15 SEPTEMBER 2026

MAIDEN DRILLING AT MONA – A HIGH GRADE COPPER-GOLD PROSPECT AT BINGARA

Approval received for up to 8-hole, ~2,200m program

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First ever drilling to test beneath historic (early 1900's) Mona VMS mine within the 5km long Everest-Mona-Victory VMS Trend**
- **Following up results from Mona mine dump material that confirmed high grade Cu-Au-Ag VMS mineralisation with probable intrusion related Au + Ag overprint**
- **Fresh, sulphide rich samples interpreted to be from the base of the historic workings returned results up to 4.93% Cu, 11.65g/t Au and 204g/t Ag**
- **Initial holes designed to test copper rich VMS lode position plus extend through to potential precious metals rich feeder zone**
- **The Everest-Mona-Victory VMS Trend is part of the broader 20km long Bingara VMS Trend, hosting a series of unexplored historic copper mines and workings**
- **Preparation is underway for commencement of drilling including advanced engagement with drilling contractors to enable mobilisation as soon as possible**

Cosmo Metals Ltd ("Cosmo" or the "Company") (ASX: CMO) is pleased to announce receipt of approval from the NSW Resources Regulator for the first ever drilling at the Mona VMS high grade Cu-Au-Ag prospect within the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend at the Bingara Project (**Bingara**), NSW. Approval has been received for up to 8 drill holes for ~2,200m following up mine dump samples from Mona including up to **4.93% Cu, 11.65g/t Au and 204g/t Ag**[1].

Mapping and field investigations at Mona indicate that the high-grade Cu-Au-Ag fresh, sulphide rich material collected from the mine dumps is from the base of the historic workings. This material could not be processed and effectively recovered in the early 1900's when these mines were last operated.

The initial holes at Mona are designed to test the Cu ± Zn-Au-Ag rich VMS lode position beneath the historic mine plus extend through to test the potential Au-Ag rich feeder zone. Advanced engagement with drilling contractors is progressing in line with the approval and local landholder engagement timelines.

[1] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 2/06/2026*

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Cosmo's Managing Director, Ian Prentice commented:

"We have systematically progressed exploration at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend, building our knowledge from layers of geophysical, geochemical and geological data at this previously unexplored high conviction prospect. The area of the historic Mona VMS mine has presented as a compelling first target to test within this belt scale opportunity, with exceptional high-grade gold and silver results associated with high grade copper from material believed to be from the base of the old workings.

"This first ever drilling of an old mining field is incredibly exciting, with the aim of discovering high grade sulphide rich mineralisation below the existing workings that couldn't be exploited by the miners in the early 1900's. We also very excited about the extrapolation of this model to the potential for discovery of other high grade mineralised VMS horizons with an intrusion related gold-silver overprint in the +5km long Everest-Mona-Victory Trend, and in the broader untested historically mined 20km long Bingara VMS Trend."

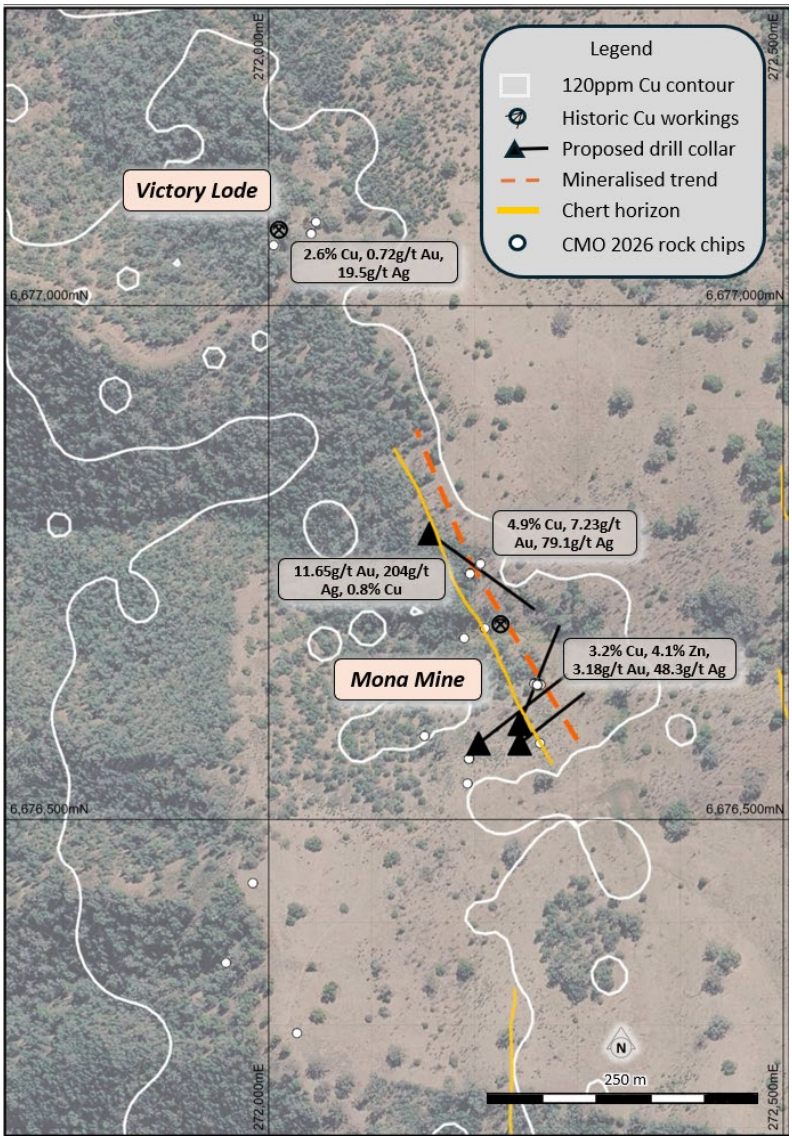

Figure 1. Mona Prospect Proposed Drill Hole Locations with selected 2026 Rock Chip Sample Results[2]

[2] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 2/06/2026*

BINGARA VMS BELT AND THE EVEREST-MONA-VICTORY COPPER-GOLD TREND

The Bingara VMS belt is a semi continuous 20km long, moderately cross faulted stratigraphic corridor of basaltic volcanics and associated sediments of the Nangahrah Formation, that hosts at least 6 recorded historic copper VMS mines that were operated into the early 1900's (see Figure 2).

