11 February 2026

Grand Gulf Identifies Visible Antimony Mineralisation at the Dry Wash Antimony Project

Grand Gulf Energy Limited (ASX: GGE) ("**Grand Gulf**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has completed initial reconnaissance field work at the 8,122 acre (3,287 ha) Dry Wash Antimony Project ("**Dry Wash**" or the "**Project**"), located adjacent to American Tungsten and Antimony Limited's (ASX: AT4) (formerly Trigg Minerals) Antimony Canyon Project in Utah, USA. Field work results strongly indicate shallow mineralisation in the project area, with visible stibnite and stratigraphic/structural similarities in Dry Wash to mineralised areas in Antimony Canyon.

Highlights

- **Reconnaissance fieldwork** completed by Grand Gulf **indicates** the American Tungsten and Antimony's **Antimony Canyon mineralised system extends into GGE's Dry Wash Project**
- **Multiple samples collected from the target** Eocene Flagstaff formation **contain visible stibnite**
- **Stratiform, horizontal volcaniclastic horizons throughout Dry Wash** suggest shallow mineralised zones associated with north-trending faults.
- **Assay results are expected shortly from 20 samples collected during initial fieldwork,** which will guide planned geophysical surveys, detailed surface mapping and further sampling.

Grand Gulf Energy Director Fergus Kiley Commented:

"These initial reconnaissance results at Dry Wash are highly encouraging and provide important support for our evolving district-scale geological and structural model. The identification of visible stibnite within multiple samples collected from the Eocene Flagstaff Formation, together with the observed stratigraphic and structural similarities to the neighbouring Antimony Canyon system, reinforces our view that Dry Wash may represent a shallow continuation of a mineralised corridor associated with north-trending fault architecture. With assay results from 20 samples expected shortly, we are looking forward to validating these field observations and using the data to refine and prioritise our planned geophysical surveys, detailed mapping and follow-up surface sampling as we advance Dry Wash through the next stage of exploration."

District-Scale Stratigraphic and Structural Mineralisation Relationship

Grand Gulf is pleased to provide an update on its maiden field work campaign at the Dry Wash project. The company completed an initial mapping and sampling program consisting of 20 samples collected throughout the project area. Initial visual inspection of the samples collected in the Eocene Flagstaff formation contains visible stibnite (Figure 1). Assay results from these samples are expected shortly, and the Company is encouraged by the initial field observations.

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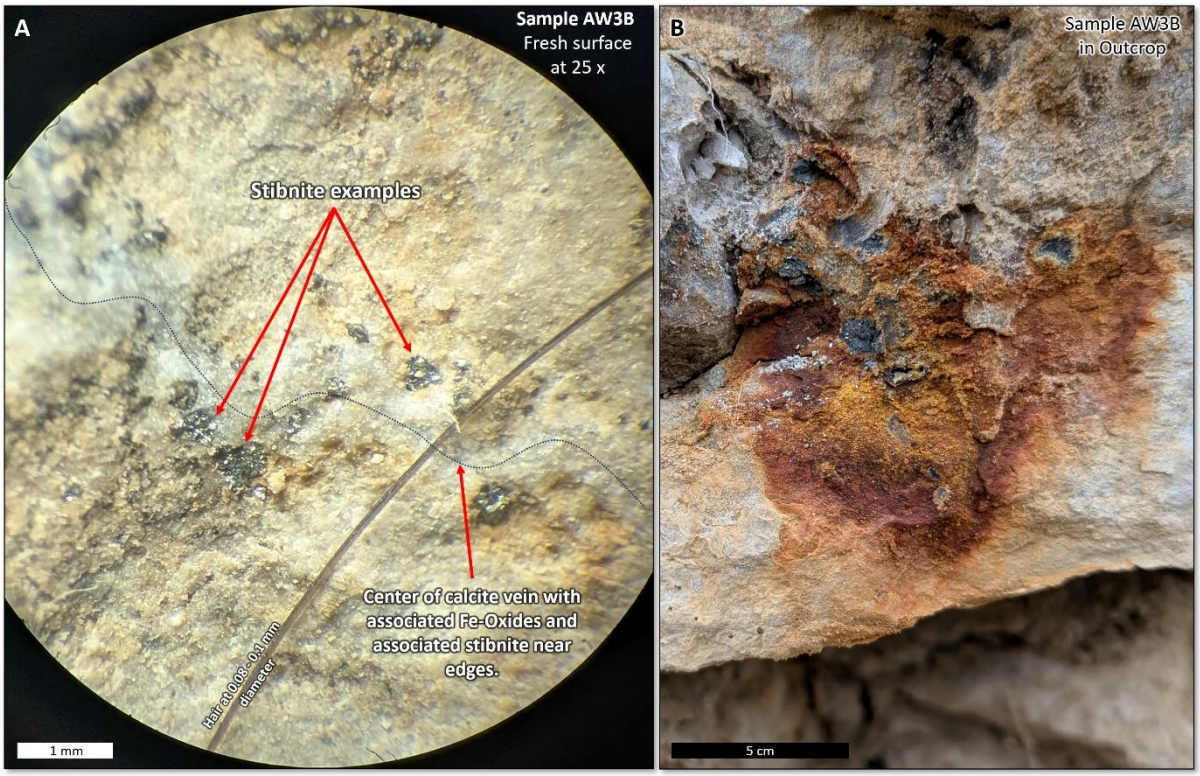

