17 JULY 2025

ASX RELEASE

+4KM LONG MT EVEREST – MONA VMS TARGET CORRIDOR DEFINED

Rock Chip Sampling Results of up to 24.2% Copper

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Interpretation of high-density LiDAR over the Mt Everest – Mona trend at Bingara has indicated copper mining was more strike extensive than previously recognised**
- **LiDAR data combined with SAM survey magnetic interpretation has identified a +4km long target corridor hosting extensive historic workings and VMS prospective untested horizons**
- **Cosmo reconnaissance rock chip sampling confirms historic results and presence of high grade copper mineralisation, including;**
  - **Up to 3.9% and 8.19% copper from partially oxidised sulphide material**
  - **Up to 15.45% and 24.2% copper from malachite bearing supergene mineralisation**
- **Evidence of high grade gold (up to 0.95g/t), silver (up to 29.1g/t) and cobalt (up to 508ppm) characteristic of Cyprus style VMS deposits**
- **No systematic exploration or previous drill testing of the historic mines or prospective corridor**

Cosmo Metals Ltd ("Cosmo" or the "Company") (ASX: CMO) is pleased to announce significant advances at the Mt Everest – Mona Mine VMS Trend, a +4km section of the 20km long VMS belt hosting historic mines at the 484.1 km^2 Bingara Project (**Bingara**). Bingara, which is prospective for gold - antimony and copper straddles the regional scale Peel Fault in the New England Orogen of New South Wales (**NSW**).

Assays from rock chip and mine dump sampling have confirmed the presence of high-grade copper mineralisation at Mt Everest; with interpretation of the recent LiDAR survey data combined with the aerial Subaudio Magnetotelluric (**SAM**) survey identifying a +4km long prospective VMS corridor hosting the Mt Everest – Mona Mine Trend with previously unrecognised mine workings and prospective target horizons providing a focus for CMO's ongoing exploration.

Cosmo's Managing Director, Ian Prentice commented:

"Cosmo systematic exploration approach with collection of new data and compilation of previous explorer's data is demonstrating exceptional value here at the Mt Everest – Mona Mine Trend, identifying extensions to known historical workings as well as defining new previously untested prospective target horizons.

Again, all of this in an area that is very much underexplored and that has never been drilled."

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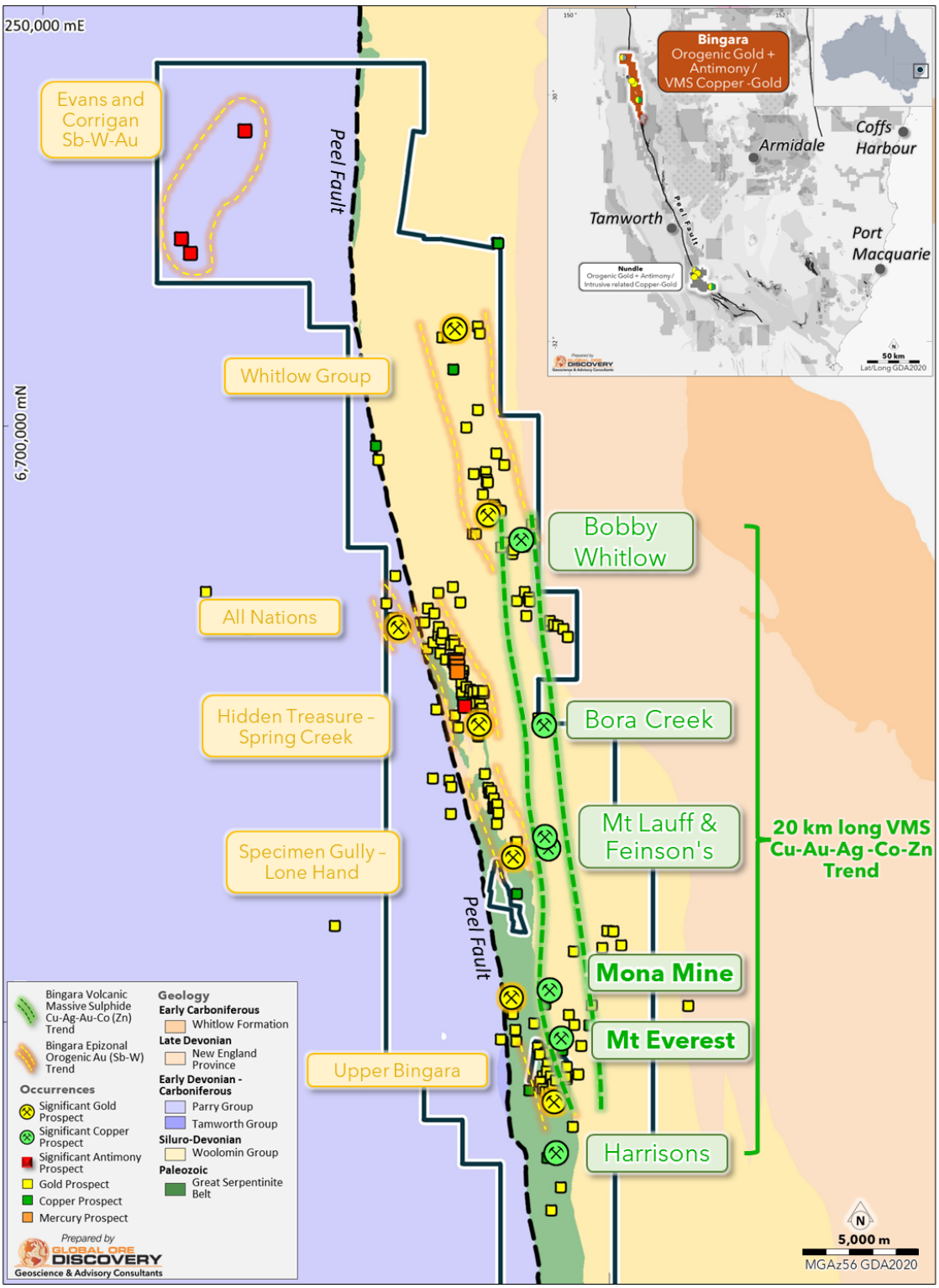

