



Andromeda Metals Limited ASX: ADN ASX Announcement

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Successful commercial ceramic hotelware testwork results

- **Testwork results confirm kaolin from the GWP and Chairlift as highly competitive against established premium kaolins in high-value commercial ceramic hotelware body and glaze formulations**
- **High-value market with potential to be value-accretive and support future expansion**

Andromeda Metals Limited (ASX: **ADN**) (**Andromeda**, the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of ceramic hotelware testwork results confirming kaolin from both the Great White Project (GWP) and the Chairlift Deposit¹ as highly competitive, when compared to existing kaolins used in the manufacture of high-value commercial hotelware.

To support product validation of our high-quality kaolin products for use in high-value market segments, three (3) samples of kaolin were sent for testing and evaluation for their suitability in commercial hotelware body and glaze formulations.

The 3 samples from Andromeda were:

- 2 samples of Great White CRM™ products:
 - Great White CRM™_P marketed as for use in porcelain tableware
 - Great White CRM™_X which is representative of Stage 1A+ production; and
- Chairlift CRM – a representative processed sample from the Chairlift Deposit which was previously identified as well-suited for the high-quality porcelain ceramics market.

To assess the suitability of the samples for use in commercial hotelware body formulations, the three samples were used in the standard commercial hotelware body formulations currently used by a major ceramics manufacturer in Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom, which has been established since the late 18th century and through a global distribution network.

The three samples were assessed and benchmarked against formulations with other kaolins, including the sole kaolin used by the manufacturer and an additional six (6) other commercial kaolin samples from Europe.

Separately, the three samples from Andromeda were evaluated for their suitability in commercial hotelware glaze formulations and benchmarked against the standard kaolin used by the UK manufacturer.

¹ Refer to ADN ASX dated 16 November 2023 titled *Chairlift Kaolin Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate*.

All the testwork was completed at one of the UK's leading mineral processing companies which is based in Stoke-on-Trent, where the majority of the UK's ceramic tableware is manufactured.

Key findings from the testwork² are:

- All 3 of Andromeda's samples were characterised as being low in iron (Fe_2O_3) and titanium (TiO_2) and suitable for use in ceramic body and glaze hotelware formulations
- Great White CRMTM_P and Great White CRMTM_X gave superior results, through:
 - Lowest fired b values (yellowness) in body formulations, and
 - Being the only samples demonstrating superior L*, a*, b* brightness and colour co-ordinate results than the standard kaolin used in ceramic body formulations.

These positive results open additional sales opportunities in the premium commercial ceramics hotelware body and glaze market segments, with the potential to support future expansions of production from the Great White Project.

