9 APRIL 2026

ACQUISITION OF HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE HISTORICAL SILVER ASSET IN NORTHERN NSW

Rapid Critical Metals Limited (ASX: RCM, RCMO) ("Rapid" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the acquisition of an 80% controlling interest in Green Copper Pty Ltd, which owns 100% of EL 9681, being the Tooloom Silver Project in northern New South Wales. Located approximately 35 km north of Drake and 100 km northeast of Rapid's Webbs Silver Project, EL 9681 covers 121 km2 and encompasses an historic silver district containing more than 80 historic workings. The acquisition increases Rapid's New South Wales landholding by nearly one-third and adds multiple drill-ready silver, gold, copper and antimony targets within a structurally controlled, intrusion-related polymetallic system.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rapid secures control of a large historical silver district in northern NSW,** acquiring an 80% interest in Green Copper Pty Ltd, which owns 100% of EL9681 at the Tooloom Silver Project.
- **Tooloom expands Rapid's NSW silver footprint by nearly one-third,** adding a strategic, district-scale project located ~100km northeast of Webbs.
- **121km² of highly prospective ground,** covering more than 80 historical workings across a silver-gold-copper-antimony system.
- **More than 21km of strike with multiple prospects and historical mines,** offering strong exploration upside across the broader district.
- **Historical drilling has already returned strong high-grade silver results,** including:
  - **2m at 294g/t AgEq from 26m** at Spring Gully
  - **2m at 145g/t AgEq from 53m** at Spring Gully
  - **1m at 341g/t AgEq from 29m** at Silver King
  - **1.1m at 150g/t AgEq from 105.9m** at Wongabah
- **Numerous high-grade surface results remain untested by drilling,** including:
  - **1,660g/t Ag** at Silver King North
  - **969g/t Ag** at Silver King South
  - **730g/t Ag** at Wongabah
  - **671g/t Ag and 7g/t Au** at Philippines Block
  - **570g/t Ag and 26.4g/t Au** at Cullens
- **Multiple walk-up drill targets support near-term exploration upside** and potential for steady newsflow.
- **Strong similarities to Webbs** reinforce Tooloom's fit within Rapid's NSW silver strategy.
- **Additional upside from gold, copper and antimony** enhances the project's broader exploration potential.

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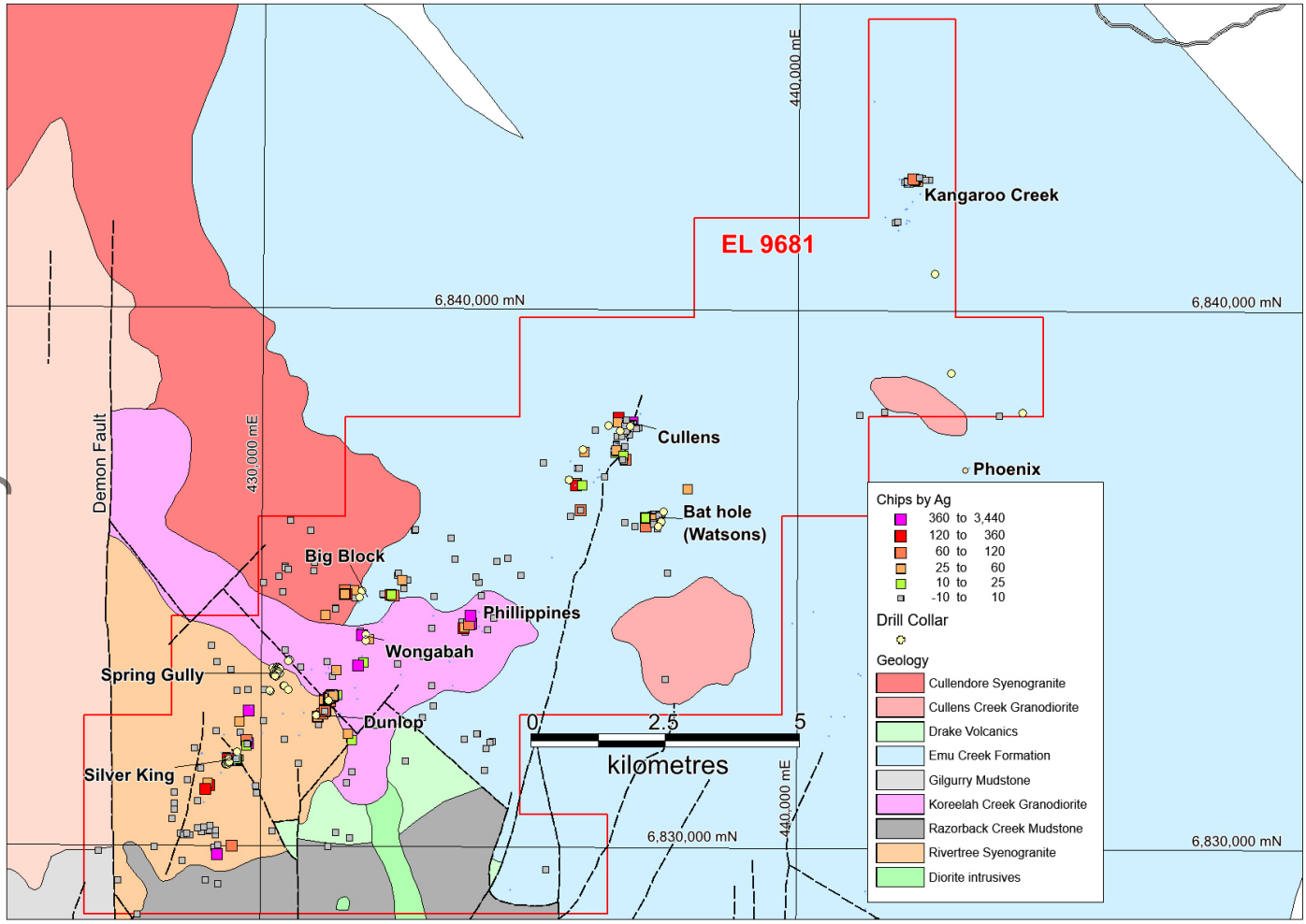

