ASX Release

25 September 2026

Exploration Update

VTEM survey identifies multiple priority drill targets at Flat Hill, further strengthening potential for a large-scale copper mineralised system

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Marree – Flat Hill

- Renascor's recently completed airborne electromagnetic (**VTEM**) survey has identified multiple high-priority drill targets at Flat Hill within an area of widespread copper mineralisation.
- Significant conductive features have been identified near historical mineral occurrences at Boorloo and Breaden Hill, where historical drilling identified significant copper mineralisation across a zone spanning 3km, including 18m @ 1.57% Cu at Breaden Hill and 134m @ 0.57% Cu at Boorloo[1].
- Additional high-priority conductive targets, including Mayflower and West Willouran, have been identified immediately south of Breaden Hill, where VTEM has outlined large conductive features that remain untested by historical drilling.
- The combination of known copper mineralisation and identification of multiple significant, inadequately tested conductive features further strengthens the potential for a large-scale copper mineralised system at Flat Hill. Modelling indicates targets at relatively shallow depths of approximately 150–300m.
- Planning is underway to drill test the highest-priority targets, subject to land access.

Other South Australian Exploration Projects

- Renascor has completed an airborne electromagnetic survey targeting base metals at the Arno Bay Project and further assessment of rare earth mineralisation at Tumby Bay. Work across its other South Australian projects includes hyperspectral targeting for uranium at Wooltana and evaluation of untested magnetic targets at Olary.

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Renascor Resources Limited (ASX: **RNU**) (**Renascor**) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities, including at its Marree Project, where a recently completed airborne electromagnetic (**VTEM**) survey in the Flat Hill area has identified multiple high-priority drill targets within an area of widespread copper mineralisation.

Commenting, Renascor Managing Director David Christensen stated:

> *The VTEM results have given us clear copper drill targets at Flat Hill. Several are close to significant historical copper intersections at Boorloo and Breaden Hill, while others, including Mayflower and West Willouran, offer opportunities to test areas with little previous drilling.*
>
> *Together, these results further strengthen the potential for a large-scale copper mineralised system. Our focus now is on preparing to drill the highest-priority targets while progressing the land access arrangements needed to undertake this work.*
>
> *We see exciting discovery opportunities at Flat Hill and across the broader Marree Project. We are eager to test these targets through drilling and unlock the potential of this prospective area.*

Marree (Flat Hill)

Renascor's Marree tenement holdings within South Australia's Adelaide Rift Complex include three 100%-owned exploration licences (ELs) and one EL in which Renascor is earning an interest of up to 90%[2]. See Figure 1.

