OD6 METALS LTD

ASX Announcement

1 July 2026

ASX: OD6

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MULTIPLE NEW HIGH-PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT QUINN

Outstanding Fluorine in soils confirm extensive mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple new high-priority drill targets identified at Quinn Fluorspar**
- **Exceptional fluorine-in-soil values of up to 31,800ppm F (~6.5% CaF_2) at North Horseshoe Canyon**
- Soil geochemistry now defines a **fertile mineralised corridor extending more than 8 km** with the Horseshoe to Spar corridor potentially linked over **>1.5km core target area**

North Horseshoe Canyon - Newly discovered anomalies

- Standout fluorine (F)-in-soil anomaly **across a 150m strike length**
- Five soil samples **>20,000ppm F, peaking at a standout 31,800ppm F** indicating an immediate high-grade source proximal to the results.
- **Interpreted as a direct continuation of the Big Jim occurrence on the SW side of the Lithocap, opening up a substantial >750m dip zone for testing**

North Horseshoe - Newly discovered anomalies

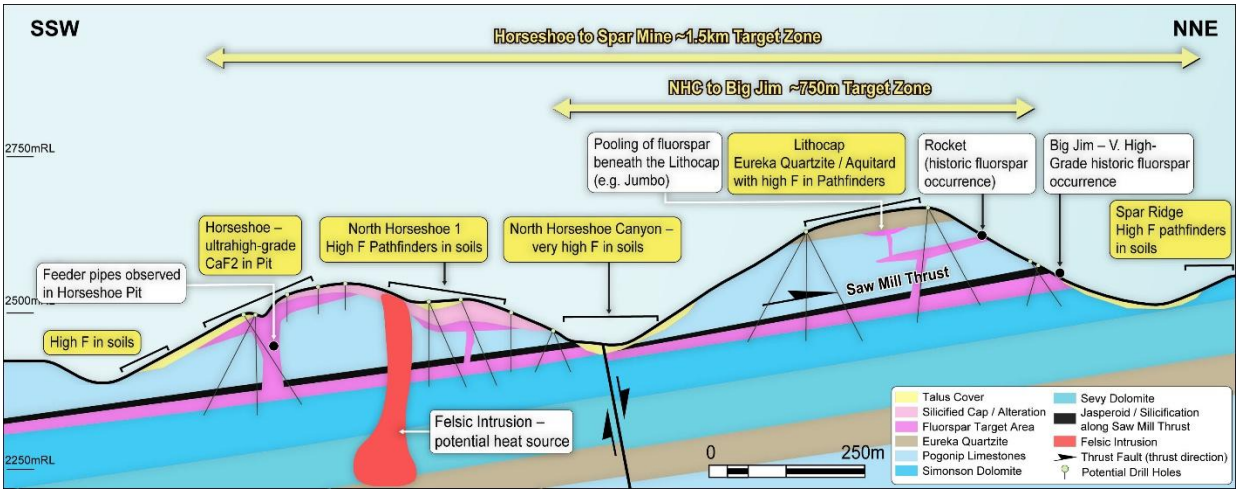
- Strong fluorspar pathfinder anomalies pointing to continuations of the high-grade Horseshoe deposit beneath a silica cap, **a compelling >400m target zone**

Big Jim to Spar Ridge Prospect

- Robust fluorspar **pathfinders defining an extensive >600m target zone**

Dress Circle Prospect

- **Newly identified epithermal alteration** with high fluorspar **pathfinder anomalies spanning a ~1000m target zone**



Frontispiece – see also Figure 2 for enlarged version. Cross-section from Horseshoe-Spar corridor

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Managing Director Brett Hazelden, commented:

"These results are a great outcome for OD6 and underscore the growing scale of our Quinn Fluorspar Project and demonstrate that mineralisation extends well beyond the historically mined deposits.

The exceptional fluorine values at North Horseshoe Canyon, **up to a 6.5% CaF_2 peak in soils** is interpreted as a continuation of the Big Jim occurrence over a substantial >750m target zone. These are well above grades you would expect to see a soil sampling program and strongly suggest the presence of a nearby high-grade source.

Strong fluorspar pathfinders are also extending the high-grade Horseshoe deposit beneath the silica cap over 400m, providing multiple compelling drill targets.

A ~1,000m epithermal corridor at Dress Circle and a >600m zone from Big Jim to Spar Ridge defines further large scale target zones.

With multiple compelling targets now defined, we are building real momentum in our exploration program and look forward to unlocking further value for shareholders."

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) ("OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to report the results of recent soil geochemistry focussed along the regional target alteration zone from Dress Circle to Mammoth at the Quinn Fluorspar Project located in Nevada, USA.

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)

Recent soil sampling results

As part of exploration surrounding the significant prospects at Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim, the Company recently collected 320 soil samples at the Quinn Project. The soil program was designed to target areas outside of the main deposits in areas of epithermal alteration noted in satellite imagery.

The key marker for fluorspar (CaF_2) is assaying of fluorine (F) - CaF_2 contains 48.9% fluorine by weight - with anomalism proximal to known and outcropping deposits such as Horseshoe and Mammoth ranging from 2,000 to 16,000 ppm fluorine. Results greater than 1,500ppm F are considered anomalous and worthy of follow up work.

At Horseshoe, the fluorspar lies beneath a hard, largely barren "silica cap" — a layer of altered rock that formed above the fluorspar-rich zone. While this cap holds little fluorspar itself, it carries tell-tale traces of other elements that were left behind when the fluorspar formed in the rock below. The Company used a statistical method called principal component analysis (PCA) to combine eleven of these trace elements — rubidium, lithium, tin, thorium, yttrium, beryllium, barium, lanthanum, cerium, tungsten and fluorine — into a single score it calls "F-PC1". **A high F-PC1 score flags soil that is enriched in this whole "fingerprint" of fluorspar-related elements** at the same

time. These elements are typically enriched in evolved acidic magmatic derived epithermal systems. This gives the Company a way to rank ground and pinpoint where fluorspar may be hidden beneath the surface.

