30 April 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

for the three months ended 31 March 2026

Highlights

BOUSQUET GOLD PROJECT

- **Final assays received for very successful maiden drill program with over 100 significant intercepts[1]. Standout results include:**
  - **6.40m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 183.0m (BO-25-27);**
  - **7.90m @ 6.20 g/t Au from 138.0m (BO-25-28);**
  - **1.50m @ 54.20 g/t Au from 235.5m (BO-25-28);**
  - **1.50m @ 4.70 g/t Au from 31.5m (BO-25-34);**
  - **4.50m @ 3.29 g/t Au from 5.65m (BO-25-38);**
  - **14.50m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 355.5m (BO-25-40);**
  - **4.90m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 182.3m (BO-25-41);**
  - **2.60m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 190.0m (BO-25-43);**
  - **1.00m @ 6.33 g/t Au from 219.0m (BO-25-44);**
  - **1.30m @ 12.20 g/t Au from 218.2m (BO-25-53); and**
  - **1.50m @ 4.22 g/t Au from 92.5m (BO-25-57).**
- **Paquin and Amadee Prospects linked to indicate a large, east-west trending gold system with 1.3km of strike, still open to the west.**
- **Main lode at Paquin reveals potential for high grade shoots within larger gold lodes and Paquin Deeps indicates the system is present down to 430m vertical, with no drill testing between Paquin and Paquin Deeps.**
- **Decoeur Prospect reveals a 1.7km long mineralised system, with BO-25-40 demonstrating continuity of gold mineralisation down to 290m vertical.**
- **Successful maiden soil sampling program with gold in soils up to 0.58 g/t Au and pathfinder trend delineated at the T1 Target.**
- **Structural understanding at Paquin guiding exploration for regional targets, with 7 key structural positions identified across Bousquet that have little to no exploration to date.**

[1] OLY ASX Announcement 20 January 2026 - Over 100 Intercepts Reveals Gold Potential at Bousquet

- **Completed a 7-hole (1,639m) Phase 2 diamond drill program, highlighted by a standout bonanza gold intercept of:**
    - **19.40m @ 17.29 g/t Au from 172.5m in hole BO-26-63, including**
        - **7.5m @ 41.81 g/t Au from 182.0m; and**
        - **2m @ 109.51 g/t Au from 182.7m.**

USA EXPANSION

- **Binding Option Agreement signed to acquire two projects in the USA, the Raven Silver Project in Montana and Sawtooth Antimony Project in Idaho.**
- **Both projects are highly prospective for silver, antimony and copper, with high-grade historical silver production at the Raven Project.**
- **The acquisition provides a significant exploration opportunity with no modern exploration or drilling at either project.**
- **Antimony and silver included on the 2025 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Critical Minerals List supported by the US Government's US$12 billion strategic mineral stockpile initiative.**

RAVEN SILVER PROJECT, MONTANA USA

- **Historical production at the Raven mine recorded average grades of 2,084 g/t silver plus 19.51% copper and Silver King mine an average of 996 g/t silver[2].**
- **The Raven Silver Project consists of 27 mineral claims and hosts two historically significant mines, Raven and Silver King, both part of the Thompson River mining district.**
- **Nearby infrastructure with operational silver–antimony smelter in Thompson Falls 45km to the west of Raven Mine provides a pathway to production.**

SAWTOOTH ANTIMONY PROJECT, IDAHO USA

- **The Sawtooth Antimony Project consists of 5 silver-antimony prospects near the historic Sawtooth City mining camp.**
- **All 5 prospects have had silver and antimony occurrences; however, no sampling methodology records have been located for reporting compliance.**

CORPORATE

- **As part of the USA expansion, firm commitments were received in an oversubscribed Placement to Institutions and Sophisticated Investors to raise A$3.0 million before costs, including a A$500K investment by the projects' vendor group.**
- **$1.92 million in cash at the end of the quarter with a further $1.3 million from the approval of Tranche 2 at a general meeting on 17th April 2026.**

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[2] Mining took place in the late 19th Century to mid-20th Century

Olympio Metals Limited (ASX:OLY) (Olympio or the Company) provides its Quarterly Activities Report for the three months ended 31 March 2026.

During the March quarter, Olympio focused on the next phase of field exploration at the Bousquet Gold Project, Canada, and expanded into the USA via the acquisition of two highly prospective projects, the Raven Silver Project in Montana and Sawtooth Antimony Project in Idaho.

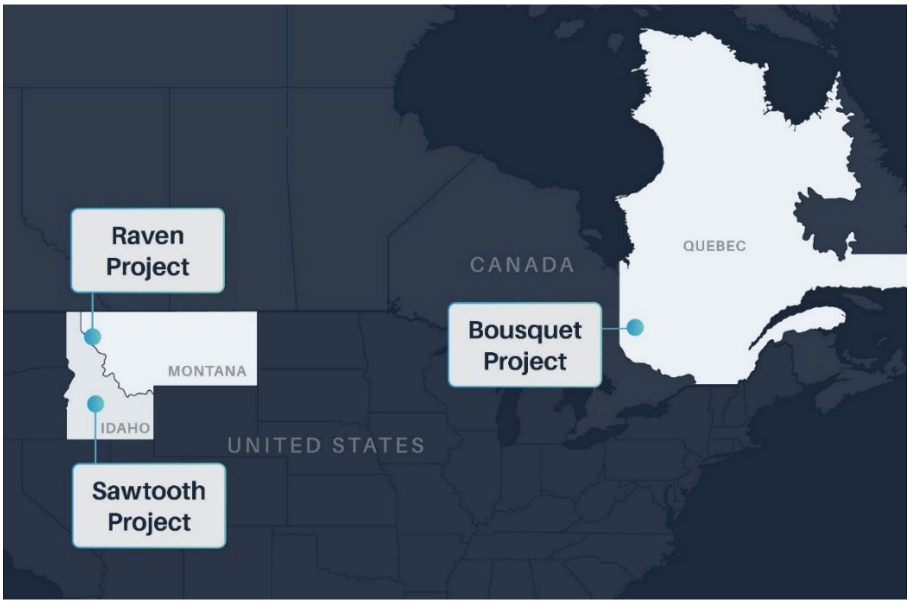

Figure 1: Olympio Metals Project Locations in North America

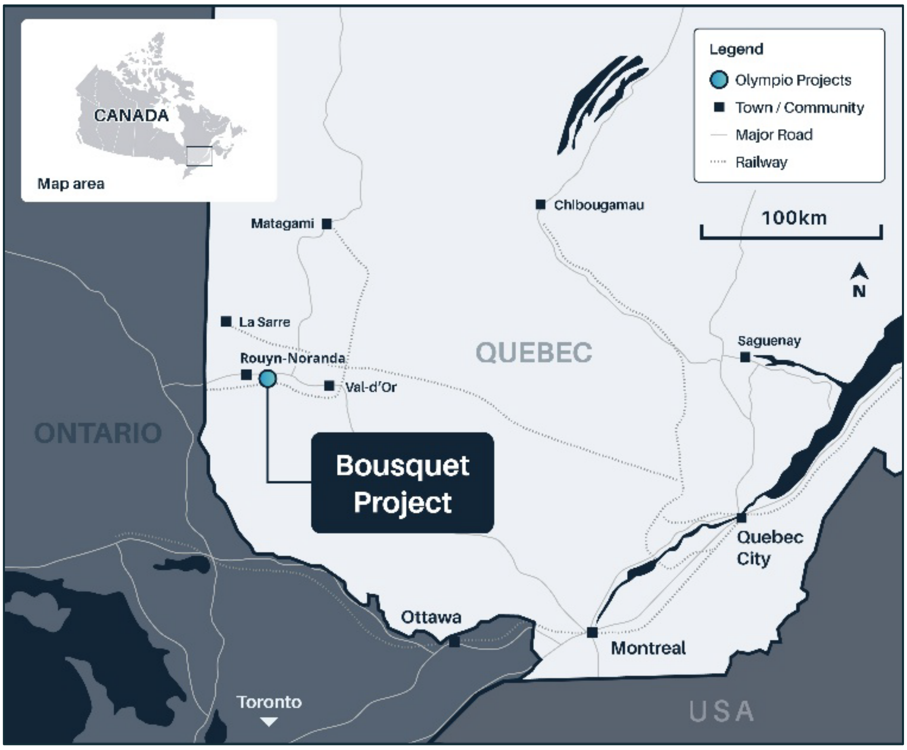

Figure 2: Bousquet Project Location.

BOUSQUET GOLD PROJECT, CANADA

Maiden Drill Program[1]

During the quarter, the Company provided a summary of the results from the highly successful maiden drill program at the Bousquet Gold Project, which focused solely within Bousquet South (Figure 3). The geology team conducted a thorough analysis of the 32-hole drill program, with over 100 significant gold intercepts returned over three prospects and three targets.

The Bousquet South area has demonstrated three main feeder structures that are all open to the east and west. These structures define a large 3km x 1.5km gold system to the south of the Cadillac Break3.

The Paquin and Amadee Prospects comprise the most advanced of the three feeder structures delineated at Bousquet South. The first phase of drilling revealed the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation and visible gold (BO-25-27) with **6.40m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 183.0m[3].** The drilling suggests multiple gold lodes across 1.3km of strike across the two prospects which remains open to the east and to the west (see Figure 4). Drilling to-date has only tested down to a maximum of 150 vertical metres, with both prospects open down dip, down plunge and along strike (Figure 5).

The Decoeur Prospect drill results extended the strike of known gold mineralisation of the North Bousquet Fault to the east, creating 1.7km of strike that remains open at depth (Figure 6 and Figure 7). A significant intersection of **14.50m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 355.5m (BO-25-40)[4]** demonstrated the Decoeur trend still holds significant gold mineralisation to 290m vertical depth and is yet to be closed off.

Results at the CB-1 target revealed three main zones associated with a fold hinge, within a 260m area with significant gold anomalies. BO-25-53 demonstrated the high-grade potential of these zones with **1.30m @ 12.20 g/t Au from 218.2m[5].** These results are located ~170m from the Cadillac Break and represent the third key structural east-west trending corridor defined at Bousquet South (Figure 4).

