POSITIVE MAGNETIC RARE EARTH METALLURGICAL RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Monazite confirmed as dominant rare earth hosting mineral at Orión Project**
- **Elevated levels of valuable magnetic rare earth minerals confirmed**
- **Drilling targeted for current Quarter likely to confirm potential for first EU source of magnetic rare earth elements**

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX: **OSM**) (**Osmond** or **the Company**) is pleased to confirm monazite is the dominant mineral containing the rare earth elements (REE) at its Orión Project (**Orión** or **the Project**) (Figure 1). Monazite has elevated levels of valuable magnetic rare earth elements, including neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), terbium (Tb) and dysprosium (Dy).

Further analysis of previously announced assay results (*refer ASX releases dated 6 September 2024, 28 January 2025 and 20 June 2025*) indicates that the magnetic rare earth elements are predominantly contained within monazite. Monazite is a primary source worldwide of magnetic rare earth elements and can be recovered via conventional mineral processing methods used in mineral sands operations.

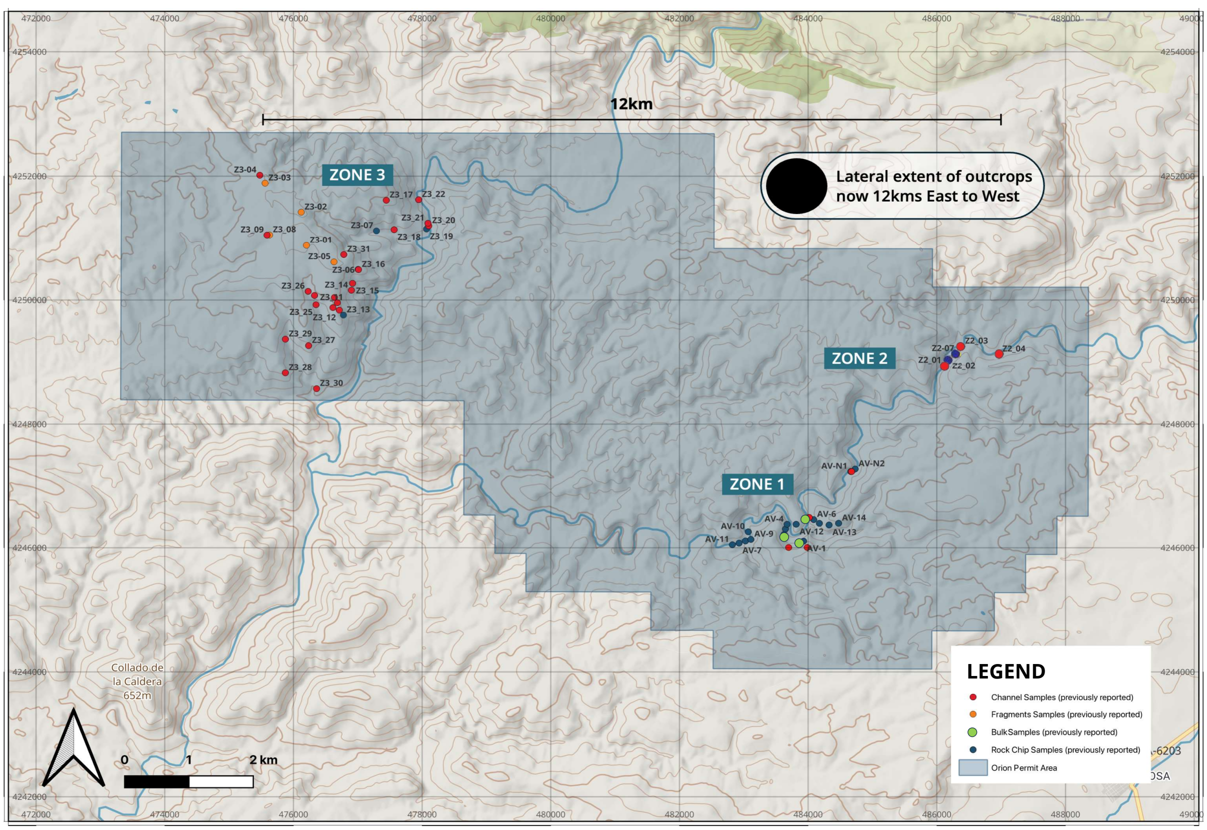

Figure 1 – Map showing target areas and mineralised outcrops within Orión permit. Bulk sample locations highlighted in green.

