

GRAVITY SURVEY CONFIRMS STRUCTURAL CONTROLS ON HIGH-GRADE MANGANESE

Survey Strengthens Fault-Hosted Manganese Model Across Gingarrigan & El Largo

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-resolution ground gravity survey across 4.5 x 2km Gingarrigan and El Largo manganese corridors at the Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project indicates a network of structures that coincide with numerous mapped manganese outcrops**
- **Several of the larger high-grade manganese outcrop clusters occur at or near interpreted structural intersections, supporting a fault-hosted exploration model.**
- **This structural relationship is consistent with the nearby world class Woodie Woodie manganese camp, where high-grade hydrothermal manganese ore bodies are strongly controlled by similarly orientated faults and secondary structures extending from major fluid pathways.**
- **High-resolution LiDAR and ~2.5 cm orthophotography also acquired across the core survey area being integrated with geological mapping , sampling and gravity interpretation to refine RC drill targets.**

Accelerate Resources CEO Luke Meter commented “The gravity work has given us a much clearer picture of the structural plumbing beneath Gingarrigan and El Largo. The key result is that the manganese outcrops are not randomly distributed – many align with interpreted structures, and some of the larger outcrops occur in areas of structural intersection. That is an important observation in a district where high-grade manganese is known to be strongly structurally controlled. With gravity, LiDAR and detailed mapping now integrated, we have a much stronger geological framework for targeting the upcoming drill program.”

Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX: AX8) (“Accelerate” or “the Company”) is pleased to report that it has completed a high-resolution ground gravity survey over the core Gingarrigan and El Largo corridors within its Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project in the East Pilbara, Western Australia (Figure 1). The gravity survey covers approximately 4.5 x 2km, while mapped manganese outcrops extend beyond the survey footprint.

