ASX Announcement

29 July 2026

ASX: OD6

HIGH-GRADE GOLD RESULTS CONFIRM QUINN AS A LARGE FERTILE MINERAL SYSTEM WITH SIGNIFICANT UPSIDE

Gold assays up to 6.31g/t Au affirm potential to establish Nevada Carlin Style or Epithermal Fluorspar-Gold Targets at Quinn

Highlights

- Gold anomalism has been identified during exploration for fluorspar (CaF_2), the Project's principal commodity, with **no prior modern gold** exploration previously conducted at Quinn
- Sampling has returned **high-grade gold assays up to 6.31g/t Au, 2.74g/t Au, 2.23g/t Au & 1.61g/t Au with multiple additional samples above 0.5g/t Au**, from outcrop in the **footwall, west of the main Mammoth Fluorspar breccia**
- Extensive **gold and pathfinder element anomalies** identified in soil sampling across Mammoth, North Horseshoe Canyon and Dress Circle point to a large, highly prospective footprint
- These results reinforce **OD6's view that Quinn sits within a highly fertile epithermal mineral system**, capable of hosting significant fluorspar and now, gold mineralisation
- The Project's geology and structural setting are considered prospective for **epithermal deposits** with comparable settings to those Nevada projects at Beatty and Round Mountain and **Carlin style** systems on the Battle Mountain-Eureka & Carlin Trends (>160Moz Au)
- Daisy Mine, historically one of Nevada's largest fluorspar producers, sits proximal to **AngloGold Ashanti's ~14Moz Au Beatty gold district**, and fluorspar occurrences also at Round Mountain (>15Moz Au, Kinross Gold) underscore the **strong link between fluorspar systems and world-class gold deposits** in Nevada
- OD6 remains **primarily focused on drilling and advancing the fluorspar prospects already defined at Mammoth, Horseshoe and Big Jim, while progressing North Horseshoe, Blue Bell and other regional targets**

Gold Target styles include:

- Epithermal gold targets at Quinn are within the trans-state **Walker Lane regional epithermal trend**
- Quinn has large **>8km-long epithermal footprint** generated by Tertiary volcanism and intrusions
- **Carlin Style gold system** potential at the Quinn Project suggested by:
  - **Comparable stratigraphy** as the Carlin style deposits, with key hosts the Simonson Dolomite and Pogonip Group Limestones
  - **Gold associated with jasperoid** and aquitards, **analogous to the Carlin Trend**
  - The **Saw Mill Thrust**, a key pre-Tertiary low-angle thrust fault, potentially analogous to the **Roberts Mountain Thrust** — a key control on deposits along the Carlin and Battle Mountain–Eureka (Cortez) Trends

Managing Director Brett Hazelden, commented:

"These results continue to reinforce our belief that Quinn represents a genuinely large and highly fertile mineral system which continues to exceed expectations.

While our primary objective remains developing what we believe could become one of the United States' most significant fluorspar projects, the identification of high-grade gold in one of the world's premier, yet substantially underexplored, gold provinces add a compelling new dimension.

Importantly, the gold mineralisation appears separate from the fluorspar, preserving the quality of the fluorspar deposits while opening another avenue for value creation."

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 9,000m² and 3,000m²** 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)

Gold in Rock and Soil Anomalism at Quinn Project

The Quinn Project includes a large epithermal alteration cell spanning 8 kilometres strike length (refer news release dated 25 March 2026). There is little in the historic data on the potential of gold in the area, though a historic Au-Ag skarn occurrence is noted near Dress Circle area (USGS/MRDS 1996).

In addition, historic reports have anomalous Au associated with jasperoids at the North Horseshoe Canyon and above the Big Jim historic fluorspar occurrence, though positioning of historic results is not possible and are not presented due to JORC requirements.

Recent rock and soil sampling, conducted primarily for fluorspar exploration, throughout the Quinn Project has noted several distinct areas of gold and gold pathfinder anomalism. These new gold target areas are located close to the known fluorspar occurrences (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

Why this Matters?

The incidental discovery of significant gold mineralisation materially enhances the prospectivity of the Quinn Project. Large fluorspar systems associated with major gold mineralisation are recognised elsewhere in Nevada, including at Beatty and Round Mountain (USGS/MRDS 1996). The Quinn Project now displays many of the geological characteristics common to these highly endowed mineral districts, providing shareholders with exposure to potential upside beyond the Company's core fluorspar strategy.

