

13 APRIL 2026

OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS FROM DRILLING AT RED BIRD, ARIZONA

Multiple thick, near-surface gold intercepts.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden drilling program at Red Bird continues to deliver outstanding results, the second batch of RC assays returns multiple wide, high-grade gold intercepts
- **Emerging substantial, shallow gold system with open-pit potential.**
- **Mineralisation now confirmed from surface to at least 60m depth** with consistent grade and width across multiple drill sections
- New standout drilling intercepts include:
 - **24.4m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 22.9m (RBRC023)
 - incl. **9.1m @ 6.6g/t Au**
 - **22.9m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 22.9m (RBRC025)
 - **25.9m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 22.9m (RBRC026)
 - incl. **6.1m @ 5.2g/t Au**
 - **13.7m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 1.5m (RBRC027)
 - incl. **4.6m @ 7.8g/t Au**
- **Gold from or near surface in multiple holes** – underpins the potential for a low-cost, shallow open-pit mining scenario.
- **Only 14 of 25 RC holes reported so far** with assays for the remaining 11 holes expected shortly, with potential to further expand the known mineralised footprint.
- **IP (induced polarisation) geophysical survey planned to commence mid-April** to test for additional targets at depth and along strike of the body of gold mineralisation delineated so far at Red Bird.

SQX Executive Director, Dr Julian Stephens, commented:

“These results continue to exceed our expectations. What we’re seeing at Red Bird is a wide, high-grade gold system that starts right at surface and extends to depth. Intercepts of 24.4m at 3.1g/t Au and 13.7m at 2.9g/t Au from just 1.5m depth are exactly the kind of results we want to see.

“Importantly, we still have results pending for 11 of our 25 holes. Our IP team mobilises next week to help us understand the potential at depth and along strike. We believe we are still in the early stages of defining what Red Bird could ultimately become.”

SQX Resources Limited (SQX or Company) is pleased to announce further exceptional, high-grade, near surface assay results from its maiden drilling campaign at the **Red Bird Gold Project** in Arizona, USA. Results are reported for an additional six RC holes, bringing the total reported to 14 of the 25-hole program.

Drilling Operations and Geological Targeting

The maiden drilling program consisted of 25 RC holes for a total of 2,509 metres and is the first systematic, modern test of mineralisation at the historical Red Bird mine along with its enveloping mineralised and altered footprint. The campaign was designed to test the significant epithermal gold system, targeting zones within the known mineralised areas, as well as potential depth and strike extensions.

The results reported to date paint a compelling picture of thick, high-grade gold mineralisation occurring at or near surface across a growing number of drill sections.