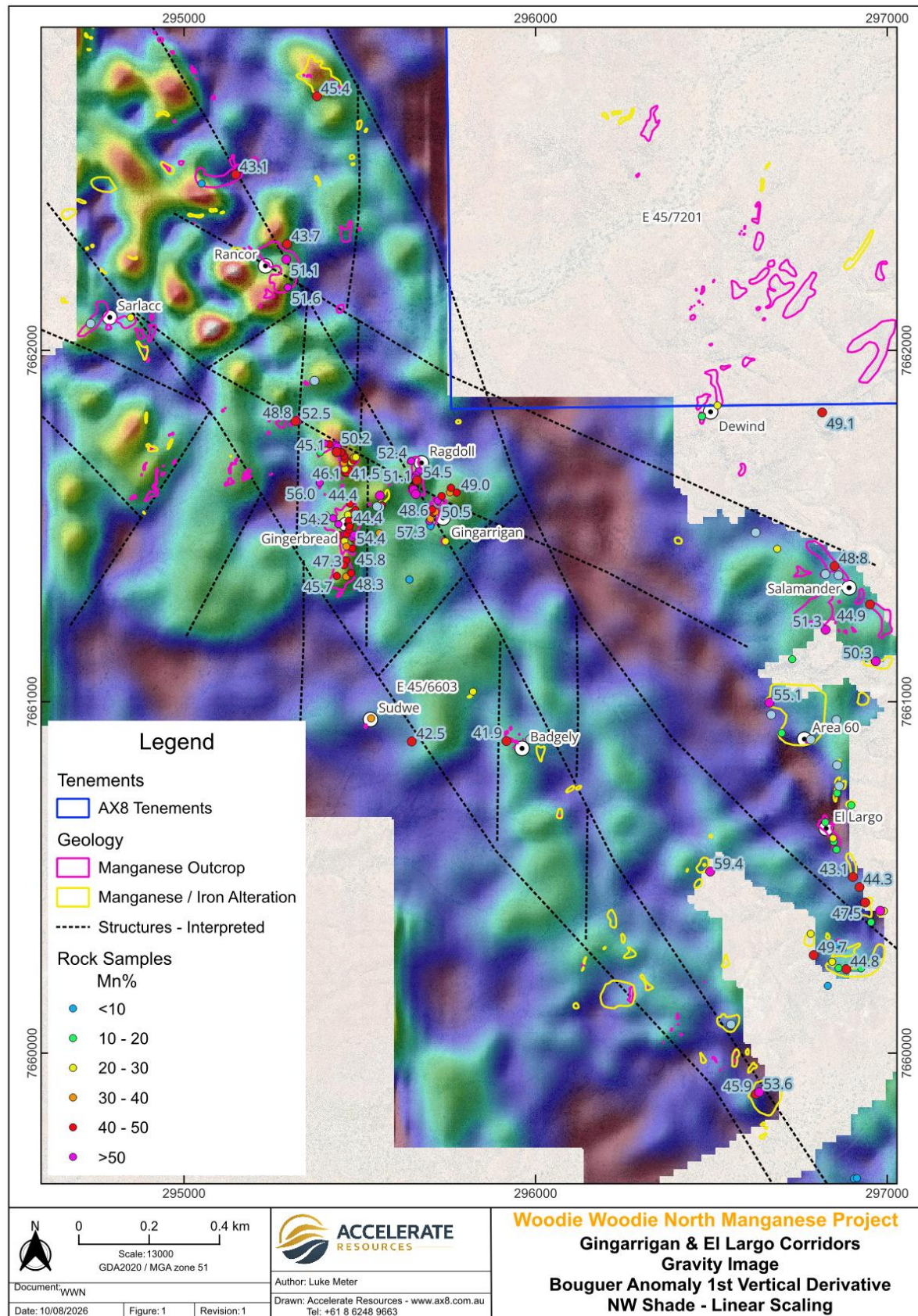


Figure 1. First vertical derivative (1VD) gravity image across Gingarrigan and El Largo showing interpreted structures (black dashed lines) and mapped manganese outcrops with Mn% assays.

Atlas Geophysics collected 2,440 gravity stations across the survey area. The dataset was subsequently processed and interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC), with the first vertical derivative (1VD) product used to enhance short-wavelength gravity gradients and assist interpretation of near-surface structural architecture.

When the interpreted gravity structures are overlaid with Accelerate's mapped manganese outcrops, a clear spatial relationship is apparent. Numerous manganese occurrences lie on or immediately adjacent to interpreted structures, while larger outcrop clusters – including around Rancor and the Gingarrigan–Gingerbread area – occur in zones of greater structural complexity or at interpreted structure intersections.

Accelerate interprets this relationship as supporting a fault-hosted / fault-fill hydrothermal manganese model, in which structures acted as pathways for mineralising fluids and structurally favourable sites provided space for manganese deposition.

Woodie Woodie Structural Analogue

Published geological studies of the Woodie Woodie manganese district demonstrate a strong spatial association between manganese mineralisation and faulting¹. High-grade ore bodies are reported to occur on steep secondary and tertiary structures extending from larger basin-controlling faults, with major structures interpreted to have acted as conduits for manganese-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

The emerging structural pattern at Gingarrigan and El Largo is therefore considered encouraging. Upcoming drilling will seek to test whether mapped surface mineralisation continues at depth along the interpreted structures or structural intersections.

LiDAR and Orthophotography

Pegasus Airborne Systems has also completed a high-resolution airborne survey across the approximately 7 km² core Gingarrigan and El Largo survey area. The program delivered high-resolution LiDAR topographic data and 2.5 cm-resolution orthophotography, providing a detailed surface model for geological mapping, outcrop interpretation, access planning and drill targeting.

The LiDAR, orthophotography, field mapping and gravity interpretation are now being integrated into a single targeting model. This work is significantly improving Accelerate's ability to map manganese outcrop geometry, identify structural corridors beneath shallow cover and prioritise sites where multiple favourable structural features coincide.

¹ Jones, S.J., McNaughton, N.J. & Grguric, B. (2013), Ore Geology Reviews 50, 52–82.

Next Steps

Accelerate will now finalise the integrated structural interpretation using the gravity, LiDAR, orthophotography and field mapping datasets. This work will be used to rank priority structural intersections and manganese-bearing corridors for drill testing and to complete the final RC drill design for the Gingarrigan–Gingerbread area following receipt of heritage clearance and the required approvals.