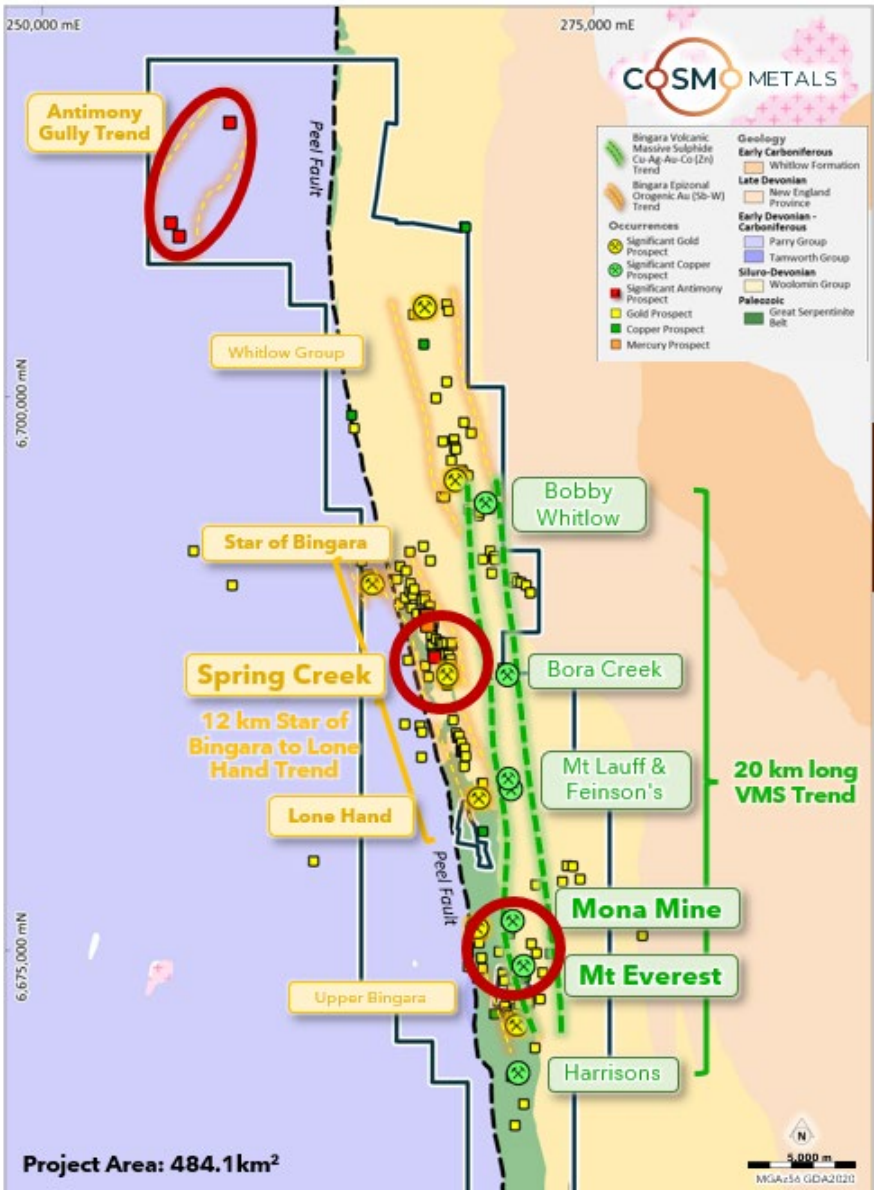

Figure 2. Bingara Project on regional geology showing Everest-Mona-Victory within the 20km Bingara VMS Trend

The 5km long Everest – Mona - Victory Trend, located at the southern end of the Bingara VMS belt, has been the focus of the Company's systematic exploration activity, which included the collection of LiDAR data, a high resolution airborne magnetic survey and detailed soil geochemical survey.

Follow up geological mapping and surface sampling showed that this corridor not only hosts the Everest, Mona and Victory lodes, but investigation of the Sweet Nell prospect to the east of Everest indicates that prospective target horizons may be stacked in the original or deformed stratigraphy, highlighting an increased probability for the discovery of concealed and stacked VMS mineralisation.

At the Mona prospect the geological mapping and surface sampling returned high-grade primary sulphide copper mineralisation from mine dump grab samples; eg CBR0005 bearing **3.2% Cu with coincident high-grade zinc of 4.14% Zn and 3.18 g/t Au**. This work also returned **high grade gold (up to 11.65g/t Au)** and **silver (up to 204g/t Ag)**, with associated high grade copper, in grab samples from the mine dumps at Mona (see Figure 1). These high grade mine dump samples from Mona are interpreted to be from the base of the historic early 1900's mine workings, likely to represent some of the last material removed from the mines

The high grade gold and silver samples also contained elevated molybdenum (to >200ppm), bismuth and tellurium anomalism and cobalt depletion, indicating a secondary mineralising event at Mona, likely representing an intrusion related overprint to the Mona VMS mineralisation. The Cosmo project team consider that this represents significant remineralisation in feeder structures and leakage through the VMS prospective horizon.

