage and visual graphite flake size. • All trench sample interval were photographed prior to and post cutting. The geology of each sampled interval was recorded in the field log sheet and transferred to excel spreadsheet. Logging included rock type, degree of weathering and oxidation, accessory minerals observed, nature of mineralisation, width and depth of each sample. Structural information, such as foliation dip and direction were collected. • The geology of the entire sample interval was recorded.
Sub-Sampling	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	**Channel samples from a trench**

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	• 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 maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results of field duplicate/second half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	• The surface channel samples were collected from excavated trenches. A channel approximately 8cm wide was cut horizontally across the moderately, northeasterly dipping graphitic unit. The entire channel cut samples was collected in the interval of 2m. 2 to 3kg sample was collected. • The sample was dried, crushed to 75% passing 2mm. Sample was then split by rotary splitter with 800-1.2kg of split material pulverized to 85% passing 75um in a ring and puck pulveriser. • Samples were analysed at SGS Mwanza. • Certified reference materials (CRMs) from Geostats Pty Ltd and blank material sourced from nearby marble deposits were inserted by Exceptional Graphite into the sample stream. • All CRMs and blank returned results within acceptable tolerances.
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, calibration 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.	**Channel samples from Trenches** • Quality control (QC) pulverising screens were completed by SGS • Analysis of graphitic by IR spectroscopy was completed. • The company was using a K-10 MagSus for conductive measurements. The equipment has a measurement range 0.001x10^-3 to 1999.99x10^-3 SI unit for magnetic susceptibility. For conductivity it has a sensitivity of 1S/m and measurement range of 1 to 100000S/m • The company included blank and CRM samples as part of channel sample analyses. In addition SGS undertakes routine blank CRM and repeat analyses as part of the labs own internal QA/QC procedures. The results of the company's and the laboratory own internal QA/QC do not indicate any issue with the assay results reported herewith.
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.	**Channel Samples from Trench** • The graphite intersection reported in this release has been composited independently by executives of the company and verified, based on review of sampling and analytical technics. • Tanzania and were further recompiled and reviewed by the Competent Person (CP). No adjustments have been made to the data from those supplied by the analytical laboratory. • Data are recorded and stored in an Access based relational database.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys) trenches, mine workings and other locations used in mineral resource estimation • Specification of grid system used • Quality and accuracy of topographic control.	• The locations were collected by a handheld non-differential GPS with an X–Y accuracy of ±5 m. • The positional accuracy is suitable to the style and level of exploration sampling as reported.
Data Spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results • Whether data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	• Graphite channel-sampling intersections are based on continuous channel sampling across the reported intersection • Trenching was planned on a sectional spacing of between 300m to 500m with continuous sampling to be undertaken across the width of the outcropping graphitic unit.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied	• While insufficient at current spacings, data collected is intended to be suitable for use in future resource estimations. • 2m interval channel samples were collected, no further compositing has been utilised.
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.	• The channel samples were collected as close as possible to perpendicular to the mineralization strike. They all accurately reflected the grade of the sampled interval. • The channel samples were collected close to normal to the graphite unit strike. The location was along the floor of the trench and was governed by topography of the floor.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were taken and transported by VOT Mwanza Limited staff to the laboratories in use. • VOT is a contractor to Exceptional Graphite Tanzania, the licensed owner of the tenements (see below).
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken over and above normal industry good practice of use and review of CRM samples within the sample stream.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with known impediments to obtaining a license to operate the area	• All samples were collected on granted PLs under the Tanzanian Mining Act. • The granted PLs are PL12043/2022 (65 km2), PL 12150/2022 (74 km2) and PL12151/2022 (85 km2) and are 100% wholly owned by Exceptional Graphite Tanzania, a Tanzanian registered company. • All prospecting licences were granted in 2022 and have a 4-year term prior to requiring a renewal. • Licences are for the Group (e) classification under the Tanzanian Mining Act. This classification is for industrial minerals including graphite.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No prospecting licences have been held over the areas for graphite with the last reported graphite surveys being undertaken by the Geological Survey of Tanganika in the 1940s and incorporated into government mapping at a 1:200,000 scale. • A number of small-scale mining licences for gemstones and marble are held by a range of small-scale holders within the region.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The Morogoro Project lies within the Uluguru Mountains of Tanzania consisting of a steep and rugged terrain. • The mountains consist of predominantly granulites with minor marbles. The Msuluzi and Tegetereo Graphite Granulite formations are at the upper part of the sequence and are mapped as forming multiple, long strike length horizons

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 – downhole length and interception depth – hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	• No drilling has been undertaken. • Maps and diagrams show all sample locations and grades of samples which is considered appropriate for grab sample exploration appraisal work.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting of 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 include short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation or truncation of grades has been undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known)	• The channel sampled intersection is ~60% of the true width of the intersection due to moderately dipping graphite unit • Surface mapping indicate that units generally dip at 25–35° in an easterly to north-easterly direction.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulated intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Plans are provided in the main body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/ or widths should be practiced to	• All results and sample location details have been reported and summarized in table 1 & 2. • It is noted that the physical sampling was ad hoc in nature based on the exposure and accessibility of outcropping

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	mineralisation and may be biased in its nature as a result of its early stage of exploration.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey result; 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.	• Geological mapping by the Geological Survey of Tanganika in the 1940s and incorporated into government mapping at a 1:200,000 scale shows extensive strike lengths and multiple horizons of mapped graphitic units. • Outlines of these are provided within the body of this report. • The work reported herein was from an initial reconnaissance field campaign and sighter metallurgical work to provide an indication if mineralisation was readily recoverable. • No other exploration data has been collected by Exceptional Graphite Resources (Tanzania).

Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test 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.
		• Planned work includes:
		  ○ field mapping
		  ○ trenching
		  ○ reverse circulation and diamond drilling
		  ○ metallurgical testwork.
		• Work is intended to confirm the number and strike lengths of mapped graphite units, to understand depth extensions from surface and understand the grade and specification of material within the licence areas.

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