KOBA resources limited

ASX RELEASE
14 October 2026

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Thick, High-Grade Tin Intersected in Maiden Drilling Program at the Mt Garnet Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- A thick zone of high-grade tin mineralisation has been intersected in Koba's maiden RC drilling program at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, North Queensland.
- Three holes were drilled around the historical Gilmore Mine, which produced 26,169 tonnes @ 7.6% Sn. An exceptional intersection of broad, high-grade tin mineralisation, in association with strong copper, tungsten and silver, was returned:
    - **29m @ 1.2% Sn, 0.36% Cu, 0.017% WO_3 & 22 g/t Ag from 111m (MGRC011);**
        - ***incl. 15m @ 2.0% Sn, 0.58% Cu, 0.020% WO_3 & 33 g/t Ag from 117m; and***
        - ***incl. 2m @ 6.3% Sn, 0.44% Cu, 0.017% WO_3 & 26 g/t Ag from 126m.***

  Additional significant tin mineralisation was intersected 230m to the east of MGRC011 including:
    - **5m @ 0.58% Sn from 9m (MGRC013);**
        - ***incl. 2m @ 1.2% Sn.***
- 21 initial broadly spaced drill holes were completed at the Stannex Prospect, approximately 1km northeast of the Gilmore Mine intersecting encouraging mineralisation over 2km of strike with results including:
    - **3m @ 0.67% Sn from 5m (MGRC020);**
        - ***incl. 1m @ 1.9% Sn from 5m; and***
    - **10m @ 0.25% Sn from 69m (MGRC021).**
- Plans for follow-up infill and extensional drilling are being advanced, with initial holes targeted for completion at Gilmore before year end.
- Earthworks have commenced at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project ahead of the Company's maiden drilling at the Kitchener and Jiminy Prospects that is scheduled to commence later this month.

Koba's Managing Director and CEO, Mr Ben Vallerine, commented:

*"Our maiden drilling program at the Mt Garnet Project in Queensland has delivered exceptional results, highlighted by **29m at 1.2% Sn,** including **15m @ 2.0% Sn** at the historical Gilmore Mine.*

*"Previous mining at Gilmore averaged **7.6% Sn**, and our drilling has demonstrated that significant mineralisation remains unmined. A further intersection of **5m @ 0.58% Sn**, approximately 230 metres east of our standout hole, further highlights the potential to extend mineralisation along strike, well beyond the area of historical mining.*

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"With just three holes completed to date, these results reinforce Gilmore's status as a high-priority target. Initial follow-up holes will be included in our next drilling program before year end, in conjunction with drilling at the Kitchener and Jiminy Prospects within the Stannary Hills Project, where earthworks are underway in advance of drilling that is scheduled to commence later this month."

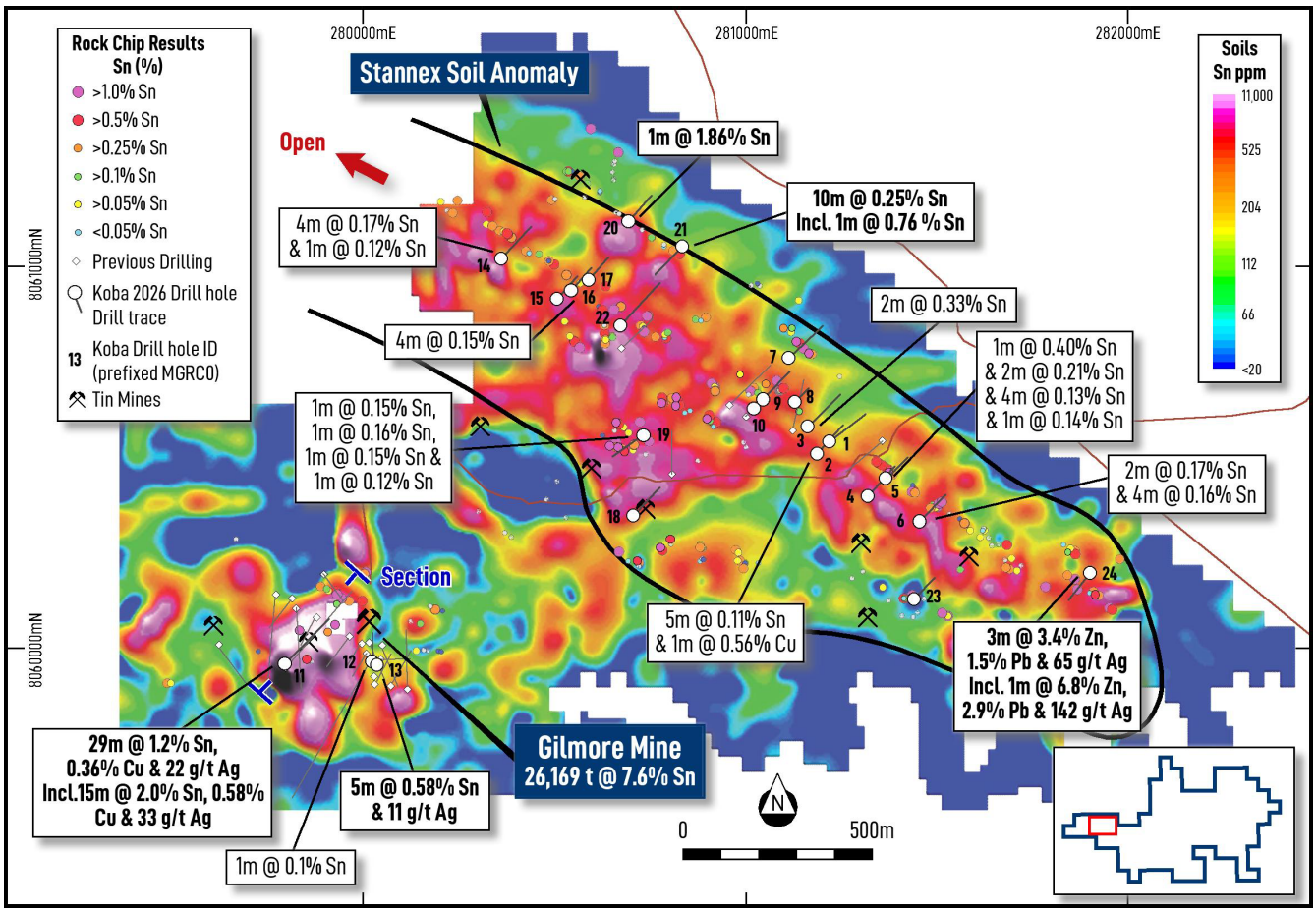

Figure 1. *Drill hole location plan showing significant intersections from Koba's maiden RC drilling at the Gilmore Mine and Stannex Prospect, Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project.*