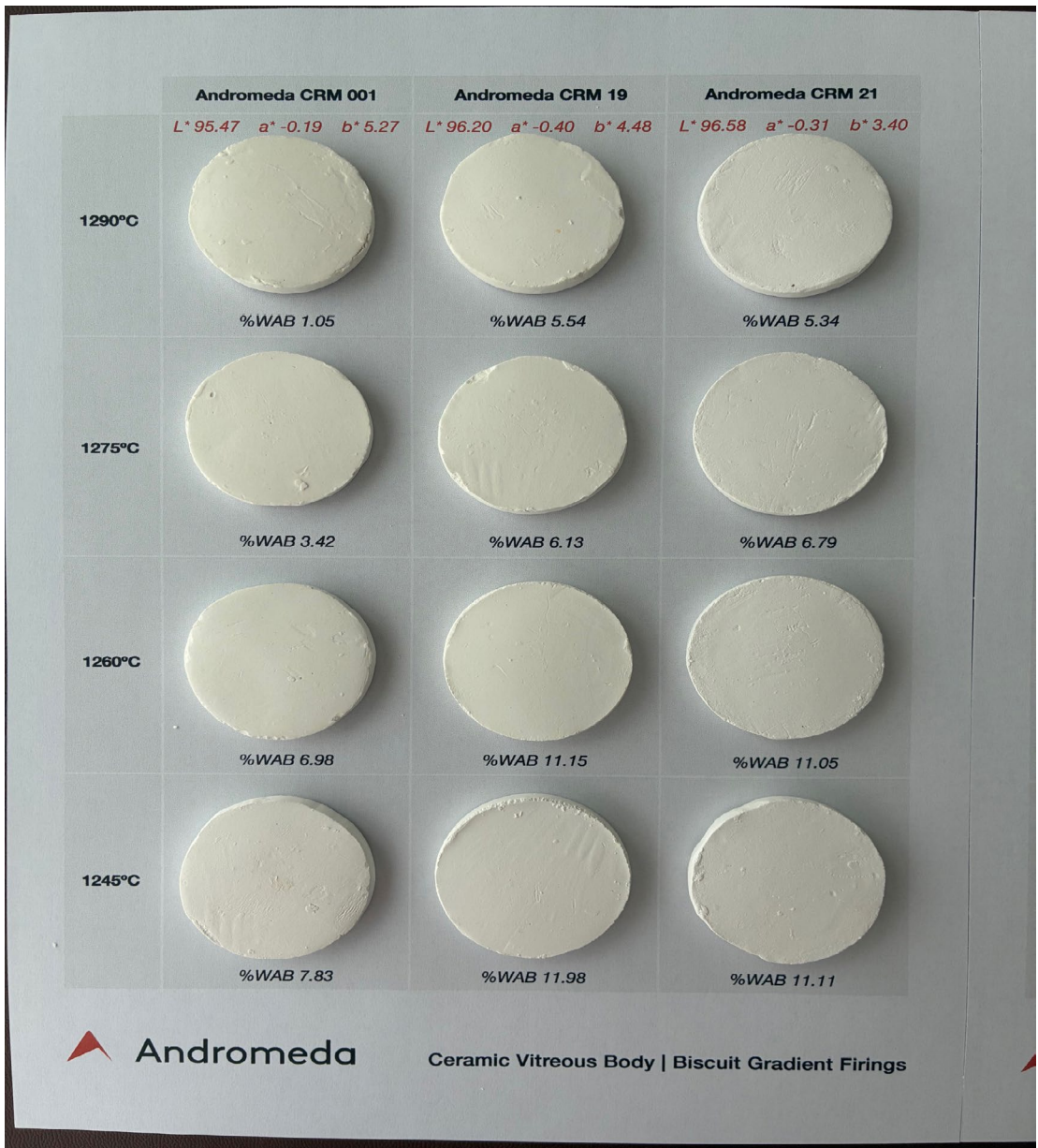


Figure 1 - Fired discs of commercial ceramic hotelware body formulation - (l to r) Chairlift CRM (CRM 001), Great White CRMTM_P (CRM 19) and Great White CRMTM_X (CRM 21)

² Evaluation of refined Kaolin in commercial ceramic hotelware for Andromeda Metals, First Test Minerals, July/August 2025. Andromeda Metals Limited | 2



Figure 1 - Glazed discs after firing at 1080°C - UK standard glaze - (l to r) Chairlift CRM (CRM 001), Great White CRM™_P (CRM 19) and Great White CRM™_X (CRM 21)

Sarah Clarke, Andromeda's Acting Chief Executive Officer said:

"While Andromeda continues to progress the Great White Project towards a final investment decision, we continue to look for additional value-accretive growth opportunities to support future expansion beyond the initial Stage 1A+ development.

"The strength of these testwork results supports new sales opportunities into the high-value ceramic hotelware market, which has the potential to be value-accretive and support future expansion."

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Andromeda Metals Limited.

For more information about the Company and its projects, please visit our website, www.andromet.com.au or contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled and thoroughly reviewed by Mr Eric Whittaker who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Whittaker is the Chief Geologist of Andromeda Metals Limited and has sufficient experience 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Whittaker has 30 years of experience in the mining industry. Mr Whittaker consents to the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Whittaker holds Performance Rights in the Company and is entitled to participate in Andromeda's employee incentive plan.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains or may contain certain forward-looking statements and comments about future events, that are based on Andromeda's beliefs, assumptions and expectations and on information currently available to management as at the date of this document. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "plan", "believes", "estimate", "anticipate", "outlook", and "guidance", or similar expressions. Such statements are only expectations or beliefs and are subject to

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Summary findings of the trials

Following is a summary of the findings of the trials successfully validating Great White and Chairlift CRM products in commercial ceramic hotelware body and glaze recipes.