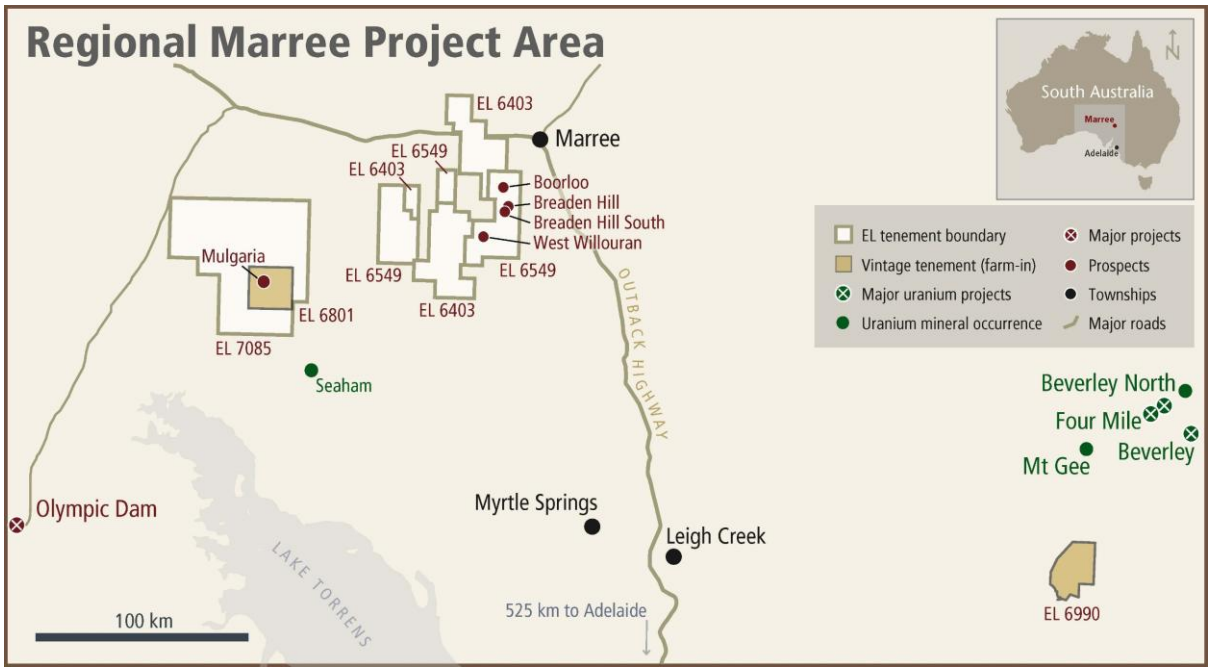

Figure 1. *Renascor's Marree Project Area, including Flat Hill (EL 6549)*

The Marree project area has been the focus of multiple historical exploration programs, targeting sediment-hosted copper mineralisation within Neoproterozoic sediments of the Adelaide Rift Complex. Historical exploration records identify at least 54 publicly reported anomalous copper mineral occurrences within a 500km^2 area, including at Flat Hill (EL 6549), with significant copper-bearing intersections across a zone spanning 3km at Breaden Hill, Boorloo and Breaden Hill South[3]. See Figure 2 (next page).

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Significant copper-bearing intersections[4] include:

Breaden Hill

- 18m @ 1.57% Cu from surface (WP018), including 6m @ 2.5% Cu from 2m
- 16.5m @ 1.94% Cu from approximately 2m (A3)
- 10m @ 1.84% Cu from approximately 0.5m, including 1.8m @ 5.2% Cu (B3)

Boorloo

- 134m @ 0.57% Cu from 26m (WP015), including 28m @ 1.11% Cu from 128m
- 10m @ 1.30% Cu from 34m (WP029), including 2m @ 2.8% Cu from 36m

Breaden Hill South

- 9m @ 0.99% Cu from 39m (MWRC-9)

