ASX Announcement
9 September 2026
ASX: OD6

BIG JIM, ROCKET, SPAR ULTRA HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR CORRIDOR EXTENDS ACROSS 700m AT QUINN

Highlights

- **Exceptional high-grade fluorspar results extend mineralisation across the ~700m Rocket–Big Jim–Spar Corridor at the Quinn Fluorspar Project**
- **Six samples returned ≥97% CaF_2, including three samples reported at 99.9% CaF_2,** representing the highest grades reported to date at Quinn
- Shallow dipping structures confirmed at Rocket and Big Jim, with steep dipping veins identified at Spar:
    - **Big Jim Main Vein**: 99.9%, 99.9%, 99.7% and 99.5% CaF_2 from a shallow dipping vein
    - **Big Jim Footwall**: 37.4% CaF_2 from footwall breccia (base of breccia not observed)
    - **Rocket**: 88.8% CaF_2 from fluorspar veins hosted in brecciated, silicified outcrop, with nearby float samples of 99.9%, 97.0%, 90.6% and 74.0% CaF_2 interpreted to be sourced from Rocket
    - **Spar:** located approximately 450 metres east of Big Jim, returning 94.3%, 94.1% and 87.1% CaF_2 from felsic dyke contacts
- High-grade fluorspar has now been identified across **at least four mineralised structures of differing orientation**, with the corridor remaining **open along strike and at depth**
- **Multiple mineralisation styles**, including shallow-dipping veins, breccias and steeply dipping dyke-contact veins, **significantly expand the exploration opportunity**
- Results represent the highest grades received to date on the Project, with **several samples returning near-pure fluorspar grades**
- The corridor provides high-grade potential that complements the high-grade Horseshoe Project and the bulk-tonnage Mammoth Project

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Brett Hazelden, Managing Director of OD6 Metals comments

"These are exceptional fluorspar grades and significantly expand the opportunity we see around Big Jim. Six samples returned 97% CaF_2 or better, including three reported at 99.9% CaF_2, across a prospective corridor extending approximately 700 metres from Rocket through Big Jim to Spar.

Importantly, Big Jim is no longer an isolated high-grade occurrence. We have now identified multiple mineralised structures and different styles of fluorspar mineralisation across the corridor, including the newly sampled Spar prospect approximately 450 metres east of Big Jim, where samples returned up to 94.3% CaF_2.

The results also provide strong geological consistency with our recent metallurgical work. The 18kg Big Jim sample previously returned a head grade of 98.3% CaF_2 with very low gangue and deleterious elements and demonstrated excellent ore-sorting performance. We are now seeing similarly exceptional grades in surface sampling across the broader corridor.

The newly sampled Spar prospect, around 450 metres east of Big Jim, returned 94.3%, 94.1% and 87.1% CaF_2 from steeply dipping veins on felsic dyke contacts. Spar is a different structural style to the shallow-dipping structures at Rocket and Big Jim, and it indicates the mineralising system is potentially more extensive than previously mapped."

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6, "OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to announce mapping and assays from rock sampling at the Rocket-Big Jim-Spar Corridor, part of the exciting Quinn Fluorspar Project, in Nevada USA.

Rocket-Big Jim-Spar Corridor Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling

As previously announced on 12 May 2026, the Company located the historic Big Jim workings with spectacular fluorspar observed at surface. The Company has now received and compiled assay results from Big Jim as well as the Rocket lodes and the Spar Mine area.

The **Big Jim main structure** (Figure 1, 2 & 3) is a located beneath a highly sicilified jasperoid breccia interpreted to represent the Saw Mill Thrust (a Mesozoic low angle thrust dipping west). The mineralisation consists of an observed 2 metre shallowly dipping (15-20°) west dipping vein of near pure fluorspar (returning cut assays up to 99.9%). The footwall to the vein consists of a breccia with mixed carbonate and fluorspar. The width of the footwall zone is observed at also 2 metres, though its base is obscured and the true width may be greater than observed. Historic workings with multiple-adits, as depicted and georeferenced in release dated 12 May 2026, indicates a strike length of approximately 200 metres; though only one adit is now visible at surface (the remainder may have been covered in subsequent erosion or intentional activity to prevent access to the historic workings). A second footwall structure is noted in historic reports, though is obscured by a talus slope and has not been observed in the field (Figure 3). The hanging wall iron-oxide zone also returned up to 3.5% CaF2, suggesting some leakage of mineralising fluids above the main vein. Surface soil sampling (Figure 2) shows highly anomalous results along strike to the north of the projected Big Jim structure, indicating a potential continuation.