Figure 1: Antimony mineralisation in the Dry Wash AW3B sample (See Figure 4 and Appendix 1 for sample locations). Visibly estimated stibnite at 0.5-1% of sample volume.*

**Photographs showing visible stibnite mineralisation are provided for context only and should not be taken as an indication of grade or mineral abundance. Any references to mineralisation are qualitative in nature and require appropriate sampling and assay to determine metal content.*

Historic antimony mining in Antimony Canyon focused on stibnite mineralisation adjacent to NNW trending structures overlying the upper contact of a 15 – 60m (50-200 ft) thick cliff-forming fluvial cobble conglomerate (Figure 2). American Tungsten and Antimony (ASX: AT4) has sampled below and above the cobble conglomerate, confirming stibnite mineralisation in both zones[2,3].

Stibnite mineralisation is typically hosted proximal to the sandstone-mudstone volcaniclastic contacts above the conglomerate. Mineral-rich fluids likely migrated along sub-vertical N-S trending structures and were impeded and focused laterally by the less-permeable overlying mudstone units. Above this mineralised zone, the middle Eocene formation then continues to generally fine-upward with a greater prevalence of green-yellow-grey volcaniclastic mudstones and siltstones, and lesser coarse-medium grained volcaniclastics (Figures 2 and 3) [4, 5, 6].

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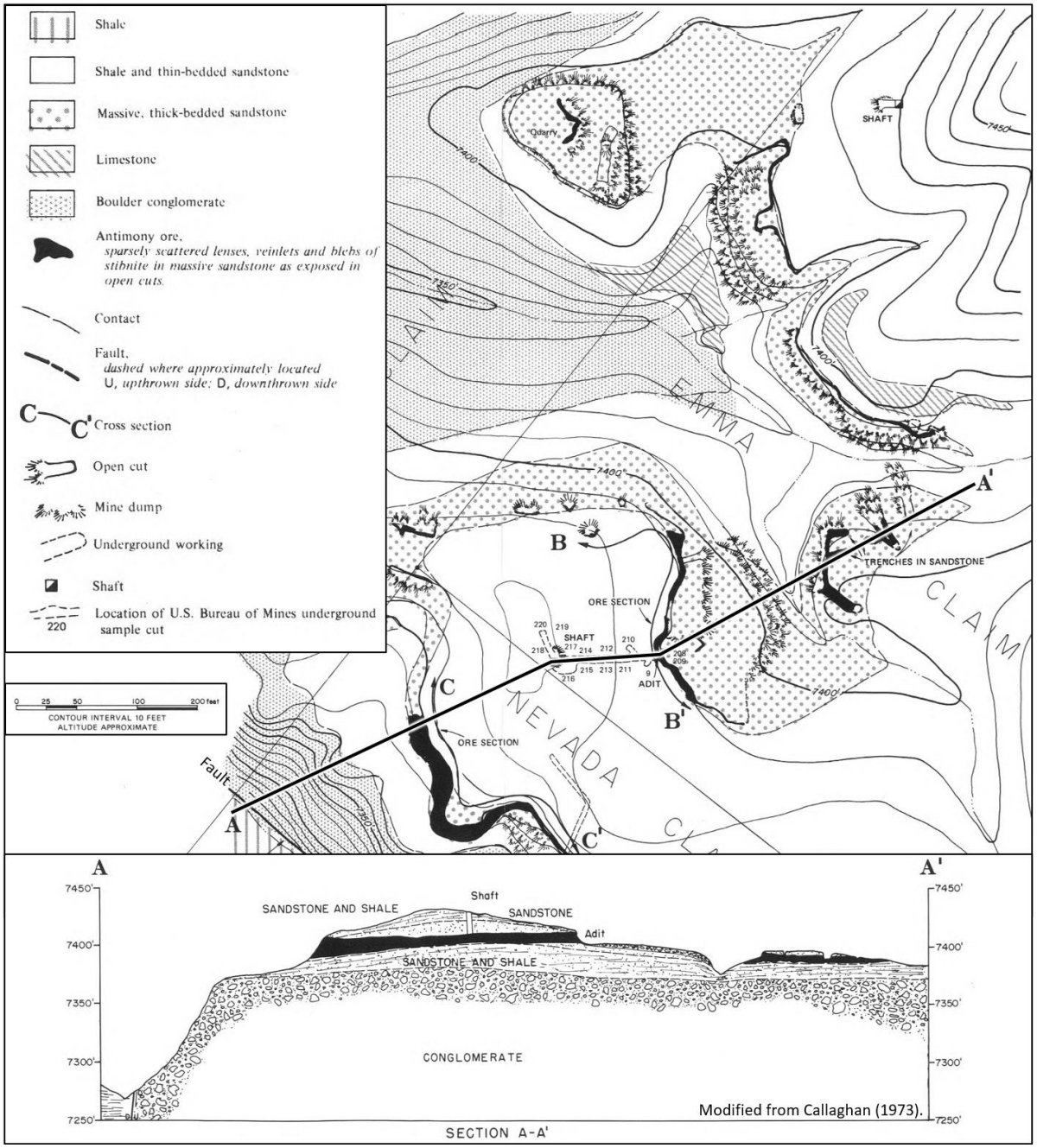

