

OUTSTANDING ANTIMONY AND GOLD RESULTS FROM THOMPSON FALLS ANTIMONY PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- New assay results from the historical Eastern Star Silver-Lead mine within Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Antimony Project on the Montana-Idaho border have returned consistently High-Grade Antimony and Strong Anomalous Gold results
- Samples from the historical Eastern Star mine have returned strong average values of 8.7% Antimony and 0.37 g/t Gold. The highest values from the overall sampling program have reported up to 36.5% Sb and 1.12 g/t Gold. The new assay results received include:
 - 17.0% Antimony & 1.12 g/t Gold
 - 16.4% Antimony & 0.17 g/t Gold
 - 15.4% Antimony & 0.32 g/t Gold
 - 11.0% Antimony & 0.04 g/t Gold
 - 10.2% Antimony & 0.71 g/t Gold
- An exceptionally high-grade stibnite sample (ID 733655) returned 47.3% Sb from a spot pXRF reading, with visual logging estimating 45% stibnite across the full rock sample (see cautionary statement below*)
- Comprehensive surface mapping and sampling program to follow to fast-track the definition and understanding of the Thompson Falls Antimony Project resource potential
- Red Mountain has recently strengthened its US technical team with dedicated drill-permitting expertise, driving the permitting process forward across the US Critical Minerals Portfolio
- Armidale Antimony-Gold Project assay results are expected to be received in March; next set of assays are currently pending laboratory assessment

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX, US OTCQB: RMXFF, or "the Company"), a Critical Minerals exploration and development company with an established portfolio of assets in Tier-1 Mining Districts in the United States and Australia, is pleased to announce additional outstanding Antimony and Gold assay results for the Company's **Thompson Falls Antimony Project**, located on the border of Montana and Idaho (**Error! Reference source not found.**), located 4.2km from the operations of United States Antimony Corporation (**NYSE: UAMY**), which owns the only operating antimony smelter in the USA, based in Montana.

Eastern Star Silver-Lead Mine returns Outstanding Antimony and Gold results

An extremely high stibnite sample* has returned **47.3% Sb** from a spot pXRF reading, the visual estimate of the complete rock sample is **45% stibnite** (sample 733655, pXRF readings in Table 2). The Red Mountain team is highly encouraged to report that the average antimony and gold assays returned from the samples at Eastern Star are **8.7% Sb & 0.37 g/t Au**, showing a consistent set of excellent results. New assay results received include:

- **17.0% Antimony & 1.12 g/t Gold**
- **16.4% Antimony & 0.17 g/t Gold**
- **15.4% Antimony & 0.32 g/t Gold**
- **11.0% Antimony & 0.04 g/t Gold**
- **10.2% Antimony & 0.71 g/t Gold**



Figure 1: High-Grade Stibnite mineralisation sample 733655 (45% Stibnite Visual Estimate) located at Easting 596828 and Northing 5265334 NAD 1983 Zone 11, with the pXRF reading of 47.3%.

Figure 1 Visual Estimates Additional Information - Refer to Cautionary Statement below*

Description	Observed	Visual Estimate	Sample ID	Assay results expected
Stibnite vein mineralisation	Stibnite	45% Stibnite	733655	Expected in March 2026

Antimony and gold assay results for the samples collected all contained elevated to high grade antimony contents ranging up to **36.5% Sb** (Figure 3), and all contained detectable gold, with values reporting up to **1.12 g/t Au** (Table 1).

As can be seen in Table 1, a sample collected from the Eastern Star tailings contains detectable (1ppm) silver and most samples collected contain minimal lead. This highlights both the silver and antimony prospectivity, as it suggests that historical miners effectively extracted silver and lead, leaving behind material dominated by stibnite within the siderite-quartz vein system.