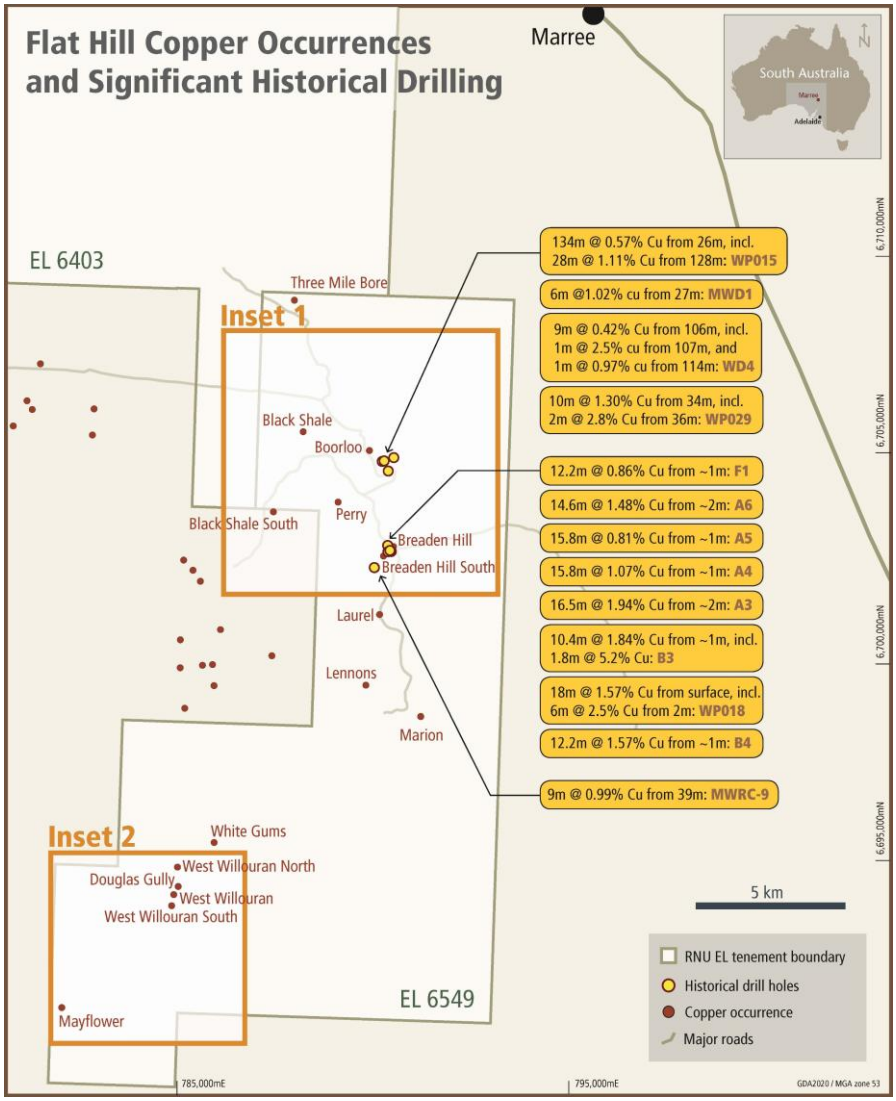

Figure 2. *Flat Hill prospect area, showing historical mineral occurrences and significant drill intersections[5]. Newly identified VTEM targets are shown in Figures 3 and 4, labelled above as Inset 1 and Inset 2 respectively*

Previous exploration programs at Flat Hill were largely focused on favourable stratigraphic units known to host copper mineralisation at surface. Renascor's review of the project area has highlighted the potential importance of structural controls on mineralisation. Historical exploration records document extensive faulting, brecciation and diapiric activity throughout the Flat Hill area.

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Historically, these features were primarily viewed as complicating exploration efforts because they displaced prospective stratigraphic horizons and reduced confidence in drill targeting.

Renascor's review suggests, however, that these same structures may have played an important role in localising and concentrating copper mineralisation and therefore represent an important focus for future exploration.

The occurrence of copper mineralisation across multiple prospects raises the possibility that the known occurrences represent expressions of a broader mineralised system rather than isolated mineralised horizons.

In addition, several of the known prospects remain only partially tested. Historical drilling was generally shallow and targeted specific stratigraphic horizons, leaving substantial areas of the broader project area untested by modern exploration techniques.

Opportunities remain to assess extensions to known mineralisation along strike and at depth, as well as to evaluate additional targets identified through Renascor's review of historical datasets.

VTEM Survey

To identify and prioritise drill targets at Flat Hill, Renascor recently completed a high-resolution airborne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (**VTEM**) geophysical survey across much of EL 6549. The survey used the VTEM™ Max system, which measures the electromagnetic response of the subsurface to identify conductive features that may be associated with sulphide mineralisation.

The survey targeted potential primary copper sulphide mineralisation beneath the weathered near-surface zone and known shallow copper oxide mineralisation. The electromagnetic and magnetic data collected have been interpreted alongside surface geology and known copper occurrences to improve understanding of subsurface structures and prioritise targets for drilling.

Interpretation of the survey data has identified multiple high-priority conductive targets within Flat Hill.

At Boorloo and Breaden Hill, conductive targets have been identified close to historical drilling that returned significant copper intersections, including 134m @ 0.57% Cu at Boorloo and 18m @ 1.57% Cu at Breaden Hill[6]. See Figure 3 (next page).

