27 August, 2026
ASX Announcement

Anson Exceeds Electric Vehicle Battery Grade Lithium Carbonate Standard

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Highlights:

- **Downstream processing contractor JordProxa produced 99.6% lithium carbonate from Green River lithium chloride eluate during flow sheet development is South Africa facility,**
  - **Industry standard for electric vehicles battery grade standard is 99.5%**
- **Independent testing by SGS North America confirmed that lithium carbonate purity had achieved electric vehicle (EV) industry standard battery grade,**
- **Crystals exhibit a needle-like morphology ideal for high-performance EV batteries.**

Anson Resources Limited (ASX: **ASN**) ("**Anson Resources**" or the "**Company**") is pleased announce that JordProxa, that is developing the design of the downstream flow sheet, has been successfully in produced electric vehicle (EV) grade lithium carbonate achieving a grade of 99.6% from brine extracted from the Green River Lithium Project, Utah. USA. Jordproxa produced the battery grade lithium carbonate from the LiPro DLE eluate that sent to the company in 2025, *see ASX Announcement 31 July 2026*. Approximately 500grams of lithium carbonate that was produced by JordProxa's was sent to SGS North America (SGS) for assay, see Figure 1. SGS tests confirmed a grade of 99.6% lithium carbonate had been reached with low impurities of other minerals.

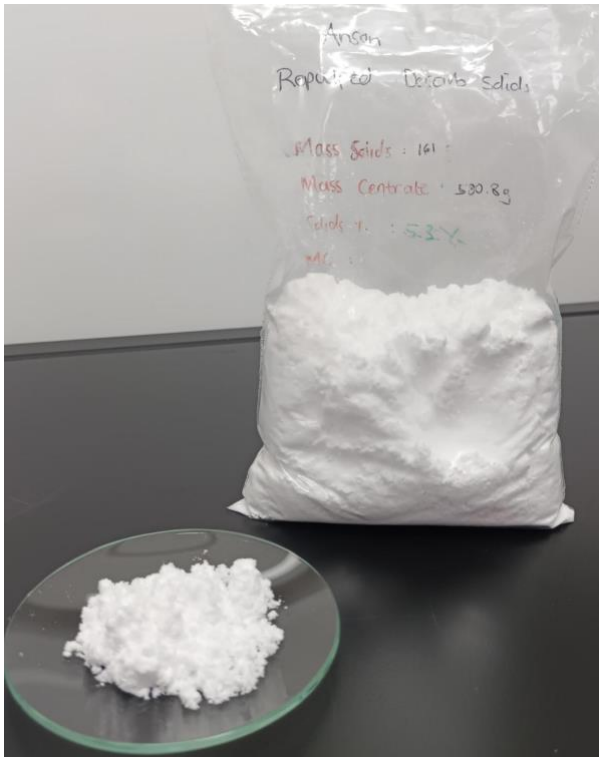


Figure 1: Photograph of Lithium Carbonate produced by JordProx from Green River Lithium Chloride

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JordProxa, successfully converted eluate produced at Anson's Sample Demonstration Plant into battery-grade lithium carbonate following the flow sheet that has developed for the Green River Lithium Project. The lithium carbonate was produced from lithium chloride using the LiPro Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE). Brine from the Company's Boysdaba #1 well was used to produce the eluate, *see ASX Announcement 28 March 2025*. The Company shipped some of this lithium eluate to its Lithium Innovation Center for "polishing', the removal of the remaining impurities, *see ASX Announcement 9 April 2025*.

Anson's Lithium Innovation Center was able to produce a lithium carbonate product of 99.4% eluate using equipment that it had developed in-house, see *ASX Announcement 9 February 2026*.

At the same time JordProx 12 totes of lithium chloride that was sent to South Africa for test work and design of a flow sheet for the downstream processing of the lithium eluate into lithium carbonate. The improvements made to the flow sheet and other adaptations to the process by JordProxa has resulted in the upgrade of the lithium carbonate product to 99.6%, exceeding the industry standard for electric vehicle batteries of lithium carbonate of 99.5%.

In addition to the flow sheet and engineering design work being conducted by JordProxa, the structure of the lithium carbonate crystals has also been examined. The SEM image below shows lithium carbonate crystals produced from the Green River Lithium Project brines exhibit a well-defined needle-like morphology that is distinctly different from the agglomerated spherical morphology typically observed in crude (industrial grade) lithium carbonate precipitated by the reaction of lithium chloride with sodium carbonate. The more discrete elongated crystal structure is consistent with recrystallized, high-purity lithium carbonate and indicated reduced impurity inclusions and improved solid-liquid separation characteristics required for use in electric vehicle batteries, see Figure 2.

