ASX Release

20 March 2026

Exploration Update

Bulloo Creek drilling results and continued exploration progress across Renascor's South Australian exploration portfolio

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- Bulloo Creek drilling program intersects cobalt and copper-bearing mineralisation associated with targeted magnetic anomalies at Renascor's Olary Project area.
- Highlights include 16 m @ 901 ppm Co from 85 m in 25BCRC007 (including 1 m @ 1,440 ppm Co and 1 m @ 1,840 ppm Cu), together with additional copper intersections of 1 m @ 3,110 ppm Cu from 20 m in 25BCRC001 and 1 m @ 1,890 ppm Cu from 91 m in 25BCRC006.
- Results indicate a south-dipping cobalt ± copper mineralised horizon within the Eastern Anomaly, with anomalous mineralisation also confirmed in the Western Anomaly, indicating a broader cobalt ± copper mineralised trend at Bulloo Creek.
- Application lodged for a new exploration licence in the Olary district, expanding Renascor's exploration footprint in an active mining district and complementing existing prospects within the Company's Olary Project tenements.
- Native Title negotiations for the Marree Project have progressed toward execution of a Native Title Mining Agreement, expected to unlock exploration access to uranium targets at the Mulgaria prospect and copper-gold prospects within the Flat Hill exploration licence.
- Uranium exploration targeting initiated at the Wooltana Project (EL 6990) in South Australia's Frome Basin, with satellite hyperspectral analysis commissioned to support target generation.
- Rare earth element exploration advancing at the Tumby Bay prospect on the Eyre Peninsula, with an expanded soil geochemistry program planned to test the scale and extent of mineralisation.

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Battery Anode Material Project
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Renascor Resources Limited (ASX: **RNU**) (**Renascor**) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities across its South Australian exploration portfolio.

Commenting, Renascor Managing Director David Christensen stated:

> *"Renascor continues to advance a pipeline of exploration opportunities across South Australia. The Bulloo Creek drilling results, together with our expanding footprint in the Olary district and ongoing work at Marree, Wooltana and Tumby Bay, highlight the breadth of opportunity within our exploration portfolio.*
>
> *These initiatives provide shareholders with additional low-cost exposure to potential discoveries while we remain focused on delivering our Battery Anode Materials Project."*

Olary Project

Bulloo Creek drilling

Renascor completed a 13-hole reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program totalling 2,340 metres at the Bulloo Creek prospect within the Olary Project area. See Figure 1. The program was designed to test sub-surface magnetic anomalies associated with cobalt-anomalous soil geochemistry, interpreted to represent potential cobalt-copper mineralisation.

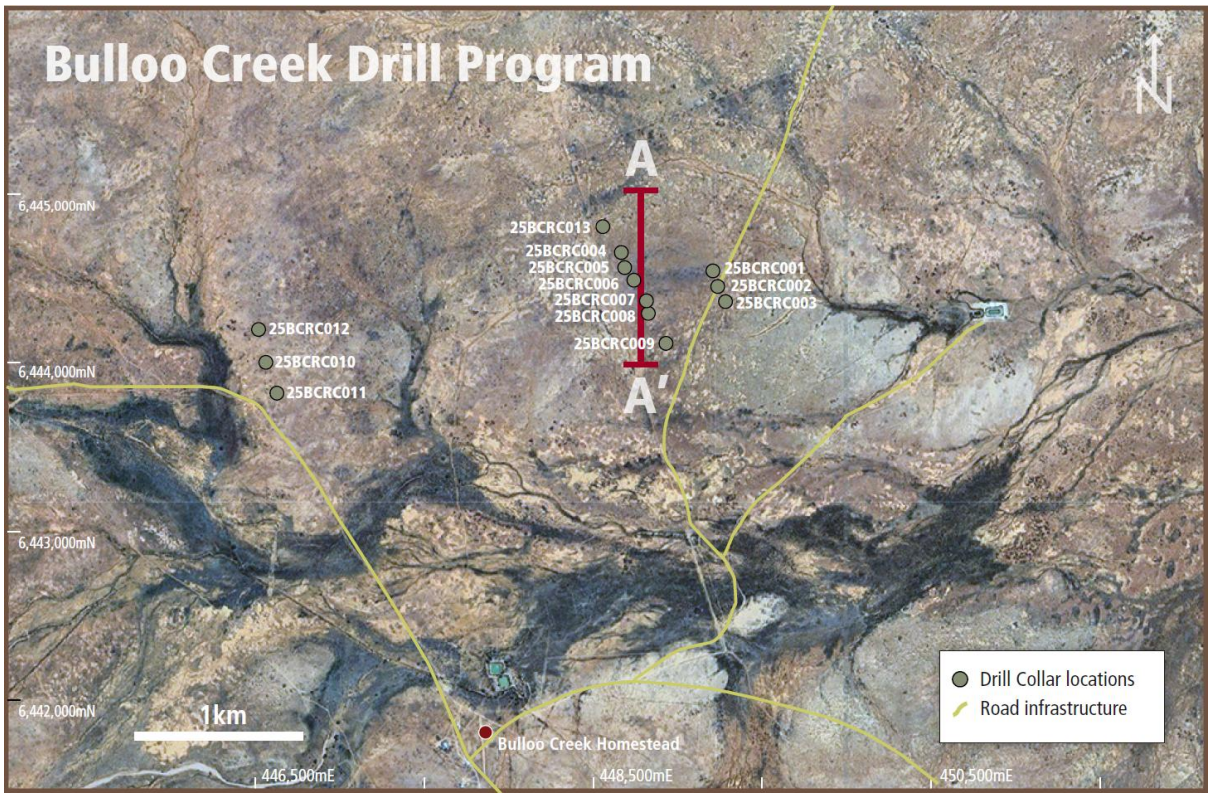

Figure 1. *Plan view of drillhole collar locations at Renascor's Bulloo Creek prospect, within EL 6451.*

