ASX Announcement
12 November 2026
ASX: OD6

OD6 CONSOLIDATES QUINN FLUORSPAR DISTRICT WITH ACQUISITION OF HISTORIC RAINBOW & NYCO MINES

Highlights

- **Strategic acquisition of the historic Rainbow and Nyco fluorspar mines, comprising 20 additional mining claims and further consolidating OD6's position across the highly prospective Quinn Fluorspar District.**

Rainbow Mine: Historically Producing, Excellent Scale Potential

- **Rainbow sits on BLM administered land and has a recorded production history from the 1940s,** supporting both its scale potential and a rapid path to permitting
- **Historic workings extend across an 850m strike length**
- **Mineralised system remains untested at depth**, offering significant upside below the historic workings and along strike at surface
- **Rock samples by OD6 have returned exceptional grades of up to 89.6% CaF_2**
- **Altered country rock surrounding the main veins also assayed up to 53.6% CaF_2**, suggesting mineralisation extends well beyond the high-grade veins
- **Maiden exploration program planning is now underway**

Nyco Mine: Historic High Grade Producer, Significant Untapped Potential

- **Recorded production history dating back to the 1950s,** confirming a genuine historic mining district
- **Recorded historic production of 1,100 t at 50% CaF_2**, suggesting high-purity fluorspar at potential scale
- Mine development records comprise an upper adit extending nearly ~120m, with a second adit ~20m long, **indicating that the vein system continues at depth**
- **No modern exploration since historic mining ceased**, leaving this high-grade system completely untested

Rainbow claims sit directly adjacent to OD6's existing Bruno Project, where recent sampling by OD6 has confirmed high grade fluorspar mineralisation along strike.

- **Red Bluff** prospect returned outstanding **assays of 99.9%, 80.4% and 58.4% CaF_2**
- **Bruno** prospect returned high grade **assays of 97.2%, 92.1% and 58.2% CaF_2**

Modest acquisition cost, with total consideration of US$89,166 (approximately A$127,500) in cash and 480,000 fully paid OD6 shares (to be issued pursuant to the Company's existing Listing Rule 7.1 placement capacity), with no royalty or deferred consideration. Completion is subject to customary conditions and is expected in the coming weeks.

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Brett Hazelden, Managing Director, commented:

"The acquisition of Rainbow and Nyco represents another important step in our strategy to consolidate and unlock the broader potential of the Quinn Fluorspar District.

Importantly, our initial exploration has already returned exceptional fluorspar grades of up to 99.9% CaF_2 at Red Bluff, 97.2% at Bruno and 89.6% at Rainbow. These results reinforce the high-grade nature of mineralisation across the district and demonstrate that significant exploration opportunities extend well beyond our established Horseshoe, Big Jim, Mammoth and more recently Blue Bell to Shannon Queen targets.

What is particularly encouraging at Rainbow is the identification of fluorspar mineralisation not only within the main high-grade veins, but also within the surrounding altered volcanic rocks. This provides an additional exploration opportunity to investigate the potential for broader mineralised zones.

As we progress towards our maiden drilling program at Quinn, we are continuing to build a substantial portfolio of high-grade fluorspar targets that could ultimately contribute to a centralised processing and production operation, supporting our ambition to establish a new domestic source of this strategically important critical mineral for the United States."

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6, "OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a further expansion and consolidation of the Quinn Fluorspar Project District in Nevada, USA. OD6 has agreed to acquire additional claims at the historic Rainbow and Nyco mines, and has also staked additional claims around the Rainbow and Bruno area. Upon completion of the acquisition, the Company's expanded district-scale landholding position will comprise 257 mining claims covering approximately 2,135 hectares across eight project areas.