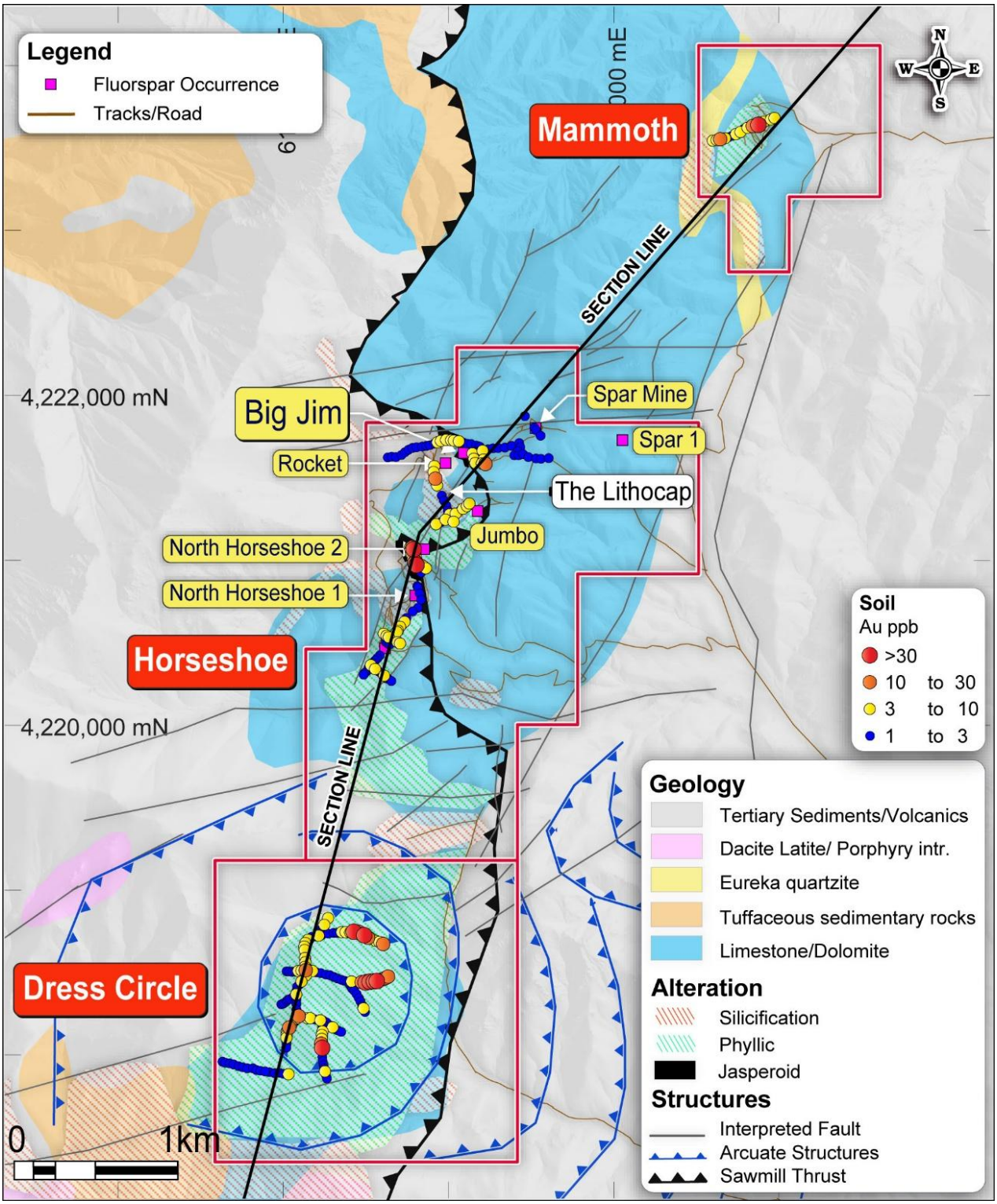

Figure 1 Gold in soils at Quinn Project on background geology

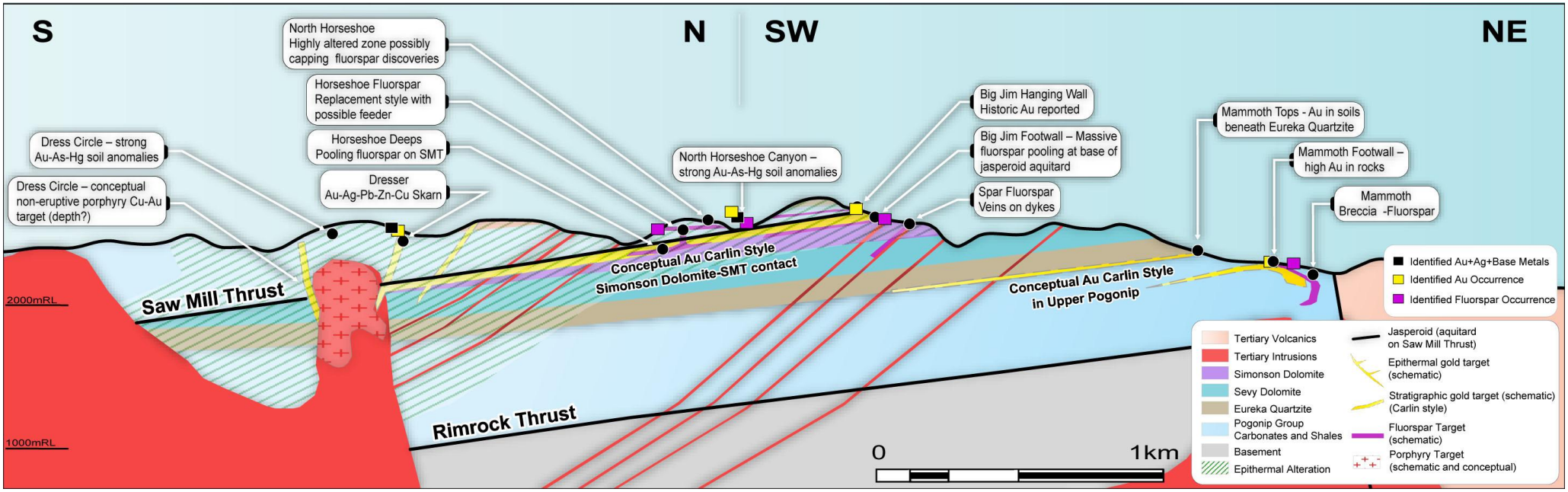

Figure 2 Conceptual interpretative cross-section S to NE at Quinns (refer Figure 1 for section line)

Mammoth – new rock chips and soil anomalies

As part of the recent channel sampling work at Mammoth Fluorspar Project, several assay results have returned highly anomalous rock samples for gold, with results including **6.31g/t Au, 2.74g/t gold, 2.23g/t gold and 1.61g/t Au** along with **four other samples between 0.51 and 0.8g/t gold.** The gold appears to be associated with a stock-work vein system to the west (footwall) of the main Fluorspar breccia zone and indicates an anomalous zone at least **50 x 50m**, but remains open to the south, north and west (Figure 3)

This zone is corroborated with Au in soils up to 30ppb also through the Mammoth area. In addition, Au (up to 24ppb in soils) along with epithermal pathfinders As (66ppm) and Hg (0.51ppm), **are highly anomalous** in a zone located farther west at Mammoth, and directly beneath a quartz rich silica zone (Figure 3 (right)).

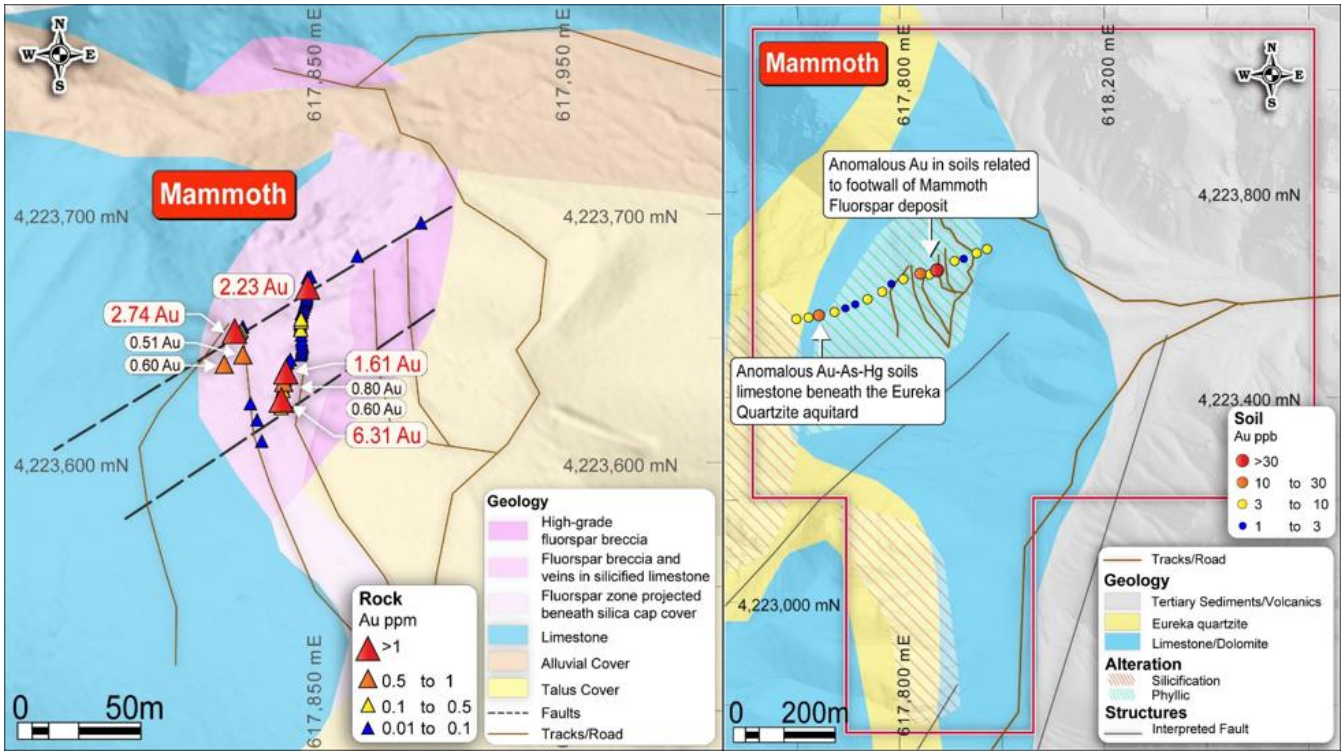

Figure 3 Left - rock chip results for Au on the Mammoth footwall. (right) gold in soils at Mammoth

North Horseshoe to Big Jim – new Au and pathfinder soil anomalies

The North Horseshoe area, in particular the North Horseshoe Canyon has returned highly anomalous Au in soils with five samples >20ppb Au and up to 44ppb Au. This area is coincident with highly anomalous As in soils (up to 111ppm) and Hg (up to 0.91ppm). As and Hg are both pathfinder elements in epithermal gold and Carlin style systems (Figure 4).