Figure 2: Antimony Canyon example of lateral stibnite mineralisation relationship to conglomerate near the Emma, Nevada, and Albion claims currently being explored by ASX: AT4 [1, 4].

The lowest-elevation portions of Dry Wash have very similar Eocene units to those exposed in the Antimony Canyon area, though the fluvial conglomerate unit is not widely exposed at Dry Wash, with the exception of a limited area near the Paunsaugunt Fault (Figure 4). Though specific stratigraphic markers have not yet been identified, there are many coarse, volcaniclastic sandstone horizons that are indicative of potential proximity to the conglomerate unit.

The upper portions of Dry Wash have exposures of lacustrine, partially-silicified calcareous beds interbedded with green-grey-yellow siltstones, mudstones, and sandstones, further indicating potential stratigraphic continuity between Dry Wash and Antimony Canyon and strengthening the

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observation that the lowest elevation stratigraphic exposures of the Eocene Flagstaff Formation are likely to be proximal to the conglomerate in Dry Wash (Figure 3).

Grand Gulf's geologists postulate that more-subtle E-W trending faults that intersect the Paunsaugunt fault are likely additional controls on mineralisation, particularly along structural intersections. Further detailed field mapping and geophysical data will further inform the location and importance of suspected E-W structures.

Observed Stibnite and Associated Mineralisation at Dry Wash

Several areas in Dry Wash exhibit stibnite mineralisation (antimony sulphide - Sb_2S_3), visibly estimated at approximately 0.2 - 1% (Figure 1, 4)* in several samples (Appendix 1). Generally, the mineralisation is observed in the stratigraphically lowest Eocene exposures near vertical N-S trending structures (joints, faulted area) and coincident with the upper contacts of more permeable, medium-coarse grained volcaniclastics with less-permeable mudstones and siltstones.

**Visible stibnite mineralisation is shown for illustrative purposes only; visual observations of mineralisation are not necessarily indicative of grade or continuity, and no quantitative assays or estimates should be inferred from the photographs.*

Red to orange iron staining, with similarly stained veins (e.g. hematite and goethite) and dark grey-'salt and pepper' speckled textures were often associated with stibnite-mineralised areas (Figures 1 & 5). Stibnite was observed as pearly silvery-metallic blebs, often associated with calcite veins, completely filling veins, or as dark speckles in medium to coarse volcaniclastic sandstones.