The **Rocket** vein is a brecciated / silicified structure hosted in limestones (Figure 3). The structure, similar to Big Jim, is dipping shallowly west and potentially parallel with bedding in Pogonip Formation Limestones. The width of the vein is difficult to establish due to scant outcrop, but is estimated at 1 to 2m. Assay results from Rocket returned up to **88.8% CaF_2 in-situ**, and nearby mine-spoil / float material, thought to be sourced from Rocket included assays of **99.9% and 97% CaF_2**. A basal breccia at Rocket was also sampled and returned results up to **12.3% CaF_2** suggesting a lower-grade footwall, similar to Big Jim, of unknown thickness.

In a recent site visit, some surface diggings suggest a possible second Rocket mineralised (Rocket (Upper) in Figure 3), with samples collected and assays pending (no visual estimate of mineralisation is presented here).

The **Spar Mine** area (Figure 4) consists of three small open pit diggings to approximately 1 to 2 metres depth. Assay results returned **94.3%, 94.1%, 87.1% CaF_2** samples. The mineralisation in the Spar area appears as veins up to 2 metres wide and located along ENE-WSW striking and steeply dipping felsic dykes. Samples from the clays on the dyke contact and the dyke itself also return anomalous fluorspar (**6.6% CaF_2 and 1.0% CaF_2** respectively) indicating a potential low-grade halo around the high-grade structures. Whilst the outcrop is quite sparse, the dykes are resistant to weathering and can be traced across the topography towards Big Jim and form a potential along-strike target area.

The Rocket-Big Jim-Spar corridor is a highly prospective zone of very high grade, near pure, fluorspar. Whilst the veins are relatively narrow, compared to the 60 metre wide replacement zone at Horseshoe and the 100 metre wide breccia/stockwork zone at Mammoth, they do afford the potential for very high grade deposits. The grades observed at Big Jim are consistent with recently reported metallurgical results. Big Jim also produced excellent ore-sorting results, and based on the surface geology it is anticipated that Spar and Rocket will also be amenable to ore-sorting.