[3] ASX Release OLY, Structural Setting Confirms Potential for Large Scale Gold Deposit at Bousquet, 8th September 2025
[4] ASX Release OLY, 1.7km Gold System Emerging at Decoeur, 28th October 2025
[5] ASX Release OLY, High-grade Gold up to 12.2 g/t Intersected in Multiple Structures at Bousquet, 6th January 2026

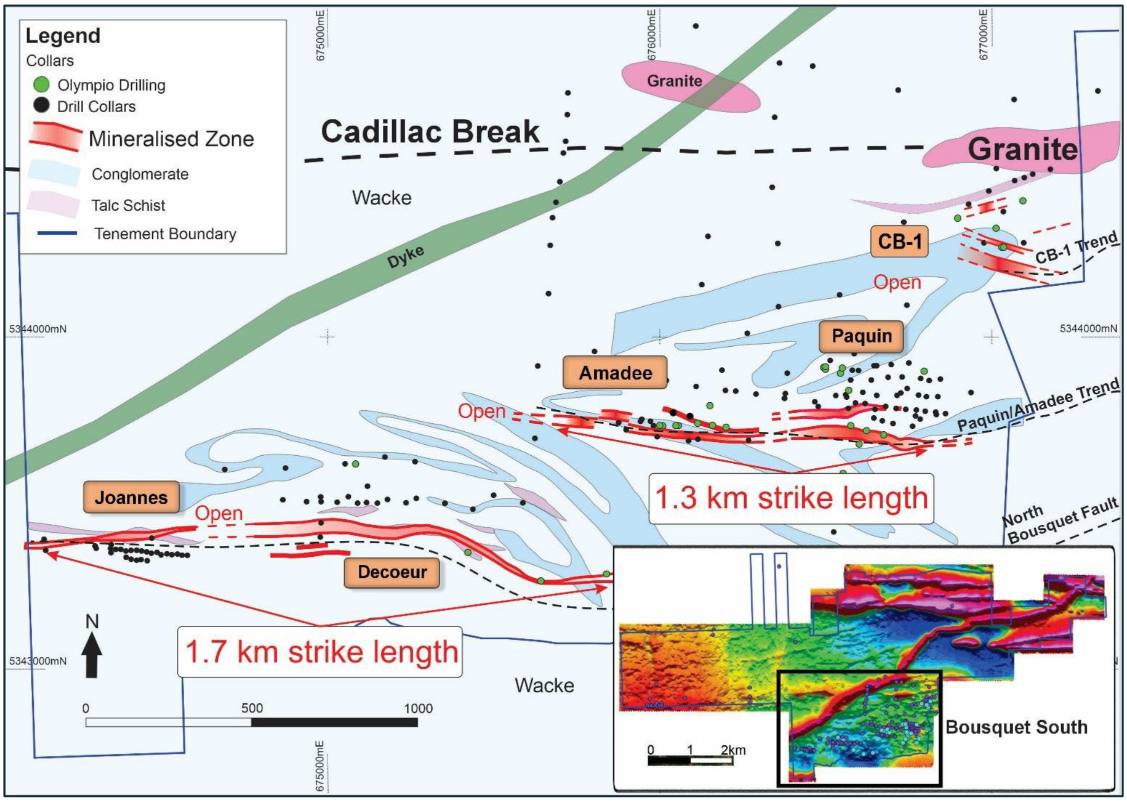

Figure 3: Plan map showing the Bousquet South Prospects and the rest of the Bousquet Project (Magnetics RTP Image).

Table 1: Standout significant gold intersections from drilling at the Bousquet Gold Project (≥ 0.5g/t Au cut-off, 1m min. width, 2m max. internal dilution (downhole)).

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Significant Intercept
BO-25-27	Paquin	183	6.4	6.54	6.40m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 183.00m
BO-25-28	Paquin	138	7.9	6.2	7.90m @ 6.20 g/t Au from 138.00m
BO-25-28	Paquin	235.5	1.5	54.2	1.50m @ 54.20 g/t Au from 235.50m
BO-25-34	Amadee	31.5	1.5	4.7	1.50m @ 4.70 g/t Au from 31.50m
BO-25-38	Amadee	5.65	4.5	3.29	4.50m @ 3.29 g/t Au from 5.65m
BO-25-40	Decoeur	355.5	14.5	1.96	14.50m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 355.50m
BO-25-41	Paquin	182.3	4.9	2.16	4.90m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 182.30m
BO-25-43	Paquin	190	2.6	3.13	2.60m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 190.00m
BO-25-44	VLF	219	1	6.33	1.00m @ 6.33 g/t Au from 219.00m
BO-25-53	CB-1	218.2	1.3	12.2	1.30m @ 12.20 g/t Au from 218.20m
BO-25-57	Paquin	92.5	1.5	4.22	1.50m @ 4.22 g/t Au from 92.50m

Paquin and Amadee Prospects[1]

Olympio conducted preliminary drill testing with 2,703m at Paquin and 909m at Amadee. The maiden drill program was designed to gain a better understanding of the gold mineralisation previously intersected by Bullion Gold Resources between 2021 and 20236.

The Paquin Prospect drilling successfully demonstrated an extension of the high grade gold intersected in BO-21-08 (9m @ 16.97 g/t Au), with Olympio's first two drill holes intercepting **6.40m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 183.0m (BO-25-27)** and **7.90m @ 6.20 g/t Au from 138.0m (BO-25-28)** ~ 60m along strike (Figure 5). These high-grade results were within a broader structural zone up to 100m (apparent thickness) of black quartz veining, sulphides and dominant chlorite alteration. This larger structure was intersected in the shallow drilling across BO-25-57 to BO-25-59 which indicated the structure is present near surface (10m of cover) and extends down vertically to at least 150m. The geology team has identified this structure as the Main Lode within Paquin. The Main Lode has an average strike of 310° and is open along strike and at depth and is interpreted to be the fold hinge of an isoclinal fold. (Figure 4).

Further analysis of structural data obtained from the maiden drill program has indicated that the Paquin and Amadee prospects are likely an early, east-west trending strike-slip shear zone, which has likely undergone dextral rotation between north-south trending structures. This rotation has formed a series of 'dilation zones' in a 1.3km long en-echelon array. These dilation zones have focused gold mineralisation in isoclinal fold hinges, with a steep plunge. The Main Lode at Paquin shows the scale potential of the system with gold mineralisation defined over 220m of strike and down to 150m vertical and open in all directions (Figure 5).

Historical drill intercepts known as Paquin Deeps delineated gold mineralisation down dip of the Paquin prospect, with 7.85m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 543.9m to EOH (TMN-07-02) and 1.17m @ 24.29 g/t Au from 480.13m (TMN-03-19) (Figure 5). These drill holes indicate the presence of the Paquin gold system to 430m vertical depth and demonstrate the down dip potential at Paquin and Amadee.

[6] ASX Release OLY, Olympio to Acquire Bousquet Gold Project, Quebec, Canada, 26th February 2025

The Company believes that there are at least seven gold lodes in the Paquin Prospect, including the Main Lode, based on the current available drill results. However, multiple historical holes intersected key structural positions but were not sampled. The team has taken additional samples from preserved cores of these older holes to see if any of the interpreted lodes link together. The grade potential of these lodes can be determined once historical sampling gaps are filled in.

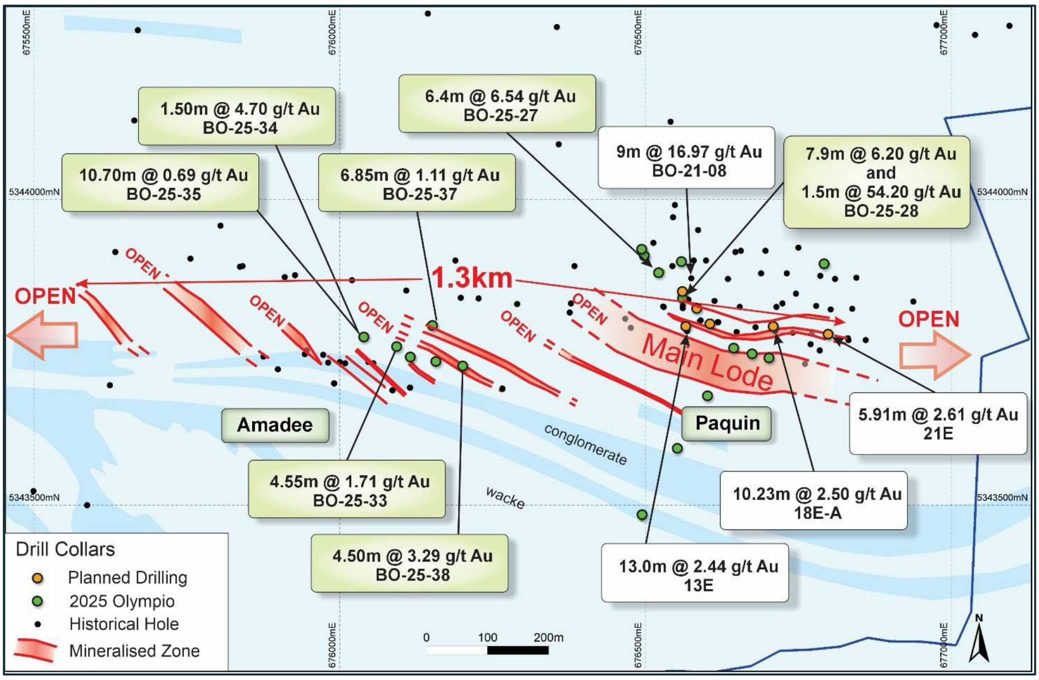

Figure 4: Paquin and Amadee plan view map showing emerging en-echelon gold bearing structures.