Figure 1. Bingara Project with prospect areas on regional geology showing Mt Everest – Mona Mine trend

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT – HISTORICAL EXPLORATION RESULTS

The historical results presented in this release include exploration results collected between approximately 1988 and 2008. While drilling, sampling protocols and assay QAQC procedures generally match industry standards at the time the work was done, they are not consistent with current industry practice required to meet the 2012 JORC code for reporting of exploration results. As such these results are stated here to provide an indication of the exploration potential of the Bingara tenements. The estimates of the quantity and grade of mineralisation for the Bingara tenements referred to in this announcement are "historical estimates" within the meaning of the ASX listing rules and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Cosmo notes that a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the corresponding exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is uncertain that following evaluation and further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of Cosmo that questions the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's exploration results, but Cosmo is in the process of independently validating the previous owner's exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results. Cosmo will continue to review and validate the data to enable the results to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The levels of gold and copper reported, from past activities, are a key factor in guiding Cosmo's exploration strategy. The previous activity, which produced these results, involved multiple rounds and styles of surface sampling, and drilling. The results are considered to have been generated from work programs representing usual industry practice for the time they were collected and analysed at commercial laboratories which service the mineral exploration industry. In the professional opinion of the Competent Person, Cosmo has, however, done sufficient verification of the data, to provide sufficient confidence that drilling, sampling and assays were performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for further investigation.

The Competent Person named in this announcement has confirmed that the information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data.

BINGARA – MT EVEREST TO MONA MINE TREND

A LiDAR survey was flown over Bingara in May 2025, providing detailed LiDAR coverage for the first time across the full extent of the 484.1 km^2 Project area.

Initial interpretation of the 1m resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and high-resolution colour imagery has been completed over the Mt Everest – Mona Mine trend that was subject to the high-resolution airborne SAM survey, covering an area of 17.65 km^2, that was completed in January 2025. The Mt Everest – Mona Mine trend covers a +4 km long section of the 20 km long VMS belt at Bingara (see Figure 1).

The LiDAR interpretation has identified trends of historic mines and pits over 1.1 km at Mt Everest and 1.0 km at the Mona Mine (see Figure 2). Initial ground follow-up by Cosmo confirms this interpretation, significantly expanding the known strike extent of workings at these historic copper mines and has highlighted laterally extensive banded manganiferous jasper and chert that potentially represent marker horizons classically associated with VMS camps. Many of the historic copper mines and workings identified in the LiDAR interpretation, particularly at the Mona Mine area, have not been previously sampled.

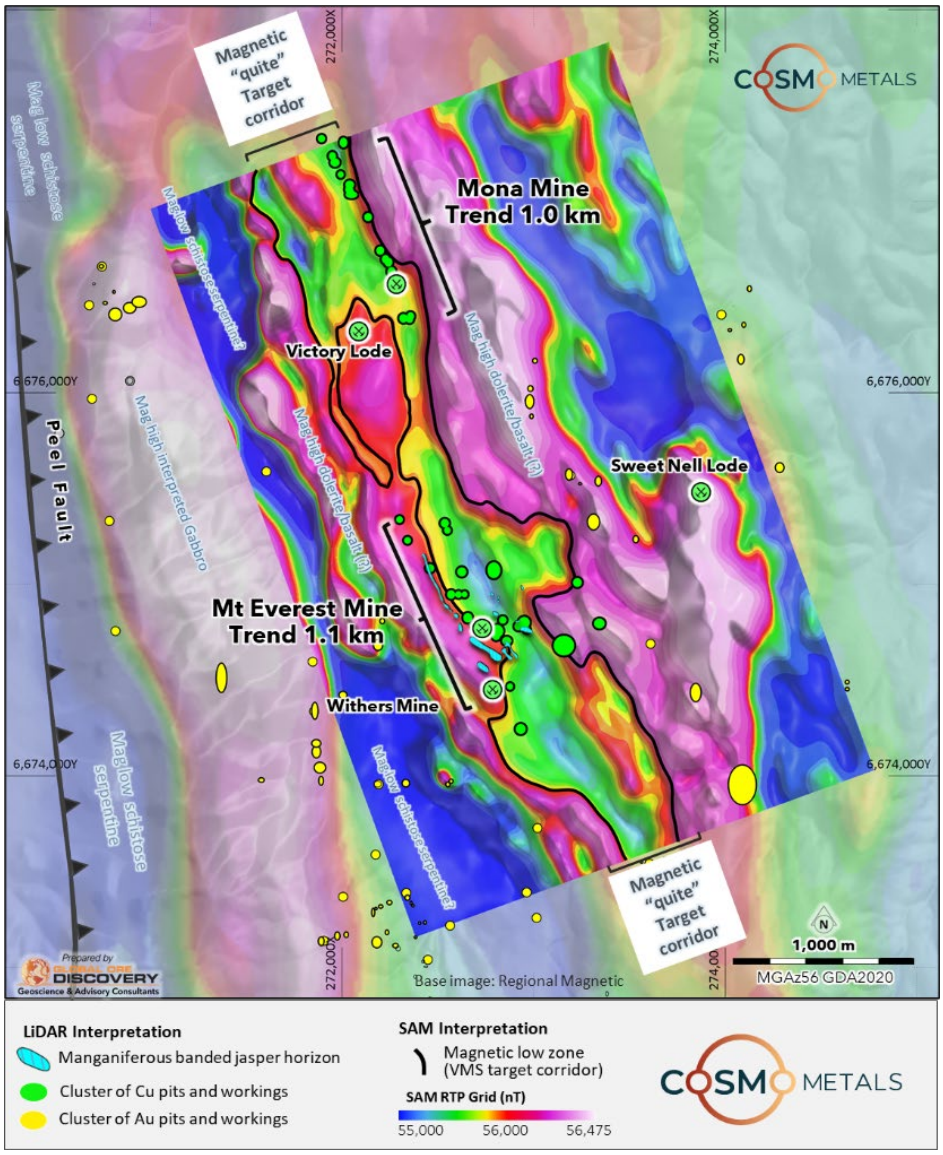

Figure 2. Mt Everest to Mona SAM magnetics with LiDAR interpretation highlighting +4km VMS Target Corridor

Interpretation of the SAM 3D inversion model of this data has delineated a + 4 km long up to 500 m wide magnetically "quiet" target corridor (see Figure 2) that hosts the Mt Everest and Mona Mines and trends of historic workings from the LiDAR interpretation. This corridor is interpreted by Cosmo as a belt of hydrothermal alteration within volcanogenic host sediments prospective for the discovery of concealed VMS mineralisation.