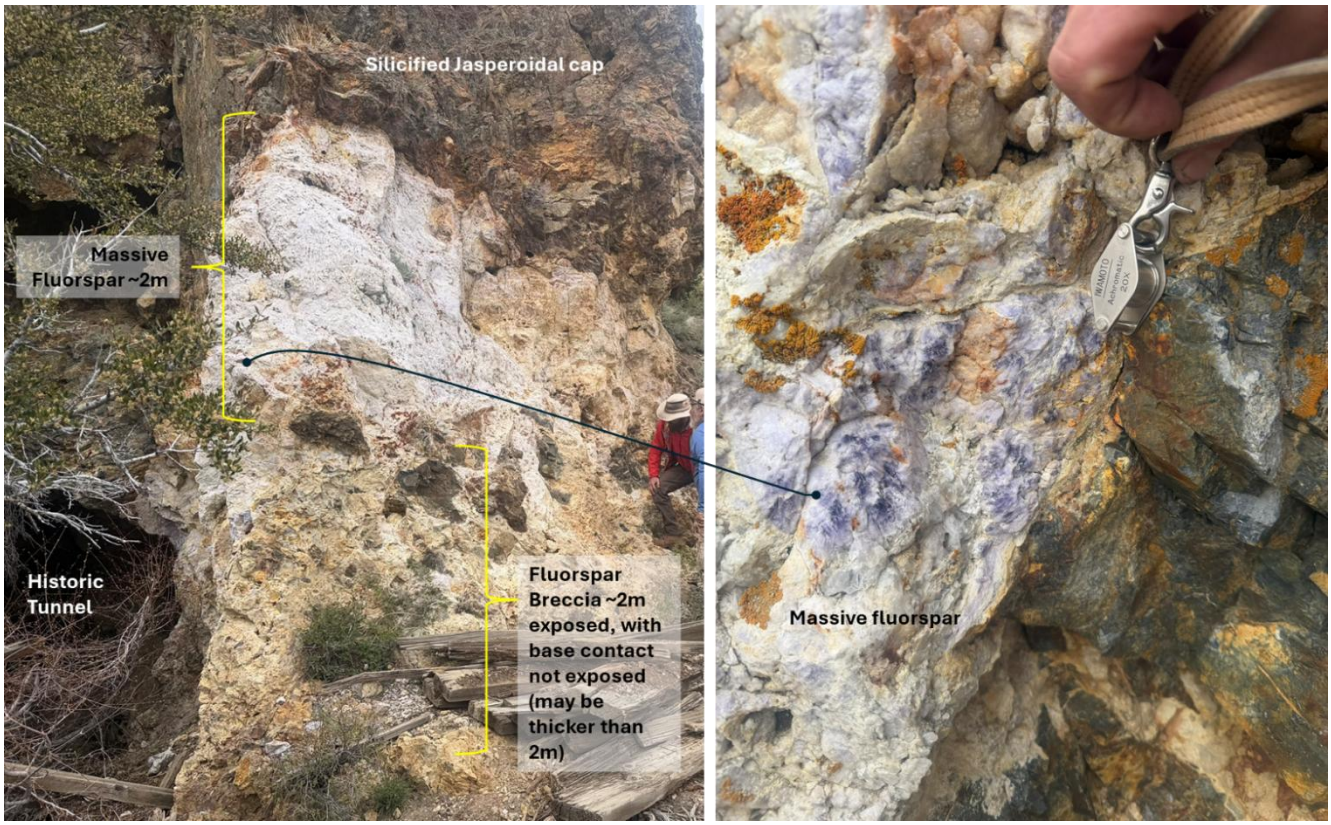

Figure 1 Big Jim Structure with 2 metre wide high-grade zone returning assays up to 99.9% CaF_2, footwall breccia with assays up to 37.4% CaF_2 and hanging wall iron-oxide zone returning 3.5% CaF_2. The thickness of the footwall breccia is not known, as the base is not observed.