Samples

Three 5 kg kaolin samples of Andromeda product were provided to Ceramic Support Services in Stoke-on-Trent. The samples included:

- Chairlift CRM
- Great White, CRMTM_P – marketed as for use in porcelain tableware
- Great White, CRMTM_X – representative of the Great White Project's Stage 1A+ production

Chemistry

First Test Minerals submitted sub-samples of Andromeda's products to AMG Chrome, a UKAS-accredited laboratory, for chemical composition analysis. Each sample was fused into a glass bead by mixing with lithium tetraborate and heating to > 1000 °C, then analysed by X-ray fluorescence (XRF). Loss on Ignition (LOI) was measured at 1000 °C.

The comparison kaolins used in the testwork were a selection of well-established materials for hotelware and porcelain production across Europe, and in several cases (such as the Kaopearl, Standard Porcelain, and OKA kaolin products) are used globally.

Against these commercial benchmarks, the Andromeda samples performed strongly, exhibiting high alumina (Al₂O₃) content and low concentrations of ferric (Fe₂O₃) and titanium (TiO₂) oxides (refer to results in Table 1).

Table 1. Chemical Composition of the kaolin samples used in the trials

	Kaolin Product	SiO ₂ (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	TiO ₂ (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	Na ₂ O (%)	K ₂ O (%)	LOI (%)
Andromeda	Chairlift CRM	47.28	37.66	0.48	0.11	<0.05	0.12	<0.05	0.56	13.65
Andromeda	Great White CRM TM _P	46.89	38.21	0.37	0.37	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.43	13.75
Andromeda	Great White CRM TM _X	46.78	38.81	0.26	0.20	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.19	13.99
	KaoPearl	47.6	37.1	0.56	0.05	0.06	0.32	0.12	1.20	13.20
	OKA	49.5	35.5	0.43	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.01	0.30	13.40
	Standard Porcelain	48.0	36.5	0.72	0.04	0.07	0.30	0.10	1.74	12.50
	Regal	49.0	36.0	0.64	0.01	0.10	0.30	0.10	2.20	11.70
	Stannon	48.0	36.5	1.00	0.05	0.07	0.30	0.10	2.00	12.00
	CC31	48.0	35.7	0.95	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.10	2.80	11.60
	Diamond Ultrabright	47.0	37.5	0.80	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.08	2.30	12.50

These analyses further demonstrate that kaolin from the Great White deposit is an ideal feedstock for the production of High Purity Alumina (HPA), due to its relatively low concentrations of key deleterious elements, particularly alkali metals (Na and K) and alkaline earth metals (Ca and Mg) (refer to Figure).

When comparing Great White CRM™_x to OKA, Great White CRM™_x contains less than a quarter of the alkali and alkaline earth metal impurity content that would need to be extracted to produce HPA.

