SYSTEMATIC ROCK CHIP SAMPLING UNDERWAY TO DEFINE DRILL TARGETS AT PIONEER TUNGSTEN PROJECT, MONTANA

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Red Mountain has commenced systematic rock chip sampling at the Company's 100% owned Pioneer Tungsten Project in Montana, USA.**
- **The systematic sampling is focused on Red Mountain's Greenstone and Lost Creek claims, two of three claim areas, along with the Mammoth claims, that collectively comprise the Pioneer Tungsten Project. The claims are located along the eastern margin of the Mount Torrey Batholith, which locally features massive limestone-hosted garnet skarns, up to 25m thick. These skarns are known to contain tungsten mineralisation as scheelite ($CaWO_4$).**
- **Red Mountain's initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling, reported on 1 July, returned anomalous values of up to 3159ppm (0.32%) WO_3 from the Greenstone claim area and 2856ppm (0.29%) WO_3 from the Mammoth claims, which will be further sampled later, confirming the presence of garnet skarn hosted tungsten mineralisation at these prospects. Initial sampling did not include Lost Creek.**
- **Outcropping garnet skarns are reported within the Company's Greenstone and Lost Creek claims and the current round of sampling is designed to better define the surface grade, extent, variability and continuity of the tungsten mineralisation at these two sites.**
- **The relatively simple and well-understood geology of the Pioneer Project means that the Company anticipates that it will be able to move rapidly to drill testing of downdip extensions of skarn mineralisation, subject to positive analytical results from the current sampling.**
- **Red Mountain's Pioneer Tungsten Project claims encompass similar geology and lie adjacent to claims purchased in November 2025 by Almonty Industries (Market Cap AU$5.8 billion), hosting the Gentung Tungsten Deposit, with a mineral resource of 6.83Mt @ 0.315% WO_3; as well as the Ivanhoe and Lost Creek Mines, which are estimated to have collectively produced 680kt of Tungsten ore in the 1950s and 1970s.**

Drilling at Armidale Antimony-Gold Project, NSW, Australia:

- **RMX has advised by the drilling contractor that commencement will occur during the first week of August, with the drilling rig receipt held back due to wet weather. Access tracks are in place and initial drill sites have been prepared, positioning the Company to move directly into maiden drill testing of multiple priority targets at Oaky Creek.**

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Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX, US OTCQB: RMXFF, or "the Company"), a Critical Minerals exploration and development company with an established portfolio in Tier-1 Mining Districts in the United States and Australia, is pleased to announce that the company's US-based field crew is currently on the ground completing a program of systematic rock chip sampling at the Company's 100% owned Pioneer Tungsten Project, targeting tungsten-bearing garnet skarn mineralisation along the eastern Margin of the Cretaceous Mount Torrey Batholith in Montana, USA. (Figure 1).