Surface soil results show an epithermal footprint extending for over 8 kilometres.

A central zone, stretching from Horseshoe Mine through North Horseshoe and to Big Jim presents a highly prospective target area over 1.5km in strike length (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

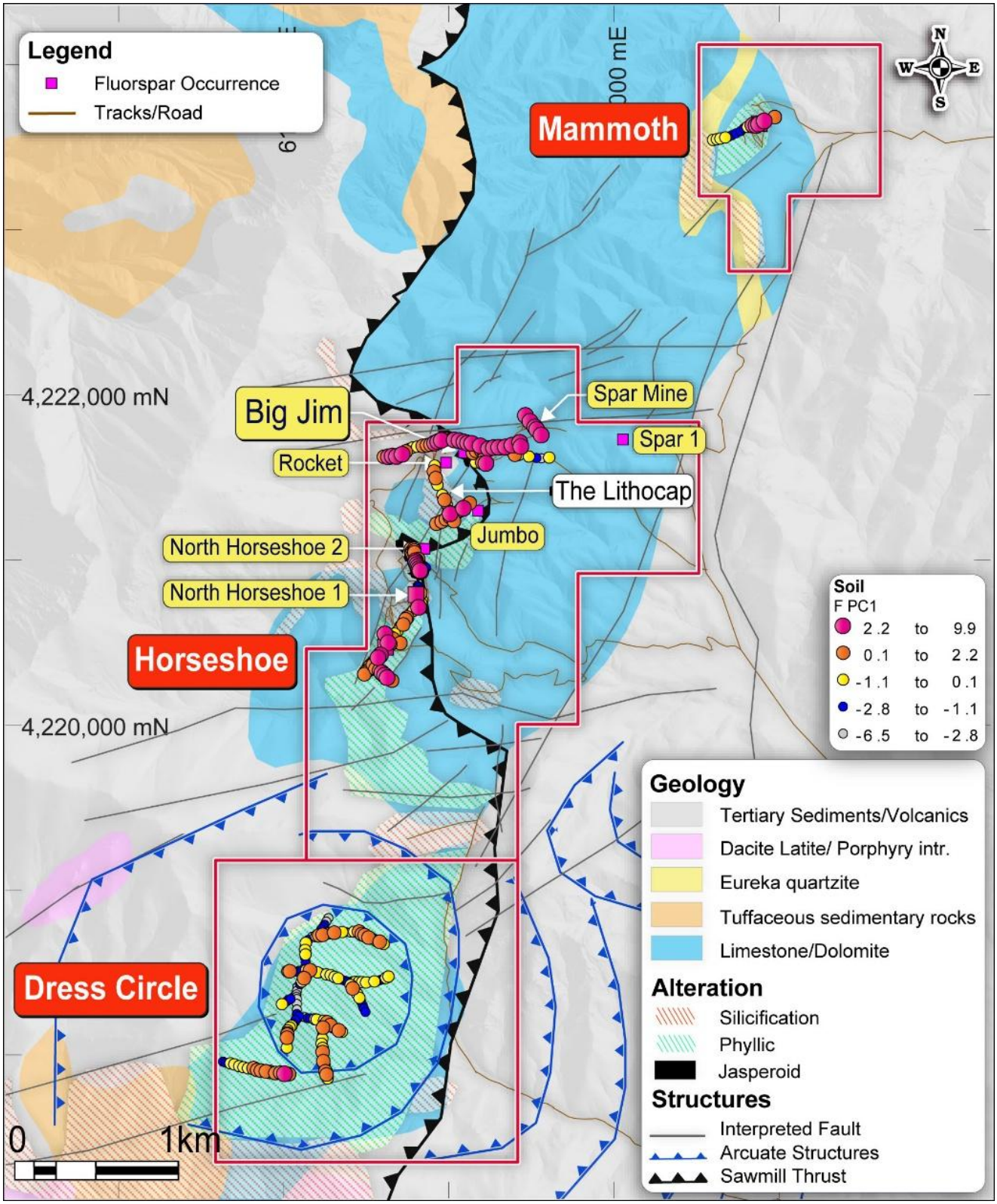

Figure 1 Fluorine in soils over regional geological mapping

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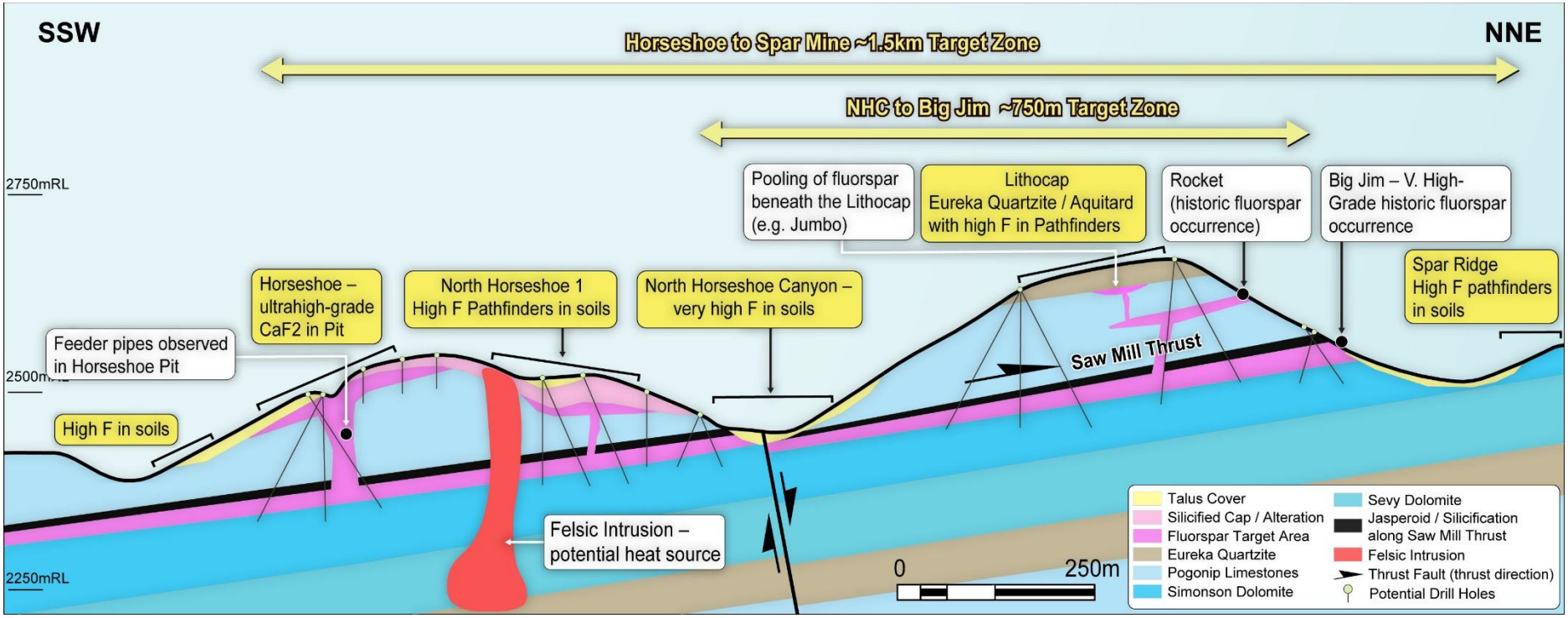