The overprinted gold rich samples are proximal and adjacent to VMS lode mineralisation, upgrading the potential of the VMS mineral system at Mona and representing a compelling target for drill testing.

Approval has been received to drill up to 8 holes for up to 2,200m to test the Mona prospect below and along strike of the historic workings (see Figure 1). Initial drilling is designed to target the massive sulphide copper rich zone as well as the potential high grade gold and silver overprint in the feeder zone (see schematic diagram in Figure 3), aiming to replicate the grades from the mine dump grab samples.

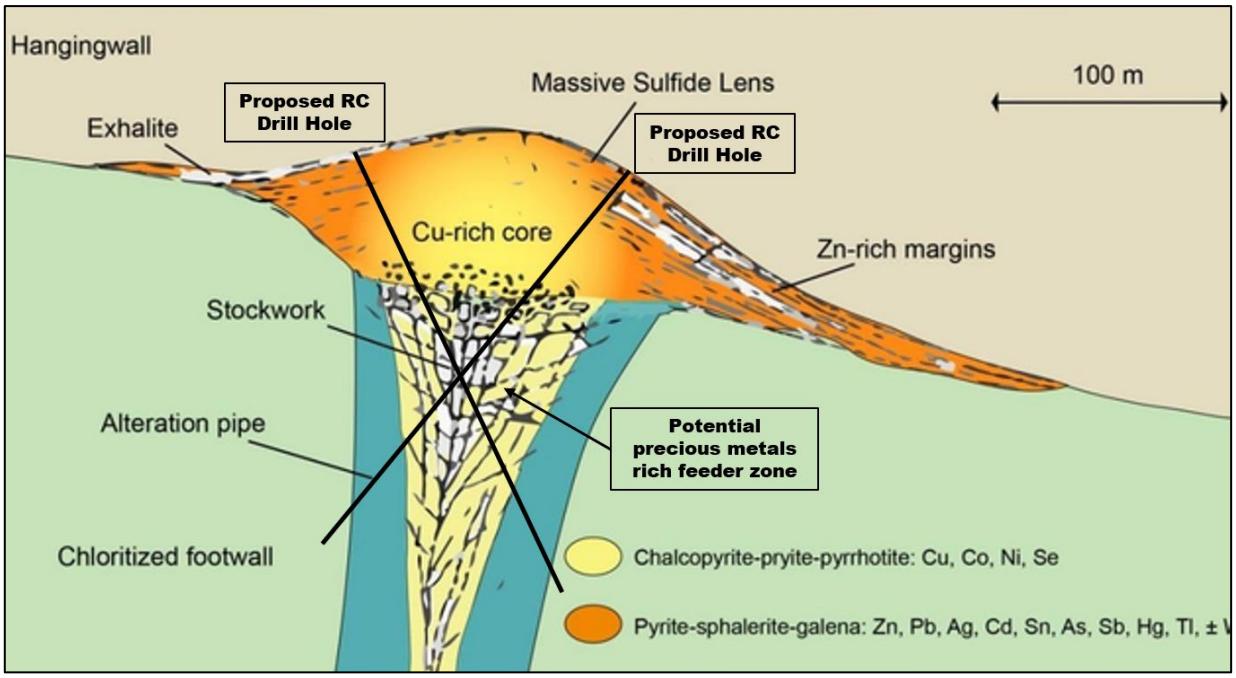

Figure 3. Schematic Cyprus style VMS with Indicative Initial Mona Drill Holes Targeting Massive Sulphides and Mineralised Feeder Zone

Anomalous Cu+Zn at >7% combined as reported in rock chip samples within the Everest-Mona Victory Trend are reminiscent of Cyprus style VMS mineralisation, with this style of deposit typically producing modest tonnage but high-grade (Cu+/-Au-Ag+/-Zn) sulphide deposits that may form a cluster in a deposit "camp".

The Cosmo project team believes a deposit cluster could be present within the alteration corridor defined across the currently surveyed geochemical, geological and geophysical signatures at the Everest-Mona Victory Trend and considers that these may be repeated along the extent of the Bingara VMS belt. This scale forms an attractive opportunity for ongoing exploration, particularly given the history of production recorded along the full extent of the Bingara VMS belt, with the first step in demonstrating this opportunity progressing with the maiden drilling at the Mona prospect.

FORWARD WORK PROGRAMS

With regulatory approvals now received for the maiden drilling at Mona work is progressing on advancing final documentation and local landholder engagement to enable completion of preparation of the drill sites, with advanced engagement with drilling contractors progressing in line with these activities to enable mobilisation as soon as possible.

A program of down hole EM is expected to follow the initial drilling campaign to assist in identifying lateral extensions of any identified massive sulphide bodies for subsequent drill testing.