Koba Resources Limited (ASX: KOB; "Koba" or the "Company") is very pleased to announce an intersection of **29m @ 1.2% Sn, 0.36% Cu, 0.017% WO_3 and 22 g/t Ag from 111m** during its maiden drilling program at its 100%-owned Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project in North Queensland.

The drilling program comprised 24 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 2,937m, that targeted the historical high-grade Gilmore Tin Mine and the proximal Stannex Prospect, a 2km x 0.5km high-tenor tin-in-soil anomaly where coincident IP chargeability anomalies have been defined and extensive high-grade rock-chip results returned (see Figure 1).

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Gilmore Tin Mine

Three holes (277m) were drilled to begin to test the area immediately adjacent to the historical Gilmore Tin Mine – the first drilling in over 45 years. Historical production between 1906 and 1922 totalled **26,169 tonnes @ 7.6% Sn**. Intermittent mining was also undertaken between 1958 and 1980, when the mine reached a total depth of 193m. A strong tin soil geochemistry anomaly extends for approximately 500 metres over and along strike from the Gilmore Mine (see Figure 1).

Drill hole MGRC011 intersected a broad zone of high-grade tin mineralisation with significant associated copper, tungsten and silver mineralisation adjacent to the Gilmore Mine (see Figures 1 & 2). The significant intersection comprises:

- **29m @ 1.2% Sn, 0.36% Cu, 0.017% WO_3 & 22 g/t Ag from 111m;**
  - ***incl. 15m @ 2.0% Sn, 0.58% Cu, 0.020% WO_3 & 33 g/t Ag from 117m;***
    - ***incl. 2m @ 6.3% Sn, 0.44% Cu, 0.017% WO_3 & 26 g/t Ag from 126m; and***
    - ***incl. 2m @ 3.0% Sn, 1.16% Cu, 0.057% WO_3 & 53 g/t Ag from 130m***

Additional tin mineralisation was intersected approximately 230m east of MGRC011, including **5m @ 0.58% Sn from 9m (which included 2m @ 1.2% Sn) in MGRC013**.

The strong results from just three initial holes at and around the Gilmore Mine demonstrate that broad intervals of high-grade tin mineralisation, accompanied by significant copper, silver and tungsten, remain unmined. These results also highlight strong potential to discover additional mineralisation along strike from the historical workings.

The Company is advancing plans for an initial follow-up drilling program that will comprise infill and extensional drilling to be completed in the coming months, in conjunction with the Company's maiden drilling program at the Kitchener and Jiminy Prospects where earthworks are now underway.

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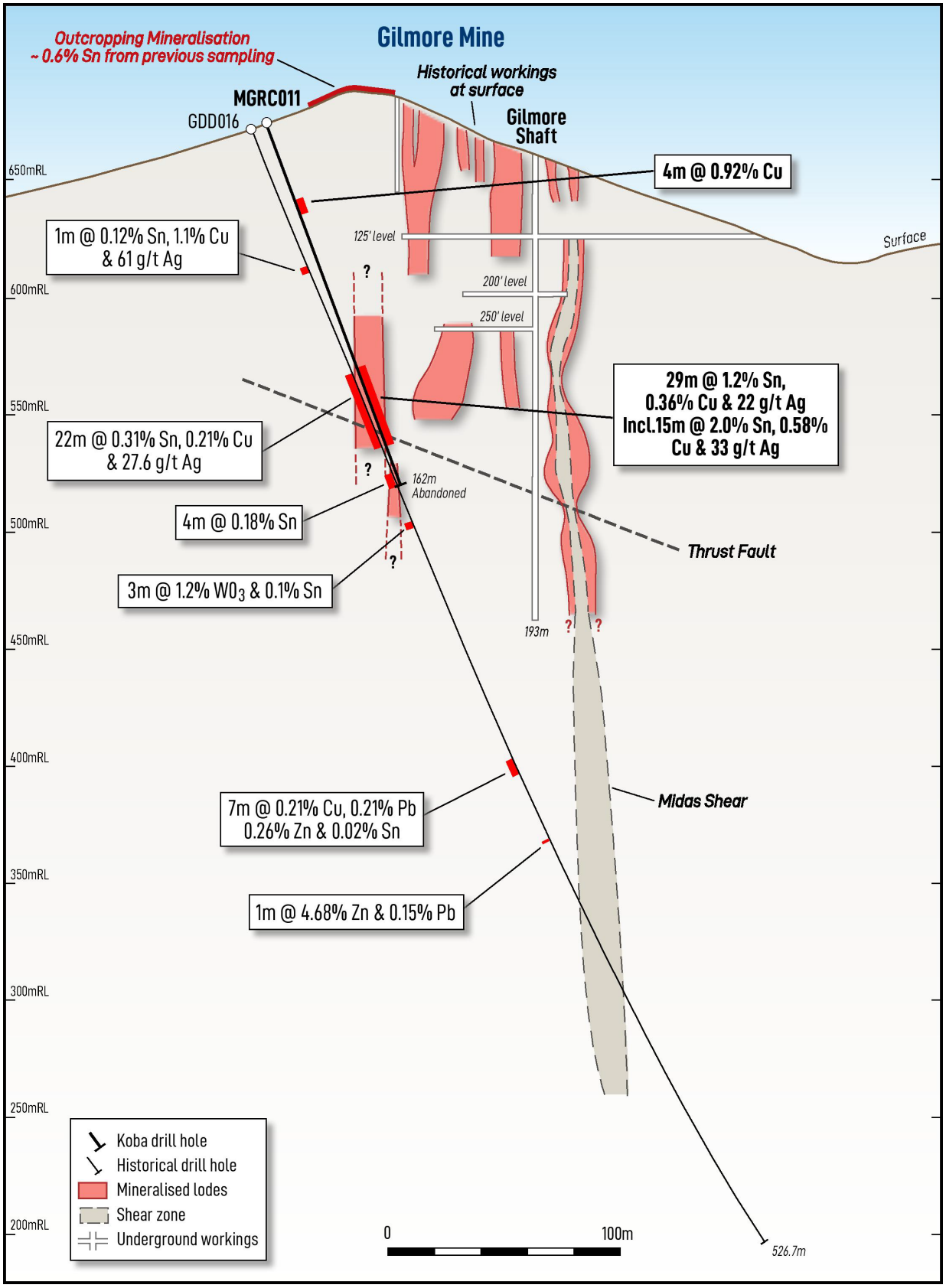