EL 9681 - Tenement Prospects

Transaction

Rapid will acquire an 80% interest in Green Copper Pty Ltd for consideration of $100,000 in cash and $100,000 in Rapid shares, issued at the 5-day VWAP and subject to a three-month escrow period following completion. Under the terms of the acquisition, Rapid is also required to spend a minimum of $750,000 on exploration over three years.

Tooloom Silver Project

The Tooloom Silver Project hosts more than 80 historic workings, primarily prospective for **silver**, that were active between 1887 and 1925. Modern exploration has identified numerous follow-up targets, with the district considered highly prospective for a Webbs-style silver system given its extreme high-grade silver values, multiple steeply dipping veins, and association with late Permian to Triassic granites. The veins are typically narrow, generally 1-4 m wide, but occur in clusters. Available geophysical data indicates blind granitic intrusions may underlie prospects such as Cullens and Kangaroo Creek, supporting potential for additional silver and **gold** discoveries. Mineralisation appears zoned, with silver dominant in the southwest, silver-gold in the central corridor, and gold more prominent in the northeast.

The Philippines Block prospect is notable for its strong **antimony** association with gold. Three rock chip samples collected by Macmin Silver Ltd in 2008 over a 200 m strike length returned between 0.5% and greater than 1.0% Sb, together with gold values between 5.2 g/t and 8.2 g/t Au. The prospect remains undrilled.

Commenting on the acquisition, Rapid's Managing Director, Byron Miles, said:

"This acquisition materially expands Rapid's silver exposure in New South Wales and adds a large historical district with multiple high-grade targets already identified. With strong historical drill intercepts, high-grade surface results and clear follow-up opportunities, Tooloom has the potential to become an important complement to our existing Webbs and Conrad projects."

Next steps

Rapid plans to continue the existing exploration program across the EL, with several walk-up drilling targets being considered.:

- Complete a LiDAR survey to identify additional workings and reef trends
- Undertake further surface sampling across walk-up drill targets to validate historical results and refine target definition
- Assess selected surface geophysical methods to assist drill targeting
- Prioritise follow-up drilling across the highest-conviction silver and gold targets

This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Rapid Critical Metals Board by Byron Miles, Managing Director.

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About Rapid Critical Metals

Rapid Critical Metals (ASX: RCM, RCMO) is an exploration company driving the discovery and development of high-grade silver and critical mineral assets. Following a transformational pivot in mid-2025, Rapid has assembled a high-impact portfolio anchored by the Webbs and Conrads Silver Projects in New South Wales and the Prophet River Gallium–Germanium Project in British Columbia, Canada. Both projects sit within geologically rich, infrastructure-ready regions and present strong potential for near-term exploration success.

