For personal use only

ASX Announcement
26 October 2026

High-Grade Underground Tungsten Results up to 12.0% WO_3 at Nevada Scheelite

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden modern sampling at Nevada Scheelite has returned exceptionally high-grade tungsten mineralisation including multiple underground samples exceeding 4% WO_3, alongside high-grade results from surface outcrop.
- Surface rock chips of garnet-pyroxene skarn at the granite–limestone contact returned **1.18% WO_3** (NVS004) and **1.10% WO_3** (NVS001) consistent with historically reported grades.
- Eight of nine underground samples returned grades exceeding 1% WO_3 including five samples above 4% WO_3 and an exceptional peak grade of **12.03% WO_3** confirmed by ALS laboratory ore-grade fusion XRF analysis:
    - **12.03% WO_3 – NS10**
    - **5.79% WO_3 – NS7**
    - **5.76% WO_3 – NS12**
    - **4.89% WO_3 – NS9**
    - **4.48% WO_3 – NS13**
    - **3.28% WO_3 – NS11**
    - **2.60% WO_3 – NS4**
    - **1.34% WO_3 – NS8**
- Additional tungsten mineralisation confirmed at the Viking's Daughter Prospect, with chip samples from the walls of a surface glory hole returning 1.03% WO_3 (NS5) and 0.40% WO_3 (NS6).
- Copper and silver accompany tungsten in some samples, including NVS004 (0.38% Cu, 12.49 g/t Ag) and NS9 (0.35% Cu, 22.7 g/t Ag). Separately, a grab sample (NS1) from a small ore pile at a copper-gold prospect approximately 210 m northeast of the main shaft returned **55.9 g/t Au, 386 g/t Ag and 1.43% Cu**. The prospect lies 5.5 km east of the Denton-Rawhide gold-silver mine.
- The underground LiDAR survey is complete, providing the first modern 3D visualisation of the extensive historic underground mine workings, including the main shaft, decline shaft and the 100-foot to 400-foot levels.
- Significant exploration potential remains to be tested along strike, down-plunge and at depth, including below the historic 550-foot level (refer to Figure 4 for additional detail), with the integrated 3D geological model being developed to identify priority drill targets.
- The results, LiDAR model, digitised historical mine plans and drilling database are being combined in the Company's 3D geological model to define priority targets for the maiden modern drilling program, with diamond drill rig contracts currently under review and drilling arrangements expected to be confirmed in the coming weeks.

Perpetual Resources Limited (**ASX: PEC**) ("**Perpetual**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report the first modern assay results from the Nevada Scheelite Tungsten Project in Mineral County, Nevada, USA. The results cover six surface rock chip samples collected during the Company's maiden site visit in June 2026 and 13 selective rock samples collected during the August 2026 reconnaissance program, nine from the underground workings and four from surface. The Company has also completed an underground LiDAR survey of the historic workings, which has been used to locate the underground samples and is being combined with the digitised historical mine plans in the Company's 3D geological model.

Perpetual Resources Ltd
T: 08 6256 5390
E: info@perpetualresources.co
W: perpetualresources.co
ACN: 154 516 533
Principal & Registered Office:
Suite 2, 68 Hay Street, Subiaco, Western Australia 6008

For personal use only

The underground program was undertaken to assess access and ground conditions, assist planning of the underground LiDAR survey, document tungsten-bearing structures using short-wave ultraviolet lighting and collect selective samples for laboratory confirmation. Points of interest identified using UV lighting and handheld XRF screening were selectively sampled and are therefore not intended to represent average grade, mineralised width or grade continuity within the workings. Handheld XRF was used only as a field-screening tool to assist sample selection; no handheld XRF readings are reported in this announcement.

Perpetual Executive Chairman, Julian Babarczy, commented:

> *"What makes these results particularly exciting is the opportunity we see beyond the historically mined areas. Our newly completed underground LiDAR survey, combined with historical mine plans and geological data, is providing us with a much clearer picture of the scale and geometry of the historic workings and, importantly, the areas that remain largely untested along strike, down-plunge and at depth.*
>
> *"While these are selective samples and do not establish average grades or continuity, they reinforce our confidence in the exploration potential of Nevada Scheelite. We are now bringing together decades of historical information with modern geological modelling to target our maiden drilling program, which we expect will be an important next step in assessing the project's broader potential.*
>
> *"With tungsten increasingly recognised as a strategically important critical mineral, we believe Nevada Scheelite represents a compelling opportunity to investigate a historically producing, high-grade tungsten system in the United States."*

Surface Sampling Results

Both skarn samples from the June program returned high-grade tungsten, with NVS004 at 1.18% WO_3 and NVS001 at 1.10% WO_3, consistent with historically reported grades. NVS004 also carries 0.38% Cu, 12.49 g/t Ag and 468 ppm Bi. The program was designed to characterise skarn exposed by historical mining and to establish the multi-element signature of the host rocks on either side of it. The remaining four samples were therefore taken from the limestone contact face and hanging wall (NVS002, NVS003), the granite footwall (NVS005) and an epidote-skarn contact (NVS006). As expected outside the garnet skarn, they returned low tungsten (0.005–0.02% WO_3), and they provide a background geochemical reference for interpreting the skarn and future drilling. Tungsten was determined by sodium peroxide fusion. Full assay detail, methods and the JORC Table 1 disclosure are appended.

The samples were taken on and beside ground mined for tungsten over roughly four decades. They show the skarn is mineralised and exposed at surface, but they sit on historic workings, so the grades reflect material left after mining and are not a measure of what

remains unmined. There is no assurance that similar grades will be established elsewhere on the property.

Table A: Nevada Scheelite maiden rock chip results, NVS001–NVS006. Easting and northing in UTM Zone 11N (WGS84). Full multi-element results are set out in Appendix 2.

Sample	Rock type	WO_3 (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Easting	Northing
NVS001	Garnet-pyroxene skarn	1.10	0.012	0.29	385359	4319248
NVS002	Limestone (contact face)	0.008	0.0014	0.80	385358	4319248
NVS003	Limestone (hangingwall)	0.005	0.0022	0.41	385398	4319308
NVS004	Garnet skarn	1.18	0.38	12.49	385395	4319310
NVS005	Granite (footwall)	0.02	0.0036	0.10	385397	4319310
NVS006	Epidote-skarn contact	0.01	0.0104	0.06	385396	4319308