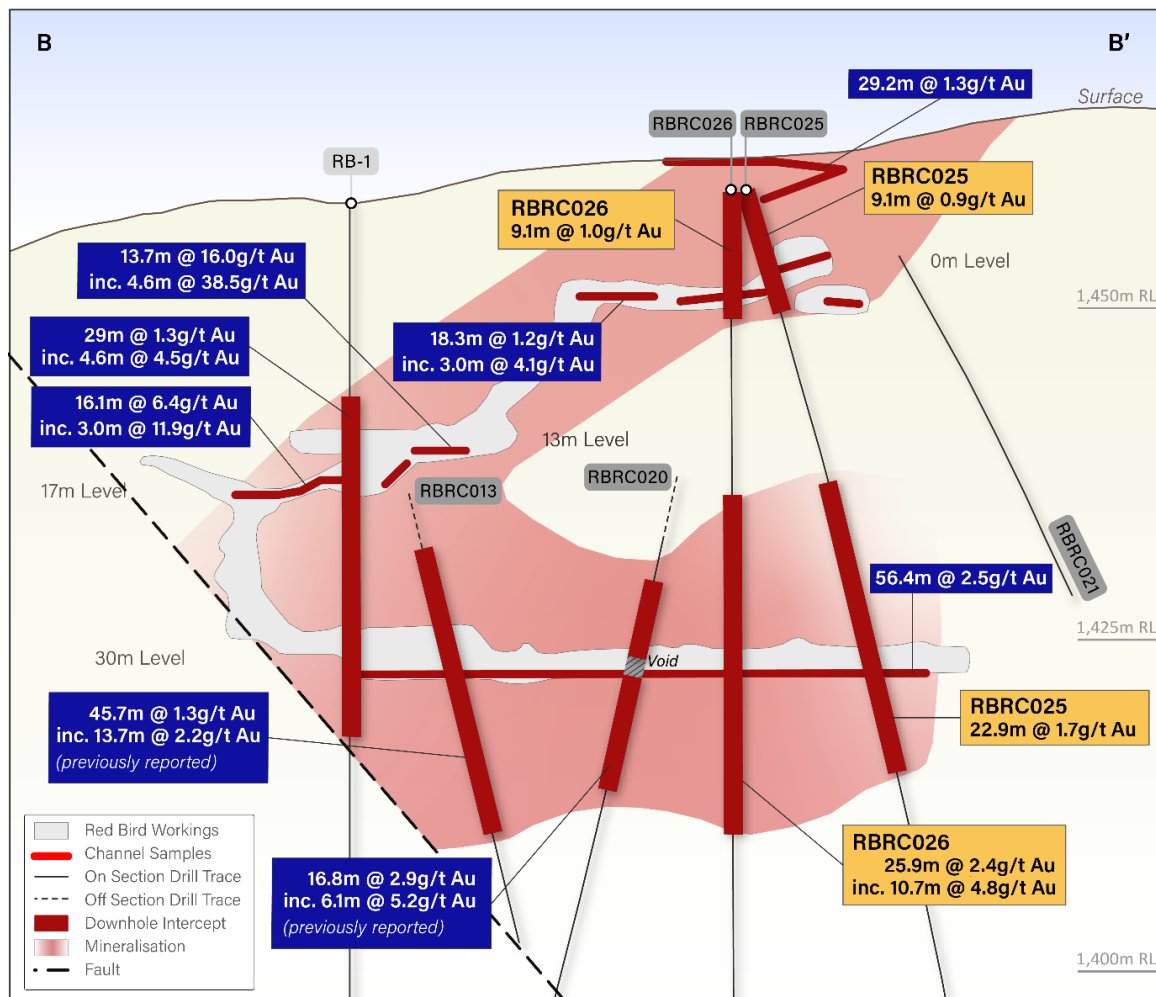


Figure 1: Cross section B-B' through RB-1 (historical) and SQX's RBRC013 & RBRC020 (both previously reported) and RBRC025 and RBRC026 presented in this report.

Technical Commentary

The RC drilling program was designed to test the vertical and lateral extent of known mineralised zones within and adjacent to the historical Red Bird mine. Recent assay results indicate the presence of shallow gold mineralisation, with intercepts commencing at surface or within a few metres of surface, supporting the potential for a shallow open-pit mining scenario. Notable intercepts from near surface include **RBRC026 (9.1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 0m)** and **RBRC027 (13.7m @ 2.9g/t Au from 1.5m)**.

Additional significant gold mineralisation was intersected in proximity to historical mine workings, including **22.9m @ 1.7g/t Au from 22.9m (RBRC025)** and **RBRC023 (24.4m @ 3.1g/t Au from 22.9m, including 9.1m @ 6.6g/t Au)**. Mineralisation at depth is currently interpreted to be controlled by a shallowly north-easterly dipping structure, with **RBRC028** and **RBRC022** drilling beneath the current interpreted mineralisation envelope.