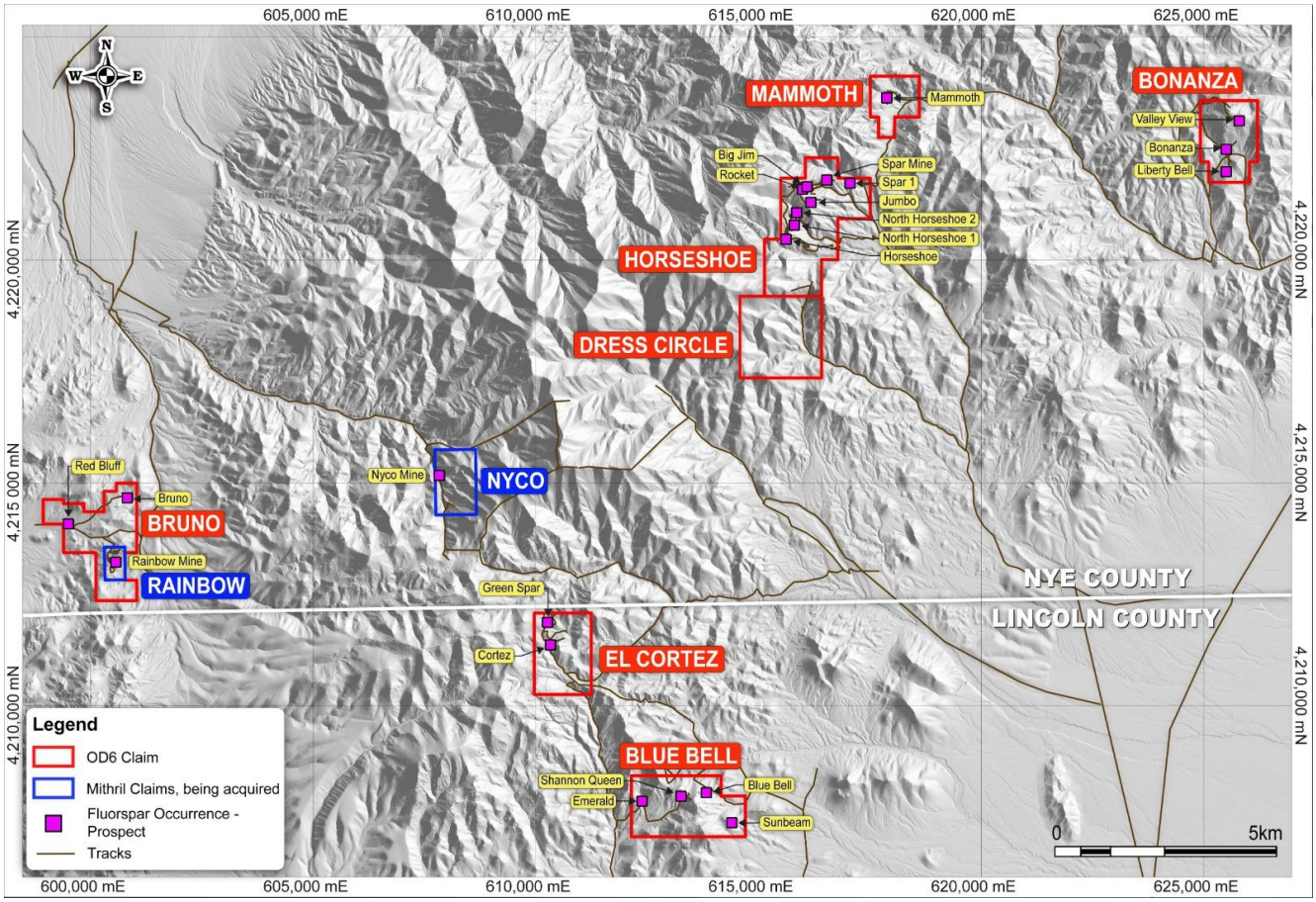


Figure 1: *The Quinn Fluorspar Project with new projects*

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Rainbow Project

The Rainbow Mine lies 16 km WSW of Horseshoe, where OD6 has agreed to acquire four claims from Mithril Mining Corp. Rainbow was originally mined in the 1940s, with the mine history referred to below drawn from published records (see also the heading "Historical Information"). The claims sit on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, offering a shorter route to exploration permitting approvals, with trenching planned to guide a maiden drill program.