Headquartered in Sydney, Rapid is fully funded and strategically positioned to deliver growth through aggressive exploration and value-accretive development. Led by an experienced team, including Chairman John Poynton AO and Managing Director Byron Miles, the Company is advancing a catalyst-rich program — with resource upgrades, step-out drilling, and new target testing set to drive a steady flow of news and shareholder value in the months ahead.

For more information, visit: www.rapidmetals.com.au

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Eoin Rothery, (RPGeo, MSc), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (No. 2374). Mr. Rothery works through Avoca Minerals Pty Ltd and acts as a geological consultant. Mr Rothery has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Rothery consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table of Intercepts

Hole	From	To	Width	AgEQ	Ag	Au	Cupc	Pbpc	Znpc
BDDD01	46	47.9	1.9	38	6	0.39		0.02	0.07
BDDD02	70.4	71.9	1.5	55	40	0.12		0.07	0.17
BDDD03				NSR					
BDRC01				NSR					
BLRC1				NSR					
BLRC2	192	195	3	120	78	0.2		0.79	0.56
Costean1				NSR					
Costean2	60	66	6	49	13	0.45			
Costean3	0	3	1.5	34	10	0.3			
CURC01				NSR					
CURC02				NSR					
PHDD28				NSR					
PHRD30				NSR					
PHRD34				NSR					
SGRC01	37	39	2	80	65	0.09	0.011	0.16	0.22
SGRC01	58	59	1	70	48	0.12		0.63	0.15
SGRC02	36	38	2	63	28	0.32		0.19	0.3
SGRC03	41	42	1	87	49	0.3		0.13	0.46
SGRC04	96	98	2	106	61	0.11	0.034	0.83	0.97
SGRC05	53	54	1	81	42	0.26		0.16	0.58
SGRC06	14	16	2	83	45	0.27		0.29	0.44
SGRC06	42	43	1	62	40	0.16		0.17	0.27
SGRC07	53	55	2	145	71	0.54		0.81	0.74
SGRC08	14	16	2	33	7	0.25		0.07	0.2
SGRC09	55	56	1	24	12	0.12		0.04	0.07
SGRC10	21	25	4	70	42	0.17	0.011	0.24	0.43
SGRC10	43	44	1	136	88	0.2	0.017	0.78	0.83
SGRC11	29	30	1	291	234	0.1	0.14	0.73	1.18
SGRC12	32	36	4	60	19	0.21		0.17	0.87
SGRC13	46	48	2	37	22	0.07		0.18	0.3
SGRC13	63	65	2	63	40	0.09		0.5	0.35
SGRC14	26	28	2	294	251	0.36			
SGRC14	53	54	1	142	63	0.47		0.91	1.15
SGRC15	13	14	1	58	35	0.19		0.13	0.18
SGRC15	30	31	1	94	82	0.04		0.16	0.27
SGRC16	26	27	1	43	15	0.26		0.19	0.18
SGRC17				NSR					
SGRC18	29	31	2	32	22	0.08		0.12	0.06
SGRC19	67	69	2	118	49	0.52	0.015	0.54	0.79
SGRC20	34	35	1	197	95	0.88	0.018	0.84	0.79
SGRC21	53	56	3	76	40	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.93
SGRC22	45	46	1	29	16	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.03
SGRC23	61	62	1	33	14	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.47

SGRC24				NSR					
SGRC25				NSR					
SGRC26				NSR					
SGRC27	21	22	1	85	82	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
SGRC28	65	66	1	22	15	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.1
SKDD01	38	42.2	4.2	21	9	0.08		0.1	0.18
SKDD02	62	64	2	12	7	0.02		0.06	0.09
SKRC01				NSR					
SKRC02	29	30	1	341	291	0.17	0.04	0.88	0.89
SKRC03				NSR					
SKRC04	21	23	2	44	29	0.09		0.23	0.21
SKRC05				NSR					
SKRC06	38	39	1	49	35	0.1		0.18	0.16
SKRC07	15	16	1	35	14	0.21		0.1	0.12
SKRC08				NSR					
SKRC09				NSR					
SKRC10	51	53	2	66	31	0.1	0.044	0.16	0.9
SKRC11				NSR					
SKRC12	17	19	2	95	80	0.1	0.01	0.17	0.17
SKRC13				NSR					
SKRC14				NSR					
SKRC15				NSR					
WADD02	27	87	60	4	1		0.033		
WADD03				NSR					
WARC01	150	152	2	35	7	0.22	0.09	0.05	0.14
WBDD01	105.9	107	1.1	150	96	0.4	0.029	0.32	0.64
WBDD02				NSR					
WBDD03				NSR					
WBRC01	31	33	2	16	5	0.12		0.05	0.06