Collation and analysis of the results of the pXRF auger based soil sampling program at the Plunkett & Cassidy prospect at Antimony Gully is progressing with the aim of defining targets for follow up drill testing.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Cosmo Metals Ltd.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to results in respect of the Bingara Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Prentice, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Prentice is a director of Cosmo Metals. Mr Prentice 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 Prentice consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Bingara Project extracted from the ASX market announcement dated 12 February 2025, 11 March 2025, 3 April 2025, 22 April 2025, 17 July 2025, 27 August 2025, 9 September 2025, 23 October 2025, 27 October 2025, 11 November 2025, 9 December 2025, 18 December 2025, 28 January 2026, 2 June 2026 and 24 June 2026 and reported by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.cosmometals.com.au. This news release contains references to historic exploration results including observation of mineralisation widths on the Bingara VMS project that were not performed by the company. CMO has validated these statements from historical independent sources (Geological Survey of NSW[1], Brown ,1992[2)] and this is consistent with the style of mineralisation sampled from waste dumps. This data in the context of reporting standards for the 2012 JORC code but has included reference to these results in this news release to inform shareholders as an indication of potential widths of mineralisation at the project, the grade continuity and strike continuity of VMS lenses are not currently tested.

CMO confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

REFERENCES

1. Geological Survey of New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources. 1987. Mineral Deposit Data Sheets and Metallogenic Study. Minister for Mineral Resources 1987.
2. Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W. & Krynen J.P. 1992. Manilla - Narribri 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-9, SH/55-12: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. 319 pp. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney

About Cosmo Metals Ltd

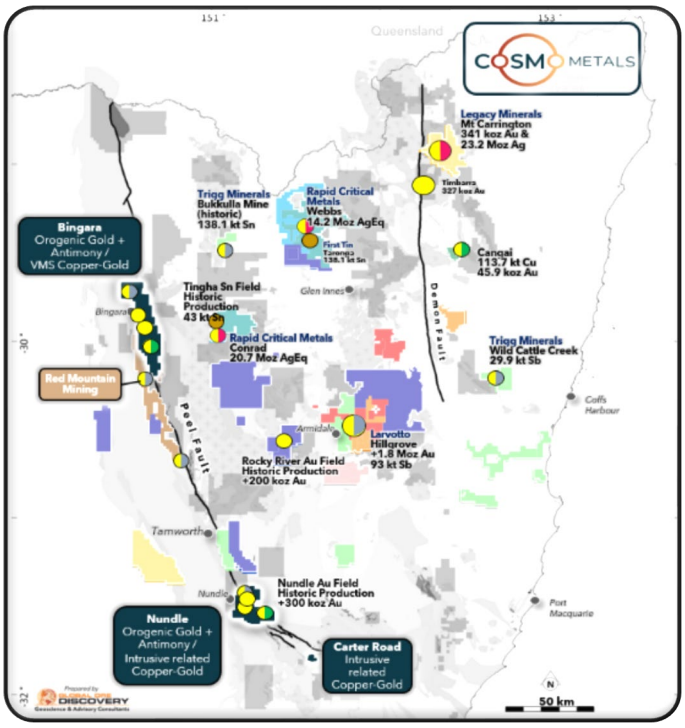
Cosmo Metals Ltd (Cosmo; ASX: CMO) is an ASX-listed gold and base metals exploration company with key projects located in WA and NSW.

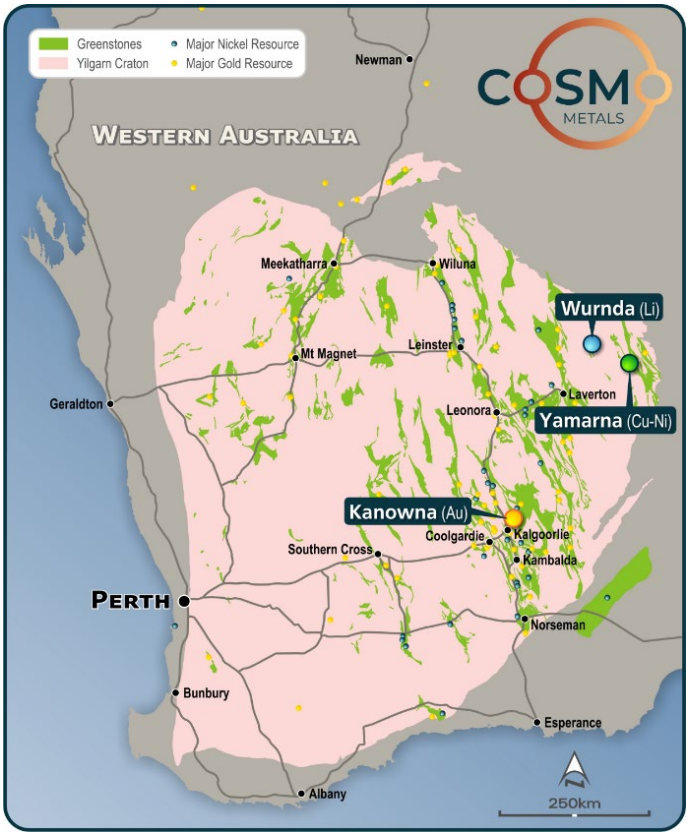
Cosmo is advancing the underexplored and highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold-antimony and copper projects which cover a combined area of ~743km^2 and the Carters Road copper project in the New England Orogen of northern NSW.

While several high-grade gold, antimony, copper and gold deposits have historically been discovered and mined across the Bingara and Nundle Projects, there has been only sporadic exploration since the 1970's with no drilling in ~30 years.

Cosmo is also advancing work on the Kanowna Gold Project (KGP) located about 13 km north of Kalgoorlie and adjacent to the 7Moz Au Kanowna Belle gold mine. Cosmo also owns the advanced Yamarna Project in the Eastern Goldfields region which contains significant intrusive-hosted base metal mineralisation, including the Mt Venn Cu-Ni-Co deposit.

Cosmo is supported by a strong technical team who are advancing exploration on multiple fronts.





Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to exploration including drilling and rock chip sampling on EL8574 (Bingara) and also documents recent exploration actives at Bingara including rock chip and selective mine dump sampling, airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Induced Sub-Audio Magnetics Survey (UAV SAM).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (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. • 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	**CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • Rock chips were collected by alternate geological personnel, being the Cosmo project manager and a contract exploration geologist. Samples were selected for lithological characterisation (including pXRF screening, not reported – replaced by conventional Assay) and from mullock dumps, as well as from LiDAR-defined features and natural outcrop. • Sample material comprised outcrop, subcrop, float and selective mine dump samples. • Rocks are variably altered sediments and volcanics associated with the Nangahrah and Bobs Creek Formations, more particularly the historical mine workings and nearby prominent outcrops of Manganiferous bearing Jasperoidal chert horizons that are interpreted as hangingwall alteration zones to the mineralised basalt-sediment interface in the Nangahrah Formation. • Rock chip sampling was, in places, selective in nature and designed to characterise the grade of mineralisation and associated alteration, particularly within and around historical workings and mullock dumps. As such, results may not be representative of the bulk grade of in situ mineralisation at depth. **CMO Bingara LiDAR** • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25th and 26th May 2025 by Woolpert, geospatial, surveying and GIS experts. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LiDAR data captured using Optech Galaxy Prime sensor, co-acquired with high resolution orthophotos using a Phase One camera. • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. The LiDAR survey covered an area of 492 sq km. • The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(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.	• Sample locations were collected on Garmin hand held GPS and cross refenced in Qfield with the georeferenced LIDAR imagery **<u>CMO Mt Everest – Mona trend UAVSAM Survey</u>** • The survey consisted of 4 transmit loops. Each transmit loop had twenty, 2.5 km long survey lines associated with it at a 50 m line spacing and 70/250-degree line direction. Data was acquired utilising the Gap TM-7 UAV receiver system towed by an Innoflight X8 battery ScanLift UAV. • The surveys were conducted over the period of January 19th to February 1st, 2025. • A roving magnetometer acquisition system was deployed using a Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver equipped with a Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour sensor, operated via SAMui v25.7 software at a sample rate of 9600 Hz (airborne) and 1200 Hz (base station), capturing total B-field data with 0.1 pT resolution and 50 Hz powerline filtering, flown on an Innoflight ScanLift SL-800 X8 UAV at ~50 m AGL and 14 km/h with a 10 m sling. • Unconstrained 3D magnetic inversion modelling has been completed for the entire Bingara UAVSAM survey. • Modelling was completed using MGinv3D Scientific Computing and Applications. The model mesh was oriented in GDA2020, MGA Zone 56 coordinate with a cell dimension of 25m x 25m x 20m. Residual TMI data was used as the input data set. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip Sampling</u> Previous Explorers include CRA, Tingha Holdings (Freeport), Diatreme Resources and Overland Resources, Probe Resources and Noonan Pty Ltd. These companies had investigated the area previously and sample locations were verified using historical reports, no samples/assays are reported from the historical context as QC data is incomplete and not JORC compliant 94 rock chips have been collected from the Mt Everest Prospect by three companies between 1988 and 2008. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818,8 21, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo 7 Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116-124). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, subcrop and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44).
Drilling techniques	• 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, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<u>Previous Drilling</u> • No drillholes are known in the Copper belt VMS trend within the Nangahrah Formation <u>Historic Spring Creek and Bingara Drilling</u> • Only Bora Creek Prospect has had drilling for copper on the tenure, this is not hosted in the VMS belt but within the Woodsreef Melange and defines a different mineralisation type (Gabbro hosted Cu-Ni)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Previous VMS trend drilling • No drillholes are known in the Copper belt VMS trend within the Nangahrah Formation
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.	**CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • Rock chip samples were logged in the field at the time and were collected by an appropriately experienced geologist. • Geological information for rock chip samples was recorded qualitatively, including colour, rock type, weathering, dominant minerals and mineralisation form. • Sample type was recorded as an outcrop, subcrop, float or continuous rock chip or selective mine dump sample. • Each sample was given a unique sample ID. • Samples were photographed in the field, either on top of the sample bag with the sample ID visible or as georeferenced images labelled with sample IDs (Solocator). Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip sampling *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. Outcrop strike, dip, width and length were also