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Eastern Anomaly

Drilling of ten RC holes at the Eastern Anomaly intersected cobalt and copper anomalism associated with the targeted magnetic features. Significant results include:

- 25BCRC007 – 16 m @ 901 ppm Co from 85 m (including 1 m @ 1,440 ppm Co) and 1 m @ 1,840 ppm Cu
- 25BCRC006 – 6 m @ 377 ppm Co from 86 m
- 25BCRC001 – 25 m @ 231 ppm Co from 5 m and 1 m @ 3,110 ppm Cu from 20 m
- 25BCRC008 – 1 m @ 1,440 ppm Co from 24 m.

Results suggest the presence of a generally south-dipping cobalt-bearing horizon broadly coincident with zones of elevated magnetic susceptibility. Some peak Co grade intervals also appear to be demagnetised, indicating more complex mineralisation evolution in the area. See Figure 2.

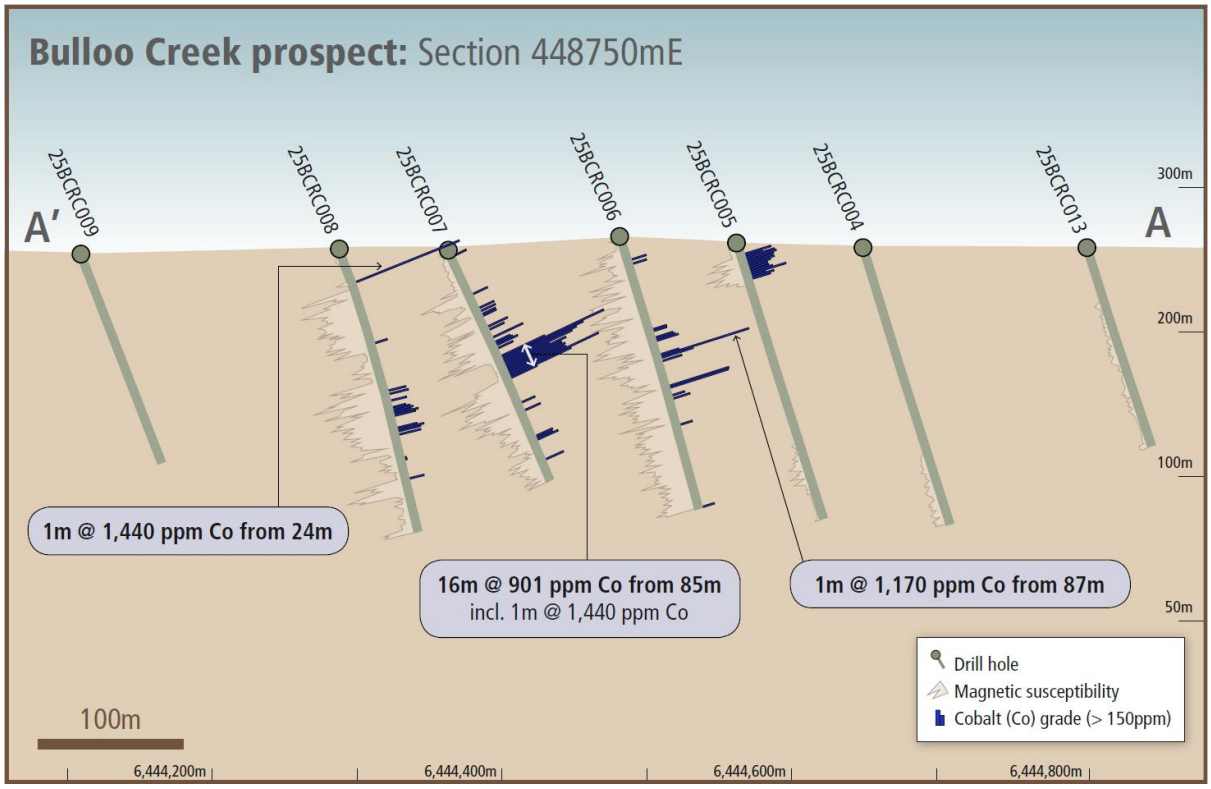

Figure 2. *Eastern Anomaly zone sub-surface section along 448750E focused on cobalt assay results and magnetic susceptibility.*

Western Anomaly

Three RC holes were drilled approximately 2.2 km west of the Eastern Anomaly. Drilling intersected cobalt anomalism associated with a discrete magnetic feature, including:

- 25BCRC010 – 17 m @ 222 ppm Co from 34 m (including 1 m @ 746 ppm Co).

Significant drill intersections and drillhole collar locations are provided in Appendix 2.