Figure 2. *Cross-section through the Company's recent drill hole MGRC011 at the Gilmore Mine. The location of the section is shown in Figure 1.*

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Stannex Prospect

The Company recently completed 21 broadly spaced holes (2,660m) at the Stannex Prospect to begin evaluating a 2km long, high-tenor tin-in-soil anomaly that is coincident with IP chargeability anomalism and high-grade rock chip assays (see Figure 1).

Drilling returned numerous highly encouraging results over 2km of strike, including both broad zones of tin mineralisation and narrower higher-grade zones. Significant results include:

- **1m @ 1.9% Sn from 5m (MGRC020);**
- **10m @ 0.25% Sn from 69m (MGRC021);**
  - ***incl. 1m @ 0.76% Sn from 69m;***
  - ***incl. 1m @ 0.56% Sn from 78m;***
- **1m @ 0.40% Sn from 8m (MGRC005); and**

  2m @ 0.21% Sn from 15m; and

  4m @ 0.13% Sn from 62m;
- **2m @ 0.33% Sn from 42m (MGRC003);**
  - ***Incl. 1m @ 0.45% Sn;***
- **4m @ 0.17% Sn from 64m (MGRC014);**
- **2m @ 0.17% Sn from 56m (MGRC006) and**

  4m @ 0.16% Sn from 96m;
- **4m @ 0.15% Sn from 44m (MGRC016);**
- **5m @ 0.11% Sn from 114m (MGRC002).**

These very encouraging results have been returned over 2km of strike which demonstrates the significant scale potential of the Stannex Prospect. The combination of these drill results, the extensive tin-in-soil anomalism, IP chargeability anomalies and high-grade rock chip assays provides a strong basis for further drilling. Follow-up work will focus on refining the geological controls on mineralisation and prioritising infill and step-out drilling to test the continuity and extent of the higher-grade zones and to evaluate targets that remain untested. Follow-up drilling at Stannex is being planned for early 2027.

Drilling at the Stannex Prospect also returned highly anomalous zinc, lead, silver, copper and indium mineralisation. Significant results included:

- **3m @ 3.4% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 65g/t Ag and 31 g/t In from 184m (MGRC024)**
  - ***Including 1m @ 6.8% Zn, 2.9% Pb, 142 g/t Ag and 69 g/t In from 185m***
- **1m @ 1.3% Zn, 123g/t In and 0.23% Sn from 57m (MGRC006)**

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The highly anomalous base metal mineralisation can be, but isn't always, directly associated with tin mineralisation. Further work will be undertaken to assess the relationship between tin and other associated metals to ascertain whether they can aid in exploration efforts across the project.