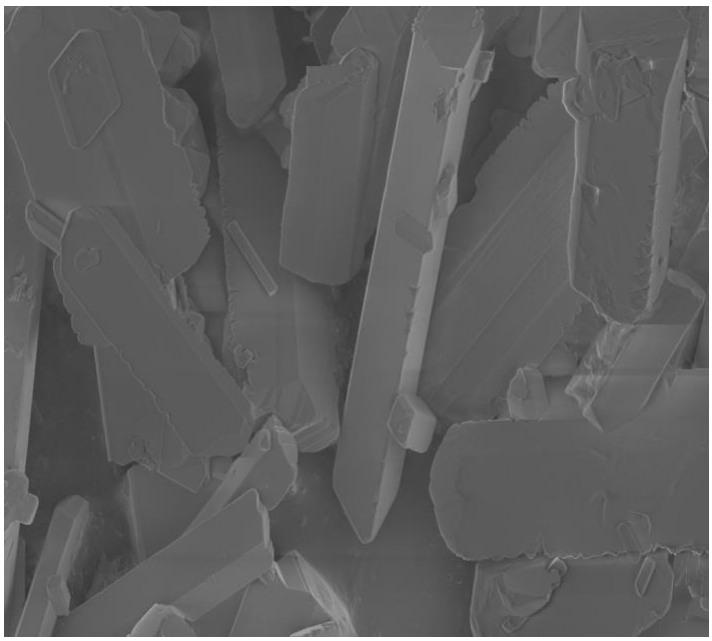


Figure 2: SEM Image of Green River lithium carbonate elongated needle like crystals

The flow sheet design and engineering work being conducted by JordProxa is expected to be completed by the end of the year and will be combined with other work being conducted as a part of the Definitive Engineering Study, which is expected to be completed in Q1 2027, *see ASX Announcement 31 July 2026.*

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Green River Downstream Processing Strategy

The Green River Lithium Project has been designed as an integrated lithium production operation that combines Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) with a purpose-built downstream lithium carbonate refinery to produce high-purity battery-grade lithium carbonate for the North American battery supply chain. The downstream processing circuit is a critical component of the overall project, directly influencing lithium recovery, operating costs, product quality and overall project economics. Optimizing this process is therefore fundamental to maximizing shareholder value and positioning Green River as a globally competitive lithium operation.

Recognizing the importance of this stage of the process, Anson commenced working with Australian engineering company JordProxa in June 2025 to develop and optimize the downstream processing flowsheet. Since that time, JordProxa has worked closely with the Company's technical team to validate the process through laboratory and pilot-scale test work while progressively advancing the engineering from concept design through Scoping Study engineering and into Front-End Engineering Design (FEED).

Anson's Executive Chairman and CEO Mr Bruce Richardson commented "Producing battery-grade lithium carbonate from Green River brine is a significant milestone because it demonstrates that the project can potentially supply lithium suitable for the EV battery market, moving the project closer to commercial development. The improvement of the grade to 99.6% using the downstream flowsheet developed by JordProxa provides us with the surety that we Anson will be able to meet product specification of take partner LG Energy Solutions. Anson is continuing aim is to develop the most economic beneficial process that maximizes shareholder returns."

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Executive Chairman and CEO.

ENDS

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About Anson Resources Ltd

Anson Resources (ASX: ASN) is an ASX-listed mineral resources company with a portfolio of minerals projects in key demand-driven commodities. Its core assets are the Green River and Paradox Lithium Project in Utah, in the USA. Anson is focused on developing these assets into a significant lithium producing operations. The Company's goal is to create long-term shareholder value through the discovery, acquisition and development of natural resources that meet the demand of tomorrow's new energy and technology markets.

Forward Looking Statements: Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralization may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

Competent Person's Statement 1: The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox is a director of Anson.

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JORC Code 2012 "Table 1" Report