Assay data and TIMA-X mineral compositions from bulk sampling previously reported from the Orión Project has been re-evaluated to determine which minerals the valuable REE are primarily contained within[*]. Statistical analysis of the assay data confirms that the light rare earth elements (LREE), including La, Ce, Pr and Nd, and the heavy rare earth elements (HREE) Tb and Dy, are positively correlated (Figure 2, Appendix A). Furthermore, the REE are also positively correlated with phosphorus implying they are primarily contained with phosphate minerals. Of the phosphate minerals present in the analysed samples (monazite and apatite), monazite is in greater than 10x more abundance, implying it is the most significant REE-bearing mineral (Appendix B).

The Company is optimistic that the ongoing metallurgical test work program will be positive for the separation of a monazite concentrate. The whole-rock abundances of the high-value magnetic rare earth elements (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb) (Table 1) are particularly encouraging when related back to the potential for a high proportion of them being contained within monazite. Osmond has initiated additional mineralogical studies aimed at determining the precise proportions of REE in monazite using electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) and/or laser ablation inductively coupled mass spectrometry (LA-ICPMS).

Developments in the rare earths sector

The Company is excited by recent developments in the rare earths industry following the U.S. and EU designating them as strategic and critical raw minerals. Recent direct investment for western-based supply by the U.S. government and private sector de-risks development and underpins investor confidence in the industry[†]. Of particular significance, the U.S. Department of Defence (DoD) has entered into a 10-year agreement establishing a price floor commitment of $110 per kilogram for MP Materials' NdPr products stockpiled or sold, reducing vulnerability to non-market forces and ensuring stable and predictable cash flow. Osmond looks forward to European-based project and pricing support for the REE sector that matches the U.S. The Company remains focused in fast-tracking its aspiration to become a globally significant, European based, monazite, rutile and zircon concentrate producer.

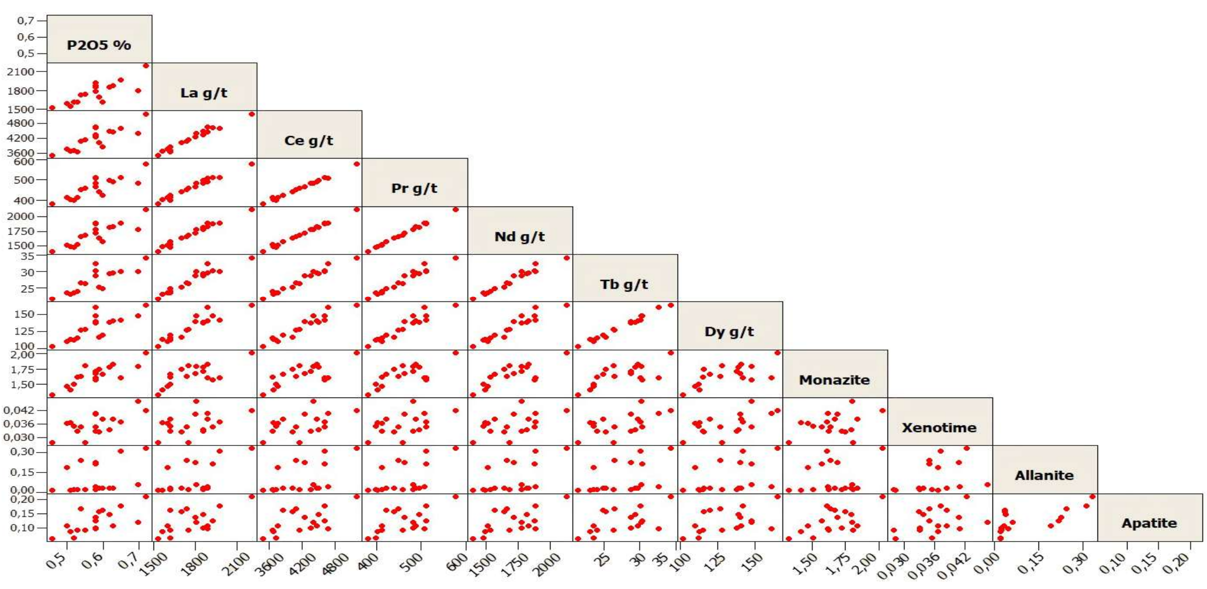

Figure 2 – Matrix graph showing relationship between selected elements and REE-bearing mineral phases in bulk sample fractions.