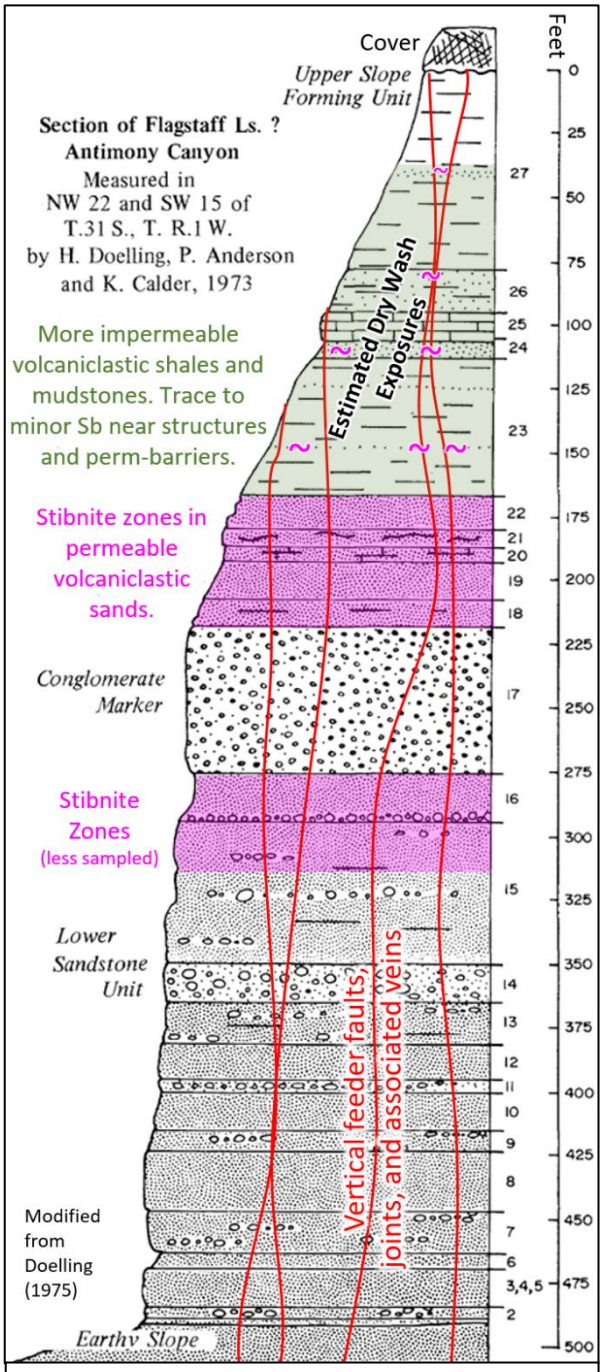

Figure 3: Annotated stratigraphic section summarizing field observations [5]. Similar stratigraphy to green area was observed in Dry Wash potentially indicating shallow mineralised zones.

Gypsum and associated sulphates were also generally proximal to mineral horizons and follow vertically trending N-S veins associated with joints and fractures. Sulphates may be a valuable pathfinder for identifying blind antimony mineralization (Figure 5) [4, 5, 6].