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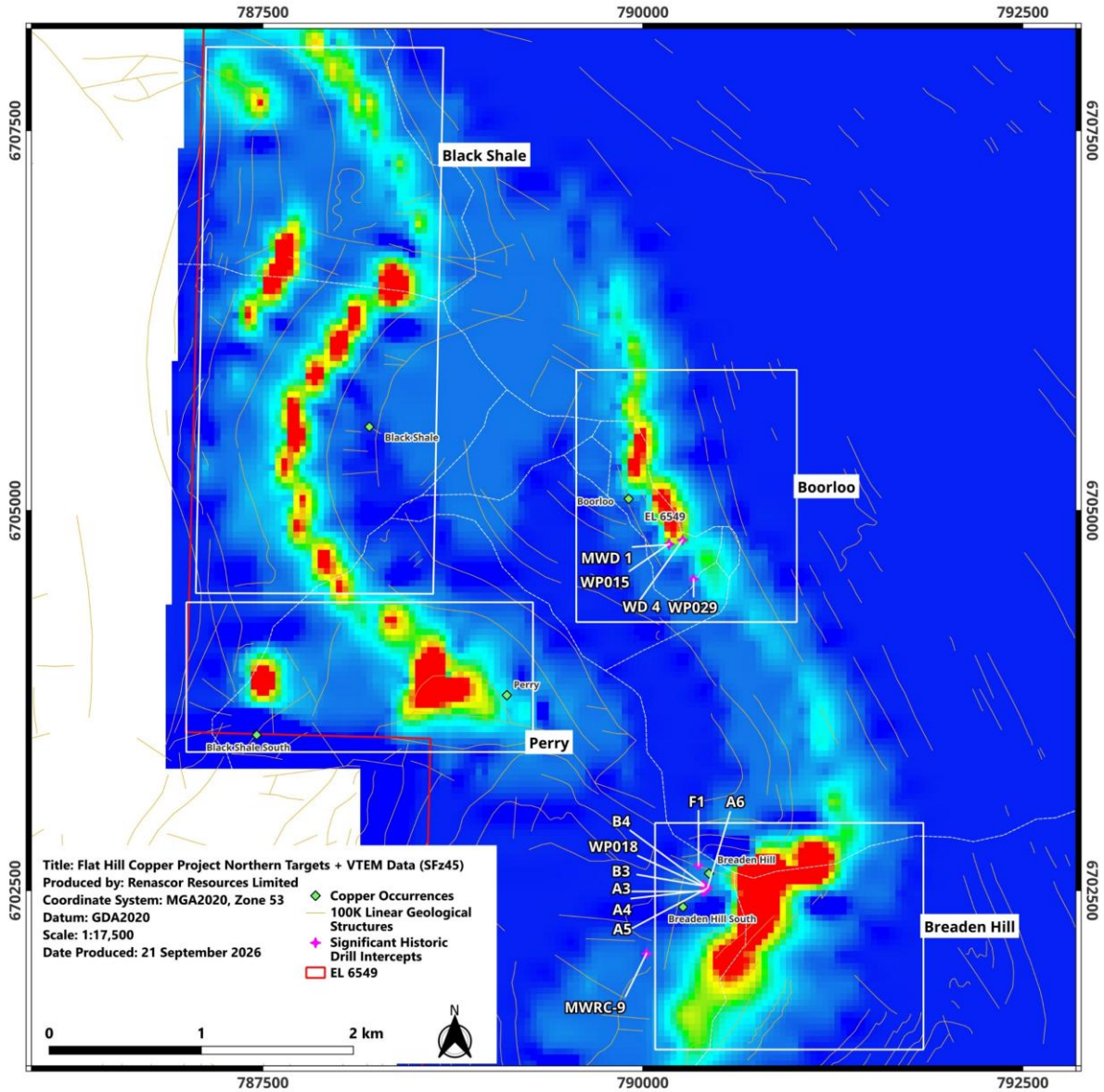

Figure 3. *VTEM image showing defined (late-time SFz45) exploration targets identified within northern portion of Flat Hill. See Figure 2, Inset 1 for location*

Additional conductive targets have been identified further south, including at Mayflower and West Willouran, where large conductive features remain untested by historical drilling. See Figure 4 (next page).