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Geological interpretation

The results for the Bulloo Creek drill program suggest the presence of a structurally controlled cobalt-bearing horizon, interpreted to dip southward across the prospect area. The mineralisation appears spatially associated with magnetic units and may reflect sulphide-bearing horizons within lithologies of the Willyama Supergroup.

Next steps

The Bulloo Creek drill program has provided additional geological information regarding the relationship between magnetic anomalies and cobalt-copper mineralisation within the Olary Project area. Renascor plans to integrate the drilling results with geophysical modelling and regional geochemical datasets to refine its geological interpretation and identify potential follow-up exploration targets within the broader Olary project area.

The Bulloo Creek results support Renascor's view that the Olary district hosts multiple mineralisation styles, including cobalt-copper and gold systems, reinforcing the Company's strategy of expanding its exploration footprint in the region.

Olary Project – Licence Expansion

Renascor has applied for a new exploration licence in the Olary district of eastern South Australia, expanding the Company's exploration footprint in a region known to host gold mineralisation, including the nearby White Dam gold mine.

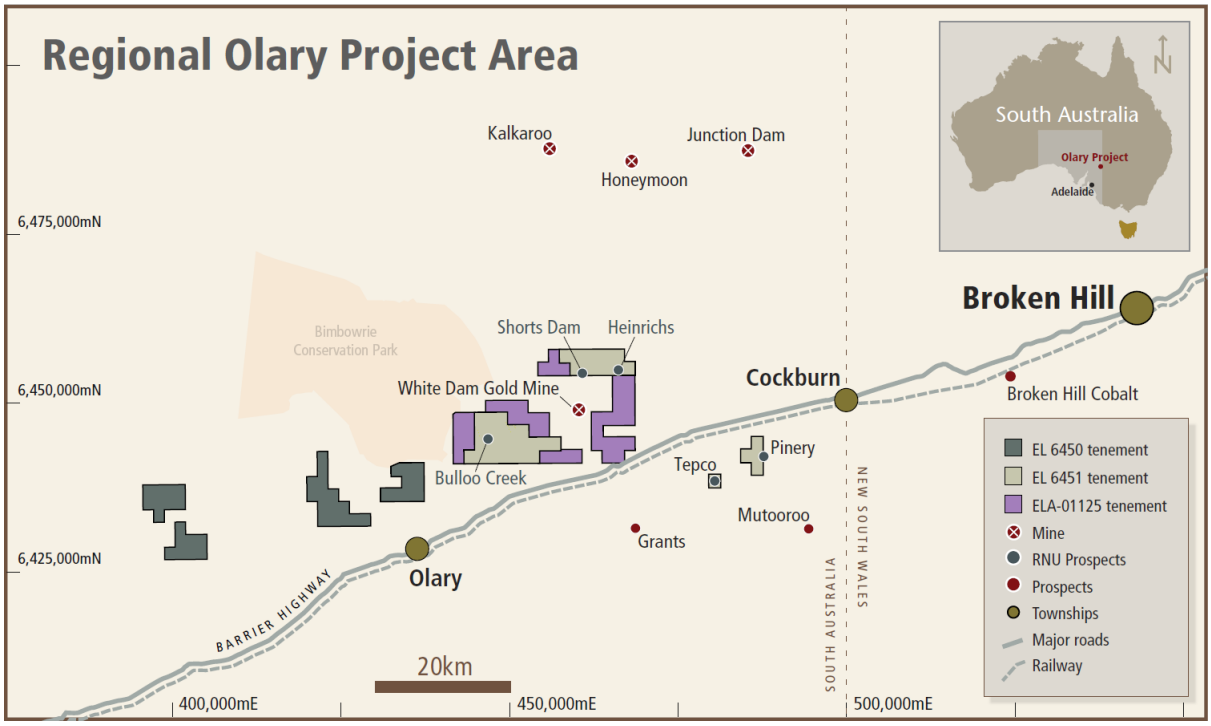

Figure 3. *Renascor's Olary Project, showing existing exploration licences and new exploration licence application.*

Exploration across Renascor's existing Olary Project tenements has identified several gold prospects through soil geochemistry and reconnaissance drilling programs, highlighting the potential for near-surface oxide gold systems within the district[1].

The newly applied licence area lies along strike from several of Renascor's existing gold prospects and within a broader mineralised district that hosts multiple gold occurrences. The

Company considers the additional ground prospective for extensions of mineralised systems identified within its current Olary tenements.

The application is currently under consideration by the South Australian Government's Department for Energy and Mining. Renascor intends to assess the new licence area alongside its existing Olary region tenements using low-cost reconnaissance exploration methods, including additional at-surface geochemical sampling, detailed review of historical exploration datasets and regional geological information to refine its exploration targeting strategy. This work will support the generation of potential gold exploration targets for field programs and potential drilling opportunities once the licence is granted.

Marree Project – Native Title Negotiations Advancing

Native Title negotiations for Renascor's Marree Project in northern South Australia have progressed toward finalisation of a Native Title Mining Agreement (**NTMA**) with the Arabana Aboriginal Corporation. Execution of the NTMA is expected to enable expanded on-ground exploration activities across the project area.