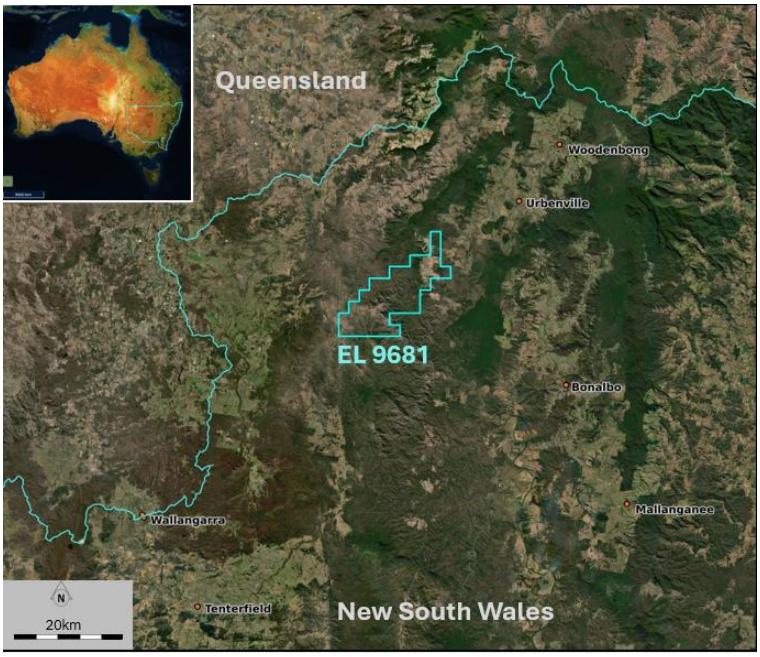
Table 1: *Previous exploration drill results.*

[x] The Ag equivalent ("AgEQ") calculation is based on several factors. There appears to be some volatility in the current silver spot price, so a long-term average has been used instead. The silver price is calculated as the average price over the last five years. The relevant averages in US dollars are 2021 - $24.97; 2022 - $21.67; 2023 - $23.58; 2024 - $28.13; 2025 - $40.84 (Source https://www.macrotrends.net). Similarly, the AgEQ calculation uses long-term 5 year average prices for Copper (US$9,300); Zinc (US$3,200) and lead (US$2,100). Preliminary metallurgical work has been carried out at Webbs and recoveries used for the calculation of AgEQ were: Ag 87%, Cu 85%, Pb 70% and Zn 89%. From these factors the formula used for the AgEQ value was AgEQ = Ag g/t + 69.2 * Cu (%) + 12.9 * Pb (%) + 24.9 * Zn (%).