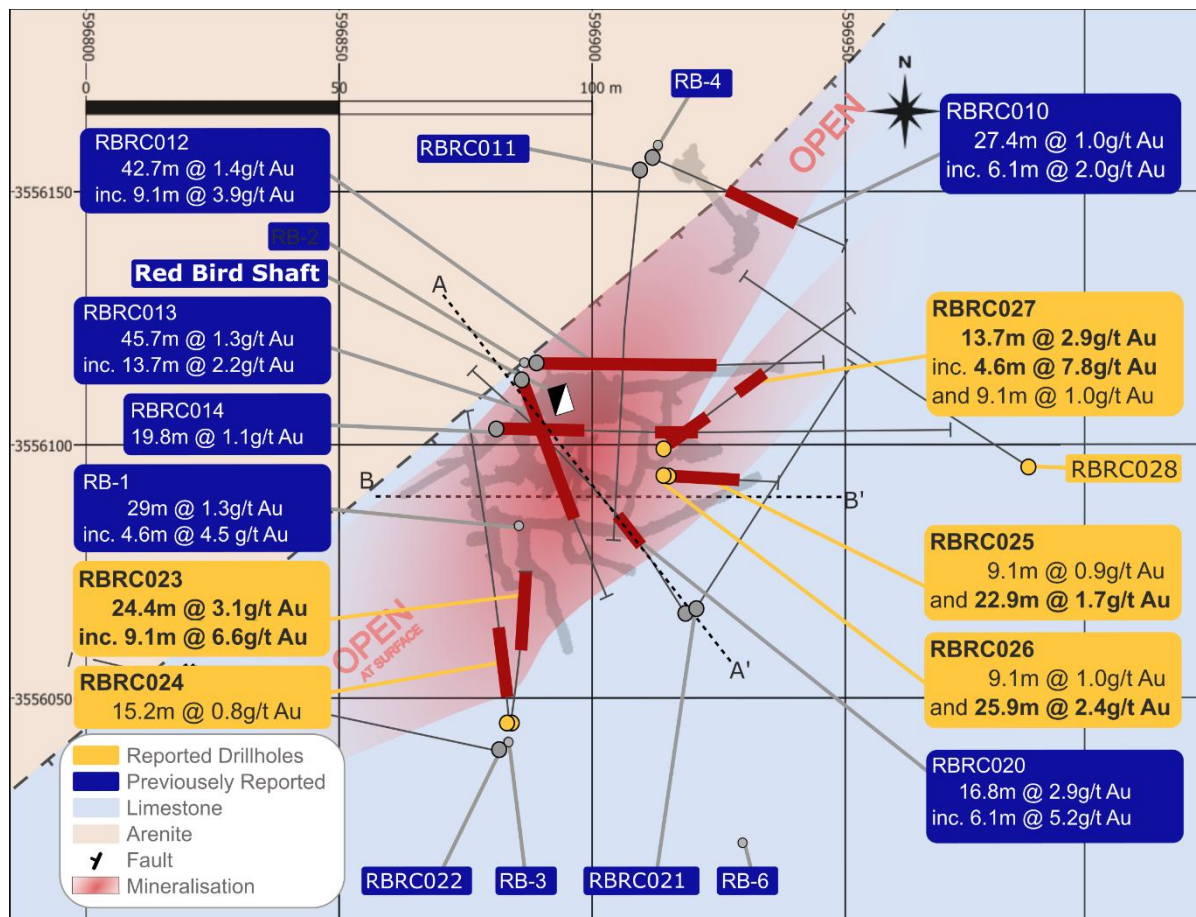


Figure 2: Map of drill collars and traces at Red Bird. Grey dots are Homestake drill collars from 1980.

Next Steps

The IP geophysical survey is planned to be undertaken at Red Bird commencing in mid-April. This will aid in delineating future drill targets at depth and potential new targets along strike. Further detailed underground geological mapping and sampling, particularly of deeper levels not yet accessed, will also be completed.

An assessment of all regional prospects and alteration zones within the claims area to determine which warrant follow up exploration is also planned.

Once the above works programs are completed, additional drilling will be planned targeting expansions to the mineralised zone.

