ASX Announcement

23 June 2026

ASX: OD6

OD6 SECURES TRANSFORMATIONAL EXPANSION AT QUINN FLUORSPAR PROJECT, NEVADA USA

Four New Project Areas and Nine High-Grade Historic Occurrences added

HIGHLIGHTS

Following a regional review of historic data and geology OD6 Metals has staked new State of Nevada Mining Claims at the Quinn Fluorspar Project area.

- **226 Mining Claims** (expanded from 48 original optioned claims), now covering 4670 acres (1890 hectares) with new projects including:
- **Blue Bell Project**
  - Located 12km south of Horseshoe Fluorspar Project
  - 4 historic fluorspar (CaF_2) occurrences including: **Blue Bell, Shannon Queen, Emerald & Sunbeam**
  - Assays up to **88% CaF_2** of outcropping vein/breccia pipe mapped over **50m by 12m potentially open in several directions** recorded by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) at Blue Bell
- **Bonanza Project**
  - Located 7km east of Mammoth Fluorspar Project
  - 3 historic fluorspar occurrences recorded including: **Valley View, Bonanza & Liberty Bell**
  - **15m diameter breccia pipe** hosting fluorspar at Valley View
  - **200m x 25m breccia plus other pockets of "high-grade" with fluorspar at Bonanza mapped by Union Carbide Corporation, covering an area of ~3,200 square metres**
  - Limestone-hosted breccia setting similar to Mammoth and potentially analogous to world class carbonate-hosted fluorspar deposits including Las Cuevas, Mexico — the largest single fluorspar deposit globally
- **El Cortez Project**
  - Located 12km southwest of Horseshoe Fluorspar Project
  - 2 historic fluorspar occurrences recorded including: **Cortez and Green Spar**
- **Bruno Project**
  - Located 16km south-southwest of Horseshoe Fluorspar Project
  - 2 historic fluorspar occurrences recorded including: **Bruno & Red Bluff**

Managing Director Brett Hazelden, commented:

"We have successfully consolidated Quinn Fluorspar into a district play — and we believe this represents the most compelling emerging fluorspar project in North America. We've already identified three targets with genuine scale that warrant drilling to resource status: Horseshoe, Mammoth, and Big Jim.

What makes this story even more meaningful is the addition of other occurrences including Blue Bell and Bonanza — two close-proximity historic fluorspar deposits that show real scale potential. Together, these give us the ability to build a strong pipeline of exploration targets. The vision we're working toward is a hub-and-spoke model — multiple

feeds supplying a single processing facility at the Quinn Project. This approach has the potential to transform Quinn into something truly significant, and we're excited about the path ahead."

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) is pleased to announce a major expansion of the Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA, following a detailed review of historical geological data, government archives and regional fluorspar occurrences. The Company has expanded its landholding from the original optioned claims to a district-scale position comprising 226 mining claims covering approximately 1,890 hectares across seven project areas.

Disclaimer on Historic results

Assay results in this report are historic in nature and are compiled by the Competent Person to the best of his knowledge. Historic observations, including grades, are consistent in multiple reports (as referenced) by Nevada Bureau Mines & Geology, the United States Geological Survey and Union Carbide Corporation and therefore considered reasonable for presentation here, they have not yet been followed up with Company work. Refer to JORC Table 1 for further details. The Company is currently undertaking on-ground work, and will be assessing these projects with results expected in 4 to 6 weeks.

About Quinn Fluorspar Project

On 9 June 2026 the Company announced the exercise of the option agreement to acquire the Quinn Fluorspar Project, located approximately 220km north of Las Vegas, Nevada. The project offers very high-grade fluorspar mineralisation **(>40% CaF_2)** identified at the **Mammoth and Horseshoe Projects in replacement / breccia style mineralisation mapped out over large 9,000m^2 and 3,000m^2** areas respectively. In addition, a number of other fluorspar occurrences are noted in the wider project area with reported historic rock chip results up to **98.6% CaF_2** (refer announcement 12 May 2026). Preliminary work by the Company has revealed Mammoth, Horseshoe and Big Jim to be very high grade and potentially significant deposits of fluorspar (refer presentation 20 May 2026 for summary and therein, a list of material announcements).

