DRILLING COMPLETED AT ARMIDALE ANTIMONY-GOLD PROJECT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drilling has successfully completed at Red Mountain's maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Oaky Creek Antimony Prospect, west of Armidale in New South Wales.**
- **20 holes, totaling 1776m, were completed into four priority targets defined by the Company's extensive surface geochemical sampling program at Oaky Creek.**
- **Sample splits were screened on site using a portable XRF (pXRF) to prioritise samples for laboratory analysis, with 578 one-metre intervals from 19 of the 20 holes completed submitted to Intertek for four-acid digest multielement analysis and gold analysis by fire assay.**
- **Assay results for the samples are expected to be received by mid-November.**
- **Oaky Creek is Red Mountain's most advanced target within the 391 km^2 Armidale Antimony-Gold Project, located in the Southern New England Orogen of NSW, considered to be Australia's premier antimony mineral province. Previously announced conventional and auger soil sampling and rock chip analytical results of up to 39.3% Sb and 1.09ppm Au from Oaky Creek indicate potential for a large-scale orogenic antimony-gold vein system with a strike extent of ~3km at surface, which is analogous to Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove project, Australia's largest known antimony deposit.**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX, US OTCQB: RMXFF, or "**the Company**"), a Critical Minerals exploration and development company with an established portfolio in Tier-1 Mining Districts in the United States and Australia, is pleased to announce the completion of the maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Company's Oaky Creek antimony prospect, west of Armidale in northeastern NSW.

A total of 20 RC drillholes, totaling 1776m, were completed to test four of five priority orogenic antimony-gold targets defined from Red Mountain's comprehensive surface rock chip, conventional soil and auger soil sampling program, completed over the past 12 months (Figure 1; Table 1). In summary, the drilling comprised:

- Ten drillholes into the coherent 300m x 30m Oaky Creek South Main Grid antimony-arsenic auger soil anomaly, which has also returned surface rock chip results of up to to 39.3% Sb & 1.09ppm Au.
- Three drillholes beneath the historical workings and outcropping quartz-carbonate-stibnite veins at the Oaky Creek North Workings.
- Four drillholes to test beneath the Sb-bearing Creek exposure to the north of the Oaky Creek North Workings.
- Three drillholes to test the historical workings, outcropping quartz-carbonate-stibnite veins and associated IP chargeabilty anomaly at the Oaky Creek South Workings.

Hole ID	Collar location GDA94 Z56		Elevation (m)	Hole details			Target Area	Sampled Interval		
	mE	mN		Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)
OC26RC001	266812	6657682	604	135	-55	90	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	12 60	21 78	9 18
OC26RC002	266836	6657689	607	135	-55	84	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	12 27 41 60	16 31 55 65	4 4 14 5
OC26RC003	266872	6657732	609	170	-55	120	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	79 110	100 112	21 2
OC26RC004	266925	6657665	614	315	-55	102	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	0	102	102
OC26RC005	266940	6657675	615	315	-55	120	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	6 59	51 100	45 41
OC26RC006	266956	6657698	617	315	-55	90	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	50	80	30
OC26RC007	266959	6657711	617	315	-55	72	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	41	54	13
OC26RC008	266975	6657726	616	315	-55	75	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	39 71	61 74	22 3
OC26RC009	266986	6657745	614	315	-55	66	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	36	48	12
OC26RC010	267100	6657377	609	135	-55	94	Oaky Creek South Workings and IP target	71	81	10
OC26RC011	267130	6657363	617	80	-55	80	Oaky Creek South Workings and IP target	22 47	35 52	13 5
OC26RC012	266924	6657711	617	0	-90	42	Oaky Creek South Main Grid	0	42	42
OC26RC013	266762	6659801	600	80	-55	120	Antimony Bearing Creek Exposure	22 56	27 81	5 25
OC26RC014	266767	6659826	597	80	-55	69	Antimony Bearing Creek Exposure	31	57	26
OC26RC015	266772	6659744	601	80	-55	120	Antimony Bearing Creek Exposure	83	104	21
OC26RC016	266687	6659990	593	80	-55	117	Antimony Bearing Creek Exposure	45 97	52 101	7 4
OC26RC017	266872	6659479	598	80	-55	99	Oaky Creek North Workings	12 53	31 76	19 23
OC26RC018	267028	6657254	596	100	-55	120	Oaky Creek South Workings and IP target	36	44	8
OC26RC019	266987	6659293	602	75	-55	81	Oaky Creek North Workings	18 60	29 74	11 14
OC26RC020	266979	6659298	599	40	-55	15	Oaky Creek North Workings	Hole abandoned - not sampled		