Table 1: Drillhole intercepts. Reported above 0.5g/t Au

Hole ID	Width	Grade	Depth From
RBRC023	24.4m	3.1 g/t Au	22.8m
inc.	9.1m	6.6 g/t Au	35.1m
RBRC024	15.2m	0.8 g/t Au	9.1m
RBRC025*	9.1m	0.9 g/t Au	0m
RBRC025*	22.9m	1.7 g/t Au	22.7m
RBRC026	9.1m	1.0 g/t Au	0m
RBRC026	25.9m	2.4 g/t Au	22.9m
inc.	10.7m	4.8 g/t Au	38.1m
RBRC027	13.7m	2.9 g/t Au	1.5m
inc.	4.6m	7.8 g/t Au	1.5m
RBRC027	9.1m	1 g/t Au	27.4m
RBRC028	NSI		
* interval includes at least one 4.6m (15ft) composite sample			

Table 2: Drillhole collars

HOLE ID	EAST (m)	NORTH (m)	RL (m)	EOH (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP
RBRC022	596881	3556040	1459	128	278	-45
RBRC023	596884	3556046	1459	47.9	8	-55
RBRC024	596883	3556046	1459	121.9	355	-60
RBRC025	596916	3556094	1459	91.4	90	-75
RBRC026	596915	3556094	1459	74.7	0	-90
RBRC027	596914	3556100	1458	70.1	55	-45
RBRC028	596986	3556096	1489	185.9	305	-65
Coordinates: NAD83 UTM Zone 12N						