Mine history: The Rainbow Mine is the westernmost fluorspar deposit in the Quinn district, on the western side of the Quinn Canyon Range. The original mine claim was located in September 1941 by Carl E. Holmberg, and Papke (1979) citing Kral (1951) records approximately 200 t of high-grade fluorspar shipped from the Rainbow and an adjacent claim in 1945–1946, the first fluorspar production anywhere in the district. Ore came from a shallow surface open stope about 30 m long and 2.4 m deep, with stoping widths of 0.3–1.5 m. A parallel vein 15 m to the west was also stoped.

OD6 exploration: New OD6 rock chip sampling, as part of due-diligence process returned 89.6% CaF_2 from a 1 m wide shear vein carrying purple and green fluorspar (DH210), while altered volcanic country rock (with fluorspar veins) flanking the main structure returned 53.6% and 7.2% CaF_2 (DH207 and DH209; refer Figures 3 and 4 and Table 1 in Appendix 1). The presence of historic workings were confirmed, during a field visit, to extend over 850 metres. The veins strike NNE and dip ~40° to sub-vertical west in quartz latite tuff, varying from 0.3 m to >1 m wide, with white to pale-green banded fluorite. In addition, the presence of fluorspar in multiple centimetre-scale veins, together with fluorspar crystals in altered country rock within the volcanics, is suggestive of a potential halo surrounding the main veins.