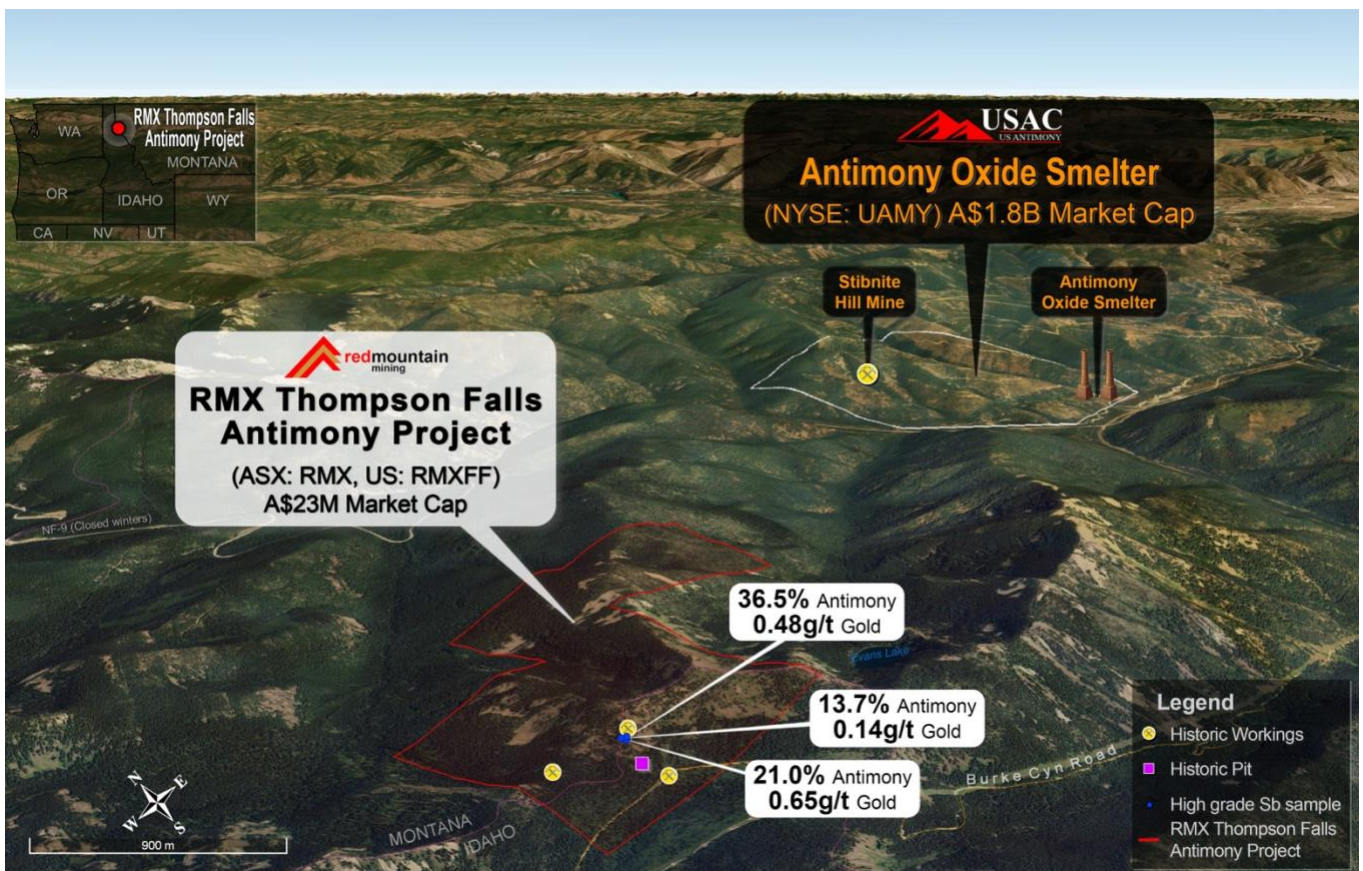


Figure 2: View looking northeast of Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Antimony Project showing the project's proximity to United States Antimony Corporation's Thompson Falls smelter and Stibnite Hill Mine.

***Cautionary Note on pXRF Data and Visual Estimates:** While a handheld XRF can screen samples for geochemical anomalism, it does not provide an accurate elemental concentration, and all data should be viewed as indicative only and may not be representative of the material sampled. The inherent limitations are only a very small sensor window is used which may not represent the entire sample and spectral interference for other elements can interfere with X-ray signals especially since mineralisation is often inhomogeneous and the depth of sampling is restricted to the surface and many low abundance elements are below detection limits. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Red Mountain's US-based field team successfully located three historical underground mines and a pit within the Company's Thompson Falls Antimony Project area¹ (Figure 2). The three underground mines are listed in the Idaho Geological Survey and Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology historical mines databases, with their produced metals listed as silver-lead (Eastern Star), antimony, and antimony-silver-copper-zinc-lead.