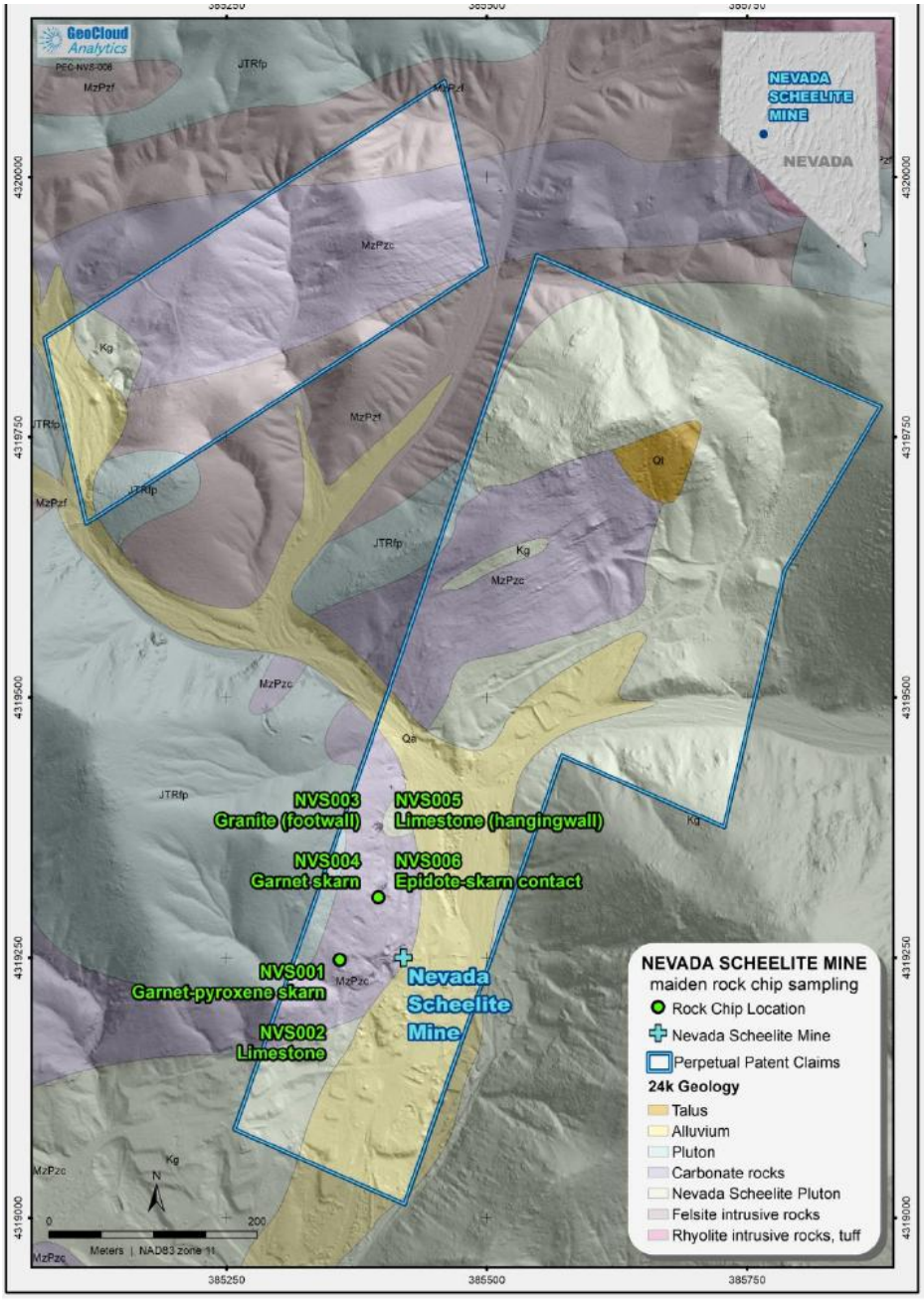


Figure 1: Sample location plan, rock chip samples NVS001–NVS006 (UTM Zone 11N).

For personal use only

For personal use only



Figure 2: Location of select samples NVS003–NVS006 taken at Nevada Scheelite Project. Samples are situated within an open stope with shaft. Image is looking north towards the Nevada Scheelite decline shaft.



Figure 3: Position of samples NVS003-NVS005 within historical workings.

Underground LiDAR Survey

Historical underground mining at Nevada Scheelite developed workings from surface to below the 550 Level, with reported production of approximately 211,000 short tons at an average grade of approximately 1.1% WO_3 (Ross, 1961).[1] These figures are historical, have not been verified by the Competent Person and should not be relied upon. The Company has completed an underground LiDAR survey of the historic Nevada Scheelite workings,

[1] Ross, D.C. (1961). Geology and mineral deposits of Mineral County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin 58.

capturing the main shaft, decline shaft and the 100-foot to 400-foot levels. The survey was completed by Burgex Mining Consultants in August 2026. At the time of the August 2026 reconnaissance, the main shaft was accessible to approximately 380 feet, where it is blocked by mud and debris, and the decline shaft to approximately 470 feet, where it is blocked by standing water. The LiDAR model provides a surveyed 3D record of the shafts, drives and stopes, and has been used to locate the nine underground samples within the workings (Figure 4). It will be combined with the digitised historical level plans and drilling database to create a 3D model of the workings above the 500 and 550 Levels, which are flooded and were not surveyed, and allow for the creation of a geological model.

