

19 November 2025

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Yellow Mountain exploration update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Follow-up Induced Polarisation (“IP”) survey underway across key target areas at the Yellow Mountain Project, NSW.
- The IP Survey is designed to test mineralised zones up to **400m below surface** and along strike of recent high-grade drill results and to test zones of increased chargeability beneath and adjacent to areas of known copper-gold-lead-zinc-silver mineralisation (see Figure 2).
- Recent reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling returned significant intercepts including **113m @ 1.17% CuEq (YMRC004)** and **31m @ 1.54% CuEq (YMRC005)¹**.
- IP data is intended to build on historic IP responses and to assist in refining targets for the next phase of RC and diamond drilling.
- Assessment of historical geochemical sampling identifies numerous untested targets along strike of existing intercepts.
- Heritage survey requests have been submitted to Traditional Owner groups ahead of work programs planned for early 2026.

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY) (“Alchemy” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update at the Company’s Yellow Mountain Project in New South Wales. IP surveys have commenced aimed at mapping anomalies associated with the extensive sulphide mineralisation previously intersected in drilling and over areas of significant geochemical anomalism.

Chief Executive Officer Mr James Wilson commented: *“The IP survey is a key step in advancing Yellow Mountain, following encouraging results from our first RC program that highlighted the system’s scale and potential. We have confirmed consistent zones of copper-gold mineralisation within the top 250 metres across several drill sections, demonstrating a near-surface system, and the next logical step is to determine whether this mineralisation extends into a larger, more coherent target at depth and along strike. The IP survey will allow us to image the system below our current drilling footprint, aimed at identifying chargeable zones that may represent feeder structures. These results will help us refine high-priority drill targets for testing in early 2026. For investors, this represents a compelling upside scenario: a proven mineralised system and a pipeline of large, coherent, geochemically supported targets that remain completely untested. The scale and continuity of the anomalism suggests the potential for a much larger mineralised footprint than currently defined.”*

¹ Refer to ALY ASX Announcement dated 1 October 2025 “Yellow Mountain drilling delivers outstanding intercept of 113m @ 1.17% CuEq”

THE YELLOW MOUNTAIN PROJECT

The Yellow Mountain Project is located 200km southeast of Cobar in New South Wales (NSW). The historic mine workings were worked from the mid-1800s. Accurate production records do not exist for the mine; however, the mine reportedly produced 2.74t of lead, 360kg of copper and 6.2kg of silver from an open pit². A maiden RC drill program completed in early September 2025 returned significant intercepts including **113m @ 1.17% CuEq (YMRC004)** and **31m @ 1.54% CuEq (YMRC005)**¹.