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling will follow the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling • Samples will be collected in IBC containers and samples taken from them. • Samples will be collected and will be sent for assay, and duplicate samples kept. • Storage samples will also be collected and securely stored. • Bulk samples will also be collected for future use. • Sample sizes will be appropriate for the program being completed. • The Little grand Wash Fault historical well intersected muds and brines while drilling an oil exploration well but not sampled for lithium, see link https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml
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.).*	• The Little Grand Wash Fault Unit 14-24 well was drilled in 1960 and the Green River Unit 1 well was drilled in 1965 both using mud rotary.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Brine will be collected over the target horizons for geochemical analysis when the re-entries are carried out. • Samples will be collected in IBC containers and smaller 250ml samples taken from them. • Samples will be collected and will be sent for assay, and duplicate samples kept. • Bulk storage samples will also be collected and securely stored • No brine samples were collected to assay for lithium when the oil wells were initially drilled
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No logging will be carried out as they are not new wells, except when deepening at the bottom of the well. • The wells have been plugged & abandoned, so only cement cuttings will be recovered. • The Mt Fuel historical well intersected muds and brines but were not assayed as it was an oil exploration well, see link https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniques and 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 maximize 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.*	• Samples will be submitted to Laboratories in Texas, USA that are certified and experienced with oilfield brines • Each sample bottle will be taped and marked with the sample number. • The sample sizes (250ml) are considered to be appropriate for the brine being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques represent industry good practice.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Laboratory testing will be carried out using ICP-OES. • SGS is ISO9001 certified and specializes in oil field brines. • Multiple samples will be collected to confirm assay results (duplicates).
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.	• Sampling and assaying will be carried out on site before sending to SGS. • Assaying technique to be used is ICP-OES which is suitable for this sample type. • Stable blank samples (RO water) will be regularly tested to evaluate potential sample contamination. • Regular calibration using standard buffers will be continuously carried out.
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.	• The grid system used is UTM Zone 12 (NAD83). • Location of Bosydaba drillhole was positioned by a qualified land surveyor. • Drillhole collars, (Dip -90^0, Azim 0^0) • Bosydaba#1: 4,303,268.5N, 576,941.4E • Grand Fault Unit Unit 14-24: 4,313,157.6N, 567,149.9E • Green River Unit 1: 4,311,122.7N, 572,368.8E • Mt Fuel-Skyline Geyser 1-25: 4,303,066.8, 577,018.7E
Data Spacing and Distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• There has been no compositing of brine samples. • The Mt Fuel historical well intersected muds and brines but were not assayed while drilling the oil exploration well • Geological data from the drilling of wells in the area has not been used for mineral resource estimation to date.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.•*	• The Paradox Basin hosts bromine and lithium bearing brines within a sub-horizontal sequence of salts, anhydrite, shale and dolomite. • The Mt Fuel-Skyline, Grand Fault and Green River wells have a vertical dip (-90), perpendicular to the target brine hosting sedimentary rocks.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples will be transported to laboratories on collection at the well.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement andLand Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Green River Lithium Project is located in southeastern Utah, USA, consisting of 628 placer claims that encompasses a land position of 5,024 hectares (12,414.6 acres). • Purchased private property consists of a 59.6-hectare (147.5 acre) land parcel • 1 OBA lease 2,750hectares (6,795.4 acres). • All claims are held 100% by Anson's U.S. based subsidiary, Blackstone Minerals NV LLC. • The claims/leases are in good standing, with payment current to the relevant governmental agencies.
Exploration Done byOther Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration for brines within the Paradox Basin includes only limited work in the 1960s. No brine resource estimates had been completed in the area, nor has there been any historical economic production of bromine or lithium from these fluids. • The historical data generated through oil and gas development in the Paradox Formation and the Leadville Limestone unit has supplied some information on brine chemistry. • The Mt Fuel historical well intersected muds and brines but were not assayed while drilling the oil exploration well, see link https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/live-data-search/lds-files/files-lu.xhtml
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The geology of the Paradox Formation indicates a restricted marine basin, marked by 29 evaporite sequences. Brines that host bromine and lithium mineralization occur within the saline facies of the Paradox Formation and are generally hosted in the more permeable dolomite sediments. • The Leadville Limestone consists of dolomite and limestone which hosts the supersaturated brines.

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	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 allMaterial drill holes:* – *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in meters) ofthe 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.*	• The grid system used is UTM Zone 12 (NAD83). • Drillhole collars, (Dip -90^0, Azim 0^0) • Bosydaba#1: 4,303,268.5N, 576,941.4E • Grand Fault Unit Unit 14-24: 4,313,157.6N, 567,149.9E • Green River Unit 1: 4,311,122.7N, 572,368.8E • Mt Fuel-Skyline Geyser 1-25: 4,303,066.8, 577,018.7E
	Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximumand/or minimum grade* • *Brine samples taken in holes were averaged (arithmetic average) without 14Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary truncations (e.g. cutting of highgrades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting has been carried out. • No brine samples have been collected to assay for lithium in the past explorati programs.
	Relationship Between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting ofExploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle isknown, 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').*	• The sediments hosting the brine aquifer are interpreted to be essentia perpendicular to the vertical oil wells. Therefore, all reported thicknesses a believed to be accurate. • Brines are collected and sampled over the entire perforated width of the zor • The Mississippian Units are assumed to be porous and permeable over entire vertical width based on drilling records.
	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.*	• The appropriate diagrams are shown in the text showing the location of t wells.
	Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/orwidths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of ExplorationResults.*	• No exploration results have been reported. • The historical wells intersected muds and brines but were not assayed wh drilling the oil exploration well • The wells have been Plugged and Abandoned and tested for oil shows a was not assayed for lithium brines

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other SubstantiveExploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• One geochemical sample had been assayed for salts from the Mt Fuel-Skyline Geyser well.
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, providedthis information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The future wells and sampling planned will cover the Leadville Limestone. • Future wells will focus on the current wells surrounding the proposed locations to create a JORC resource.

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