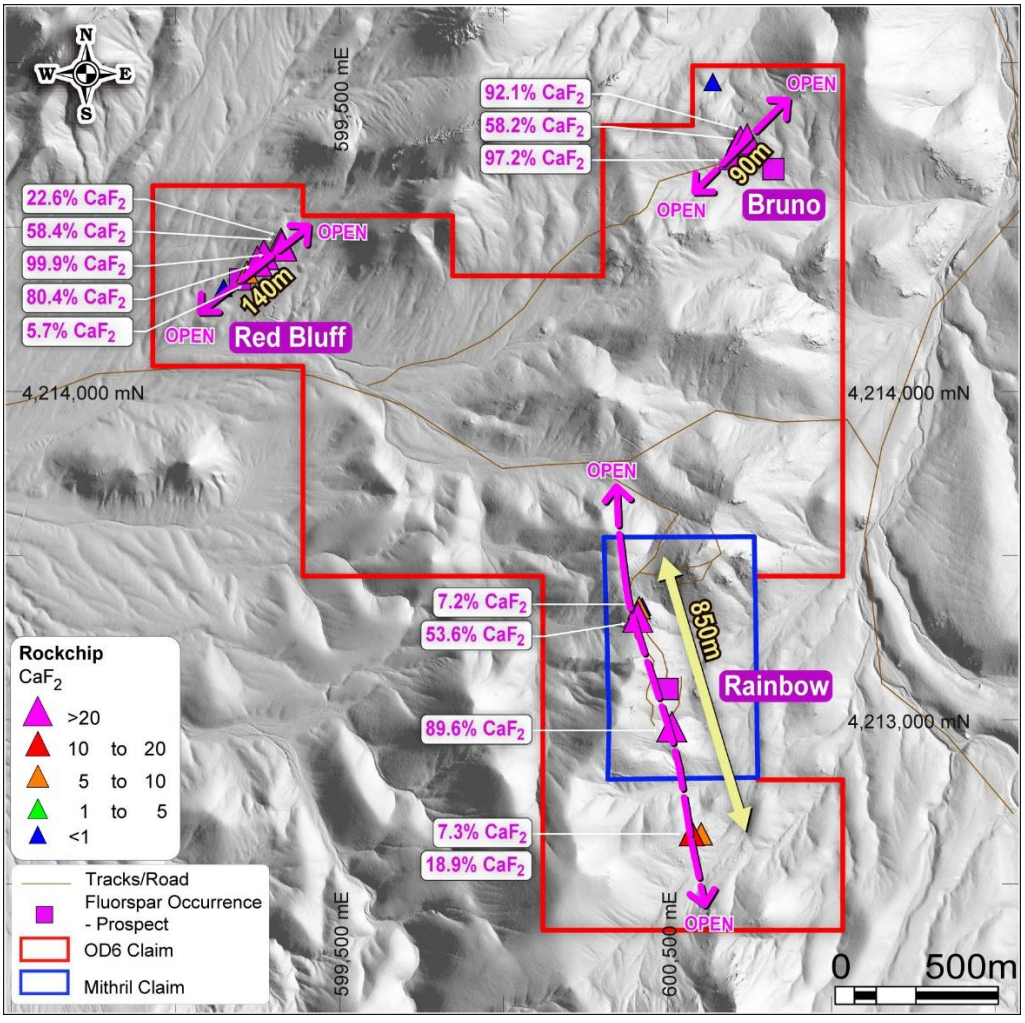


Figure 2 OD6 sampling at Bruno-Rainbow Project

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Figure 3 Samples of fluorspar in narrow veins in country rock surrounding main veins - assaying 7.2% and 53.6% CaF_2

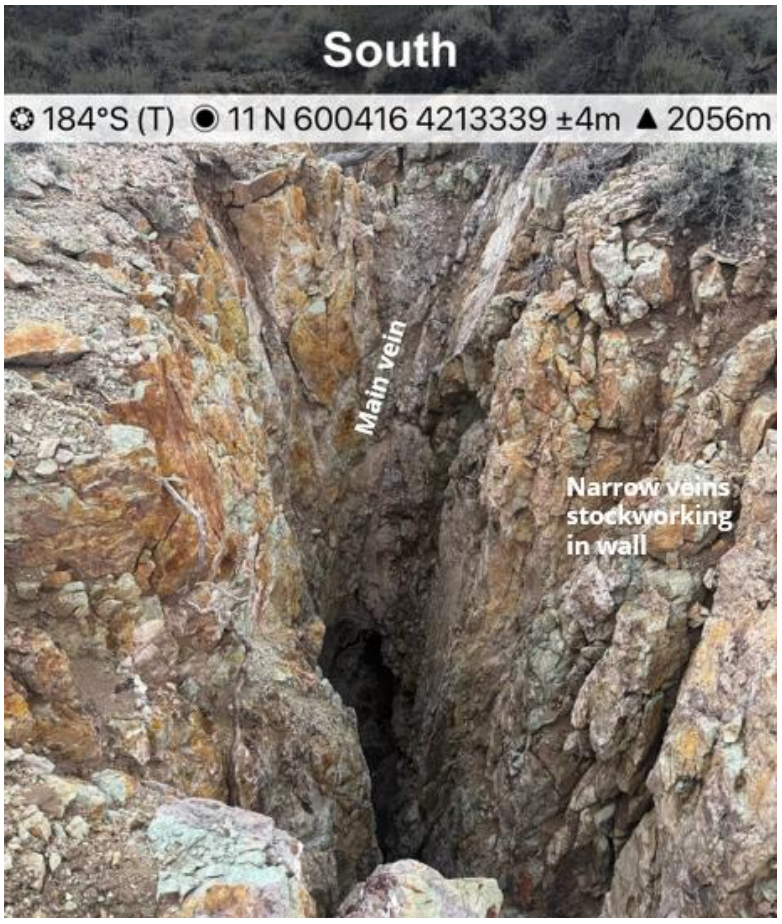


Figure 4 Open stope - main vein assayed 89.6% CaF_2 with fluorspar also evident in stockwork veins in the surrounding volcanic material. Main vein in this image is approximately 1m

Nyco Project

The Nyco Mine lies 14 km WSW of Horseshoe, where OD6 has agreed to acquire 16 claims from Mithril Mining Corp. Nyco was originally discovered in the 1940s (claimed in the 1950s), with the mine history referred to below drawn from published records (see also the heading "Historical Information"). OD6 has not yet visited the site and no OD6 sampling results are presented for Nyco in this announcement.