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements of each sample were also recorded using a Exploranium Kappameter KT-9. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes only *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. The information recorded included lithology, alteration and mineralisation. The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes only.
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.	**<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. • Sampling density for outcrop material was variable, reflecting the irregular distribution and exposure of outcrop, and was determined by the supervising geologist. Mine dump sampling was selective in nature to characterize the geochemistry and grade of the mineralization styles present • No field duplicates were taken. • Sample were submitted in two batches to ALS Brisbane. • A total of 8 CRM samples were included across the two batches. • Coarse blanks were not utilised for field samples, however lab blanks and repeats were conducted <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818, 821, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116 - 124). • Samples were taken of outcrop and float material. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quality control procedures are unknown
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.	**CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • Samples have been submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified laboratory. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis • Samples were analysed with the following analytical methods: ME-MS61, Au-AA23, Hg-MS42, ME-OG62, Cu-OG62, and Zn-OG62. ME-OG62h was selectively used for extra high grade samples, over range sulphur was detected by OG • All samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • For CRM samples submitted in batch BR26063304 , all 4 samples performed within acceptable limits from their certificated values for Au, Ag and Cu where applicable. CRM sample 287963A (OREAS 990b) reported 16.05% Cu which is lower than the certified value (Cu:16.37%) but within 3SD, while Au reported 64ppm which higher than the certified value (Au:63.67ppm) but within 2SD. • For CRM samples submitted in batch BR26063174 all samples performed well for the target commodities (and referenced values). One CRM was potentially too high grade to be assayed sequentially without contamination and cleaning checks were made that carry over contamination was not made in the next sample for over range values. Over range for the moderate grade CRM performed as expected for Cu, Zn, Au and Ag. • Blanks performed well where inserted by the lab with no identified contamination issues. Check assays were all within tolerance for the target metals, with the highest grade gold repeat reporting slightly higher than the primary assay (12.6 g/t versus 11.65 g/t Au). Gold here is not considered nuggety and the primary assay is reported. **CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM Survey** • Data QAQC and analysis was completed by a suitably qualified geophysicist from Mitre Geophysics who were independent of GAP Geophysics who completed the data acquisition. Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo 7 Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.
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.	**<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Verification of significant results has been completed by alternate CMO and Global Ore Discovery Personnel. The quantum of assay results conforms with assays received for historic sampling of the mine dumps by previous explorers. • Sample locations were recorded in the field using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66i and subsequently imported into MapInfo, Micromine and QGIS for spatial validation against high-resolution imagery and a 1 m resolution LiDAR DEM. All data is stored on the company's SharePoint. This is controlled by individual log-ins and two-point authentication. Third party IT specialist conduct routine security checks of the Cosmo systems. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by CMO From the laboratory. **Historic Work** • Costean results and rock chip results have been cross-checked against reported assay results in company annual reports where available. Results are reported as text files, within digital tables, handwritten and as assay certificates. Any errors identified were corrected prior to reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Documentation of primary data: - Mt Everest Rock Chips - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are provided to the company (Cosmo) by Global Ore Discovery and Supervising Geologist John McDougall • All historical data reported in this JORC table has been recovered from the New South Wales DIGS data platform and is stored in Microsoft Excel Format. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.	• All rock chip, LiDAR and UAV SAM surveying used MGA Zone 56 map projection for Easting and Northing. Coordinates have been converted by transformation from GDA94 to GDA2020 by CMO personnel • Topographic control from 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey has been used to display and visualise all data sets. • Topographic Control - A 1 m DEM topographic surface was utilised, captured in May 2025. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from ICSM classification level 2 classified LiDAR point cloud. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of +/- 0.15m (1 Sigma) in both vertical and horizontal datums. **CMO Bingara LiDAR** • The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m^2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). • Ground control was carried out by Woolpert surveyors on the 9th of April 2025. 170 locations were tested, distributed across the survey area, on clear/open ground. The survey was adjusted by -0.109m RL using post processing techniques after acquisition was completed, and compared to ground control. • LiDAR data points were classified to ICSM classification level 2. These classified points were utilised to generate a 1m Digital Elevation Model (DEM). **CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip** • Sample locations were recorded in the field using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66i. Locations were cross-checked in QGIS against a 1 m resolution LiDAR DEM and validated against georeferenced field photographs. **CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM** • The transformation details between the local survey coordinate system and global coordinates are as follows: - Local Coordinate to GDA2020/MGA54 Transform - Line Bearing: 70-250 degrees

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips • No historical locations are reported here except locations of mine workings, these have been converted from WGS84 by NSW Resources to reflect GDA2020 Z56 coordinates and one mine working has been found to be erroneous in the state dataset (Victory lode). Historic grades for chips at Mt Everest are referenced in a previous announcement (Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 17/07/2025)
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting 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.	**CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • The Mona-Everest-Victory and Sweet Nell lodes were checked by rock chip sampling, this was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • The samples of mullock dumps is clustered with reconnaissance samples of mineralized outcrop taken from around these dumps. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	**CMO - Bingara LiDAR survey** • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. **CMO - Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey** • Loop configuration was designed to best couple with the NNW Peel Fault and Mt Everest-Mona trends along with the chert horizon.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**CMO - Bingara-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were collected and placed in calico sample bags with individual sample numbers, grouped into 5 to 10 samples and sealed into labelled poly weave bags. Samples were transported and delivered to the Brisbane ALS laboratory by a commercial logistics operator based in Tamworth. Bulk bags were tied and no sample loss was recoded at the commercial laboratory upon receipt (ALS Brisbane) <u>Historic Rock Chip and Drilling</u> • No information is available about measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Given the historical nature of the information reported here, there has been no formal audit or review of the sampling techniques. • Available historic reports have been reviewed and compared to digital data sets.

– 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.	• EL 8574, and EL 8800 are 100% held by Galaxias Metals Pty Ltd • The Crown of New South Wales owns the majority of mineral assets in New South Wales. A mineral royalty is the price charged by the Crown for the transfer of the right to extract a mineral resource. The price (royalty rate) is prescribed in legislation. It is the role of the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), through the Royalty and Statistics Branch, to administer the legislation relating to mineral royalty, collect the royalty due, disburse royalty to private mineral owners and maintain a mining statistics database. • There are no ventures, partnerships, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings impinging upon the VMS prospects on EL 8574. • The Serpentine Ridge National Park occurs as an exclusion to EL8574 and an exclusion is also present for the Three Creeks Tourist Gold Mine Project (GL5890) • The Gomeroi People have Native title interests over partial areas of EL 8574. No known claim is present at preferred drilling locations at Mona. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Alluvial deposits derived from narrow auriferous hard rock vein and dissemination deposits were discovered in the early 1890's and were historically exploited by widespread artisanal mining methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- NSW DMR website details a total of 21 explorers that have been active within and near the Bingara Project boundary since the early 1960s. A significant hiatus in exploration existed until the commencement of nickel exploration in the late 1960's, when a significant regional to prospect-scale exploration campaign was commenced by Silver Valley Minerals NL. Most of the exploration in the Bingara Project area, which was concentrated in the mid 1980's through to the mid 1990's, focused on gold and copper; a significant amount of gold exploration took place in the Spring Creek area. Historic Exploration is summarised below