[*] *Refer to Osmond Resources ASX announcement 6 September 2024.*

[†] *MP Materials press release 10/07/25, "MP Materials Announces Transformational Public-Private Partnership with the Department of Defense to Accelerate U.S. Rare Earth Magnet Independence"; MP Materials press release 15/07/25, "MP Materials and Apple Announce $500 Million Partnership to Produce Recycled Rare Earth Magnets in the United States.*

Importantly the above figure shows the REE are positively correlated with each other and the primary phosphate mineral monazite.

Focus now shifts to maiden 15-hole drilling program designed to confirm continuity and grade of mineralisation at the Orión Project.

-Ends-

Approved for release by the Board of Osmond Resources.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the Chief Geologist of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

ABOUT OSMOND RESOURCES

Osmond Resources Limited (**ASX:OSM**) is an ASX listed company focused on fast-tracking the development of EU Critical Minerals Projects.

Spanish Projects

Orion EU Critical Minerals Project, Spain

Subject to final permit award, the Company will control the Orion EU Critical Minerals Project (the **Project**) located in Jaén Province, Andalucía, Southern Spain (refer Figure 3 below). The Project includes 756 Spanish mining units (cuadrículas mineras) covering an area of 228 km^2.

It is a siliciclastic geological system with various layers rich in critical minerals including rutile (titanium), zircon, hafnium, and rare earth elements. The Project area was explored for thorium and uranium in the 1950s and 1960s and includes a historic galena mine.

The Company is targeting primary high-grade rutile, zircon and monazite layers that it believes will be prevalent in all three Zones. The potential grade of the layers is evidenced in bulk rock channel samples that were taken from three different outcrops (150kgs in total) across the Avellanar Zone (Zone 1) with the assay and mineral species' results shown below.

Table 1 – Select modals and oxides from bulk samples (*refer to ASX release 6 September 2024*[‡]*.*

Element	Mineral	Unit	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Titanium	Rutile	%	13.26	13.16	15.22
	Ilmenite	%	6.02	4.69	5.05
Zirconium	Zircon	%	9.28	8.44	9.37
Rare Earths	Monazite	%	1.54	1.50	1.72
	Allanite	%	0.30	0.02	0.03
	Xenotime	%	0.03	0.03	0.03
	TREO[†]	ppm	16,238	14,747	16,106
Element	**Oxides**	**Unit**	**Sample 1**	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**
Hafnium	HfO_2	ppm	1,204	1,178	1,295
Neodymium	Nd_2O_3	ppm	2,049	1,858	2,039
Praseodymium	Pr_6O_{11}	ppm	575	520	568
Samarium	Sm_2O_3	ppm	366	331	364
Gadolinium	Gd_2O_3	ppm	259	232	256
Terbium	Tb_4O_7	ppm	33	30	33
Dysprosium	Dy_2O_3	ppm	155	142	154
Lutetium	Lu_2O_3	ppm	13	12	13
Yttrium	Y_2O_3	ppm	689	628	684

The Company is looking to fast-track development activities with initial drilling to confirm continuity and grade of the mineralised layers, a Mineral Resource Estimate, Scoping Study activities and confirmation of a flow sheet all expected to be completed in CY25 to take advantage of strong EU regulatory support for in-sourcing production of critical minerals.

[‡] *TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxides - Y_2O_3, La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3*