Mine history: The Nyco Mine sits on the west side of the Quinn Canyon Range in eastern Nye County, on the east slope of Water Canyon. The Nyco No. 1–3 lode claims were located in October 1950, and the main adit was driven in 1951. Material removed at that time reportedly averaged 51% CaF_2. Horton (1961) records 14 t at 50% CaF_2 shipped to the Kaiser mill at Fallon. The property was leased about 1957 to Wah Chang Corp., which removed the dump, carried out most of the stoping and drove the lower adit. Papke (1979) estimates total recorded production at roughly 1,100 t at 50% CaF_2, although Papke reports uncontaminated vein material carried higher grade (grade not disclosed as not-JORC compliant). Development comprises an adit nearly 122 m long and a second 21 m adit 43 m lower; all ore came from the upper adit, while the lower adit followed a fault zone and exposed disseminated fluorite. The production, grade and development figures above are historical mine records compiled by Papke (1979) and Horton (1961) and have not been verified by OD6.

Geologically the host is a medium-light-grey quartz latite porphyry, slightly silicified and pyritised near the vein, with bold outcrops running east to a ridge top 75 m. Papke reports the upper adit explored a vein system striking nearly east–west and dipping ~50° N; no crosscuts were driven, but the evidence points to two en echelon veins. Veins are 1–1.5 m thick with generally sharp contacts, the adjacent porphyry weakly to strongly altered with sericite and minor kaolinite. Rock samples reported by Papke are not presented here due to JORC compliance. Papke mapped the surface and upper adit by plane-table and Brunton-tape survey in May 1977 (Papke 1979). The Nyco ground comprises 16 claims (1.3 km^2 / 329 acres), staked late 2025–early 2026.

New Staking

The Company enlisted the assistance of Rangefront LLC to stake 11 new State of Nevada Mining Claims (unpatented lode claims) around the Rainbow and Bruno Area. These additional claims are anticipated to cover potential expansions to the known mineralisation area.

Bruno and Red Bluff

At Bruno, rock chip sampling of the vein system returned 97.2% CaF_2 from a 1–2 m wide vein (DH203) and 92.1% CaF_2 from a narrower vein (DH205), confirming very high purity fluorspar over a range of vein widths (Figure 3).

At Red Bluff, a 0.2–2 m wide vein was sampled along strike, returning 99.9% CaF_2 (DH198), 80.4% CaF_2 from historic workings (DH199) and 58.4% CaF_2 from vein material (DH197).

All results are listed in Table 1 in Appendix 1.

Proposed short-term work

Further mapping and review of workings is anticipated to commence shortly. As Rainbow / Bruno project area sits primarily on BLM ground, the pathway to permitting of ground-disturbing work is relatively rapid, and trenching and potentially drilling is being considered in the short-term.

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Historical Information

This announcement contains references to historical workings, mine development and production figures at the Rainbow and Nyco mines (tonnages and grades of ore shipped, adit and stope dimensions and dates) which were drawn from published Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology records that were reported by third parties prior to the introduction of the JORC Code, principally Papke (1979), Kral (1951) and Horton (1961). They are historical mine records provided for context only.

Whilst check sampling at Rainbow by OD6 has indicated strong grades, the historical information has not been verified by OD6 Metals, was not prepared or reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and no Competent Person has undertaken sufficient work to classify any of it as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve under the JORC Code 2012. In addition, the Company notes that sampling, assaying, surveying and quality control procedures used by previous owners to generate historical exploration results and resources are largely unknown and such results may not be representative of the mineralisation present, and there is no certainty that they will be replicated by OD6's exploration. Accordingly, OD6 has not presented any such historical results or estimates in this announcement, other than the historic mine production records.