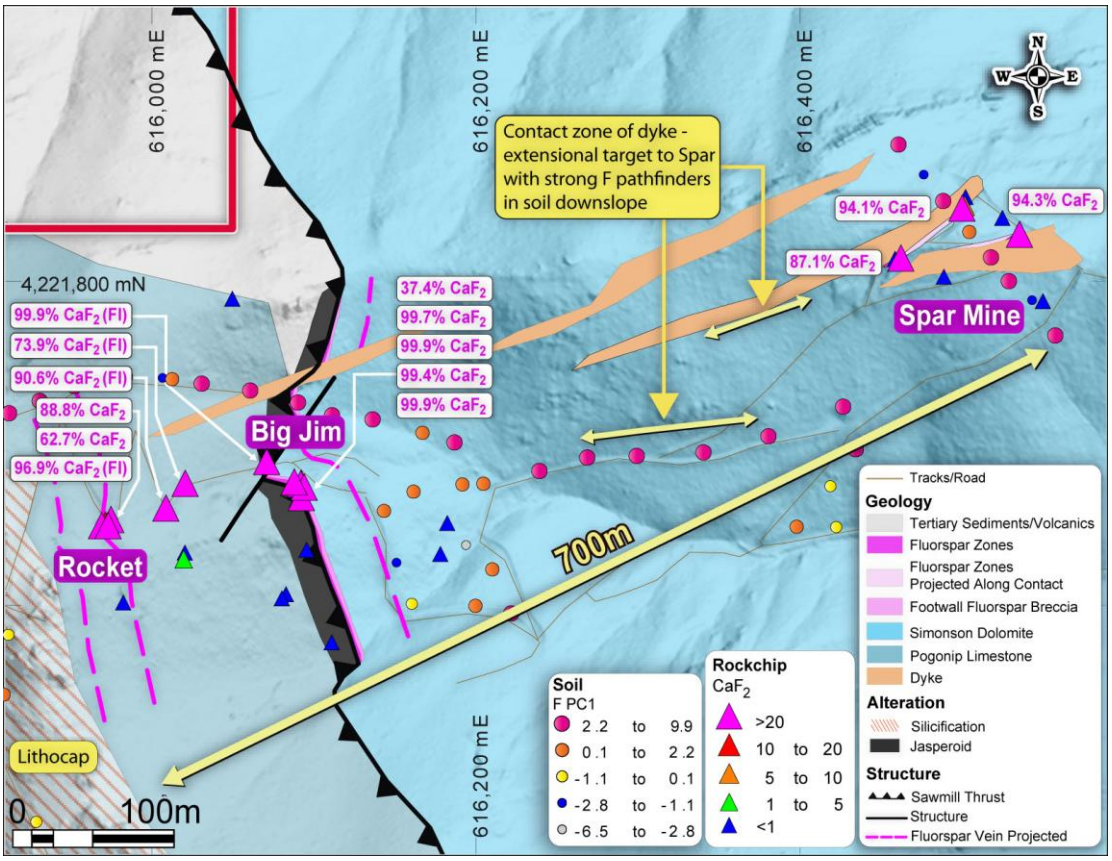

Figure 2 Rocket-Big Jim-Spar Corridor with background geology, recent rock samples and soils coloured by fluorspar pathfinders (F PC1 – refer press release dated 1 July 2026 for further information on the soil program)