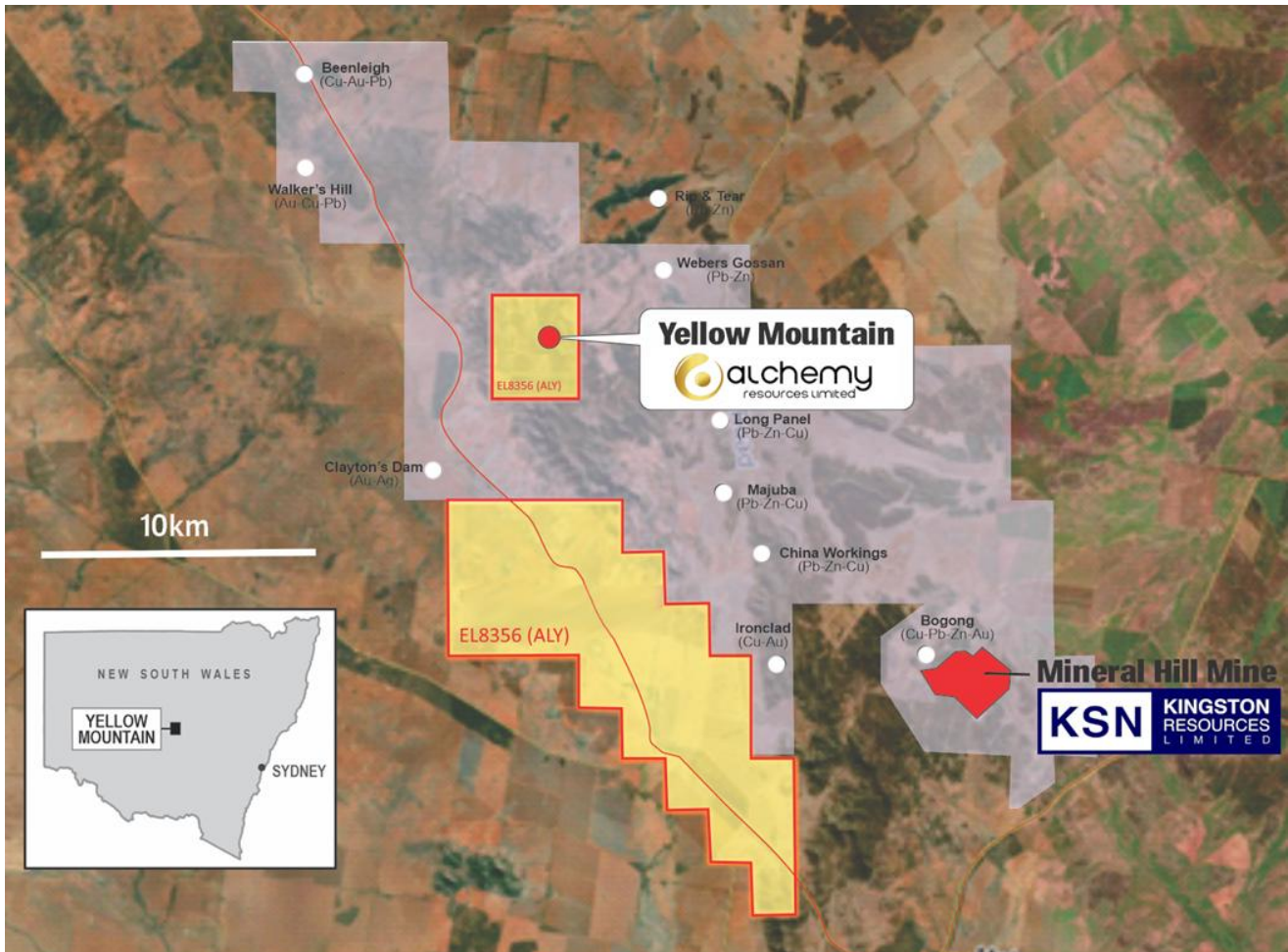


Figure 1: Alchemy's Yellow Mountain Project location

Geology of Yellow Mountain

Mineralisation at Yellow Mountain occurs within a felsic volcanic sequence of tuffs and agglomerates, bounded by Yellow Mountain Granite in the footwall and dacite in the hanging wall. The polymetallic system is structurally controlled within the brittle felsic volcanics, challenging historical interpretations of a VMS-style deposit. Ongoing geochemical analyses are being used to map metal distribution and refine targeting.

² Refer to NSW DIGS Open File Report (RE0003757) - Paradigm Metals Annual Exploration for Licence 6325 Report dated 19 October 2012 – Table 3

INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The IP Survey program has been designed to:

- Map chargeability and resistivity anomalies associated with sulphide mineralisation previously intersected in drilling;
- Map any chargeability anomalism below multiple coincident geochemical targets;
- Test the depth and strike potential of the mineralised system to approximately >400m below surface; and
- Identify new targets for follow-up RC and diamond drilling scheduled for early 2026.

Data collected will provide a 3D model of subsurface chargeability responses, offering improved definition of mineralised trends and potential feeder zones that extend beyond the limits of current drilling.