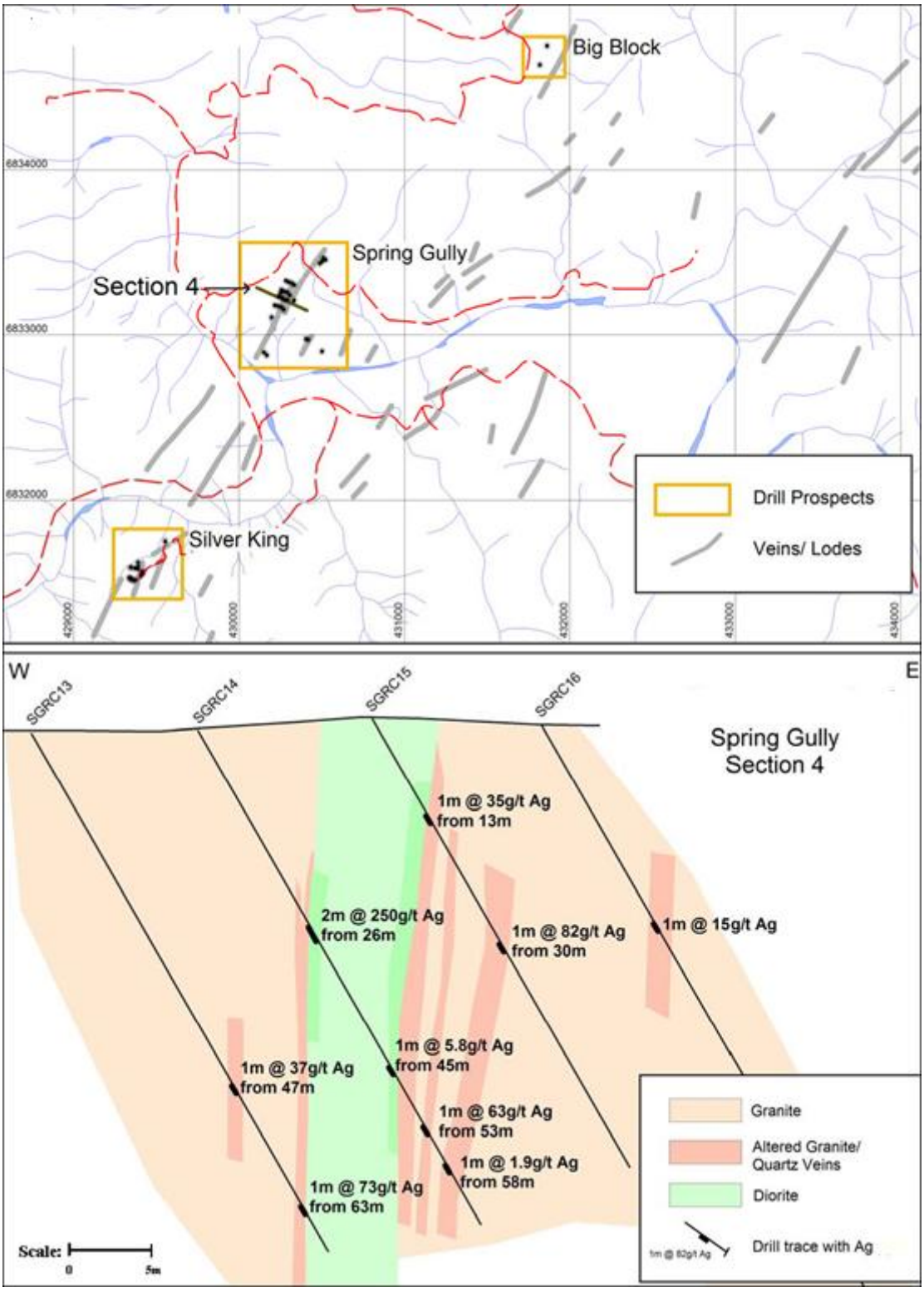
Table of Drill Hole Information

HOLE	MGAE	MGAN	RL	DEPTH	DIP	AZ_MGA	PROSPECT
BDDD01	431250	6832710	280	86.6	-50	102.5	Boulder
BDDD02	431249	6832710	280	93.1	-70	102.5	Boulder
BDDD03	431022	6832440	269	73.1	-50	141.5	Boulder
BDRC01	431019	6832435	269	100	-52	94.5	Boulder
BLRC1	431864	6834747	188	188	-50	130	Big Block
BLRC2	431820	6834631	201	201	-50	122	Big Block
Costean1	436455.1	6837835	0	120	0	297	Black Flat
Costean2	435976	6837397	0	78	0	113	Intermediate Shaft
Costean3	435725	6836833	0	36	0	125	Saddle Shaft
CURC01	436680	6837740	440	150	-50	129	Cullens
CURC02	436860	6837830	400	180	-50	225	Cullens
PHDD28	442858	6838845	347	176.5	0	11	Phoenix N
PHRD30	442540	6840690	370	133.8	0	11	Phoenix N
PHRD34	444196	6838105	385	291.3	-50	135	Phoenix N
SGRC01	430260	6833250	284	108	-45	123.5	Spring Gully
SGRC02	430340	6833200	280	126	-50	304.5	Spring Gully
SGRC03	430200	6833300	273	102	-46	123.5	Spring Gully
SGRC04	430170	6832875	252	144	-47	301.5	Spring Gully
SGRC05	430283.9	6833323	299.3	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC06	430301.9	6833315	299.8	63	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC07	430320.7	6833308	298.1	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC08	430334.8	6833297	294.8	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC09	430256.9	6833267	293.8	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC10	430274.8	6833259	292.8	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC11	430293.9	6833252	293.3	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC12	430308.2	6833236	292.1	75	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC13	430241.4	6833230	288.8	69	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC14	430259.2	6833223	288.8	66	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC15	430275.1	6833209	291.2	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC16	430295.7	6833207	290.9	90	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC17	430217	6833175	285.6	