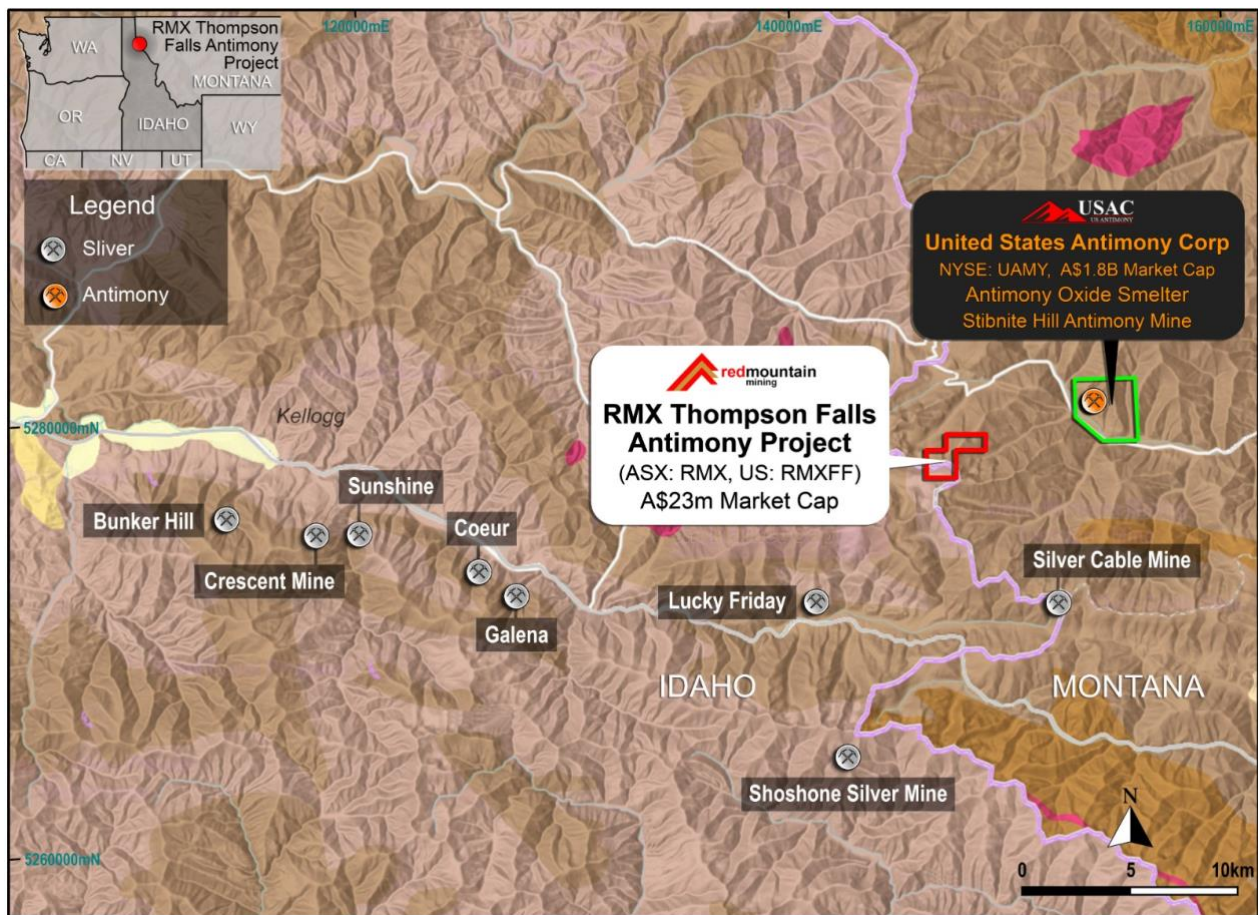


Figure 3: Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Antimony Project and UAMY's Smelter and Stibnite Hill Antimony Mine and the nearby Silver District. The commodities listed are from Idaho Geological Survey² and Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology³ historical mine databases.