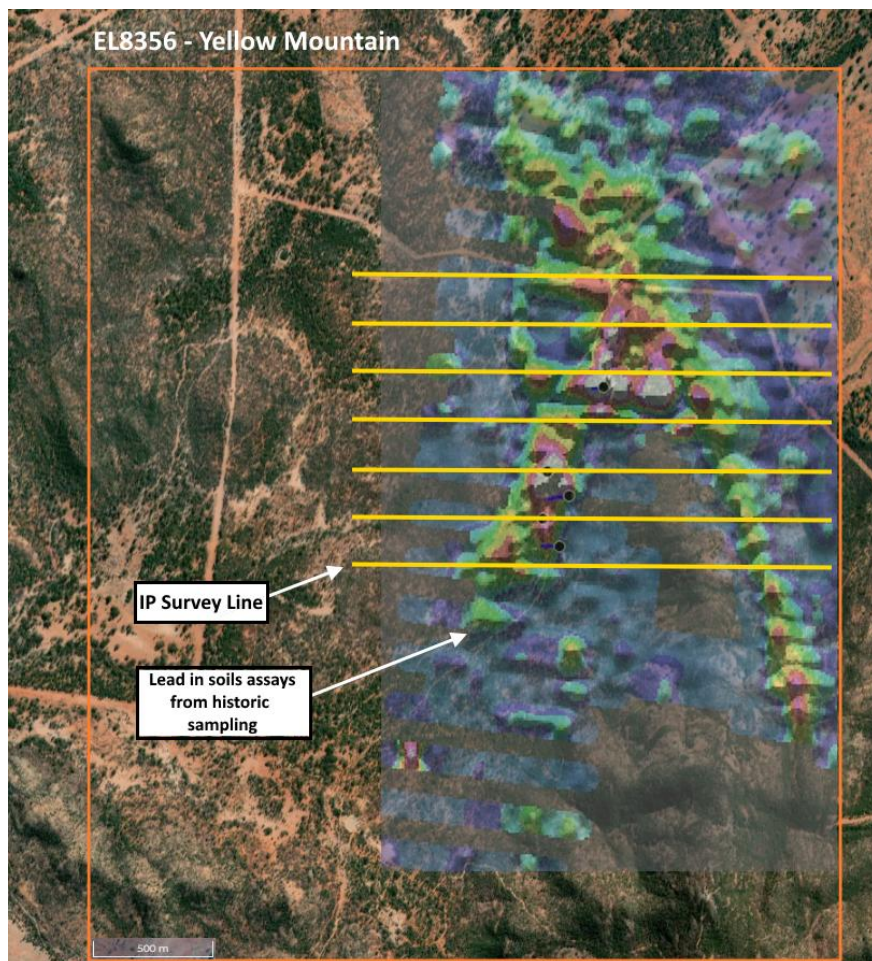


Figure 2: Induced Polarisation survey lines overlaid on lead in soil geochemistry^{3,4,5,6,7}

³ Refer to NSW DIGS Open File Reports - RE00023238 Falconbridge Australia – Licence EL643 - Report for the six months ending 23 April 1974.

⁴ Refer to NSW DIGS Open File Reports - R00016134 Getty Oil Development Company - Exploration License, EL 1309, Yellow Mountain, six monthly report period ending 14 Aug 1981.

⁵ Refer to NSW DIGS Open File Reports - R00016135 Getty Oil Development Company -Exploration License, EL 1309, Yellow Mountain, six monthly report period ending 14 Feb 1981.

⁶ Refer to NSW DIGS Open File Reports - R00018145 Cyprus Mines Corporation -Exploration License, EL 123 Yellow Mountain, Fifth Quarterly Report for period ending 30 November 1969.

⁷ Refer to NSW DIGS Open File Reports - R00023947 Cyprus Mines Corporation -Exploration License, EL 123 Yellow Mountain, Sixth Quarterly Report for period ending 28 February 1970.

PRIORITY EXPLORATION TARGETS IDENTIFIED^{3,4,5,6,7}

Analysis of historical geochemical soil sampling conducted by previous explorers has yielded multiple additional targets which have been prioritised for follow up.