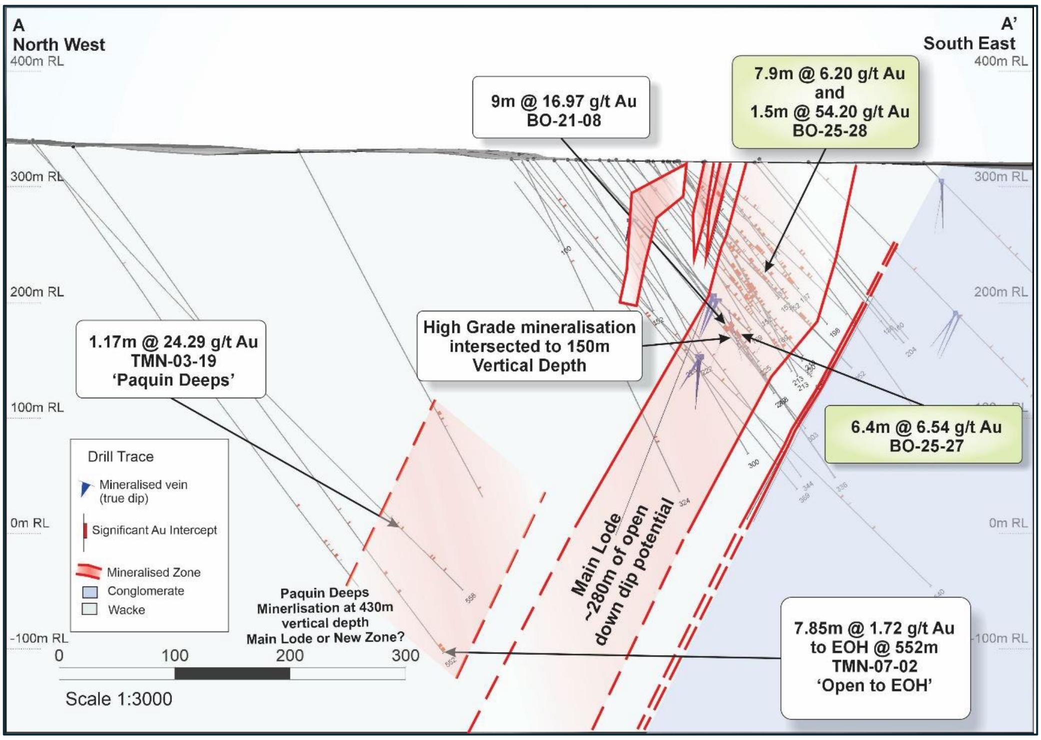

Figure 5: Cross section looking east of the Paquin prospect and Paquin Deeps.

Decoeur Prospect[1]

Olympio conducted 951m of preliminary drill testing over 4 holes at Decoeur and Decoeur Extension. The purpose was to test the strike extension and down dip potential of the gold mineralisation intersected in historical drilling, such as 21.55m @ 1.14 g/t Au from 137.45m (TMN-03-14) (Figure 6).

Drill hole BO-25-40 was designed to test the down dip position of known gold mineralisation in relation to the North Bousquet Fault. Gold mineralisation is associated with finely disseminated sulphides, hosted in biotite altered and schistose ultramafic host rock. Results indicated that the structure was intercepted at depth, with 14.50m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 355.50m (BO-25-40)7, demonstrating the North Bousquet Fault is mineralised to a vertical depth of 290m and is open across the 1.7km of established strike continuity (Figure 7).

The geology team has identified cross-cutting north-south structures which may play an important part in the structural controls on gold mineralisation across the 1.7km strike. This model will be tested by future drilling at the Decoeur Prospect.

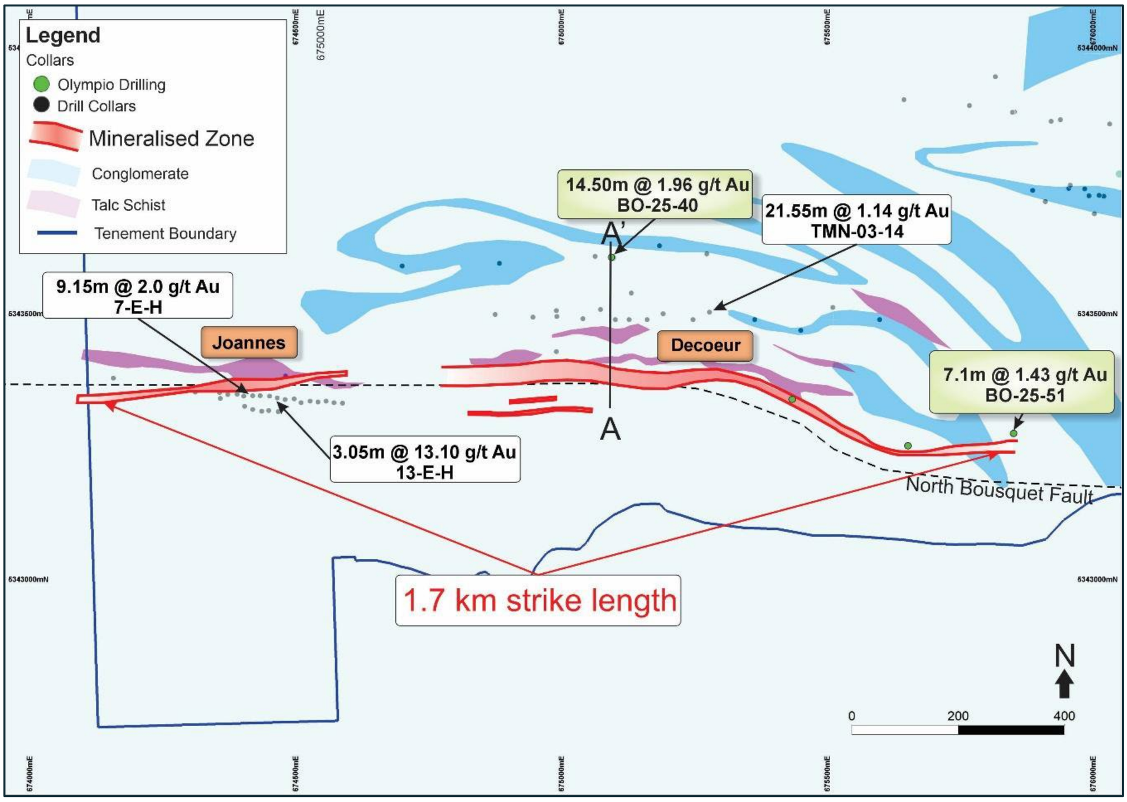

Figure 6: Plan view map of the Decoeur Prospect in Bouquet South.

[7] ASX Release OLY, Structural Setting Confirms Potential for Large Scale Gold Deposit at Bousquet, 8th September 2025

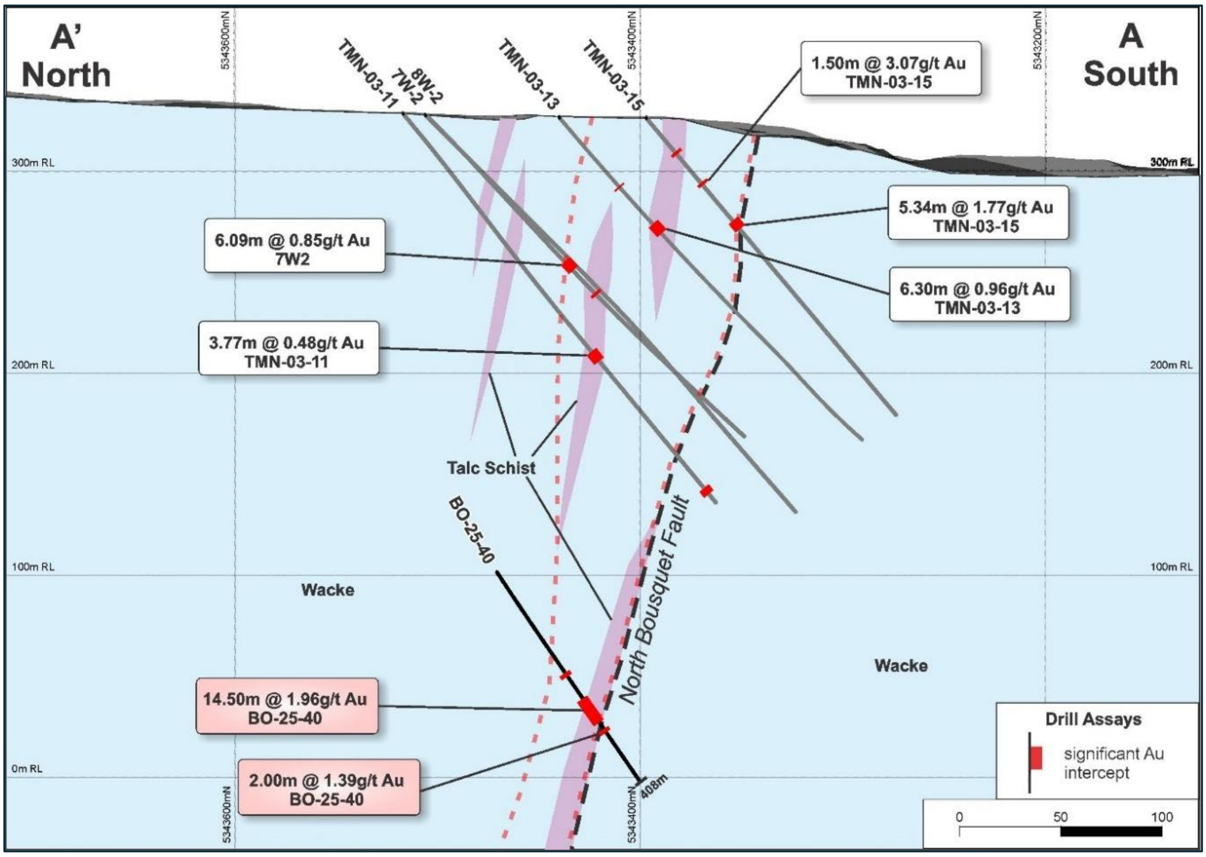

Figure 7: Cross section (looking east) of BO-25-40 results, demonstrating the down dip potential at Decoeur.