The area between North Horseshoe and Big Jim includes the Lithocap, a highly altered silicified cap, that whilst not anomalous in Au, is believed to be capping significant epithermal zone beneath. The Company used a statistical method called principal component analysis (PCA) to combine trace elements associated with epithermal systems — gold, tellurium, arsenic, mercury, thallium, antimony, molybdenum, and selenium— into a single score it calls "Au-PC1". **A high Au-PC1 score flags soil that is enriched in this whole "fingerprint" of epithermal gold 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 gold may be hidden beneath the surface.

The anomalous Au / Au-PC1 pathfinders at North Horseshoe, the Lithocap and Big Jim are believed to be associated with the jasperoidal bodies that are stratigraphically above the main fluorspar occurrences.

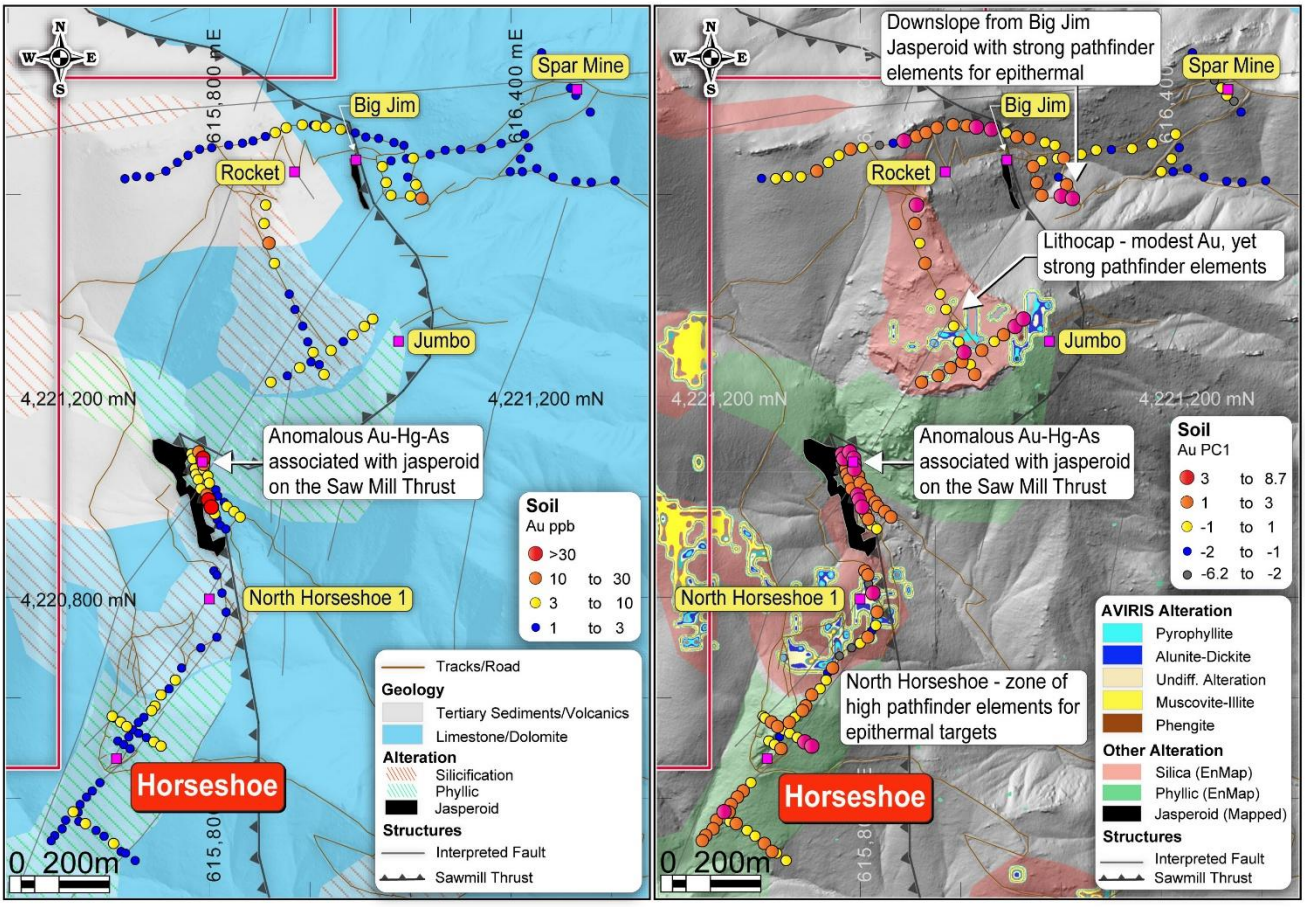

Figure 4 (Left) Gold in soils at Horseshoe to Big Jim on background geology. (Right) Gold pathfinder in soils on background alteration mapping of the same area.

Gold Potential at Dress Circle

The Dress Circle area is located south of Horseshoe. A historic skarn related deposit, called Dresser, anomalous in Au-Ag and base metals (USGS/MRDS) is located in the area. Whilst the area is mapped as principally Pogonip limestones, aerial imagery shows a series of circular to arcuate structures that potentially relate to an intrusion at depth or an epithermal collapse zone (Figure 5).

Two ridge & spur soil lines indicate a soil anomaly ~400m by 150m with soil samples >20ppb Au and **up to 77ppb Au**. In addition, pathfinder arsenic anomalism is very high at **500 to 1650ppm As** and **Hg anomalism** up to 0.37ppm indicative of a large-scale epithermal target zone.