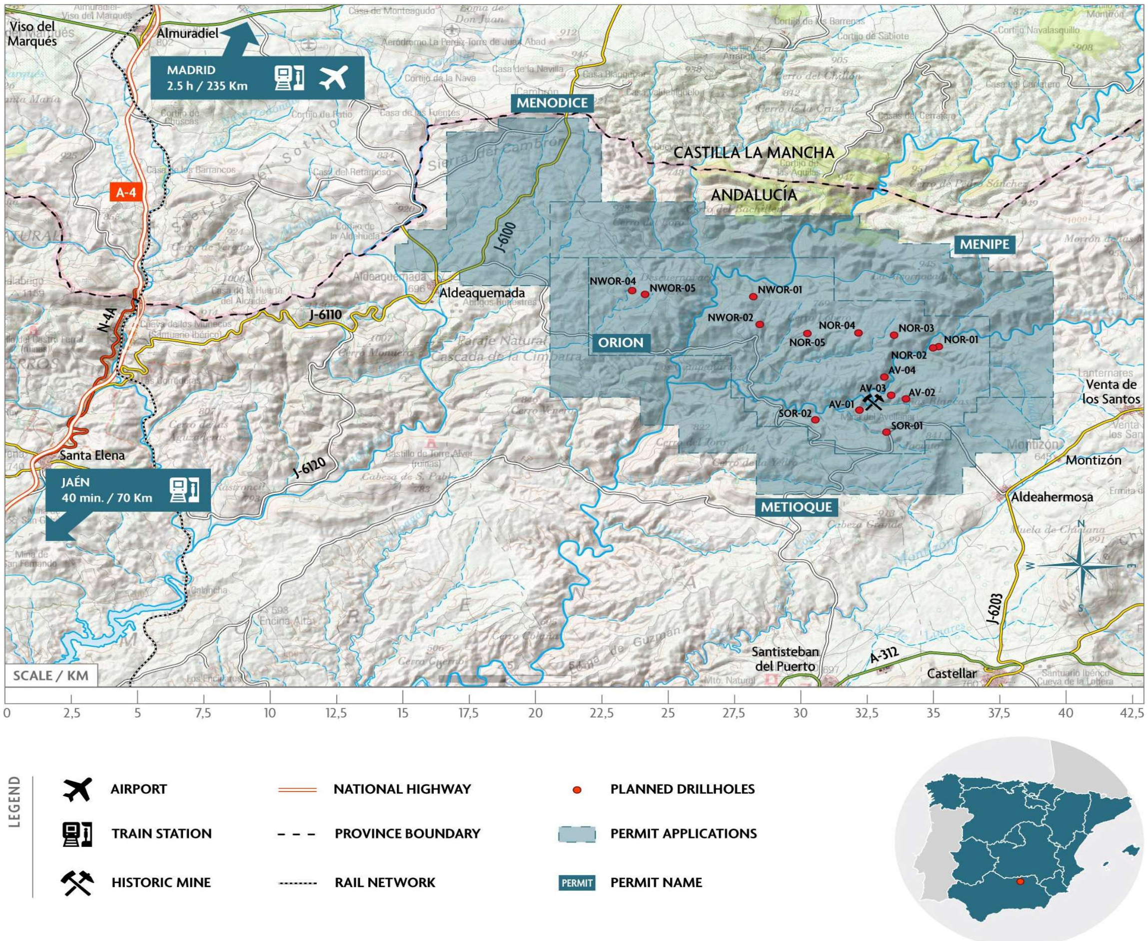


Figure 3 – Map showing Orion EU Critical Minerals Project location and location of proposed drill holes.

Iberian One Project, Spain

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iberian One Project, located in Segovia Province, central Spain. The project aims to exploit kaolinite and alunite mineralisation to deliver EU critical minerals.

Osmond is working with the University of Salamanca and SGS on options to fast-track development activities to take advantage of EU critical minerals legislation and the need for extraction projects to reduce the EU's reliance on imports of alumina, potash and graphite.

South Australian Projects

The Company owns 51% of the Yumbarra Project (EL6417) in South Australia that is prospective for uranium, base metals and platinum group elements (**PGE**). The Company is currently considering the best way to progress the project.

Appendix A – Selected assay results from bulk sample fractions

	Fraction	TiO_2 %	ZrO_2 %	P_2O_5 %	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm
Sample 1	+2mm	18.40	6.92	0.72	2,210	5,200	579	2,130	384	34	165
	-2mm/+1.18mm	16.60	6.08	0.65	1,980	4,610	512	1,890	337	30	142
	-1.18mm/+710mm	15.60	5.46	0.58	1,930	4,620	511	1,880	339	30	148
	-710mm/+425mm	14.90	4.97	0.54	1,740	4,080	449	1,660	298	27	127
	-425mm/+75mm	14.90	3.65	0.50	1,600	3,750	412	1,510	272	24	110
	-75mm	13.10	6.73	0.58	1,800	4,240	463	1,720	309	29	140
Sample 2	+2mm	14.20	5.25	0.55	1,750	4,140	459	1,680	300	26	128
	-2mm/+1.18mm	14.20	5.08	0.53	1,620	3,650	412	1,530	272	24	115
	-1.18mm/+710mm	14.20	4.92	0.52	1,620	3,710	398	1,480	265	24	112
	-710mm/+425mm	14.10	4.61	0.51	1,560	3,670	401	1,490	264	23	113
	-425mm/+75mm	14.90	3.32	0.46	1,530	3,480	380	1,400	249	21	102
	-75mm	12.70	7.02	0.58	1,890	4,670	507	1,890	343	33	161
Sample 3	+2mm	15.00	5.35	0.58	1,860	4,350	482	1,780	315	29	138
	-2mm/+1.18mm	16.00	5.69	0.63	1,890	4,470	488	1,830	328	30	141
	-1.18mm/+710mm	15.90	5.55	0.62	1,860	4,500	495	1,820	332	29	139
	-710mm/+425mm	15.70	5.17	0.60	1,620	3,850	422	1,570	281	25	120
	-425mm/+75mm	17.60	3.55	0.59	1,700	4,020	438	1,640	292	25	116
	-75mm	14.20	8.77	0.70	1,810	4,400	482	1,780	323	30	148