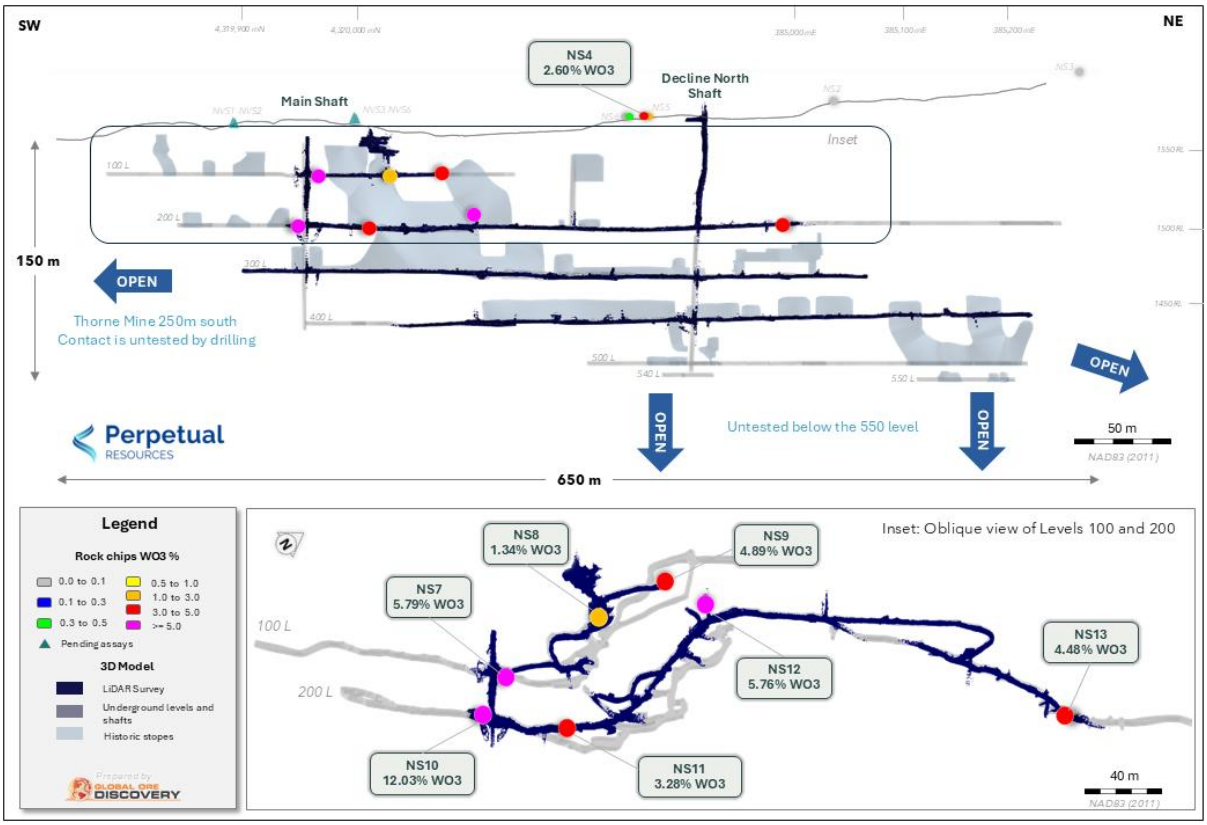


Figure 4: Long section view (looking NW) of the underground LiDAR model combined with digitisation of underground long section and level plans of the Nevada Scheelite Mine, showing historical workings and interpreted extensions. Approximate positions of underground samples NS3, NS4 and NS7–NS13 are highlighted. Mineralisation outside sampled locations has not been established by modern drilling.

For personal use only



Figure 5: 100L at the Main Shaft looking ~northeast. Red-brown garnet skarn is situated above the 100 level sign.

Reconnaissance Sampling Results

Thirteen reconnaissance samples were collected by Burgex Mining Consultants on 3 and 4 August 2026. Nine are chip and grab samples from the underground workings and four from surface:

- **Scheelite-extension adit:** Two samples (NS3, NS4) were taken from a stope in the scheelite-extension adit, which connects to the decline shaft, returning **2.60% WO_3** (NS4) and <0.01% WO_3 (NS3);
- **100ft Level:** Three samples (NS7–NS9) were taken from the central area on the 100-foot level, returning **5.79% WO_3** (NS7), **4.89% WO_3** (NS9) and 1.34% WO_3 (NS8);
- **200ft Level:** Four samples (NS10–NS13) were taken from the 200-foot level in the central area of the mine, returning **12.03% WO_3** (NS10), **5.76% WO_3** (NS12), **4.48% WO_3** (NS13) and **3.28% WO_3** (NS11); and
- **Surface samples:** Four surface samples were collected from prospects surrounding the main Nevada Scheelite mine: the Viking's Daughter Prospect returned **1.03% WO_3** (NS5) and 0.40% WO_3 (NS6), and the copper-gold prospect approximately 210 m northeast of the main shaft returned **55.9 g/t Au, 386 g/t Ag and 1.43% Cu** (NS1) and 64.1 g/t Ag, 0.48% Cu and 952 ppm Mo (NS2).

Following ore-grade fusion XRF analysis, eight of the nine underground samples returned between 1.34% and 12.03% WO_3, while the two Viking's Daughter glory-hole samples returned 1.03% and 0.40% WO_3. NS9 and NS10 are grab samples of broken stope material and are not in situ.

The copper-gold prospect is located on a hill approximately 210 m northeast of the Nevada Scheelite main shaft, where small historical workings follow quartz outcrops (Figure 6). Sample NS1, taken from an ore pile at these workings, returned 55.9 g/t Au and 386 g/t Ag

For personal use only

with 1.43% Cu and elevated Te-Sb-Mo-Bi, suggesting a magmatic source. The prospect lies 5.5 km east of the Denton-Rawhide epithermal mine, which produced more than 1.8 Moz Au between 1990 and 2019 (NBMG).[2] Rawhide formed from low-sulphidation epithermal fluids associated with the mid-Miocene Rawhide volcanic centre (~16 Ma; Black et al., 1991)[3], some 70 million years after the Cretaceous granite that generated the Nevada Scheelite skarn. Gold-silver anomalism may relate to the Cretaceous Nevada Scheelite granite or to a later, Rawhide-age epithermal overprint. Geological mapping followed by thin section petrography will test for adularia and epithermal vein textures to distinguish between these models. The ore pile lies high on the hill with no road access, and NS1 is similar in appearance to the other material in the pile, suggesting it was sourced from the adjacent workings. NS1 is a grab sample, and proximity to Rawhide does not imply similar mineralisation.

All results are shown in Table B and underground sample locations in Figure 4.

Table B: Nevada Scheelite reconnaissance results, NS1–NS13. Easting and northing in UTM Zone 11N (WGS84); underground samples NS7–NS13 coordinates are approximate, derived from positions plotted on the 100-foot and 200-foot level plans (refer Table 1). Full multi-element results are set out in Appendix 2.

Sample	Location	Sample type	WO_3 (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	Easting	Northing
NS1	Surface – Cu prospect	Grab – ore pile	0.01	1.425	386	55.9	154.5	385676	4319281
NS2	Surface – Cu prospect	Grab – ore pile	0.01	0.484	64.1	0.106	952	385763	4319380
NS3	Scheelite-extension adit	Chip – stope face	<0.01	0.017	0.93	0.044	26.2	385775	4319592
NS4	Scheelite-extension adit	Chip – stope face	2.60	0.012	0.97	0.003	263	385774	4319592
NS5	Viking's Daughter	Chip – SE wall	1.03	0.005	0.46	0.017	53.0	385140	4319812
NS6	Viking's Daughter	Chip – W wall	0.40	0.274	0.24	0.004	61.6	385138	4319801
NS7	100' level	Chip – pillar	5.79	0.763	2.89	0.098	363	385419	4319254
NS8	100' level	Chip – stope	1.34	0.043	0.38	0.002	86.7	385414	4319324
NS9	100' level	Grab – stope	4.89	0.353	22.7	0.095	281	385416	4319368
NS10	200' level	Grab – stope	12.03	0.064	2.14	0.006	505	385404	4319251
NS11	200' level	Chip – drift	3.28	0.120	4.99	0.009	191.5	385440	4319280
NS12	200' level	Chip – stope	5.76	0.029	0.67	0.004	261	385419	4319394
NS13	200' level	Chip – drift	4.48	0.436	13.25	0.045	255	385605	4319494

[2] Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, The Nevada Mineral Industry, annual Special Publications MI-1990 to MI-2019 (Denton-Rawhide gold and silver production by year).
[3] Black, J.E., Mancuso, T.K. and Gant, J.L. (1991). Geology and mineralization at the Rawhide Au-Ag deposit, Mineral County, Nevada. In: Raines, G.L., Lisle, R.E., Schafer, R.W. and Wilkinson, W.H. (eds), Geology and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin. Geological Society of Nevada Symposium Proceedings, vol. 2, pp. 1123–1144.