CB-1 Prospect

Olympio completed a total of 5 diamond holes for 1,440m (see Table 2). The program was originally designed to investigate the strike extent and down dip positions of the original CB-1 drill hole, which intercepted 2.9m @ 5.70g/t Au from 63.26m.

The CB-1 drilling successfully intersected another significant gold lode to the north of the original CB-1 intercept. BO-25-53 intersected **1.3m @ 12.20 g/t Au from 218.2m** which sits just above the contact with a sheared talc schist unit (Figure 9). This is an additional intercept to the original intercept of 2.9m @ 5.70 g/t Au from 63.26m (CB-1) and the anomalous results seen in BO-25-54.

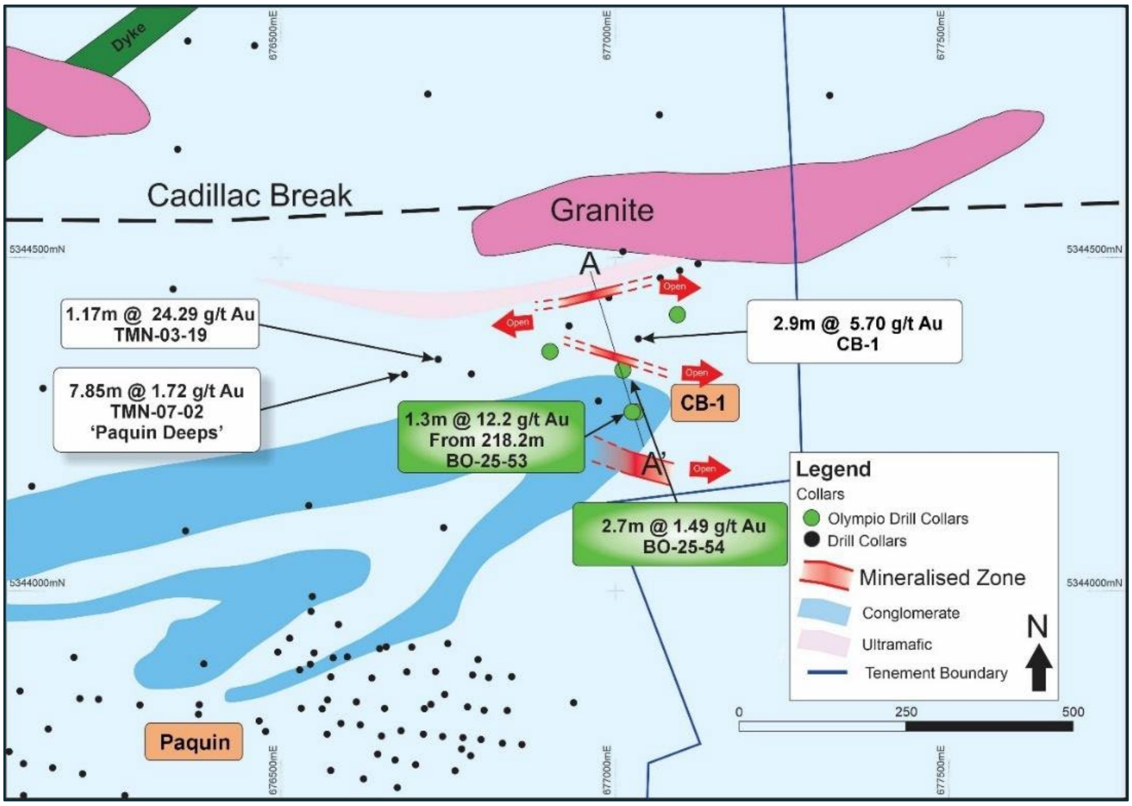

Figure 8: Plan view of the CB-1 Target.

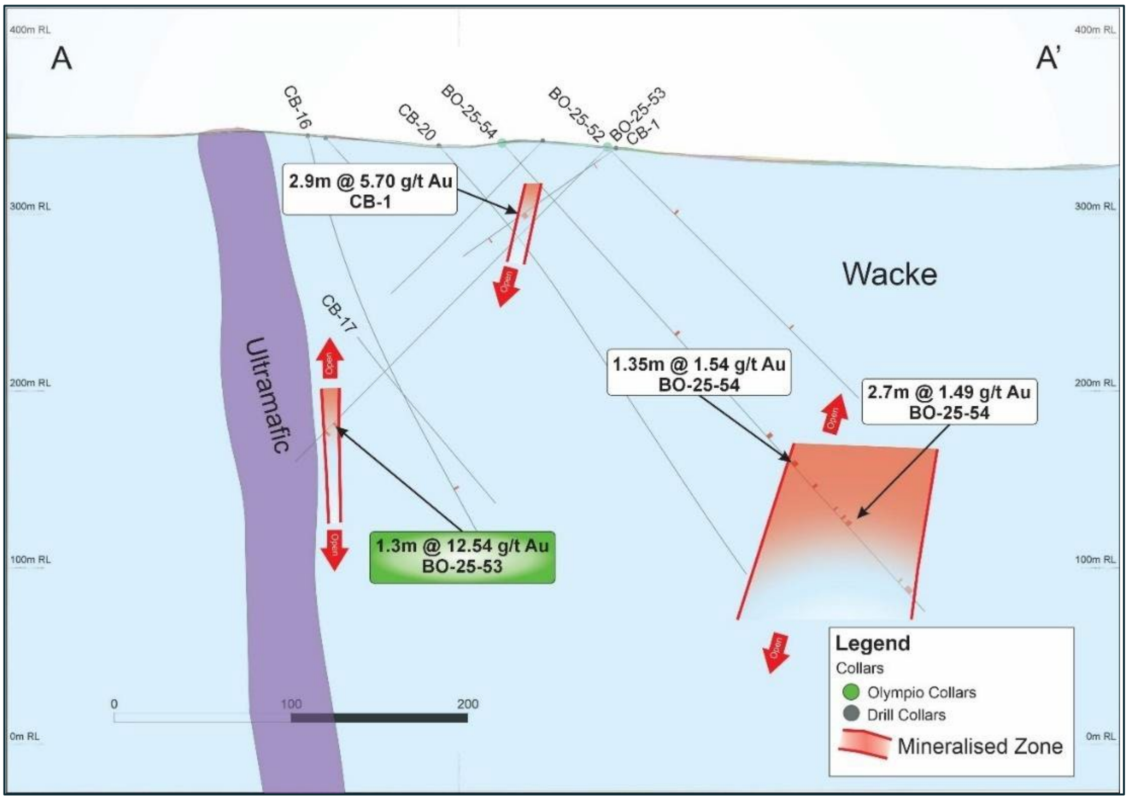

Figure 9: Cross-section of the latest results from CB-1 target.

Bousquet South Overview[1]

The Bousquet South area has been the primary focus for historical and modern exploration (Figure 3), with gold mineralisation in outcrop identified in early twentieth century exploration around Amadee and Decoeur and subsequently followed up with numerous drill campaigns. Historical drilling has focused on shallow (top 60m) with Bullion Gold concentrating on preliminary down dip drilling[8].

A lack of orientated drill core has previously limited the structural understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation within Bousquet South.

Olympio conducted the first orientated core drilling program and has started to build a conceptual structural model for the controls on gold mineralisation. This model suggests three main feeder structures with the North Bousquet fault, Paquin – Amadee, and CB-1 (see Figure 3). The three structures are interpreted to be a bifurcated series as part of a major, regional scale, deformed compressional duplex on the southern side of the Cadillac Break (see Figure 10). Each with its own unique characteristics, lithological and structural setting, but all part of a large gold mineralised system that is open along strike and down dip.

This model suggests that deposit scale characteristics along each of the three structures will be unique. Paquin mineralisation associating with isoclinal fold hinges and Decoeur associating with schistose ultramafic host rocks. However, to date the structural controls on mineralisation show strong similarities between Paquin – Amadee, Decoeur and CB-1 which will allow Olympio to apply learning from the more advanced Paquin prospect to other earlier stage prospects.

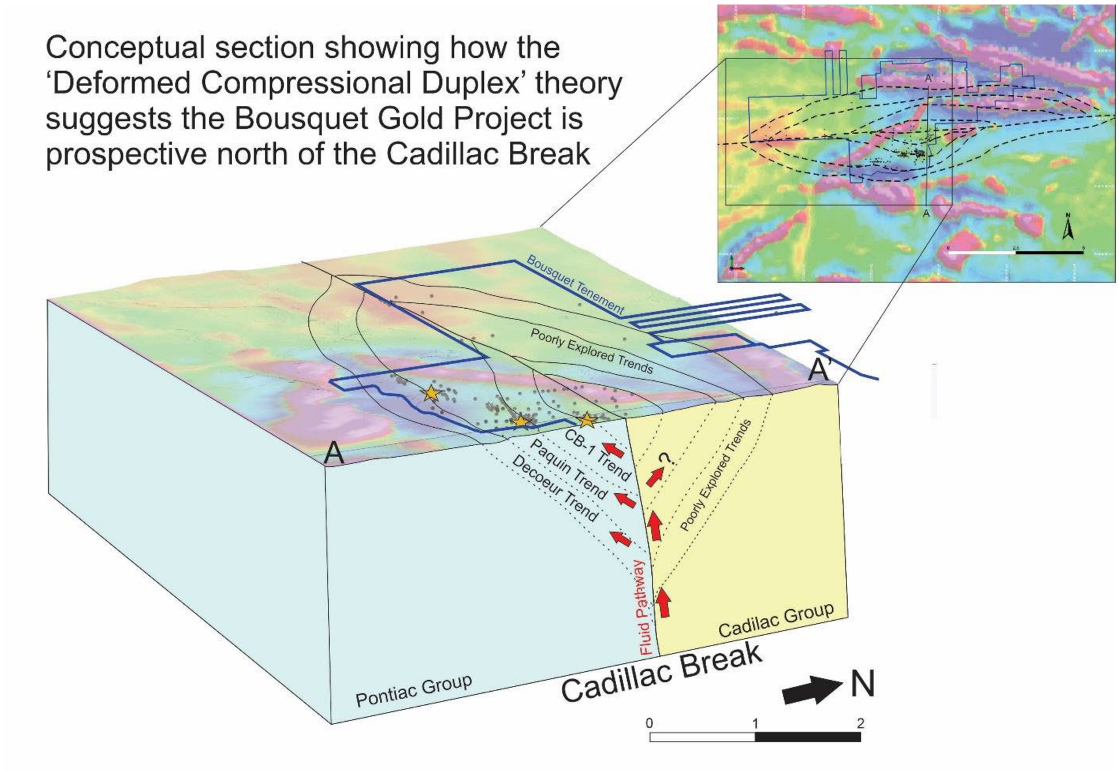

Figure 10: Conceptual project scale structural model putting the Decoeur, Paquin – Amadee, and CB-1 trends into regional context.