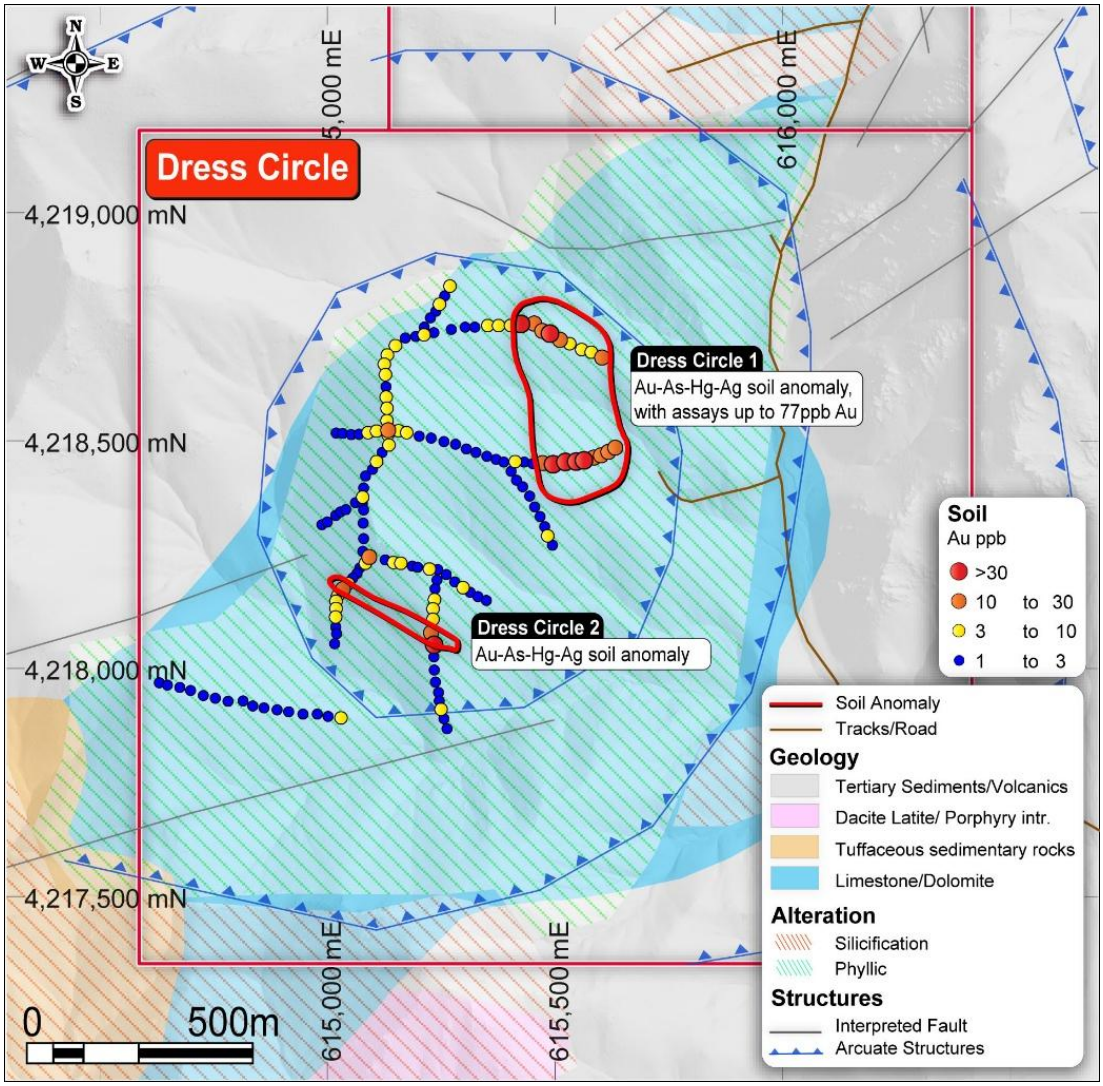

Figure 5 Dress Circle gold anomalism on background geology.

Target Styles – Epithermal and Carlin Style at Quinn Project

Epithermal Au Systems with Fluorspar

The Quinn Project is located on the northern margin of the **NW-SE trending "Walker Lane" epithermal province** extending from NW of Reno to beyond Las Vegas, and over the border into the California gold fields (Figure 6 & Figure 8). This consists of a series regional transform faults and intense Tertiary intrusive and volcanic activity into older rocks. There are hundreds of historic workings, and multiple large scale epithermal gold systems in the Walker Lane. **Of particular note is Round Mountain deposit**, one of the world's largest epithermal gold deposits

at over 15 Moz of gold (Portergeo). In more recent years, Anglogold Ashanti have consolidated the Beatty District and have drilled new resources at the North Bullfrog Project with over 14 million ounces of gold in mineral resource (Anglogold Ashanti).

The Beatty District includes the historic Daisy Fluorspar Mine located proximal to the gold discoveries (Lowe, *et al* 1985). Furthermore **there are notable fluorspar occurrences proximal to Round Mountain**. **The co-location of fluorspar and gold in the same large epithermal system is indicative of a highly evolved acidic magmatic heat source**.

The epithermal gold potential at Quinn is noted by:

- Regional NW-SE transform structures – indeed the same potential corridor, indicating by regional USGS gravity data that links to Round Mountain Au mine (Figure 6)
- Within the Central Nevada Thrust Belt (same as Beatty / Bullfrog Deposits) (Long, 2015)
- Large alteration systems and formation of lithocaps associated with alunite and pyrophyllite
- Close association of pathfinders including As-Hg with nearby fluorspar
- Tertiary volcanism and intrusions

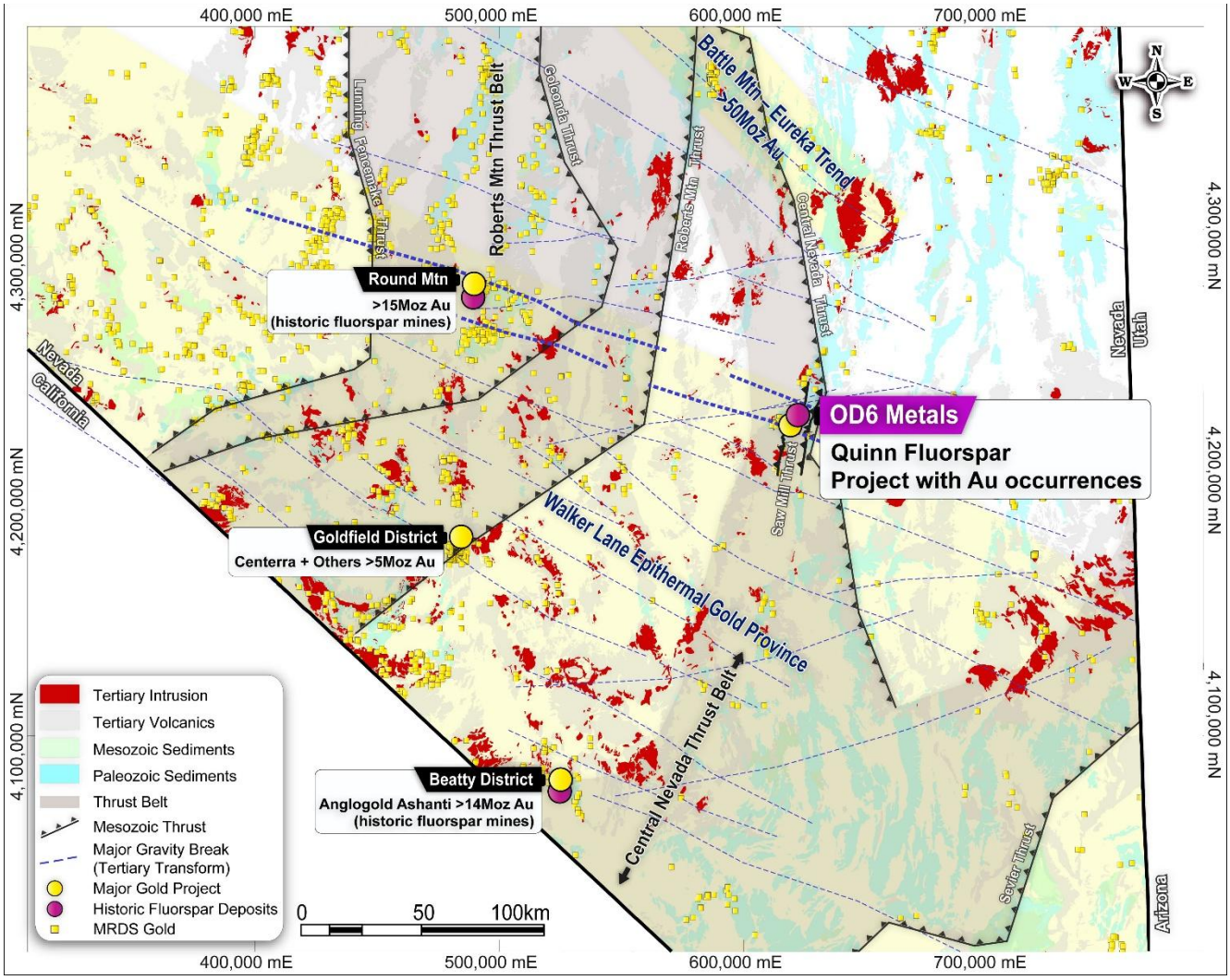

Figure 6 Regional Tertiary intrusive centres and gold deposits of the Walker Lane (Nevada BMG) with major gravity data breaks (Tertiary Transforms) and major thrusts/thrust belts (Long, 2015).

Carlin Style Potential

Carlin Style gold deposits are stratigraphically controlled epithermal systems that occur when epithermal gold bearing fluids interact with stratigraphic horizons containing carbonate and carbonaceous materials. This giant class of gold system was, due to the very fine 'invisible gold', not recognised until the late 1960s with the discovery of the Carlin Trend (>110Moz Au) and then subsequently the Battle Mountain-Eureka Trend (>50Moz Au).

Whilst the Quinn Project is not on either of the main regional NW-SE Carlin trends, the comparable stratigraphy with Pogonip Limestones and Simonson Dolomite is noted (Cline *et al,* 2005, Bartley & Gleason, 1990) (Figure 7). However, the Alligator Ridge Trend (another series of Carlin Style gold deposits) is along strike to the north of Quinn Project (Figure 8).