Most of the samples collected by Red Mountain from the Eastern Star closely resemble the quartz-stibnite veins mined at UAMY's Stibnite Hill deposit, ~7km east of Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Project area, although these veins are not recorded as producing gold. However, the wide variety of listed produced metals for the three workings within the project area suggests that the Thompson Falls Project has potential for the silver-rich polymetallic vein mineralisation that is typical of the rich Coeur d'Alene mineral district that lies immediately west of Red Mountain's claims (Figure 3).

¹RMX ASX Announcement 05/02/2026. <https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7346521>

²<https://www.idahogeology.org/product/DD-1>

³<https://mbmg.mtech.edu/mbmgcat/public/FileDirector.asp?fn=3807&>

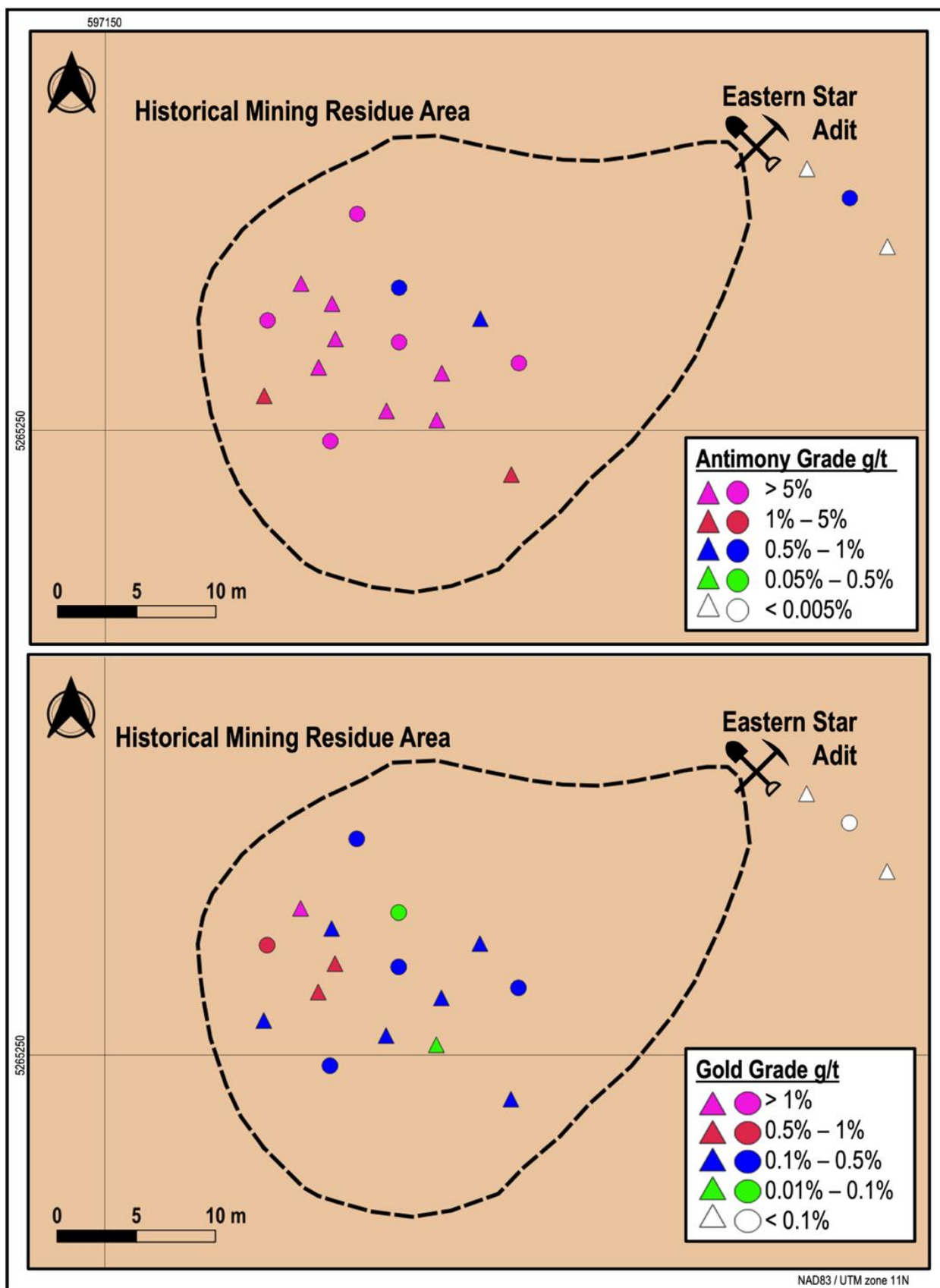


Figure 4: Summary of rock chip analytical results for Sb (top) and Au (bottom) at Eastern Star. Results reported on 5 February are shown as circles and new results are shown as triangles. All samples collected from the mining area contain elevated antimony and detectable gold. The three samples with <0.1ppm Au southeast of the adit are outcropping argillite of the Upper Prichard Formation, which hosts the vein-style mineralisation.

Sample	NAD83 UTM Zone 11N		Sample description	Sb ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm
	mE	mN								
732254	597164	5265249	Float from dump: Brecciated Fe-oxide stained quartz vein with fine sulfide veinlets.	6360	0.26	<1	95	90	36	320
732255	597169	5265259	Float from dump: Fe-oxide stained argillite.	820	0.04	<1	10	60	21	760
732256	597176	5265254	Float from dump: quartz-stibnite vein within Fe-oxide stained argillite.	137000	0.14	<1	336	40	124	340
732257	597169	5265256	Float from dump: Fe-oxide stained argillite with irregular stibnite veinlets.	15000	0.26	<1	211	50	61	220
732258	597160	5265257	Float from dump: Siderite-stibnite-quartz breccia with some argillite clasts.	210000	0.65	<1	491	30	122	1170