Table 1: *Details of RC drillholes completed and intervals selected for laboratory analysis during Red Mountain Mining's maiden drilling program at Oaky Creek.*

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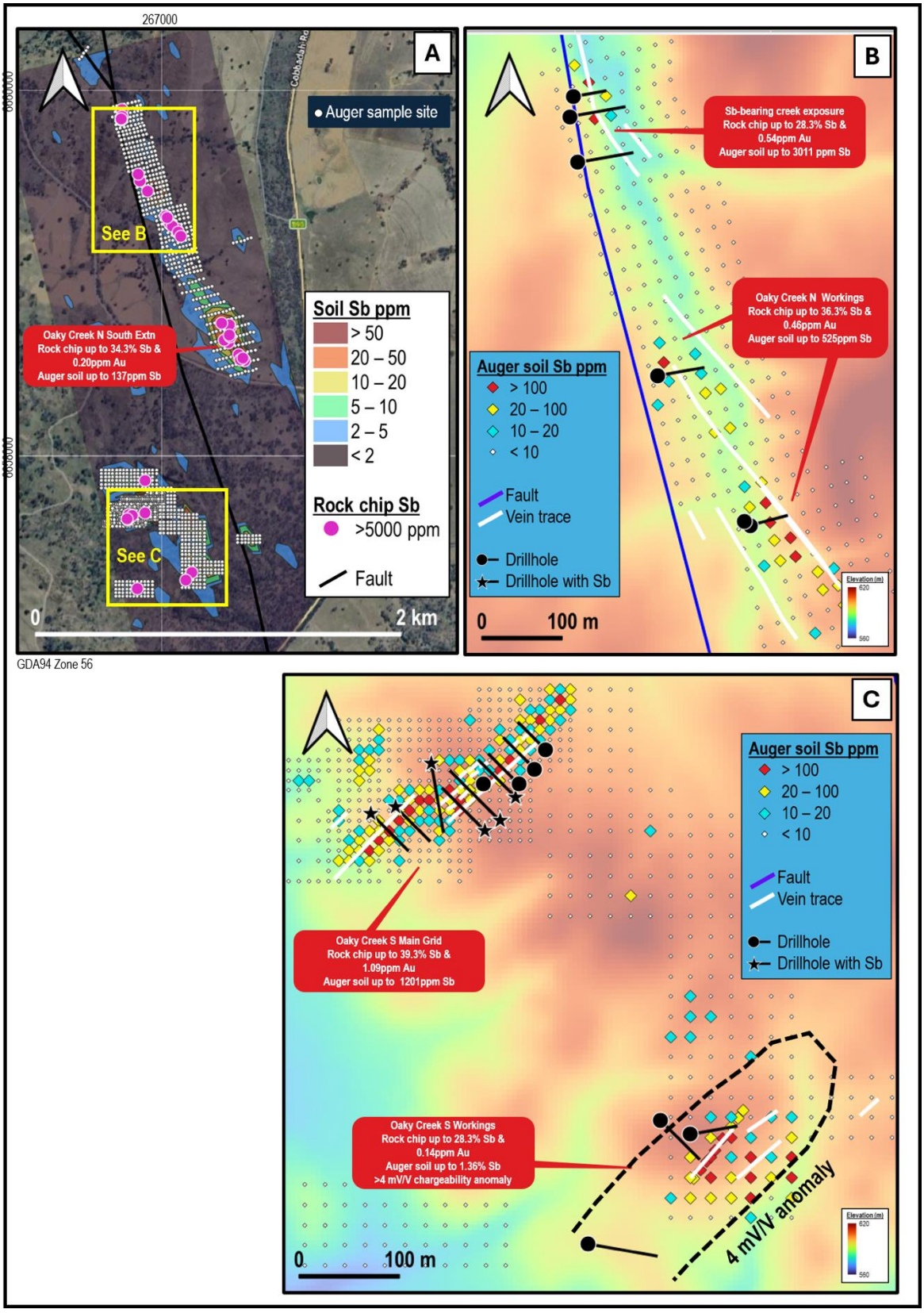