[8] ASX Release OLY, High-grade Gold up to 12.2 g/t Intersected in Multiple Structures at Bousquet, 6th January 2026

Maiden Soil Sampling Program[9]

During the quarter, the Company provided the results of the preliminary soil sampling program at the Bousquet Gold Project. A total of 303 soil samples were collected from the B horizon across 10 separate strips with a combined area of 1.6 km2.

While most results were at background levels, several samples returned high grade gold assays **up to a peak of 0.58 g/t Au** (Figure 12). The program has delineated several anomalies that require follow-up exploration.

The results also delineated an anomalous trend of pathfinder elements including As, Mo, Sb, Sn, Ta and W at the prospective T1 Target, a known tonalite intrusion where historical drilling intersected **105.0m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 150m**[10] (TMN-03-08) (Figure 12).

The Company concludes that this program has confirmed the effectiveness of soil sampling as an exploration tool for identifying new target areas.

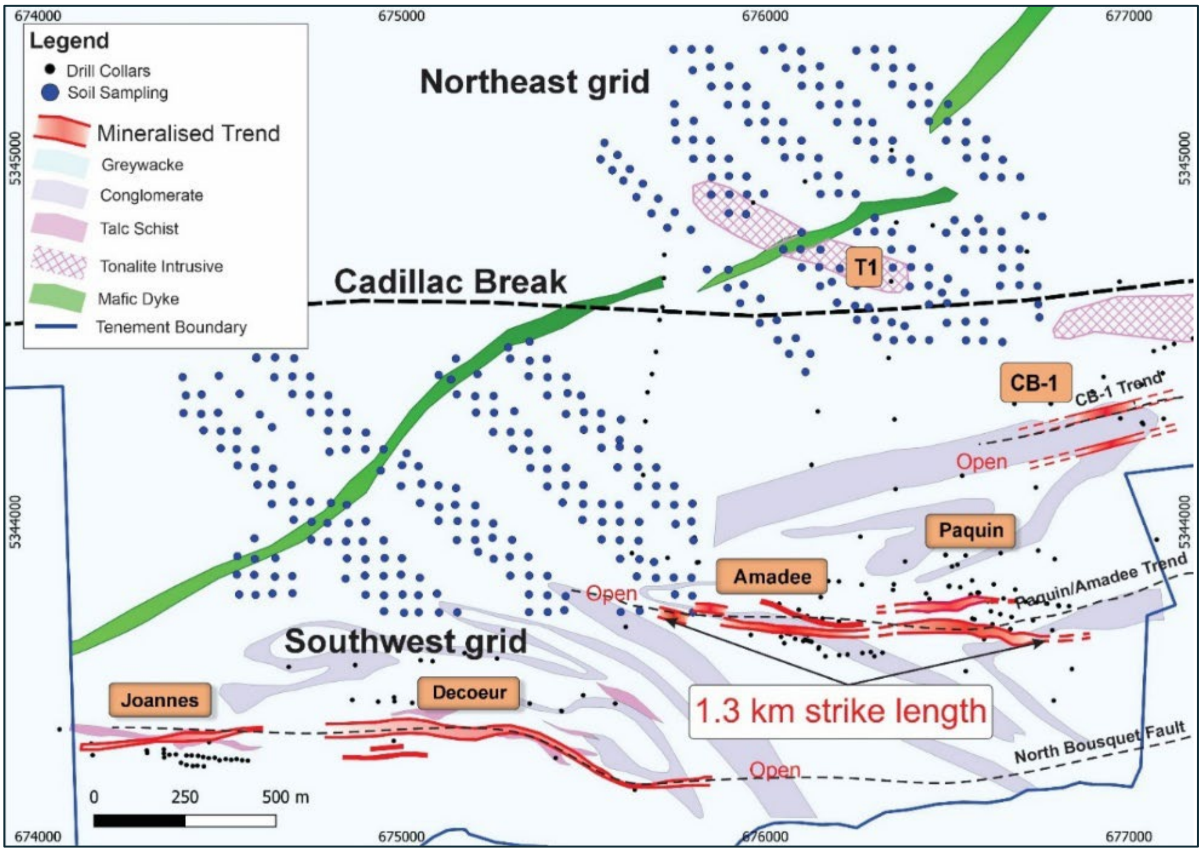

Figure 11: Plan map showing the completed soil sampling program relative to the primary Prospects and Targets in the Bousquet Gold Project.

[9] OLY ASX Announcement 9 February 2026 - Bousquet High Grade Soils Confirm New Priority Gold Target
[10] Intercept based on 0.1g/t Au cutoff, maximum 10m internal waste, down hole

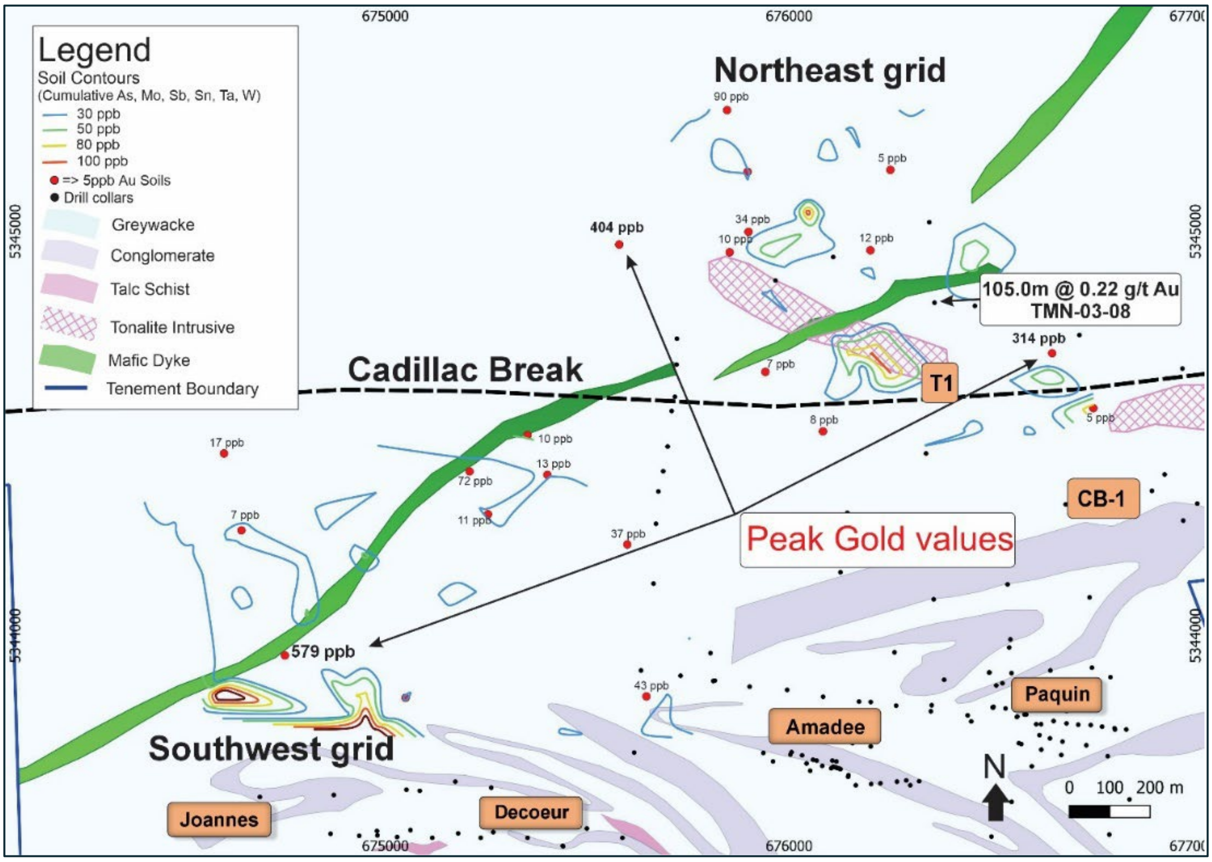

Figure 12: Distribution of gold in soils above detection limit (>5ppb Au), demonstrating the elevated gold results that will require infill follow up sampling to confirm.

Phase 2 Drilling[11,12,13]

During the quarter, the Company completed the Phase 2 drilling program focused on following up the high-grade intercepts from the Paquin Prospect and providing reliable, modern drill hole data for the top 100m of the mineralisation.

The program comprised seven holes drilled for 1,639m initially at Paquin with the intention of increasing confidence in the gold mineralisation model for the top 100m, as well as providing important structural data to test the current structural model for Paquin.

Hole BO-26-63 was drilled at 330° azimuth to test for high grade gold lodes that potentially run parallel to the previous drill-hole orientation of 210°. Veining in the gold mineralised zones indicate a complex array of vein orientations. The mineralisation is hosted on the margins and within fractures of sericite and chlorite altered dark quartz veining, within strongly deformed wacke sediments (Figure 15).