Detailed examination of the SAM 3D inversion model shows laterally continuous moderately magnetic horizons spatially associated with the Mt Everest line of workings (Figure 3). Examination of mine dump material shows massive, disseminated and stringer zone copper mineralisation is locally associated with bedded and disseminated magnetite that probably correlates to the moderately magnetic horizons seen on the SAM model. The association of magnetite with Cu rich VMS mineralisation at Mt Everest highlights the magnetic horizons mapped by the SAM survey can be used as prospectivity guides to focus exploration for concealed VMS mineralisation.

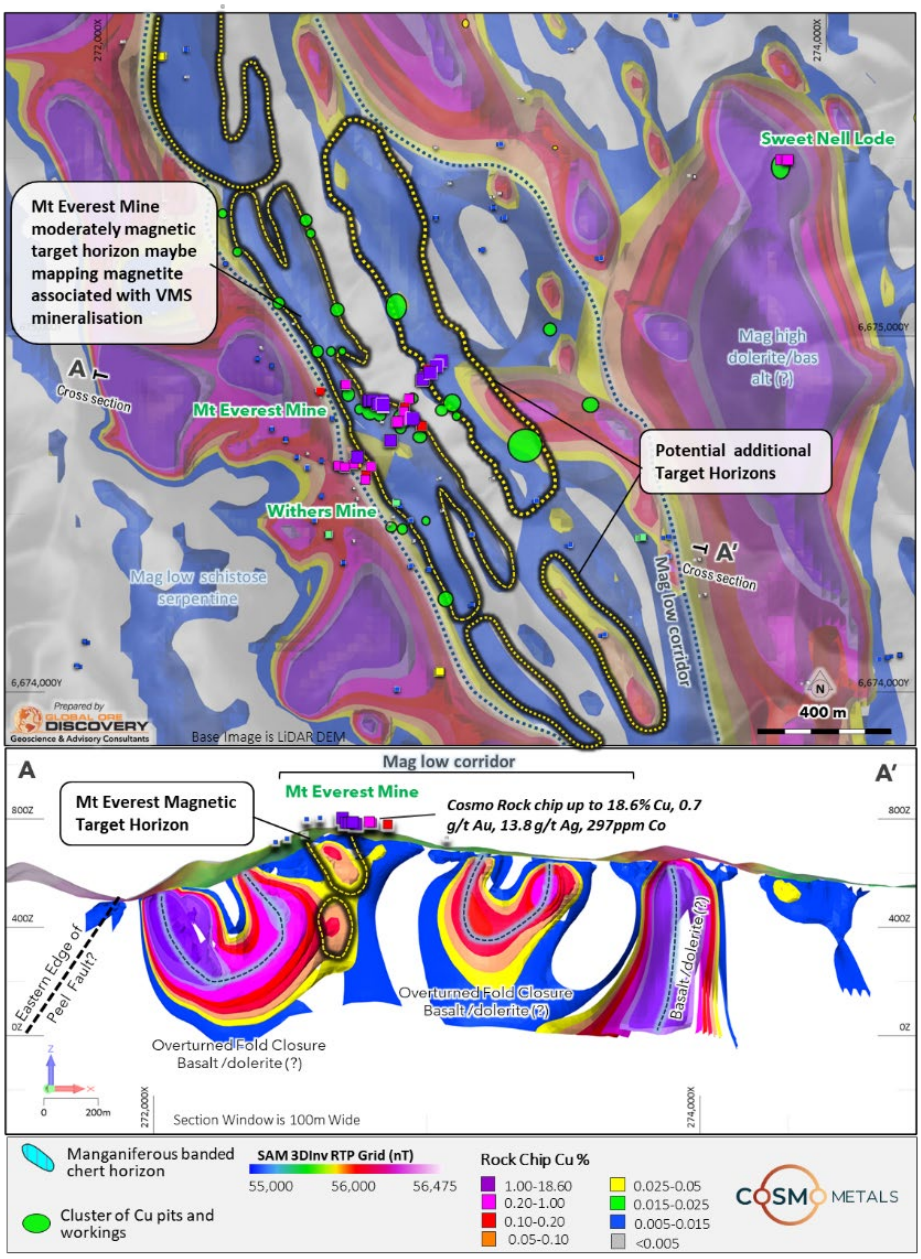

Figure 3. SAM magnetics with LiDAR interpretation over Mt Everest highlighting magnetic target horizon

Initial field follow-up and reconnaissance rock chip sampling at the Mt Everest Mine trend has been completed, with rock chip assay results from this work confirming the presence of high-grade copper mineralisation manifest as supergene malachite and primary chalcopyrite-pyrite bands and stringers, proximal to magnetite-bearing chert horizons (see Figures 4 and 5).

Assay results (see Appendix 1, Table 1) from samples of mineralised material from the Mt Everest mine dump show a Cu-Au-Ag-Co (Zn) signature characteristics of Cyprus style VMS deposits.

Samples of partially oxidised sulphide material returned **assays of 3.9% and 8.19% Cu with significant anomalous Au-Ag-Co** suggesting the potential for high-grade primary mineralisation to be present below the base of historic mining, whilst assays of malachite bearing supergene mineralisation have **returned assays up to 15.45% and 24.2% Cu.**

There is **no evidence of historic drilling** at the Mt Everest or Mona Mines.