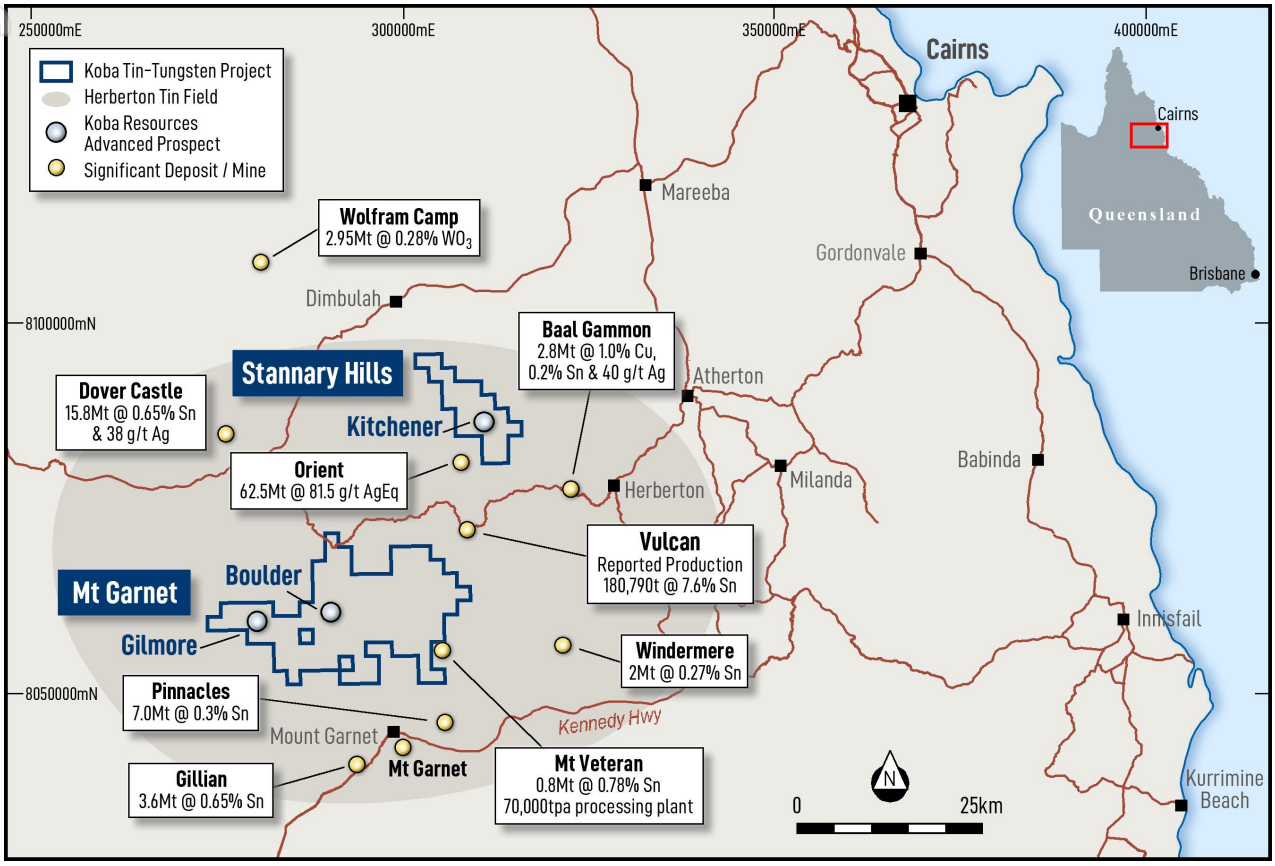

Figure 3. *Map showing the location of Koba's Mt Garnet and Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Projects in North Queensland.*

Forward Work Plan

Following the success of its maiden drilling program at the Gilmore Mine and the Stannex Prospect, Koba is continuing to advance high-priority prospects across its North Queensland tin-tungsten projects. The next phases of work will include:

- Completing earthworks, which are underway, in preparation for the Company's maiden drilling program at the Kitchener and Jiminy Prospects. This drilling is scheduled to begin in the coming weeks.
- Planning is underway to undertake follow-up RC drilling at the Gilmore Mine immediately following the upcoming drilling at the Kitchener and Jiminy Prospects.
- Geological mapping and sampling of tungsten targets will continue across the greater Mt Garnet Project during the remainder of 2026 to advance targets towards drilling in 2027.

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled or reviewed by Mr Ben Vallerine, who is Koba Resources' Managing Director. Mr Vallerine is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallerine has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 7 October 2025 – Acquisition of Two High-Grade Tin-Tungsten Projects in Queensland and $4.35m Placement, 3 December 2025 – Extremely High Grades, Up To 21.3% Tin, from Initial Sampling at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, Queensland and 1 July 2026 – Strong IP Anomalies Highlight High-Priority Drill Targets. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this announcement is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in mineral exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

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Table 1: *Significant tin intersections from Koba's maiden RC drill program at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project – MGRC001 to MGRC024.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sn (%)	WO_3 (ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	In (g/t)
MGRC002	114	119	**5**	0.11	21	0.01	0.05	<10	2.3
MGRC003	42	44	2	**0.33**	18	0.05	0.02	<10	1.8
incl.	42	43	1	**0.45**	16	0.05	0.03	<10	1.7
MGRC005	8	9	1	**0.40**	24	0.01	0.07	<10	2.5
MGRC005	15	17	2	0.21	47	0.01	0.08	<10	2.6
MGRC005	20	21	1	0.14	10	0.01	0.16	<10	3.0
MGRC005	62	66	4	0.13	9	-	0.02	<10	1.6
MGRC006	56	58	2	0.17	25	0.12	**0.76**	**13**	**65.8**
MGRC006	96	100	4	0.16	8	-	0.04	<10	2.4
MGRC011	111	140	**29**	**1.17**	**173**	**0.36**	0.25	**22**	9.2
incl.	117	132	**15**	**1.99**	**196**	**0.58**	0.29	**33**	**12.3**
incl.	117	118	1	**4.07**	**692**	**0.78**	**0.56**	**94**	**31.1**
incl.	126	128	2	**6.34**	**170**	**0.44**	0.34	**26**	**13.9**
incl.	126	127	1	**8.75**	**204**	**0.53**	0.27	**34**	**13.0**
incl.	130	132	2	**3.00**	**571**	**1.16**	**0.65**	**53**	**34.6**
incl.	135	139	4	**0.59**	**182**	0.07	0.21	<10	3.0
MGRC012	58	59	1	0.10	21	0.10	0.20	<10	1.1
MGRC013	9	14	5	**0.58**	45	0.03	0.06	11	1.9
incl.	9	11	2	**1.17**	60	0.06	0.09	<10	3.5
MGRC014	64	68	4	0.17	10	-	0.12	<10	6.9
MGRC014	137	138	1	0.12	16	0.02	0.25	<10	**19.9**
MGRC016	44	48	4	0.15	30	-	0.04	<10	2.1
MGRC019	2	3	1	0.15	82	-	0.06	<10	6.1
MGRC019	8	9	1	0.16	4	-	0.04	<10	3.1
MGRC019	15	16	1	0.15	11	-	0.03	<10	2.2
MGRC019	21	22	1	0.12	18	0.01	**0.60**	<10	**12.8**
MGRC020	5	9	4	**0.67**	28	0.01	0.03	<10	2.5
incl.	5	6	1	**1.86**	63	0.01	0.03	<10	2.5
MGRC021	69	79	**10**	**0.25**	26	0.07	0.40	<10	7.8
incl.	69	70	1	**0.76**	53	0.06	0.04	<10	1.3
incl.	78	79	1	**0.56**	26	0.08	0.04	<10	6.3