The Saw Mill Thrust is part of the Mesozoic thrust belt and connects with the Roberts Mountain Thrust to the north (near Eureka) (Long, 2015). The Roberts Mountain Thrust is a key aquitard that pooled epithermal fluids into the rocks beneath. Furthermore, jasperoidal silica horizons are a key feature of Carlin Style systems and are also evident at the Quinn Project.

Key indicators of the potential for Carlin Style systems at Quinn are:

- Gold anomalism associated with jasperoidal replacement beds
- Analogous stratigraphy, particularly the Pogonip Formation and the Simonson Dolomite
- Saw Mill Thrust – potentially analogous to the Roberts Mountain Thrust.
- Close association of pathfinders including As-Hg
- Tertiary volcanism and intrusions

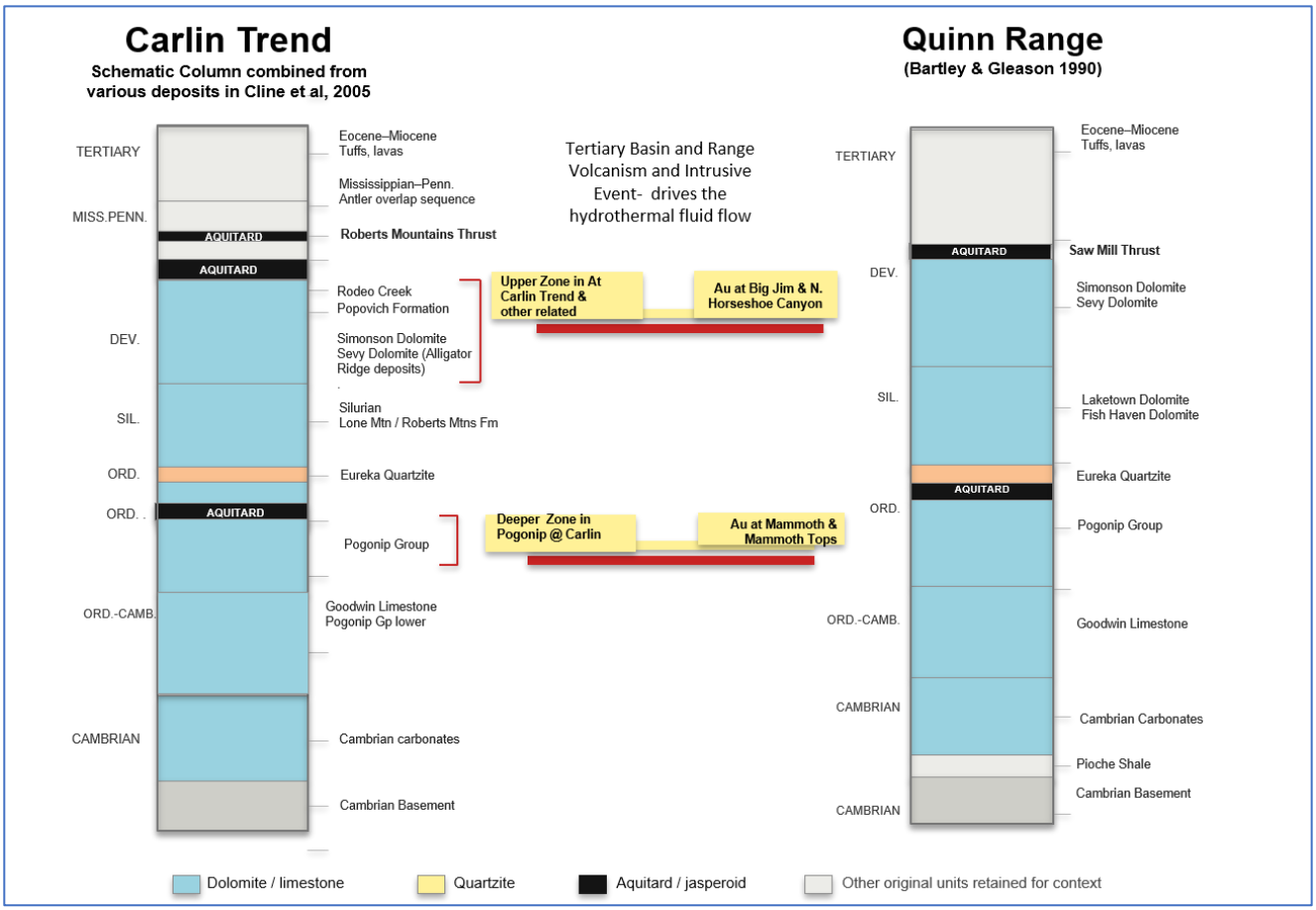

Figure 7 Stratigraphy of the Carlin Trend/Battle Mtn Eureka Trend at Quinn Range compiled after Cline (2005) and Bartley & Gleason (1990).