Appendix B – Modal percentages of minerals in bulk samples determined from TIMA-X

Mineral	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Allanite	0.3	0.02	0.03
Monazite	**1.54**	**1.5**	**1.72**
Synchysite / Bastnasite	0.01	0	0
Chevkinite	0	0	0
Xenotime	0.03	0.03	0.03
Niobates	0	0	0
Carbonates	0.02	0.01	0.03
Quartz	44.27	48.96	44.24
Plagioclase	1.66	2.18	1.44
K-feldspars	0.85	0.58	1.02
Pyroxenes	0.12	0.12	0.16
Amphibole	0.84	0.41	0.54
Biotite	0.51	0.47	0.45
Chlorite	13.27	12.58	13.37
Muscovite	3.18	2.87	2.81
Illite	0.69	0.67	0.79
Garnets	0.45	0.68	0.85
Titanite	0.95	0.15	0.07
Epidote	0.04	0.01	0.02
Other Silicates	0.06	0.04	0.06
Apatite	0.13	0.08	0.12
Zircon	9.28	8.44	9.37
Fe Sulphides	0.02	0.01	0
Other Sulphides	0.06	0.04	0.03
Fe-Oxides	0.98	0.96	1.16
Ilmenite	6.02	4.69	5.05
Rutile	13.26	13.16	15.22
Barite	0.14	0.1	0.14
Other Minerals	0.01	0.01	0.01
[Unclassified]	1.32	1.24	1.26
Total (%)	**100**	**100**	**100**

Appendix C – Bulk sample locations (*Datum ETRS89 zone 30*).

Location	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Easting	482,864	483,624	483,976
Northing	4,246,084	4,246,480	4,246,478

JORC TABLE 1
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• First rock chip sampling: Chips sampling was adopted as a geochemical exploration tool in exploration phases. Samples of approximately 500g were collected from outcrops showing radiometric anomaly and sent for sample preparation and assayed via an industry standard procedure. Sample prep was carried out in the certified lab (ALS Labs, Sevilla, Spain) for crushing and splitting prior to being shipped to ALS Labs in Galway, Ireland, for geochemical determinations. • Bulk sampling: Sampling was completed by channel sampling, crossing the complete seam selected. The layers dips gently to the north, so the channels were subvertical, working to be perpendicular to bedding. Three representative samples, totalling 150kg, were taken (sample 1: 78.28kg, Sample 2: 39.87kg, Sample 3: 33.46kg) shipped to certified lab SGS Labs in Lakefield (Canada) for crushing and splitting for geochemical determinations and mineralogical assays.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Rock chip sampling campaign was completed along the 2000m E-W trending Ti-Zr-REE Layer. A chip sample was taken at each 100 m along the layer direction. • Channels were handmade using a hammer, discarding lichen and rust stain patinas to avoid any surface alteration. The Ti-Zr-REE layer is silica rich and very resistant to erosion so it provides good outcrops to take fresh samples. Sampling was performed by experienced geologists, collecting chips across the whole mineralised section of the layer. • Sample positions were taken using hand GPS. UTM coordinate system, datum ERTS89 Huso 30. • Laboratories undertook their own duplicate, CRM and blank sample insertion, providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Channel sampling was logged by geologists for lithology, structure, texture, colour and radiometric response (Appendix 3). Channel sampling areas (showing sampling intervals and sample bags) were photographed. • Rock chip samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping to external laboratory for assaying via an industry standard procedure. Samples were crushed, and pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm in ALS labs in Seville, Spain, prior to being shipped to ALS Labs in Galway, Ireland. Samples were assayed using inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) and X-ray fluorescence (XRF). • Channel Bulk samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping to external laboratory for processing and assaying via an industry standard procedure. Samples were crushed to ¾ of an inch mesh. Approximately 4 kg from each sample was stage-crushed to P80 of ca. -10 mesh. Approximately 200 g from each sample was screened and recombined into six (6) size fractions based on the wt% distribution including +2 mm, -2 mm/+1.18 mm, -1.18 mm/+710 µm, -710 µm /+425 µm, -425 µm /+75 µm and -75 µm for the TIMA analysis. Replicate graphite impregnated polished mounts were prepared for the TIMA analysis. A 30g aliquot was riffled from each fraction, pulverized, and submitted for whole rock analysis and Zr and Hf by XRF, ICP-