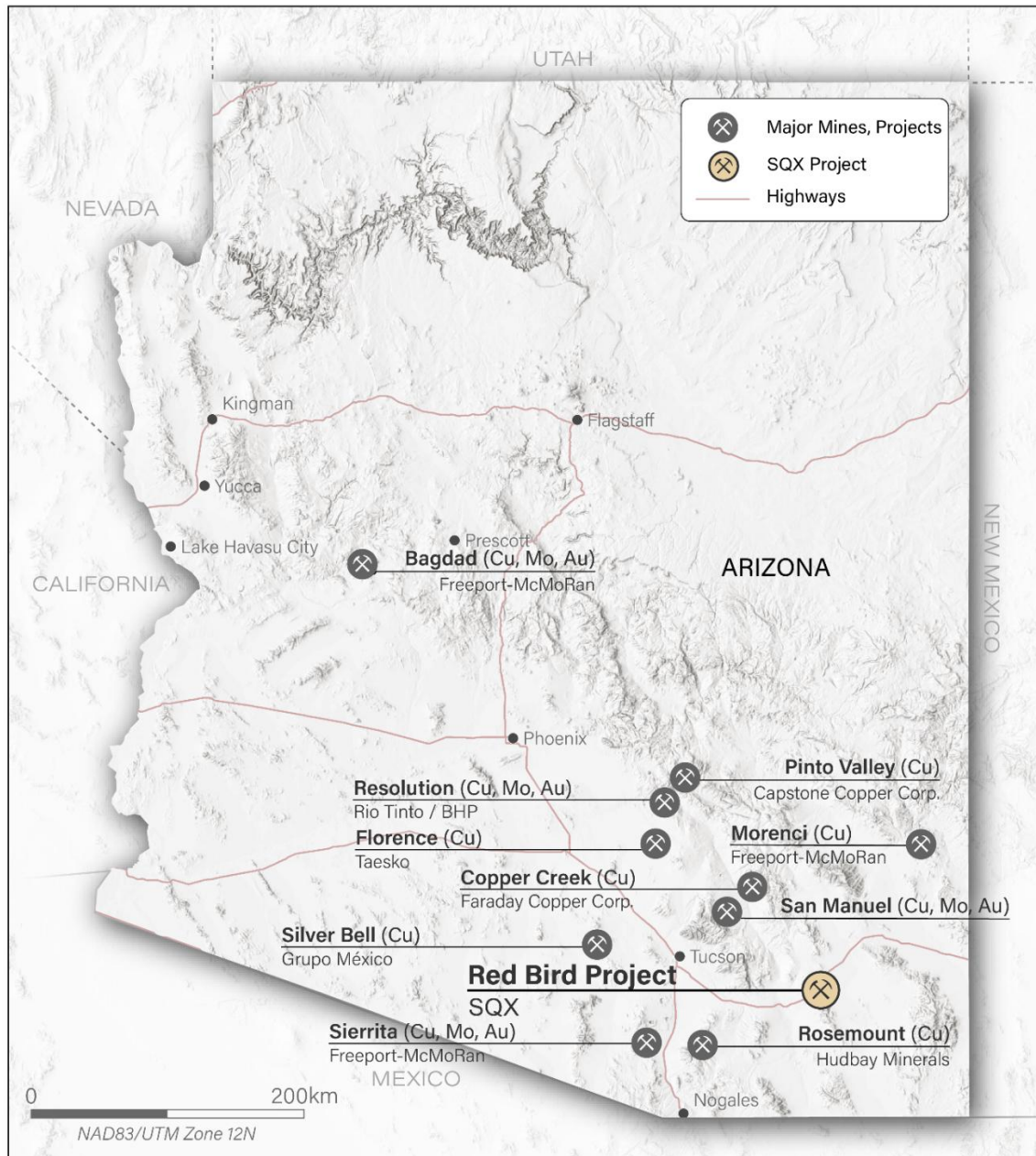


Figure 3: Map of Arizona showing the location of the Red Bird Gold Project

– ENDS –

For further information please contact:

SQX Resources Limited

Bevan Tarratt

Executive Chairman

info@sqxresources.com

Additional information is available at sqxresources.com.

About SQX Resources Limited (SQX)

SQX Resources Limited is a modern mineral exploration company focused on building a portfolio of high-quality gold and copper assets across tier-one mining jurisdictions. SQX's strategy is to apply disciplined exploration, modern geological techniques, and active portfolio management to advance its assets and deliver long-term shareholder value.

The Company's primary focus is North America, where SQX controls an 80% interest in AM6 Mining LLC, its US-based subsidiary that holds a portfolio of advanced gold exploration projects in the western United States. Through AM6, SQX has exposure to two historically productive precious-metal systems:

- **The Williams Gold-Silver Project** in Montana, a high-grade, vein-hosted epithermal system with extensive underground development and strong historical production credentials; and
- **The Red Bird Gold Project** in Arizona, a large epithermal gold system located within a prolific mining district, with multiple levels of historic workings and significant scope for modern exploration and resource definition.

In Australia, SQX also holds gold and copper exploration interests at the **Ollenburs and Scrub Paddock prospects** within EPM 27257 in the underexplored Esk Basin of southeast Queensland. These projects complement the Company's international portfolio and provide additional optionality within a stable, mining-friendly jurisdiction.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results or other geological information for the Red Bird Au Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Julian Stephens, who is an employee and director of SQX Resources Limited and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Dr Stephens has sufficient experience 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 (JORC Code 2012). Dr Stephens consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Forward-Looking Statements This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning SQX Resources Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23 Statement

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results included in the previous ASX announcements referenced in this report. The Company confirms that the form and context in which those results were presented have not been materially modified.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data for Historical Williams Au-Ag and Red Bird Au Projects