Interpretation and mapping will also continue along the broader El Largo trend in preparation for Accelerate’s maiden drilling program, which is expected to commence in September 2026, subject to receipt of heritage clearance and the required approvals.

About the Woodie Woodie North Project

The Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project is a strategically consolidated package of tenure located along the Woodie Woodie Manganese Corridor, approximately 260 km east of Port Hedland and 55 km north of Consolidated Minerals’ operating Woodie Woodie Manganese Mine. The project covers **432 km²** of highly prospective Proterozoic sediments and incorporates seven mapped large-scale manganese corridors extending over 42 km of strike (Figure 2).

Exploration drilling to date and Accelerate’s RC drilling campaigns completed in 2022 and 2023 across Barra North (Area 1), Barra South (Areas 3 and 4), and Area 42 have defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **1.2 Mt at 19.1% Mn** at a 15% Mn cut-off (Table 1), and defined Exploration Targets of **5.3–10.7 Mt at 10–19% Mn**. Importantly, these Exploration Targets **do not include the Gingarrigan or El Largo Trends**.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of any Exploration Target described in this announcement is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. Please refer to Appendix 1 for additional clarification on the Exploration Target.

Table 1 – Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate.

Area	JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	% Mn	% Fe	% SiO ₂	% Al ₂ O ₃	% P
Area 1	Inferred	0.04	17.2	14.6	25.8	2.2	0.1
Area 3	Inferred	0.3	17.5	20.1	27.9	3.0	0.1
Area 4	Inferred	0.2	16.1	21.8	34.0	2.3	0.1
Area 42	Inferred	0.7	20.7	15.6	35.6	3.3	0.1
TOTAL	Inferred	1.2	19.1	17.6	33.1	3.0	0.1

- The Woodie Woodie North Project inferred mineralisation estimate is based on the November 2023 MRE (JORC 2012) reported on 30 November 2023 by ERM (formerly CSA). The company annually reviews its material resources with the last review completed on 10 March 2026.
- Mineral Resources reported at cut-off of 15% Mn
- Due to the effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components.