For personal use only



Figure 6: Looking ~southeast towards the Nevada Scheelite Mine main shaft with approximate position of NS1 and the Thorne historical mine ~350 m along the skarn contact to the south.

Underground UV Fluorescence

Short-wave UV lamping on the 400-foot level, just north of the decline shaft, highlighted scheelite exposed in the walls of the workings below the levels sampled to date (Figures 7 and 8). These exposures have not yet been sampled.

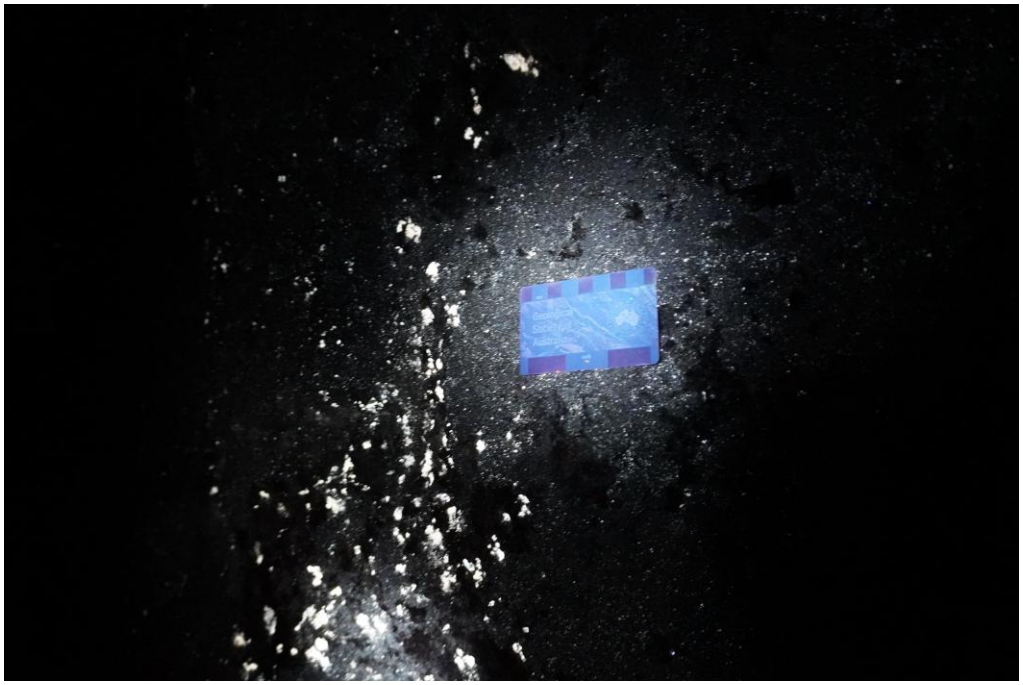


Figure 7: Mineralised exposure on the 400-foot level, just north of the decline shaft, under normal lighting.

For personal use only



Figure 8: Exposure on the 400-foot level photographed under short-wave ultraviolet light, showing scheelite fluorescence.

Note: Short-wave UV fluorescence is a qualitative field observation used to assist identification of scheelite-bearing material. The colour, brightness and apparent extent of fluorescence are not quantitative measures of tungsten grade, mineralised width or continuity and should not be interpreted as a substitute for laboratory assay. Assay results reported in this announcement relate only to the individual samples collected and analysed.

Geological Interpretation

Sampling to date has returned high-grade tungsten from surface down through the accessible historic workings: from skarn outcrop at surface (up to 1.18% WO_3), through the scheelite-extension adit and the 100-foot and 200-foot levels (up to 12.03% WO_3), with scheelite also observed under UV light on the 400-foot level. Eight of the nine underground samples returned more than 1% WO_3.

The Company's interpretation, building on the M.S. study of the mine by Taylor (1982)[4], is that the highest grades are localised within a north-plunging dilational zone along the granite–limestone contact, and historical mining concentrated on this zone, mostly on the

[4] Taylor, J.K. (1982). Geology of the Nevada Scheelite Mine, Mineral County, Nevada. M.S. thesis, University of Nevada, Reno, 94 p.

For personal use only

upper levels. Mineralisation is not confined to the dilational zone, however, and continues northward along the contact, as shown by results from the scheelite-extension adit and the 400-foot level. Further dilational jogs may occur along the contact to the north and south and at depth, each with its own plunge, and these remain untested exploration targets. The historical level plans and cross-sections are being digitised and combined with the LiDAR survey to model the mineralised zone and define these targets. These samples are selective point samples and do not establish average grade, width or continuity.

Next Steps

Perpetual is progressing a coordinated technical program at Nevada Scheelite, including:

- completion of the 3D geological model, integrating the LiDAR survey, digitised level plans and cross-sections, the historical drill database and the new assay results;
- re-sampling and re-assay of preserved historical drill core, now that the historical drill database has been digitised;
- a soil geochemistry program across the newly staked claims of the expanded Nevada Scheelite land position;
- mapping, sampling and petrography of the Au-Ag-Cu occurrence at the copper-gold prospect, including testing for adularia and epithermal vein textures;
- underground mapping, UV lamping and systematic channel sampling of the accessible workings, including the 400-foot level; and
- design of the Company's maiden modern drill program to test the down-plunge and along-strike extensions of the mineralised contact.

– ENDS –

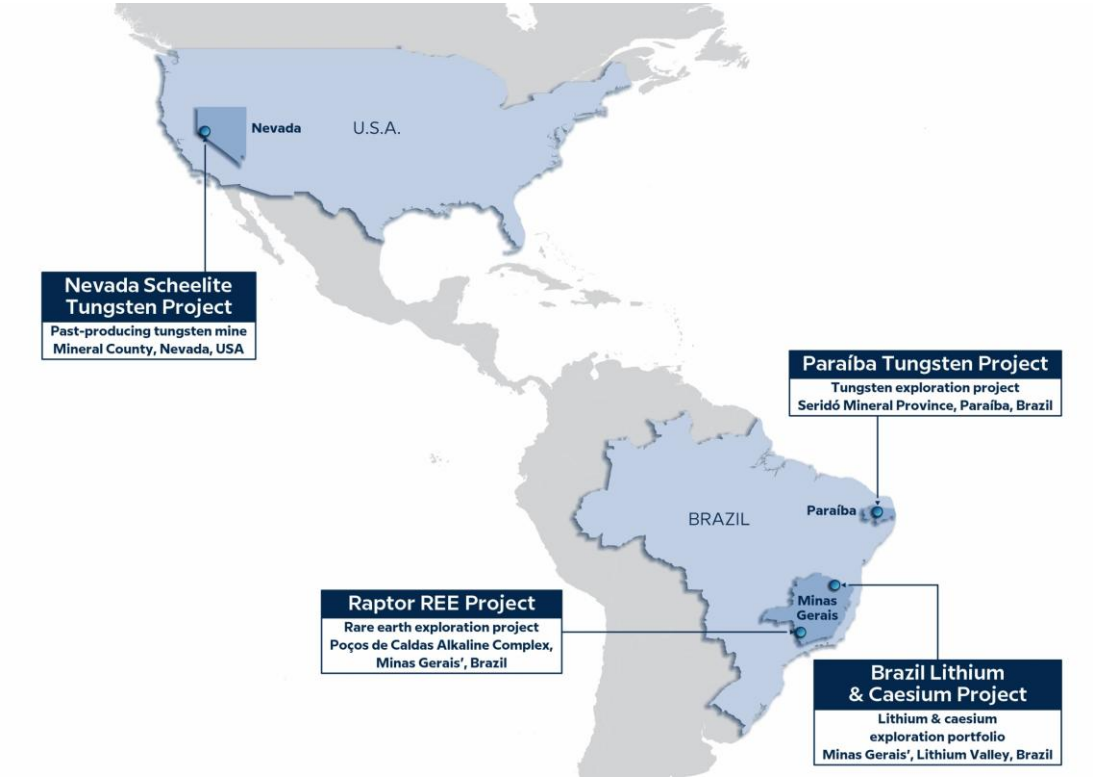
This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Perpetual Resources Limited.