The United States is currently **100% reliant on imports of fluorspar highlighting the strategic importance of domestic supply**. Fluorspar is listed on the US Critical Minerals list with applications in **battery technologies, AI chip manufacture, nuclear fuels industry, aerospace and defence technologies**. The project is located **~300km by road from the US Strategic Minerals Reserve** at Hawthorne, Nevada (refer to previous Company announcements)

New Staking

The Company enlisted the assistance of Rangefront LLC — a well-established mining and exploration services company — to stake new State of Nevada Mining Claims. These claims were filed in mid-May 2026. The Company has been researching through the historic archives to assess the potential of the new claim blocks.

The Company's footprint has now expanded to 226 total mining claims covering 7 projects with 20 individual historic fluorspar occurrences. Furthermore, new staking has been completed to join the Dress Circle project area with the Horseshoe Project.

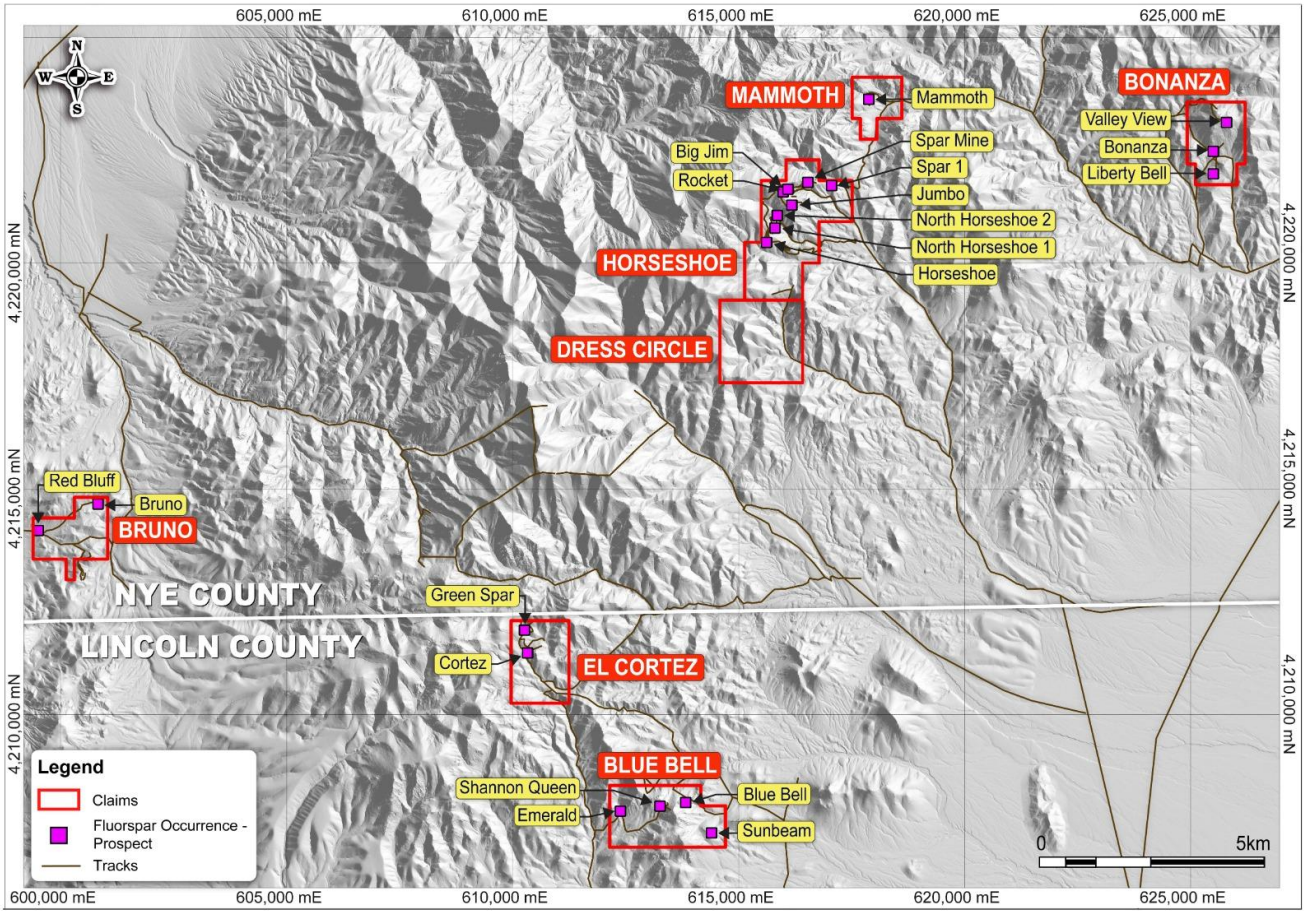

Figure 1: *The Quinn Fluorspar Project with new projects*

Blue Bell Project – High-Grade CaF_2

The Blue Bell Project is situated in Lincoln County, approximately 12 kilometres south of the Horseshoe Project, and is readily accessible via existing tracks. The project encompasses the historic **Blue Bell Mine** alongside three additional fluorspar occurrences — **Sunbeam, Shannon Queen and Emerald** — all of which have been documented by both the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) (Papke, 1979) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) (Thompson, 1988).