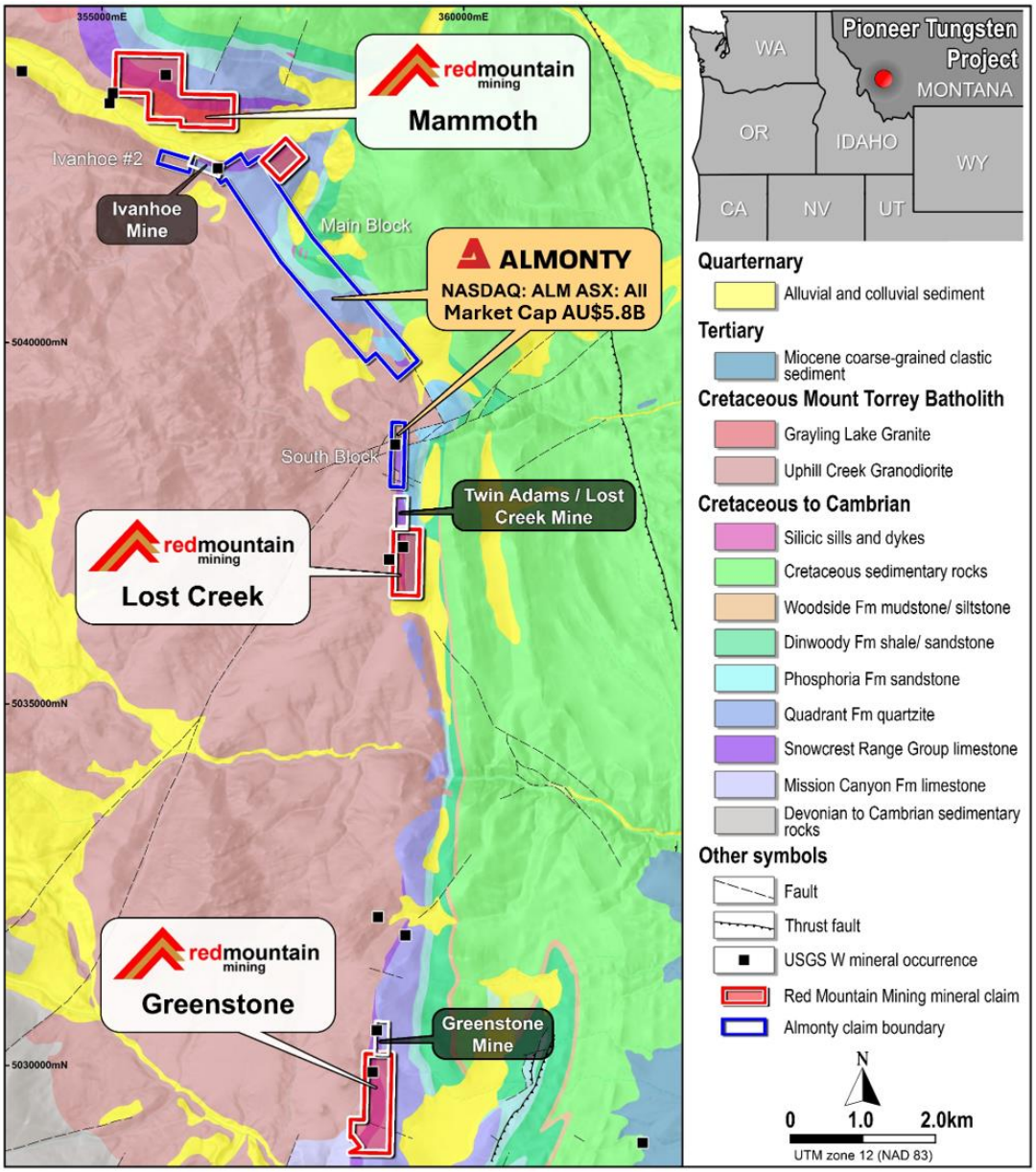


Figure 1: Surface geology of the eastern margin of the Mount Torrey Batholith in Montana, showing the location of Red Mountain's Pioneer Tungsten Project (comprising the Mammoth, Lost Creek & Greenstone claim areas), Almonty Industry's claims, the Ivanhoe, Lost Creek and Greenstone mines, and published USGS tungsten occurrences. Geology after McDonald and Yakovlev (2019)[1], Zen (1988)[2] & McDonald et al. (2012)[3].

[1] https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_108777.htm
[2] https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_21817.htm
[3] https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_97585.htm

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Systematic sampling designed to define potential drill targets

The current round of systematic sampling is focused on Red Mountain's Greenstone and Lost Creek claims, two of three claim areas, along with the Mammoth claims, that collectively comprise the Pioneer Tungsten Project (Figure 1).

Red Mountain's initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling, reported on 1 July[4], returned anomalous values of up to **3,159ppm (0.32%) WO_3** from the Greenstone claim area and **2,856ppm (0.29%) WO_3** from the Mammoth claims, confirming the presence of garnet skarn hosted tungsten mineralisation at these prospects. Due to time constraints, this initial sampling did not include Lost Creek. Significantly, the best results from Greenstone and Mammoth are comparable to the grade of Almonty's Gentung tungsten deposit, which lies within 200m of Red Mountain's Mammoth claims and has an estimated mineral resource of 6.83Mt @ 0.315% WO_3[3].

Published US Bureau of Mines mapping[5] records outcropping garnet skarn within the Company's Greenstone (Figure 2) and Lost Creek (Figure 3) claims and the current round of sampling is designed to better define the surface grade, extent, variability and continuity of the tungsten mineralisation across these mapped surface exposures in order to identify areas where there is potential for tungsten mineralisation to extend down dip to the east, which, subject to positive surface assay results, will be prioritized for drill testing. Sampling is being be carried out on east-west traverses across the mapped garnet skarn mineralisation at a nominal spacing of 50m. Where possible, representative channel samples are being collected across 5m of outcrop, with individual rock chip grab samples collected where the outcrop is not near-continuous. At Greenstone, systematic sampling will also be completed north of the current Red Mountain claim footprint over part of an area that the Company has staked and expects to be granted by the end of July 2026.