KEY CONTACT
Julian Babarczy
Executive Chairman
E info@perpetualresources.co

For personal use only

ABOUT PERPETUAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Perpetual Resources Limited (Perpetual) is an ASX-listed company pursuing exploration and development of critical minerals essential to the fulfilment of global new energy requirements.



Perpetual has a binding agreement to acquire the historic Nevada Scheelite tungsten project in Nevada, USA, a brownfields tungsten asset with extensive historical mining, drilling and processing infrastructure located within one of the world's leading mining jurisdictions.

Perpetual is also exploring for lithium and other critical minerals in the Minas Gerais region of Brazil, where it has secured approximately 12,000 hectares of highly prospective lithium exploration permits, within the pre-eminent lithium (spodumene) bearing region that has become known as Brazil's "Lithium Valley".

Perpetual also has approximately 8,700 hectares of highly prospective tungsten claims in Paraíba State, Brazil, within the Seridó Mineral Province (SMP)—South America's leading tungsten-producing region, which has historically produced over 60,000 tonnes of WO_3. The concessions are strategically located 6km southwest and along trend from the Quixaba Mine and 22km northwest of the Ilha Grande Mine, placing the project within the centre of a proven high-grade tungsten corridor.

Perpetual also operates the Beharra Silica Sand development project, located 300km north of Perth and 96km south of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia.

Perpetual continues to review complementary opportunities consistent with its focus on critical minerals.

For personal use only

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Disclaimer

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Perpetual that the material contained in this document will be achieved or proved correct. Except for statutory liability and the ASX Listing Rules which cannot be excluded, Perpetual and each of its directors, officers, employees, advisors and agents expressly disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy, correctness, reliability or completeness of the material contained in this document and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which any person may suffer through use or reliance on any information contained in or omitted from this document.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, geological observations and sampling is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr David Groombridge, BSc, MEconGeol. Mr Groombridge is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Groombridge is Principal Geologist of Kyber Resources LLC, an independent geological consulting firm engaged by the Company, and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person under the JORC Code. Mr Groombridge consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

References to historical mining at Nevada Scheelite are historical in nature, have not been verified by the Competent Person, and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.
The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 17 June 2026, 15 July 2026 and 23 September 2026. 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 the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

For personal use only

For personal use only

APPENDIX 1 — JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

Nevada Scheelite Tungsten Project — Surface Rock Chip and Reconnaissance Sampling

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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • The programme was first-pass orientation sampling, designed to characterise the principal lithological units and alteration phases across the skarn-limestone contact and to establish the multi-element geochemical signature of each unit, rather than to verify historic grades or estimate the grade of any body of mineralisation. • Selective rock chip samples collected by hand during a site visit by the Competent Person. • Samples are selective and not representative of any average grade. • No channel or panel sampling was undertaken. • All six (6) samples are in situ outcrop, collected by hammer and chisel from natural exposure across the skarn-limestone contact at two structural observation points (Outcrop 1 and Outcrop 2), as reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 15 July 2026. • No float or dump material was sampled. • Sample weights as received by the laboratory were 1.07–2.40 kg. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Thirteen (13) selective rock samples collected by Burgex Mining Consultants on 3 and 4 August 2026. Nine (9) are from the underground workings (scheelite-extension adit NS3–NS4; 100-foot level NS7–NS9; 200-foot level NS10–NS13) and four from surface: two from the Viking's Daughter Prospect (NS5–NS6) and two grab samples from ore piles at the copper-gold prospect northeast of the main shaft (NS1–NS2). • Sample points were selected using a short-wave UV lamp (scheelite fluorescence) and a Hitachi X-MET8000 handheld XRF, and are biased toward mineralised material. Handheld XRF was used for sample selection only; readings

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were not systematically logged against sample points and none are reported. • Chip samples NS3, NS4, NS7, NS8 and NS11–NS13 were taken underground from in situ faces, pillars, stopes and drifts. NS5 and NS6 are chips from the walls of a surface glory hole. Grab samples NS9 and NS10 are broken material from collapsed stopes. • NS1 and NS2 are grabs from small ore piles. NS1, NS2, NS9 and NS10 are not in situ. Sample weights as received by the laboratory were 0.14–0.78 kg. • Samples are selective and not representative of average grade. No channel or panel sampling was undertaken.
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).*	• Not applicable — no drilling.
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.*	• Not applicable — no drilling.
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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • All sample locations were logged in the field by the Competent Person, with lithology, mineralogy, alteration, structural measurements, GPS coordinates and photographic documentation recorded in field notebooks. • Logging is qualitative. • Rock types are tabulated at Table A. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Sample points were described in field notes and photographed by Burgex (reconnaissance report, August 2026); photographs of all samples are held on file. Logging is qualitative. Sample settings are summarised at Table B.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • Whole samples submitted; crushing, splitting and pulverising by American Assay Laboratories Inc. (AAL), Sparks, Nevada, under standard procedures. • A laboratory reject resplit repeat on NVS006 (NVS006-X) returned 71 ppm W by fusion against 72 ppm in the original, and 68.70 against 62.19 ppm W by four-acid. Major elements reproduced within 4%. NVS006 is low in tungsten and the repeat does not test precision at the grades reported. • Scheelite commonly occurs as coarse crystals and a nugget effect should be anticipated; larger sample masses and finer pulverising are recommended for future tungsten work. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Whole samples submitted to ALS, Reno, Nevada: weighed, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, split by rotary splitter and pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, with crushing and pulverising QC tests. • Sample masses of 0.14–0.78 kg are small relative to the coarse grain size of scheelite and a nugget effect should be expected. • Stored sample material was retrieved for the tungsten fusion-XRF determination.
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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • Samples were analysed by AAL, an independent ISO/IEC 17025:2017-accredited laboratory. • Tungsten is reported from sodium peroxide fusion with ICP finish. The remaining elements are reported from a 61-element four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish and gold by 30 g fire assay. • Samples were first analysed for tungsten by four-acid digest (1.11% and 0.96% WO_3 for NVS004 and NVS001). As four-acid digestion can under-recover tungsten from scheelite, the pulps were re-analysed by fusion (1.18% and 1.10% WO_3 respectively). The reasonable agreement supports the reported grades and indicates modest four-acid under-recovery for these two samples; fusion values are reported as primary. • The laboratory silica blank returned below the fusion tungsten detection limit (<20 ppm) and 1.14 ppm W by four-acid digest, which is not material at the grades reported. A lab inserted certified reference