Blue Bell Mine

A small open pit was developed at the Blue Bell Mine in 1972 (Papke 1979), and USGS sampling carried out in 1988 has since been integrated with previous mapping. The system hosts **1 to 2m wide, very high-grade fluorspar veins**, with one standout assay returning an **88.9% CaF_2**. Adjoining to the south is a breccia/stockwork zone mapped over at least **12m in width**, returning assays of 23.1%, 20.6% and 17.5% CaF_2.

Blue Bell is hosted within a volcanic tuff sequence. A highly silicified altered zone to the northeast of the historic workings is interpreted as a potential **lithocap of the main mineralised body**, offset along a northeast-southwest striking fault.

The Blue Bell system dips steeply to the north toward a broad valley. Despite its relatively modest surface footprint, the system **remains open in several directions**, presenting attractive drill targets from both the historic pit and the valley below. Importantly, there is **no record of any previous drilling** at Blue Bell — meaning this system is essentially untested at depth. The Company recently had representatives visit Blue Bell, with samples pending assaying. Additional mapping and channel sampling of this system is a priority for the Company ahead of finalising a drill plan.

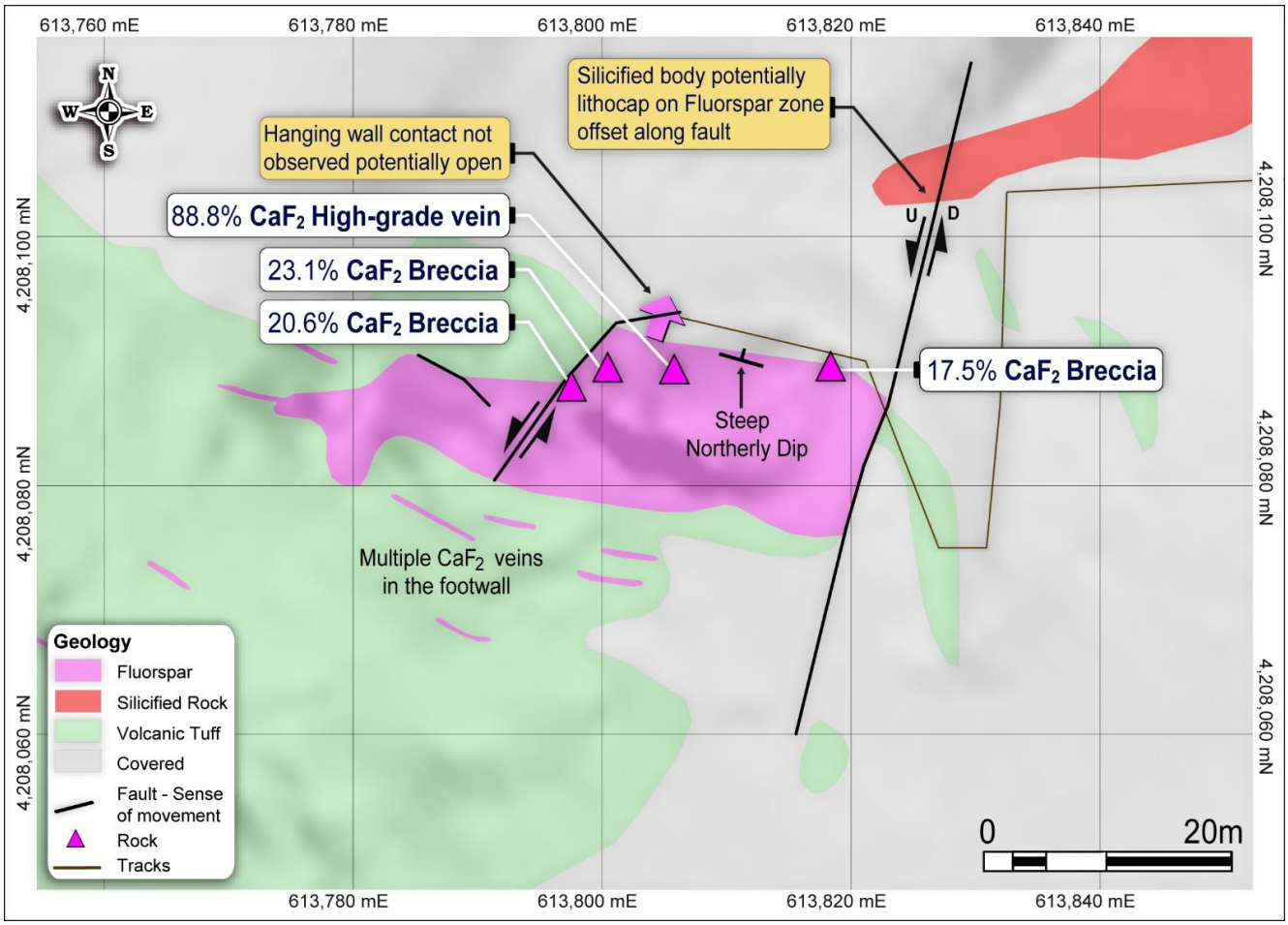

Figure 2: Geology Map of Blue Bell (georeferenced after Papke 1979); with samples located (Thompson, 1988). Mapping and follow up work is underway, as noted, with intention of improving accuracy of this map.

Shannon Queen, Emerald and Sunbeam

Shannon Queen adds further potential to the Blue Bell Project, featuring a series of **stepping massive fluorspar veins**. The main vein has been traced across intermittent exposures ranging from 30cm to 3m thick over a **strike length of 150m**, with multiple additional veins noted throughout. These are hosted in an altered Tertiary volcanic sequence (Papke, 1979). Intriguingly, nearby basement Ordovician limestone suggests the volcanic sequence may be relatively thin (100–200m), raising the possibility of **replacement-style, limestone-hosted mineralisation pooling at depth beneath the volcanics**.