Cut-off information

- Significant tin intersections are calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.1% Sn, applied to both 1m samples and 4m composite samples, with up to 2m of internal dilution for 1m samples and up to one composite sample of internal dilution, provided the intersection grade remains above cut-off.
- "Including" intervals are reported at a 0.4% Sn cut-off (with up to 2m of internal dilution) and at 2% Sn and 5% Sn (no internal dilution).
- Grades are length-weighted averages. The WO_3, Cu, Zn, Ag and In grades are the averages over the tin intersection. A minimum downhole intersection length of 1m has been applied and no top-cuts have been applied.
- Tungsten was assayed as W and is reported as WO_3, where WO_3 (ppm) = W (ppm) x 1.2611. 10,000ppm = 1%.
- A dash (-) indicates that all samples in the interval were below the lower detection limit of the analytical method. Silver was reported to a detection limit of 10ppm which is high for this mineralised system.
- Assay values below the lower detection limit were assigned half the detection limit when calculating length-weighted average grades.
- All intersections are downhole lengths; true widths are not known.
- Holes not included in this table recorded no significant tin results.

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Table 2: *Significant non-tin metal intersections from Koba's maiden RC drill program at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project – drill holes MGRC001 to MGRC024.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO_3 (ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	In (g/t)	Sn (%)
MGRC001	48	52	4#	**98**	0.01	0.02	-	<10	0.6	0.01
MGRC002	104	105	1^	23	**0.56**	0.18	0.01	<10	**30.4**	0.03
MGRC003	16	20	4^	6	0.01	**0.91**	**0.61**	14	11.0	0.01
MGRC003	32	36	4^	-	0.01	**0.65**	0.01	<10	**20.2**	0.01
MGRC004	108	112	4#	**172**	0.01	0.02	0.01	<10	0.2	0.01
MGRC005	38	42	4^	10	0.01	**1.20**	0.01	<10	15.8	0.04
MGRC006	36	40	4#	**93**	-	0.11	0.01	<10	0.7	0.01
MGRC006	57	58	1	23	0.22	**1.27**	0.06	20	**122.8**	**0.23**
MGRC006	58	59	1^	29	0.02	**0.69**	0.19	11	7.3	0.03
MGRC006	84	88	4#	**102**	-	0.02	-	<10	0.7	0.01
MGRC007	96	108	12#	**108**	0.01	0.02	-	<10	0.5	0.01
MGRC009	8	12	4#	**158**	0.01	0.01	-	<10	0.9	0.02
MGRC011	8	12	4#	**153**	-	-	0.01	<10	0.1	-
MGRC011	36	48	12#	**72**	0.01	-	0.02	<10	5.0	0.01
MGRC011	60	64	4^	61	**0.92**	0.03	0.04	**20**	5.4	0.02
MGRC011	64	68	4#	**71**	0.01	0.01	0.01	<10	0.9	-
MGRC011	72	76	4#	**68**	-	0.03	0.01	<10	0.3	-
MGRC011	117	119	2#	**423**	**1.15**	0.43	0.27	**74**	**23.1**	**2.44**
incl.	117	118	1#	**692**	**0.78**	**0.56**	0.34	**94**	**31.1**	**4.07**
MGRC011	126	133	7#	**344**	**0.52**	0.35	0.08	**26**	**14.8**	**2.78**
incl.	130	133	3#	**653**	**0.86**	**0.51**	0.08	**37**	**24.5**	**2.10**
MGRC011	138	140	2#	**351**	0.14	0.23	0.09	13	2.2	**0.46**
incl.	138	139	1#	**517**	0.18	0.32	0.09	**20**	2.6	**0.61**
MGRC012	12	16	4#	**66**	-	0.02	-	<10	0.1	-
MGRC014	154	158	4#	**69**	-	0.02	-	<10	1.0	0.01
MGRC015	40	48	8#	**111**	-	0.05	0.01	<10	1.3	0.01
MGRC017	4	8	4#	**96**	0.01	0.01	0.01	<10	1.4	0.01
MGRC017	28	32	4#	**125**	0.03	0.10	-	<10	3.7	0.01
MGRC017	48	52	4#	**66**	0.02	0.01	-	<10	1.3	0.01
MGRC018	140	144	4#	**67**	0.01	0.02	0.02	<10	0.1	-
MGRC018	160	164	4#	**66**	-	0.01	-	<10	0.1	-
MGRC019	19	34	15^	15	0.01	**0.55**	0.01	<10	7.8	0.07
MGRC019	42	46	4#	**100**	-	0.14	0.09	<10	1.0	0.01
MGRC022	24	28	4#	**66**	-	0.03	0.01	<10	0.3	0.01
MGRC022	48	52	4#	**69**	-	0.04	-	<10	1.3	0.01
MGRC024	178	179	1^	-	0.01	**0.98**	0.01	<10	**22.9**	0.06
MGRC024	184	187	3^	-	0.04	**3.37**	**1.47**	**65**	**31.1**	0.03
incl.	185	187	2^	-	0.06	**4.66**	**2.17**	**97**	**41.3**	0.04
incl.	185	186	1^	-	0.09	**6.84**	**2.93**	**142**	**68.9**	0.07

Cut-off information

- Each row is a significant tungsten (#) or other (^) intersection.

Tungsten intersections (#)

- Lower cut-off grades of 100ppm W (126ppm WO_3) for 1m samples and 50ppm W (63ppm WO_3) for 4m composite samples, with up to 2m of internal dilution for 1m samples and up to one composite sample of internal dilution, provided the intersection grade remains above cut-off.
- "Including" intervals use a cut-off of 300ppm W (378ppm WO_3) with no internal dilution.
- Tungsten was assayed as W and is reported as WO_3, where WO_3 (ppm) = W (ppm) x 1.2611. 10,000ppm = 1%.