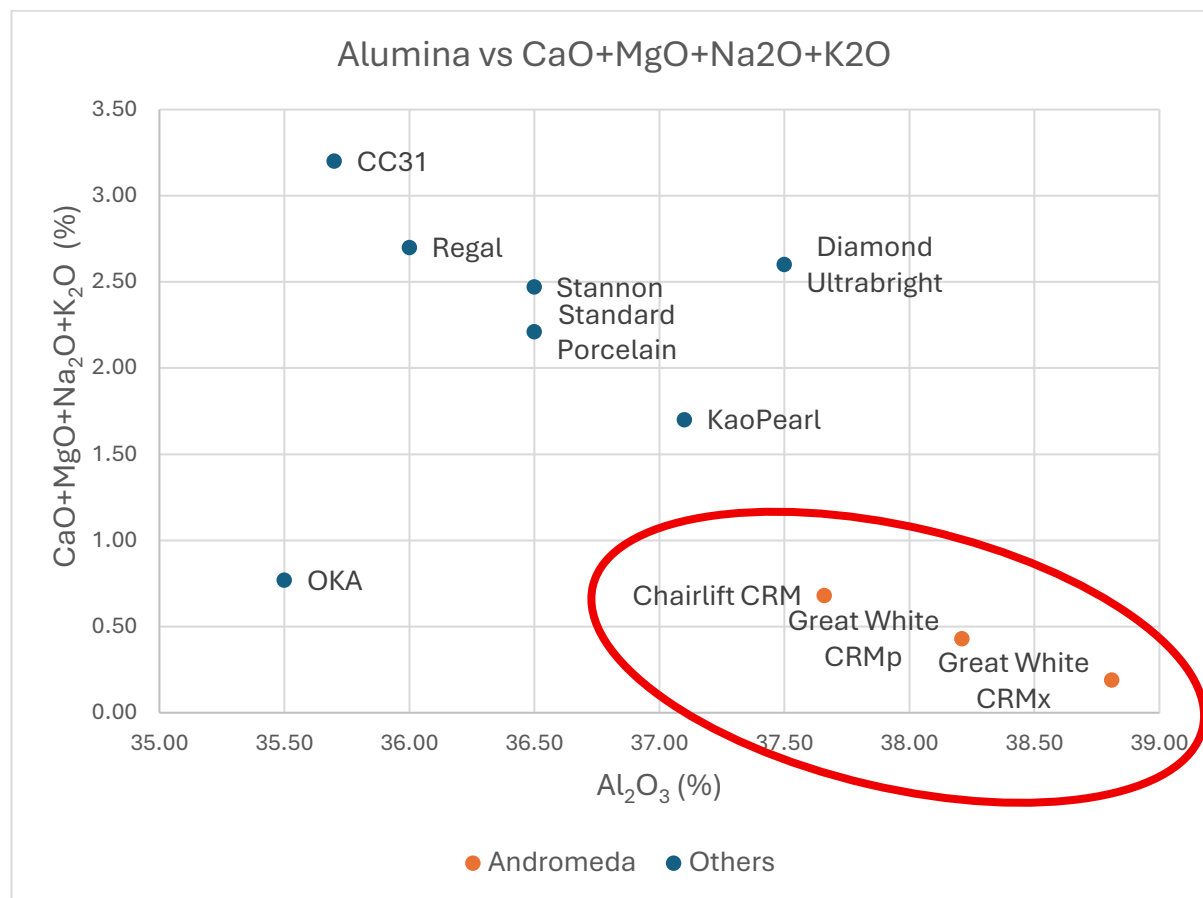


Figure 2. Alumina grades of tested kaolins versus key alkali metals and alkaline earth metals

Particle Size of the Andromeda and Commercial Kaolins

Particle size was measured using both laser diffraction (Malvern) and Sedigraph analysis. As kaolin particles are platy, particle size is usually measured by rate of settlement using a Sedigraph. Laser diffraction is more suited to non-plastics such as quartz and feldspars which have rounded particles. Typically, laser diffraction reports a coarser distribution than Sedigraph, and there is no direct correlation between the two methods.

Particle-size distributions are commonly expressed as D10, D50, D90:

- D10: 10% of particles are smaller than this size (µm)
- D50: median particle size (µm)
- D90: 90% of particles are smaller than this size (µm)

Laser diffraction estimates size statistically by analysing light-scattering patterns at multiple angles rather than measuring particles individually.

Kaolin manufacturers commonly specify % <2 µm by Sedigraph on Technical Data Sheets (TDS). Values quoted on TDS are compared with results for the CRM samples in Table 2.

Table 2. Particle Size of kaolin samples by Malvern Laser Diffraction and Sedigraph

Particle Size Distribution	Malvern Laser Diffraction			Sedigraph
Kaolin Product	D10 (μm)	D50 (μm)	D90 (μm)	< 2 μm (%)
Andromeda Chairlift CRM	0.86	3.15	14.3	79
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _P	1.26	7.27	29.5	67
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _X	1.67	9.89	80.7	74
KaoPearl	1.18	5.65	38.0	85
OKA	0.85	2.53	6.69	68
Standard Porcelain	1.08	4.96	15.9	70
Regal	1.30	5.39	16.9	60
Stannon	1.97	8.15	22.9	39
CC31	1.07	5.08	18.5	49
Diamond Ultrabright	1.71	6.97	19.3	45

Preparation and Evaluation of Ceramic Bodies

Standard Body Recipe

The reference recipe is a hotelware body currently manufactured by a major ceramics producer in Stoke-on-Trent (established 225 years ago and operates 800 distributors in 80 countries). The standard formulation uses Kaopearl as the sole kaolin (refer to Table 3). Percentage, grade and supplier details for ball clay, feldspar, quartz and alumina are omitted for due to confidentiality.