Emerald and Sunbeam are currently recorded as narrow vein occurrences. No historic sample data has been located for Shannon Queen, Emerald or Sunbeam, and all three will be re-mapped and assessed to determine whether they warrant drill follow-up.

Bonanza – potential large scale CaF_2 breccias

Bonanza Project

The Bonanza Project is located in Nye County, approximately 7km east of the Mammoth Deposit, easily accessible by road and existing tracks across the eastern foothills of the range. The project encompasses the historic workings at the Bonanza Deposit alongside two additional fluorspar occurrences — **Valley View and Liberty Bell** — documented by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) (Papke, 1979), the USGS (Thompson, 1988), and with geological mapping recorded by Union Carbide Corporation (Wharton, 1957). While

historic grades and fluorspar references exist, these samples have not been located with coordinates and are therefore not presented under JORC requirements.

Bonanza Mine

Bonanza is of considerable scale. Georeferenced mapping by Union Carbide Corporation (Wharton, 1957) reveals **two substantial CaF_2-bearing breccia bodies**. The first extends over **200m strike length with widths up to 25m**; the second measures **80m long with widths up to 10m**. Combined, these two bodies cover a **collective target area of 3,300m².** Three additional high-grade zones identified by Union Carbide, covering a further **515m²** are also noted. The host rock is a heavily silicified limestone or quartzite — a geological setting similar to the Company's flagship Mammoth and Horseshoe deposits.

The Bonanza Project is hosted within a **large epithermal alteration footprint** that frames this as a compelling exploration target. The Company recently had representatives visit Bonanza, with samples pending assaying. Bonanza will be remapped and sampled in upcoming programs.