The soil geochemistry maps clearly show a robust, multi-element mineral system, with copper, lead and zinc anomalies all lining up along the same structural corridor.

Importantly, the strongest coincident responses define six untested targets to the north—each exhibiting the same geochemical signature seen over the drilled YMRC004 and YMRC005 area, where significant wide mineralised intercepts have already been returned. This alignment of multi-metal anomalism across multiple datasets materially enhances confidence that mineralisation extends well beyond the known southern zone. Yet these northern targets have never been tested with modern geophysics or drilling.

For investors, this represents a compelling upside scenario: a proven mineralised system to the south, and a pipeline of large, coherent, geochemically supported targets along strike to the north that remain completely untested. The scale and continuity of the anomalism suggests the potential for a much larger mineralised footprint than currently defined.

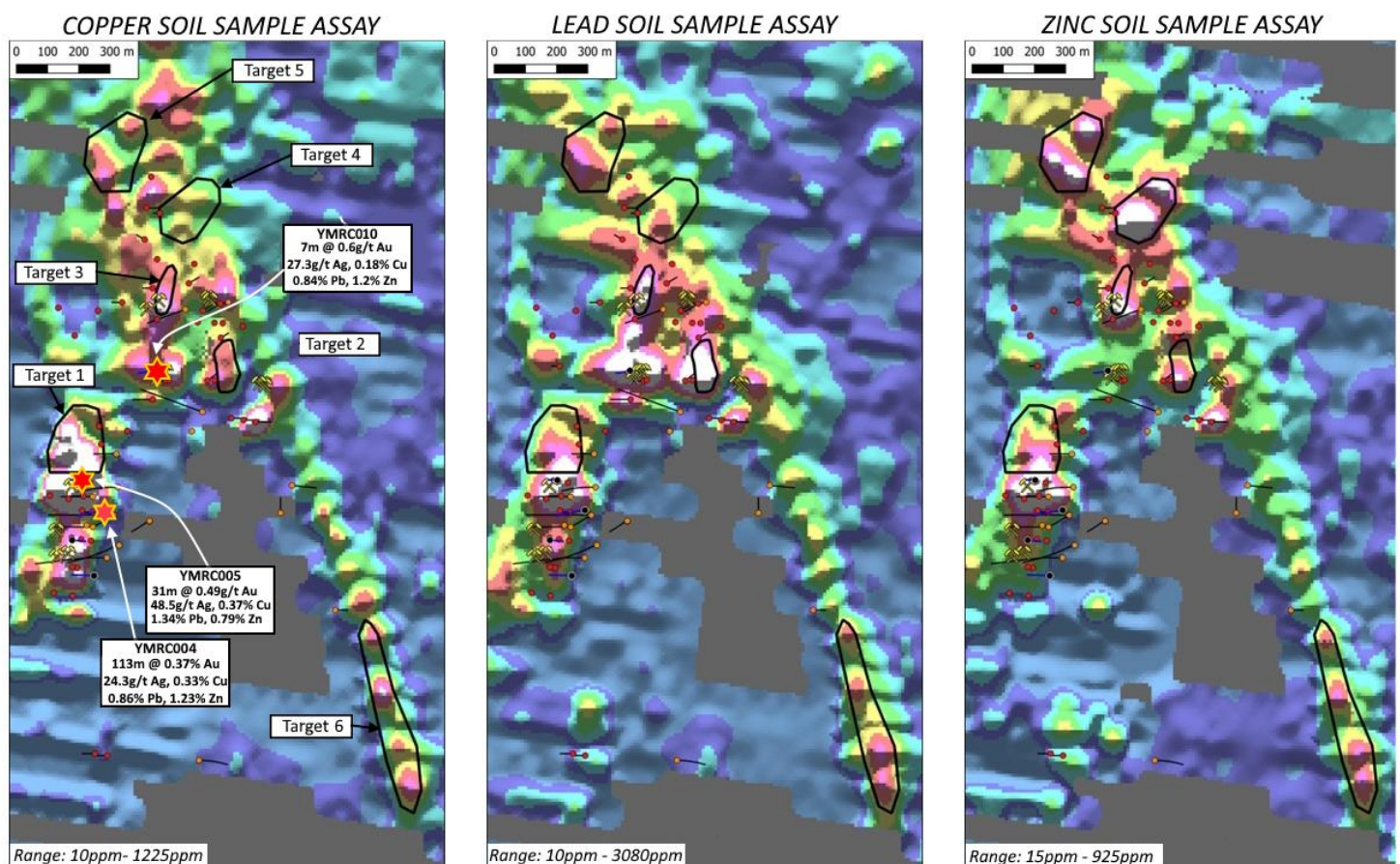


Figure 3: Multielement soil geochemical results showing Copper, Lead and Zinc assays over Yellow Mountain^{3,4,5,6,7}

RECENT RC RESULTS¹

The recent RC drilling campaign (see ASX announcement 1 October 2025) returned several broad and continuous zones of polymetallic mineralisation, including:

- YMRC004: 113m @ 1.17% CuEq from 43m to EOH, including 17m @ 2.36% CuEq from 96m
- YMRC005: 31m @ 1.54% CuEq from 4m, including 14m @ 2.38% CuEq from 13m

These results confirm a large and continuous mineralised system that remains open along strike and at depth.

NEXT STEPS

Upon completion of the IP survey, Alchemy will:

- Integrate geophysical data with existing drilling and geological datasets.
- Model potential sulphide accumulations and structural controls.
- Prioritise targets for a follow-up drill campaign in early 2026.