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		material (OREAS 906) was analysed within the four-acid multi-element batch; it returned 2.67 ppm W and does not test tungsten accuracy at the grades reported. • No certified tungsten reference material was included in the fusion re-analysis; this is noted as a limitation, mitigated by the fusion blank result and the agreement between the two independent digestion methods. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Samples were prepared by ALS USA Inc. in Reno and analysed at ALS Vancouver. • Tungsten is reported from ore-grade fusion with XRF finish; NS1, NS2 and NS3 returned at or below the detection limit of 0.01% W. • ALS also analysed tungsten by the four-acid multi-element method; four-acid digestion is method-limited for refractory tungsten and these values are not reported. The 48-element suite was determined by four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish. • Major oxides and Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ni, Co and S were determined by fusion with ICP-AES finish; reported Cu values are from this method, which does not determine tungsten. ALS notes that rare earth elements may not be fully soluble by four-acid digest. • Silver above the four-acid upper limit (>100 ppm, NS1) was determined by ore-grade four-acid digest. Gold was determined by 50 g fire assay with ICP-AES finish, with the NS1 result above the upper limit (>10 g/t) determined by 50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish. • Antimony in NS1 returned >10,000 ppm by four-acid multi-element digest. Overrange ore-grade four-acid digest returned a more accurate 0.619% Sb. • No laboratory QC data (internal standards, blanks or duplicates) were reported with the ALS certificates, and the accuracy and precision of the results have not been independently established. Given the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, this is considered acceptable for reporting of exploration results; future programs will include Company-inserted QC. • No Company-inserted standards, blanks or duplicates were included.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • Samples collected personally by the Competent Person. • No independent twin sampling. • No adjustment has been made to any assay data. • No umpire check assays have been completed; these are recommended for future drilling programs. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Samples collected by Burgex Mining Consultants on 3 August (NS1–NS7) and 4 August (NS8–NS13). • The Competent Person accompanied Burgex on 3 August 2026. • No independent twin or umpire sampling. • No adjustment has been made to assay data other than calculation of WO_3 from W.
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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP 65s handheld GPS. Coordinates are WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 11N (EPSG:32611), with estimated positional accuracy of ±3–5 m. • Coordinates are tabulated at Table A. • Elevations were recorded by GPS but are not tabulated. • Positions have not been independently surveyed; survey-grade pickup is recommended. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Surface samples NS1, NS2, NS5 and NS6 and adit samples NS3 and NS4 were located by handheld GPS in decimal degrees (WGS84), and converted by the Competent Person to UTM Zone 11N (WGS84) for Table B. • Estimated accuracy ±3–5 m. NS3 and NS4 were taken within the adit less than 30 cm apart, and their GPS positions were recorded at the portal. • Samples NS7–NS13 were recorded by level and description only; their positions have been plotted on the 100-foot and 200-foot level plans from Burgex location sketches; they are approximate and are shown at Figure 4. • The underground LiDAR survey was completed by Burgex Mining Consultants in August 2026 using a Leica BLK2GO handheld SLAM laser scanner. The manufacturer specifies a relative accuracy of 6–15 mm and an absolute indoor position accuracy of 20 mm for short (two-minute) scans in a controlled

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		environment; positional drift accumulates over long continuous scans, so absolute accuracy across the full extent of the workings is lower than these figures. • The corner points of the newly staked claims were surveyed by RTK GPS in August 2026, and the RTK survey also located and verified existing historical claim monuments, with a typical RTK accuracy of approximately 2–3 cm. • Historical plan maps, level plans, stope outlines and cross-sections are in a local mine grid. They were digitised and converted to UTM Zone 11N (WGS84) using the RTK-surveyed historical claim monuments as control and registered against the LiDAR model of the workings.
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.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • Six surface samples. Spacing is opportunistic and dictated by exposure. • Not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity; no Mineral Resource or Exploration Target is reported. • The programme is orientation sampling; spacing and coverage were dictated by the purpose of characterising each lithological unit at the mapped contact. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Thirteen reconnaissance samples, with spacing dictated by access and UV and XRF targets. • Not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. • No compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)** • The skarn-limestone contact trends approximately north-south and is subvertical to steeply east-dipping; at Outcrop 2 the contact was measured at 65° dip / 010° bearing. • Samples were collected perpendicular to the contact where possible, and no orientation bias is considered material for a first-pass program of this type. • No widths were measured and no true width is implied. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Samples are point chip or grab samples from faces, walls, pillars, collapsed stopes and ore piles. • The relationship between sample orientation and the orientation of mineralisation has not been established. • No widths are implied.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure*	○ **Surface (NVS001–NVS006)**

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample security.	• Samples were placed in labelled calico bags sealed with cable ties and remained in the personal custody of the Competent Person from collection until delivery to AAL, Sparks, where they were submitted with a chain of custody document. ○ **Reconnaissance (NS1–NS13)** • Samples were collected by Burgex on 3 and 4 August 2026. Between collection and shipment, the samples remained in the custody of Stuart Burgess in a locked sample store at Burgex, and were hand-delivered by him to FedEx in Sandy, Utah, for shipment to ALS Reno.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has been undertaken.