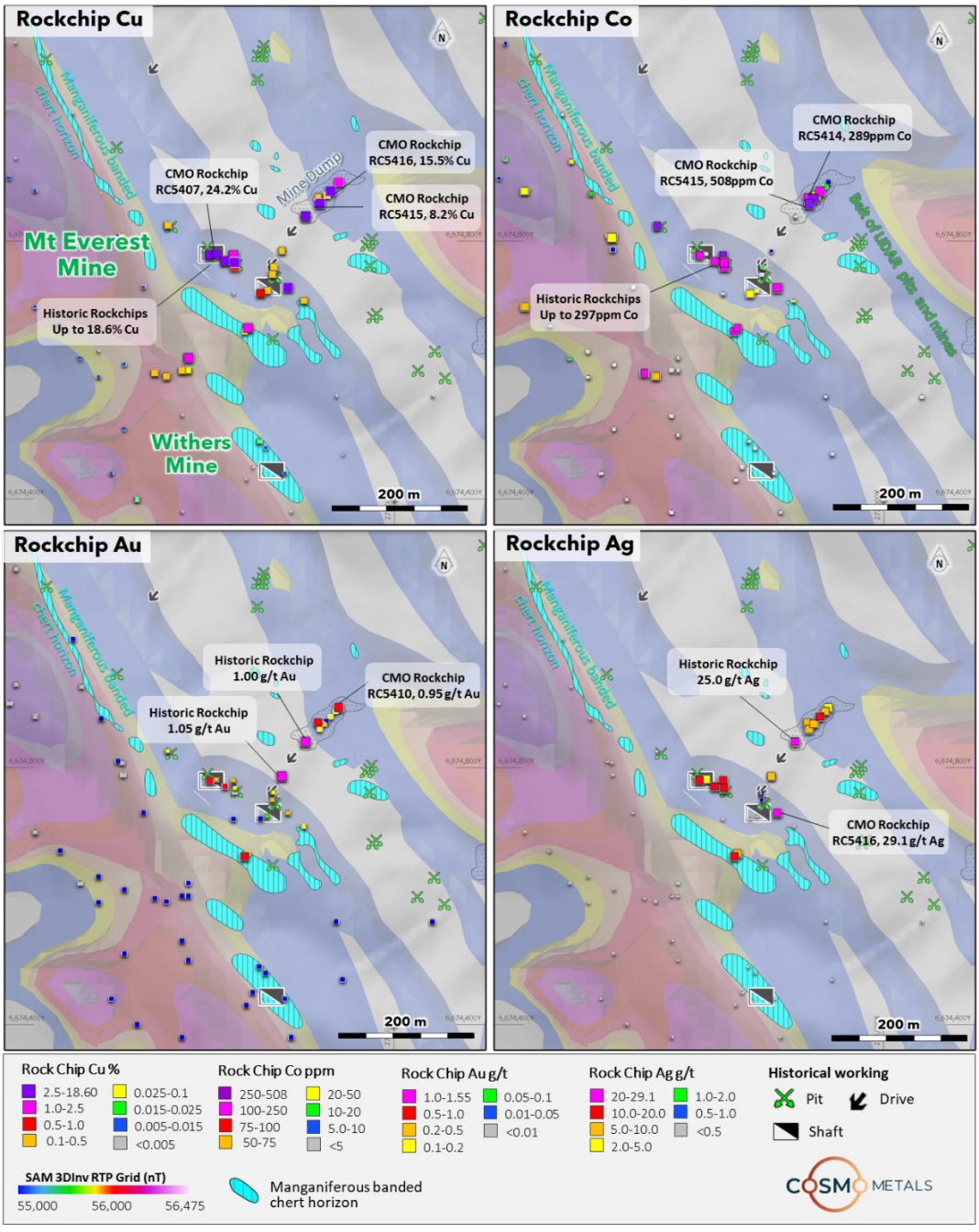

Figure 4. Mt Everest Mine- CMO and Historic Rock Chip Results on magnetic interpretation

Records suggest that historic mining (late 1890's to early 1900's) at Mt Everest extracted the supergene mineralisation, with the main supergene copper and sulphide lenses ranged up to 7 m wide for an average width of 3.5 m[1]. The lenses, which strike at 135°, show evidence of being worked over 600m strike length. Mining of the Mt Everest deposit supported a small smelter on site that is reported by local land holders to have been in operation until the early 1900's.

Mining of the VMS deposits in the district generally stopped at the base of the supergene copper zone (approximately 20 to 35 m below surface) with the primary copper (gold-silver) sulphide mineralization left in-situ as smelting technologies of the time could not process these ores.

Figure 5. Mt Everest Mine selected Outcrop and Dump Samples (see Appendix 1, Table 1 for details)

Cosmo's reconnaissance of the Mt Everest prospect has highlighted laterally extensive banded manganiferous jasperoidal chert horizons (photo 5a) topographically (stratigraphically) overlying the mine sequence and currently recognised over a 1.5 km strike length. These horizons typically develop overlying and laterally to Cyprus style VMS sulphide lodes. The extent of the manganiferous jasper at Mt Everest is considered to be an encouraging exploration indicator, suggesting a larger prospective footprint to the mineralising system than currently recognised and reinforces the exploration potential for discovery of additional concealed sulphide bodies at the project.

Hydrothermal magnetite associated with Cu-Au dominated VMS mineralisation seen at Mt Everest is similar to Cyprus style VMS deposits seen in the Tethyan mineral belt of Europe and Middle East, where magnetite can form a central pipe and capping beds to the ore lens[2,3]. These deposits typically producing modest tonnage but high-grade (Cu-Au-Ag+/-Zn) sulphide deposit that can cluster in deposit "camps" and form attractive mining operations.

ESTIMATED FORWARD WORK PROGRAMS

Future work proposed for the Mt Everest – Mona Mine Trend will involve follow up rock chip sampling, with an initial focus on the Mona Mine, where many of the historic copper mines and workings identified in the LiDAR interpretation have not been previously sampled.

This work is expected to lead to a systematic soil sampling and mapping program across the full extent of the Mt Everest – Mona Mine Trend with the aim of defining drill targets, noting that there is no evidence of previous drilling at the Mt Everest or Mona Mines.

The balance of the detailed high resolution LiDAR coverage is progressing through the same high level of interpretation and analysis, aimed at identifying the location and extent of historic mining along the full 20km extent of the VMS trend and the Bingara Goldfield, with a focus on the strike extensions of the known Spring Creek gold mineralisation.

Priority target areas identified in the LiDAR interpretation will be subject to systematic rock chip sampling and geological mapping with the aim of defining drill targets.

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 announcements dated 12 February 2025, 11 March 2025, 3 April 2025 and 22 April 2025 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 on the Bingara Project that was not performed by the company. CMO is in the process of validating this exploration 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 grade and widths of mineralisation at the project.