		MS sodium peroxide fusion for REE, Th and U, and Y by GC_ICP93A-AEWR. TIMA-X analysis will include mineral identification (i.e., REE mineral speciation, gangue minerals, sulphides etc.), modal abundance, liberation and association of minerals of interest by size class, grade-recovery, exposure to predict metallurgical response. • New channel samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping to external laboratory for processing and assaying via an industry standard procedure. Samples were crushed at <2mm and split in SGS Lab in Huelva, Spain, getting samples of 100 gr. to ship to SGS Lab in Lakefield, Canada, to assay by XRF with borate fusion to whole rock, ICP-MS for REE, Th and U, and Y by GC_ICP93A-AEWR.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Not applicable, as no drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Not applicable, as no drilling was undertaken
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• Not applicable, as no drilling was undertaken
	• *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 no drilling was undertaken
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.*	• Channel samples were logged. Not applicable in drilling, as no drilling was undertaken.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography*	• Logging of the channel samples undertaken was qualitative in nature
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The channel samples intervals were logged along strike of the entire layer.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable, as no drilling was undertaken and no core taken.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Not applicable, as no drilling was undertaken.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• For the rock chip sampling, samples of approximately 500g were collected, prepared and sent to ALS Labs in Seville, Spain for crushing and grinding prior to being shipped to ALS Labs in Galway, Ireland for geochemical assessment. Samples were prepared standard preparation techniques; crushed passing 70% under 2mm, and pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm and split using a Boyd crusher/rotary splitter combination in ALS labs in Seville • For the bulk samples 150kgs of material was taken from three different outcrops. Samples were collected, bagged in plastic and sent to SGS Labs in Galicia, Spain to be shipped to SGS

		Labs in Lakefield, Canada for crushing, pulverising and splitting before geochemical and technical assessment • For the new channel samples they were crushed at <2mm and split in SGS Lab in Huelva, Spain reducing to 100 grams that was then shipped to SGS Lab in Lakefield, Canada
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Both labs managed their own quality control procedures. Providing their own duplicates blanks and standards. Obtained values are within the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision
	• *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.*	• Bulk samples were taken from a channel that cut across the entirety of the main Ti-Zr-REE layer. • Samples were taken in three different areas separated by around 200m each that sought to confirm the continuity and repeatability of grades and composition along the sequence. • The new channel samples have been collected in new outcrops of the main ore seam and another located above in the sedimentary sequence, the Upper Seam
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The Ti-Zr-REE Layers, the subject of the sampling are quartzites-limolites with variable amounts of Rutile and Zircon. The rock has a homogeneous fine grain texture. Given the nature of this material samples sample size is considered to be representative.

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.*	• First rock chip sampling:
		  ◦ Assaying was conducted using ICP-OES and XRF, which are modern industry standards. Analysis completed by ALS which use a chemical digestion with ICP finish, all by ALS LABS. The method is considered a total technique. Multielement analysis is done by Lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS (ME-MS81), and XRF finish. ME-MS81 allows full decomposition of samples including the most resistant minerals according to the rock mineralogy.
		  ◦ The laboratory reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. ALS lab QA/QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the elements analyzed.
		• Bulk channel sampling:
		  ◦ Assaying by SGS was conducted using ICP, XRF and TIMA-X, which are modern industry standards. Multielement analysis is done by rock analysis and Zr and Hf by XRF, ICP-MS sodium peroxide fusion for REE, Th and U, and Y by GC_ICP93A-AEWR. TIMA-X is an acronym for TESCAN Integrated Mineral Analyzer. It is one of the most advanced automated mineralogical instruments. TIMA-X has four X-ray analysis scanning modes to identify mineral/compounds: High-Resolution Mapping (THRM), Point Spectrometry (TPS), Line Mapping (TLM) and Dot Mapping (TDM).
		  ◦ The laboratory reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. SGS lab QA/QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the elements analyzed. It is not used blanks in the TIMA analyses. For TIMA some replicates have been made and have provided the reproducibility of the mineral abundance and number of grains analyzed
		  ◦ A reconciliation analysis has been completed between chemical assay and TIMA-X for the main 18 elements.