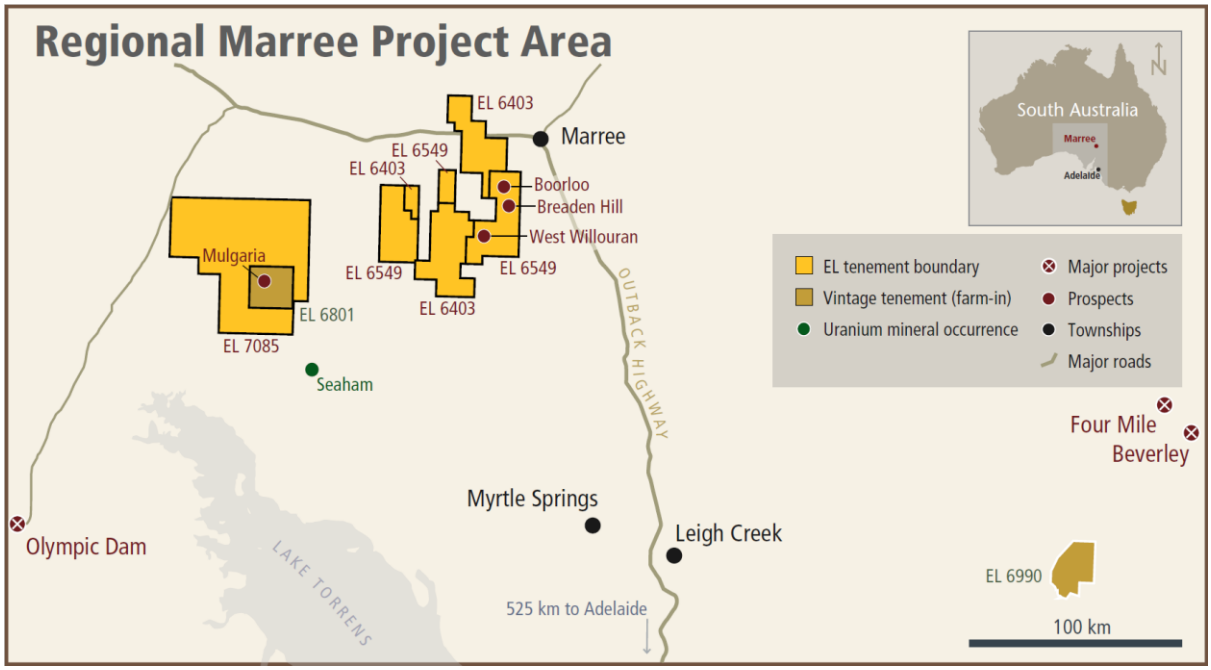

Figure 4. *Renascor's Marree Project and EL 6990 (Wooltana).*

Completion of land access arrangements will allow Renascor to advance drill testing of a uranium target at the Mulgaria prospect, located within the Frome Basin uranium province of South Australia. The Frome Basin hosts several uranium deposits and exploration projects and is considered prospective for sandstone-hosted uranium mineralisation.

Execution of the NTMA will also enable Renascor to progress exploration activities across additional base metal and gold prospects within the Company's Flat Hill exploration licence (EL 6549). Historical exploration within this area has identified several copper-gold prospects including Boorloo[2], Breaden Hill[3] and West Willouran[4], where previous exploration identified copper-cobalt mineralisation and associated gold anomalism.

In preparation for future on-ground exploration activities, Renascor has recently commissioned a hyperspectral imaging analysis program across the eastern block of EL 6549 using satellite-based data, processed by specialist provider Esper Satellite Imagery. The results will provide additional geological vectoring information which, together with historical

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exploration datasets, will assist the Company in refining exploration targets and prioritising future drilling programs across the Marree Project.

Wooltana Project – Uranium Targeting Underway

Renascor has commenced uranium exploration targeting at the Wooltana Project (EL 6990) in South Australia's Frome Basin.

The Frome Basin hosts several uranium deposits and exploration projects and is considered prospective for sandstone-hosted uranium mineralisation. The Wooltana Project lies within this broader uranium province and covers prospective sedimentary sequences within the basin.

As part of its initial exploration program, Renascor has engaged specialist contractors to undertake satellite-based hyperspectral analysis across the tenement area. This work is designed to assist in identifying alteration signatures and geological features associated with potential uranium mineralisation and will help guide future field exploration and target generation.

Results from the hyperspectral program will be integrated with existing geological and geophysical datasets to prioritise areas for follow-up exploration.

Tumby Bay – Rare Earth Exploration

Renascor continues to advance rare earth element exploration at the Tumby Bay prospect on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula.

Following earlier hyperspectral, geophysical and radiometric interpretation work, the Company has identified several areas of interest for follow-up geochemical sampling. Renascor is planning an expanded soil geochemistry program designed to test these targets and assess the potential scale of mineralisation across the prospect area.

This ASX announcement has been approved by Renascor's Board of Directors and authorised for release by Renascor's Managing Director David Christensen.

For further information, please contact:

Company Contact
David Christensen
Managing Director
+61 8 8363 6989
info@renascor.com.au

Media Enquiries Contact
James Moses
Mandate Corporate
+61 (0) 420 991 574
james@mandatecorporate.com.au

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About Renascor

Renascor is developing a vertically integrated Battery Anode Material (**BAM**) project in South Australia.