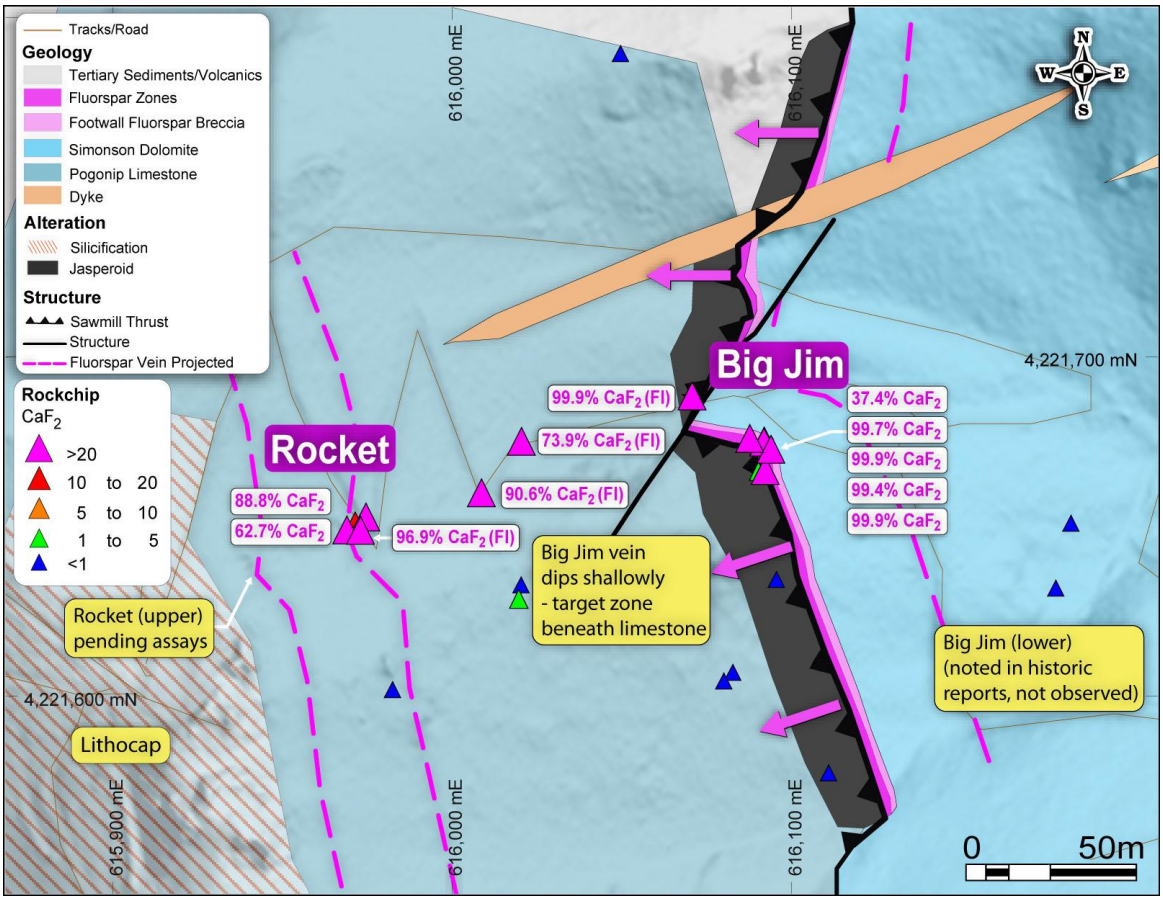

Figure 3 Rocket-Big Jim area with background geology and recent rock chips

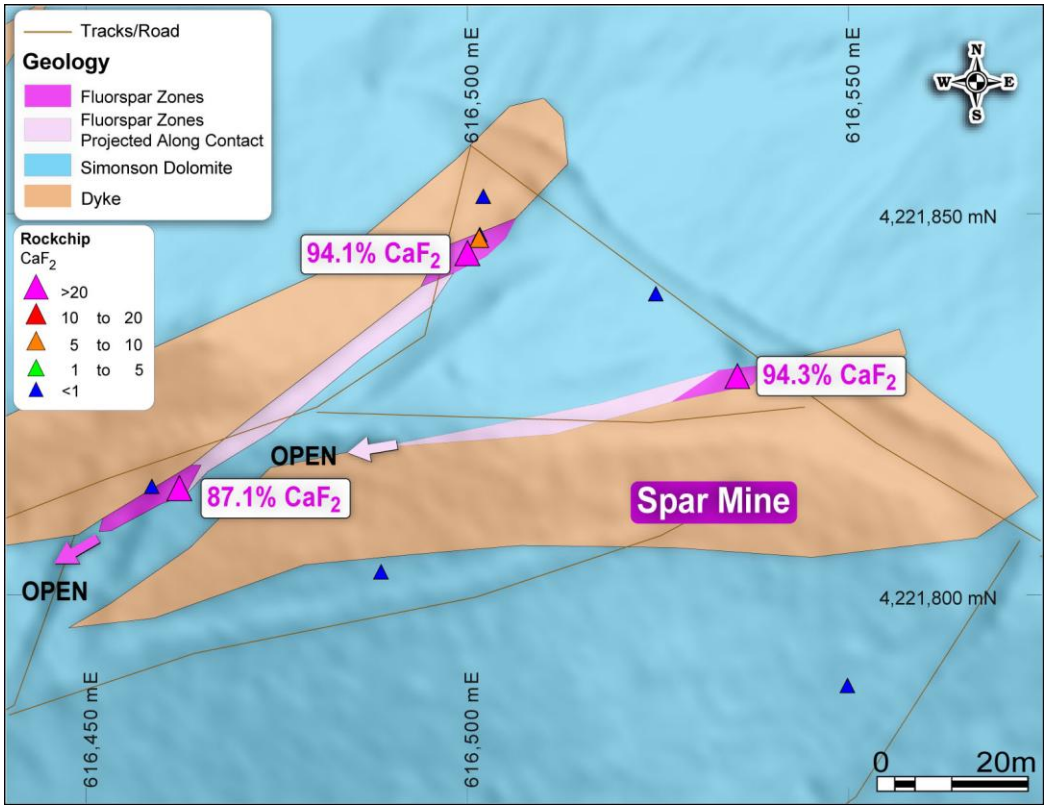

Figure 4 Spar Area with background geology and recent rock chips

Significance of these results

The corridor adds a third style of target to the Quinn Project. High-grade fluorspar has been confirmed in the Rocket-Big Jim-Spar corridor in at least four structures of differing orientation over approximately 700 metres of target, and the system remains open along strike and at depth. Whilst these veins are narrow relative to the 60 metre wide replacement zone at Horseshoe and the 100 metre wide breccia and stockwork zone at Mammoth, their grade and purity complement rather than compete with those bulk-tonnage targets, offering the potential for compact, very high-grade sources of feed within a hub-and-spoke development.

Grade of this order carries direct product significance. Large-format metallurgical testwork on the Big Jim main vein returned a head grade of 98.3% CaF_2 with very low levels of gangue and deleterious elements and excellent ore-sorting performance (refer release dated 12 August 2026), and Rocket and Spar are anticipated to behave similarly. This supports a potential low-capital pathway to a Direct Shipping Metspar product ahead of a full flotation circuit for premium Acidspar (>97% CaF_2), at a time when the United States imports 100% of the fluorspar it consumes and Nevada offers one of the few jurisdictions capable of delivering domestic supply.