Figure 2 Interpretative targeting cross-section from Horseshoe to Big Jim / Spar area showing the principal target zones over this highly fertile Fluorspar Corridor with conceptual drill plan.

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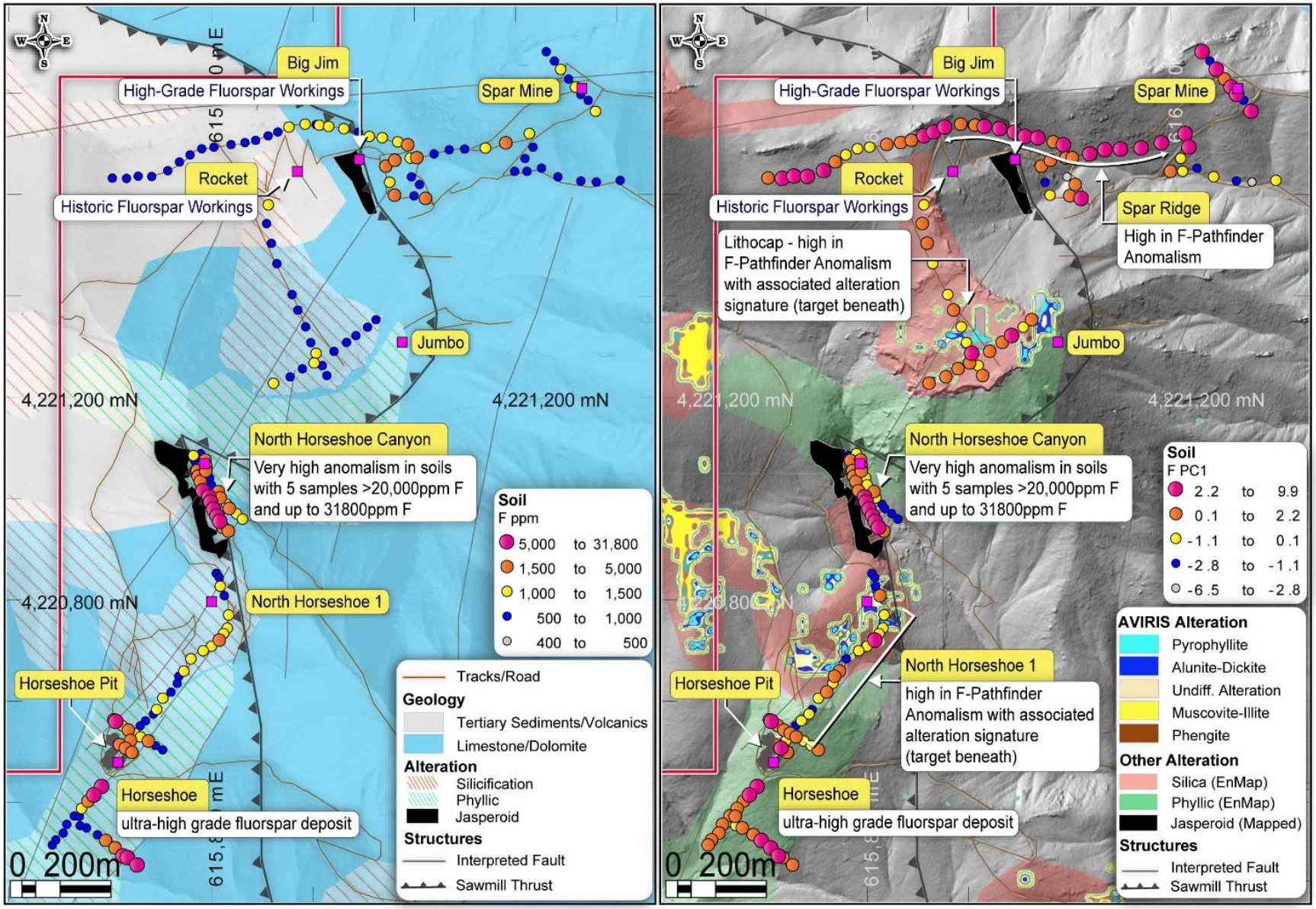

Figure 3 Horseshoe to Big Jim – close up of soil results. Left image is F in soils, right image is F pathfinders in soils (F PC1).