The BAM project comprises:

- **the Siviour Graphite Deposit** - the world's second largest reported Proven Reserve of Graphite and the largest Graphite Reserve outside of Africa[5];
- **the Graphite Mine and Processing Operation** - a conventional open-pit mine and crush, grind, float processing circuit delivering world-class operating costs in large part due to the favourable geology and geometry of Renascor's Siviour Graphite Deposit; and
- **a Battery Anode Material Production Facility** - where graphite will be converted to Purified Spherical Graphite (**PSG**) using an eco-friendly processing method before being exported to lithium-ion battery anode manufacturers.

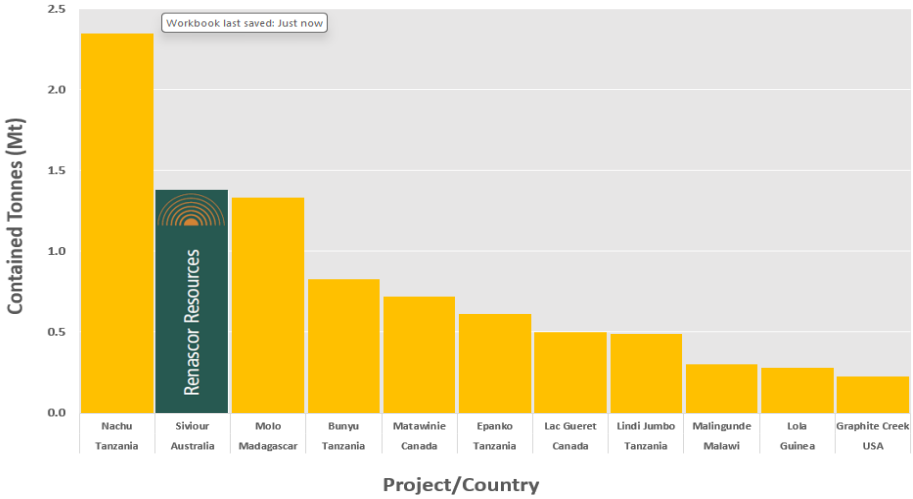

Figure 5. *Globally Reported Proven Ore Reserve estimates*[6]

Renascor is in a strong position to advance the BAM project, with a cash balance of approximately $97 million (as of 31 December 2025) and a conditionally approved $185 million loan facility from the Australian Government's $4 billion Critical Minerals Facility[7].

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Competent Person's Statements

Exploration Results

The results reported herein, insofar as they relate to exploration activities and exploration results, are based on information provided to and reviewed by Mr G.W. McConachy (Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) who is a director of the Company. Mr McConachy has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered 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 (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr McConachy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements and new information

Renascor confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and forecast financial information derived from production targets in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Renascor confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

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Appendix 1

Peer Comparison Data

Company	Deposit	Country	Proven Reserve				Source	Date
			Total Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%)	TGC (Mt)	Study Status*		
Volt Resources Ltd	Bunyu	Tanzania	19.3	4.3%	0.8	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20161215/pdf/43drlhpvdwbhxp.pdf	15 December 2016
Ecograf Ltd	Epanko	Tanzania	7.1	8.6%	0.6	Bankable Feasibility Study	https://www.ecograf.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/3029888.pdf	25 February 20026
Graphite One Inc	Graphite Creek	USA	3.8	6.0%	0.2	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://www.graphiteoneinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/JDS-Graphite-One-NI-43-101-PFS-20221013-compressed.pdf	14 October 2022
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Lac Guéret	Canada	2.0	25.1%	0.5	Technical Feasibility Study	https://masongraphite.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/a53b7c_22115be39ccf4d85b9579f359680997c.pdf	12 December 2018
Walkabout Resources Ltd	Lindi Jumbo	Tanzania	2.5	19.3%	0.5	Definitive Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190228/pdf/44321stl8dlk5f.pdf	28 February 2019
Falcon Energy Materials plc	Lola	Guinea	6.4	4.4%	0.3	Technical Feasibility Study	https://minedocs.com/25/SRG-Mining-Lola-Project-Update-FS-02272023.pdf	12 April 2023
NGX Ltd	Malingunde	Malawi	3.1	9.5%	0.3	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20230614/pdf/05qn89bfqrhwx8.pdf	14 June 2023
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Matawinie	Canada	17.3	4.2%	0.7	Technical Feasibility Study	https://nmg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Feasibility-Study-NMGs-Integrated-Phase-2-Projects.pdf	10 August 2022
NextSource Materials Inc	Molo	Madagascar	21.3	6.2%	1.3	Technical Feasibility Study	P9239 Molo Graphite Phase 2 NI43-101 Technical Report (nextsourcematerials.com)	12 December 2023
Magnis Energy Technologies Ltd	Nachu	Tanzania	50.5	4.6%	2.4	Bankable Feasibility Study	https://magnis.com.au/files/Nachu-BFS-Update.pdf	27 September 2022

* Denotes the name of the study at the time of the release. The Molo and Lindi Jumbo projects are now in the operations phase, with all other projects being in pre-production phase.