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC18	430236.7	6833170	287.6	60	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC19	430257.6	6833162	287.6	81	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC20	430271.8	6833149	286.4	69	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC21	430505.5	6833447	293.3	90	-60	329.5	Spring Gully
SGRC22	430511.5	6833467	289	63	-60	329.5	Spring Gully
SGRC23	430524.4	6833455	296	75	-60	329.5	Spring Gully
SGRC24	430489.4	6833433	291.9	60	-60	329.5	Spring Gully
SGRC25	430407.1	6832973	287.1	45	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC26	430419.7	6832969	290	39	-60	114.5	Spring Gully
SGRC27	430503.9	6832898	287.8	39	-60	126.5	Spring Gully
SGRC28	430151.8	6832891	263	81	-45	291.5	Spring Gully
SKDD01	429355	6831565	270	120	-52	117.5	Silver King
SKDD02	429358	6831568	270	66	-80	116.5	Silver King

SKRC01	429390	6831625	260	112	-51	104.5	Silver King
SKRC02	429350	6831510	294	100	-50	92.5	Silver King
SKRC03	429350	6831580	252	105	-45	291.5	Silver King
SKRC04	429372.2	6831592	286.5	70	55	106.5	Silver King
SKRC05	429386.7	6831583	286.1	66	55	106.5	Silver King
SKRC06	429391	6831600	285.5	150	60	106.5	Silver King
SKRC07	429337.4	6831524	301	120	60	271.5	Silver King
SKRC08	429339.5	6831519	301.3	78	50	106.5	Silver King
SKRC09	429360.4	6831509	294.5	51	50	106.5	Silver King
SKRC10	429359.5	6831510	293	99	60	271.5	Silver King
SKRC11	429354.9	6831511	293	69	50	271.5	Silver King
SKRC12	429382.7	6831517	294	90	60	271.5	Silver King
SKRC13	429390.4	6831536	290	51	55	286.5	Silver King
SKRC14	429401.5	6831551	290	51	55	286.5	Silver King
SKRC15	429555	6831752	252.2	63	50	301.5	Silver King
WADD02	437457	6836055	535	219.2	-50	300	Bat Hole (Watsons)
WADD03	437394	6835973	535	235.4	-50.5	299	Bat Hole (Watsons)
WARC01	437492	6836242	530	189	-50	221	Bat Hole (Watsons)
WBDD01	431945	6833825	290	152.4	-37	315	Wongaban
WBDD02	431946	6833827	290	160.1	-34	273.5	Wongaban
WBDD03	431947	6833828	290	198.2	-65	292.5	Wongaban
WBRC01	431938	6833941	300	76	0	0	Wongaban