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.*	• The project comprises four validated, patented lode claims — Don Lode, Tungsten Lode, Turtle Lode and Viking's Daughter — in the Regent Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada. • The patents confer private surface and mineral rights and provide a high security of tenure. • No native title or national park restrictions apply. • The Company has entered into a binding agreement to acquire the project (refer ASX announcement dated 17 June 2026). • On settlement, the Company will grant the Vendor a 2% net smelter return royalty, which may be bought back by the Company for US$1 million within 12 months of commencement of commercial production. A historical 5% gross production royalty remains recorded against the patented claims, the validity and enforceability of which remain under review. Under the acquisition agreement, any economic impact of a valid and enforceable historical royalty will first be set off against the Vendor's 2% royalty. • The Company is not aware of any material environmental or other third-party impediment to its current exploration activities on the patented claims. The copper-gold prospect (NS1, NS2) is located on an unpatented claim held by the Company. • In September 2026 the Company staked 62 unpatented lode mining claims covering

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approximately 1,272 acres surrounding the patented claims (refer ASX announcement dated 23 September 2026). The claims have been recorded with Mineral County and are to be filed with the US Bureau of Land Management within the statutory 90-day period, after which BLM serial numbers will be issued.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Nevada Scheelite Mine has an extensive history of exploration and underground mining dating from 1934. Historical operators include the Nevada Scheelite Corporation (1937–1951), Kennametal Inc. (1951–1957), Rawhide Mining (1971–1975), Fallondale Corporation (1976) and National Resources Development Inc. (1979–1982). • More than 400 historical diamond drill holes have been completed at the project, and historical reports available to the Company include Taylor (1982), Pearson (1982) and published USGS and NBMG references. • Historical production of approximately 211,000 short tons at an average grade of approximately 1.1% WO_3 has been reported (Ross, 1961). • This historical information has not been verified by the Competent Person, has not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code, and should not be relied upon. • It is not reported here as an indication of the mineralisation that may be established by the Company.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Calcic tungsten skarn interpreted from multi-element geochemistry. Carbonate and calc-silicate host rocks (Ca >20%) with iron- and manganese-enriched skarn carrying tungsten, copper, silver and bismuth. • Felsic intrusive rocks identified as the likely causative source. The intrusive-carbonate contact is interpreted as the principal control on mineralisation. This interpretation is consistent with field mapping reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 15 July 2026, which documented a mappable garnet-pyroxene skarn (tactite) to limestone contact trending approximately north-south and dipping subvertically to steeply east, with granite carrying green pyroxene overprint exposed in the footwall at Outcrop 2 and limestone xenoliths within garnet skarn at Outcrop 1.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Au-Ag-Cu-Sb-Pb-Te association in NS1 and Ag-Cu-Bi-Mo in NS2, from ore piles at a quartz-hosted copper-gold prospect northeast of the main shaft, is distinct from the skarn and may reflect granite-related mineralisation or a later epithermal overprint; neither model has yet been tested.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not applicable — no drilling.
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.*	• No aggregation, weighting, compositing or cut-off grade applied. • All results reported as individual sample values as received from the laboratory. • WO_3 values are calculated from reported elemental W (fusion) using the stoichiometric factor 1.2611. • No metal equivalent value is 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*	• Not applicable — point samples only. • No widths measured and no true width implied.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width 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.*	• A sample location plan showing NVS001–NVS006 relative to the mine workings, claim boundaries and published 1:24,000-scale geological mapping, together with outcrop and structural photographs, was published at Figures 1–6 of the Company's ASX announcement of 15 July 2026. • Sample location plans, sections and photographs are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1 to 8), and results are tabulated at Tables A and B and Appendix 2.
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.*	• All six June surface samples and all 13 August samples are reported, including the low-tenor samples. • No results have been excluded. • Analytical limitations affecting tungsten, and the quality control limitations of the batch, are disclosed.
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.*	• Full multi-element results are reported at Appendix 2, including anomalous gold, silver, antimony, tellurium, bismuth and molybdenum. • Rare earth elements returned low values with no anomalism; ALS notes that rare earth elements may not be fully soluble by four-acid digest. • No modern metallurgical testwork, bulk density determination, groundwater, geotechnical or waste characterisation has been completed by the Company. Historical milling records from the 1937–1957 operation are being reviewed. • An underground LiDAR survey of the historic workings has been completed (refer Location of data points). At the time of the August 2026 reconnaissance the main shaft was accessible to approximately 380 feet and the decline shaft to approximately 470 feet. The 500 and 550 Levels are flooded and were not surveyed.
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.*	• Project wide geochemical soil program; • Geological mapping of the intrusive-carbonate contact; • Reconciliation of historic drilling data with re-sampling of core to confirm and validate historical grades and geological contacts; • Design of a maiden drill programme; and

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Underground geological mapping using the LiDAR model, and follow-up of the NS1 Au-Ag-Cu occurrence.

For personal use only

APPENDIX 2 — FULL MULTI-ELEMENT RESULTS

Table C: Full multi-element results, samples NVS001–NVS006. Tungsten is reported by both sodium peroxide fusion (W (fusion)) and four-acid digest (W (4-acid)); fusion is the primary result. Au by 30 g fire assay with ICP finish; the remaining 61-element suite by four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish. All values ppm except Au and Ag (g/t). "<" below lower detection limit; ">" above upper reporting limit. Elements at or near detection in all samples are omitted: Be, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, Li, Lu, Nb, P, Pr, S, Sc, Sm, Ta, Tb, Tl, Tm, Yb.

Element	NVS001	NVS002	NVS003	NVS004	NVS005	NVS006
Au (g/t)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.043	<0.003	<0.003
Ag (g/t)	0.29	0.80	0.41	12.49	0.10	0.06
W (4-acid) (ppm)	7632.42	59.82	25.69	8770.91	160.18	62.19
W (fusion) (ppm)	8741	60	38	9375	152	72
Cu (ppm)	120.4	13.7	21.8	3793.7	35.8	104.0
Bi (ppm)	0.68	0.15	0.30	467.71	4.57	6.88
Mo (ppm)	101.2	0.8	2.0	84.5	2.6	11.6
Re (ppm)	2.429	0.023	0.014	2.867	0.050	0.023
Sn (ppm)	15.80	0.11	0.13	15.30	4.47	6.13
Ge (ppm)	7.62	0.07	0.05	42.48	3.24	6.26
In (ppm)	1.380	0.015	0.015	1.262	0.334	1.602
Te (ppm)	0.06	<0.03	<0.03	2.14	0.05	0.05
Se (ppm)	1.59	0.08	0.25	6.89	0.32	0.44
Sb (ppm)	7.23	3.27	3.07	3.48	2.52	2.01
As (ppm)	32.0	7.6	9.3	23.8	4.5	9.3
Zn (ppm)	74	23	16	107	67	28
Pb (ppm)	10	16	6	23	8	12
Cd (ppm)	1.15	0.51	0.44	2.28	0.14	0.25
U (ppm)	6.49	1.85	3.38	10.01	3.16	26.97
Th (ppm)	1.54	0.11	0.19	0.24	4.77	6.85
Ca (ppm)	>200000	>200000	>200000	144103	52271	74909
Fe (ppm)	85609	3706	4130	82222	34115	40501
Mn (ppm)	22893	1599	985	18791	1621	2353
Mg (ppm)	1200	5091	5646	2653	8072	1279
Al (ppm)	25770	1044	5457	20917	76361	49787
K (ppm)	1073	1135	2462	1589	16621	5571
Na (ppm)	205	194	459	473	23596	12412
Ti (ppm)	476	33	222	201	2255	598
V (ppm)	259	8	18	293	80	54