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Appendix 2

Collar location details and anomalous drillhole intersections of Renascor's Bulloo Creek RC Drill Program completed in December 2025

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total depth (m)	Hole dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)
25BCRC001	449211	6444545	255	180	-60	9
25BCRC002	449244	6444454	247	180	-61	3
25BCRC003	449289	6444363	252	180	-60	1
25BCRC004	448670	6444653	259	204	-70	325
25BCRC005	448689	6444565	261	204	-69	323
25BCRC006	448749	6444485	266	198	-70	330
25BCRC007	448814	6444364	259	180.5	-60	334
25BCRC008	448831	6444292	258	204	-70	336
25BCRC009	448934	6444114	256	156	-70	334
25BCRC010	446560	6444003	258	204	-60	359
25BCRC011	446624	6443816	265	150	-60	1
25BCRC012	446522	6444194	257	150	-61	357
25BCRC013	448570	6444806	259	150	-70	330

Table 1: *Collar location details of Renascor's Bulloo Creek RC Drill Program completed in December 2025.*

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
25BCRC001	5	30	25	231	160	0.01	<0.2	2	18	6	4
including	***19***	***21***	***2***	***594***	***1,568***	***0.025***	***0.3***	***10***	***30***	***6.5***	***5***
and	***20***	***21***	***1***	***484***	***3,110***	***0.03***	***0.4***	***11***	***34***	***6.5***	***5***
25BCRC001	66	82	16	152	30	<0.01	<0.2	1	12	4	4
25BCRC002	38	48	10	205	131	0.01	<0.2	1	22	5.5	6
including	***43***	***44***	***1***	***509***	***691***	***0.2***	***<0.2***	***4***	***40***	***13***	***6***
and	***45***	***46***	***1***	***578***	***83***	***0.02***	***<0.2***	***<1***	***16***	***4***	***7***
25BCRC002	112	114	2	154	12	<0.01	<0.2	<1	11	6	3
25BCRC002	118	120	2	154	9	<0.01	<0.2	<1	12	2.5	3
25BCRC003	90	106	16	271	87	0.01	<0.2	2	28	5	3
including	***97***	***98***	***1***	***506***	***143***	***0.02***	***<0.2***	***3***	***40***	***5.5***	***2***
and	***100***	***101***	***1***	***550***	***263***	***0.03***	***<0.2***	***3***	***44***	***2.5***	***3***
and	***101***	***102***	***1***	***361***	***503***	***0.02***	***<0.2***	***3***	***40***	***2***	***3***
25BCRC003	118	124	6	190	75	0.01	<0.2	2	24	4	3
25BCRC005	8	30	22	276	23	<0.01	<0.2	<1	18	2	4
25BCRC005	**32**	**33**	**1**	**123**	**866**	**<0.01**	**<0.2**	**2**	**20**	**3**	**6**
25BCRC005	**39**	**42**	**3**	**113**	**527**	**<0.01**	**<0.2**	**<1**	**10**	**3**	**7**
25BCRC005	**122**	**123**	**1**	**18**	**501**	**0.23**	**<0.2**	**1**	**12**	**1.5**	**8**
25BCRC005	**127**	**128**	**1**	**29**	**534**	**0.23**	**<0.2**	**1**	**20**	**<0.5**	**7**
25BCRC005	**196**	**197**	**1**	**13**	**594**	**0.72**	**0.2**	**<1**	**16**	**2**	**7**
25BCRC006	20	22	2	150	5	<0.01	<0.2	<1	25	2	3
25BCRC006	73	78	5	211	9	<0.01	<0.2	3	22	8	3
25BCRC006	86	92	6	377	373	0.01	<0.2	5	26	20	4
including	***86***	***89***	***3***	***602***	***98***	***0.02***	***<0.2***	***7***	***30***	***29***	***5***
and	***87***	***88***	***1***	***1,170***	***193***	***0.02***	***<0.2***	***14***	***46***	***59.5***	***6***
and	***91***	***92***	***1***	***246***	***1,890***	***0.02***	***0.4***	***3***	***28***	***11.5***	***3***

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Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
25BCRC006	**109**	**112**	**3**	**600**	**25**	**0.04**	**<0.2**	**6**	**37**	**28**	**5**
25BCRC006	118	119	1	206	14	<0.01	<0.2	2	22	11.5	3
25BCRC006	197	198	1	163	16	0.01	<0.2	2	22	3.5	3
25BCRC007	6	8	2	156	77	0.01	<0.2	1	17	4	5
25BCRC007	37	38	1	176	73	<0.01	<0.2	1	18	3.5	9
25BCRC007	47	49	2	151	7	<0.01	<0.2	1	15	4	2
25BCRC007	50	51	1	170	9	<0.01	<0.2	1	14	3	3
25BCRC007	53	55	2	162	22	<0.01	<0.2	1	22	4	3
25BCRC007	60	62	2	189	60	<0.01	<0.2	1	23	4	3
25BCRC007	64	65	1	206	37	<0.01	<0.2	<1	16	3.5	3
25BCRC007	69	104	36	476	124	0.02	<0.2	9	27	38	4
including	***85***	***101***	***16***	***901***	***244***	***0.05***	***<0.2***	***20***	***43***	***76***	***6***
and	***85***	***86***	***1***	***602***	***1,840***	***0.05***	***0.6***	***24***	***38***	***7***	***19***
and	***86***	***87***	***1***	***1,440***	***91***	***0.08***	***<0.2***	***31***	***26***	***226***	***7***
25BCRC007	146	150	4	187	15	<0.01	<0.2	1	9	4	6
25BCRC007	164	165	1	220	11	<0.01	<0.2	2	12	5.5	6
25BCRC008	**24**	**25**	**1**	**1,440**	**91**	**0.03**	**<0.2**	**18**	**16**	**117**	**4**
25BCRC008	69	70	1	169	24	<0.01	<0.2	3	22	4	4
25BCRC008	103	107	4	155	10	<0.01	<0.2	2	22	8	3
25BCRC008	110	123	14	175	67	<0.01	<0.2	3	22	7	3
25BCRC008	130	142	12	164	9	<0.01	<0.2	2	17	3	3
25BCRC008	**188**	**189**	**1**	**129**	**881**	**<0.01**	**<0.2**	**2**	**32**	**2.5**	**36**
25BCRC010	18	19	1	164	9	0.01	<0.2	2	14	2.5	3
25BCRC010	34	51	17	222	28	0.01	<0.2	4	18	11	4
including	***43***	***44***	***1***	***523***	***25***	***0.01***	***<0.2***	***5***	***38***	***8***	***5***
and	***46***	***48***	***2***	***558***	***26***	***0.02***	***<0.2***	***9***	***24***	***47***	***6***
and	***47***	***48***	***1***	***746***	***17***	***0.03***	***<0.2***	***9***	***24***	***68***	***3***
25BCRC010	64	65	1	469	189	0.01	<0.2	3	16	29	3
25BCRC010	98	100	2	159	6	<0.01	<0.2	1	21	3	3
25BCRC010	109	110	1	178	<1	<0.01	<0.2	<1	28	3	2
25BCRC010	120	123	3	319	5	<0.01	<0.2	<1	39	3	2
25BCRC010	187	188	1	176	4	<0.01	<0.2	<1	14	3.5	3
25BCRC011	75	76	1	208	44	<0.01	<0.2	<1	22	21	9
25BCRC012	86	87	1	181	22	<0.01	<0.2	10	82	8	17