Figure 1: (A) *Google Earth image showing auger soil sampling completed over the Oaky Creek antimony prospect relative to contoured conventional soil antimony values and antimony mineralised (>0.5% Sb) rock chip samples. The two insets show the NSW 5m digital elevation model over the* ***(B)*** *Oaky Creek North Workings and Sb-bearing Creek Exposure; and* ***(C)*** *Oaky Creek South Main Grid and Oaky Creek South Workings targets, showing auger antimony soil results, mapped quartz-carbonate-stibnite vein traces and drill hole collar locations.*

Due to the presence of crops in the ground, Red Mountain's fifth target - the geochemical target at the Oaky Creek North South Extension - was not accessible for drilling.

During the drilling program, Red Mountain's field team utilised a portable XRF (pXRF) instrument in combination with visual geological logging to select one-metre drill sample splits for laboratory analysis. On the basis of the logging and pXRF results, a total of 578 one-metre intervals, representing 32.5% of the total drilling, were sampled and have been submitted to Intertek for four-acid digest multielement and gold by fire assay analysis. Assay results are expected to be received by mid-November.

Following receipt and interpretation of the drill assay results, the Company will plan its next stage of exploration at Oaky Creek and more broadly across the Armidale Antimony-Gold Project.

Oaky Creek represents a significant 3km long orogenic antimony system with multiple drill ready targets

The Oaky Creek prospect features quartz-carbonate-stibnite veins and breccias hosted within a tightly folded and faulted sequence of metamorphosed Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone and fine sandstone. The mineralisation has been targeted by two groups of shallow historical pits and shafts at Oaky Creek North and Oaky Creek South.

The Company's initial sampling program at Oaky Creek comprised a 50m x 100m spaced grid soil sampling program centered on a major splay of the Namoi Fault, accompanied by rock chip sampling. As initially reported in June 2025[1], the soil sampling defines a coherent, ~1.5km long, 100-200m wide, NNW-trending >2ppm Sb in soil anomaly extending both north and south of the historical workings at Oaky Creek North and a similarly-oriented ~1km long >2ppm Sb in soil anomaly extending north from the Oaky Creek South workings.

Sampling campaigns at Oaky Creek[2,3], returned multiple rock chip samples[4, 5, 6] with values of over 25% Sb and 0.1g.t Au for five different areas, with mineralised and anomalous rock samples showing

[1]RMX ASX Announcement 7 June 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/6998482
[2]RMX ASX Announcement 27 June 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7026204
[3]RMX ASX Announcement 11 July 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7050680
[4]RMX ASX Announcement 2 October 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7181513
[5]RMX ASX Announcement 15 January 2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7325282
[6]RMX ASX Announcement 12 March 2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7435807

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a strong spatial correlation to the antimony soil anomaly (Figure 1). When considered collectively, the soil and rock chip results indicate a significant orogenic antimony mineral system with a strike extent of 3km, which is analogous to Larvotto Resources' (**ASX: LRV; Market Cap. ~AU$620 million**) Hillgrove Project, which lies east of Red Mountain's project area.