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[4]RMX ASX Announcement 01/07/2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7610220

[5]Pattee, E.C., 1960. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigation 5552. https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc38682/m2/1/high_res_d/metadc38682.pdf

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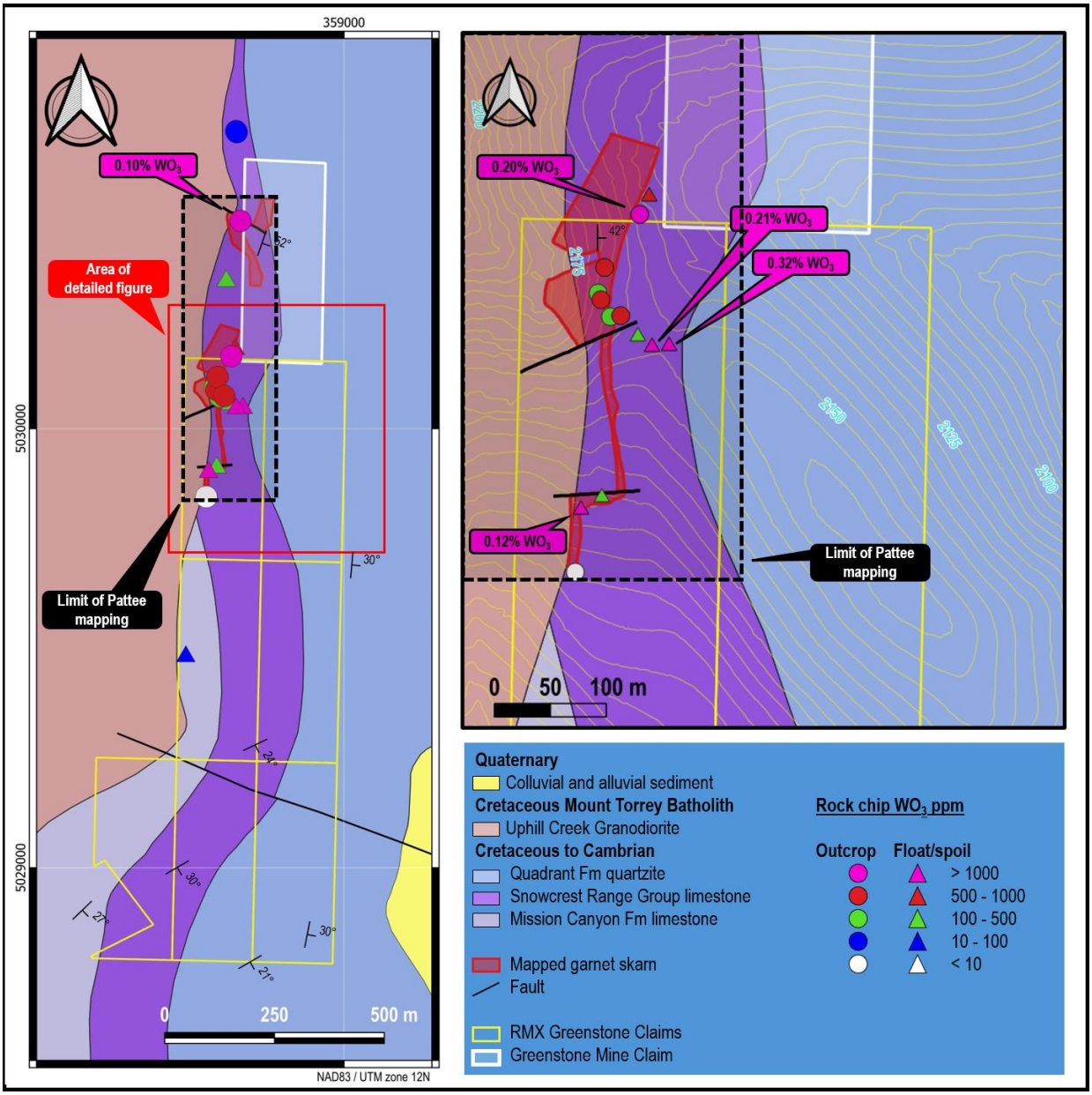