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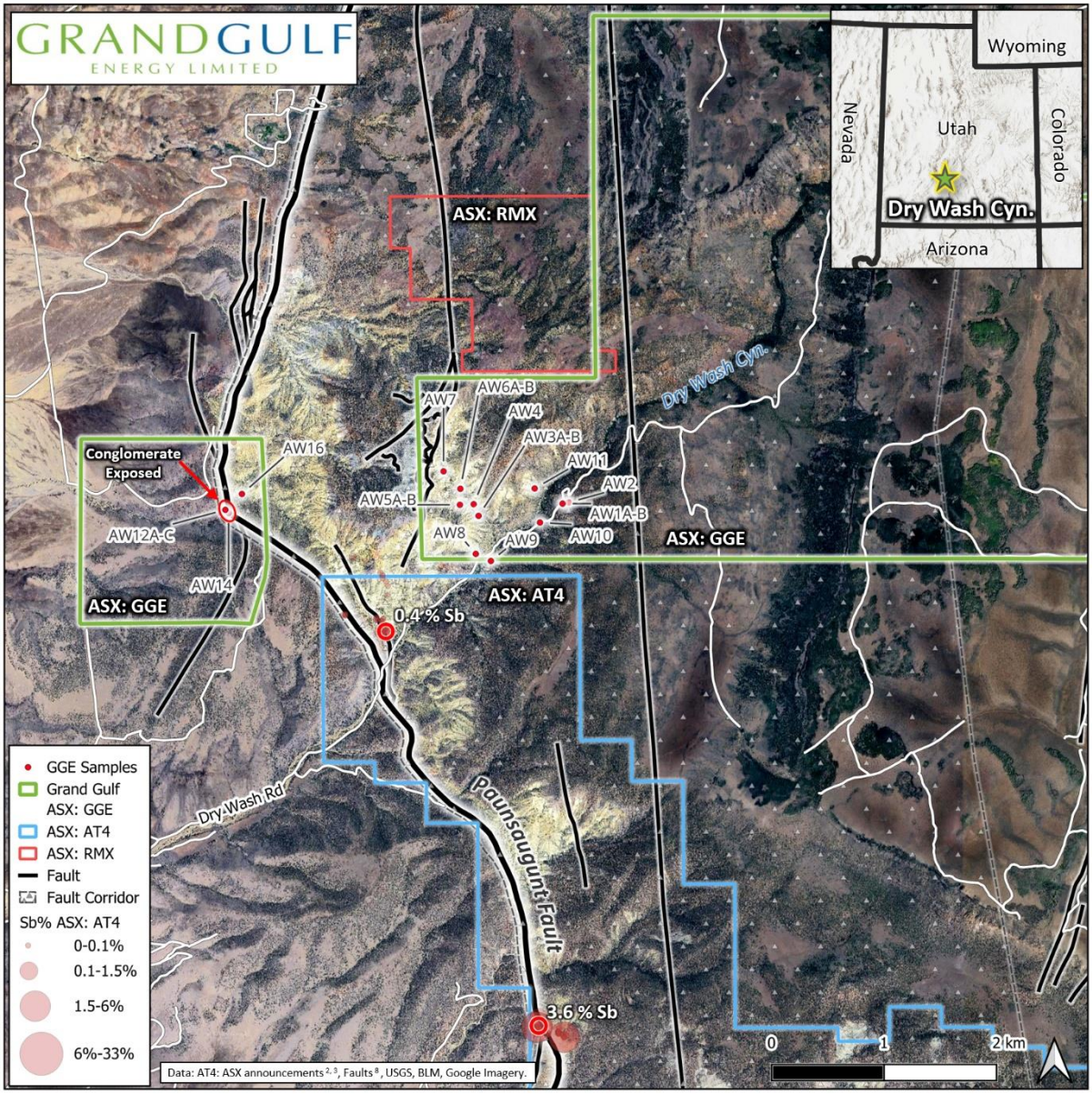

Figure 4: Sample locations from the most recent field work with nearby AT4 Sb analyses [2, 3].