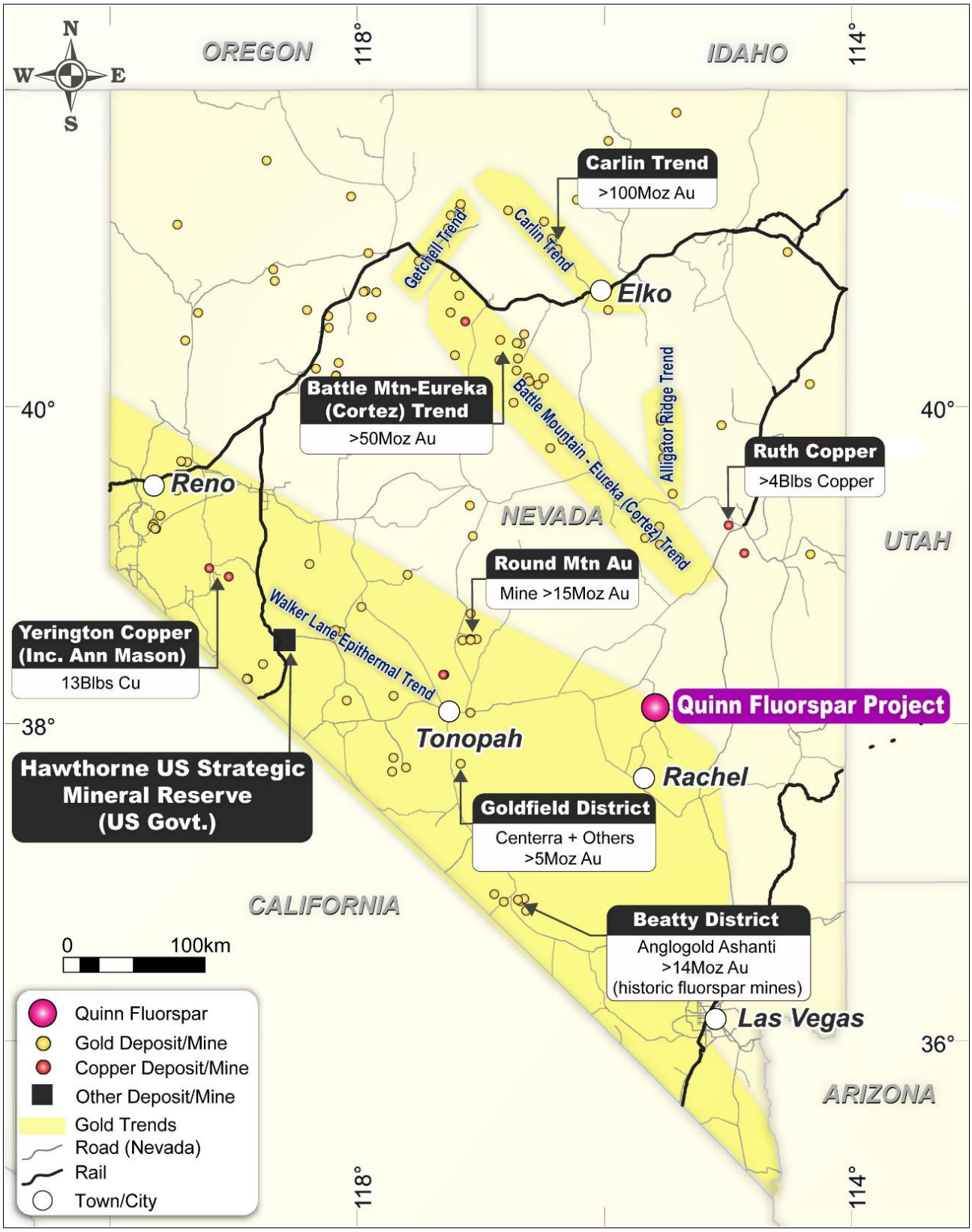

Figure 8 Quinn Fluorspar Location in Nevada with proximity to major gold trends

Next Steps for exploration at Quinn Project

The Company is primarily focused on exploration and development of the highly prospective fluorspar deposits at the Quinn Project. However, with the discovery of gold, and the realization of the potential for gold bearing epithermal AND Carlin Style systems, the Company will continue to assay for gold throughout its exploration programs and will consider the gold potential. At this stage it does not appear that the gold zones will be co-mingled directly with the fluorspar ore, but do present an additional commodity of interest.

- Receipt and interpretation of pending assay results
- Complete geological modelling and drill targeting
- On-going detailed geological and structural mapping
- Expanded field programs
- Identify and prioritise drill targets
- Integration into permitting activities
- Progress metallurgical testwork underway
- Lodge bulk sample permit applications
- Prepare maiden drilling program
- Resource Definition
- Development studies

References

Anglogold Ashanti: GreenFields projects (North Bullfrog / Arthur)
https://www.anglogoldashanti.com/portfolio/americas/united-states-projects/

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).

Cline, J.S., Hofstra, A.H., Muntean, J.L., Rosdal, R.M., Hickey, K.A., (2005) Carlin-Type Gold Deposits in Nevada: Critical Geologic Characteristics and Viable Models. Society of Economic Geologists, *Economic Geology, 100th Anniversary Volume,* p 451-484

Long, S.P. (2015). An upper-crustal fold province in the hinterland of the Sevier Orogenic belt, eastern Nevada, USA: A Cordilleran Valley and Ridge in the Basin and Range. Geosphere. V.11, 2 p 402-424

Lowe, N.T. Raney, R.G., Norberg, J.R. (1985) Principal Deposits of Strategic and Critical Minerals in Nevada. United States Department of the Interior / Bureau of Mines (9035).

Nevada Bureau Mines & Geology: Statewide Geology

Portergeo, Round Mountain Nevada, https://portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.php?mineid=mn068

United States Geological Survey – Mineral Resouces Data System (MRDS) (1996). https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/

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 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 implied, contractual, tortious, 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 Quinn Project including field observations, rock chips and soil samples, along with regional compilations based on published academic and USGS work, 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 announcement dated 29 May 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 across 226 mining claims (4,670 acres / 1,890ha) 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 achieve ~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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Appendix 1: sampling results

Table 1 Rock chip and channel results from Quinn Project >0.1g/t Au (coordinates NAD83, Z11)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Gold (g/t Au)	Geology
DH115	617838	4223625	1m Channel	6.31	Clay alteration with veins +Limestone
DH105	617820	4223653	Rockchip	2.74	Limestone with purple tinge and alteration
DB033	617849	4223670	1m Channel	2.23	Steep East dipping banding veins in limestone
DH127	617840	4223636	1m Channel	1.61	Limestone with veins
DH128	617840	4223637	1m Channel	0.80	Limestone with veins
DH122	617839	4223632	1m Channel	0.60	Limestone with veins
DH107	617815	4223640	Rockchip	0.60	Layer parallel bedding replacement
QC260253	617823	4223643	Rockchip	0.51	Vuggy iron oxide
DB016	617846	4223654	1m Channel	0.24	Limestone
DH116	617839	4223626	1m Channel	0.19	Limestone veined
DH119	617839	4223629	1m Channel	0.18	Breccia
DB019	617846	4223657	1m Channel	0.18	Limestone + breccia
DB020	617846	4223658	1m Channel	0.18	Limestone + breccia
DH113	617838	4223622	1m Channel	0.17	Clay+Limestone
JN005	617831	4223689	Rockchip	0.13	Silicified limestone
JN008	617888	4223707	Rockchip	0.13	Brecciated limestone / silicified
JN009	615982	4221602	Rockchip	0.12	Silcified / vein
DH106	617820	4223651	Rockchip	0.11	Limonite, white silica layers
DH103	617822	4223653	Rockchip	0.11	Footwall silicified limestone
DH104	617822	4223652	Rockchip	0.10	Quartz vein in limestone

Table 2 Soil sampling results >2ppb Au and >1 Au_PC1 with all elements used in PCA analysis (Au_PC1 score). (coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11)

SiteID	Easting	Northing	Gold (ppb)	As (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Tl (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Au_PC1
S231	615546	4218459	77	451	1.08	0.05	5.7	6.04	1.12	0.6	2.422
S230	615522	4218458	74	408	0.79	0.04	5.4	4.53	1.07	0.4	1.226
S191	615488	4218740	59	554	0.77	0.09	5.3	5.35	0.87	0.8	4.222
S188	615425	4218761	53	1650	1.12	0.15	4.4	9.08	0.96	0.9	4.458
S111	615786	4221079	44	97.3	0.45	0.47	4.1	10.85	4.6	1	6.339
S105	615803	4220983	39	98.2	0.5	0.61	8.8	12.85	19	0.7	7.72
S232	615563	4218462	39	390	0.68	0.05	4.8	4.25	0.89	0.6	0.891
S297	615234	4218057	35	62.4	0.38	0.08	4.3	3.06	1.02	0.3	2.036
S104	615797	4220997	30	110	0.55	0.91	7.8	13.25	17.1	1	7.345
S229	615495	4218453	30	170.5	0.19	0.04	4.5	2.58	0.93	0.7	0.562
S013	617872	4223651	30	26.4	0.02	0.05	10.8	1.4	2.92	0.3	-0.106
S075	616222	4221596	29	81.5	0.42	0.48	4.7	4.96	6.48	1.2	8.643
S190	615472	4218745	26	401	0.39	0.07	5.6	5.62	0.95	0.7	3.098
S011	617840	4223644	26	22.6	0.02	0.06	6.9	1.08	3.04	0.3	0.388
S189	615453	4218762	25	591	0.29	0.08	5.3	7.3	0.95	0.7	3.156
S003	617642	4223564	24	66.9	0.17	0.51	4.8	7.65	1.52	0.5	3.362
S233	615584	4218468	24	823	0.95	0.19	2.8	6.35	0.83	0.7	2.67
S110	615779	4221092	21	85.2	0.25	0.7	2.5	15.1	2.58	0.9	6.514
S103	615794	4221007	21	74.5	0.37	0.43	6.5	9.75	11.5	0.9	6.48
S192	615510	4218726	20	309	0.41	0.03	7.8	3.76	0.78	0.6	1.231
S112	615788	4221068	19	111.5	0.61	0.34	3.9	7.98	4.43	1.2	4.703
S212	615133	4218528	19	63.7	0.14	0.08	4.5	3.1	10.25	0.4	1.731
S235	615617	4218480	19	340	0.7	0.05	7.1	3.31	1.12	0.5	1.386
S228	615472	4218456	14	93.3	0.08	0.06	4.8	1.75	0.89	0.6	0.073