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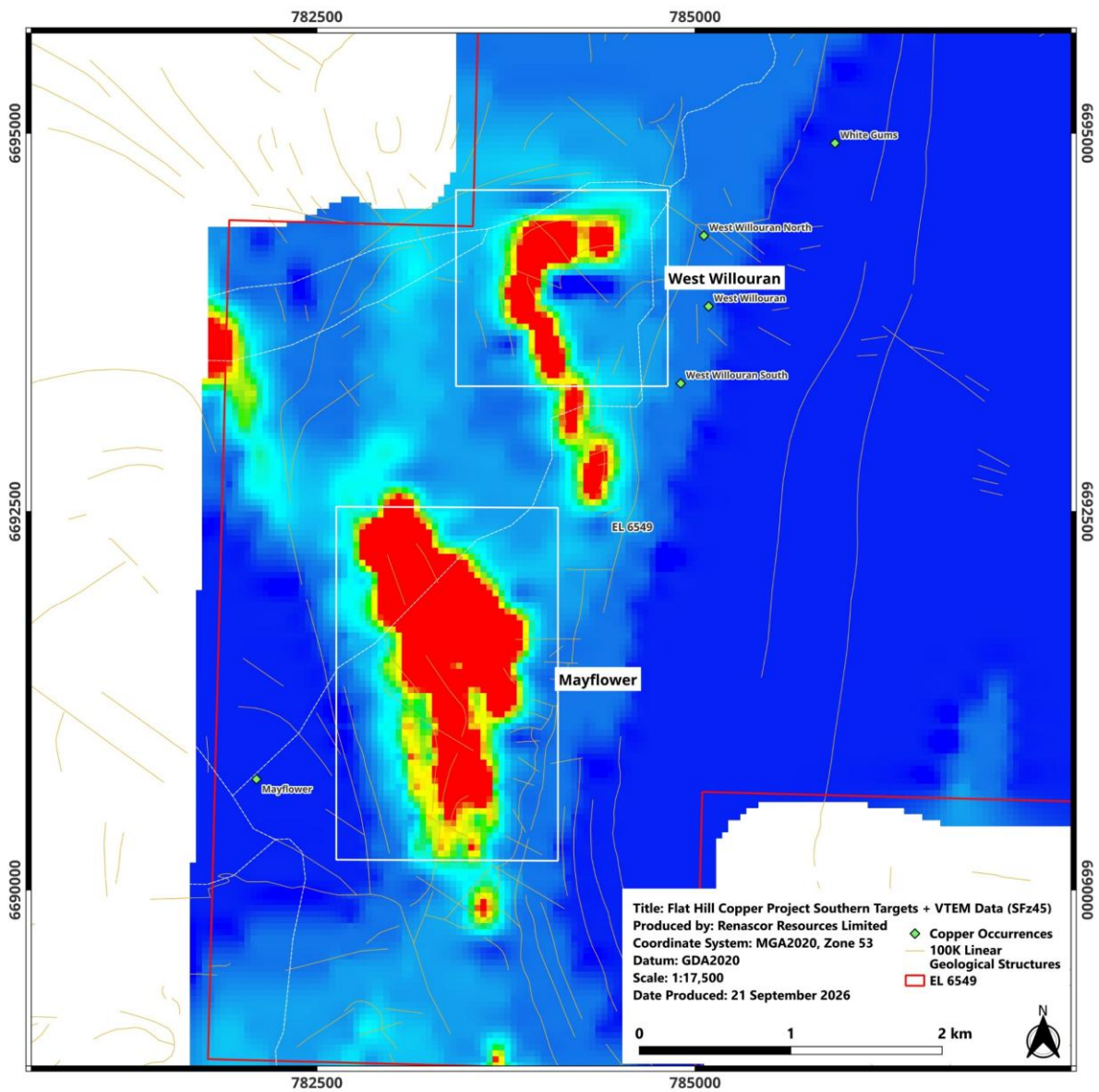

Figure 4. *VTEM image showing defined (late-time SFz45) exploration targets identified within southern portion of Flat Hill. See Figure 2, Inset 2 for location*

The combination of known copper mineralisation and identification of multiple significant, inadequately tested conductive features further strengthens the potential for a large-scale copper mineralised system at Flat Hill. Modelling indicates targets at relatively shallow depths of approximately 150–300m.

Next steps

Planning is underway to drill test the conductive targets identified by the VTEM survey, informed by historical drilling and geological interpretation. Drilling will target potential primary copper sulphide mineralisation associated with major structural features that may have concentrated mineralisation or acted as pathways for mineralising fluids.

Native Title negotiations continue to advance toward execution of an agreement to support on-ground exploration activities.

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Other South Australian Exploration Projects

In addition to exploration at Flat Hill, Renascor continues to advance exploration for copper, uranium and rare earth elements across its South Australian portfolio. See Figure 5.

Figure 5. *Renascor's South Australian exploration and Siviour BAM project locations*

At the Arno Bay Project, Renascor recently completed a TEMPEST airborne electromagnetic survey over two areas, covering approximately 487 line-kilometres. Within Lipson Cove (EL 6423), the survey was designed to improve understanding of geological features potentially influencing rare earth mineralisation at the Tumby Bay prospect and identify potential copper sulphide and other base metal targets near the historical Burrawing and Midnintie copper occurrences.

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A second area, immediately south of the Siviour Graphite Deposit, was surveyed over parts of EL 6197 and EL 6032 to assess potential southern extensions of the deposit. Interpretation of the TEMPEST data is underway.

At Tumby Bay, mineralogical assessment is underway to determine how rare earth elements are hosted in samples from drill hole DD07TB003, which returned 1.55m @ 11,796 ppm total rare earth oxides (TREO), including 526 ppm terbium and dysprosium (Tb+Dy)[7]. The work will help assess potential processing options and guide follow-up exploration.