Figure 2: Location of Red Mountain's Greenstone claims and the Greenstone Mine Claim (non-RMX) relative to USGS surface geology after McDonald and Yakovlev (2019)[6], outcropping garnet skarn and extend of mapped area after Pattee (1960)[7] and initial surface sample WO_3 results reported on 1 July 2026. The left map shows all RMX Greenstone claims and sampling, The detailed map at right shows the northwest portion of the current claim area where garnet skarn is mapped by Pattee (1960), which is the focus of the current sampling program. Note that the prospective Snowcrest Range Group, which hosts the tungsten skarn mineralisation at Pioneer when in contact with the Uphill Creek Granodiorite, extends both north and south of the area mapped by Pattee. The samples that lie outside of the current RMX Greenstone claim footprint are within an area that Red Mountain has staked and expects be granted before the end of July 2026.

[6] https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_108777.htm

[7] Pattee, E.C., 1960. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigation 5552. https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc38682/m2/1/high_res_d/metadc38682.pdf

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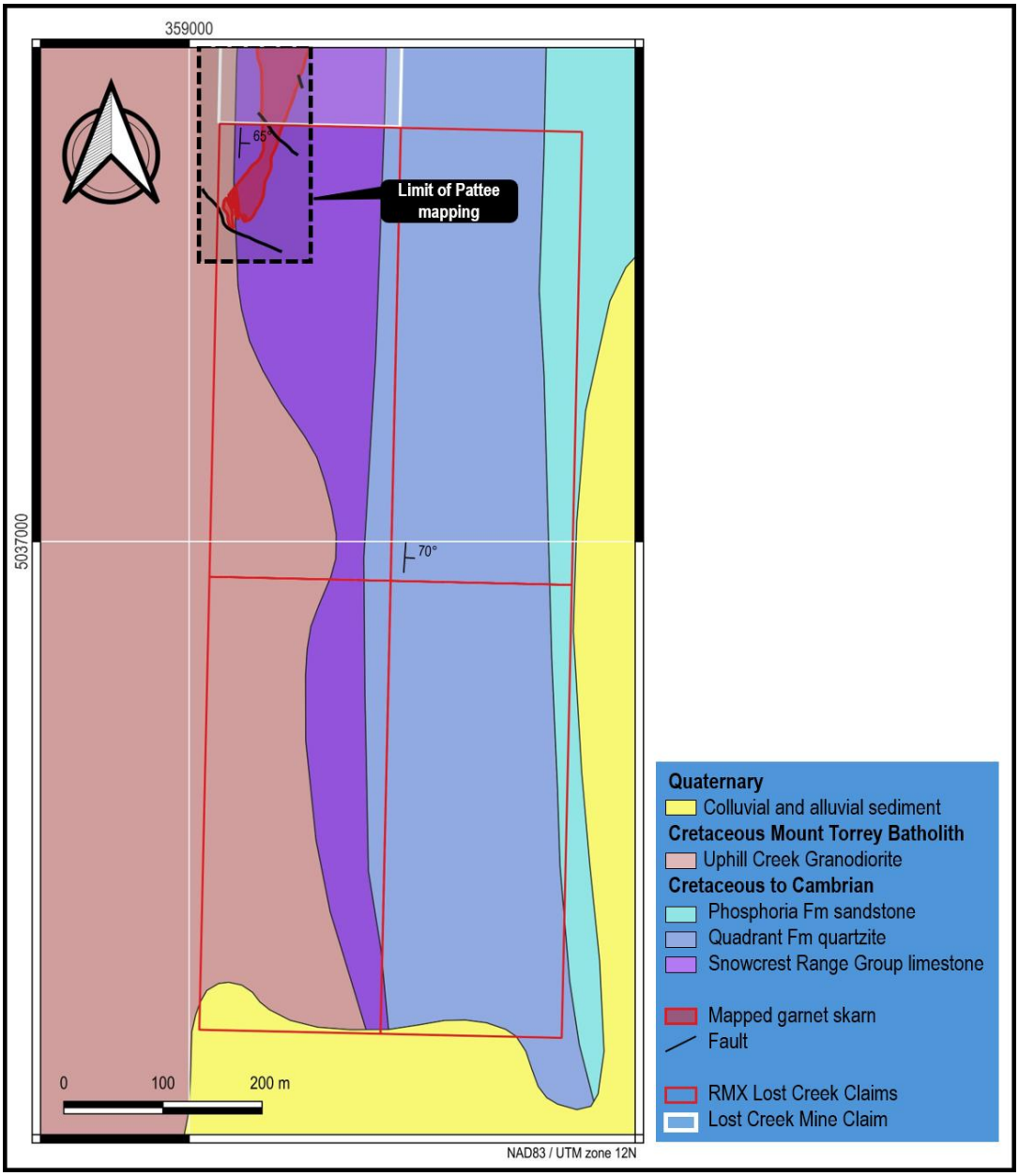