- Planning and heritage clearances for the next phase of exploration are already underway.
- Drilling remains a focus for the Company with the intention to test the highest ranked targets at the earliest opportunity.

METALS EQUIVALENT

Copper Equivalent “CuEq” grade is estimated with the following formula:

$$\text{CuEqInsitu \%} = (1.000 * \text{Cu \%}) + (1.1989 * \text{Au g/t}) + (0.0146 * \text{Ag g/t}) + (0.1899 * \text{Pb \%}) + (0.2895 * \text{Zn \%})$$

$$\text{CuEqRecovered \%} = (0.8000 * \text{Cu \%}) + (0.9112 * \text{Au g/t}) + (0.0094 * \text{Ag g/t}) + (0.1501 * \text{Pb \%}) + (0.1737 * \text{Zn \%})$$

(*Troy Ounce = 31.1034768g)

It is the Company's opinion that elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered (as evidenced in similar multi-commodity mines) and sold.

Commodity	Unit	Price	Recovery %	CuEq Insitu Factor	CuEq Recovered Factor
Gold (Au)	US\$/oz	3837.1	76%	1.1989	0.9112
Silver (Ag)	US\$/oz	46.78	64%	0.0146	0.0094
Copper (Cu)	US\$/lb	4.6673	80%	1.0000	0.8000
Lead (Pb)	US\$/lb	0.8865	79%	0.1899	0.1501
Zinc (Zn)	US\$/lb	1.3513	60%	0.2895	0.1737

Table 1: CuEq commodities prices, recovery and recovery factors used. Source: Kitco.com as at 30/9/2025

Metallurgical recoveries are based on data released by Kingston Resources (ASX: KSN) (“Kingston”) in the ASX release titled “High grade gold and copper intercepts at SOZ Underground” dated 23 July 2025. The Company is of the opinion that Yellow Mountain shares geological similarities to Kingston’s Mineral Hill Mine, which is 20km along strike from Alchemy’s project.

The reported CuEq grade reflects relative metal prices and provides a basis for comparing multi-element mineralisation. Comprehensive metallurgical test work will be undertaken at the appropriate resource estimation and/or study levels. The information presented in this announcement should be regarded as preliminary and conservative.