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.

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2. Stephen J. Piercey, Jan M. Peter, Richard J. Herrington. (2015). Zn-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Deposits
3. Yildirim, Nail & Dönmez, Cahit & Kang, Jisuk & Lee, Insung & Pirajno, Franco & Yildirim, Esra & Günay, Kurtuluş & Seo, Jung & Farquhar, James & Chang, Se Won. (2016). A magnetite-rich Cyprus-type VMS deposit in Ortaklar: A unique VMS style in the Tethyan metallogenic belt, Gaziantep, Turkey. Ore Geology Reviews. 79. 425-442. 10.1016/j.oregeorev.2016.05.021.

About Cosmo Metals Ltd

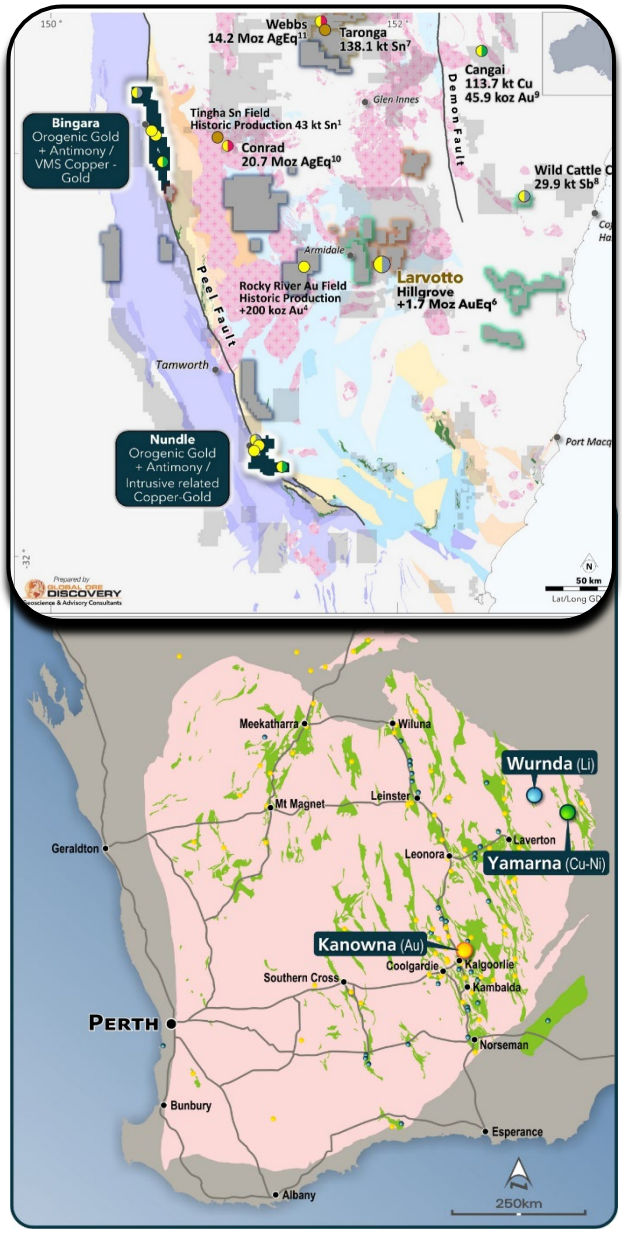
Cosmo Metals Ltd (Cosmo; ASX: CMO) is an ASX-listed gold and base metals exploration company with key projects located in WA and NSW.

Cosmo is advancing the underexplored and highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold-antimony and copper projects which cover an area of ~743km^2 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 1 –Rock Chip Results

Table 1: Cosmo Metals Limited Mt Everest Rock Chip Samples.

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Oxidation	Cu_%	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Zn_ppm	Bi_ppm	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Describtion
5403	272513	6674926	Oxide	0.019	BDL	BDL	20.1	46	0.18	5.77	61.8	Manganiferous jasperoidal chert- possible leaching.
5404	272544	6674876	Oxide	0.023	0.005	0.02	15.2	31	0.05	2.85	19.8	Manganiferous jasperoidal chert. Common manganese staining on fracture surfaces and within sediment.
5405	272579	6674789	Oxide	0.005	BDL	0.01	5.7	10	0.04	3.14	9.6	Manganiferous jasperoidal chert. Common manganese staining on fractures and within Sed Patchy epidote staining.
5406	272751	6674770	Oxide	0.028	0.005	0.27	66.2	26	0.04	35.5	3	Fine grained massive magnetite rock. Granular texture- possible leaching.
5407	272752	6674768	Oxide	24.200	0.145	12.15	178	29	2.52	16.4	7.1	Gossanous texture, siliceous, fine grained rock. Abundant fine voids after sulphides, strong limonite and malachite staining throughout.
5408	272752	6674765	Oxide	0.679	0.06	1.74	39.7	12	1.36	18.6	8.5	Gossanous texture. Strong vuggy-boxwork texture after sulphide. Minor azurite-malachite staining.
5409	272752	6674762	Oxide	0.524	BDL	0.07	104	120	0.01	0.76	3.1	Fine grained silty meta-sediment. Strong pervasive limonite alt/staining throughout. Goethite- Manganese fracture coatings. Fine box work after dissem sulphide- maybe PY. Minor crystalline quartz veins- mm scale.
5410	272914	6674893	Oxide	1.290	0.952	2.82	9.7	11	6.83	38.3	21.5	Strongly Gossanous textures, siliceous rock, limonite and goethite stained.
5411	272909	6674888	Fresh	0.062	0.123	5.05	19.6	407	0.05	2.48	27.9	Silica pyrite rock, very light and porous. Meta exhalite? Friable, many small voids.
5412	272901	6674879	Partial Oxi	3.900	0.129	10.6	217	16900	0.79	9.29	10.1	Coarse Py-CPY silica rock. 25-30% PY-CPY. Fine grey-green patches, uncertain of chlorite sericite with minor limonite staining pervasive.
5413	272895	6674873	Fresh	0.148	0.021	0.33	55	40	0.43	11.55	5.8	Meta-mafic volcanic. Chlorite-sericite-magnetite alteration with coarse euhedral PY with vugs after PY on weathered surface. Finer disseminated Py throughout.
5414	272891	6674868	Partial Oxi	0.032	0.438	5.79	289	91	1.34	4.98	30.4	Possible sulphate rock- Meta-exhalite? Pale grey, porous, light rock.
5415	272884	6674860	Partial Oxi	8.190	0.193	5.37	508	417	2.83	11.25	16	Banded semi-massive sulphide silica- PY-CPY meta-exhalite? Siliceous +/- magnetite bands.
5416	272835	6674729	Oxide	15.450	0.417	29.1	107	68	4.9	46	15	Mod to weakly Gossanous fine grained sediment. Siliceous with black Cu/MnOX. Patchy Malachite (2-3%). Sample from outcrop 1.5m wide.
5420	272577	6674807	Oxide	0.130	BDL	0.1	26.1	66	0.17	5.84	58.1	Manganiferous jasperoidal chert.