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	RC samples are split using a riffle splitter into calico bags representing the 5-foot (1.52m) interval. RC hole diameter starting at 102mm diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Split samples weigh 2 to 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 5-foot intervals were selectively composited into 15ft (4.6m) intervals as described below. 4.6m composites included in intersections are flagged in the results table Sampling was carried out under the SQX protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Rig inspections document, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Sample recovery and moisture levels are estimated and recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. Mineralisation is generally associated with hydrothermal hematite, goethite, jarosite, siliceous and argillic alteration within a Cretaceous limestone.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type,</i>	RC drilling was undertaken by Midnight Sun Drilling with a Steel-tracked RC drill rig; MPP Grasshopper Rig 14. RC hole diameter starting at 102mm diameter face sampling bit, reducing as the hole progresses. Each drill rod measures 5-feet (1.52m). Downhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	surveys for RC drilling were recorded using an a slim-gyro-228 with the azimuth calibrated using a Brunton compass.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	All sample intervals were reported to be dry. No ground water was intersected. Sample recoveries were acceptable. Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists. Drilling orthogonal to the mineralisation was not always possible due to terrain, existing mine workings and complex geological controls. Intercept orientations have been flagged in the above report. Standard practices for RC drilling are used. No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation</i>	5-foot (1.52m) RC samples are split using a riffle splitter. Select intervals are composited by spear sampling from the reject sample bag 4.6m composite samples. Samples are dry except where noted. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	ALS Tucson undertook sample preparation and ALS Reno undertook Au 30g fire assay with AA finish (AuAA25). Certified standards and blanks were used at a 1:20 ratio Analysis of standards, duplicates and blanks indicates good assay quality with no issues apparent
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	Verification of the data was conducted by two Company geologists Primary data for RC samples, including sample number, interval, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, rock fabric and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation are collected in the field and entered into a spreadsheet which is then uploaded into relational (Maxwell

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assay data.	Datashed) database.
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.	Locations of underground workings and samples were confirmed by matching with historical maps and plans Underground and surface LIDAR surveys confirm and map actual workings form and 3D locations Topographic control is considered adequate for this stage of exploration.
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.	The RC sampling data will be adequate for future Mineral Resource Estimation. 15-foot sample composites have been collected in the field at the geologists' discretion. All composite samples reporting Au grades ≥ 0.1ppm will have their respective 5-foot samples assayed.
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.	Drilling orthogonal to the mineralisation was not always possible due to terrain, existing mine workings and complex geological controls. Standard practices for RC drilling are used. However intercepts in RBRC025 and RBRC026 are currently interpreted to be near true width whilst intercepts in RBRC023, 24 and 27 are currently interpreted to be oblique to mineralisation controls.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were in possession of Company geologists at all times and were directly delivered to ALS in Tucson with no intermediaries.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage of exploration.

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.	48 unpatented claims are under the control of AM6 at Red Bird. 43 of these are 100% owned with the 5 core claims Bird 1 through Bird 5 under a purchase agreement in favour of AM6. A 2% NSR applicable to the core five Red Bird claims Bird 1 through Bird 5. AM6 has the right to purchase half the Royalty Rate from the original vendor for the sum of US\$1.5 million at any time. No known impediments exist to exploration or mining permits in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A number of early workers and companies, particularly in the 1920s and 1930s, and then the 1960s and 1970s conducted various programs at Red Bird Au that included significant underground development and sampling. Works were expanded upon by Homestake Mining in the 1970s and 1980s and included systematic underground development, chip channel sampling and drilling
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation is hosted in the Cretaceous Bisbee Formation, comprising limestone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Mineralisation is epithermal in nature and occurs as quartz veins, breccias and silicic and argillic alteration. Lower grade carbonate replacement alteration is also observed.
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	Drill hole details are provided in Table 1. Results that are interpreted to be stockpiles, discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The mineralised intervals are reported at 0.5g/t Au lower cut for significant results Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.5 g/t Au; or according to geological/mineralised units in occasional cases where warranted. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
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	Drilling orthogonal to the mineralisation was not always possible due to terrain, existing mine workings and complex geological controls. Standard practices for RC drilling are used. However intercepts in RBRC025 and RBRC026 are currently interpreted to be near true width

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	<i>the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	whilst intercepts in RBRC023, 24 and 27 are currently interpreted to be oblique to mineralisation controls.
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.	Appropriate maps, sections and diagrams are included within the text of this document
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.	Balanced reporting has been adhered to wherever possible and practicable in this report, and all assay results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other substantiative data or information has been gathered in this program
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas,	Work programs planned include; - Further detailed underground geological mapping and sampling, particularly of deeper levels not yet accessed by the Company - Magnetic and IP geophysical surveys to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	determine drilling targets at depth and potential new targets along strike • Additional drilling • Metallurgy