ABOUT ALCHEMY RESOURCES

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY; “Alchemy” or the “Company”) is an Australian exploration company focused on growth through the discovery and development of gold, base metal and battery metals within Australia. Alchemy has built a significant land package in the Carosue Dam - Karonie greenstone belt in the Eastern Goldfields region in Western Australia and has an 80% interest in the Lachlan/Cobar Basin Projects in New South Wales. Alchemy also has 100% interest in Bryah Iron Ore tenements, and a 20% Joint Venture interest in the Bryah Basin Project, located in the gold, and base metal-rich Gascoyne region of Western Australia, where Catalyst Metals (ASX: CYL) is continuing to advance gold exploration.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr James Wilson, who is the Chief Executive Officer of Alchemy Resources Limited and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Wilson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (‘JORC Code 2012’). Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that, apart from the new information contained within this announcement, it is not aware of any other information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to in the footnotes of this release (available at www.alchemyresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cashmarket/announcements.aly) and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates of mineral resources referenced in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward looking statements This announcement contains “forward-looking statements”, including statements about the scheduling of exploration and drilling programs. All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from future events or results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to release publicly any revisions to any “forward-looking statement” to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').</i> <i>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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Historical exploration sampling techniques are detailed in the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) reporting system. However, older submissions often omit sampling, preparation or analytical data. MinView R00016134: Getty Oil Development Company Ltd, 1981. Orientation sampling of Western grid area. Initial soil sampling results for 1285 samples (fraction unknown) was reported. Additional 39 samples collected, sieved -80 mm to +140 mm fraction and - 20 mm to 80 mm fractions were analysed by COMLABS Pty Ltd, by unknown method with AAS finish for Cu, Pb, Zn and XRF for As. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00016134 MinView R00016135: Getty Oil Development Company Ltd, 1981. Continuation of orientation sampling of Western grid area and part of eastern grid. 800 samples collected, sampled -80 mm to +140 mm fraction, additional 44 B horizon sampled -80 mm fraction. Analysis by COMLABS Pty Ltd, by unknown method with AAS finish for Cu, Pb, Zn and XRF for As. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00016135 MinView R00018145: Cyprus Gold Aust Corp, 1969. Reconnaissance soil survey for nine lines. Regional survey at 180 ft intervals. 434 soil samples were analysed by Sampey Exploration Services using 101B laboratory method (unknown digestion and finish) for Ag, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00018145 MinView R00023238: Cyprus Mines Corp. and Falconbridge, 1974. 884 samples collected, sampled -80 mm fraction. Assay company unknown, by unknown method with AAS finish for Cu, Pb, Zn. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00023238

		MinView R00023947: Cyprus Mines Corp., 1970. 572 samples collected in EW orientation. Assay company unknown, by unknown method with AAS finish for Cu and Pb. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00023947
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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.).</i>	No drilling is reported in this dataset. The announcement relates solely to surface geochemical sampling and interpretation.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no drilling undertaken.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – soil samples were recorded, with campaigns including field observations including colour, local vegetation type, moisture, slope position and regolith type; data was digitised into Qgis for spatial analysis.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>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.</i>	For historical programs, samples were oven-dried and sieved to –80 mesh.

<i>Quality of Assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Not reported in DPIRD submissions.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Alchemy conducted independent verification through cross-checking of duplicate assays. Spatial validation was undertaken in GIS to confirm coordinate integrity. Alchemy personnel and consultants have made multiple site visits to review primary source data and to undertake work to verify significant intersections from both stored core and taking additional Rockchip samples in the project area to validate the anomalism present in the soil sampling. No independent external audit has yet been performed on the historic dataset.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Sample locations were recorded in a number of differing projects, including, but not limited to, local grids, AGD66. Accuracy of the samples is assumed to be generally within $\pm 5\text{m}$ consistent with most commercial handheld GPS devices. Accuracy not reported in DPIRD submissions, datum AGD 66.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	MinView R00016134: 25m intervals along E-W grid line, and some intermediate lines. MinView R00016135: 25m intervals along E-W grid line, and some intermediate lines. MinView R00018145: 180ft intervals along E-W grid line, with infill at 50ft intervals. MinView R00023238: 50ft intervals along E-W grid line.