Quinns Fluorspar Project U.S Strategic Advantage

The **Quinn Fluorspar Project**, located in Nevada, USA, provides OD6 with direct exposure to a strategically important critical mineral within the United States. The Project's key attributes include:

- location in **Nevada, USA**, one of the world's established mining jurisdictions
- a historical fluorspar mining district containing multiple known fluorspar occurrences
- OD6 has now consolidated 100% ownership of **226 mining claims covering ~1,890 hectares**
- **+20 Fluorspar occurrences**, supporting a future hub-and-spoke development strategy
- **exceptionally high-grade fluorspar mineralisation** demonstrated through OD6's recent exploration and sampling programs
- **Multiple high-priority drill targets defined** from integrated geological mapping, fluorine geochemistry, structural interpretation and historical drilling
- **8km fertile mineralised corridor** confirmed with additional high-grade fluorine anomalies identified outside known deposits
- **Low impurity mineralisation** supports potential production of premium **Acidspar** (>97% CaF_2) and **Metspar** products following beneficiation
- **Permitting program underway**, including environmental baseline, archaeological studies and preparation of drilling and bulk sample approvals
- **Metallurgical testwork advancing** with optical sorting and beneficiation studies to optimise premium product recoveries
- **Potential Gold Upside** identified in soil sampling across Mammoth, Horseshoe and Dress Circle

Together, these results reinforce OD6's view that Quinn has the potential to emerge as a strategically significant domestic source of high-grade fluorspar in a U.S. market that remains 100% net import reliant.

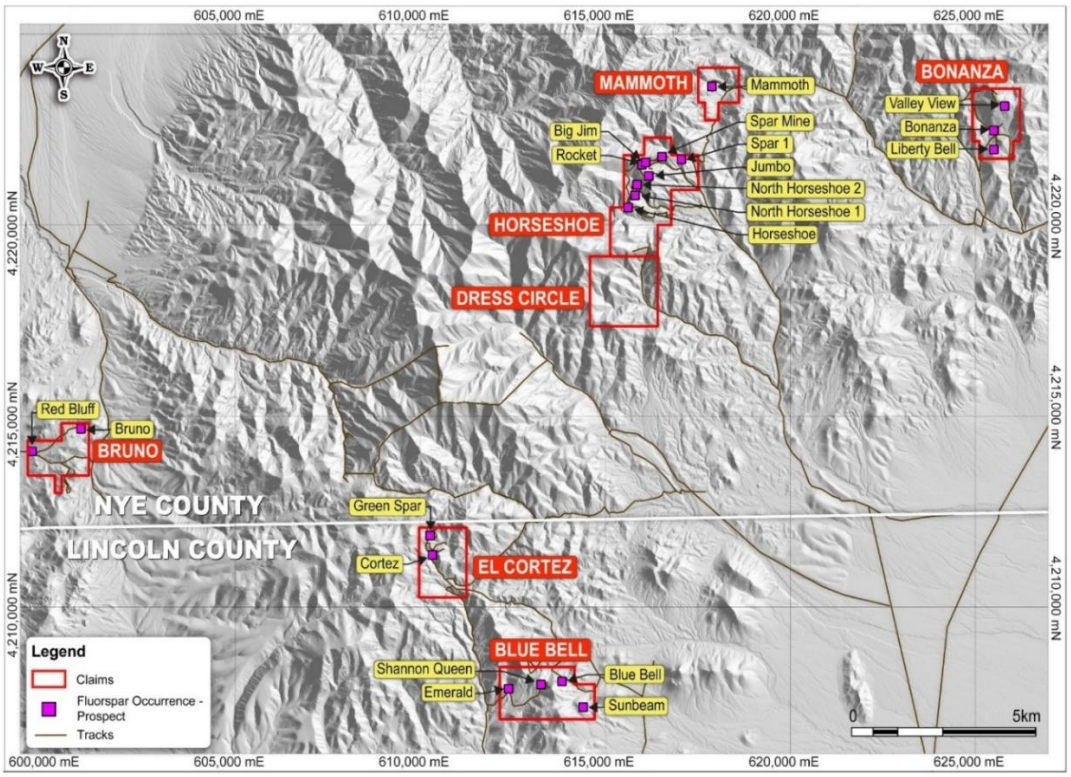

Figure 5: Quinn Fluorspar Project – district claim position and project areas, Nevada USA