At the Wooltana Project, hyperspectral analysis was completed to assess uranium and copper prospectivity. The analysis identified limited surface evidence of copper, but highlighted features considered prospective for uranium, based on comparison with the surface expression of the Poontana Fault Zone near the Beverley uranium deposit. These results will guide follow-up exploration.

At Olary, Renascor is evaluating gold and copper exploration opportunities within its tenement adjacent to the White Dam Gold Mine. The project contains untested magnetic targets and an extensive historical exploration database, which Renascor is reviewing to assess the geological setting and prioritise follow-up exploration. Land access discussions are underway to enable on-ground assessment and testing of priority targets.

While Marree is currently the focus of Renascor's exploration activity, management believes the broader portfolio contains multiple prospective targets capable of generating future exploration activity and value creation opportunities across a range of commodities.

This ASX announcement has been approved by Renascor's Board of Directors and authorised for release by Renascor's Managing Director David Christensen.

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About Renascor

Renascor is developing a vertically integrated Battery Anode Material (**BAM**) project in South Australia.

The BAM project comprises:

- **the Siviour Graphite Deposit** - the world's second largest reported Proven Reserve of Graphite and the largest Graphite Reserve outside of Africa[8];
- **the Graphite Mine and Processing Operation** - a conventional open-pit mine and crush, grind, float processing circuit delivering world-class operating costs in large part due to the favourable geology and geometry of Renascor's Siviour Graphite Deposit; and
- **a Battery Anode Material Production Facility** – where graphite will be converted to Purified Spherical Graphite (**PSG**) using an eco-friendly processing method before being exported to lithium-ion battery anode manufacturers.

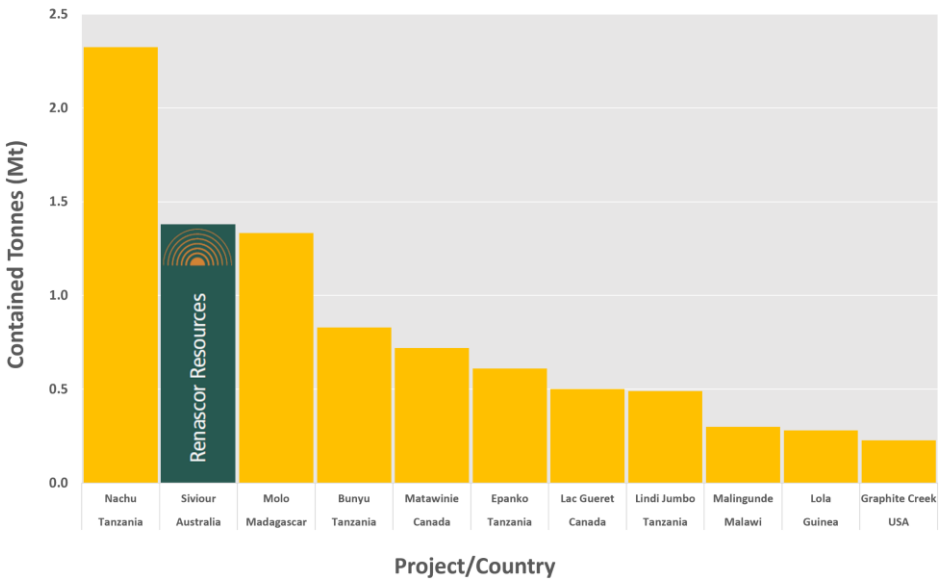

Figure 6. *Globally Reported Proven Ore Reserve estimates*[9]

Renascor is in a strong position to advance the BAM project, with a cash balance of approximately $94 million (as of 30 June 2026) and a conditionally approved $185 million loan facility from the Australian Government's $4 billion Critical Minerals Facility[10].

Competent Person's Statements

Exploration Results

The results reported herein, insofar as they relate to exploration activities and exploration results, are based on information provided to and reviewed by Mr G.W. McConachy (Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) who is a director of the Company. Mr McConachy has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered 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 (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr McConachy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Historical Exploration Results

The exploration results referred to in this announcement comprise historical exploration results generated by previous explorers. Renascor has reviewed the available historical information, including drill logs, assay data and supporting reports, but has not independently verified the historical results. The historical results are provided to assist investors in understanding the exploration potential of the Flat Hill project area. Refer Appendix 2 for details regarding the historical data sources, limitations and assessment undertaken by the Company.