Other intersections (^)

- Samples outside the tin intersections (Table 1) returning greater than 0.5% Cu, 0.5% Zn, 0.5% Pb, 50g/t Ag or 50g/t In. Directly adjacent qualifying samples are combined, with no internal dilution except for MGRC019.
- Holes not recorded in the table returned no significant intercepts.
- A dash (-) indicates that all samples in the interval were below the lower detection limit of the analytical method. Silver was reported to a detection limit of 10ppm which is high for this mineralised system.

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Table 3: *Drill hole collar information for all of Koba's recently completed holes at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten project.*

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip (deg.)	Total Depth (m)
MGRC001	281218	8060546	618	53	-61	120
MGRC002	281185	8060512	619	43	-60	120
MGRC003	281161	8060584	618	46	-60	120
MGRC004	281318	8060402	625	43	-60	200
MGRC005	281365	8060448	624	47	-60	80
MGRC006	281453	8060337	634	46	-57	150
MGRC007	281111	8060764	633	47	-60	120
MGRC008	281128	8060649	621	45	-59	50
MGRC009	281045	8060655	624	45	-55	100
MGRC010	281021	8060631	623	46	-60	90
MGRC011	279795	8059962	642	44	-70	162
MGRC012	280023	8059976	624	3	-50	65
MGRC013	280018	8059968	623	211	-54	50
MGRC014	280359	8061023	619	44	-60	200
MGRC015	280504	8060916	620	44	-60	80
MGRC016	280543	8060940	621	44	-60	80
MGRC017	280589	8060967	625	43	-60	80
MGRC018	280706	8060351	616	42	-58	200
MGRC019	280734	8060566	616	236	-61	200
MGRC020	280692	8061120	636	43	-60	90
MGRC021	280835	8061055	629	225	-49	100
MGRC022	280673	8060848	621	43	-60	150
MGRC023	281437	8060134	652	45	-60	130
MGRC024	281900	8060201	651	217	-51	200

- Easting, Northing and Azimuth are MGA94 Zone 55.

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Appendix 1

JORC Table 1 for Exploration Results – Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• This announcement relates to assay results from the 24 reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill holes, MGRC001 to MGRC024 (2,937 metres), completed by Koba Resources at the Gilmore Mine and Stannex Prospect area.
		• The drilling and sampling was completed between 5 July 2026 and 26 July 2026.
		• RC samples were collected at the rig from the cyclone over 1 metre intervals for the full length of every hole, with each 1 metre sample placed on the ground in rows at the drill site.
		• For the program as a whole, a total of 950 primary samples representing 2,927 metres of drilling were submitted for analysis, comprising:
		  ○ 654 four metre composite samples collected with a spear from the 1 metre samples laid out on the ground, applied as the first pass sampling method through intervals of no or low geological interest;
		  ○ 282 one metre samples split at the rig through a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone and submitted directly, selected during drilling on the basis of the geology observed and logged by the supervising geologist; and
		  ○ 14 samples of 2 to 3 metres collected at the end of hole or at geological boundaries where a full 4 metre composite could not be obtained.
		• Sample recovery, sample condition (dry, moist or wet) and any contamination were recorded for every metre drilled to monitor sample representivity.
		• Samples were prepared at the Intertek Minerals Townsville Laboratory at Bohle, Queensland, and analysed at Intertek Townsville and Intertek Genalysis Perth by sodium peroxide fusion in a zirconium crucible (method FP1) with an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry finish (FP1/MS), reporting a multi-element suite. Batches 2509.0/2618882 and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2509.0/2618973 also reported selected elements by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (FP1/OE). • A sodium peroxide fusion was selected because it achieves total dissolution of the sample, including the resistate minerals cassiterite (tin) and wolframite (tungsten), which are not completely dissolved by four acid or aqua regia digestion methods. A zirconium crucible was used to preclude the introduction of contaminant metals. • The reporting ranges for the elements of primary interest under method FP1/MS are 2 ppm to 50% for tin and 1 ppm to 50% for tungsten; in batch 2509.0/2618882 tin was reported with a lower detection limit of 0.01% Sn. These ranges extend to ore grade tenor and no separate overlimit method was required. The highest tin assay returned was 8.75% Sn. • No gold assays were undertaken and no gold results are reported in this announcement. • The sampling methods applied are considered industry standard and appropriate to the first pass nature of the program and to the style of mineralisation being tested.
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).*	• Drilling was completed by DRC Drilling Pty Ltd using a track mounted DE 810 multipurpose drill rig fitted with an onboard compressor, cyclone and rod bin, supported by an auxiliary compressor and booster package mounted on a track carrier. • All 24 holes were drilled by reverse circulation (RC) percussion methods using a face sampling hammer, which is industry standard practice and minimises the risk of down hole contamination of the sample. Hole diameters ranged from 127 mm to 143 mm, with bit size stepped down as bits wore through abrasive ground types as each hole progressed. • Surface casing was installed to competent ground at each collar, determined by the driller. • Auxiliary air equipment comprised a compressor and booster package capable of delivering 1,500 cfm boosting to 900 psi, with an additional 1,200 cfm compressor available to assist in lifting and clearing groundwater from the hole.

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		• No diamond drilling was undertaken, no core was recovered and no core orientation was required. • Hole MGRC011 was abandoned at 162 m due to excess water and loss of sample return. Water inflows were also recorded in holes MGRC019, MGRC021 and MGRC022.
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.*	• Sample recovery was visually estimated and recorded for each sample interval on the field logging sheets, together with sample condition (dry, moist or wet). • Recoveries were maximised through the use of an RC hammer selected to maximise sample recovery, installation of surface casing to competent ground at each collar, and cleaning of the cyclone gates and splitter on completion of each run while adding a new rod, which also removes the risk of sample contamination. • Sample recoveries were generally good and consistent. No material relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified and no sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material is considered to have occurred. • Sample quality deteriorated below the water table in holes MGRC011, MGRC019, MGRC021 and MGRC022; intervals affected by wet sample conditions are flagged in the database and have been considered in the interpretation of the results
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.*	• All 24 holes were geologically logged in full (100% of the 2,937 m drilled) by a qualified geologist on a 1 metre basis. • Logging is qualitative in nature and records lithology, weathering, alteration, veining, structure and sulphide and oxide mineralogy, with semi-quantitative estimates of mineral abundance recorded as percentages. • Chip trays were prepared for every metre drilled, retained and photographed wet and dry. • Logging is considered to be to a level of detail sufficient to support the reporting of Exploration Results and to inform future Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. • No geotechnical logging was undertaken as no core was recovered.