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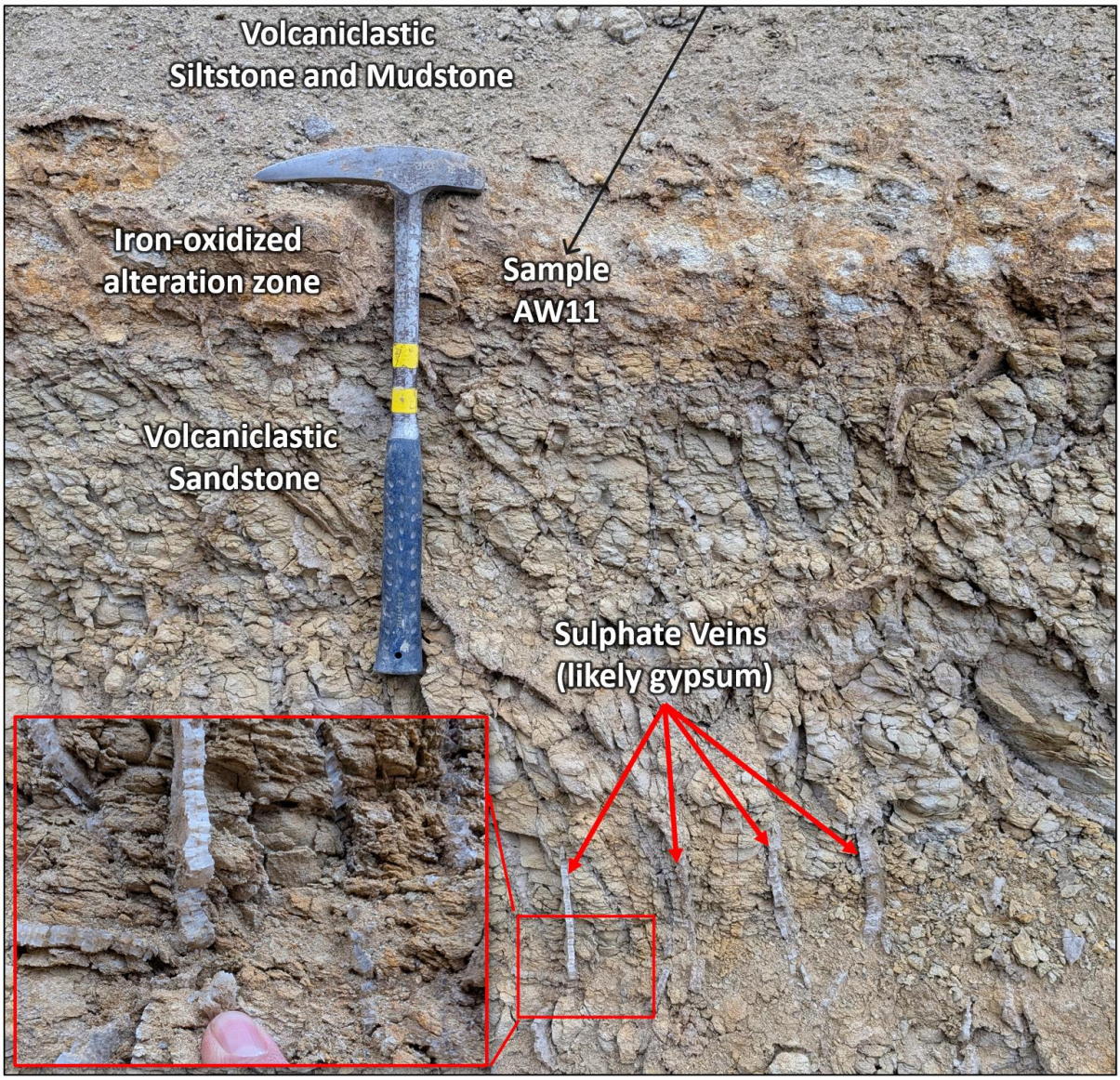

Figure 5: Example of sulphate associations with alteration zones and potentially with Sb mineralisation.

Planned Work Program / Next Steps

Grand Gulf intends to progress the Project through an efficient staged exploration program focused on rapid target generation:

1. Review and map assays from initial field reconnaissance.
2. Desktop compilation and acquisition of relevant historical and public-domain datasets.
3. Detailed mapping and systematic surface sampling to confirm favourable stratigraphy, structural controls and any mineralised outcrops/workings.
4. Targeted geophysical surveying (anticipated 2026) to refine drill targeting beneath cover.
5. Permitting and first-pass drilling, subject to results and regulatory approvals.

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References:

[1] AT4 Announcement 14 Jan 2026:https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/triggminerals/headline.aspx?headlineid=61306993

[2] AT4 Announcement 14 Aug 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/triggminerals/headline.aspx?headlineid=61278259

[3] AT4 Announcement 25 Nov 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/TMG/03027676.pdf

[4] Callaghan, E. (1973). *Mineral Resource Potential of Piute County, Utah and Adjoining Area*. Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey, Bulletin 102. University of Utah (College of Mines and Mineral Industries), Salt Lake City, Utah. June

[5] Doelling, H.H., 1975, Geology and Mineral Resources of Garfield County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Bulletin 107, 184 p., doi:https://doi.org/10.34191/B-107.

[6] Traver, W.M., 1949, Investigation of Coyote Creek Antimony Deposits, Garfield County, Utah: U.S. Bureau of Mines RI 4470, 35 p., https://books.google.com/books?id=sXk_9801gIMC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q&f=false.

[7] U.S. Geological Survey, 2025, Mineral commodity summaries 2025 (ver. 1.2, March 2025): U.S. Geological Survey, 212 p., https://doi.org/10.3133/mcs2025.

[8] Biek, R.F., Eaton, J.G., Rowley, P.D., Hacker, D.B., Mattox, S.R., Bailey, C., and Marchetti, D.W., 2023, Geologic Map of the West Half of the Loa 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Garfield, Piute, and Wayne Counties, Utah: Utah Geological Survey M-292, doi:https://doi.org/10.34191/M-292DM.

[9] Klochko, K., 2024, Antimony: United States Geological Survey, 34–35 p.

[10] Nassar, N.T. et al., 2025, Methodology and technical input for the 2025 U.S. List of Critical Minerals—Assessing the potential effects of mineral commodity supply chain disruptions on the U.S. economy: U.S. Geological Survey 2025–1047, doi:10.3133/ofr20251047.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Grand Gulf Energy Ltd.