		MinView R00023947: approximately 200m intervals, with exception of the 112000N infill line, which were approximately 50m apart.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>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.</i>	MinView R00016134: Sampling IP survey lines in an E-W orientation. MinView R00016135: Sampling IP survey lines in an E-W orientation. MinView R00018145: Sampling E-W lines Y1164, Y1176, Y1188, Y1248, Y1236, Y1224, Y1152, Y1140, and Y1260, at approximately 325m spacing, infill lines at approximately 55m spacing. MinView R00023238: E-W grid lines approximately 300m apart from 115300 N to 109900 N. MinView R00023947: E-W grid lines approximately 300m apart from 112000N to 1117200 N.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Historical samples were submitted directly from site to laboratory by field personnel under standard industry chain-of-custody protocols. Alchemy handled only digital datasets; data integrity was checked by duplicate database validation.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No independent audit of the soil sampling has been completed to date. Alchemy's internal geologists have reviewed the dataset and are satisfied that the quality is adequate for targeting and interpretation purposes.

APPENDIX 2

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	Type – Exploration Licence (currently in good standing). Reference name – Yellow Mountain. Reference number – EL8356. Location – 70km north of Condobolin, NSW, Australia. Ownership – 80% Alchemy Resources NSW Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Alchemy Resources Limited). 20% Ochre Resources (a wholly owned subsidiary of Develop Global Limited). Overriding royalties – none. The land is 100% crown land. No Wilderness Reserves, National Parks, Native Title sites or registered historical sites are known. No environmental issues are known.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Over time numerous companies have held the tenure over EL8356. Getty Oil Development and Cyprus Gold Australia Pty Ltd conducted the majority of the work related to geochemical datasets presented in this report.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	Deposit Type (Polymetallic Au-Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn) – Structurally controlled, shear zone mineralisation. Geological setting – Lower Ordovician Girilambone Group, comprising quartzofeldspathic schist, sandstone, and siltstone. The Silurian Erimeran Granite (porphyritic biotite-muscovite granite) intrudes along the western margin of the tenement. In the northeast, the Ordovician siltstones and sandstones are unconformably overlain by the northwest-trending Siluro-Devonian Kopyje Group, which consists of tuffs, lava flows, and minor siltstones of the Majuba Volcanics. Style of mineralisation – Structurally controlled Cu-Au and Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation in high-strain zones, associated with vein systems at the Yellow Mountain Mine. Pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopryrite mineralisation within veins and stringers hosted in altered Majuba Volcanics.

<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i> - 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. <i>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.</i>	No new exploration results relating to the Yellow Mountain Project are reported in this release.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No levelling of the raw geochemical data was undertaken. With respect to the previously released drill results – the Copper Equivalent “CuEq” grade is estimated with the following formula: $\text{CuEqInsitu \%} = (1.000 * \text{Cu \%}) + (1.1989 * \text{Au g/t}) + (0.0146 * \text{Ag g/t}) + (0.1899 * \text{Pb \%}) + (0.2895 * \text{Zn \%})$ $\text{CuEqRecovered \%} = (0.8000 * \text{Cu \%}) + (0.9112 * \text{Au g/t}) + (0.0094 * \text{Ag g/t}) + (0.1501 * \text{Pb \%}) + (0.1737 * \text{Zn \%})$ Relevant documentation related to Metals Equivalents was provided in the ASX Announcement dated 1 October 2025 “Yellow Mountain drilling delivers outstanding intercept of 113m @ 1.17% CuEq”
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i>	No drilling has been reported within this document.

<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Diagrams have been provided within the text of the ASX announcement to provide context regarding the geochemical results.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been reported appropriately and attention to relative scale and levels of verifiable precision. Grade ranges for the relevant datasets have been provided.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to the text in the ASX announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate further work is provided in the body of the report. Notwithstanding, additional work will include Extensional Drilling, Validation drilling and further geochemical sampling.