732259	597166	5265264	Float from dump: Fe-oxide stained argillite with massive stibnite veining.	365000	0.48	<1	576	150	162	1490
732260	597197	5265265	Outcrop: Fe-oxide stained argillite with minor quartz veining.	760	<0.01	<1	32	60	26	<50
732270	597099	5264945	Float: Fe-oxide stained argillite with minor quartz veining.	<50	<0.01	1	542	440	38	<50
732272	597199	5265262	Outcrop: Fe-oxide stained argillite with minor quartz veining.	<50	<0.01	<1	30	90	20	<50
732273	597194	5265267	Outcrop: Fe-oxide stained argillite with minor quartz veining.	<50	<0.01	<1	40	90	30	<50
732274	597176	5265247	Float from dump: Quartz-siderite veining with minor blebs of stibnite.	1460	0.11	<1	570	30	30	210
732275	597171	5265251	Float from dump: Quartz-siderite-stibnite vein material.	110000	0.04	<1	180	20	40	100
732276	597160	5265252	Float from dump: Fe-oxide stained argillite with quartz veining, minor sulfide.	1990	0.33	<1	100	40	30	90
732277	597174	5265257	Float from dump: White quartz vein in argillite.	980	0.11	1	70	20	20	90
732278	597165	5265256	Float from dump: Brecciated quartz-siderite-stibnite veining in argillite.	102000	0.71	<1	90	20	30	890
732279	597163	5265254	Float from dump: Sugary Fe-stained quartz vein with irregular <1mm stibnite veinlets.	25600	0.63	<1	110	30	50	2500
732280	597171	5265254	Float from dump: Sugary Fe-stained quartz vein in argillite.	8620	0.49	<1	80	30	20	570
732281	597164	5265258	Float from dump: Quartz-siderite-stibnite vein material.	163500	0.17	<1	280	40	70	430
732282	597162	5265259	Float from dump: Quartz-siderite-stibnite vein material.	170000	1.12	<1	200	50	60	3230
732283	597168	5265251	Float from dump: Fe-oxide stained argillite with quartz-siderite-stibnite veining.	153500	0.32	<1	260	40	120	720

Table 1: Assay results for rock chip samples from Thompson Falls. Mineralised results (>1% Sb; >0.5ppm Au) are highlighted blue, elevated results (0.1-1.0% Sb; 0.1-0.5ppm Au; >1ppm Ag; >500ppm Pb, Zn, Cu or As) are highlighted green. Red font indicates results that were previously reported on 5 February 2026. All samples other than 732270 were collected close to Eastern Star and are shown on Figure 3.