Tenement Location



The diagrams above show a location of and a representative cross section of the Spring Gully prospect which is the best known of prospects on the EL. The figure is taken from the Malachite Resources Limited ASX Quarterly report for the period till June 2006.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Eoin Rothery, (RPGeo, MSc), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (No. 2374). Mr. Rothery works through Avoca Minerals Pty Ltd and acts as a geological consultant. Mr Rothery has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Rothery consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma, 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 Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was*	**Drilling** • 63 holes are reported from the EL area, all drilled by Malachite Resources Limited and JV partner Macmin Silver Ltd between 2003 and 2008. **Sampling** • Diamond drilling (DD) core sizes included HQ3 and NQ2. • DD core sampling was conducted over selected parts of DD core. Samples were ½ core, and between 0.2 – 1.5 m length. Intervals were selected on geological criteria such as visible mineralisation, alteration or visual estimations of veining. **Sample Representativity** • This is early-stage exploration and holes were drilled at a high angle to outcropping veins or lines of workings to maximise representativity. Until the geometry of the mineralisation is established representativity is unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Downhole widths in most instances do not represent true widths. • Diamond drill core sizes were HQ3 (core from surface) and NQ2. **Sample Preparation and Assaying** • All samples were submitted to ALS (Brisbane) where they were prepared to industry standards. • Multielement analysis was completed by aqua regia digest as per ALS method code "ME-ICP43" for selected elements. Ore grade (OG) analysis was competed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by aqua regia digest, (OG-46 method). • Sample preparation and assay techniques are considered applicable for the grade and style of mineralisation and the mineralogy of the project area.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Holes were drilled as reverse circulation (47) or as diamond core (16): two of the latter had RC pre-collars. • Core orientation was carried out at regular intervals by the spear method.
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.*	• Core was logged with core loss recorded. • Core recovery was logged by measuring the length of physical core retrieved compared to the driller's rod measurement: i.e. from core block to core bock. • There was no perceived relationship between recovery and grade.
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.*	• Logging was both qualitative with quantitative components. Lithology, oxidation, mineralisation, and structural data contain both qualitative and quantitative fields. Alteration is qualitative. The recovery (core run and sample), RQD, and specific gravity measurements are quantitative. • Bulk density was undertaken on sample intervals. • Core photos were undertaken for drill core wet and dry. • The logging was designed to provide information to support future resource estimations
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core sampling was conducted over selected zones of core. Samples were ½ core, and between 0.2 – 1.5 m length • Samples were cut with a mechanical core saw. Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • The HQ3/NQ2 core sizes ½ core sampling are appropriate for grain size and form of material being sampled. • Sample masses are considered applicable for the grade and style of mineralisation targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS (Brisbane). Assay methods are described in *Sampling techniques* section above. • OREAS standards were used • ALS standards and blanks were inserted to industry standard.
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.*	**Drilling** • All Logging, sampling, and assays are in excel files. • Laboratory reports are stored separately. • None of the holes were twin holes.
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.*	**Collars** • Collar information is based on locations given in the various annual reports and on geo-referenced maps from thise reports. • Grid System is GDA94 MGA Zone 56 • Downhole surveys were via a downhole camera.
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.*	**Geology** • Drill spacing is irregular. • The data spacing is insufficient for mineral resource estimation. **Geochemistry** • Diamond core sections of interest were routinely sampled for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn with many samples testing for multiple elements, including Sn. • No compositing has occurred.
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.*	• At Spring Gully the drilling has established that the mineralisation is hosted in near-vertical veins orientated NNE-SSW. Drilling was conducted at a high angle to that trend. • While a similar NNE-SSW orientation is considered likely for other prospects there has been insufficient drilling to establish the fact. • No sampling bias is thought to have been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported to Brisbane by Company personal then dispatched to ALS Brisbane
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• EL 9681 is 35km east of Stanthorpe Queensland, but lies in the state of New South Wales.
• EL 9681 was granted to Green Copper Pty Ltd on 1 August 2024 for two years.
• EL 9681 covers 124km^2 area.
• EL 9681 is not subject to Native Title claim as all landholdings are freehold.
• Native title processes are in place.
• There are no national parks or wilderness conservation areas overlapping the tenement.
• Land parcels are dominantly freehold with some crown land. Access agreements in place to conduct exploration activities.
• There are no overriding royalties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Silver mineralisation in the area was discovered in 1887
• Over 80 historical workings were developed and some produced silver. Production records are not available. Production ceased in 1925.
• Previous modern exploration is extensive with at least 11 previous exploration licences held over all or part of EL 9681, with over 100 documents stored on Open File. This report relies on the work done by the NSW Geological Survey in extracting tangible surface exploration: soil and rock chip assays as well as drilling to the Minview website
Previous tenement holders
<table>
<tr><th>EL</th><th>Holder</th><th>Start</th><th>Annuals</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL 58</td><td>North Broken Hill</td><td>1964</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL1394</td><td>Hamilton, W F</td><td>1980</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL3746</td><td>Daly, John,Daly, Lynette Roslyn,Hastie, Alan William</td><td>1991</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL5427</td><td>Malachite Resources NL</td><td>1998</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL5714</td><td>Malachite Resources Limited</td><td>2000</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL6635</td><td>Geosearch International Limited</td><td>2006</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL8082</td><td>Carpentaria Exploration Limited</td><td>2013</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL8507</td><td>Ptr Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>2017</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL8934</td><td>Syndicate Minerals Pty Ltd</td><td>2020</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL9124</td><td>Sentinel Resources (Australia) Pty Ltd</td><td>2021</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPL1093</td><td>Wongabah Mining Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>1988</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Mineralisation appears to be a structurally hosted fracture vein system within the New England Fold Belt which has a Palaeozoic fore-arc and volcanic chain to the W, a fore-arc basin in the centre and a subduction complex to the E.</td></tr>
</table>