[11] OLY ASX Announcement 17 February 2026 - Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Intersects Visible Gold at Bousquet
[12] OLY ASX Announcement 23 March 2026 - Bonanza Gold Intercept from Phase 2 Drilling at Bousquet
[13] OLY ASX Announcement 31 March 2026 - 19.4m @ 17.29g/t Gold Intercept in Hole BO-26-63 at Bousquet

The reported intervals of logged visible gold in **hole BO-26-63** were prioritised for analyses and returned bonanza gold intercepts:

- **19.40m @ 17.29 g/t Au from 172.5m (BO-26-63), including**
    - **7.5m @ 41.81g/t Au from 182.0m, incl.**
    - **2m @ 109.51g/t Au from 182.7m**

The drill core and assay results demonstrate that the intercept in hole BO-25-28 of 7.9m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 138m (Figure 16) is not connected to the high grade lode intercepted in BO-26-63 and BO-25-27, suggesting that the 'Main Lode' zone at Paquin actually comprises multiple high-grade lodes. The Company is planning a downhole televiewer survey to gain additional structural information and better understand the orientation of these different lodes.

Geological logging of the drill core has indicated two main vein types within the Paquin system. The most common type is chlorite altered quartz +/- carbonate veining, with common arsenopyrite, pyrite +/- pyrrhotite disseminated through the vein selvedge and into the surrounding rock. These veins are chaotic and usually highly deformed, and are associated with variable gold grades, as seen in BO-25-28. The second type are larger blue quartz veins, with associated chlorite and sericite alteration. These are the highest-grade veins seen in the Paquin prospect and are associated with the significant visible gold observed at the prospect.

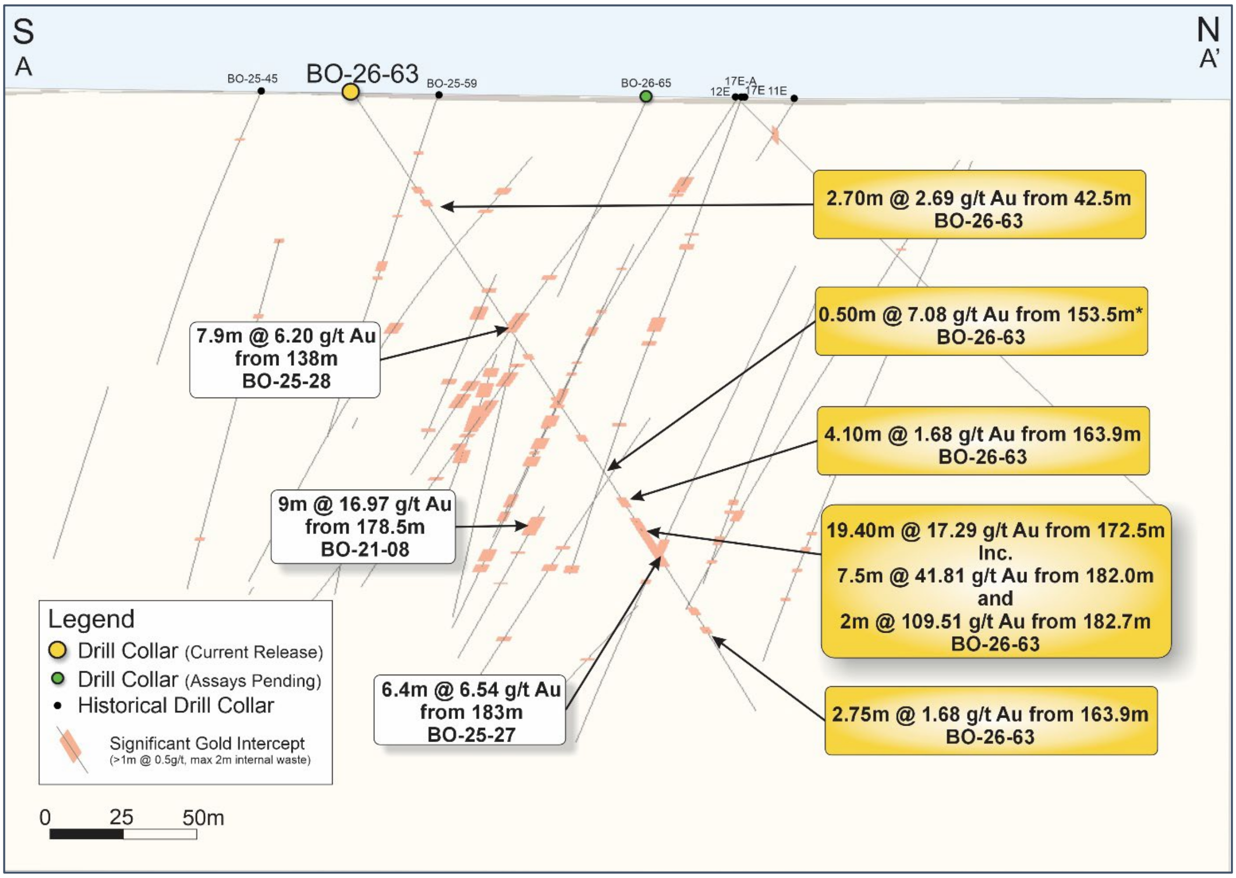

*Figure 13: Cross section A-A' showing significant gold intersections (≥1m @ ≥0.5g/t Au, max 2m internal waste). (*Below 1m interval).*

Olympio has the option to acquire an 80% interest in the Bousquet Project in Quebec from Bullion Gold Resources for total payment of C$1.25M (cash and shares) and an exploration investment of C$2M. Olympio has made payments of C$0.30M (cash and shares) to date and completed exploration spend of nearly C$1.0M. Bullion will retain a 20% undivided interest (net carried interest) in this project.

USA CRITICAL MINERALS ACQUISITION

Olympio signed a Binding Option Agreement with Lia Energy Holdings LLC (Lia) for acquisition of 100% of the Raven Silver Project (Montana, USA) and Sawtooth Antimony Project (Idaho, USA).

The Company views this as a significant opportunity to add critical minerals exposure to its portfolio given the US Government's strong focus and financial support for domestic production of critical minerals including silver and antimony.

The Raven Project in Montana is located just 45km from United States Antimony Corporation's operations including an antimony smelter. The Raven Project includes the historical Raven and Silver King mines which both produced exceptionally high grade silver up to 2,084g/t (67 ounces per tonne) silver. The mining stopped in the 1950s and the project has had no modern exploration recorded since that time, providing exceptional exploration potential.

The complementary Sawtooth Project in Idaho has prospective geology for silver and antimony with known occurrences but no sampling methods or accurate locations were recorded.

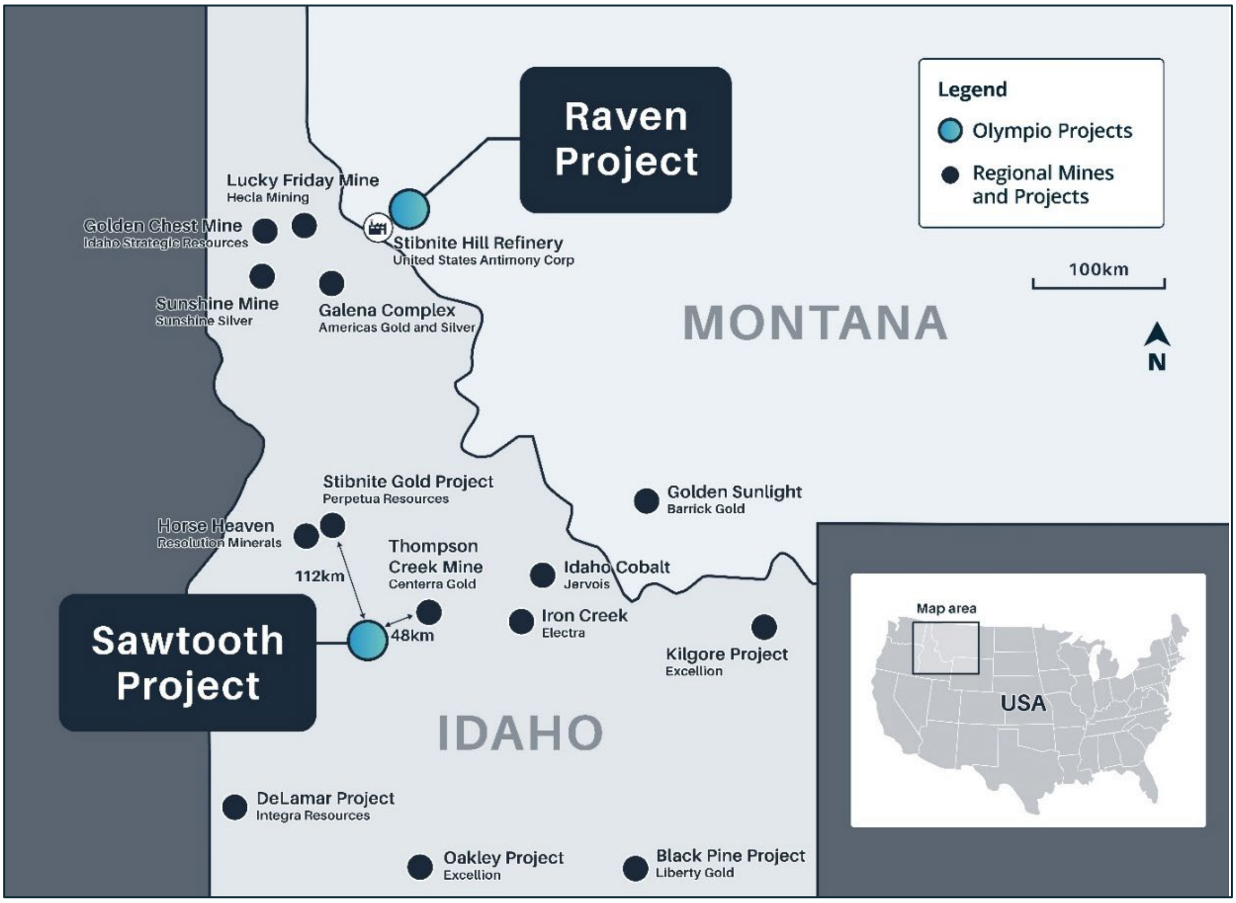

Figure 14: Locations of the Raven Mine and Sawtooth Antimony Projects within the USA.