Table 3. Composition of the Standard Commercial Hotelware

in addition to	in addition	in addition	in addition
Kaolin	Kaopearl	France	35
Ball Clay	-	UK	-
Feldspar	-	Germany	-
Quartz	-	UK	-
Alumina	-	UK	-

Chemical Composition of Prepared Bodies

Kaopearl and the three Andromeda bodies were analysed by AMG-Chrome. Other blends were calculated by applying TDS XRF specifications relative to Kaopearl, assuming a 35% addition rate (refer to Table 4).

Table 4. Chemical Composition of the Prepared Ceramic Bodies

Kaolin Product	SiO ₂ (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	TiO ₂ (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	Na ₂ O (%)	K ₂ O (%)	BaO (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	LOI (%)
Andromeda Chairlift CRM	58.19	34.13	0.20	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.09	2.05	0.06	<0.05	5.06
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _P	57.97	34.23	0.16	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.10	1.99	0.07	<0.05	5.28
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _X	57.94	34.58	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.09	1.91	0.06	<0.05	5.34
KaoPearl	58.26	33.92	0.19	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.11	2.30	0.06	0.06	4.98
OKA	58.95	33.36	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.07	2.00	0.06	0.06	4.99
Standard Porcelain	58.40	33.71	0.20	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.10	2.49	0.06	0.06	4.78
Regal	58.75	33.54	0.21	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.10	2.65	0.06	0.06	4.46
Stannon	58.40	33.71	0.34	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.11	2.58	0.06	0.06	4.56
CC31	58.40	33.43	0.32	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.11	2.86	0.06	0.06	4.46
Diamond Ultrabright	58.02	34.06	0.27	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.10	2.68	0.06	0.06	4.78

All Andromeda blends compare well with the commercial benchmarks:

- Chairlift CRM closely matches the Kaopearl standard, with slightly lower K₂O.
- Great White CRMTM_P and Great White CRMTM_X are also good matches, with minor differences: Fe₂O₃ and K₂O lower, TiO₂ slightly higher.

Particle Size of Kaolin Samples and Prepared Bodies

Laser diffraction (Malvern) was used to measure particle size of the prepared bodies. For plastic bodies, laser diffraction performs well as a quality-control tool to maintain consistency, (refer to Table 5).

Table 5. Particle Size of the "prepared body" by Malvern Laser Diffraction

Kaolin Product	D10 (µm)	D50 (µm)	D90 (µm)
Andromeda Chairlift CRM	1.03	4.68	20.5
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _P	1.20	6.43	26.1
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _X	1.31	6.71	32.0
KaoPearl	1.07	5.12	25.4
OKA	0.94	3.10	23.0
Standard Porcelain	1.16	5.40	19.5
Regal	1.23	5.66	19.3
Stannon	1.55	7.54	24.3
CC31	1.26	6.08	23.1
Diamond Ultrabright	1.71	6.97	19.3

Gradient Kiln Firing

Pressed discs from each body were dried at 110 °C, then fired in a thermal-gradient kiln across typical commercial temperatures: 1210-1290 °C.

Evaluation of Fired Discs

At each temperature, discs were measured for:

- Water absorption (WAB, %)
- Linear contraction (%)

Alkalis (Na₂O, K₂O, predominantly K₂O) act as fluxes during firing, generally increasing contraction and reducing WAB (refer to Table 6). Finer particle size can modestly enhance fluxing (increasing contraction and lowering WAB), but K₂O content exerts the stronger influence (refer to Table 7).