Table 2: Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip Samples

Mt Everest Rock chip Samples															
Company	Year	Prospect	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Gird System	Sample Type	Oxidation	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag_ppm	Zn ppm	Co_ppm	Ba_ppm	Mn_ppm
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	117	272873	6674851	MGA 2020	Mullock	Oxide	0.30	0.008	-0.2	83	67	-	-
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	118	272873	6674851	MGA 2020	Mullock	Fresh	0.03	0.892	11.6	75	107	-	-
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	119	272873	6674851	MGA 2020	Mullock	Oxide	1.41	0.23	6.9	3,730	144	-	-
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	121	272810	6674749	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Fresh	0.46	0.24	0.9	8	1	-	-
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	122	272812	6674761	MGA 2020	Subcrop	Fresh	0.18	0.17	0.6	13	10	-	-
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	123	272825	6674786	MGA 2020	Subcrop	Fresh	0.28	1.05	5.8	77	7	-	-
Overland Resources	2008	Mt Everest	124	272628	6674596	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Oxide	0.26	0.01	0.2	45	108	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43941	272724	6674783	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Oxide	9.75	-0.01	2	9	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43942	272724	6674783	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Oxide	0.38	0.35	-1	20	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43943	272724	6674783	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Oxide	0.43	-0.01	-1	188	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43944	272724	6674783	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Oxide	0.35	-0.01	-1	65	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43945	272863	6674842	MGA 2020	Mullock	Oxide	0.33	-0.01	-1	109	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43946	272863	6674842	MGA 2020	Mullock	Fresh	0.04	1	9	71	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43947	272863	6674842	MGA 2020	Mullock	Oxide	18.40	0.3	25	106	0	-	-
Diatreme Resources	2001	Mt Everest	43948	272863	6674842	MGA 2020	Mullock	Oxide	0.05	-0.01	-1	11	0	-	-
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218818	272642	6674321	MGA 2020	Float		0.01	-0.01	-1	10	25	1100	920
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218821	272442	6674701	MGA 2020	Float		0.01	-0.01	-1	85	55	1250	680
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218822	272442	6674881	MGA 2020	Outcrop		0.01	-0.01	-1	15	35	510	690
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218823	272402	6674901	MGA 2020	Outcrop		0.01	-0.01	-1	40	5	710	100
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218858	272512	6674621	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.01	-0.01	-1	20	10	1150	750
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218859	272412	6674931	MGA 2020	Float		0.00	-0.01	-1	20	10	1350	1400
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218862	272412	6675111	MGA 2020	Outcrop		0.00	0.03	-1	75	5	165	710
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218864	272312	6675171	MGA 2020	Outcrop		0.01	-0.01	-1	55	15	-5	2100
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218901	272882	6674872	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.19	0.02	-1	75	70	2000	3950
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218902	272882	6674872	MGA 2020	Mullock	Fresh	0.06	0.85	7	70	200	10	210
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218903	272882	6674872	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.04	0.07	-1	10	20	300	170
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218904	272882	6674872	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.03	0.01	-1	500	190	1850	181
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218905	272648	6674827	MGA 2020	Outcrop		0.04	0.01	-1	195	20	910	1250
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218906	272648	6674827	MGA 2020	Mullock	Fresh	0.28	0.12	-1	85	250	35	350
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218907	272648	6674827	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.01	-0.01	-1	190	25	100	1400
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218908	272714	6674781	MGA 2020	Outcrop		0.33	-0.01	-1	120	80	35	2100
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218909	272714	6674781	MGA 2020	Outcrop		2.87	0.2	10	130	110	1550	950
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218910	272714	6674781	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Fresh	0.42	0.73	-1	15	10	10	30
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218911	272714	6674781	MGA 2020	Mullock		7.20	0.05	5	120	60	950	1100
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218912	272738	6674772	MGA 2020	Outcrop	Oxide	18.60	0.58	11	360	170	730	115
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218913	272793	6674722	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.75	0.03	-1	65	40	1050	3852
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218914	272803	6674726	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.36	0.07	-1	45	20	30	610
CRA Exploration	1988	Mt Everest	2218915	272860	6674710	MGA 2020	Mullock		0.12	0.14	-1	20	20	470	370

– JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to historic exploration including drilling and rock chip sampling on EL8574 (Bingara), EL8800 (All Nations) collectively "Bingara". The Table 1 also documents recent exploration actives at Bingara by Cosmo Metals Limited (CMO) including rock chip and selective mine dump sampling, an 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	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • 15 mullock dumps samples were taken at the historic Mt Everest Mine site and nearby outcrops of Manganiferous bearing Jasperoidal chert horizons. • Rock chip sampling was selective in nature designed to characterize the grade of the mineralization and alteration on the mine dumps as a potential indication of the grade of mineralization historically but may not represent the actual bulk grade of in situ mineralization at depth. <u>CMO Bingara LiDAR</u> • 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). <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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 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> 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 • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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). <u>Historic Mt Everest-Mona Trend Drilling</u> There has been no previous drilling at the Mt Everest-Mona Trend <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> 45 drill holes for 1,737.25 m have been completed across the Spring Creek Prospect by three companies between 1983 and 1996. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5” drilled with a 4.5” bit. Percussions to NQ change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4" percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Drilling comprises 20 drill holes for 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5" bit. Depths range from 12 - 39m. • Drilling was completed by Connell Holdings • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF *Decade Mining Resource NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26-76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2m samples sent for assay. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31, 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004) • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fine assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580)
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>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion-only holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5" diameter, drilled with a 4.5" bit. Percussion pre-collar to NQ diamond tail change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4" percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • 20 drill holes for a total of 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5" bit. Depths range from 12 -39m. • The drilling was completed by Connell Holdings. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Drilling comprised of 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26 - 76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample	<u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. The splitter type (i.e. stand-alone or rig mounted) and sample split are unknown. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay.
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	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • 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. • All the samples were photographed on top of the sample bag with the sample ID showing. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip sampling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	• 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 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. *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. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Percussion and diamond logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • RC logging was on a 2.0-1.5 m basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • RC was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996 • RC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.
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. • For outcrop sampling data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and is determined by the supervising geologist. • Dump sampling was selective in nature to characterize the geochemistry and grades of the range of mineralization styles present • No field duplicates were taken. • Two CRMs (OREAS 620b and OREAS 232b) and One pulp blank (OREAS 30a) inserted by CMO. • Coarse blanks were not utilised. <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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Quality control procedures are unknown <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Holes were sampled selectively with 0.4 - 2.6m intervals but generally 1m. hole SCDH6 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Holes were sampled selectively with samples typically 1.5m in length, but ranging from 1.0m – 3,0m. Hole PDHSC10 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Holes were selectively sampled in full at 1 m intervals. Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. • Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. Compositing technique is unknown. • Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites.
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.	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified laboratory. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Samples were analysed with the following analytical methods: ME-MS61, Au-AA23, Hg-MS42, ME-OG62, Cu-OG62, and Zn-OG62. • 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. • There were no issues identified with analytical accuracy, precision, or repeatability for Au, Ag, Pb, Sb, Zn, and Hg, with CRMs and pulp blanks consistently returning values within ±2 standard deviations of the certified values. • Cu result from CRM OREAS 630b (sample number 5402A) was reported (561 ppm) higher than +3SD from the certified value (Cu: 556 ppm). This standard was inserted after a relatively high Cu-grade sample (sample number 5421, 4.75% Cu). Given the nature of the sampling (reconnaissance rock chips) and that Cu performance is largely <10% of the expected values of the CRMs, this is considered acceptable for this level of reconnaissance sampling. <u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM Survey</u> • Data QAQC and analysis was completed by Mitre Geophysics. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988 • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004). • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580). Digest information is unknown. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> *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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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> • No verification of significant results has been completed by CMO however quantum of assay results conforms with assays received for historic sampling of the mine dumps by previous explorers. • Location data was recorded using GPS and transferred to Mapinfo and Micromine GIS software for spatial confirmation of location against high resolution imagery collected as part of the LiDAR survey. • All data is stored on a private cloud NAS server featuring multi-site replication, redundancy (RAID), and onsite and offsite backups (via cloud backup). These servers are protected via Firewalls with IPS/IDS, with least privilege access, regular security patching, and proactive security monitoring, including regular audits by the consultant IT team. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by CMO from the laboratory. <u>Historic Work</u> • Drill results, 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. • No twin holes are available. • Documentation of primary data:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Spring Creek Drilling – Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. - Mt Everest Rock Chips - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown.. • All 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 were 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 UVA SAM surveying used MGA Zone 56 map projection for Easting and Northing. • 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. <u>CMO Bingara LiDAR</u> • 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). • 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). <u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip</u> • Samples were located in the field using a handheld GPS Garmin GPSMAP 67i unit. Locations were crossed checked in MapInfo against the 1m resolution LiDAR DEM where historic mines are evident <u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM</u> • The transformation details between the local survey coordinate system and global coordinates are as follows: - Local Coordinate to GDA2020/MGA54 Transform

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Line Bearing: 70-250 degrees <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • 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. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> • Topographic Control - A 2 m DEM topographic surface was utilized, captured in May 2017. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from NSW Spatial Services Category 2 (Classification Level 3) LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) from an ALS50 (SN092) sensor. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of 0.3m (95% Confidence Interval) vertical and 0.8m (95% Confidence Interval) horizontal. • This will now be updated with the using the 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey • 12 collars were identified in the field during a Nov/Dec 2017 field reconnaissance trip by Global Ore, and their locations confirmed by handheld GPS. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCDH5 and SCDH6 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 137.25 m. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes PDHSC8, 8R & 9 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		maximum hole depth of 71 m. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SC17, 18, 24, 37 & 28 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • All holes are vertical. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 76 m. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCRC1-3 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic and has been covered to GDA94. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 39m. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Sample location methodology is unknown. Sample locations are documented in a sample ledger in AGD66. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPS II Plus, a global positioning system, with a location accuracy of +/- 5 -10m in GDA94. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Sample locations were recorded using a GPS in AGD84 AMG Zone 56.
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	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Mt Everest rock chip sampling 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Spring Creek Drilling • Spring Creek N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drill spacing ranges from 10 - 60m • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • 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. Spring Creek Drilling • Spring Creek is a km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Angled drill holes range in dip from -77° to -48° dips to minimise the potential for sample bias related to sub-optimal angle of intersection of the structures. Other holes within the dataset were drilled vertically • No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	CMO - Bingara-Mona trend and Fenson Rock Chip Sampling • Samples were collected and placed in plastic sample bags with individual sample numbers, grouped into 5 to 10 samples and sealed into labeled poly weave bags. Samples were transported and delivered to the laboratory by CMO geological consultants Global Ore Discovery. Historic Rock Chip and Drilling • 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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• EL 8574, and EL 8800 are 100% held by Galaxias Metals Pty Ltd (Galaxias),a wholly owned subsidiary of Cosmo Metals Limited. EL 8574 expires 23/05/2026, EL 8800 expires 07/10/2026.
• 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 on EL 8574 or EL 8800
• The Gomeroi People have Native title interests over areas of EL 8574, and EL 8880.
• There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• 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.
• 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
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Prospects</th><th>Exploration Activity Completed</th></tr>
<tr><td>1965</td><td>Mount Isa Mines</td><td>Mt Everest (Cu)</td><td>Field investigations of copper deposits in the Woolomin Fm east of Upper Bingara</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		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), Hidden Treasure (Au), Skain and Hodder's (Au)	Drilling of geochemical anomalies at Upper Bingara and Spring Creek. Further mapping and pan concentrate drainage sampling between Spring Creek and Lone 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		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.
		2008	Icon Resources	Reconnaissance (Au)	Selected reconnaissance rock chip sampling along the Peel fault
		2007 - 2010	Young & Young	Reconnaissance (Au), Hilda May (Cu), Hidden Treasure (Au), Wedding Cake Hill (Au)	Geological mapping and soil and rock chip geochemistry,
		2014 - 2015	Peel North Gold	Reconnaissance (Au)	Soil and rock chip geochemistry