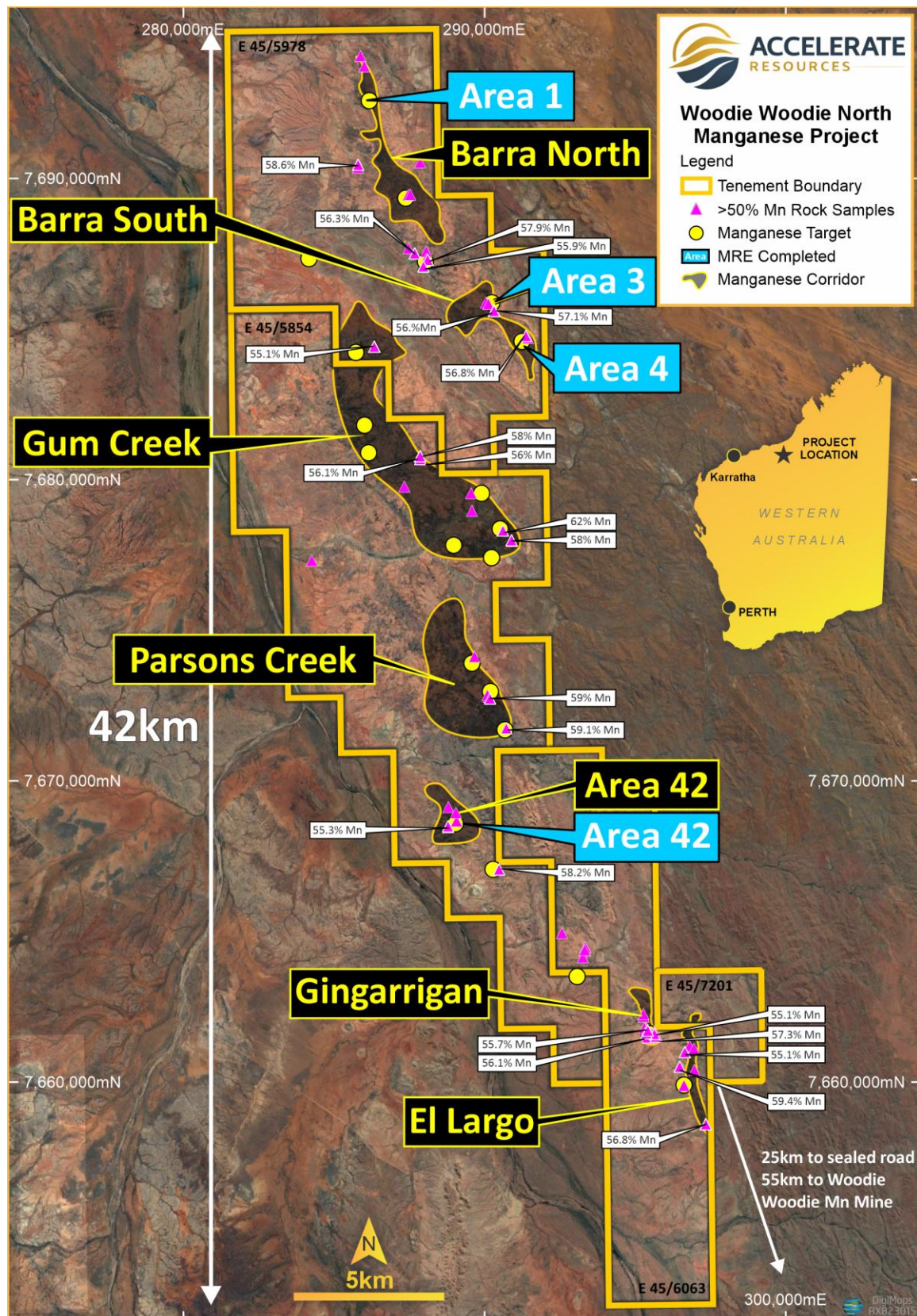


Figure 2: Woodie Woodie North Manganese Corridors and Project Resource areas defined in Blue

END

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Accelerate Resources Limited.

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Related ASX Announcements

This release contains information extracted from the following market announcements which are available on the Company website www.ax8.com.au

- 11/05/2026: AX8 – High resolution Gravity Survey Targets High Grade Manganese
- 28/04/2026: AX8 - High-Grade Manganese Hits Strengthen Woodie Woodie North
- 01/04/2026: AX8 - Accelerate Advances Dual Growth Strategy
- 16/02/2026: AX8 - Exceptional High-Grade Manganese Discoveries Over 4km at Woodie Woodie North
- 20/11/2025: AX8 - High Grade Manganese in New Sites at Woodie Woodie North Project
- 30/11/2023: AX8 - Maiden Manganese Mineral Resources Supports Growth Potential

References

Jones, S.J., McNaughton, N.J. & Grguric, B. (2013), Ore Geology Reviews 50, 52–82.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources (including the Mineral Resources Statement) is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Felicity Hughes. The Mineral Resource Statement as a whole has been approved by Ms Hughes, who is an independent consultant at ERM Ltd who was engaged by Accelerate Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Ms Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Ms Hughes has provided her prior written consent to the form and context in which the Mineral Resources Statement appears in this release.

The information in this release which relates to the Woodie Woodie North Mineral Resources was extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 30 November 2023 which is available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed. The last review was completed on 10th March 2026.

The information in this release that relates to the Woodie Woodie North Exploration Target is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Matthew Clark. The Exploration Target has been approved by Mr Clark, who is an independent consultant at ERM Ltd who was engaged by Accelerate Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Clark has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Clark has provided his prior written consent to the form and context in which the Manganese Exploration Target Statement appears in this release.