Figure 3: Location of Red Mountain's Lost Creek claims and the Lost Creek Mine Claim (non-RMX) relative to USGS surface geology after McDonald and Yakovlev (2019)[8] and outcropping garnet skarn and extent of mapped area after Pattee (1960)[9]. Note that the prospective Snowcrest Range Group, which hosts the tungsten skarn mineralisation at Pioneer when in contact with the Uphill Creek Granodiorite,, extends south of the area mapped by Pattee along the full length of RMX's claims.

Next steps for Pioneer

As can be seen on Figure 2 and Figure 3, USGS mapping shows that the prospective Snowcrest Range Group, which hosts the tungsten skarn mineralisation at Pioneer when in contact with the Uphill Creek Granodiorite, extends well beyond the area mapped by Pattee (1960) throughout the strike length of Red Mountain's claims at both Greenstone and Lost Creek. At Lost Creek, Snowcrest Range limestone is shown in contact with the Granodiorite at surface throughout the claim area, which implies potential

[8] https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_108777.htm

[9] Pattee, E.C., 1960. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigation 5552. https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc38682/m2/1/high_res_d/metadc38682.pdf

for additional skarn development at the surface. In the southern part of the Greenstone area, the limestone is not in direct contact with the Granodiorite at surface. However, as reported in June, magnetic modelling undertaken by Arrow Geosciences[10], indicates shallow subsurface magnetic bodies, interpreted to represent the granodiorite source of the skarn mineralisation beneath the overlying limestone.

During the current two-week field visit, Red Mountain's exploration team is also undertaking initial reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling beyond the areas of skarn mapped by Pattee (1960) at Greenstone and Lost Creek to define areas for further follow up sampling during the current northern hemisphere field season. Further geological mapping and follow-up sampling is also planned for Mammoth during the current quarter.

Red Mountain anticipates that assay results from the current systematic sampling program at Greenstone and Lost Creek will be received by the end of August. As noted above, assuming that these results are positive, the company will use the extent and geometry of the surface mineralisation to define down dip targets for drill testing.

Pioneer Project geology

The Pioneer Tungsten Project claims cover three discrete locations, the Greenstone, Mammoth and Lost Creek prospects, where the eastern margin of the Uphill Creek Granodiorite is in direct contact at surface with the Snowcrest Range Group (Figure 1). Red Mountain's claims encompass Tungsten-bearing skarn mineralisation mapped and sampled in the middle of last century and a number of historical workings still visible today. The claims also lie immediately adjacent to claims purchased in November 2025[11] by Almonty Industries (**NASDAQ: ALM / TSX: All / ASX: All / Frankfurt: ALI1; Market Cap AU$6.7 billion**), which include the Gentung Tungsten Deposit, which has a total mineral resource of **6.83 Mt @ 0.315 % WO_3**[12]; as well as the Ivanhoe and Lost Creek Mines, which are estimated to have collectively produced 680kt of tungsten ore in the 1950s and from 1970 to 1975[12].

In addition to the exposures of garnet skarn at surface, Red Mountain's claims also have clear geological potential for limestone-hosted tungsten-bearing garnet skarn mineralisation at shallow

[10]RMX ASX Announcement 09/06/2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7574526

[11]ALM press release 17/11/2025. https://press.almonty.com/almonty-advances-intent-to-become-the-leading-u-s-integrated-tungsten-producer-with-acquisition-of-gentung-browns-lake-tungsten-project-in-montana/

[12]Nelson et al., 2012. https://almonty.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Lentung-43-101.pdf

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depths beneath overlying quartzite units, where magnetic modelling undertaken by Arrow Geosciences, indicates subsurface magnetic bodies, interpreted to represent the granodiorite source of the skarn mineralisation[13].