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SiteID	Easting	Northing	Gold (ppb)	As (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Tl (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Au_PC1
S236	615632	4218489	14	232	0.44	0.03	5.3	2.43	0.8	0.3	-0.053
S196	615603	4218687	12	103.5	0.12	0.37	4.6	4.23	4.84	1.2	4.111
S296	615227	4218083	12	71.6	0.23	0.06	5.1	3.22	1.04	0.3	1.703
S264	615092	4218249	12	61.4	0.03	0.15	2.3	2.88	2.93	0.3	0.192
S234	615600	4218473	11	532	0.82	0.09	3.9	6.06	0.82	0.5	1.466
S078	615918	4221507	10	44.5	0.2	0.06	6	1.51	1.74	0.5	0.645
S283	615034	4218179	10	113	0.04	0.06	3.9	2.08	1.27	0.5	-0.075
S282	615045	4218191	9	67.5	0.02	0.04	4.6	1.3	1.1	0.4	-1.454
S074	616200	4221601	8	34.3	0.18	0.11	3.3	1.83	3.21	0.8	5.254
S079	615928	4221468	8	84.8	0.13	0.11	4.2	2.25	2.17	0.6	1.463
S193	615531	4218717	8	182	0.11	0.06	5.7	3.41	0.91	0.7	1.328
S287	615017	4218118	8	102	0.02	0.09	8.5	2.59	1.27	0.4	1.017
S244	615483	4218296	8	64.7	0.44	0.03	2	1.27	0.87	0.5	-0.275
S010	617807	4223634	8	23.1	0.03	0.04	5.2	1.01	1.29	0.3	-1.475
S012	617858	4223643	8	11.2	0.02	0.04	8.1	0.83	2.37	0.2	-1.592
S041	615984	4221742	7	59.2	0.13	0.21	3.8	1.95	2.67	0.4	2.573
S195	615579	4218699	7	69.3	0.1	0.09	3.6	2.33	2.47	0.8	2.185
S321	615029	4217897	7	148	0.06	0.05	8.4	3.41	1.78	0.3	0.435
S203	615128	4218601	7	38.1	0.09	0.1	2.1	2.02	2.05	0.5	0.222
S286	615019	4218136	7	146	0.04	0.04	6.6	2.68	1.35	0.3	-0.08
S002	617621	4223559	7	28.6	0.05	0.1	3.7	3.18	0.95	0.5	-0.321
S044	616031	4221738	6	44.4	0.21	0.13	3.9	1.68	2.59	0.7	3.304
S073	616210	4221623	6	33	0.12	0.1	4.1	1.84	3.07	0.5	2.736
S284	615022	4218163	6	101	0.04	0.06	4.1	2.21	1.46	0.5	0.505
S213	615132	4218518	6	49.6	0.07	0.04	4	2.73	5.44	0.3	-0.7
S270	615224	4218224	6	29.8	0.02	0.03	3	1.02	1.16	0.3	-2.215
S098	615767	4221079	5	63.5	0.3	0.5	1.9	15.55	2.27	0.8	4.429
S095	616124	4221356	5	86.4	0.36	0.29	8.5	4.16	2.93	0.8	3.733
S149	615689	4220516	5	72.1	0.13	0.62	3.8	5.69	2.15	0.8	3.336
S045	616061	4221734	5	53.1	0.24	0.13	4.1	1.92	2.62	0.6	3.325
S076	615911	4221583	5	112	0.43	0.29	7.2	5.33	3.08	1.1	3.146
S115	615800	4221031	5	64.2	0.19	0.16	2.9	6.42	2.54	0.7	2.9
S106	615811	4220969	5	39.9	0.15	0.06	9.2	4.97	6.23	0.4	2.831
S139	615685	4220579	5	49	0.2	0.2	4.8	2.85	3.34	0.6	2.692
S091	616041	4221294	5	71	0.18	0.18	7.2	3.86	2.52	0.6	2.371
S144	615623	4220556	5	38.8	0.13	0.4	2.3	2.58	1.88	0.6	2.159
S093	616085	4221325	5	116.5	0.29	0.16	6.6	3.84	1.89	0.7	2.075
S266	615144	4218238	5	52.5	0.03	0.08	2.8	2.23	2.08	0.4	-0.735
S205	615130	4218549	5	52.5	0.07	0.07	1.3	2.67	1.26	0.4	-0.952
S007	617737	4223595	5	18.2	0.03	0.04	1.5	1.78	1.16	0.5	-1.895
S008	617766	4223609	5	17.6	0.03	0.03	2.8	1.43	1.09	0.3	-2.414
S014	617907	4223669	5	12.4	0.03	0.03	10.2	0.99	1.09	0.2	-2.484
S085	616006	4221290	4	146	0.15	0.31	6.5	6.48	3.59	1	3.699
S097	615764	4221089	4	54.2	0.12	0.36	1.1	9.69	2.93	0.7	3.576
S159	615529	4220377	4	82.4	0.11	0.49	2.9	5.5	4.02	0.7	3.444
S113	615788	4221058	4	67.6	0.27	0.11	5.7	7.23	3.21	0.8	3.268
S150	615703	4220508	4	64	0.14	0.3	3.5	5.13	1.96	0.8	3.204
S043	616012	4221741	4	46	0.13	0.1	3.7	1.52	1.97	0.5	2.607
S051	616143	4221659	4	35.7	0.2	0.08	4.1	2.23	2.63	0.5	2.462
S072	616160	4221602	4	46.4	0.21	0.09	3.1	3.06	3.95	0.8	2.45
S040	615952	4221737	4	33	0.09	0.08	5.2	1.08	2.61	0.3	2.212
S138	615691	4220587	4	41.1	0.16	0.33	2.2	2.88	2.57	0.5	2.161
S039	615931	4221727	4	38.4	0.12	0.09	6	1.54	3.34	0.4	2.121
S145	615635	4220547	4	34.4	0.08	0.18	4.3	1.7	2.06	0.7	1.721
S100	615772	4221048	4	47.5	0.18	0.09	3.8	6.44	2.41	0.4	1.657
S169	615609	4220314	4	45.4	0.05	0.07	5.6	2.3	2.86	0.8	1.395
S135	615732	4220639	4	29	0.15	0.11	4.7	1.48	1.95	0.4	0.805
S295	615231	4218113	4	83.9	0.04	0.08	3.5	2.26	1.4	0.4	0.115
S175	615246	4218804	4	43.3	0.02	0.07	1.8	2.87	5.51	0.6	-0.426
S285	615019	4218153	4	91.3	0.03	0.05	4.8	2.1	1.25	0.5	-0.578
S211	615107	4218526	4	44.1	0.08	0.08	3.7	1.88	1.59	0.2	-0.968
S001	617598	4223556	4	28.5	0.04	0.06	3.6	2.78	0.95	0.3	-0.971
S267	615161	4218236	4	46.5	0.03	0.09	3.5	1.77	1.46	0.3	-1.179
S294	615231	4218136	4	90.6	0.04	0.04	3.4	2.21	1.46	0.4	-1.498
S210	615089	4218522	4	40.6	0.06	0.06	2.1	2.21	1.26	0.3	-1.622
S094	616108	4221342	3	65.8	0.16	0.22	6	2.68	4.32	1	3.412
S119	615834	4220984	3	65.9	0.13	0.33	1.1	6.84	2.87	1	2.854
S102	615782	4221019	3	35.8	0.16	0.13	4.5	4.14	4.15	0.7	2.765
S120	615848	4220974	3	62.5	0.13	0.3	1.2	10.35	2.2	0.8	2.684
S121	615861	4220963	3	60.3	0.12	0.31	1.7	13.9	1.96	0.9	2.594
S070	616151	4221628	3	27.7	0.24	0.07	1.9	1.82	3.02	0.6	2.561
S086	615921	4221231	3	72.8	0.12	0.12	5.6	4.85	3.25	0.9	2.2