Information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Meter. Mr Meter is a qualified geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Meter has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves'. Mr Meter is employed by Accelerate Resources as its Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Appendix 1:**Clarification of the Woodie Woodie North Exploration Target: 5.3 – 10.7 Mt At 10 – 19% Mn**

The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code and is based on the current geological understanding of the geometry of the mineralised manganese occurrences. This understanding has been developed through detailed surface mapping and exploration drilling completed to date.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. It is an aspirational statement based on the company's view that continued exploration of the numerous untested manganese outcrops will continue to locate manganese mineralisation and with sufficient drilling add to the total resource.

The Exploration Target demonstrates potential for additional Mineral Resources with further resource definition drilling of extensions to the Mineral Resources at Areas 1, 3, 4, and 42 (Figure 2). In addition, other prospect areas have defined exploration targets based on the integration of exploration information including geological surface mapping and historical drilling data.

Preparation of the Exploration Target involved the integration of different datasets, including detailed surface mapping of manganese mineralisation, rock-chip sampling and RC drilling.

Mineralisation volumes were estimated using a combination of simple 3D wireframe models (based on drilling) as strike extensions to the MRE in Areas 1, 3, 4 and 42 where Mn mineralisation is not closed by drilling (i.e. remains open) and using mapped mineralised outcrop in areas with limited drilling. The wireframe models were generally extended approximately 50 m along strike from the MRE. The mapped mineralised outcrop was used to calculate approximate surface areas, with the average thickness of mineralisation estimated from adjacent drill holes or outcrop heights. The minimum thickness was 5 m and the maximum was 20 m. There is insufficient data to estimate true widths of the mineralisation.

The upper and lower tonnage ranges were based on a nominal 100% and 50% of the mineralisation volumes respectively. A density of 3.5 t/m³ was used to generate tonnages in all areas. Consideration was given to the pod-like nature of Mn mineralisation and limited strike and depth continuity.

Mineralised outcrop volumes: outcrop surface area (m²) x depth (m) = Exploration Target volume (m³)

Exploration Target tonnage = Exploration Target volume (m³) x Density (3.5 t/m³)

The grade range was guided by the RC drilling sample assay data for each target area and prospect. The assay data was filtered above a nominal 8.5% Mn cut-off. The upper and lower grade ranges are based on the assay sample statistics for each area reported, with the 25th

and 75th percentiles of the data used respectively. For target areas with no RC drilling, the nominal global grade range of 10 – 20% Mn was assigned.