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<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 and volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper – gold – zinc deposits (Mother Lode Systems).
• Mother Lode style mineralisation is an orogenic gold subtype that resembles typical Archean orogenic gold deposits that are spatially related to well-defined major fault zones, although usually with deposits locally situated along second or third order structures. As a result, such targets are typically reasonably large tonnages of relatively low-grade gold but can also produce fissure vein hosted lower tonnage high grade deposits.
• At Bingara potential also 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.
• 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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. *The Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend* • The Spring Creek area includes many known historical gold workings focused on quartz veins and stock work veinlets hosted in silicified metasediments and altered serpentinite. • Mineralisation at Spring Creek is related to a shallow east dipping zone of quartz-carbonate veinlets and disseminated sulphides localised at the contact between altered basaltic volcanics and carbonaceous shale. • Gold mineralisation has free gold and disseminations within metasediments, with higher grades present in the host metasediments marginal to quartz veins that are up to 30 cm thick. • The mineralisation has not been closed off along strike or down dip, with historic workings and soil anomalies continuously encountered along the sheared lower basalt contact to the north and south. *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 related to the massive sulphide bodies

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 – 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.	Spring Creek Drilling

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
PDHSC8	269109	6688347	507	11.5	-60	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC8R	269109	6688347	507	71	-60	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC9	269083	6688180	525	39	-60	253	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC10	269121	6688044	536	60	-60	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC11	269107	6688265	515	51	-59	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
SC12	269132	6688043	536	32	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC13	269097	6688035	538	24	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC14	269115	6688039	537	30	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC15	269106	6688073	526	15	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC16	269126	6688069	528	39	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC17	269120	6688056	533	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC18	269090	6688054	533	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC19	269034	6688115	536	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC20	269030	6688134	535	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC21	269025	6688137	534	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC22	269074	6688158	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC23	269055	6688155	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC24	269089	6688149	528	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

SC25	269103	6688159	526	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC26	269045	6688173	524	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC27	269059	6688170	522	31	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC28	269095	6688181	524	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC29	269060	6688196	517	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC30	269077	6688190	521	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC31	269094	6688204	517	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SCDH1	268942	6688633	500	137.25	-49	251	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH2	269070	6688134	528	38	-50	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH3	269113	6688179	523	33	-48	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH4	269030	6688167	529	14	-61.5	274	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH5	269054	6688173	522	25	-65	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH6	269110	6688347	507	1.5	0	0	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH7	269124	6688181	521	98	-57	238	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCRC1	269090	6688395	496	36	-90	0	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC2	269145	6687990	538	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC3	269093	6687973	547	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC4	269080	6687927	543	36	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC5	269126	6687932	533	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC6	269086	6688234	510	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC7	269115	6688241	517	46	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>SCRC8</td><td>269101</td><td>6688363</td><td>500</td><td>71</td><td>-77</td><td>280</td><td>Decade Mining Resource NL</td><td>1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCRC9</td><td>269114</td><td>6688099</td><td>518</td><td>40</td><td>-61</td><td>70</td><td>Decade Mining Resource NL</td><td>1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCRC10</td><td>269083</td><td>6688582</td><td>476</td><td>46</td><td>-65</td><td>240</td><td>Decade Mining Resource NL</td><td>1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCRC11</td><td>269060</td><td>6688705</td><td>472</td><td>76</td><td>-65</td><td>240</td><td>Decade Mining Resource NL</td><td>1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCRC12</td><td>269067</td><td>6688765</td><td>482</td><td>67</td><td>-60</td><td>240</td><td>Decade Mining Resource NL</td><td>1996</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCRC13</td><td>269130</td><td>6688587</td><td>485</td><td>64</td><td>-60</td><td>255</td><td>Decade Mining Resource NL</td><td>1996</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td><u>Historic Drilling</u>
• Composites for drilling results at Spring Creek used a 0.3 g/t Au cut off grade with up to 2 m of internal dilution. Composites at a 2.0g/t Au cut off grade are also reported for Spring Creek.
• No metal equivalents are reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td><u>Historic Drilling</u>
• All drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and 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').	• Spring Creek is an approximately N-S mineralised trend. The mineralized zones are not well constrained by historic drilling to date. CMO interprets that this drilling is orientated approximately perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Holes have been drilled vertically or at -77 to -48 dips to minimise sample bias.
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.	• See "Cautionary Statement – Historic Data" in the main body of announcement
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.

<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>

The products including 1m resolution DEM and digital photogrammetry have been received by Cosmo.
Interpretation of the distribution of historic hard rock mines and alluvial workings in progress.

CMO Metals 2025 Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey

The Mt Everest-Mona UAVSAM survey was completed by Gap Geophysics (GAP) between 19 January and 1 February 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>
</table>

<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>• Integrated interpretation of the CMO LiDAR survey DEM and imagery is in progress, aimed at identifying the location and extent of historic mining at the Bingara Gold field and VMS copper belt.
• Soil program planning has been completed aimed at testing the magnetic corridor that hosts Mt Everest-Mona VMS trend
• Rock chip and reconnaissance mapping of newly identified historic mine workings along the Mt Everest-Mona trend, other VMS mine camps and the extensive belts of gold workings within the Bingara Tenements is planned
• The drill hole design for the initial CMO drill testing of the shallow east dipping zone of gold mineralization at Spring Creek, Bingara has been completed
• Permitting for the drill test of the Spring Creek zone is in progress.</td></tr>
</table>