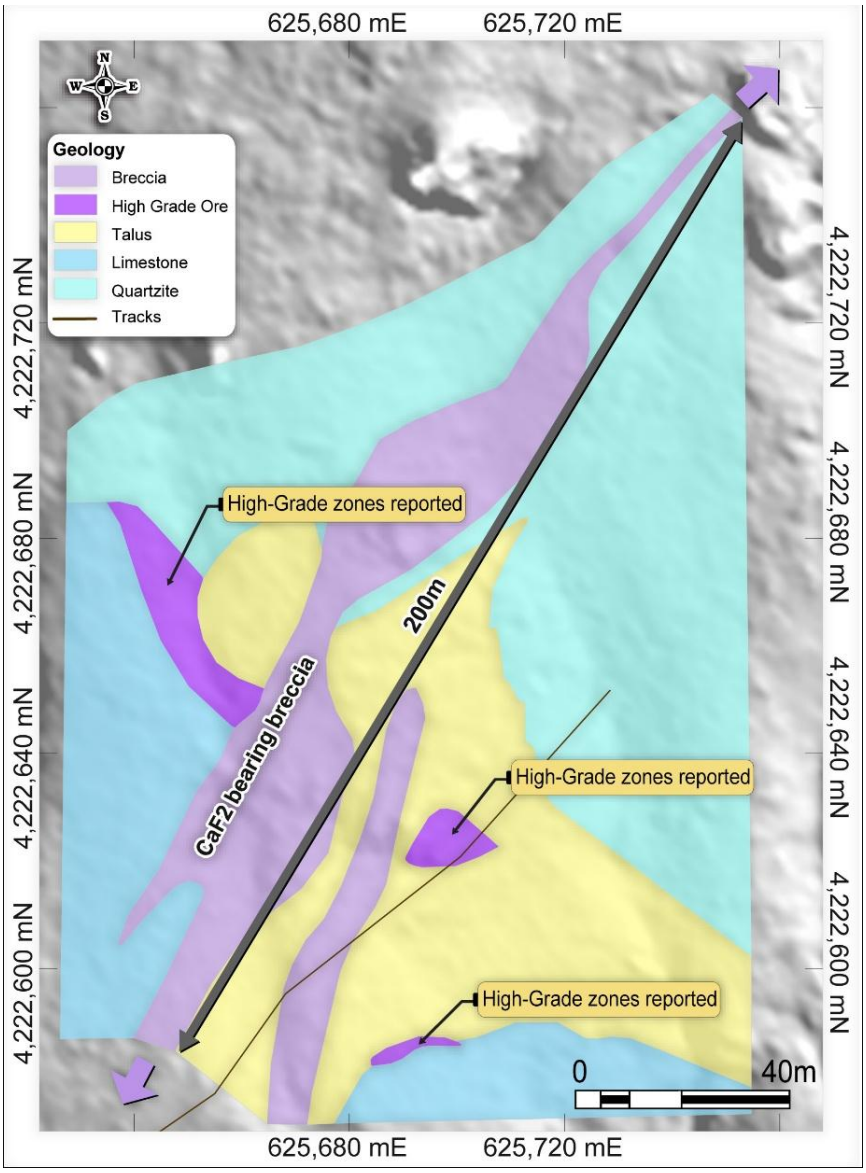

Figure 3: *Bonanza Mine Geology, After Union Carbide (Wharton, 1958) (georeferencing approx ±20m). Note the high-grade zones are as labelled on the original map from 1958, and without grades and do not constitute a visual estimate. Mapping and follow up work is underway, as noted, with intention of improving accuracy of this map.*

Valley View and Liberty Bell

Valley View, also mapped by Union Carbide (Wharton, 1957), hosts a **breccia pipe approximately 10m in diameter**. Liberty Bell is a recorded fluorspar occurrence (Papke, 1979), with further investigation required to fully assess the potential.

El Cortez and Bruno Projects – additional fluorspar occurrences

The El Cortez project is located 12km southwest of Horseshoe Fluorspar Project and consists of recorded historic fluorspar occurrences at the Cortez and Green Spar showings.

The Bruno Project is located on the westside of the Quinn Canyon Range, with recorded showings of fluorspar at the Bruno and Red Bluff Prospects. Both Bruno and El Cortez require further work to assess their potential.

Table 1: *Summary table of claims on the Quinn Fluorspar Project*

Project	Number of Claims	Area Sqkm	Area Acres	Area Hectares
Mammoth	14	1.2	296.5	120
Horseshoe	56	4.6	1136.7	460
Dresser	40	3.4	840.2	340
Bonanza	26	2.2	543.6	220
Blue Bell	39	3.3	815.4	330
El Cortez	28	2.3	568.3	230
Bruno	23	1.9	469.5	190
Totals	**226**	**18.9**	**4670.3**	**1890**

Table 2: *Rock / channel samples from Blue Bell from Thompson (1988). Samples have been georeferenced (1979) map with coordinates converted to NAD83 Zone 11 with accuracy approximately±5m.*