North Horseshoe Canyon (NHC) and the importance of the Saw Mill Thrust

North Horseshoe Canyon (NHC) is a narrow valley with exposed jasperoid (a highly silicified rock) on the south western side. There are historic reports of fluorspar occurrences in the canyon, though there is little evidence of historic workings. The fluorine in soils is likely derived from mineralized zones at the base of the jasperoid.

The fluorine in soils in the NHC is remarkably high, and exceeds values recorded in the immediate vicinity of even the Horseshoe and Mammoth deposit areas. A zone of five samples recorded >20,000ppm F with a peak value of 31,800ppm F (Figure 3 & Figure 4).

This area is slated for immediate follow up work.

The jasperoid unit is considered to be a key marker of the Saw Mill Thrust (Figure 1 & Figure 2). **The Saw Mill Thrust is a regional tectonic structure in the Central Nevada Thrust Belt** (Bartley & Gleason, 1990). Whilst the thrust is considerably older than the mineralizing event, it acts as an aquitard restricting flow of epithermal fluids during mineralization and resulting in potential pooling of fluorspar beneath it. This is an analogous structure to the famous Roberts Mountain Thrust on the Carlin Gold Trend, which is a key control on Tertiary Carlin style gold deposits.

The NHC jasperoids are very similar to those seen above the Big Jim prospect, and mineralization at Big Jim is now inferred to continue as a single target zone, beneath the Lithocap, through to North Horseshoe Canyon. This presents as a 750m shallowly dipping target zone, that potentially continues farther to the SW.

North Horseshoe – high pathfinders and intrusions

The North Horseshoe area represents a potential northerly continuation of the Horseshoe High-Grade Fluorspar occurrence and is located SW of the NHC. This region is characterized by significant alteration and a felsic intrusion has been noted on preliminary field excursions. Fluorine in soils range from 1000 to 1500ppm, however, the pathfinder elements (F PC1) are very strong and indicate the potential for mineralized continuations beneath the silica cap.

The Saw Mill Thrust projects as 100 to 150m beneath the surface in this area and provides additional targets for continued mineralization from the North Horseshoe Canyon.

Big Jim to Spar Ridge

A soil line followed a ridge immediately north of the Big Jim prospect area towards the historic Spar Mine. The soil line was very strong in pathfinder elements, and is being prioritized for mapping and surface sampling.

Dress Circle

The Dress Circle area is a largely un-explored target area. Aerial and satellite imagery indicates considerable alteration associated with circular features resembling a potential intrusive centre or collapse caldera zone. Strong pathfinder anomalies in this area confirm the alteration, and expanded soil sampling is being planned.

Horseshoe and Mammoth

Soil lines, used to develop base-lines and to understand the relative magnitude of F in soils proximal to known deposits, were conducted over the Horseshoe and Mammoth areas. Both areas showed strong F in soil anomalies as well as the pathfinders.

At Mammoth and Horseshoe, the fluorine anomalism ranged from 8,000ppm to >16,000ppm F.

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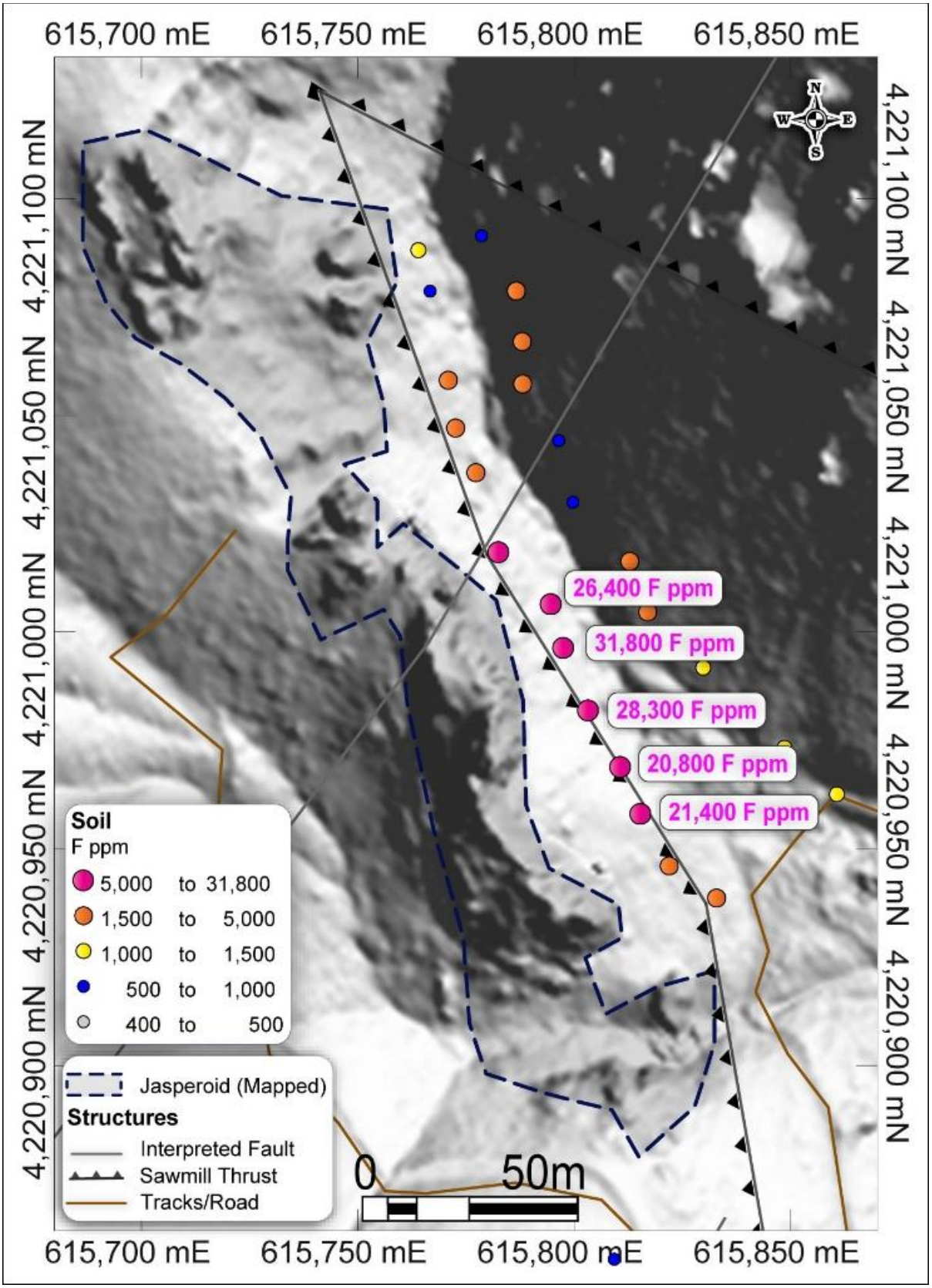