Red Mountain's ~1300 sample infill hand auger soil sampling campaign across the full ~3km strike extent of the Oaky Creek prospect was completed across the late 2025 and early 2026 to tighten the Company's existing 100m x 50m spaced soil grid in order to better constrain individual drill targets. This detailed systematic work allowed the company to define five high priority orogenic antimony targets[7] for drill testing at Oaky Creek (Figure 1), four of which were initially drilled during the current maiden drilling program.

In July 2026, Red Mountain also reported the results of a trial, four line dipole-dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) survey over Oaky Creek South[8]. Modelling of the data revealed a coherent NNE-SSW-striking, steeply SE-dipping chargeability anomaly that extends beneath and at least 300m southwest from outcropping quartz-carbonate-stibnite veins and shallow historical antimony workings at the Oaky Creek South Workings (Figure 1). The anomaly shows a peak observed chargeability of over 7.2 mV/V, compared to background values that typically range from 2 to 3 mV/V. The anomaly significantly increases the size of the Oaky Creek South Workings target and is modelled to extend from surface to a depth of at least 200m, and over a strike extent of at least 400m, compared to the ~120m strike of surface vein mineralisation. It strengthens to the SSW and remains open in that direction.

Red Mountain Armidale Antimony-Gold Project background

Red Mountain's 100%-owned Armidale Antimony-Gold Project lies in the Southern New England Orogen (SNEO) in northeastern New South Wales, approximately west of Australia's largest known antimony deposit, Larvotto's (**ASX: LRV**) Hillgrove deposit, which is also the 8th largest antimony deposit globally. The SNEO is recognised as Australia's premier Antimony province (Figure 2).

[7]RMX ASX Announcement 30 March 2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7467812

[8]RMX ASX Announcement 9 July 2026. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7624811

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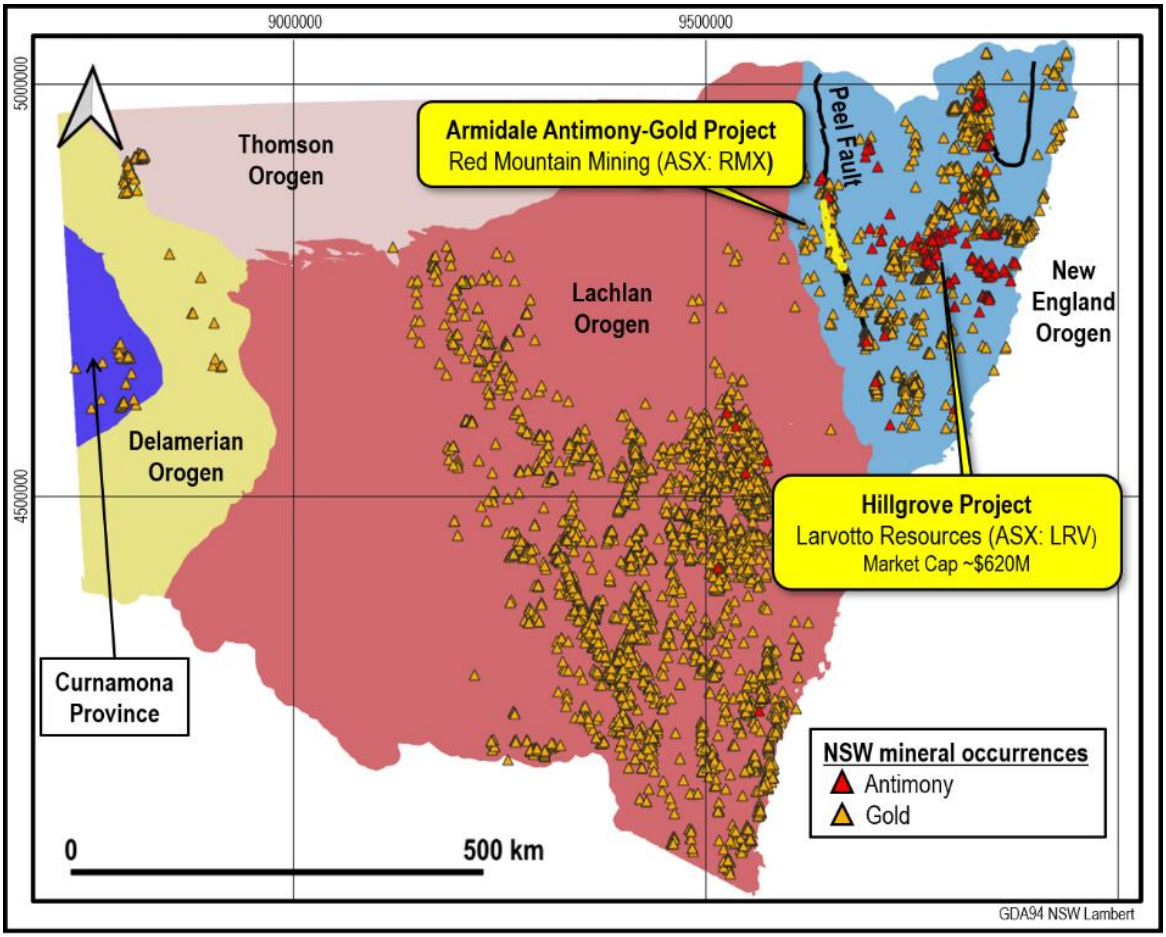