Raven Silver Project – Montana, USA

The Raven Project is located 390km northwest of the city of Helena and only 15km from Thompson Falls in Montana USA. The project consists of 27 mineral claims and hosts the historic Raven Silver Mine (formerly Copper Mask Mine) and Silver King Mine, within the Thompson River mining district (Figure 18).

These mines produced silver, copper, lead and zinc ores from a series of steeply dipping veins hosted in quartzite and argillite of the Ravalli Formation.

Mine production was intermittent through the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Though no antimony was reported in the early 20th century production, Raven Mining Co. collected channel samples from several veins within the Raven Mine which were published by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG) in 1963. The Project has no recorded modern exploration or drilling providing an exceptional opportunity for discovery. Access to the project is provided by the Thompson River public road running through the Project.

United States Antimony Corp. (USAC) own and operate a multi commodity processing facility and the Stibnite Hill mine 45km to the west of the project providing a pathway to future production.

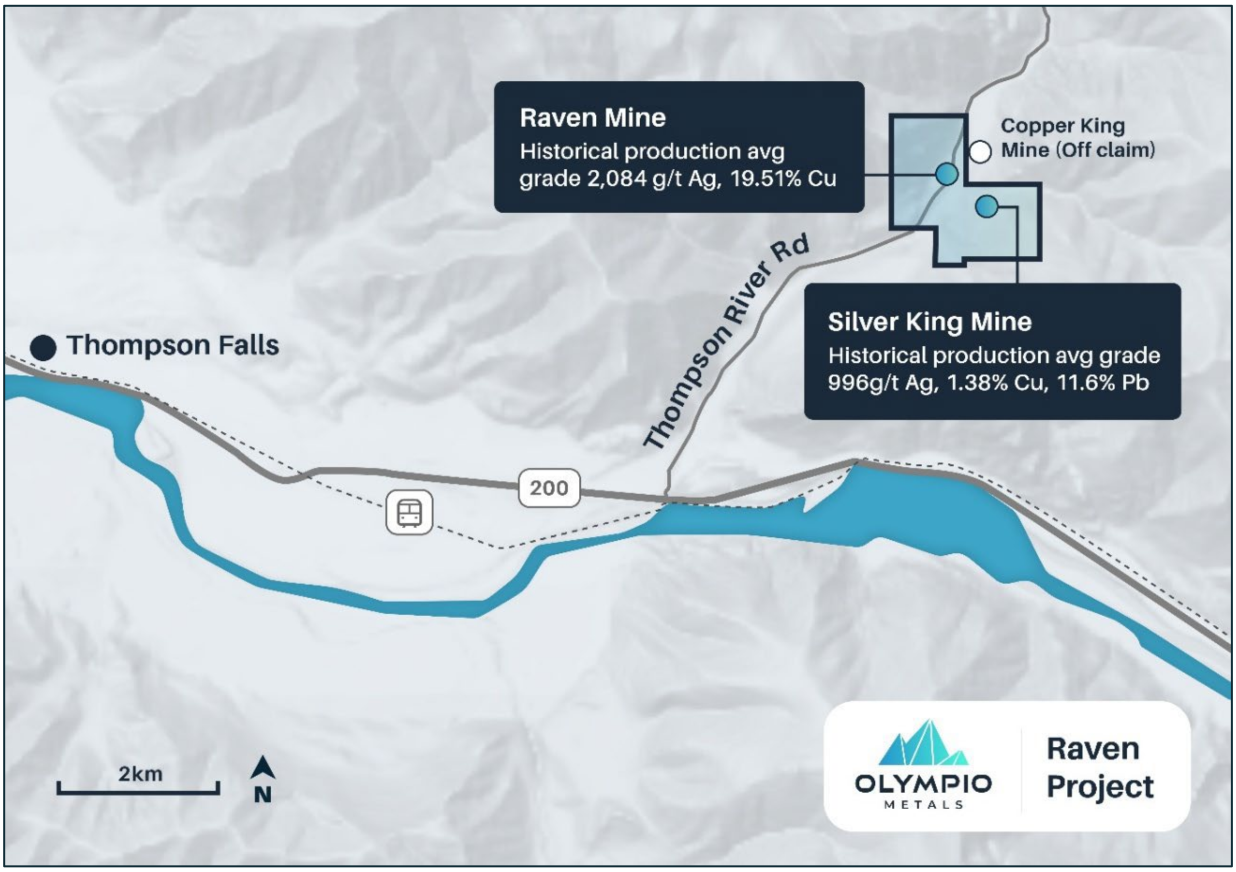

Figure 15: Project location for the Raven mine Silver project, showing the average production grades for both the Raven mine and the Silver King mine.

Table 2: Historical production records for Raven Mine, showing average grade of 2,084 g/t silver and 19.51% Copper.

Production records Raven Mines (Silver and Copper)			
Year	Ore (t)	Silver (oz)	Copper (lb)
1919	12	921	5,524
1920	9	640	4,343
1923	8	524	3,730
1925	5	286	2,202
1931	28	1,805	10,549
1934	23	1,519	6,825
Total	**85**	**5,695**	**33,173**
Average grade		**2,804 g/t Ag**	**19.51% Cu**

Table 3: Historical production records for Silver King Mine, with an average grade of 996 g/t silver[2].

Production records Silver King Mine (Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc)					
Year	Ore (t)	Silver (oz)	Copper (lb)	Lead (lb)	Zinc (lb)
1916	31	1,397	742	4,637	0
1917	92	3,849	3,743	15,594	0
1918	65	2,234	1,997	7,448	0
1921	15	734	375	2,337	0
1922	5	1,140	244	306	0
1923	10	334	0	163	0
1924	33	1,153	834	26,554	0
1925	33	1,964	2,314	19,553	0
1926	13	521	586	6,006	0
1928	37	976	954	14,504	0
1949	135	811	1,000	10,900	4,300
1950	8	159	300	2,330	1,000
Total	**499**	**15,727**	**13,089**	**110,332**	**5,300**
Average grade		**996 g/t Ag**	**1.38% Cu**	**11.6% Pb**	**1.9% Zn**

Figure 16: Adit entry at the historical Raven Mine.

Sawtooth Silver Antimony Project - Idaho, USA

The Sawtooth Antimony Project consists of 5 prospects located 170km northeast of the city of Boise and within 12km of Sawtooth Mining Camp, Idaho, USA. The 5 prospects make up a total of 99 mineral claims.

The Glory Group prospect is described in historical reports as a silicified limestone roof pendant over granodiorite. Within the limestone unit a massive sulphide rich vein approximately 3 feet thick was discovered in 1971. Rock chip samples noted the presence of antimony minerals however no sample method records were found.

The Even Chance prospect was first discovered in 1950, where historical reports describe a 12 foot wide vein containing antimony minerals. Some historical workings are present within the prospect boundaries, but no mining activity has been found in historical records.

The Peace of Mine prospect has a 14 foot inclined shaft that has been placed at an intersection point between two cross cutting veins.

The Lone Trail prospect hosts a series of shear zones within porphyry and quartzite units.

The Stibnite prospect has seen little historical exploration with a single sample from historical reports from calcite veins. The samples noted the presence of stibnite (an antimony ore mineral), though no antimony results were in the report. The prospect lies within the same geological setting as the other Sawtooth antimony prospects.

All 5 prospects have had historical sampling, with silver and antimony minerals noted however historical documentation is insufficient for JORC reporting of the assay results.

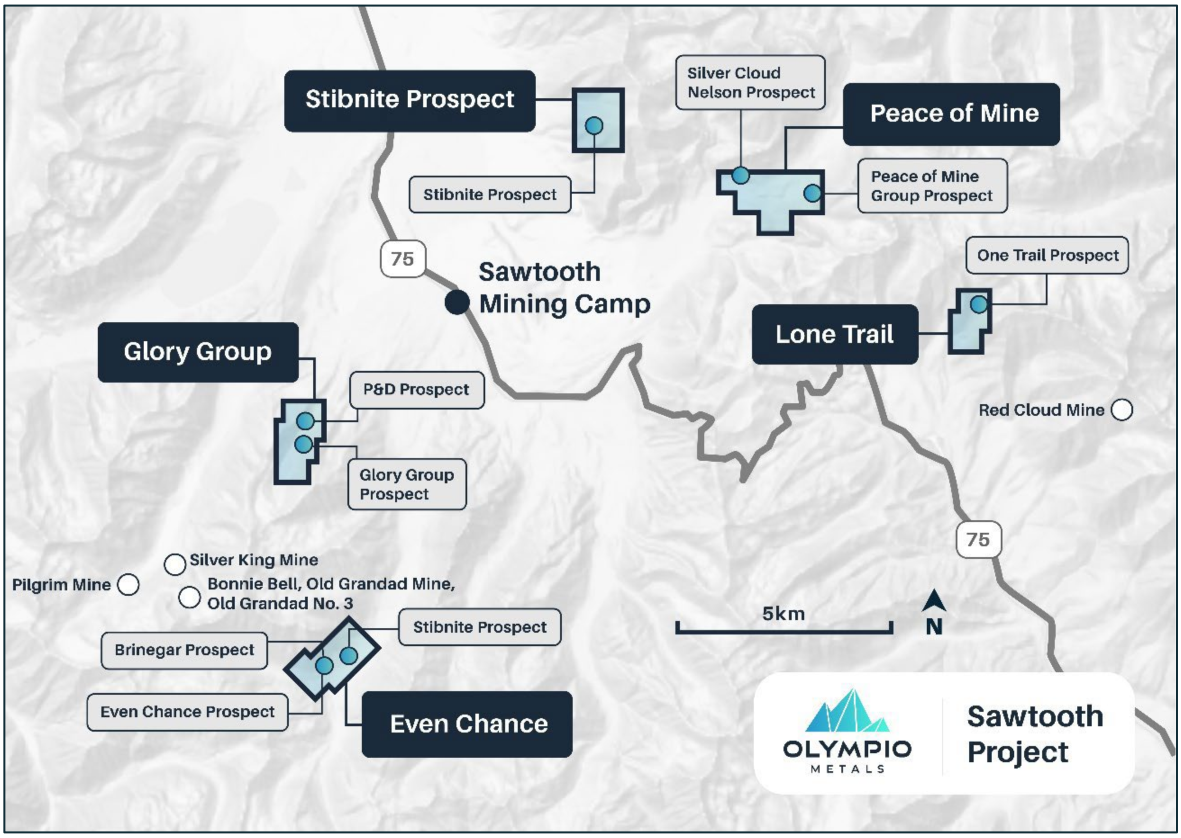

Figure 17: Sawtooth Antimony Project showing the 5 prospects and nearby historical mines.