Sample Number	Sample Length Ft	Sample Length Metres	Easting	Northing	CaF2 (%)	Description
614	3	0.9	613798	4208088	20.6	Rhyolite breccia; white and green fluorite
615	0.8	0.2	613800	4208089	23.1	Fault, strikes east, dip 80N.; fluorite, hematite, calcite
616	-	-	613806	4208089	**88.8**	White fluorite
617	-	-	613818	4208089	17.5	Rhyolite breccia; white and green fluorite
618	-	-	613827	4208080	0.3	Rhyolite; chlorite, manganese oxide (outside of ore zone)

Table 3: Mineral Occurrence locations and priorities

Name	Project	Easting	Northing	Source	Location Checked (aerial) or Field	OD6 Stage/Priority	Description
Mammoth	Mammoth	617878	4223653	Quade (1984)	Yes	P1. Drill Design	9000m2 fluorspar bearing breccia zone
Horseshoe	Horseshoe	615615	4220483	Quade (1984)	Yes	P1. Drill Design	3300m2 high grade fluorspar replacement zone
Big Jim	Horseshoe	616091	4221673	Papke (1979)	Yes	P1. Drill Design	Historic Workings with high-grade fluorspar
Rocket	Horseshoe	615969	4221649	Papke (1979)	Yes	P1. Drill Design (as part of Big Jim)	Historic Workings
Bonanza	Bonanza	625500	4222500	Quade (1984)	Yes	P2. High Priority-locate, map & sample	Historic Workings with high-grade fluorspar
Blue Bell	Blue Bell	613827	4208075	Quade (1984)	Yes	P2. High Priority-locate, map & sample	Historic Workings with high-grade fluorspar
Liberty Bell	Bonanza	625500	4222000	Quade (1984)	No	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Valley View	Bonanza	625796	4223142	Quade (1984)	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Historic Workings
Emerald	Blue Bell	612382	4207886	Quade (1984)	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Shannon Queen	Blue Bell	613258	4207993	Quade (1984)	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Sunbeam	Blue Bell	614400	4207400	Quade (1984)	No	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
N. Horseshoe 1	Horseshoe	615800	4220800	Quade (1984)	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Alteration anomaly/reported occurrence
Spar Mine	Horseshoe	616531	4221813	Quade (1984)	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Historic Workings
Jumbo	Horseshoe	616176	4221312	Wharton (1958)	No	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Spar #1	Horseshoe	617055	4221742	UCC 1958	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
North Horseshoe 2	Horseshoe	615786	4221073	UCC 1958	Yes	P3. Med-Priority-locate, map & sample	Alteration anomaly/reported occurrence
Cortez	El Cortez	610325	4211387	Papke (1979)	Yes	P4. Low-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Green Spar	El Cortez	610257	4211893	Papke (1979)	No	P4. Low-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Bruno	Bruno	600822	4214686	Quade (1984)	Yes	P4. Low-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence
Red Bluff	Bruno	599500	4214100	Quade (1984)	No	P4. Low-Priority-locate, map & sample	Reported occurrence

Regional Setting, mineralization styles

The Quinn Fluorspar deposits are part of the Great Basin (Basin and Range) of Nevada. The deposits are hosted in Paleozoic sediments including the Pogonip Limestone Formation and the Simonson Dolomite. Mesozoic to Cenozoic (Tertiary) intrusions and volcanism resulted in a significant epithermal event through the district. Fluorspar (CaF_2) is deposited in epithermal breccias, veins and as replacement deposits parallel to the bedding in the limestone.

Figure 4: *Quinn Fluorspar Location in Nevada.*

References:

Bidtel, E., (1912). Valuation of Fluorspar. Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 4, 201-202.

Papke, K.G. (1979). Fluorspar in Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, Bulletin 93.

Quade (1984), Prospect Descriptions, Nye and Lincoln County Fluorspar. On File Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology

Sainsbury, C.L., & Kleinhampl, F.J., (1969) Fluorite Deposits of the Quinn Canyon Range. United States Geological Survey. Bulletin 1272-C.

Thompson, J.R., (1988), Mineral Resources of the Quinn RARE II Area, Lincoln & Nye Counties, Nevada. Mineral Land Assessment Report 49-99. Department of Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Wharton, H.M. (1958). Summary Report on the Fluorspar Deposits, Union Carbide HIGRADE (Horseshoe) Claims, Nye County, Nevada. 27 August 1958. (unpublished report, sourced from Union Carbide Archives).