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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.*	• No core was drilled, therefore no core cutting or splitting was required. • Two sub-sampling methods were applied. One metre samples were split at the rig through a cone splitter mounted beneath the Metzke cyclone, which delivers up to two calico bag samples and one large bulk bag per interval, to obtain a nominal 2.5 kg sub-sample. Four metre composite samples were collected using a PVC spear from the four corresponding 1 metre samples laid out in rows on the ground at the drill site, to obtain a nominal 2.5kg composite sample. • The cyclone gates and splitter were cleaned out on completion of each run while adding a new rod to maintain sample accuracy and remove the risk of contamination between intervals. • Composite sampling was applied as a first pass screening method. Intervals for 1 metre sampling were selected during drilling by the supervising geologist on the basis of the geology observed and logged, and were submitted in 14 of the 24 holes. The remaining 10 holes were sampled entirely as 4 metre composites. • All metres drilled are covered by either a 1 metre sample or a 4 metre composite, so the selective submission of 1 metre samples does not result in any interval being left unanalysed. • Samples were collected dry wherever practicable. Wet or moist intervals were recorded on the log and the splitter was cleaned between samples to minimise carryover. • Sample preparation at the laboratory comprised drying, a crush of the entire sample to approximately 2 mm, then splitting and pulverising to Intertek's routine quality specification of 85% passing 75 µm (P85 75 µm) • Samples were submitted at a weight of 3kg or less, consistent with the laboratory's recommended maximum submitted sample weight. • Certified Reference Materials and field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream by Koba personnel prior to submission (see Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below). • Thirteen field duplicates were collected, comprising 7 duplicates of 1 metre cone split samples and 6 duplicates of 4 metre spear

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		composites, and are therefore true duplicates of the corresponding primary sample. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled and to the first pass nature of the program. • Where a 4-metre composite returns an anomalous result, the four corresponding 1 metre samples will be submitted for analysis to determine the true position and tenor of the anomalism within the composited interval. Results of this follow up sampling are not included in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Intertek Minerals is a highly reputable global laboratory. The Townsville Laboratory • Sample status and analytical results were accessed through Intertek's LabTrak online reporting system. • Method FP1/MS47 is a sodium peroxide fusion and is considered a total analysis. It is appropriate for elements hosted in minerals that resist acid digestion, including tin, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and vanadium, and is the method relied upon for the reporting of tin and tungsten grades. • For the program as a whole, a total of 985 samples were submitted, comprising 950 primary samples, 22 Certified Reference Materials and 13 field duplicates. • Certified Reference Materials appropriate to the style and expected grade of mineralisation were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 43 primary samples. The standards used were OREAS 143, OREAS 144, OREAS 145 and OREAS 150. • Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 73 primary samples. • Intertek analyses Certified Reference Materials and/or in-house controls, blanks and replicates with each batch of samples, and reports these quality control results alongside the sample values in the final report. • All quality control results were reviewed against expected tolerances on receipt of each batch. • All results were within acceptable limits and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.]

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		• No handheld XRF, downhole geophysical or other portable instrument data is reported as assay data in this announcement. All grades reported are laboratory analyses.
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.*	• Significant intersections were verified by alternative Company personnel and the Competent Person by reviewing the original logs, the laboratory assay certificates and the drill hole database. • Two holes were drilled close to historical diamond holes completed by Houston in 1979–1980, allowing comparison with historical results: • MGRC011 was drilled ~11m from GDD016. GDD016 returned 22m @ 0.31% Sn from 117m, while MGRC011 returned substantially higher grades over the equivalent interval, averaging 22m @ 1.5% Sn from 117m, within the broader intersection of 29m @ 1.2% Sn from 111m. • MGRC013 was collared ~10 m from GDD009. GDD009 intersected 8.1m @ 0.84% Sn from 18m. MGRC013 confirmed mineralisation in a corresponding position, returning 5m @ 0.58% Sn from 9m, including 2m @ 1.17% Sn. • Historical collar locations have a reported accuracy of ±20 m. • Primary geological and sampling data were recorded in the field using validated lookup codes and were imported into the Koba Resources drill hole database. Validation routines check for overlapping or missing intervals, out-of-range values and survey inconsistencies. • Assay results are imported directly from laboratory electronic certificates without manual transcription. • Data are stored electronically and backed up to the Company's cloud storage]. • No adjustments have been made to 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.*	• Drill collars were located using a handheld GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 3 m and are recorded in the GDA94 / MGA Zone 55 coordinate system. • Collar RL in metres was taken from a publicly available digital elevation model. • Downhole surveys were completed