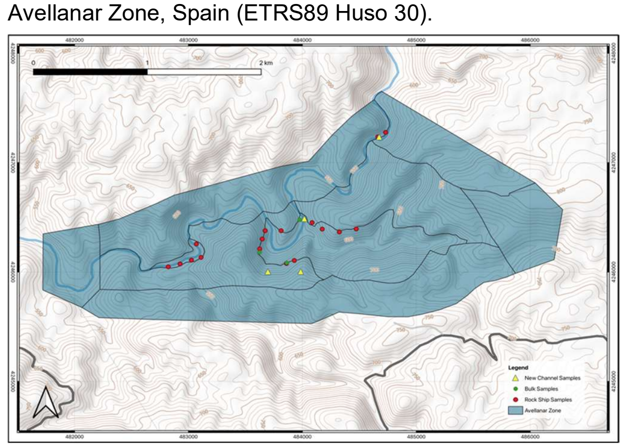
		• Channel sampling: • Assaying by SGS. Multielement analysis is done by rock analysis and Zr and Hf by XRF (GO_XRF72), ICP-MS sodium peroxide fusion for REE, Th and U (GE_ICM91A50), and Y by GC_ICP93A-AEWR. • The laboratory reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. SGS lab QA/QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the elements analyzed.
	• *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.*	• A SPP2 scintillometer was used as a tool to detect the layers with heavy minerals. High radiometric values are observed where high Ti-Zr-REE values are present.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Green Mineral Resources, SGS and ALS maintained independent QA/QC programs including the insertion of Certified Reference Material (CRM), duplicates and blanks. • Duplicates showed acceptable levels and quality results. • Accuracy and precision of the CRM, duplicate and blanks are within acceptable levels.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Sample results have been checked by company Chief Geologist and Senior Geologist.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No holes are required to be twinned in this program.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Green Mineral Resources received all assay data directly from the laboratories in electronic format (xls or csv). This data is transferred to a master database and monitored for QA/QC purposes.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Original lab results are reported as oxide and by elements.
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.*	• All sampling points are georeferenced with a hand held GPS. It has an accuracy of within two metres, which is sufficient given the nature of program.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Grid system is the official one in the survey area (ETRS89 Huso 30).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Not completed.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The design of this first survey campaign provided initial information about the presence of heavy minerals enriched layers and the continuity as it shows good correlation over 2000m along direction. Rock chip samples were taken every 100 metres and Bulk channel samples at 200m along direction. • The new channel samples were taken from newly identified outcrops.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable as no mineral resource has been calculated at this early stage of exploration
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Channel samples have been composited over the entire thickness of the identified layer for reporting purposes.

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.*	• Rich Ti-Zr-REE layer is continuously outcropping over 2000 m in E-W direction and a sample was taken at 100m interval approximately within the layer collecting chips or making the channels crossing entire thickness of the layer to make each sample the most representative possible.
	• *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 completed. As no drilling was undertaken
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Green Mineral Resources. Samples were taken and transported to a secure facility for logging and taking pictures by Green Mineral Resources personnel. Following this, samples for assay were bagged and secured with zip locks to be shipped to ALS and SGS Labs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits conducted at this stage of the exploration program.