Year	Company	Prospects	Exploration Activity Completed
1965	Mount Isa Mines	Mt Everest (Cu)	Field investigations of copper deposits in the Woolomin Fm east of Upper Bingara
1969 - 1970	Silver Valley Minerals NL	Upper Bingara (Au), Mt Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Harrrison's (Ni-Cu)	Drainage, rock chip and soil geochemistry in the upper Bingara area. Four separate reconnaissance ground Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys over the Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Tea Tree (Cu) and Young Property (Cu-Ni) prospects. Percussion and diamond drilling. No gold assays
1971	Nickel Mines	Bingara - Warialda	Reconnaissance rock chip sampling
1974	Electrolytic Zinc	Reconnaissance	Extensive stream sediment sampling and field investigations Cyprus-style copper deposits within the Woolomin Fm, particularly at Gulf creek Mine.
1982	Newmont	Gulf Creek (Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Investigated potential for significant base metal deposits and gold in chert horizons.
1983	Freeport Australia	Old Ballarat (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu)	In JV with Tingha Holdings. Geological Mapping, Stream sediment geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry and drilling
1984			Mapping and drainage panned concentrate geochemistry. Grid soil geochemistry and minor rock chip sampling at Spring Creek and Old Ballarat. Soil geochemistry grid and follow-up trenching and rock chip sampling at Emello.
1985		Upper Bingara (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu), Lone Hand (Au),	Drilling of geochemical anomalies at Upper Bingara and Spring Creek. Further mapping and pan concentrate drainage sampling between Spring Creek and Lone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
				Hidden Treasure (Au), Skain and Hodder's (Au)	Hand. Drilling at Hidden Treasure and Skain and Hodders prospects.
		1986	Tingha Holdings	Spring Creek (Au), Old Ballarat (Au)	Extension of Freeports soil grids at Spring Creek
		1987			Geological mapping and rock chip sampling at Old Ballarat
		1988			Geological Mapping and channel sampling at Spring Creek
		1988	Tingha - Noonan	Spring Creek (Au)	Drilling (20 RAB holes) at Spring Creek. Metallurgical testing
		1989		Spring Creek Alluvial (Au)	Assessing alluvial potential
		1989	CRA Exploration	Bora Creek (Au), Carnies Reef (Au), Upper Bora (Au-Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Reconnaissance visits of old mine sites, regional stream sediment sampling, gridding, sampling, and ground magnetics surveys at Upper Bora and Mt Everest
		1989		Bora Creek (Au), All Nations (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Mapping, rock chip sampling and I.P. surveys undertaken
		1990		All Nations (Au), Upper Bora (Au), Lost Chance (Au) Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Drilling at All Nations, Upper Bora ad Lost Chance. Further reconnaissance stream sediment sampling. Soil sampling at Basin and Basin South anomalies
		1990		Lost Chance (Au), Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Moving loop EM and drilling at Basin prospect. Further soil sampling at Basin South and Lost Chance
		1991		Piedmont Magnesite (Au), Mt Everest (Cu)	Drilling at Piedmont Magnesite prospect.
		1992 - 1993	Danamore	Spring Creek (Au)	Geological modelling and re-evaluation of previous drilling
		1994	Decade Mining	Spring Creek (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au)	Drilling at Spring Creek-Hidden Treasure prospect
		2002 - 2008	Rimfire Pacific	Spring Creek (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Extensive geochemistry sampling program in the Spring Creek area (stream sediments, soils and rock chip samples)
		2008	Overlander Resources	Mt Everest (Cu), Bingara North (Au)	Geological surface mapping of the Everest Copper Mine, soil sampling of the pit workings and selected rock chip sampling at Mt Everest, Bingara North and Harrison's. Drilling of the Harrison's Cu prospect.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>Icon Resources</td><td>Reconnaissance (Au)</td><td>Selected reconnaissance rock chip sampling along the Peel fault</td></tr>
<tr><td>2007 - 2010</td><td>Young & Young</td><td>Reconnaissance (Au), Hilda May (Cu), Hidden Treasure (Au), Wedding Cake Hill (Au)</td><td>Geological mapping and soil and rock chip geochemistry,</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014 - 2015</td><td>Peel North Gold</td><td>Reconnaissance (Au)</td><td>Soil and rock chip geochemistry</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014 - 2015</td><td>Precious Metal Resources</td><td>Spring Creek (Au)</td><td>Rock chip geochemistry, traversing of old pits/workings and rock chip sampling around the Spring Creek area.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• EL 8574 and EL 8800 are located within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB) of the Tasman Orogenic system. The NEFB is a complex tectonic collage of amalgamated, accreted and fault bound terranes which formed as part of the Tasman Orogenic system, a Cambrian to early Ordovician extensional accretionary orogen of Gondwana that can be divided into the following fault-bound terranes with differing tectonic environments:
Weraerai Terrane: dismembered ophiolite sequence;
Gamilaroi Terrane: early Devonian remnant intra-oceanic arc;
Djungati Terrane: middle–late Devonian subduction complex; and
Anaiwan Terrane: lower–middle Devonian arc derived volcaniclastic sediments.
• Bingara project is truncated by the roughly N-S trending Peel Manning Fault System (PMFS). The PMFS is a major west-dipping fault zone, that extends over a length of 270 km and represents a major geological structure that juxtaposes geological terranes.
• Along the PMFS mineralisation includes gold, mercury, antimony, copper-gold, magnesite, and veins and podiform chromite.
• The exploration model for the Bingara involves potential to host bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and fissure vein high grade gold deposits(Mother Lode Systems). and volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper – gold – zinc deposits with a possible Au overprint (Hybrid VMS-IRG systems)
• At Mona-Everest-Victory potential exists to identify Besshi-Cyprus style volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits formed from the precipitation of high sulphur fluids in deep marine volcanic terranes, close to the seawater-seafloor interface and are potentially economic concentrations of copper, zinc and silver mineralisation.