Figure 4. Very high fluorine in soils in the North Horseshoe Canyon

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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.

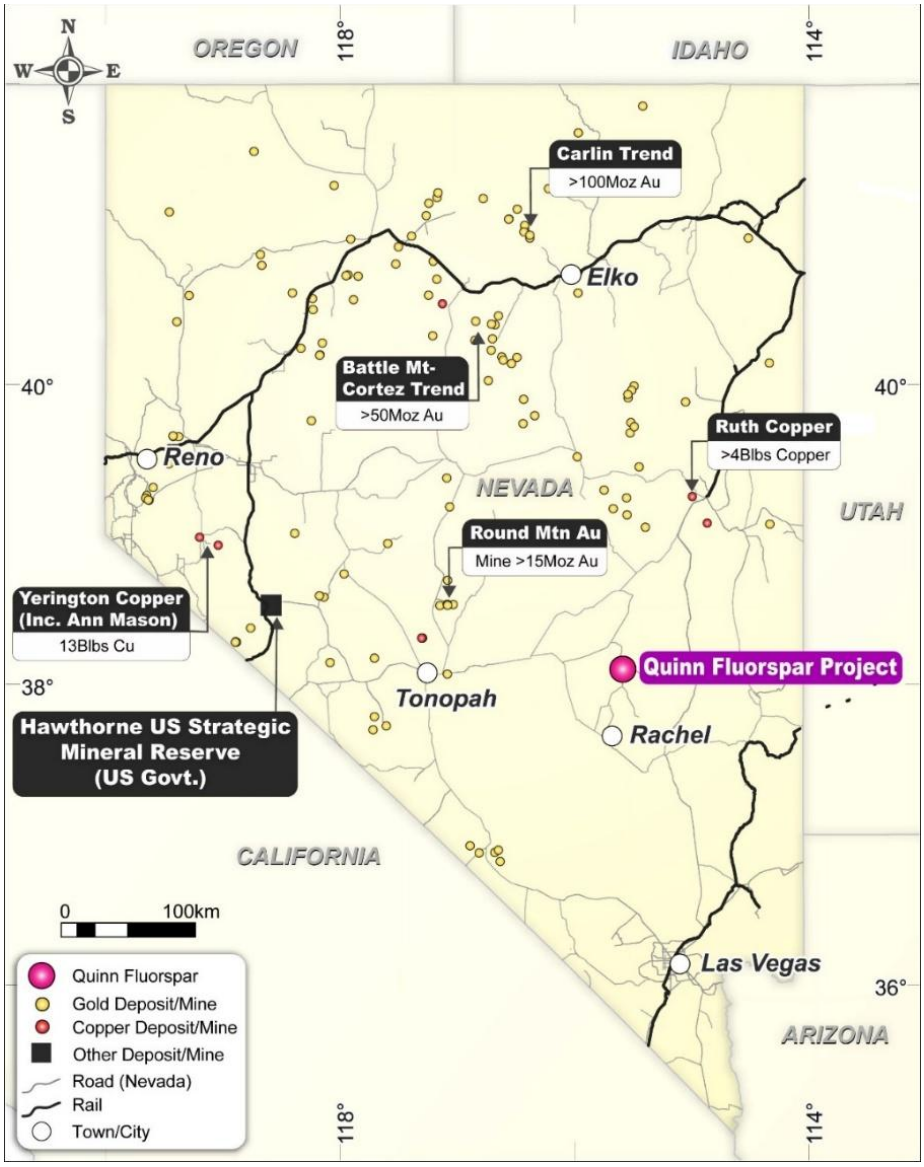

Figure 5 Quinn Fluorspar Project location in Nevada

Next Steps

- Finalise shareholder approval process
- Receive pending assay results
- Complete geological modelling and drill targeting
- Integration into permitting activities
- Lodge bulk sample permit applications
- Commence metallurgical testwork programs
- Prepare maiden drilling program

References

Bartley, J.M., & Gleason, G., (1990). Tertiary normal faults superimposed on Mesozoic thrusts, Quinn Canyon and Grant Ranges, Nye County, Nevada. *Geological Society of America,* Memoir 176 (Chapter 9).