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		• Rivertree lies in the New England Fold Belt, with basement metasedimentary rock of the Permo-Carboniferous Emu Creek Formation, and Permian to Triassic intrusive igneous rocks. The regional Demon fault runs N-S along the western edge of the EL.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A drill hole table is included in this report, with all reported drillholes for the EL area

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Simple weighted averages were used across the narrow mineralisation widths • The mineralisation is polymetallic with silver, copper, zinc, and lead.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intercepts are downhole widths - true widths are likely to be somewhat less depending on the angle of the hole vs the veins
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.*	• A drill collar map and a representative cross section are provided in this 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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The table provided in Appendix 1 is comprehensive. An intercept is given for each hole, except when no significant mineralisation was encountered. In that case the entry against the hole is "NSR" – No Significant Result.
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;*	• Rock chip data quoted above is taken from the Geological Survey of NSW "Minview" website. • Original Open File reports have also been downloaded and the source data confirmed. • For the rock chip data above the relevant Open File reports are:

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	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests 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.*	• Surface mapping to assess potential lode extensions/additional lodes • LIDAR survey to pick up further historical workings in wooded areas • Various geophysical methods are considered for blind or hidden deposits • Drilling follow up is planned

Rock Chip Information

Sample	MGA56E	MGA56N	Prospect	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Sb	Zn	As	EL	Open File	Date	Company
DS_B23	431309	6832777	Dunlop	3433	0.0	-100	9000	0	100	0	EL0058	R00027575	1/03/1969	North Broken Hill
590541	431865	6833917	Wongabah	730	0.8	924	13000	2710	76300	15800	EL5427	R00031843	21/01/2001	Malachite Resources
100265	429182	6829839	Silver King South	969	0.3	40	4700	840	21	5110	EL5714	R00079330	17/04/2008	Malachite Resources
100213	429768	6832508	Silver King North	1660	0.5	331	135500	496	31100	10000	EL5714	R00079330	17/04/2008	Malachite Resources
100060	431550	6834680	Big Block West	387	1.1	447	2030	65	1110	440	EL5714	R00041494	17/04/2007	Malachite Resources
18222	436912	6837902	Cullens	570	26.4	560	4800	0	70	0	EL1394	R00012660	29/07/1980	Hamilton, W.J.
81110	437165	6836127	Bat Hole (Watsons)	660	0.3	557	10300	3940	40	3910	EL5427	R00031843	21/01/2001	Malachite Resources
468152	442040	6842367	Kangaroo Creek	4	5.9	9	14	4	7	117	EL5427	R00051499	21/01/2004	Malachite Resources
100272	433901	6834300	Philippines Block	671	1.4	390	27100	826	22400	10000	EL5714	R00079330	17/04/2008	Malachite Resources
100210	433909	6834147	Philippines Block	444	5.2	336	18300	10000	6950	10000	EL5714	R00079330	17/04/2008	Malachite Resources
100206	433761	6834056	Philippines Block	224	8.2	1320	36000	10000	30500	10000	EL5714	R00079330	17/04/2008	Malachite Resources
100209	433875	6834138	Philippines Block	404	7.1	348	34400	5140	260	10000	EL5714	R00079330	17/04/2008	Malachite Resources

This table provides information for the rock chips mentioned in the report above. All assays are in ppm (g/t). The data is downloaded from the Geological Survey of NSW (GSNSW) Minview website and confirmed by downloaded open file reports from the GSNSW DIGS website. These values are selected as of interest for immediate follow up: the full download for the EL area comprises 678 rock chips: one-third have silver values of 1 oz or more. The value listed for Dunlop in the table above is the highest grade from the channel sampling of the 32m deep shaft from top to bottom. The sampling was at 1 foot intervals and averaged 309.2 g/t Ag.