Investors should not rely on the historical information presented in this announcement as an indication of the presence, continuity, width or grade of mineralisation, or of any future exploration or production outcome.

Significance of the acquisition and OD6's initial sampling

The acquisition of Rainbow and Nyco will, on completion, complete OD6's consolidation of the Quinn fluorspar district, with the Company then holding 100% of every historic fluorspar mine in the district across 257 claims. Just as importantly, the Rainbow, Bruno and Red Bluff sampling adds a vein-hosted style of target to the Project. These structures are narrow relative to the 60 metre wide replacement zone at Horseshoe and the 100 metre wide breccia and stockwork zone at Mammoth, but their grade and purity complement 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. Rock chip results approaching stoichiometric purity – up to 99.9% CaF_2 at Red Bluff, 97.2% at Bruno and 89.6% at Rainbow – are similar, with the head grade of 98.3% CaF_2 returned by large-format metallurgical testwork on the Big Jim main vein (refer release dated 12 August 2026). This may support a potential low-capital pathway to a Direct Shipping Metspar product ahead of a full flotation circuit for premium Acidspar (>97% CaF_2).

The presence of fluorspar in narrow veins and disseminated in altered volcanic country rock at Rainbow, and the sericite-altered halo described historically at Nyco, also point to broader lower-grade targets alongside the high-grade veins. With the Rainbow-Bruno claims on BLM-administered land, and the United States importing 100% of the fluorspar it consumes, Quinn is well placed to advance quickly toward becoming a domestic source of supply.

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Acquisition Deal Terms

OD6, through its wholly owned US subsidiary U.S. Fluorspar LLC, has entered into a binding Mineral Claim Acquisition Agreement with Mithril Mining Corp., a Utah corporation (**Mithril**), to acquire a 100% interest in 20 unpatented lode mining claims comprising the Rainbow (4 claims) and Nyco (16 claims) projects in Nye County, Nevada, covering approximately 413 acres (167 hectares). Mithril is the original locator of the claims and is not a related party of OD6.

The material terms of the acquisition are:

- Consideration payable as follows:
    - Cash consideration of US$89,166 (approximately A$127,500) to be paid from the Company's existing working capital; and
    - Share consideration of 480,000 fully paid ordinary shares in OD6 (**Consideration Shares**), to be issued at completion within OD6's existing placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1. The Consideration Shares will be subject to a voluntary escrow period of 12 months from issue.
- No royalty, deferred or contingent consideration is payable in connection with the acquisition.
- Completion is subject to customary conditions, including all necessary government agency consents and approvals reasonably necessary to transfer the claims. Completion is expected in the coming weeks. If the conditions are not satisfied or waived by 31 December 2026, either party may terminate the agreement.
- ASX has confirmed that Listing Rules 11.1.2 and 11.1.3 do not apply to the acquisition, and no shareholder approval is required.

The agreement contains warranties, indemnities and termination rights customary for a transaction of this nature.

References

Papke, K.G., 1979, Fluorspar in Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 93, p. 55–56, pl. 1 and fig. 32

Kral, V.E., 1951, Mineral resources of Nye County, Nevada: Nevada Univ. Bull. , v . 45, no . 3, Nevada Bur. Mines Bull. 50, 223 p.

Horton, R. C. (1961) An inventory of fluorspar occurrences in Nevada: Nevada Bureau Mines Rept. 1, 31 p.

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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, tortuois, 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 rock chip samples, field observations, exploration results and summary of historical mine production records 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.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited.

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About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Limited is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with a portfolio spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper in the United States and Australia. The Company is focused on advancing strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

The Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada hosts extensive high-grade fluorspar mineralisation identified across multiple prospects and is being rapidly advanced through exploration, metallurgical testwork and permitting. Quinn remains significantly under-drilled, with OD6 progressing approvals for its maiden drilling and bulk sampling programs. Fluorspar is designated as a critical mineral in the United States and is an essential raw material used across advanced industrial, semiconductor, energy and defence supply chains.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

The Company's Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest clay-hosted rare earth Mineral Resources. OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet incorporating heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies, targeting the production of a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product with a strong proportion of the strategically important magnet rare earths neodymium and praseodymium.