Table 2. *Anomalous drill intersections from the Bulloo Creek RC drilling program for intervals > 150 ppm Co. Significant intervals are highlighted in bold where Co > 500 ppm or Cu > 500 ppm is recorded. Intervals represent downhole lengths. True widths are not currently known.*

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Appendix 3
JORC Table 1

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Bulloo Creek and surrounding Olary project area and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Drill rig was fitted with a hydraulic on-board cyclone/box with Metzke cone splitter with a drop box. • Samples, representing 12.5% of total sample, were collected at 1 meter intervals, with each interval having one sample bag collected and marked in readiness for geochemical laboratory assay. • A separate sub sample was collected from each interval for geological logging purposes. • A KT10 magnetic susceptibility meter took readings from each sample interval. The device was calibrated when serviced in 2025, thus data quality confidence is good.
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.).*	• Drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling, using a Schramm T685WS RC Drill Rig. RC drilling was completed with a 5 ¾" RC hammer bit. • An IMDEX OMNIx42 north seeking gyro, and TN14 gyro compass was used on each hole for surveying.
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.*	• Sample recovery was noted by field geologists monitoring the program as consistently good. • Instances of note where reduced sample recovery and/or quality may have occurred relate to holes 25BCRC007 (drill bit sheared in half likely due to highly abrasive ground conditions or strongly foliated lithology) and 25BCRC009 (collar blowout and potential contamination of drillers foam in wet samples).

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.
		• Geological logging was completed and captured in digital format for all RC intervals collected, capturing the following variables:
		  ○ Level of oxidation (high/medium/low)
		  ○ Lithology type and percentage abundance estimate
		  ○ Observed grain size
		  ○ Colour
		  ○ Mineral composition and relative abundance
		  ○ Other comments.
		• Chip trays were collected, with each compartment filled with representative chips from each 1m drilled.

Subsampling 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 subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• In addition to on rig cone splitter use, the field geologist collected a sub sample from each 1m interval for geological logging purposes. • Approximately 1kg of sample was collected and sieved, retaining 300gms of rock fragment for visual analysis and 60gms of rock chip as a representative sample to be held in industry standard plastic chip trays, sequentially down hole.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were collected dry and wet, with variable water table/aquifer depths encountered across the drilling area. • Duplicate field samples were also collected every 40 samples.

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.*
	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.
		• All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Wingfield, South Australia. BV has comprehensive NATA accreditation in place, providing high confidence in the quality of assay data and laboratory testing processes.
		• Both sample preparation and geochemical assay analysis was completed at this site.
		• A suite of 42 elements were selected for analysis, with specific analytical processes expected to return near total dissolution of minerals as follows:
		  ○ FA001: Au
		  ○ MA101: Al, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sc, T, V
		  ○ MA102: Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Hf, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, U, Y, Yb, Zn.
		• In addition to Renascor collecting in-field duplicates, BV has performed its own in-house QA/QC processes to check for appropriate levels of precision and accuracy.
		• No geophysical tools or other measurement tools/instruments were used as part of this drill program.