Figure 2: *Location of LRV's Hillgrove Mine and other Known NSW gold and antimony mineral occurrences relative to Red Mountain's Armidale Antimony-Gold Project and NSW basement orogenic units. The map clearly demonstrates the prospectivity of the New England Orogen for antimony and gold. The location the Peel Fault is also shown.*

Red Mountain's Armidale Antimony-Gold Project has an extensive 85km length along the western side of the Peel Fault. The geology of the project area is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt, which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic mélanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. The Peel Fault System has recognised world-class mineral potential, with over 400 known orogenic gold and base metal mineral occurrences along its over 400km strike extent, but is underexplored, with less than 200 mostly shallow drillholes over its length, the majority of which are focused on discrete prospects. Oaky Creek is the company's highest priority and most advanced prospect within the project and is one of several known orogenic gold and antimony mineral occurrences within the tenement (Figure 3).

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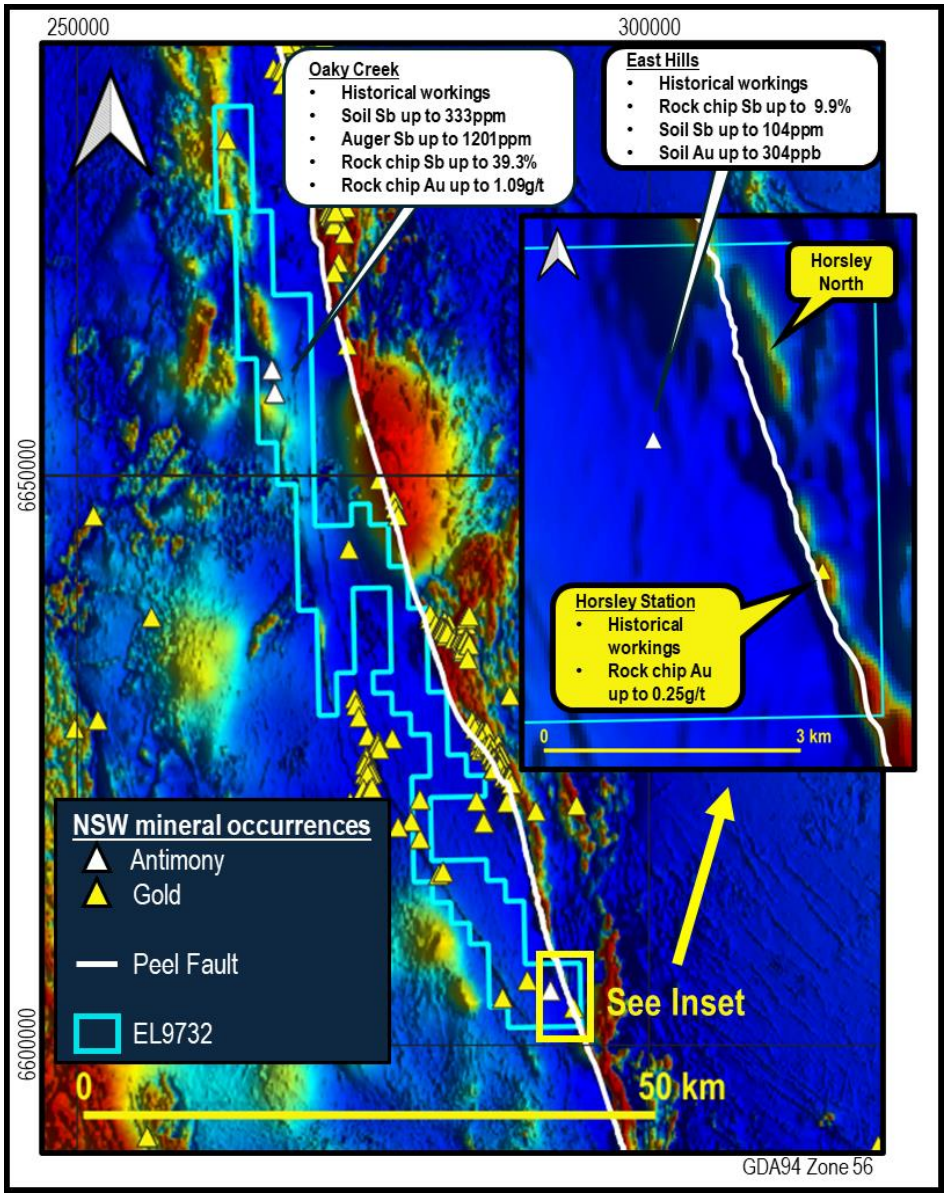


Figure 3: *Geological Survey of NSW total magnetic intensity reduced to pole (TMI RTP) imagery[9] and location of gold and antimony mineral occurrences within and near to EL9732, summarising highlights of RMX's exploration to date and the location of the Company's Oaky Creek and East Hills antimony prospects, Horsley Station gold prospect and Horsley North magnetic target. The mapped location of the Peel Fault is also shown.*

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

[9]Matthews, S.J. 2024. New South Wales Statewide magnetic merge, version 3.0 [Digital Dataset]. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Maitland.