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 where recent exploration has identified significant opportunities for further discovery.

Corporate Directory

Mr Brett Hazelden, Managing Director

Mr Piers Lewis, Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Mitch Loan, Non-Executive Director

Mr Joel Ives, Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary

Mr Lewis Flynn, Joint Company Secretary

Dr Darren Holden, Technical Advisor to the Board

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Appendix 1: results

Table 1 Rock chip samples compiled, from OD6 Metals recent campaign at Rainbow, Bruno & Red Bluff area. Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11.

SiteID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	CaF_2(%)	Comments
DH196	Red Bluff	599320	4214449	1987	**22.6**	Fluorspar in vein ~1m 55/35 (strike /dip)
DH197	Red Bluff	599324	4214441	1985	**58.4**	Fluorspar in vein
DH198	Red Bluff	599268	4214414	1978	**99.9**	Fluorspar in vein 0.5 to 1m
DH199	Red Bluff	599249	4214394	1974	**80.4**	Workings sample
DH200	Red Bluff	599219	4214363	1965	**5.7**	Workings sample
DH201	Red Bluff	599146	4214317	1956	**0.2**	Mine spoil
DH202	Red Bluff	599146	4214317	1956	**0.1**	Chalcedonic quartz fractures in epithermal alteration
DH203	Bruno	600700	4214719	2029	**97.2**	1-2m wide vein
DH204	Bruno	600722	4214759	2035	**58.2**	Fluorspar in veins
DH205	Bruno	600742	4214766	2037	**92.1**	Fluorspar (0.2m)
DH206	Bruno	600707	4214760	2035	**0.6**	Quartz vein
DH207	Rainbow	600409	4213311	2074	**53.6**	Highly altered volcanic with veins of fluorspar
DH208	Rainbow	600422	4213346	2071	**0.5**	Volcanic ignimbrite possible fine fluorspar in ground mass
DH209	Rainbow	600414	4213342	2071	**7.2**	Highly altered volcanic with fluorspar
DH210	Rainbow	600513	4212977	2078	**89.6**	1m wide shear vein with purple and green fluorspar

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 of veins and either side of veins*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*
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.* • *Samples 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.* • *One sample DH198 was pure fluorspar and recorded assay of 48800ppm F, which returned effective assays, on the stoichiometric equation of >100% CaF_2. Given the results presented offer scientific accuracy / precision of ± 1.2%, this sample was top-cut to 99.9%.*
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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*
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.*	• *11 new State of Nevada unpatented lode claims as noted* • *20 claims to be acquired from Mithril as noted* • *Quinn Project now consists of 257 Mining Claims* • *Staked in 2025 and 2026* • *Other than Rainbow/Bruno the Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms do not include a royalty to Mithril. As noted in previous releases, transaction terms with the vendor for other Quinn Projects include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza is incl; but does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez, Rainbow/ Bruno or Nyco. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service on all areas other than Rainbow/Bruno project (where BLM administered land requires standard notification for ground disturbance)*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *For Rainbow/Nyco – none reported, historic mine records are summarised for context only.* *For historical work at remainder of Quinn Project, refer to as noted in previous release dated 4 March 2026, 12 May 2026.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *At Rainbow./Bruno and Nyco, fluorspar mineralisation consists of veins hosted in Tertiary volcanics. As noted in the body of the release, considerable alteration haloes are noted at Rainbow and contain potential veinlets / exploration targets outside of the main vein.*

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*
		• *No drilling reported*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• All samples reported are spot rock samples and do not represent widths other than those as noted from geological observations.
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').	• The mineralized width is substantially greater than the channel sample intercept reported for reasons outlined above and 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 by the CP are reported.
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.

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