The Torrey Batholith is a large volume composite complex that forms the core of the Pioneer Mountains in southwest Montana. The batholith ranges in composition from gabbro to granite, but is dominantly granodioritic in composition. Tungsten mineralisation occurs along the entire eastern contact of the Pioneer Batholith where it is in contact with mid-Paleozoic carbonate-rich sedimentary rocks (Figure 1), but to date significant mineralisation, occurring in scheelite-bearing massive garnet skarns, has only been found where the limestones of the Snowcrest Range Group contact the Uphill Creek Granodiorite. Significantly, there does not appear to be any skarn development or tungsten mineralisation associated with the Grayling Lake Granite, which cuts and is therefore younger than the granodiorite and associated skarn mineralisation at the Mammoth Prospect.

Historical tungsten production

The earliest recorded interest in the garnet skarn hosted tungsten mineralisation surrounding the Mount Torrey Batholith dates from the early 1950s, driven by the US Federal Government's strategic metal stockpiling program, with significant production recorded from the Ivanhoe and Lost Creek mines (Figure 1). Exploration for tungsten was carried out between 1951 and 1953 around the Ivanhoe Mine (also known as the Brown's Lake Mine), which had been mined for copper, silver and gold in 1928 and 1929, recording production of 5.7t Cu; 647 oz Ag and 1 oz Au[14]. Open pit tungsten production from the Ivanhoe Mine commenced in October 1953 and initially ceased in 1957, with total production during this period of 567kt at an average grade of 0.35% WO_3[15]. Similar skarn-hosted tungsten mineralisation was mined by the Minerals Engineering Company between 1952 and 1956 from a series of adits and small open pits at the Lost Creek Mine, ~5km southeast of Ivanhoe. The total recorded production from Lost Creek during this period is 19kt at an average grade of 0.18% WO_3[15]. Both mines remained idle until 1971, when General Electric purchased the properties and rebuilt the mill at Ivanhoe, which operated until 1975. Minor Tungsten production is also recorded from the Greenstone Mine during the 1950s, with recorded production of 900kg of sorted ore,

[13]RMX ASX Announcement 09/06/2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7574526

[14]Geach, R.D., 1972. Montana: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 85. https://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/mbmgcat/public/ListCitation.asp?pub_id=10086&#gsc.tab=0

[15]Pattee, E.C., 1960. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigation 5552. https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc38682/m2/1/high_res_d/metadc38682.pdf

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containing 1.2% WO_3[16]. It is estimated that total production from the district from the 1950s and 1970s is approximately 680kt of tungsten ore[17].

Drill sites ready to go at Oaky Creek, NSW, Australia

Following NSW Resources Regulator approval of the proposed program, Red Mountain's Australian field team has been focused on preparations for maiden drill testing of multiple priority targets at the Okay Creek antimony prospect within the Company's Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in northeast NSW, Australia.

Access tracks are in place and initial drill sites have been prepared for the program, which will comprise up to 32 RC drillholes to a maximum depth of 300m. The Company's drilling contractor has advised that drilling is set to commence the first week of August, with the drilling rig receipt held back due to wet weather at another project. At the Armidale Project, access tracks are in place and initial drill sites have been prepared, positioning the Company to move directly into maiden drill testing of multiple priority targets at Oaky Creek.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

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In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Forward–Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Red Mountain operates and proposes to operate

[16]Pattee, E.C., 1960. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigation 5552. https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc38682/m2/1/high_res_d/metadc38682.pdf
[17]Nelson et al., 2012. NI 43-101 Technical Report of the Lentung (Gentung) Tungsten & Garnet Deposit https://almonty.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Lentung-43-101.pdf

as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward- looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Red Mountain's control.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Ltd (ASX: **RMX**, US CODE: **RMXFF**) is a Critical Minerals exploration and development company focussed on accelerating development at its United States and Australia based Projects, located in Tier-1 Mining Districts.