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Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Forward–Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Red Mountain operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward- looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Red Mountain's control.

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Ltd (ASX: **RMX**, US CODE: **RMXFF**) is a Critical Minerals exploration and development company focussed on accelerating development at its United States and Australia based Projects, located in Tier-1 Mining Districts.

Red Mountain is fast-tracking its Critical Minerals projects in the US and Australia, and the Board and Management is determined to rapidly define a portfolio of advanced projects to assist the United States and other Western countries with a reliable, high-quality source of commodity supply, including from the Company's **Armidale Antimony-Gold Project** located in NSW, Australia, which has delivered multiple high-grade antimony rock chip samples to date (up to 39.3% Sb); and its **US Critical Minerals Portfolio**. comprising the **Pioneer Tungsten Project** in Montana, which encompasses the same geology and exhibits the same skarn-style mineralisation as the 6.8Mt Gentung tungsten resource (owned by NASDAQ: ALM); the **Utah Antimony Project** in the highly prospective Antimony Mining District of Utah, adjacent to the Antimony Canyon Project (owned by ASX: AT4)**;** the **Thompson Falls Antimony Project** with initial assay results of up to 36.5% Sb at historical mines located near the NYSE: UAMY Antimony Smelter, and the **Yellow Pine Antimony Project** adjacent to Perpetua Resources' (NASDAQ: PPTA) execution-stage Stibnite Gold-Antimony project in Idaho..