Located in a prime position, in a globally significant mineralised Antimony-Silver belt

Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Antimony Project lies at the eastern end of Idaho's Coeur d'Alene mineral district, which is one of the globe's largest silver provinces, accounting for ~18% of total accumulated US production, and has also produced significant quantities of lead, zinc, gold, copper and antimony. Recorded metal production for the Coeur d'Alene mineral district between 1884 and 2020⁴ totals **1,257Moz Ag, 7.8Mt Pb, 3.0Mt Zn, 1.1Moz Au and 191kt Cu**. Production figures for antimony are not readily available and the metal was historically treated as a by-product by many producers. Taylor and Hoffstra (2005)⁵ estimate that **161kt Sb** was produced from the Sunshine Mine, which was also one of the world's richest and largest silver mines throughout the 20th Century before closing in early 2001. Only a small portion of Sunshine's antimony production is recorded by the Idaho Geology Survey, who detail production of **5.5kt Sb**^{6,7} between 1982 and 2000. Taylor and Hoffstra (2005)⁶ also note production of an unspecified quantity of antimony from the Bunker Hill - Last Chance and Crescent mines. More recently, UAMY and Americas Gold and Silver Corporation (**NYSE: USAS; Market Cap ~AU\$3.4 billion**) announced plans to construct an antimony processing plant at USAS Galena Mining Complex in eastern Idaho⁸, which is located approximately 20km west

⁴Idaho Geological Survey Geonote G-47, 2022. <https://www.idahogeology.org/product/G-47>

⁵USGS Data Report 1198. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/dr1198/full>

⁶Idaho Geological Survey Geonote G-20, 1992. <https://www.idahogeology.org/product/G-20>

⁷Idaho Geological Survey Geonote G-42, 2002. <https://www.idahogeology.org/product/G-42>

⁸USAS News Release 10/02/2026. <https://americas-gold.com/news-releases/2026/americas-gold-and-silver-signs-joint-venture-agreement-with-us-antimony-to-construct-antimony-processing-facility-in-idaho/>

of Red Mountain's Thompson Falls project. Galena has historically produced silver, copper and lead from tetrahedrite-dominant ore, treating antimony as a by-product.

As described in Reid (Ed., 1961)⁹, polymetallic orogenic vein mineralisation in the Coeur d'Alene mineral district is hosted in Middle Proterozoic (~1,400Ma) low grade metasedimentary rocks of the Belt Supergroup, with most mineralisation hosted in the St. Regis Formation, Upper Revett Formation, Lower Burke Formation and Prichard Formation. Mineralisation occurs as fault-controlled siderite-quartz-sulfide veins, with sulfide mineralogy principally comprising silver-rich tetrahedrite [(Cu,Fe,Zn,Ag)₁₂Sb₄S₁₃], galena [PbS], sphalerite [(Zn,Fe)S] and chalcopyrite [CuFeS₂]. The mineral veins in the district consist principally of siderite (tan-colored iron carbonate) with quartz and sulfide minerals, principally tetrahedrite (a silver-rich, copper-antimony sulfide), galena (lead sulfide), sphalerite (zinc sulfide), and chalcopyrite (copper-iron sulfide). Veins can range in thickness from a few centimetres to several metres in thickness and can be laterally and vertically extensive, extending along strike over more than a kilometre and extending to depths of up to 1.5km. They typically show little evidence of vertical zonation, but can show lateral changes in sulfide mineralogy

Orogenic polymetallic vein-hosted mineralisation is known to extend from the Coeur d'Alene mining district into western Montana. Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Antimony Project encompasses the Upper Prichard Formation, which hosts mineralisation within the Coeur d'Alene mineral district and is also the host for mineralisation at US Antimony's nearby Stibnite Hill antimony mine (Figure 2).

Next steps for the Thompson Falls Antimony Project

With the spring season commencing, Red Mountain's United States field team plans to undertake further reconnaissance exploration and sampling over the project area to locate any additional undocumented historical mines or mineralised exposures. Red Mountain also plans to further inspect and seek to sample the underground mines already located, to better understand the nature of mineralisation present at these prospects, prior to designing the next stage of exploration to explore the resource potential of the Thompson Falls Project. Red Mountain has already engaged specialist permitting talent, to assist with the anticipated drilling process at the Thompson Falls Antimony Project.