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About Grand Gulf Energy

Grand Gulf is an ASX-listed helium, oil, and gas exploration and development company. The Company's Red Helium Project is located in Utah's Paradox Basin, a proven helium production province, where Grand Gulf successfully drilled and tested high-grade helium gas. The Company has also applied for a strategic offshore oil and gas block in Namibia, situated adjacent to several globally significant oil discoveries, and, as outlined in this release, has secured mineral exploration tenure in Utah, highly prospective for critical minerals such as antimony. For further information, please visit the Company's website at www.grandgulfenergy.com

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Grand Gulf Energy and Fergus Kiley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kiley is a Director of Grand Gulf Energy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Kiley consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This release may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing the same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those outlined in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the discovery and development of oil, natural gas and helium reserves, cash flows and liquidity, business and financial strategy, budget, projections and operating results, oil and natural gas prices, amount, nature and timing of capital expenditures, including future development costs, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions. Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to GGE, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Although every effort has been made to ensure this release sets forth a fair and accurate view, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Appendix 1:

Sample Location/Description Table

Sample ID	WGS 84 UTM Zone 12 North		Description
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	
AW1A	419481.6	4223485.4	Green to grey sandstone / volcaniclastic with iron oxide staining – fault gouge associated with gypsum
AW1B	419481.6	4223485.4	Green to grey sandstone / volcaniclastic - iron oxide staining
AW2	419535.9	4223494.9	Tan to red-brown fissile sandstone/volcaniclastic with iron oxide staining.
AW3A	418733.7	4223384.4	Green-grey mottled mudstone / fine volcanic ash - orange-red-brown iron oxide sandstone/volcaniclastics
AW3B	418733.7	4223384.4	Green-grey mottled mudstone / fine volcanic ash, orange-red-brown iron oxide sandstone/volcaniclastics lenses - calcareous sample with pyrite and stibnite
AW4	418691.2	4223488.2	Milky white calcite cemented limestone/volcaniclastic. Massive texture
AW5A	418568.5	4223484.2	Milky white calcite cemented limestone / volcaniclastic underlain by green-grey sandstone/volcaniclastics. Iron oxide vein fill
AW5B	418568.5	4223484.2	Green-grey sandstone/volcaniclastics
AW6A	418574.2	4223626	Grey green to dark grey volcaniclastic with calcareous cement. Trace pyrite and metallic-silvery sulphides (stibnite?)
AW6B	418574.2	4223626	Grey to green sandstone volcaniclastic. Matrix is a crystalline aggregate of calcite, with trace to minor interstitial pyrite and stibnite.
AW7	418426.6	4223782.7	Grey-cream cemented volcaniclastic horizons resembling limestone intermixed with grey to green fissile sandstone, volcaniclastic, and iron-oxide-stained veins. Occasional traces of pyrite/stibnite?
AW8	418706.0	4223046.5	Milky white calcareous cemented volcaniclastic resembling limestone underlain by fissile iron-stained volcaniclastic beneath. Gypsum blades are visible in veins. Hematite, goethite, and black dendritic to speckled sulphide mineralisation in a yellow to cream calcite matrix
AW9	418839.3	4222982.6	Crumbly red-brown-yellow veined volcaniclastic horizon. Occasional metallic iridescent flecks <0.1 mm indicative of stibnite?
AW10	419279.2	4223319.6	Grey to green sandstone, volcaniclastic with red-brown veins

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AW11	419235.0	4223622.7	Red-brown iron oxidised volcaniclastic sandstone horizon. Coarse-grained angular to subangular clasts. Vertical N-trending gypsum veins below the sample horizon.
AW12A	416483.7	4223460.5	Strongly hematite-stained 2-3 cm clast and surrounding zone. Volcaniclastic of fine to very fine angular quartz in a matrix of metallic sulphides. 1mm vein appears to be stibnite with acicular striations
AW12B	416483.7	4223460.5	Volcaniclastic mudstone with red hematite oxidation. Cubic pyrite and iridescent stibnite are visible near 0.1-1 mm red-brown veins with a microscope after using HCl.
AW12C	416483.7	4223460.5	Apparently unaltered pebble conglomerate. However, 0.1-0.5 mm sulphides in the matrix at stained clast boundaries are visible with the microscope.
AW14	416512.1	4223432.1	Red to magenta mottled, oxidised pebble conglomerate
AW16	416632.5	4223599.4	Milky to white volcaniclastic massive calcite-replaced 20 cm horizontal layer. Black speckled sulphides near veins