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No new surface sampling results are reported. • Sampling techniques for reverse circulation drill samples will be disclosed when the assay results are reported, as is appropriate.
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).*	• Details of the reverse circulation drilling program will be disclosed when the assay results are reported, as is appropriate.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recovery will be disclosed when the RC drilling assay results are reported, as is appropriate.
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.*	• RC drill chips were rinsed and visually logged by a qualified, experienced geologist on site. • Logging is qualitative and 1778 one-metre samples were individually described, representing 100% of the material drilled.
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*	• Sub-sampling techniques and quality control procedures will be disclosed when the RC drilling assay results are reported, as is appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	
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.*	• No new geochemical results or geophysical results are reported.
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.*	• No drill intersections are reported.
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.*	• RC drill hole collars were located using a Garmin 66S hand held GPS, which has a horizontal accuracy of ±5m. Coordinates are reported using GDA94 Zone 56. • RC drillhole azimuths were measured using a compass-clinometer calibrated to Australia zone inclination and adjusted for the local 11.5 degrees magnetic declination and marked on each drill pad with a foresight and backsight peg either side of the drill hole peg. The final alignment of the rig was checked upon rig set-up on the drill pad using the same compass-clinometer. • A Sola NAM inclinometer was used to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		level thee rig to level and get the mast dip. • No downhole surveys were completed. • Topographic control was provided using the NSW Government 5m spatial resolution Digital Elevation Model over the Cobbadah 1:100,000 topographic map sheet, which has published horizontal accuracy of ±1.25m and vertical accuracy of ±0.9m.
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.*	• No surface sampling or drilling assay results are reported.
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.*	• No new assay data are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No surface sampling or drilling assay results are reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new data are reported.

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1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Exploration licence EL9732 is 100% wholly held by Red Mountain Mining and covers 391km^2. • The licence was granted on 12/12/2024 and its initial three-year term expires on 12/12/2027. The licence covers freehold land with Land Access agreements struck with local owners using standard AMEC terms. • There are no known material issues with third parties or other impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The north-south elongate corridor covered by the project contains no historical mineral exploration drilling and has seen limited previous surface exploration for Antimony and Gold mineralisation. No soil sampling for these elements has been undertaken and rock chip and stream sediment coverage is limited, leaving the majority of the tenement untested by systematic exploration and therefore is considered having significant potential for discovery. A number of historical prospector workings for antimony and gold have been reported within the licence.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Southern New England Orogen. The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. • The style of mineralisation target is hydrothermal quartz veins, breccia and stockworks derived from fluids during regional compression and resulting faulting providing the conduits to the fluids.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• All hole details are reported in Table 1.
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*	• No aggregated methods are reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• No relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths.
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.*	• Appropriate location diagrams are presented in the text. These diagrams are illustrative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the 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 survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;*	• Red Mountain has fully reported all relevant exploration completed by the company on the tenement in multiple ASX Announcements as referenced and linked in the text. • Red Mountain also previously reported the results of geochemical and detailed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	mineralogical characterisation and a pilot crush, grind and flotation study of a representative 20kg bulk sample of stibnite vein material from the Oaky Creek prospect. • The study produced a high-quality concentrate at 51.8%, with a very high 85% antimony recovery. • Relevant details of the metallurgical testing are provided in RMX's ASX Announcement of 25/05/2026, which may be accessed using this **link**.
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.*	• A diagram showing the five priority drill targets and drillholes completed at Oaky Creek has been provided in the text. • Further exploration activity will be dependent on the assay results from this drilling program.

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