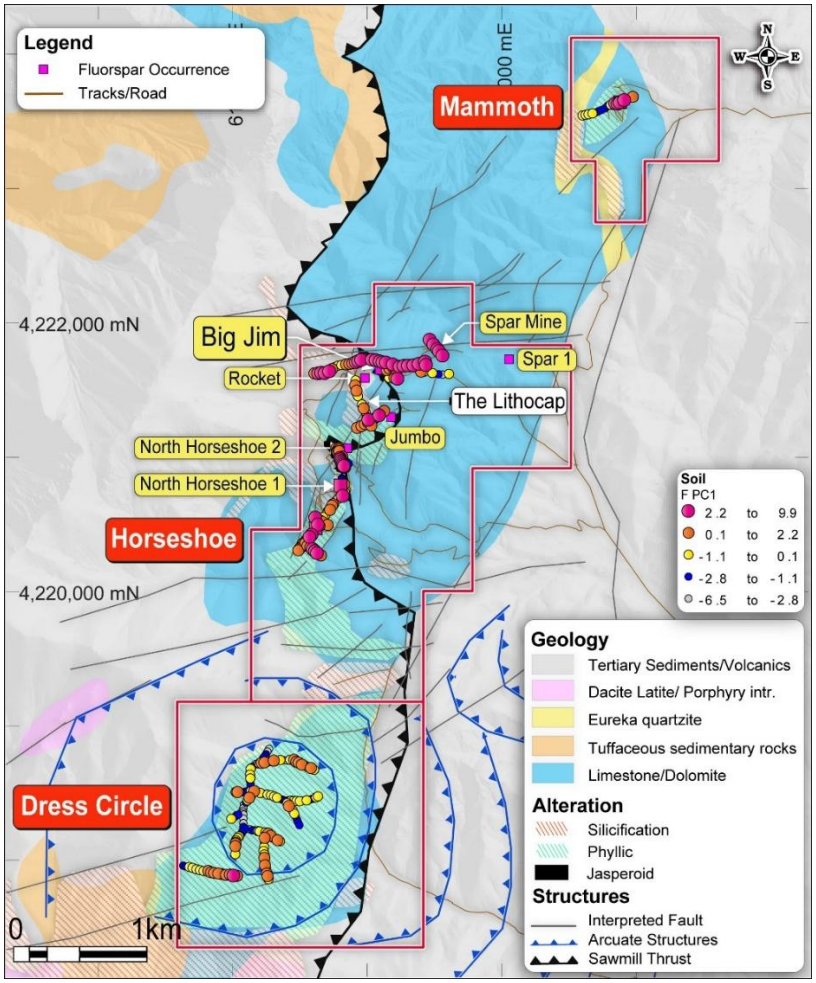

Figure 6: Prospect map: with fluorine pathfinders in soils over regional geological mapping (refer release dated 1 July 2026)

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 exploration 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.

About OD6 Metals

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

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

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

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

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

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

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

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

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

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

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales

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

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

Corporate Directory

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

Corporate Directory

Mr Brett Hazelden
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Appendix 1: results

Table 1 Rock chip samples compiled, from OD6 Metals recent campaign at Rocket-Big Jim-Spar Corridor. Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11.

SiteID	Prospect	Sample Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	CaF_2 (%)	Description
DH191	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616094	4221673	2575	99.9	Fluorspar from Big Jim Adit
DB067	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616092	4221666	2575	99.9	Purple and white fluorspar from mine-spoil
DH193	Rocket-Big Jim	FLOAT	616071	4221688	2581	99.9	Fluorspar from wash line channel below Rocket
DH190	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616092	4221675	2575	99.7	White fluorspar in Big Jim Adit
DH189	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616092	4221675	2575	99.5	Purple fluorspar in Big Jim Adit
JN010	Rocket-Big Jim	FLOAT	615973	4221649	2636	97.0	Purple fluorspar in float
DH213	Spar	ROCK	616535	4221829	2489	94.3	Fluorspar / vuggy texture vein
DH218	Spar	ROCK	616500	4221845	2496	94.1	Fluorspar on dyke contact
JN012	Rocket-Big Jim	FLOAT	616009	4221660	2618	90.6	Fluorspar float
DB066	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	615975	4221653	2644	88.8	Fluorspar veins in brecciated silicified outcrop
DH219	Spar	ROCK	616462	4221814	2506	87.1	Fluorspar in dozer scrape
JN011	Rocket-Big Jim	FLOAT	616020	4221675	2608	74.0	Fluorspar in float
DH194	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	615969	4221649	2648	62.7	Fe oxidation in Rocket pit wall
DH192	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616088	4221676	2578	37.4	Big Jim footwall limestone/fluorspar breccia
DH195	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	615971	4221651	2645	12.3	Rocket basal breccia with Fe oxidation
DH215	Spar	ROCK	616502	4221847	2494	6.6	Clay on dyke margin
DB068	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616090	4221666	2578	3.5	Fe rich contact on Big Jim Hanging Wall
DH183	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616020	4221629	2629	1.6	Fe breccia
DH220	Spar	ROCK	616459	4221814	2506	1.0	Felsic dyke with Fe-Ox banding
DH217	Spar	ROCK	616502	4221852	2491	0.8	Fracture fill breccia
DH214	Spar	ROCK	616525	4221840	2491	0.4	Limestone breccia
DB069	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616050	4221790	2611	0.3	Banded breccia on Felsic dyke
DH221	Spar	ROCK	616489	4221803	2498	0.2	Felsic dyke with Fe-Ox banding
DH224	Spar	FLOAT	616648	4221596	2392	0.2	Scorodite / oxidation
JN009	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	615982	4221602	2645	0.2	Silica breccia
DH186	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616080	4221605	2589	0.2	Silicified breccia HW to Big Jim
DH216	Spar	ROCK	616502	4221847	2494	0.2	Fracture fill breccia
DH223	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616178	4221632	2523	0.2	Altered limestone
DH222	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616182	4221651	2521	0.1	Altered limestone
DH184	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616020	4221633	2628	0.1	Silica breccia
DH185	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616083	4221607	2588	0.1	Altered limestone
DB071	Spar	ROCK	616550	4221788	2480	0.1	Felsic dyke
DH187	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616095	4221635	2584	0.1	Silicified breccia with Fe oxides
DH188	Rocket-Big Jim	ROCK	616111	4221578	2569	0.1	Silicified breccia with Fe oxides