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 soil sample results 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.

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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, AI 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.

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Non-Executive Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary
Joint Company Secretary
Technical Advisor to the Board

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Appendix 1: results

Table 1 Quinn Fluorspar Project Soil Sample Results (results >1000ppm F presented; all results shown on the figures). Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11.

Sample ID	East	North	Rb ppm	Li ppm	Sn ppm	Th ppm	Y ppm	Be ppm	Ba ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	W ppm	F ppm	F_PC1 (score)
90637	615797	4220997	64.7	40.2	1.5	7.8	26.7	1.68	240	26.6	48.6	1.54	31800	9.81
90635	615803	4220983	65.3	48.9	1.5	8.8	20.5	1.6	230	24.1	44.7	1.22	28300	9.18
90638	615794	4221007	56.9	42.2	1.5	6.5	21.1	1.59	240	25.1	48.7	1.36	26400	7.76
90633	615815	4220959	59.5	38.2	1.3	8.2	16.6	1.34	290	24.6	45.3	1	21400	6.21
90634	615811	4220969	61.3	39.7	1.3	9.2	17.5	1.37	260	24.4	47.5	1.04	20800	6.50
113953	617872	4223651	65.9	47.5	1.3	10.8	22.6	2.18	200	31.3	56.2	0.92	16450	6.93
113951	617840	4223644	58.4	41.1	1.2	6.9	21	1.9	150	30.3	55.2	1.95	13150	6.17
113952	617858	4223643	60.5	32.8	1.1	8.1	16.65	1.7	190	24.2	51.6	0.71	11200	3.86
113701	615583	4220435	46.8	33.1	1.1	6.1	17.4	1.59	160	28.6	58.1	0.67	9920	2.90
113954	617907	4223669	60.8	31.8	1.2	10.2	17.85	1.2	200	28.3	57.5	0.94	8380	4.42
90552	615610	4220564	52.8	32.1	1.1	4.2	16.7	1.41	170	22.9	48.4	0.73	8090	2.22
90639	615782	4221019	42.4	33.7	1	4.5	15.2	1.19	170	21.2	41.3	0.89	7250	1.91
113718	615653	4220280	39.6	28.6	0.9	3.7	13.85	1.48	150	20.1	46.6	0.6	6900	0.73
113702	615567	4220419	48.8	32.1	1.2	7.1	16.6	1.48	170	25.5	59.3	0.78	6280	3.02
113717	615633	4220295	40.2	31.8	1.1	2.5	13.95	1.5	140	20.3	44.8	0.72	5860	1.03
113716	615624	4220299	48.3	35.3	1.3	6.6	18	1.76	170	25.7	60	0.64	5450	3.29
90558	615629	4220511	51.8	34.8	1.1	7	14.9	1.6	170	23	51.9	0.58	4900	2.26
90559	615618	4220518	48.4	36.3	1.1	3.1	16.1	1.47	160	22.9	52.9	0.8	4650	1.83
90646	615786	4221079	37.8	32.3	1.2	4.1	18.45	1.26	150	23.2	45.7	0.82	4440	1.91
90641	615772	4221048	40.9	29.6	0.9	3.8	15.9	1.2	170	21.1	41.9	0.65	3760	0.67
90632	615822	4220947	46	38.6	1	7.3	14.55	1.26	220	23.4	44.1	0.59	3440	2.47
90584	616160	4221602	27.2	27.5	1	3.1	13.6	1.17	120	18.8	41.2	0.47	3090	-0.91
90589	616205	4221676	34.6	28.6	1.3	4.1	19.7	1.72	110	28.4	61.2	0.6	3070	1.97
90631	615833	4220939	40.9	36.5	1	6.6	14.75	1.25	220	23.7	43.3	0.55	2820	1.90
113714	615591	4220329	45.7	31.9	1.1	8	15.45	1.53	190	24.8	63.1	0.62	2770	2.34
90648	615788	4221058	36.1	27.5	1	5.7	20.4	1.2	150	24.5	47.7	0.67	2700	1.26
90642	615771	4221059	40.5	28.8	0.9	3.2	15.55	1.21	160	21.3	41.8	0.56	2660	0.35
113715	615609	4220314	40.8	36.9	1.2	5.6	21.8	1.79	180	28.9	62	0.54	2590	2.87
113703	615555	4220407	42	31.3	1	2.9	12.35	1.15	150	20.3	50.4	0.79	2560	0.97
90647	615788	4221068	24.1	21.1	0.8	3.9	25.3	0.92	90	23.5	45.4	1.1	2550	0.40
90551	615606	4220567	44.8	29.2	1	4.4	17.25	1.36	170	24.1	52.9	0.6	2540	1.23
113866	615144	4218238	29.8	21.3	0.7	2.8	13.3	1.27	120	18.9	43.7	0.59	2540	-1.58
90560	615643	4220503	42.9	29.5	0.9	3.1	13.7	1.29	150	21.4	48.6	0.54	2520	0.25
113854	615834	4220984	32.4	23.3	0.8	1.1	10.2	0.91	120	15.3	32.3	0.52	2390	-2.11
113851	615813	4221017	44.1	27.7	1	3.4	13.65	1.15	190	21.6	45.3	0.47	2090	0.42
90586	616222	4221596	35.2	29	3.1	4.7	20.3	1.29	140	20.1	42.2	0.64	2020	2.79
90640	615777	4221037	36.2	26.6	0.9	3.3	16.4	1.18	160	22.7	44.1	0.6	1980	0.11
113957	617970	4223692	40.7	25.5	0.9	5.6	14.85	1.22	180	22.8	47.1	0.44	1880	0.26
113852	615817	4221005	41.5	27.4	1	2	13.75	1.12	170	20.3	42.8	0.47	1800	-0.11