Table 6. Water absorption (%)

Kaolin Product	129 0°C	1275 °C	1260°C	1245°C	1230°C	1210°C
Andromeda Chairlift CRM	1.05	3.42	6.98	7.83	10.45	15.11
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _P	5.84	6.13	11.15	11	14.35	19
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _X	5.34	6.79	11.05	11.11	14.1	19.24
KaoPearl	0.25	0.29	3.23	4.66	6.53	8.54
OKA	1.88	3.38	6.52	8.28	10.51	14.07
Standard Porcelain	0.04	0.05	3.25	3.73	5.7	8.91
Regal	0.05	0.05	2.75	3.46	5.57	9.04
Stannon	0.1	0.29	5.85	6.11	8.35	13.33
CC31	0.05	0.09	1.57	2.91	4.92	8.73
Diamond Ultrabright	0.34	0.61	5.55	6.35	7.87	10.9

Table 7. Contraction (%)

Kaolin Product	1290°C	1275°C	1260°C	1245°C	1230°C	1210°C
Andromeda Chairlift CRM	14.5	14.0	13.0	12.0	10.5	9.5
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _P	15.0	14.0	12.5	12.0	10.5	9.0
Andromeda Great White CRM TM _X	14.5	14.0	12.5	11.5	10.5	9.5
KaoPearl	14.0	13.3	13.0	12.0	11.5	10.0
OKA	14.0	13.5	12.5	11.5	10.0	9.0
Standard Porcelain	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.0
Regal	12.5	12.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	9.5
Stannon	13.5	12.5	12.5	11.5	11.0	9.0
CC31	15.0	15.0	14.5	13.5	13.5	11.5
Diamond Ultrabright	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.0	10.0

Andromeda grades show similar contraction to the Kaopearl standard, with higher WAB, consistent with lower K₂O. This is not problematic for commercial trials, given a small increase in feldspar could be used to compensate. Minor formulation adjustments are standard when introducing new raw materials.

CIELAB (L*a*b*) Brightness and Colour Coordinates

Colour was measured at 1290 °C, representative of factory heat/work input in tunnel kiln firing, Table 8. Thermal expansion (linear) was also measured at 1290 °C; body-glaze expansion matching is critical to avoid cracking or crazing.

Samples were measured by spectrophotometer for CIE L*, a*, b*:

- L*: lightness (0 = black, 100 = white)
- a*: green (-) to red (+)
- b*: blue (-) to yellow (+)

For fired tableware the target is to keep the yellowness factor (b value) as close to 0 as possible ("blue-white" rather than "yellow-white") and often a slight *green tendency* (*more negative a**) rather than red.

Colour outcomes typically reflect body chemistry:

- Lower Fe₂O₃ and TiO₂ → higher L* and lower b*.
- Higher K₂O promotes fluxing-in of Fe₂O₃ and TiO₂ during firing, which can reduce L* and raise b*.

Overall comparison:

- All three Andromeda blends perform well against the Kaopearl standard.
- Great White CRMTM_P and Great White CRMTM_X deliver the best overall colour results, followed by OKA.

Notably, Kaopearl's low b* value (4.49) is surpassed only by Andromeda's Great White CRMTM_P and Great White CRMTM_X products, which can be evidenced in Table 8.

Table 8. Thermal expansion and L* a* b* brightness and colour co-ordinates

Kaolin Product	Thermal Expansion	L*	a*	b*
Chairlift CRM	0.336	95.47	-0.19	5.27
Great White CRM TM _P	0.317	96.20	-0.40	4.48
Great White CRM TM _X	0.313	96.58	-0.31	3.40
Kaopearl	0.322	94.78	-0.40	4.49
OKA	0.323	96.14	-0.18	4.71
SP	0.322	93.16	-0.15	6.60
Regal	0.319	91.48	-0.47	5.49

Stannon	0.307	92.02	-0.35	8.84
CC31	0.336	88.15	-0.45	7.03
Diamond Ultrabright	0.323	91.62	-0.40	6.58

Glaze Trials

Standard and trial glaze formulations were applied to fired discs prepared using the Kaopearl body recipe.

The standard commercial glaze consists of a frit supplied by Esmaltes (Spain) with 10% Regal kaolin. For the trial glazes, the Regal kaolin was replaced with Andromeda's products.

Frits were wet-milled in cold water to achieve a specific particle size, then kaolin was added at 10% by weight and thoroughly mixed. Each glaze suspension was prepared in 1 L batches, adjusted to a pint weight of 31 oz (commercial standard). *(For details on pint weight, see: Northern Kilns Guide <https://northernkilns.com/assets/documents/pint-weight.pdf>).*

The primary role of kaolin in glaze is to maintain suspension and prevent settling; fine, platy clays are ideal. Any halloysite present in the Andromeda samples may enhance suspension due to its air- or water-filled tubular structure, providing buoyancy. After one week of standing, all four suspensions showed only minor settling, easily corrected by gentle shaking. No hard-settled residue was observed.