⁹Idaho Geological Survey Bulletin B-16, 1961. <https://www.idahogeology.org/product/B-16>



Figure 5: Location of Red Mountain's US Critical Minerals Projects in Tier-1 mining jurisdictions: Thompson Falls, Utah Antimony Project and Idaho Antimony projects in the Western USA. Located also is the nearby Coeur d'Alene Silver Mining District.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,



Mauro Piccini
Company Secretary

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Ltd (ASX: **RMX**, US CODE: **RMXFF**) is a Critical Minerals and Gold exploration and development company focussed on accelerating its United States and Australia based Projects, located in Tier-1 Mining Districts.

Red Mountain is fast-tracking its Critical Minerals projects in the US and Australia, and the Board and Management is determined to rapidly define a portfolio of advanced projects to assist the United States and Western countries with a reliable, high-quality source of commodity supply, including from the Company's **Armidale Antimony-Gold Project** located in NSW, Australia, which has delivered High-Grade Antimony samples to date (up to 39.3% Sb) and its **US Critical Minerals Portfolio**, comprising the **Utah Antimony Project** in the highly prospective Antimony Mining District of Utah, adjacent to Antimony Canyon Project (owned by ASX: AT4); the **Thompson Falls Antimony Project** with initial grades of up to 36.5% Antimony at Historical Mines located near the NYSE: UAMY Antimony Smelter, and **Idaho Projects**; less than 2km and in the Yellow Pine region next to Perpetua's Stibnite Project (NASDAQ: PPTA) and; the Silver Dollar Historical Antimony Mine reporting up to 17.7% Sb.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that 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 JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



JOIN THE RED MOUNTAIN MINING INVESTOR HUB

Visit <https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au> for access to the Investor Hub

pXRF Reading Data

Instrument: Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t 900

Package/mode: TestAll Geo

Software: HH-XRF_8.4G

Last calibration: June 2021

Reading protocol: 30-45 seconds per sample, blanks and Standard checks done every 10 scans.
Sampling single shot reading.

Additional: Rock Samples not dried and taken as presented. No averaging, manipulation or corrections applied to the readings

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Zone	pXRF Scans (ppm)									Descriptions
				As	Hg	Sb	Pb	Cu	Au	Ag	Zn	Ba	
732272	597199	5265261.65	11	2	8	78	12	23	1	19	94	755	outcrop
732273	597194	5265266.55	11	14	nd	83	72	14	nd	26	47	897	outcrop
732274	597176	5265247.22	11	1721	222	496,300	820	804	142	0	327	200	tailings near portal, low confidence on Au +/- 60
732275	597171	5265250.67	11	97	43	126,300	541	330	46	9	116	40	tailings near portal
732276	597160	5265252.22	11	187	nd	1,831	162	47	nd	14	0	285	tailings near portal
732277	597174	5265257.08	11	1491	nd	457,500	69	97	nd	519	95	202	tailings near portal, low confidence on Ag +/- 300
732278	597165	5265255.82	11	1455	134	397,000	264	590	134	153	355	85	tailings near portal, low confidence Ag/Au +/- 100-400
732279	597163	5265254	11	565	nd	5,857	9	32	nd	32	33	251	tailings near portal
732280	597171	5265253.65	11	5	nd	57	16	24	nd	3	74	868	tailings near portal
732281	597164	5265258.03	11	1400	nd	73,700	628	607	18	70	169	55	tailings near portal
732282	597162	5265259.31	11	591	nd	451,500	242	688	nd	3	383	nd	tailings near portal
732283	597168	5265251.27	11	423	nd	386,800	699	285	nd	1	203	nd	tailings near portal
733655	596828	5265334	11			472,800			nd				outcrop

Table 2: 12 spot pXRF readings of selected mineralisation exhibited in samples shown in Table 1 and Figure 3. Note Wet Chemistry assays shown in Table 1 represent the average metal abundance of the whole sample collected while the pXRF readings are small spot readings limited to the instruments small sample window. The wet chemistry assays are therefore more representative of the sample.