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Sample ID	East	North	Rb ppm	Li ppm	Sn ppm	Th ppm	Y ppm	Be ppm	Ba ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	W ppm	F ppm	F_PC1 (score)
90554	615635	4220547	37.2	30.9	1	4.3	18.65	1.62	140	27	56.5	0.58	1800	1.08
90563	615675	4220525	40.5	26.1	0.8	3.1	11.3	1.08	150	17.8	39.5	0.58	1770	-0.68
90579	616187	4221702	43.2	37.9	1.9	5.3	24.5	2.09	120	30.8	75.8	0.69	1700	4.23
90557	615639	4220526	40	27.6	0.9	3.6	12.5	1.12	160	20.7	46.2	0.54	1650	-0.21
90595	616380	4221706	44.7	44.1	1.9	9.1	24	2.75	110	40.4	91.8	0.27	1640	5.14
90608	615815	4220724	18.7	10.1	1.8	7.5	37.7	1.74	170	19.9	52.7	0.78	1630	2.88
113875	615231	4218113	29.1	25.1	0.8	3.5	13.25	1.47	110	23.8	51	0.54	1630	-0.95
90581	616161	4221671	29.3	21.7	1.3	5.7	17.65	2.08	100	35.5	100.5	0.25	1520	1.29
90582	616143	4221659	32.1	25.4	1.4	4.1	17.9	1.58	110	27.4	55.5	0.46	1510	0.49
113855	615848	4220974	28.3	21.2	0.7	1.2	9.77	0.84	120	14.9	32.2	0.49	1490	-2.71
113743	615579	4218699	33.5	32.1	0.8	3.6	18.15	1.22	140	28.3	61	0.42	1480	0.48
90612	615745	4220663	15.4	8.5	1.1	5.9	46.3	2.69	50	17.6	38.8	0.49	1460	1.26
90609	615800	4220712	14.2	6.2	1.7	7.1	21.9	1.18	50	12.2	34.2	0.62	1450	-0.39
90580	616192	4221676	37.8	24.6	1.4	4.8	18.85	1.93	120	34.3	86.4	0.31	1300	1.68
113721	615911	4221583	30.5	26	1.3	7.2	11.3	0.66	100	17.2	41.3	0.58	1280	-0.70
90610	615783	4220703	22.4	9.5	1.4	8	14	1.21	60	13.8	38.6	0.53	1270	-0.90
113853	615830	4220992	37.8	24.4	0.8	1.1	11.4	0.93	150	17	37.4	0.46	1260	-1.54
90606	615831	4220748	17.8	9.6	1.3	5.1	25.5	1.31	140	15.7	45.1	0.57	1260	-0.14
113704	615543	4220392	36.8	29.4	1	4.2	13.35	1.15	160	21.3	49.8	0.68	1250	0.72
90553	615623	4220556	38	30.4	1	2.3	18.5	1.48	140	24.3	52.7	0.58	1240	0.51
90605	615833	4220774	11.2	7	1.7	6.2	24.8	2.87	50	13.2	29.7	0.45	1210	-0.56
90611	615759	4220688	25.4	10.9	1.1	5.2	14.7	1.68	90	14	32.6	0.48	1210	-1.34
90569	615952	4221737	34.7	31.3	1	5.2	39.4	2.47	120	85	165.5	0.39	1200	6.49
113750	615425	4218761	27.7	25.6	0.8	4.4	17.3	0.99	160	28.9	54.3	0.29	1200	-0.67
113804	616557	4221768	53	45.8	1.4	9.6	19.8	2.3	140	27.7	63.9	0.25	1200	3.81
113995	615056	4218204	29.4	17.5	0.9	4.6	15.25	1.28	120	22.8	46.7	0.29	1160	-1.52
90607	615823	4220737	23.8	12.3	1.3	4	20.3	1.05	100	15.2	39.4	0.68	1150	-0.53
113730	616006	4221290	34.4	32.4	1.1	6.5	21.7	1.16	140	23.9	54.2	0.77	1130	2.25
113749	615453	4218762	35.1	29.9	0.9	5.3	16.85	1.45	210	30.8	64.9	0.37	1130	1.24
113747	615488	4218740	39.6	28.8	1	5.3	16.2	1.46	160	29.7	55.6	0.3	1130	0.62
113808	615584	4218468	24.2	20.7	0.6	2.8	19.6	1.26	80	26.5	51.7	0.31	1130	-2.00
113801	616518	4221816	60.8	42.2	1.5	11.4	20.3	2.48	130	26.3	90.8	0.41	1120	5.95
90570	615984	4221742	35.6	36.2	1	3.8	23.7	2.09	130	35.5	74	0.42	1120	2.04
113862	615279	4218195	37.5	24.6	0.8	5.6	16.5	2.2	130	26.2	54.5	0.32	1120	0.41
90596	616427	4221724	53.1	37	1.6	10.7	22	2.34	160	41.1	104.5	0.29	1110	5.14
90573	616031	4221738	33.4	34.3	1.2	3.9	30.4	2.11	120	35.5	76.7	0.46	1100	2.55
90577	616136	4221716	36.8	30.5	1.1	4.2	25.6	1.94	150	36.8	86.8	0.45	1090	2.70
113873	615235	4218156	27	21.3	0.7	3.9	14.15	1.71	100	22.9	49.8	0.33	1090	-1.52
90644	615764	4221089	24.1	23.3	0.8	1.1	9.93	0.77	110	13.8	26.9	0.8	1070	-2.45
113857	615861	4220963	31.1	23.1	0.7	1.7	10.55	0.85	130	15.8	34.2	0.41	1070	-2.43
90599	616488	4221851	28.7	22.8	0.8	9.8	14	2.19	110	36.5	153.5	0.38	1060	2.49
90603	615817	4220830	24.8	12	1.1	4.1	16	1.34	80	16	35.7	0.47	1060	-1.81