Discs were sprayed with the standard and trial glazes to achieve a consistent application weight (per m²), oven-dried at 110 °C, and fired to 1080 °C.

The fired discs were evaluated for appearance and CIELAB colour coordinates. Results show that Andromeda grades perform comparably to Regal, the current commercial standard, in terms of brightness and colour, Table 9.

Table 9. CIELAB (L*a*b*) brightness and colour co-ordinates for glaze applications

Company	Andromeda	Andromeda	Andromeda	Leading European provider
Kaolin	Chairlift CRM	Great White CRM TM _P	Great White CRM TM _X	Regal
L*	93.09	94.44	94.23	90.48
a*	-0.83	-0.69	-0.75	-0.75
b*	4.83	4.69	5.03	5.04

No issues were encountered during glaze preparation, storage, spraying, or firing. The fired glaze surfaces were smooth, well-fitted, and free from cracking or crazing.

Conclusions

Testwork conducted in Stoke-on-Trent demonstrated that Andromeda's products: Chairlift CRM, Great White CRMTM_P and Great White CRMTM_X, perform effectively as substitutes for Kaopearl in a current commercial hotelware body formulation.

Additionally, all three of Andromeda's products were successfully used in a commercial glaze formulation, replacing Regal kaolin without any negative impact on processing or fired properties, significantly improving whiteness.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (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 (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.	- The Andromeda products used in the "Evaluation of Refined Kaolin in Commercial Ceramic Hotelware" were sourced from the Great White and Chairlift Kaolin Projects. - The ceramic body formulation used in the Stoke-On-Trent trials are commercial in confidence.
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)...	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material...	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
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...	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
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.	Analysed samples were homogenised, pilot plant produced kaolin product from the Great White and Chairlift Projects.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Testwork Conditions and Analytical Methods • The test conditions replicated those typically used in commercial ceramic hotelware body and glaze production. • Analytical methods selected were appropriate and yielded results with acceptable accuracy and precision. • Chemical composition was determined by AMG-Chrome, a UKAS-accredited laboratory. Samples were fused into glass beads by mixing with lithium tetraborate and heating to temperatures exceeding 1000°C, followed by analysis using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). Loss on Ignition (LOI) was measured at 1000°C. • Particle size distribution of the products was measured via laser diffraction using a Malvern Mastersizer. • Sedigraph data provided by Andromeda was used to compare the <2 µm size fraction of Andromeda's products with other kaolin products included in the testwork. Ceramic Body Testwork • Pressed discs from each body preparation were dried at 110°C and fired in a gradient kiln across a range of typical commercial temperatures, from 1210°C to 1290°C. • Fired discs were assessed for percentage contraction and water absorption (WAB) at each firing temperature. • Colour and brightness (CIE L*, a*, b* coordinates) were measured at 1290°C, representing the heat/work input typical of factory-scale tunnel kiln operations. • Colour measurements were conducted using a spectrophotometer. Glaze Trials • Standard and trial glaze formulations were applied to fired discs produced using the Kaopearl recipe. • Glaze suspensions were sprayed to achieve a consistent application weight per square metre. • Sprayed discs were oven-dried at 110°C and subsequently kiln-fired to 1080°C. • Post-firing evaluations included visual inspection and measurement of L*, a*, b* colour coordinates.