Forward-looking statements and new information

Renascor confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and forecast financial information derived from production targets in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Renascor confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a few factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

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Appendix 1

Peer Comparison Data

Company	Deposit	Country	Proven Reserve				Source	Date
			Total Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%)	TGC (Mt)	Study Status*		
Volt Resources Ltd	Bunyu	Tanzania	19.3	4.3%	0.8	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20161215/pdf/43drlhpvdwbhxp.pdf	15 December 2016
Ecograf Ltd	Epanko	Tanzania	7.1	8.6%	0.6	Bankable Feasibility Study	https://www.ecograf.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/3029888.pdf	25 February 2026
Graphite One Inc	Graphite Creek	USA	3.8	6.0%	0.2	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://www.graphiteoneinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/JDS-Graphite-One-NI-43-101-PFS-20221013-compressed.pdf	14 October 2022
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Lac Guéret	Canada	2.0	25.1%	0.5	Technical Feasibility Study	https://masongraphite.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/a53b7c_22115be39ccf4d85b9579f359680997c.pdf	12 December 2018
Walkabout Resources Ltd	Lindi Jumbo	Tanzania	2.5	19.3%	0.5	Definitive Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190228/pdf/44321stl8dlk5f.pdf	28 February 2019
Falcon Energy Materials plc	Lola	Guinea	6.4	4.4%	0.3	Technical Feasibility Study	https://minedocs.com/25/SRG-Mining-Lola-Project-Update-FS-02272023.pdf	12 April 2023
NGX Ltd	Malingunde	Malawi	3.1	9.5%	0.3	Pre-Feasibility Study	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20230614/pdf/05qn89bfqrhwx8.pdf	14 June 2023
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Matawinie	Canada	17.3	4.2%	0.7	Technical Feasibility Study	https://nmg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Feasibility-Study-NMGs-Integrated-Phase-2-Projects.pdf	10 August 2022
NextSource Materials Inc	Molo	Madagascar	21.3	6.2%	1.3	Technical Feasibility Study	P9239 Molo Graphite Phase 2 NI43-101 Technical Report (nextsourcematerials.com)	12 December 2023
Ryzon Materials Ltd	Nachu	Tanzania	50.5	4.6%	2.3	Bankable Feasibility Study Update	https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/MNS/02593473.pdf	3 November 2022

* Denotes the name of the study at the time of the release. The Molo and Lindi Jumbo projects are now in the operations phase, with all other projects being in pre-production phase.