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of OD6 Metals, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to OD6 Metals projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the OD6 Metals plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause OD6 Metals actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, OD6 Metals and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to field observations and historic data is based on information compiled by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr Holden is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and is a geological advisor to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Holden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Dr Holden consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Splinter Rock Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 18 July 2024. OD6 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Ltd is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with projects spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper across the United States and Australia.

OD6 aims to position itself as an emerging supplier of strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

OD6 is advancing the Quinn Fluorspar Project located in Nevada, USA, one of the world's premier mining jurisdictions and currently ranked second globally in the Fraser Institute 2025 Mining Attractiveness Index.

Quinn hosts multiple high-grade fluorspar deposits including Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim, with historical drilling, channel sampling and testwork confirming significant high-grade mineralisation and potential for both Metspar and premium Acidspar products.

Fluorspar is classified as a critical mineral in the United States, which currently imports 100% of all Fluorspar consumed domestically with >60% of all global supply sourced from China. It is essential in hydrofluoric acid production, Al semiconductor manufacturing, advanced battery technologies, uranium enrichment, defence systems and refrigerants.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

OD6's 100% owned Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth deposits, with a Mineral Resource Estimate of:

- Indicated: 119Mt @ 1,632ppm TREO
- Inferred: 563Mt @ 1,275ppm TREO

OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet utilising heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies designed to achieved ~75% Nd & Pr overall recovery plus produce a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product of ~56-59% TREO with low impurity levels

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales

OD6 is also advancing the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project in New South Wales, a historically high-grade copper mining district with significant exploration upside.

Recent drilling and geophysical programs have confirmed high-grade copper mineralisation and identified multiple large-scale exploration targets along more than 10km of prospective strike.

Corporate Directory

Managing Director	Mr Brett Hazelden
Non-Executive Chairman	Mr Piers Lewis
Non-Executive Director	Dr Mitch Loan
Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary	Mr Troy Cavanagh
Joint Company Secretary	Mr Joel Ives
Technical Advisor to the Board	Dr Darren Holden

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OD6 METALS LTD

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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 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 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 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*	• *Historic samples collected reported in reports as rock chips and channels by Thompson (USGS), 1988.*
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).*	• *NA*
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.*	• *NA*
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.*	• *Sample descriptions from Thompson (1988) include vein, stockwork and breccia fluorspar bearing bodies. This is corroborated by descriptions in Papke (1979) and in Wharton (1957).*
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.*	• *NA*
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)*	• *Assays are reported as assayed by United States Geological Survey (California Laboratory) with a detection limi of 0.1% F. It is not known which technique was used, though the Bidtel (Bidtel 1912) method was commonly used at this time.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• *Other reports including Papke (1979), Quade (1984) & Sainsbury & Kleinhampl (1969) also report high grade results from Blue Bell. These assay coordinates have not been located, but are consistent and demonstrate high-grade with the Thompson (1988) report.*
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.*	• *The map included by Thompson, with sample locations, was based on a map by Papke (1979). This map was georeferenced, and locations sighted. These are estimated accuracy at* $\pm 5m$
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.*	• *As noted in the map in the body of this report.* • *This is not sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation.*
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.*	• *Spot samples – orientation not provided. Though the Map in Figure 1 demonstrates the potential outcropping scale of the Blue Bell Project.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Historic samples – with unknown security procedures*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Reviews of historic data was carried out by the Competent Person – Dr Darren Holden of GeoSpy and technical advisor to the Company.* • *Historic reviews by the USGS and others prior to sampling by Thompson, confirm the presence of high-grade fluorspar. Including Papke (1979) and Sainsbury & Kleinhampl (1969). Refer company announcements (refer to Company announcements 4/3/2026, 6/3/2026, & 16/03/2026)*

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.*	• *226 State of Nevada Mining Claims.* • *Staked in 2025 and 2026 and filed in early 2026.* • *Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza; but does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez and Bruno. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *As noted in the reference list.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Paleozoic limestones and dolomites along with Tertiary volcanics, which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions.* • *Fluorspar is reported as replacement deposits in limestone or as, epithermal veins and*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		vein/breccias.
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.*	• *NA*
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.*	• *As noted in the body of the release. No aggregation.*
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').*	• *Map provided*
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.*	• *Diagrams are included at relevant sections 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.*	• *All samples located Thompson 1988 for Blue Bell are noted in Table 2.*
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.*	• *As reported in the body of the release.*
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.*	• *On-going mapping and sampling ahead of drill permitting and planning*