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.	• The tests were conducted at a commercial ceramic hotelware producer in Stoke-on-Trent, UK, under the supervision of Ceramic Support Services. The results were subsequently reviewed by First Test Minerals.																																																																						
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...	• Not applicable, the testwork was undertaken on manufactured products.																																																																						
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...	• Not applicable, the testwork was undertaken on manufactured products.																																																																						
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...	• Not applicable, the testwork was undertaken on manufactured products.																																																																						
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The Chain of Custody was managed by Andromeda. Double sealed samples were electronically tracked during transport by commercial courier contractors between processing facilities and analytical labs.																																																																						
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The chemical composition of the products was analysed using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) by both Bureau Veritas (BV) in Adelaide, South Australia, and AMG-Chrome in the United Kingdom, a UKAS-accredited laboratory. AMG reported slightly lower Fe₂O₃ values, though overall results showed good correlation with those from BV. <table><tr><th>Samples / Chemistry</th><th>SiO₂</th><th>Al₂O₃</th><th>Fe₂O₃</th><th>TiO₂</th><th>K₂O</th><th>CaO</th><th>MgO</th><th>Na₂O</th><th>LOI</th></tr><tr><td>CL-CRM001 AMG</td><td>47.28</td><td>37.68</td><td>0.48</td><td>0.11</td><td>0.56</td><td><0.05</td><td>0.12</td><td><0.05</td><td>13.65</td></tr><tr><td>CL-CRM-001 BV</td><td>47.68</td><td>37.80</td><td>0.55</td><td>0.11</td><td>0.58</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.06</td><td><0.01</td><td>13.50</td></tr><tr><td>GW CRM™p AMG</td><td>46.89</td><td>38.21</td><td>0.37</td><td>0.37</td><td>0.43</td><td><0.05</td><td><0.05</td><td><0.05</td><td>13.75</td></tr><tr><td>GW CRM™p BV</td><td>46.85</td><td>38.00</td><td>0.40</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.41</td><td>0.03</td><td>0.03</td><td>0.06</td><td>13.60</td></tr><tr><td>GW CRM™x AMG</td><td>46.78</td><td>38.81</td><td>0.26</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.19</td><td><0.05</td><td><0.05</td><td><0.05</td><td>13.99</td></tr><tr><td>GW CRM™x BV</td><td>47.22</td><td>38.50</td><td>0.31</td><td>0.19</td><td>0.24</td><td>0.06</td><td><0.01</td><td><0.01</td><td>13.90</td></tr></table> • Work undertaken by Ceramic Support Services was reviewed by First Test Minerals.	Samples / Chemistry	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	MgO	Na ₂ O	LOI	CL-CRM001 AMG	47.28	37.68	0.48	0.11	0.56	<0.05	0.12	<0.05	13.65	CL-CRM-001 BV	47.68	37.80	0.55	0.11	0.58	0.04	0.06	<0.01	13.50	GW CRM™p AMG	46.89	38.21	0.37	0.37	0.43	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	13.75	GW CRM™p BV	46.85	38.00	0.40	0.45	0.41	0.03	0.03	0.06	13.60	GW CRM™x AMG	46.78	38.81	0.26	0.20	0.19	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	13.99	GW CRM™x BV	47.22	38.50	0.31	0.19	0.24	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	13.90
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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.	Great White Kaolin Project - The Great White Kaolin Project is situated within Mining Lease (ML) 6532. - ML 6532 is held by Andromeda Industrial Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Andromeda Metals Ltd. - No non-government royalties are currently known to be payable. - Andromeda owns the freehold land underlying ML 6532. - The freehold status of the land has extinguished Native Title. There are no known heritage sites within the Great White area that would restrict exploration or mineral development Chairlift Kaolin Project - The Chairlift Kaolin Project is located within Exploration Licence (EL) 6664. - EL 6664 is held under the Eyre Kaolin Joint Venture with Peninsula Exploration Pty Ltd, in which Andromeda Industrial Minerals Pty Ltd has earned a 51% interest. - No non-government royalties are currently known to be payable. - Land access is secured through negotiated agreements with landowners. - The freehold status of the land has extinguished Native Title. - There are no known heritage sites within the Chairlift area that would restrict exploration or mineral development. Tenement Compliance - All tenements are secure and compliant with the requirements of the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) as of the date of this report.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Great White and Chairlift Kaolin Deposits developed in situ by lateritic weathering of the feldspar-rich Hiltaba Granite. Both deposits comprise of a sub-horizontal zone of kaolinised granite resting with a sharp contact on unweathered granite. The kaolinised zones are overlain by loosely consolidated Tertiary and Quaternary sediments.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	- 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.	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
<i>Diagrams</i>	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.	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	- 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.	Comprehensive results are reported with all relevant findings are documented
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	- 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.	Not applicable, as the testwork was conducted on manufactured products.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological</i> • <i>interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• The outcomes of this trial will support engagement with potential offtake partners • Underscores the potential of the Chairlift kaolin deposit