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Appendix 2

JORC Table 1

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the results reported herein from the Marree project area and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012). The commentary below is based on a VTEM geophysical exploration program undertaken by Renascor.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	No new drill program results are being 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 new drill program results are being 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 new drill program results are being 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 new drill program results are being reported.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*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 subsampling 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 new drill program results are being reported.
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.* *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 drill program results are being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No new drill program results are being reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	No new drill program results are being reported.
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 drill program results are being 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 drill program results are being reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No new drill program results are being reported.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No new drill program results are being reported.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Tenement and land tenure status relevant to the reported geophysical survey exploration results is as follows: • EL 6549 (Flat Hill) licence granted on 07/04/2020. Current licence expiry dated 06/04/2031. • Native title interests relate to the traditional owners of Arabana Country. Renascor is currently undertaking negotiations with their legal representatives in relation to executing a Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) over the subject tenement licences. Renascor will require separate heritage clearance under terms agreed within the NTMA, prior to undertaking on-ground exploration activities. The tenement is current and in good standing. No known impediments to exploration exist outside of applying for and obtaining standard environmental and land access clearances.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extensive exploration programs have been undertaken in the Marree project area by previous operators between 1967 and 1995, predominantly produced by: ○ Noranda Australia Limited (1967–1969)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Utah Development Company (1976–1983) ○ Mount Isa Mines (1991-1995). • Related data can be sourced from the following open-file reports, accessible via the South Australian Government's South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG): ○ Open File Envelope No. 884 – submitted by Noranda Australia Limited, 1970 ○ Open File Envelope No. 2915 – submitted by Utah Development Co., 1978. ○ Open File Envelope No. 8528 – submitted by Mount Isa Mines, 1995. • Other parties who have undertaken exploration in the surrounding project area include: ○ Anaconda Australia – 1966 ○ Carpentaria Exploration – 1968 ○ Altrama Search Pty Ltd – 1971 ○ Aquitaine Australia Minerals Pty Ltd – 1973 ○ CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – 1987 ○ Demis Pty Ltd – 1989 ○ Mount Isa Mines / Newmont Australia Pty Ltd – 1991. • Whilst all reports are likely to have met reporting requirements at the time of submission, all information pre-dates any form of the JORC Code.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area contains well exposed folded Adelaidean (Neoproterozoic) strata of the Callanna, Burra and Umberatana Groups. Mafic volcanics are intercalated with Callanna Group rocks. Diapiric carbonate-rich rocks intrude the Neoproterozoic strata. • Numerous historic mineral occurrences in the area are characterised as sedimentary strata-bound copper deposits that are often associated with disruptive diapiric structures and Megabreccias. • As a primary area of interest, the Boorloo mine occurs within the Tindelpina shale member of the Tapley Hill Formation, which overlies pebbly to Quartzitic tillite of the Wilyerpa Formation. A number of other copper mines and occurrences are located along this stratigraphic unit. • Renascor's exploration model will take guidance from modern VTEM geophysics reported in this announcement and other modern interpretations of historical data, which may more so favour alternate styles of mineralisation defined by hydrothermal activity, such as vein or fault hosted mineralisation.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*	No new drilling results are the subject of this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	
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.*	No new geochemical exploration results are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	No new drilling results are the subject of this 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps and plans are included in figures provided in the main text of this announcement.
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 available and reliable historic exploration results considered material to the understanding of the project have been reported, overlain alongside the newly reported geophysical exploration results.
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.*	This release is focused on reporting new geophysical survey and satellite hyperspectral exploration results. **Geophysical Survey** During July 6th to 14th, 2026, UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey for Renascor over the Marree Project area near Marree, South Australia. Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™ Max) system, and a cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 1,443 line-kilometres of geophysical data over three (3) blocks was acquired during the survey. In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out daily during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of UTS Geophysics in Aurora, Ontario. The processed survey results were provided as the following maps:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Electromagnetic stacked profiles of the B-field Z Components, • Electromagnetic stacked profiles of dB/dt Z Components, • B-Field Z Component Channel grid, • dB/dt Z Component Channel grid, • Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel grid, • Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), • IGRF Corrected Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI_IGRF), • Reduced to Pole (RTP) of Total Magnetic Intensity, • IGRF Corrected Reduced to Pole of Total Magnetic Intensity (RTP_IGRF), • Calculated Vertical Gradient of Reduced to Pole (RTP_CVG), • Calculated Time Constant (Tau) with Calculated Vertical Derivative of RTP Contours, • Digital Elevation Model (DEM), • Resistivity Depth Imaging (RDI) sections and depth-slices are presented. Additional outputs provided included EM anomaly picks and Maxwell Plate Modelling across the three surveyed blocks. Key geological observations identified as reported in the main text of this release. **Satellite Hyperspectral** Esper Satellite Imagery, specialists in hyperspectral image capture and analysis, conducted a program of work over about 100,000 bare-earth pixels at 30m ground sampling distance, equivalent to approximately 91km^2 of analysed surface over the EL 6990 Wooltana project area. The analysis takes EnMAP Level 2A surface reflectance data and produces ranked exploration candidates with confidence flags. The pipeline applies four classes of false-positive rejection at four distinct stages: atmospheric and sensor noise filtering through the EnMAP QA masks and dimensionality reduction, spectral noise filtering through fit score and infeasibility thresholds, spatial noise filtering through connectivity cluster analysis, and surface cover masking through the No-Go mask. The cumulative effect is that every pixel reported as a candidate has passed at least four independent tests. Final data outputs provided to Renascor included a detailed analysis report and data files allowing spatial modelling, including the following: • Uranium and Copper Prospectivity maps, including separate plots at P95 and P99 thresholds based on a set of tenement area specific scoring rules. • Mineral assemblage maps. • No go masks for areas of low confidence.
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).*	Immediate future work planned is stated in the main text of this release. Planned work includes: • Undertaking cultural heritage clearance surveys over target exploration areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Potential re surveying of historic collars using GPS. • Modern drilling to validate historic results • Systematic QA/QC implementation.

[1] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 26 June 2026.
[2] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025.
[3] Government of South Australia Department for Energy and Mining, South Australian Information Resources Gateway (SARIG) Map, https://map.sarig.sa.gov.au/, accessed 12 June 2026.
[4] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 26 June 2026.
[5] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 26 June 2026.
[6] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 26 June 2026.
[7] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 30 January 2026.
[8] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 21 July 2020.
[9] Source: public company reports. Does not include graphite deposits that do not publicly report data on main stock exchanges in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Appendix 1 for further details on sourcing.
[10] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 17 April 2024.

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