Red Mountain is fast-tracking its Critical Minerals projects in the US and Australia, and the Board and Management is determined to rapidly define a portfolio of advanced projects to assist the United States and other Western countries with a reliable, high-quality source of commodity supply, including from the Company's **Armidale Antimony-Gold Project** located in NSW, Australia, which has delivered multiple high-grade antimony rock chip samples to date (up to 39.3% Sb); and its **US Critical Minerals Portfolio**. comprising the **Pioneer Tungsten Project** in Montana, which encompasses the same geology and exhibits the same skarn-style mineralisation as the 6.8Mt Gentung tungsten resource (owned by NASDAQ: ALM); the **Utah Antimony Project** in the highly prospective Antimony Mining District of Utah, adjacent to the Antimony Canyon Project (owned by ASX: AT4)**;** the **Thompson Falls Antimony Project** with initial assay results of up to 36.5% Sb at historical mines located near the NYSE: UAMY Antimony Smelter, and two **Idaho Antimony Projects**.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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.*	• No new sampling or assay results are reported.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results are reported.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported. • No new sampling results are reported.
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*	• No new sampling or assay results are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No new sampling or assay results are reported. **USGS Data Sets Used** • The 2023 USGS Butte extension of the airborne magnetic and radiometric survey of the Boulder Batholith region of Montana was flown by helicopter on 200m spaced East-West lines at a nominal terrain clearance of 100m, with North-South oriented control lines spaced at 2000m. • All survey data, metadata and relevant contractor reports are available for download using **THIS LINK** • Surface geology was mapped by the US Geological Survey Co-operative Geological Mapping programme released in 2020 (GeMS) under the geological Map Schema.
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.*	• No drill intersections are reported.
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.*	**Gentung Mineral Resource** • Resource estimate report prepared in 2012 using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	disclosing mineral exploration information, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Companion Policy 43-101 CP, and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
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.*	• No new exploration results are reported.
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.*	• No new sampling or assay results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new sampling or assay results are reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new sampling or assay results are reported.

1.2 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.*	• The Pioneer Tungsten Project claims cover 458 hectares over three discrete prospects (4 claim blocks in total). The claims were staked by Orion Property Holdings LLC, and have been purchased by RMX under an option agreement, under which RMX has assumed 100% ownership of the project. • The claims are located in US BLM managed land and as such are secure under US Federal Law.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The southern claims cover the historical Greenstone mine area explored in the 1950's by the Minerals Engineering Company who conducted mapping, wagon drilling, dozer cutting and channel and rock chip sampling across the local skarn outcrop. Although analytical results are reported for surface samples and drilling, these are not adequately documented to meet JORC 2012 reporting standards. Recorded production of tungsten from the Greenstone Mine during the 1950s is 900kg of sorted ore, containing 1.2% WO_3. • The Central Lost Creek (Twin Adams Peak) area was also explored and mined by the Minerals Engineering Company under a Defence Minerals Exploration Contract, with the area producing 21,150t of ore averaging 0.18% WO_3 from small scale underground and surface mining between 1952 and 1956. • In the north Mammoth audit claims and adjacent Browns Lake claims were

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		explored under the Fluorescent Claims by the Bureau of Mines in the 1940's under a wartime strategic minerals program.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting involves the Cretaceous Torrey Batholith granodiorites intruding the mid Palaeozoic Snowcrest Range carbonate rich rocks forming a contact skarn. The mineralisation model is characterised by metasomatic replacement of the Palaeozoic carbonate rocks within high-temperature metamorphic aureoles, driven by the heat and fluids of the Cretaceous intrusion. The skarn is defined by garnet (andradite/grossular), pyroxene (hedenbergite) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$). Scheelite was precipitated, likely due to cooling and an increase in the activity of calcium due to interaction with the calcite-marble host rock.

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*
		• No drilling results are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregated methods are reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drill intercepts are reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate location diagrams showing rock chip sample locations are presented in the text. • These results were previously reported, with visual sample descriptions and locations, In RMX ASX Announcement dated 1 July 2026 – **linked here**.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results for previous surface and drill sampling carried out in the 1950s are not reported as they do not meet the standards required by JORC 2012.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The initial forward work programme at all three locations will involve further systematic sampling at all the historical mineralisation sites and well as mapping the outcrop and subcrop, verifying the dips and strikes. • Subject to positive assay results, drill testing of the downdip extension of surface mineralisation will be undertaken at one or more locations.

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