Appendix 2:
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION. TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., ‘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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Geophysical data from Gingarrigan & El Largo ground gravity survey acquired in 2026 by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd. 2,440 stations were acquired on an offset 50 m x 50 m grid. - Survey used Scintrex CG-5 gravity meter with differential GNSS for location control. - Expected accuracy of gravity readings is <0.002 gu and locations <0.02 m. - The elevation data were GPS derived and referenced to Australian Height Datum (AHD). - Gravity data was verified and processed by the Company’s consultant Geophysicists at Southern Geoscience Consultant using the AAGD07 gravity datum and GRS80 ellipsoid heights. - Bouguer anomaly data was calculated using a correction density of 2.10 g/cm³ - All gravity data is reported in milliGals (mGal) / gravity units (gu or μms^{-2}). - Images were generated using the GDA2020 datum and MGA Zone 51 Projection. - A high-resolution airborne LiDAR and orthophotography survey was completed by Pegasus Airborne Systems Pty Ltd over approximately 5 x 3 km of the Gingarrigan–El Largo area. The survey was undertaken using a DJI Matrice 400 equipped with a LiDAR L3 sensor and high-resolution camera system. - The survey was flown on nominal north–south flight lines at a height of 120 m above ground level.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The LiDAR survey achieved an average point-cloud density of approximately 247 points/m². - High-resolution orthophotography was acquired at approximately 2.5 cm ground sample distance. - Data was processed and exported using the GDA2020 datum and MGA Zone 51 Projection.
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).	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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.	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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.	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Repeat readings (3.89%) were taken to ensure reproducibility and any readings outside QC procedures were repeated.
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.	2,440 gravity stations were acquired on an offset 50 m x 50 m grid. - LiDAR Survey positioning and spatial control utilised DGPS base stations and RTK positioning, supported by multiple ground control points. - RMSE of the vertical observations was 0.005 m. - RMSE of the horizontal observations was 0.043 m. - A DTM was processed to 0.05 m resolution. - The photogrammetry data were processed to produce an orthophoto at 0.025 m resolution.
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.	- Gravity Data was orientated on an offset west-east grid. - LiDAR Data was orientated on north-south grid. - The results are believed to have achieved unbiased sampling.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- Data was reviewed by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd and the Company's geophysics consultant Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd. - All gravity meters were calibrated prior to the program and all data was levelled against a gravity control station on the project. - Repeat readings (3.89%) were taken to ensure reproducibility and any readings outside QC procedures were repeated. - LiDAR acquisition and processing were subject to Pegasus' internal QA/QC procedures. Processed LiDAR, terrain and orthophotography products were reviewed by Accelerate geological personnel and integrated with field mapping and gravity datasets. No independent audit has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section 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.	- The tenements are located in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. - Accelerate Resources Ltd holds 100% of the exploration licence E45/6603 and application licence E45/7201. - The WWN tenement E45/5978 is held by ATTSTAR Pty Ltd. Attstar is a 100% subsidiary of Accelerate Resources Limited. - The tenement E45/5854 is held by Pardoo Resources Pty Ltd. Accelerate Resources owns the 100% Mn and Fe right. Accelerate has an absolute caveat over E45/5854.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Accelerate Resources Ltd is not aware of other existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities at the project sites. - The tenements are located within crown land and are subject in part to pastoral leases. - All tenements are in good standing. Exploration of the tenements is subject to granting of access and permits under the following acts: Mining Act 1978 (WA) Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (WA) Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth) Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 (WA) Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 (WA); Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth).
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous work in the area includes the production of 10,000 t of surface mined and hand sorted high grade manganese ore (1970s). - Grab sampling by several different companies. Valiant Consolidated Ltd/Consolidated Minerals Ltd 1993 – 1998, carried out photo-interpretation, heliborne anomaly ground checks, rock chip sampling, track establishment and shallow rotary air blast drilling over significant parts of the tenement block. Significant manganese outcrops were identified and the drilling located shallow moderate to high grade manganese mineralisation (27 out of 44 holes drilled in the Accelerate Resources tenement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		block show manganese mineralisation). Subsequently, Jupiter Mines Limited (2009-2011) carried out a heliborne EM survey and some limited mapping and rock chip sampling over parts of the current EL's. Later Pilbara Manganese Limited (2011-2016) carried out limited mapping, photo-interpretation, gravity and DDIP surveys over a discrete target area (Beast, now called Area 42). They also drilled 5 RC holes, two of which reported manganese mineralisation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Hydrothermal manganese mineralisation hosted by Carawine Dolomite and/or Pinjian Chert & Chert Breccia. Mineralisation is controlled by faults, zones of alteration and brecciation and the interfaces between dolomite and chert.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Historical drill hole information can be found in previous ASX Announcements including: Accelerate Resources Announcement – 28/04/2026 High-grade Manganese in Historic Drilling Strengthens Woodie Woodie North

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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.	No data aggregation has been undertaken for this release
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Historical drilling has been orientated perpendicular to the nominal mineralized structures. All drill hole intersections have been reported as down hole. There is insufficient data to estimate true widths.
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.	Maps are included in the body of the 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.	- Significant historical and re-composited intervals are reported in ASX Announcements: Accelerate Resources – 28/04/2026 High-grade Manganese in Historic Drilling Strengthens Woodie Woodie North - Previous rock samples have been reported in ASX Announcements: Accelerate Resources – 20/11/2025 High Grade Manganese in New Sites at Woodie Woodie North Project; 16/02/2026 Exceptional High-Grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Manganese Discoveries over 4km at Woodie Woodie North.
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.	Exploration data is being compiled on an ongoing basis.
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). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Accelerate Resources Ltd are currently planning field mapping/sampling and drilling programs to further assess the potential for economic manganese mineralisation.