HALLS CREEK PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Company previously announced that it had entered into an Option Agreement for the sale of the Halls Creek tenements in Western Australia to private group, Clutch Group Pty Ltd (**Clutch**)[14].

Rocktivity Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Olympio, has entered into an Option Agreement with Clutch with regards to Clutch or their nominee acquiring exploration licences E80/5034, E80/5154 and E80/5220 and all associated information (**Tenements**).

Clutch has paid Olympio an Upfront Exclusivity Fee of $25,000 to undertake due diligence on the Tenements.

Due diligence means the period up to the earlier of 30 June 2025, notification by Clutch of a satisfactory completion of due diligence or termination of the Option Agreement under certain circumstances (**Due Diligence Period**). During the Due Diligence Period, Clutch is responsible for maintaining the Tenements in good standing and meeting an agreed expenditure commitment total of $80,000 on the Tenements.

On 30 June 2025 the Company extended the due diligence to 30 September 2025 for an additional payment of $10,000. During the September quarter the Company extended the due diligence to 31 October 2025 for an additional payment of $5,000. During the last quarter the Company extended the due diligence again to 28 February 2026 for an increase in the Option Fee to $175,000. During

[14] ASX Announcement 14 February 2025 – Sale of Halls Creek Tenements

the quarter the Company extended the due diligence again to 30 June 2026 for a part payment of $25,000 to be paid before the 30 April 2026.

If Clutch elects to exercise the Option, it will pay Olympio the following payment (**Option Fee**):

- $115,000 for E80/5034
- $35,000 for E80/5154
- $25,000 for E80/5220

The Option Fee will be reduced by the surrender or expiry of any Tenements during the Due Diligence Period.

Upon payment of the Option Fee and execution of sale transaction documents (**Transaction Documents**), Olympio's remaining interest in the Tenements will be the following Performance Payments:

1) $100,000 within 10 business days of delineation of a Measured JORC-2012 Mineral Resource of at least 50,000 ounces of gold at a minimum grade of 1.0g/t Au.
2) $100,000 within 10 business days of a Decision to Mine.

The Company relinquished tenement E37/1418 during the quarter.

EURELIA RARE EARTHS PROJECT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

No work was undertaken during the quarter.

CORPORATE

CASH

The Company's consolidated cash at hand was $1.9M as at 31 March 2026. The Company has no debt.

As part of the USA acquisition, Olympio received firm commitments in a strongly supported Two-Tranche Placement to Institutions and Sophisticated Investors. The Placement comprises the issue of 50,000,000 Shares in two tranches, raising A$3.0 million before costs and a 1 for 2 free attaching option with an exercise price of $0.15 and an expiry date of 5 January 2029. Tranche 1 was completed on 5 March 2026, raising $1.7 million before costs. Tranche 2 was completed subsequent to the quarter end, on 29 April 2026, raising $1.3 million before costs.

The $0.06 issue price per Share represented an 11.8% discount to the last traded price on 19 February 2026 and an 8.1% discount to the 15-day volume weighted average price (WVAP) at the date of the original announcement.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Company had the following interests in the following Australian tenements.

Project	Name	Tenement	Beneficial Interest at last quarter	Beneficial Interest at end of quarter
Halls Creek	Woodward	E80/5034	100%	100%[1]
	Rubens	E80/5220	100%	100%[1]
	Mt Carmel	E80/5154	100%	100%[1]
Goldfields	Emerald	M30/110	100%	100%
South Australia	Walloway	EL6912	100%	100%
	Yanyarrie	EL6937	100%	100%

1 Halls Creek tenements optioned to Clutch during the March 2025 quarter

The Company is earning an 80% interest in the following granted Canadian claims associated with the Bousquet Gold Project:

NTS Sheet	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)
SNRC 32D07	2413615	18/04/2026	20
SNRC 32D07	2413618	18/04/2026	18.79
SNRC 32D02	2413836	18/04/2026	27.45
SNRC 32D02	2414107	3/03/2026	57.35
SNRC 32D02	2414108	3/03/2026	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2414118	3/03/2026	4.86
SNRC 32D02	2414123	3/03/2026	4.32
SNRC 32D02	2414225	3/03/2026	2.33
SNRC 32D02	2414228	3/03/2026	41.51
SNRC 32D02	2414229	3/03/2026	11.15
SNRC 32D07	2414230	3/03/2026	7.66
SNRC 32D07	2414231	3/03/2026	4.03
SNRC 32D02	2423430	6/04/2026	57.37
SNRC 32D02	2423431	6/04/2026	57.37
SNRC 32D02	2423432	6/04/2026	1.3
SNRC 32D02	2423433	6/04/2026	57.37
SNRC 32D02	2423436	6/04/2026	0.14
SNRC 32D02	2423437	6/04/2026	53.89
SNRC 32D02	2423438	6/04/2026	49.16
SNRC 32D02	2423440	6/04/2026	0.02
SNRC 32D02	2423441	6/04/2026	2.81
SNRC 32D02	2423442	6/04/2026	56.13
SNRC 32D02	2423444	6/04/2026	0.14
SNRC 32D02	2423447	6/04/2026	56.43
SNRC 32D02	2426432	23/10/2025	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2426433	23/10/2025	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2426434	23/10/2025	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2426435	23/10/2025	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2426436	23/10/2025	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2426437	23/10/2025	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2426438	23/10/2025	13.8
SNRC 32D02	2426440	23/10/2025	41.76
SNRC 32D02	2426442	23/10/2025	20.23
SNRC 32D02	2426443	23/10/2025	31.91
SNRC 32D02	2426444	23/10/2025	31.94
SNRC 32D02	2426445	23/10/2025	31.98

NTS Sheet	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)
SNRC 32D02	2426446	23/10/2025	32.03
SNRC 32D02	2426447	23/10/2025	32.07
SNRC 32D02	2426448	23/10/2025	50.47
SNRC 32D02	2426450	23/10/2025	36.37
SNRC 32D02	2426452	23/10/2025	7.25
SNRC 32D02	2426453	23/10/2025	11.21
SNRC 32D02	2426454	23/10/2025	11.17
SNRC 32D02	2426455	23/10/2025	11.12
SNRC 32D02	2426456	23/10/2025	11.06
SNRC 32D02	2426457	23/10/2025	37.64
SNRC 32D02	2426458	23/10/2025	23.43
SNRC 32D07	2426460	23/10/2025	23.04
SNRC 32D07	2426461	23/10/2025	8.27
SNRC 32D07	2426462	23/10/2025	14.76
SNRC 32D02	2624719	25/08/2026	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2624728	25/08/2026	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2624729	25/08/2026	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2624730	28/06/2026	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2624731	20/03/2026	57.34
SNRC 32D02	2624732	20/03/2026	25.57
SNRC 32D02	2624733	26/03/2026	57.36
SNRC 32D02	2624734	26/03/2026	56.19
SNRC 32D02	2624735	26/03/2026	15.46
SNRC 32D02	2624736	8/08/2026	46.05
SNRC 32D02	2624737	2/07/2026	57.33
SNRC 32D02	2624738	2/07/2026	57.35
SNRC 32D02	2624739	2/07/2026	57.35
SNRC 32D02	2624740	26/03/2026	57.35
SNRC 32D02	2624741	26/03/2026	27.03
SNRC 32D02	2624742	26/03/2026	28.59
SNRC 32D02	2624743	26/03/2026	45.9
SNRC 32D07	2624744	26/03/2026	20.19
SNRC 32D07	2624745	26/03/2026	25.48
SNRC 32D07	2624746	26/03/2026	23.17
SNRC 32D07	2624747	26/03/2026	7.68

ASX Listing Rule 5.4.5 – Payments to related parties of the Company during the quarter and outlined in the Appendix 5B includes salaries, director fees and consulting fees paid to current Directors and associated entities of $114,393.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Olympio Metals Limited.

For further information:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information ompiled by Mr. Neal Leggo, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Olympio Metals Limited. Mr. Leggo 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 in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Leggo consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity
Olympio Metals Ltd

ACN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
619 330 648	31 March 2026

Consolidated statement of cash flows			Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
1.1	Receipts from customers		3	15
1.2	Payments for			
	(a)	exploration & evaluation	(302)	(2,526)
	(b)	development	-	-
	(c)	production	-	-
	(d)	staff costs	(69)	(288)
	(e)	administration and corporate costs	(219)	(711)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)		-	-
1.4	Interest received		-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid		-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives		-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)		-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**		**(586)**	**(3,510)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:			
	(a)	entities	-	-
	(b)	tenements	-	(200)
	(c)	property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d)	exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e)	investments	-	-
	(f)	other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	37
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	369
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**-**	**206**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	1,601	4,446
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(114)	(330)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**1,487**	**4,116**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,022	1,107
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(586)	(3,510)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	206
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,487	4,116

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(7)	(3)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,916**	**1,916**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,916	1,022
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**1,916**	**1,022**

6.	**Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	(114)
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

Payments to Directors and related parties

Payments to Directors for Directors' fees, including superannuation	(69)
Payments to related parties associated through Directors for exploration and evaluation expense	(45)

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	**-**	**-**

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(586)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(586)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,916
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,916
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	3.26

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer: N/A	
Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.	

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: .... 30 April 2026......................................

Authorised by: ....By the Board................................
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.