Cautionary Note on pXRF Data and Visual Estimates: While a handheld XRF can screen samples for geochemical anomalism, it does not provide an accurate elemental concentration and all data should be viewed as indicative only and may not be representative of the material sampled. The inherent limitations are only a very small sensor window is used which may not represent the entire sample and spectral interference for other elements can interfere with X-ray signals especially since mineralisation is often inhomogeneous and the depth of sampling is restricted to the surface and many low abundance elements are below detection limits. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Grab samples were collected from tailings associated with historical workings or nearby outcrop. The sampling was biased towards those samples with visible mineralisation or alteration that may contain mineralisation. - These grab samples are not considered representative of the mineralisation but were part of due diligence exercise to see if mineralisation exists and what metals were present. - Each sample consisted of approximately 1-2kg of rock, all samples were analysed at ALS in Twin Falls (USA) by multiple methods, Sb by AA08 potassium chlorate/HCL digest AAS finish, Au by AA25, lead flux fire assay and AAS, trace elements by 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61a). - The pXRF readings quoted in this report was taken using a Niton pXRF from the grab sample and biased towards visible mineralisation. - The historical production and assays referenced in this report are not JORC compliant and details on the mining/sampling techniques are unknown.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential	No drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- No drilling reported. - Rock sampling is not used for resource estimation in this announcement.
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.	- Rock chip sampling was biased towards known mineralisation sites and visible mineralisation. - The pXRF rock sample was not air dried prior to taking a reading and may contain moisture. The readings are spot in nature and not averaged with multiple readings. Scans of blanks and standards were done every 10 scans to check for calibration drift. - These results will not be used for resource modelling. - The historical results reported referenced in this release are not JORC compliant.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- The historical assay methods are not documented. - The RMX grab samples were assayed using a total digest as described above. - No sample duplicates were inserted, and only the lab used standards. ALS is an accredited laboratory. - The rock sample with the pXRF readings were sent for wet chemistry analysis with selected metals tabled in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No drill holes reported.
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.	- The sampling results are based on claim location data and are probably limited in accuracy. - No mineral resource estimation is presented in this release. - A Garmin GPSmap 67 was used with an average accuracy of 5m, elevation was not recorded.
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.	- Rock sample spacing was biased towards the known mining pit areas where antimony was recovered and adjacent outcrops. - The reporting of the results in this release is to indicate that mineralisation exists in the area, but no resource is presented in this release. The ground has been historically mined via an adit but no production figures appear to be reported. - No analytical compositing has been reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Rock samples biased to known exploited mineralisation areas and not oriented being taken from mine tailings or adjacent outcrop. - No drilling conducted.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	It is not reported what sample security was observed.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data were reported.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The licence area 702.44 acres consist of 36 mining claims, TED1-5, WIK1-14 & TF1-17 and straddle Idaho (Shoshone County) and Montana (Sanders County) The claims are wholly owned by RMX - The claims are granted, and no known impediments are recorded.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No reported exploration or mine production is reported in the RMX claims.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- Red Mountain's Thompson Falls Antimony Project lies at the eastern end of Idaho's Coeur d'Alene mineral district, known for polymetallic orogenic vein style mineralisation hosted in Middle Proterozoic (~1,400Ma) low grade metasedimentary rocks of the Belt Supergroup. Most of the mineralisation is in the St. Regis Formation, Upper Revett Formation, Lower Burke Formation and Prichard Formation. - Mineralisation occurs as fault-controlled siderite-quartz-sulphide veins, with sulphide mineralogy principally comprising silver-rich tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. - Veins can range in thickness from a few centimetres to several meters in thickness and can be laterally and vertically extensive, extending along strike over more than a kilometre and extending to depths of up to 1.5km. They typically show little evidence of vertical zonation but can show lateral changes in sulphide mineralogy.
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:	No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	◦ 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.	
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 aggregated methods are reported
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').	• No relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
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	• Appropriate location diagrams are presented in the text. These diagrams are indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	- Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement. - Not all pXRF samples were tabled but key parameters have been tabled and selected images provided in the key elements
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.	There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
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.	- Additional rock chip assay results are pending from late 2025 sampling, these results may influence further work. - Ground access is subject to improving weather conditions. - Additional reconnaissance exploration and sampling is planned over the project area including targeting any additional undocumented historical mine workings and/or mineralised exposures. - The plan includes to further inspect and, where safe, access and sample the underground workings already located, to better understand the nature of mineralisation present at these prospects. - Diagrams of the sampling positions have been provided in the text.