For personal use only

Element	NVS001	NVS002	NVS003	NVS004	NVS005	NVS006
Cr (ppm)	154.8	13.3	9.2	325.6	135.5	399.6
Sr (ppm)	187	454	362	61	681	367
Ba (ppm)	308	348	167	77	731	396
Rb (ppm)	2.6	1.8	5.8	4.9	111.0	19.6
Zr (ppm)	13.7	1.9	4.3	3.5	14.7	41.6
Ce (ppm)	0.4	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	21.5	22.7
La (ppm)	4.4	1.9	3.0	0.7	15.6	15.7
Nd (ppm)	4.15	1.33	3.22	1.55	15.18	12.54
Y (ppm)	5.87	3.26	5.47	3.49	9.61	7.10

Table D: Full multi-element results, reconnaissance samples NS1–NS13. W by ore-grade fusion with XRF finish; the multi-element suite by four-acid digest with ICP-MS finish; [1] Cu by ore-grade fusion with ICP-AES finish; Ag for NS1 by ore-grade four-acid digest; Au by 50 g fire assay, NS1 with gravimetric finish. Units as shown. "<" below lower detection limit; ">" above upper reporting limit. Elements selected to match the surface results above.

Element	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	NS6	NS7
Au (g/t)	55.9	0.106	0.044	0.003	0.017	0.004	0.098
Ag (g/t)	386	64.1	0.93	0.97	0.46	0.24	2.89
W (fusion) (%)	0.01	0.01	<0.01	2.06	0.82	0.32	4.59
Cu (%) [1]	1.425	0.484	0.017	0.012	0.005	0.274	0.763
Bi (ppm)	43.9	409	0.91	13.10	0.89	0.58	101.0
Mo (ppm)	154.5	952	26.2	263	53.0	61.6	363
Re (ppm)	0.002	0.051	<0.002	0.103	0.127	0.054	0.060
Sn (ppm)	<0.2	0.3	1.7	31.8	5.8	123.0	25.9
Ge (ppm)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.10
In (ppm)	0.399	0.347	0.041	3.68	0.437	3.21	2.93
Te (ppm)	228	8.38	0.58	0.08	0.22	0.05	0.85
Se (ppm)	<1	8	<1	<1	<1	<1	12
Sb (ppm)	0.619%	80.6	20.1	6.39	7.67	2.75	13.85
As (ppm)	518	523	2.7	43.5	8.5	17.6	89.7
Zn (ppm)	979	69	69	217	75	65	278
Pb (ppm)	4120	464	21.2	31.9	7.0	3.3	19.2
Cd (ppm)	460	17.20	1.07	1.76	0.98	2.56	4.07
U (ppm)	83.9	22.0	4.1	137.0	2.7	12.4	51.8
Th (ppm)	0.75	0.41	4.45	6.48	1.14	0.26	0.82
Ca (%)	2.23	15.35	3.96	21.1	19.85	17.05	14.30

For personal use only

Element	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	NS5	NS6	NS7
Fe (%)	2.01	2.42	3.83	9.67	6.14	12.60	13.80
Mn (ppm)	549	1385	962	8610	17400	49200	26700
Mg (%)	0.02	0.04	0.86	0.14	1.05	0.11	0.12
Al (%)	0.21	0.34	9.42	6.46	3.98	5.07	2.62
K (%)	0.11	0.19	1.70	0.04	0.91	0.22	0.02
Na (%)	0.02	0.01	3.51	0.14	1.80	0.11	0.13
Ti (%)	0.005	0.006	0.328	0.190	0.114	0.056	0.021
V (ppm)	141	27	96	180	293	1215	361
Cr (ppm)	54	34	9	<1	2	<1	10
Sr (ppm)	33.7	73.3	866	443	109.0	48.9	44.2
Ba (ppm)	110	140	830	30	110	180	30
Rb (ppm)	6.0	9.9	56.3	1.1	96.3	12.7	0.6
Zr (ppm)	1.5	1.7	17.8	66.9	15.0	5.0	6.9
Ce (ppm)	3.62	9.37	33.0	72.5	11.85	35.0	11.40
La (ppm)	2.6	13.4	13.8	40.6	6.7	11.8	6.4
Y (ppm)	6.5	21.7	17.2	32.5	16.0	26.8	9.0

Element	NS8	NS9	NS10	NS11	NS12	NS13
Au (g/t)	0.002	0.095	0.006	0.009	0.004	0.045
Ag (g/t)	0.38	22.7	2.14	4.99	0.67	13.25
W (fusion) (%)	1.06	3.88	9.54	2.60	4.57	3.55
Cu (%) [1]	0.043	0.353	0.064	0.120	0.029	0.436
Bi (ppm)	1.91	74.1	2.76	2.09	1.20	4.84
Mo (ppm)	86.7	281	505	191.5	261	255
Re (ppm)	0.031	0.039	0.036	0.052	0.016	0.040
Sn (ppm)	37.2	5.4	6.0	28.5	1.5	13.2
Ge (ppm)	0.07	0.07	<0.05	0.09	<0.05	0.08
In (ppm)	1.500	1.040	0.414	1.585	0.143	1.215
Te (ppm)	0.12	1.35	0.12	0.21	0.07	0.37
Se (ppm)	2	8	<1	5	2	2
Sb (ppm)	1.05	9.03	4.81	4.39	24.4	14.50
As (ppm)	18.8	58.9	5.9	6.7	14.4	10.4
Zn (ppm)	47	137	143	74	35	242
Pb (ppm)	2.5	27.4	4.2	2.9	3.8	3.9
Cd (ppm)	2.18	1.61	1.92	2.26	0.80	1.04
U (ppm)	5.3	10.8	12.2	8.4	2.9	13.7
Th (ppm)	0.47	0.67	15.55	0.31	1.34	2.03

For personal use only

Element	NS8	NS9	NS10	NS11	NS12	NS13
Ca (%)	18.60	5.73	30.8	17.05	23.9	10.95
Fe (%)	12.50	10.65	2.64	14.90	1.54	12.50
Mn (ppm)	38000	6720	6840	38100	6780	16100
Mg (%)	0.31	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.55
Al (%)	3.26	1.91	0.31	3.74	0.26	1.91
K (%)	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.02
Na (%)	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Ti (%)	0.030	0.032	0.295	0.025	0.005	0.139
V (ppm)	567	142	52	499	41	297
Cr (ppm)	5	21	<1	<1	16	5
Sr (ppm)	28.2	105.5	72.1	13.8	80.6	40.5
Ba (ppm)	80	10	80	30	30	10
Rb (ppm)	3.4	0.9	0.6	8.0	0.5	0.4
Zr (ppm)	5.1	5.1	37.7	3.5	1.0	20.4
Ce (ppm)	2.50	12.75	77.8	4.94	15.45	39.9
La (ppm)	1.2	8.7	45.8	2.0	11.2	20.2
Y (ppm)	8.3	6.7	39.9	3.7	7.2	21.6

For personal use only