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		using an AXIS north seeking gyroscope, taken at the top of each hole and at 30 m intervals downhole. This survey method and interval is considered industry standard for first pass exploration drilling and is appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results. • Topographic control is considered adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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.*	• The 24 holes were drilled across the Gilmore Mine and Stannex Prospect area on nominal 250m spaced sections, with a nominal 40m spacing between holes on section. • Hole depths range from 50 m to 200 m for a total of 2,937 m, with an average hole depth of approximately 122 m. • The drilling is first-pass and reconnaissance in nature. The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required to support the estimation and classification of a Mineral Resource. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported. • Sample compositing has been applied. Four metre composite samples were used as a first pass screening method, with contiguous 1 metre samples collected over intervals of interpreted mineralisation or geological interest.
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.*	• Mineralisation at the Gilmore Mine and Stannex Prospect area is interpreted to comprise greisen, vein and fissure-style structures striking approximately 320 degrees and steeply dipping approximately 225 degrees • The majority of holes (19 of 24) were drilled toward the north-east on an azimuth of approximately 045 degrees, with four holes drilled toward the south-west (approximately 211 to 236 degrees) and one hole drilled toward the north (003 degrees), to test the interpreted structures from the opposing direction. • Hole dips range from -49 degrees to -70 degrees, with the majority drilled at approximately -60 degrees. • Drill hole orientations were designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as practicable. On this basis no sampling bias is considered to have been

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		introduced by the drilling orientation.] • All intersections are reported as downhole lengths. True widths are not known at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and numbered by Koba field personnel and recorded against the drill hole database at the time of collection. • Samples were placed in pre-numbered calico bags, then into polyweave bags, secured on pallets and wrapped in plastic. • Samples remained in the custody of Company personnel and were stored onsite until dispatch, and were delivered to the courier by Company personnel for delivery to the laboratory. • Sample submission sheets were reconciled against the laboratory sample receipt advice for each batch to confirm all samples were received as submitted.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques or data have been undertaken for the drilling data reported in this announcement.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Koba Resources Limited has acquired 100% interest in seven (7) Exploration Permits for Mineral or Coal (EPM) in Queensland that covers a combined area of 432.4 km^2 and includes: EPM 19112, EPM 19113, EPM 14797, EPM 19203, EPM 27892 and EPM 28310 part of the Mount Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project and EPM 19114 Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project. • The drilling reported in this announcement was completed within EPM 19113 (14 holes) and EPM 28310 (10 holes). • The EPM's are held under Koba's 100% subsidiary company Stannum Metals Pty Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Houston completed diamond drilling in 1979 and 1980, including 13 holes for 2,070 m around the Gilmore Mine and

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		six holes for 756 m at the Stannex Prospect (Queensland open-file company reports CR 7878 and CR 8741). Historical drilling results referred to in this announcement were previously reported (ASX: 7 October 2025). • Previous parties have undertaken geochemistry surveys including outcrop, float and mullock sampling (rock chips) soil sampling and stream sediment sampling. • Previous parties have undertaken geological mapping on specific prospects. • Auzex Resources Limited conducted extensive sampling in the Khartoum region including 1,373 channel samples, 65 rock chip grabs, and 749 soils that identified 107 greisens that returned average grades >400ppm Sn.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project area is located in the Hodgkinson Province of the Mossman Orogen and comprises Ordovician-Devonian marine siliclastic sequence of highly folded, sandstone, siltstone, shale, chert, limestone and conglomerate units of the Hodgkinson Formation. • The Hodgkinson Formation was intruded by multi-phase igneous and extrusive rocks of the Kennedy Igneous Province, locally the O'Briens Creek Supersuite (Emuford Granite) comprises felsic I-type highly fractionated granites that are associated with poly-metallic mineralisation in the region. • Style of mineralisation being tested is greisen, vein and fissure-style tin and tungsten mineralisation within both the sediments and the granites.
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*	• A tabulation of all 24 drill holes, including hole identification, easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth and total depth, together with significant tin and other metal intersections for holes MGRC001 to MGRC024, is included in Table 1 - 3 of this announcement. S. • All collar coordinates are reported in the GDA94 / MGA Zone 55 coordinate system. • No information material to the understanding of the Exploration Results has been excluded.

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	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 (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.*	• Reported tin intersections are length-weighted average grades calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.1% Sn, applied to both 1 m samples and 4 m composite samples. • A maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution below the cut-off grade has been included for 1 m samples, and a maximum of one composite sample for composite intervals, provided the intersection grade remains at or above the cut-off grade. • Higher-grade "including" intervals are reported using a cut-off grade of 0.4% Sn (with up to 2 m of internal dilution) and cut-off grades of 2% Sn and 5% Sn (with no internal dilution). • Tungsten intersections are reported separately using lower cut-off grades of 100 ppm W for 1 m samples and 50 ppm W for 4 m composite samples, with "including" intervals at 300 ppm W. WO3 is calculated as W (ppm) x 1.2611 / 10,000. • Other significant results are individual samples outside the tin intersections returning >0.5% Cu, >0.5% Zn or >50 g/t In. • Assay values below the lower detection limit have been assigned half the detection limit for averaging. • A minimum reported downhole intersection length of 1 m has been applied. No top-cuts or grade truncations have been applied to the assay data. • No metal equivalent values are 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intersections are reported as downhole lengths. • The geometry of the mineralisation relative to the drill hole orientation is not yet sufficiently understood to report true widths True widths are not known.
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 the main body of this announcement, which includes a plan view of drill hole collar locations and a cross section for the headline result as reported.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	• The announcement is considered to be balanced.

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	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All 24 holes for which assay results have been received are reported, with all intersections above the stated cut-off grades tabulated. • Comparisons with nearby historical drill holes are presented, including those where the Koba holes returned lower grades than the historical results.
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; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• See Exploration done by other parties above. • Hole MGRC011 was abandoned at 162 m due to excess water and loss of sample return. • No metallurgical test work, bulk density determinations or bulk sampling have been undertaken. • Groundwater was intersected in several holes, with continuous flows of approximately 2-3 L/sec recorded from 30 m in hole MGRC019.
Further work	• *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.*	• Follow-up drilling to test the along strike and down dip extensions of the mineralisation intersected in this program. • Further drilling at the Gilmore Mine, including a diamond drilling program, to better understand the structural controls on the mineralisation, confirm the geometry and true width of the mineralised structures, and provide material for metallurgical test work. • Geological mapping and follow up surface geochemical surveys over adjacent untested targets to define further drill targets.