• The structured feeding these systems are likely overprinted by Intrusion Related Gold alteration and veining evidenced by late magnetite and epidote.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• At Bingara the PMFS juxtaposes the Gamilaroi Terraine to the west, composed of a broadly folded island arc derived sediments, against the Weraerai Terrane, of variably schistose and serpentinised ophiolite sequence from the strongly deformed and lower greenschist metamorphosed. • The fault-bound Weraerai Terrane is postulated as structurally emplaced via strike-slip faulting and serpentinite diapirism in the early Permian. Permo-Triassic calc-alkaline volcanics and granitoids postdate emplacement of the deformed assemblage and are associated with widespread carbonate-fuchsite (listwanite) alteration. • Listwanite alteration is commonly associated with vein gold deposits, which, together with less common stockwork and disseminated gold deposits, are developed within and immediately to the east and west of the serpentinite (Bingara goldfields). • Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by Werarei Terrane serpentintes and Djungati Terrane Woolomin Group. However, some deposits including the All-Nations gold mine are hosted by sediments of the Tamworth group belonging to the Gamilaroi Terrane. *Mt Everest* • The historical Mount Everest Copper Mine was one of the largest copper deposits to be worked out of a number of Besshi-Cyprus Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) copper discoveries within the Woolomin Beds along the eastern edge of the Peel serpentinite belt. • Mineralized sulphide and supergene oxide lodes are reported to have been up to 3.5 m thick • Laterally continuous North-North-west oriented Manganiferous jasperoidal cherts are evident to the west of the Mt Everest workings and may represent siliceous exhalative deposits formed on the paleo sea floor associated related to the massive sulphide bodies
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	• No Historical drilling at the Everest-Mona-Victory trend has been located by the company searching the appropriate databases and the DIGS digital information system for NSW Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	– 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.	• No data aggregation has been undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• No Historical drilling at the Everest-Mona-Victory trend has been located by the company searching the appropriate databases and the DIGS digital information system for NSW Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.	• Refer to maps included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Results for all rock chip samples collected in this announcement are reported in Appendix 1, showing sample ID and location, with all sample locations shown on Figure 3 of this announcement. The rock chips are selective to identify varying degrees of overprint in different alteration and vein styles. Rocks are a mixture of mine dump (mullock) material and sub-regional alteration and veining. Characterisation of these samples has identified some gold rich values thought to overprint the primary mineralisation. No claim is made to the continuity of grade between samples. Samples are grab and composites (typically 3-5 rocks) of fist sized samples >250g in mass.
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	**CMO Metals 2025 LiDAR and high resolution survey** • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25 and 26 May 2025 by Woolpert. • Final data has been received for the full project areas covering 484 sq km of the project area. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LIDAR data captured with Optech Galaxy Prime & Phase One sensors. • The products including 1m resolution DEM and digital photogrammetry have been received by Cosmo.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</td><td>
Interpretation of the distribution of historic hard rock mines and alluvial workings has been completed.
CMO Metals 2025 Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey
The Mt Everest-Mona UAVSAM survey was completed by Gap Geophysics (GAP) between 15 March and 9 April 2025.
The survey consisted of 4 survey grids as outlined below
<table>
<tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Grid Name</th><th>Current Source</th><th>Line Direction (deg)</th><th>Line Spacing (m)</th><th>Nominal Line KM</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_1</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50 m</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_2</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_3</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_4</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
</table>
The geophysical equipment is propriety to GAP geophysics, equipment specifications are as follows,
</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Roving Magnetometer Acquisition System</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instrument</td><td>Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor</td><td>Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour</td></tr>
<tr><td>Software</td><td>SAMui v25.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>9600 Hz / 2400 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Components</td><td>Total B-field</td></tr>
<tr><td>Powerline frequency</td><td>50 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>UAV</td><td>Innoflight ScanLift SL-800 X8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey height</td><td>~ 50 m above ground</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey speed</td><td>14 km/h</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sling length</td><td>10 m</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Magnetometer Base Station</th></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer</td><td>Dual Gap Geophysics TM-7 SAM receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>1200 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample resolution</td><td>0.1 pT</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Navigation and Positioning</th></tr>
<tr><td>GPS</td><td>UBLOX M9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corrections</td><td>Post processing (RTKLIB)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>2 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coordinate System</td><td>GDA2020, MGA Zone 56</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).
• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</td><td>• Proposed collar positions and high priority target zones have been identified at the Mona prospect, with approval now received for the APO to conduct this drilling.
• Final documentation and local landholder engagement is progressing to enable preparation of the approved drill sites.
• Advanced engagement with drilling contractors is progressing to enable drill rig mobilisation as soon as possible.
• Downhole geophysics (DHEM) is proposed to follow the initial drilling to assist in identifying lateral extensions of any identified massive sulphide bodies
• Results for auger based pXRF soil sampling at the Plunkett & Cassidy prospect at Antimony Gully are being collated, prior to interpretation and reporting</td></tr>
</table>