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*	• *Rock chip samples are selective by nature and collected by OD6 Metals geologists. Samples were collected to establish grades both footwall and hanging wall to the structures.*
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).*	• *No drilling reported*
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 drill sampling 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.*	• *Geology recorded with each sample, as noted in the appendix.*
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.*	• *No sub-sampling reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*OD6 Metals* • *Samples were delivered to ALS Global in Reno, NV for preparation.* • *Sample were sent to ALS Global in Perth, Australia for re-assaying using F-XRF24 as noted in the results. Accuracy reported by ALS for individual F assays is ±1.2%, though test work on 103 samples of the same CRM, by ALS, averaged to the CRM.* • *Laboratory standards, repeats inserted.* • *All fluorine is assumed to report to CaF_2. CaF_2 is 48.7% F. Results factor this stochiometric calculation based on F results from the laboratory.*
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.*	• *High-grade results are consistent with observed pure fluorspar at the surface, and are consistent with large format samples collected for metallurgical testwork at Big Jim.* • *Two samples, DB067 & DH191 recorded assays of 48800ppm F and 49000ppm F respectively, which returned effective assays, on the stoichiometric equation of >100% CaF2. Given the results presented offer scientific accuracy / precision of ± 1.2%, these samples were top-cut to 99.9%. Though it is also possible that mm-scale thin clay zones concentrate F in weathering, producing effectively a secondary mineral >48.7% F. The effect of these weathering minerals is not considered material to the prospectivity.*
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.*	• *Data points located in NAD83 Zone 11 and using hand-held 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.*	• *Sampling confirms continuity of mineralization. Yet in absence of drilling, does not provide sufficient information for mineral resource estimation.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Geological orientation is noted in the figures in the body of the release. Widths of structures noted in the body of the release.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *OD6 Samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person, and were delivered to the laboratory by the Competent Person. Data is verified against lab certificates and stored securely by Core Geoscience.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits and reviews undertaken.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *226 State of Nevada Mining Claims.* • *Staked in 2025 and 2026 and filed in early 2026.* • *Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza; but does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez and Bruno. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *As noted in previous release dated 4 March 2026, 12 May 2026.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Paleozoic limestones and dolomites which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions.* • *Fluorspar is in replacement/breccia deposits in limestone, 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.*
		• *No drilling reported*

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.*	• *Two samples, DB067 & DH191 recorded assays of 48800ppm F and 49000ppm F respectively, which returned effective assays, on the stoichiometric equation of >100% CaF2. Given the results presented offer scientific accuracy / precision of ± 1.2%, these samples were top-cut to 99.9%. Though it is also possible that mm-scale thin clay zones concentrate F in weathering, producing effectively a secondary mineral >48.7% F. The effect of these weathering minerals is not considered material to the prospectivity.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Rock samples – not relevant, though the mineralized widths are discussed in the body of the release.*
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 collected are reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *The Company is in the process of completing drill permitting.*