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.	• Granting process for an Investigation Permit • Name and code of tenements: Investigation Permit "Orión" nº 16271; Investigation Permit "Metioque" nº 16280; Investigation Permit "Menodice" nº 16281; Investigation Permit "Menipe" nº 16282. • Status: In granting process. • Type: Investigation Permit for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973 and the Royal Decree 2857/1978 that develops it and the Royal Decree 975/2009 about environmental restoration. • Special Conservation Area: ZEC ES6160008 "Cuencas del Rúmblar, Guadalén y Guadalmena". • The permit is owned 100% by Spanish private company Green Mineral Resources SL (GMR). Omnis Mineria in turn owns 75.5% of GMR and has the right to move to 95% upon completion of a Scoping Study. At this juncture the minority non related shareholder has the option to fund pro rata or convert the remaining 5% into a royalty that can be bought out for US$750,000. Australian private company Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd owns 100% of the issued capital of Omnis Mineria SL. Osmond Resources has received shareholder approval to acquire all the issued capital of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd once the Investigation Permit has been awarded.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• Once the application has been officially submitted, the tenement is secured and no other entity can apply for the area • The investigation and the potential mining exploitation activity should be adapted to be compatible preserving the natural values within the ZEC zones
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The area was investigated for Uranium and Thorium in the 1950s and 1960s of last century by Junta de Energía Nuclear (JEN) discarding for this exploitation, but showing an anomalous enrichment in heavy minerals. • In the 1980s Dupont studied the area for heavy minerals.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit can be considered as a tidal sand bed-type deposit (placer), with various layers enriched in zircon, titanium and rare earths, with thickness ranging from 0,3 to 4 metres. • The rock can be considered as a rutile-zircon siltstone with significant presence of monazite. Mineralisation formed mainly by quartz (30% to 80%), and detritic minerals, with important contents on zircon, ilmenite, rutile, and monazite. • Genesis: destruction and transport of granite-type materials rich in heavy minerals which, due to their high density, have been deposited, washed and concentrated very similar to a tidal sand-type deposit (placer). • The most significant minerals are Rutile, Ilmenite, Zircon and Monazite.
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:	• Not applicable, as no drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level—elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable as given the early nature of the exploration there is insufficient data to apply relevant weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations. • Not applicable as no aggregate intercepts have been reported • Not applicable as no metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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.	Map showing rock chip samples (red dots), bulk channel samples (green dots) and new channel samples (yellow dots) locations within Avellanar Zone, Spain (ETRS89 Huso 30). 

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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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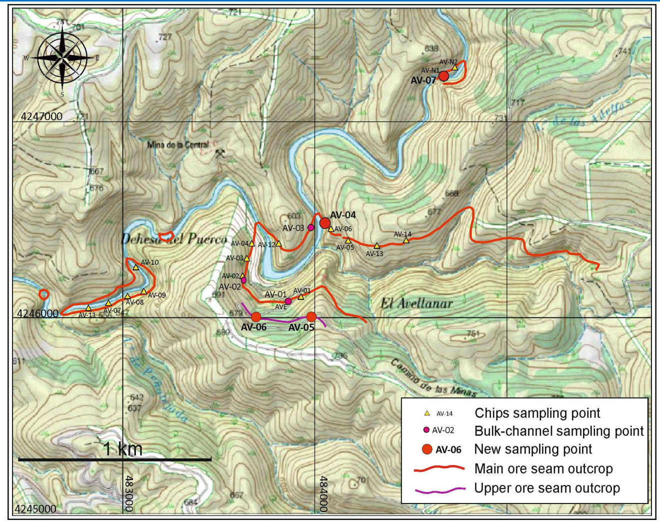
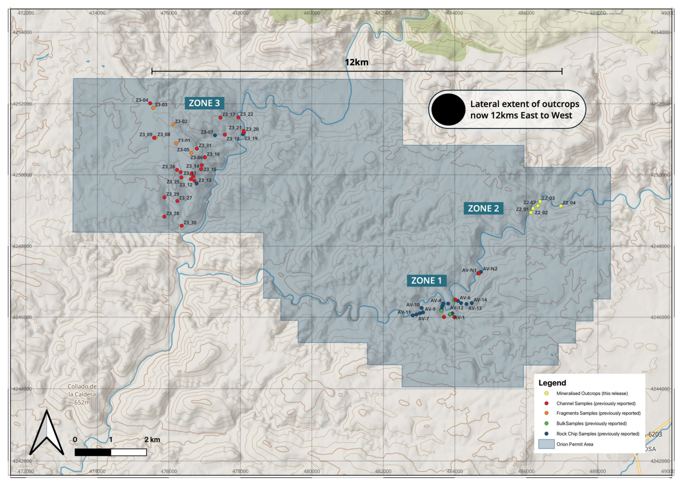


Map showing new channel samples within Avellanar Zone.



Map showing samples across all three zones
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<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>

- 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.

</td><td>

- Not applicable as the Company considers it has comprehensively reported information with respect to the four samples that were taken in the most recent program.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>

- 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.

</td><td>

- The main geological observation is the likely continuity of the primary seam undercover as noted in the release. This is important in the context of continuity of the high-grade seam and the possible scale associated with this seam.
- Importantly the assay results suggest very low levels of deleterious substances including uranium which is presented in the table below:

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Uranium Content From OSM Assays **Sample** | **Unit** | **U** **AV-01** | ppm | 172 **AV-02** | ppm | 140 **AV-03** | ppm | 150 **AV-04** | ppm | 117 **AV-05** | ppm | 30 **AV-06** | ppm | 41 **AV-07** | ppm | 37
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Geochemistry campaign, geophysical campaign and drilling.