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the*	• GGE completed rock chip sampling during a recent field trip to the Dry Wash Canyon Area. Rock chips were selectively sampled. Rock chip samples, weighing between 1 and 5 kilograms each, were collected from exposed outcrops. • Rock chip samples were collected using a geopick at geologically representative outcrop locations for each local terrain type. • Geological observations were made of the outcrop in each location prior to sampling. Each sample taken was representative of the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	broader outcrop area sampled and the local geology nearby. • Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No Drilling activities have been reported in this announcement
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No Drilling activities have been reported in this announcement
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Rock chip locations were selected by GGE field staff and were geologically logged. • Descriptions of unit type, lithology, alteration, structure and mineralisation (where present) were recorded. • Samples were photographed and bagged in the field
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*	• No Sub-sampling activities have been reported in this announcement

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.*	• Field sampling assay results remain pending
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.*	• Assays pending
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.*	• Rock chip locations were located using a hand-held GPS (approx. +/- 3m accuracy)
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sampling density and distribution are non-uniform and were concentrated around historic pits/workings where antimony was previously recovered. • Results are presented to demonstrate that mineralisation occurs in the district; no Mineral Resource is being reported. • No compositing approach has been documented for the historical

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling.
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.*	• Sampling was selectively focused on potentially mineralised zones that generally followed the apparent controlling structures and stratigraphy.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are bagged and sealed on site and transported directly to the laboratory by Company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or formal reviews of the historical sampling methods or associated data are reported, as assays remain pending

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• UT SITLA Mineral Exploration Agreement covers Piute, Wayne and Garfield counties, Utah. Sections 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32-36 in T30S R1W; Section 31 in T30S R1E; Section 1 in T31S R1W; and Section 36 in T30S R2W. • Agreement is UT SITLA ML54672. The agreement grants exploration rights with an option to convert to a mineral lease.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration results are reported from within the GGE claim areas; AT4 and historical work are understood to occur in the surrounding district, including portions of Dry Wash and Antimony Canyons
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The district is characterised by Middle Miocene to Pliocene dacitic to andesitic eruptive centres. Associated hydrothermal activity is interpreted to have transported multi-metal fluids, including Sb, with deposition focused along Late Tertiary to Quaternary basin faults that acted as conduits. • Antimony mineralisation is described as occurring as irregular lenses, rosettes and veinlets, hosted predominantly within two “limey” sandstone units of the Flagstaff Formation near the contact with the overlying Oligocene–Miocene Bullion Canyon Volcanics (Doelling, 1975). • Ore zones are reported to be typically ~1.5–6 m thick, with stibnite as the principal ore mineral and gangue minerals including pyrite, realgar, orpiment, fluorite, quartz, kaolinite and arsenopyrite.

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 activities have been reported in this announcement

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No aggregation or compositing methods are reported in this announcement.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• No Drilling activities have been reported in this announcement
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and images are included within the body of text • **Figure 4:** Antimony (Sb) concentrations from AT4 announcements (formerly TMG) on 14 Aug 2025 https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/TMG/02978512.pdf [3], and 25 Nov 2025 https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/TMG/03027676.pdf [5]. Faults from: Biek, R.F., Eaton, J.G., Rowley, P.D., Hacker, D.B., Mattox, S.R., Bailey, C., and Marchetti, D.W., 2023, Geologic Map of the West Half of the Loa 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Garfield, Piute, and Wayne Counties, Utah: Utah Geological Survey M-292, doi:https://doi.org/10.34191/M-292DM. Google imagery. Mine locations modified from USGS MRDS: https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of*	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed have been reported or referenced.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
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.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions, 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 will focus on rapid target generation across the Project area, commencing with desktop compilation of historical and public-domain datasets and refinement of the working geological/structural model. • Assay results pending from initial field reconnaissance, which included geological mapping and systematic surface sampling (rock chip/channel sampling where available) to validate prospective stratigraphic horizons and structural controls and to identify priority mineralised trends. • Subject to access and results, targeted geophysical surveying is planned to refine targets beneath shallow cover and prioritise drill collar locations. • Permitting will be progressed in parallel to advance a first-pass drill program to test priority targets for strike and depth extensions, contingent on approvals and results.

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