SiteID	Easting	Northing	Gold (ppb)	As (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Tl (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Au_PC1
S054	616205	4221676	3	37.6	0.11	0.09	4.1	1.97	5.99	0.4	2.158
S088	615979	4221260	3	79.5	0.13	0.17	5.1	4.49	2.76	0.6	2.158
S099	615771	4221059	3	42.5	0.16	0.09	3.2	6.92	3.76	0.7	2.144
S101	615777	4221037	3	51.8	0.19	0.1	3.3	7.23	2.18	0.6	2.108
S166	615553	4220354	3	65.7	0.1	0.11	2.9	2.66	4.47	0.8	1.974
S077	615908	4221546	3	92.8	0.12	0.25	6.2	2.97	1.87	0.6	1.733
S114	615796	4221045	3	43.4	0.2	0.09	4.5	4.01	2.05	0.5	1.337
S096	616028	4221246	3	44	0.14	0.09	7	3.7	2.38	0.4	1.246
S137	615703	4220610	3	29.6	0.16	0.11	3.8	1.88	2.46	0.5	1.184
S274	615297	4218182	3	65.4	0.03	0.12	3.8	1.85	2.12	0.6	1.061
S194	615558	4218705	3	85.7	0.11	0.07	4.3	3.21	0.96	0.8	0.806
S142	615606	4220567	3	25.1	0.08	0.09	4.4	1.68	1.6	0.5	0.467
S214	615156	4218527	3	45.2	0.05	0.06	3.9	1.69	3.22	0.4	0.118
S180	615212	4218737	3	46.4	0.04	0.05	6.8	1.5	3.5	0.3	-0.226
S215	615174	4218523	3	45.8	0.05	0.06	1.9	2.12	1.55	1.1	-0.26
S303	615249	4217915	3	28.8	0.04	0.05	4.9	1.18	2.6	0.3	-0.346
S187	615402	4218758	3	366	0.03	0.18	2.6	5.01	0.65	0.5	-0.477
S258	615077	4218381	3	77.1	0.03	0.12	1.6	1.63	1.75	0.3	-0.646
S185	615351	4218758	3	76.9	0.02	0.05	4.2	3.47	1.24	0.4	-0.697
S199	615131	4218693	3	31.4	0.03	0.06	4.6	1.6	1.03	0.3	-0.745
S201	615126	4218650	3	36.6	0.05	0.05	2.9	1.78	0.95	0.4	-0.981
S248	615107	4218459	3	49	0.03	0.04	7.5	1.28	1.61	0.2	-1.009
S293	615235	4218156	3	41.3	0.06	0.04	3.9	1.07	1.93	0.4	-1.041
S246	615134	4218495	3	54.4	0.06	0.04	4.6	1.41	2.64	0.3	-1.108
S225	615412	4218459	3	49.7	0.03	0.04	3.5	1.48	1.26	0.6	-1.114
S200	615124	4218673	3	38.3	0.04	0.05	4.3	2.05	0.74	0.3	-1.429
S198	615149	4218713	3	30.4	0.03	0.05	3.8	1.56	1.24	0.3	-1.52
S004	617672	4223570	3	32.2	0.03	0.05	6.4	3.72	0.88	0.3	-1.59
S204	615130	4218576	3	38.6	0.04	0.05	6.1	1.37	1.07	0.3	-1.831
S173	615268	4218844	3	54.6	0.01	0.05	1.8	2.21	1.05	0.5	-2.549
S016	617950	4223685	3	17.2	0.02	0.11	0.9	1.72	0.91	0.6	-3.244
S278	615083	4218236	3	36.9	0.01	0.04	2.6	1.59	1.75	0.2	-3.527
S017	617970	4223692	3	12.2	0.02	0.02	5.6	0.96	0.97	0.2	-3.542
S186	615376	4218758	3	61.9	0.01	0.04	1.3	2.59	0.54	0.6	-4.109
S037	615887	4221710	2	161	0.34	0.27	4.1	2.83	5.3	0.6	3.994
S125	615825	4220812	2	262	0.48	0.2	5.7	4.34	2.18	0.2	3.277
S117	615817	4221005	2	54.6	0.17	0.17	2	4.87	2.9	0.7	2.725
S048	616136	4221716	2	36.6	0.15	0.12	4.2	1.6	2.55	0.5	2.601
S047	616111	4221718	2	39	0.16	0.09	3.7	1.72	2.72	0.6	2.585
S030	615713	4221651	2	139	0.13	0.12	4.2	4.4	1.2	0.4	2.484
S163	615485	4220320	2	91	0.05	0.45	2.9	2.98	7.53	0.7	2.375
S087	615955	4221244	2	85.5	0.1	0.16	5.1	4.89	3.51	0.6	2.267
S164	615539	4220376	2	101	0.07	0.17	6.8	5.08	5.75	0.6	2.228
S107	615815	4220959	2	34.1	0.15	0.07	8.2	4.19	4.35	0.5	2.198
S314	614836	4217923	2	124.5	0.21	0.1	7.2	3.15	1.53	0.4	1.664
S116	615813	4221017	2	36	0.15	0.09	3.4	3.01	2.45	0.5	1.554
S160	615514	4220361	2	70.8	0.05	0.13	4.3	4.52	6.15	0.7	1.498
S170	615624	4220299	2	44.5	0.06	0.07	6.6	2.61	3.06	0.6	1.496
S089	616002	4221272	2	66.8	0.09	0.11	4.8	3.88	2.55	0.6	1.486
S161	615507	4220343	2	57.7	0.08	0.07	4.9	3.46	5.69	0.5	1.35
S154	615643	4220503	2	32.3	0.11	0.15	3.1	2.79	2.14	0.7	1.259
S038	615912	4221720	2	44	0.11	0.05	5.3	1.5	3.24	0.5	1.17
S141	615659	4220555	2	30.1	0.11	0.23	2.1	2.76	1.59	0.6	1.011

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	• 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 6.35mm, (1/4") (and sieved again by the laboratory) • Rock sampling is selective sample of approximately 1 to 2kg of material • Channel sampling is a representative sample from a 1 metre wide zone collected with the assistance of a hammer drill.
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. • Rock sample rock type recorded.
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.	• NA - no drilling reported in this release • Soil samples sieved at the laboratory to 180 microns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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. • Multi-element assay results including gold in soil assayed using ME-TL44 technique with an aqua regia digestion for 51 elements. • Gold rock results Au-ICP21 – a fire assay technique using a 30g charge • Laboratory standards and blanks inserted to establish accuracy.
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. • Rock and channel sampling based on exposed outcrop.
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 (soils) and under the supervision of the Competent Person (rocks/channels) delivered to the ALS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Global receiving laboratory in Elko Nevada and Reno 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. • 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.	• 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	• NA - no drilling reported in this release

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

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.
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>
• 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.
</td><td>
• Principal Component Analysis focused on Au and pathfinder elements for Au is as presented in the body of the release and Appendix Table 2 above.

Au_PC1 top statistical loadings
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>PC1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Te_ppm</td><td>0.348</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hg_ppm</td><td>0.343</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tl_ppm</td><td>0.338</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sb_ppm</td><td>0.331</td></tr>
<tr><td>Se_ppm</td><td>0.290</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mo_ppm</td><td>0.288</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au_ppm</td><td>0.248</td></tr>
<tr><td>As_ppm</td><td>0.234</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>
• 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’).
</td><td>
• Maps provided in the body and the sample widths or selective rock samples reported.
• 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
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>
• 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.
</td><td>
• Diagrams are included at relevant sections in this Report
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>
• 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.
</td><td>
• All samples shown in the figures in the release and colour coded for grade. Table 1 in the appendix includes all samples >0.1g/t Au
• Table 2 in the appendix includes all samples >2ppb Au along with accompanying high Au_PC1 weightings. All samples noted in the figures in the release.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>
• 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.
</td><td>
• As reported in the body of the release.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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