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Sample ID	East	North	Rb ppm	Li ppm	Sn ppm	Th ppm	Y ppm	Be ppm	Ba ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	W ppm	F ppm	F_PC1 (score)
113997	615034	4218179	30.9	25.5	0.8	3.9	14.5	1.46	150	24.5	55.3	0.41	1060	-0.51
113876	615227	4218083	29.9	23.8	0.8	5.1	12.4	1.43	130	22.9	51.5	0.36	1050	-1.02
90572	616012	4221741	34.4	32.9	1.2	3.7	27.2	2.19	130	35.7	63.4	0.42	1040	2.01
90578	616167	4221708	29	24.9	1.6	3.9	25.8	2.45	100	27.4	58.5	0.34	1040	1.45
90583	616151	4221628	26.6	21.9	1.4	1.9	10.3	1.12	110	16.5	35.1	0.5	1040	-1.68
90564	615659	4220533	45.9	30	1	5.4	14.85	1.4	180	23.8	52.5	0.43	1040	0.94
113807	615600	4218473	23.7	18.2	0.6	3.9	15.45	1.08	90	24.5	51.3	0.34	1040	-2.29
90574	616061	4221734	38.7	34.1	1	4.1	28.8	2.25	140	43.3	88.7	0.38	1030	3.14
113731	616002	4221272	37.6	27.9	1	4.8	16.35	1.08	160	20.4	46.8	0.67	1030	0.67
113744	615558	4218705	31.3	30.4	0.8	4.3	14.1	1.18	130	25.6	54.3	0.38	1030	-0.57
113861	615297	4218182	36.5	22	0.8	3.8	16.5	2.18	110	25	54.4	0.39	1030	0.05
90556	615648	4220540	42.2	29.9	0.9	3.1	14.05	1.3	140	21.3	48.2	0.62	1020	0.15
113745	615531	4218717	32.3	30.5	0.9	5.7	13.7	1.37	140	27.4	57.9	0.41	1020	0.02
113998	615022	4218163	33.4	26.6	0.9	4.1	15.25	1.53	150	27.4	58.7	0.39	1020	0.08
114000	615019	4218136	34.9	23.7	0.9	6.6	15.25	1.4	160	27	58.1	0.34	1020	0.13
90616	615703	4220610	33.8	26.6	0.9	3.8	17.05	1.45	150	24.3	45.8	0.43	1010	0.07
90568	615691	4220587	30.7	22.4	0.8	2.2	11.6	0.94	140	17.7	39.6	0.49	1010	-1.91
90576	616111	4221718	36	27.9	1.1	3.7	26.3	1.88	130	40.2	93.1	0.5	1000	2.66
90594	616340	4221696	45.2	35.8	1.4	7	19.65	1.93	150	38.7	95	0.45	1000	3.74
113741	615921	4221231	35.6	26.8	1	5.6	18.9	0.97	140	24	52.4	0.8	1000	0.95
113817	615412	4218459	34.3	21.4	0.7	3.5	12.6	1.47	120	22.6	49.6	0.3	1000	-1.41

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

z	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	• Soil samples collected on Ridge and Spur soil lines by digging a small hole with a plastic spade to approximately B-Horizon • Sample sieved in the field to 6.35,, (1/4") (and sieved again by the laboratory)

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z	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	
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 - no drilling reported in this release
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 - no drilling reported in this release
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 on colour and soil type collected.
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 - no drilling reported in this release • Soil samples sieved at the laboratory to 180 microns.
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.	• Assays conducted by ALS Global Laboratories in Reno Nevada and Vancouver Canada. • Method F-IC881 to determine fluorine by KOH fusion and ion chromatography with detection limits of 20ppm to 20000ppm. Assays recording >20000ppm re-assayed using F-ELE82, which uses F by ion selective electrode after sodium hydroxide fusion and citric acid leach. • Multi-element assay results assayed using ME-TL44 technique with an aqua regia digestion for 51 elements. • Laboratory standards and blanks inserted to establish accuracy.

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z	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• NA – no drilling reported. • No other verification, other than repeated assaying of select samples noted.
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.	• As noted in the body of the release. Samples surveyed using handheld GPS with assumed accuracy of +-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.	• Sample spacing varied based on access and availability of soil, with the nominal spacing being 25m.
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.	• Orientation of soil lines dictated by access and topography, and are not oriented to geological structure
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by Rangefront LLC and delivered to the ALS Global receiving laboratory in Elko Nevada; with chain of custody established to other ALS laboratories
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Data is stored in an off-site database by Core Geoscience of Perth Australia. Core Geoscience receives results directly from the laboratory and reviews the results. • GeoSpy Pty Ltd's principal, Darren Holden, the Competent Person reviewed the results and conducted the principal component analysis using industry standard techniques.

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.	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• 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.	• The Quinn Fluorspar Project has been subjected to previous exploration since the 1930s with numerous high-grade fluorspar occurrences noted.
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 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 - no drilling reported in this release
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.	• Principal Component Analysis focused on Fluorine and pathfinder elements for fluorine is as presented in the body of the release and Appendix Table 1 above.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• Maps provided in the body and the sample widths or selective rock samples reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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').	• No drilling reported in this release and as such, mineralized intercepts and orientation in relation to mineralization is not applicable. • Orientation of soil lines dictated by access and topography, and are not oriented to geological structure
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 shown in the figures in the release and colour coded for grade. Table 1 in the appendix includes all samples considered anomalous for Fluorine >1000ppm F.
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

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