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.*	• Sampling interval data has been reviewed and agreed to by an individual other than who originally logged the data in field. No adjustments were required. • Raw assay data has been consolidated into a master working database, stored within the Company secure SharePoint server digital filing system. Significant intercepts or any questionable patterns or trends in data have been cross checked against separate PDF assay logs provided by BV for accuracy. The master data file and significant results reported have been reviewed by the competent person as part of the sign off process connected to this release.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• In-field hole collar locations were pegged using handheld GPS based on planned preferred drillhole locations defined from desktop analysis/mapping. Topographic RL was also recorded at this time. • Whilst not expected to be an issue due to minimal overhead interference, deviation from 'design' by up to +/- 10m away from planned location is possible. This is considered acceptable based on the early stage nature of this exploration program. • The drill rig was equipped with an IMDEX OMNIx42 north seeking gyro, and TN14 gyro compass was used on each hole for surveying, ensuring precise collar dip and azimuth setting, and tracing of downhole deviation. • The grid system used was GDA2020, Zone 54.
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*	• Eastern Anomaly drillhole sections are drilled approximately 400m apart, with hole spacing along each section 100m to 200m apart, with tighter spacing at the centre of each section.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Western Anomaly drillholes are drilled approximately 200m apart. • Given the early stage of exploration, drill spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for initial development of geological and grade understanding. Additional drilling would be required to establish enough confidence for inferred resource estimation procedures and classifications. • Sample compositing has not been 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 a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Initial interpretation of geological structure based on existing surface mapping indicates a general east-northeast lithological strike trend through the exploration area. Elevated total magnetic intensity structures follow a similar trend. • Originally horizontal sedimentary bedding planes are mapped to dip approximately 25 degrees, in a south-southeast direction. • Drillholes have been oriented approximately between 60-70 degrees dip, and 320 – 10 degrees azimuth direction. This intends to achieve as unbiased drilling orientation as possible, drilling across geological structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were kept in batches at each drillhole collar location on private property until the end of drilling program. Samples were immediately transported by Renascor's field assistant representatives from Euro Exploration, directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory. Sample submission and tracking processes are used to track the samples and internal security controls are implemented by BV once received.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Comprehensive QA/QC practises are in place at BV, who maintains extensive NATA accreditation, which provides independent assurance with respect to technical confidence and reliability. • Subsequent data analysis and adjustments undertaken by Renascor are reviewed by a second competent professional for accuracy before releasing data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Native title interests lie with the Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (NAWNTAC). A native title mining agreement is in place, and a heritage clearance survey was completed in August 2025 to enable access to the current Bulloo Creek prospect exploration area. *Cutana Tenement EL 6451* • The Bulloo Creek prospect is held within EL 6451. Licence is held by Astra Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Renascor Resources Limited. Exploration licence was granted on 10/12/2019, currently valid until 9/12/2030.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Outalpa Tenement EL 6450 • Licence is held by Astra Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Renascor Resources Limited. Exploration licence was granted on 10/12/2019, currently valid until 9/12/2030. *ELA-01125* • Licence has been applied for by entity Astra Resources Pty Ltd, submitted 17/02/2026. The Company has no reason to believe that the licence will not be granted. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Renascor acknowledges drilling programs undertaken to the south of the current area of interest at the Bulloo Creek prospect, completed by Exco Resources NL in 2001, targeting gold and copper mineralisation, as well as drilling completed by Mount Isa Mines Ltd in and around Renascor's ELA-01125.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Current activity has focused on EL 6451 and the Bulloo Creek prospect, targeting mineralisation concentrated in meso-proterozoic sediments and granites of the Willyama Inlier, prospective for copper-cobalt-gold mineralisation. • The geological setting of the locality is presented within the Olary 1:250:000 SA Geological Atlas Series Sheet SI5402, produced by the Geological Survey of South Australia – Department for Energy and Mining.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Drillhole information is tabularised in Appendix 2.
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.*	• Details are outlined in the main body of text, Appendix 2 and reported in Section 1 - Verification of sampling and assaying of this Appendix. • Averaging has been applied where significant interval lengths have spanned across multiple metres. • Exploration results are not being reported for Mineral Resources. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

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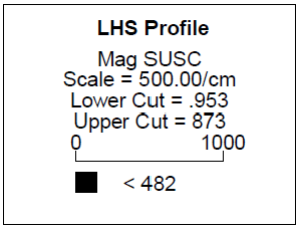
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	• Efforts have been made based on at surface geological data to drill perpendicular to current interpretation of lithological strike and dip direction, but true width of geological features intersected are not currently accurately known. Should diamond core drilling be completed at this locality in the future, clearer understanding of true widths will be reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text. • Legend data applicable to Figure 2 is provided below for magnetic susceptibility results.  • Exploration results are not being reported for Mineral Resources.
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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No meaningful exploration data has been excluded from this report. • Exploration results are not being reported for Mineral Resources.
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.*	No other new substantive exploration data has been captured that is relevant to the material exploration results being reported.
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).*	Future work planned is stated in the main text of this release.

[1] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 11 July 2012.
[2] Source: publicly available historical data releases available from the South Australian Resource Information Gateway (SARIG) – https://minerals.sarig.sa.gov.au/MineralDepositDetails.aspx?DEPOSIT_NO=4447.
[3] Source: publicly available historical data releases available from the South Australian Resource Information Gateway (SARIG) – https://minerals.sarig.sa.gov.au/MineralDepositDetails.aspx?DEPOSIT_NO=5227.
[4] Source: publicly available historical data releases available from the South Australian Resource Information Gateway (SARIG) – https://minerals.sarig.sa.gov.au/MineralDepositDetails.aspx?DEPOSIT_NO=4485.
[5] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 21 July 2020.
[6] Source: public company reports. Does not include graphite deposits that do not publicly report data on main stock exchanges in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Appendix 1 for further details on sourcing.
[7] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 17 April 2024.