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AUSTRALIAN MINES LIMITED

ASX Announcement
23 November 2026

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Fast-Tracking Sconi: High-Grade Scandium, Mine to Oxide strategy on Granted Mining Leases

Australian Mines Limited is progressing a high-grade scandium review at its Sconi Project in Queensland. Sconi has an existing Mineral Resource, shallow high-grade scandium intersections on granted mining leases at Lucknow and Kokomo, and historical testwork that produced high-purity scandium oxide from Sconi ore. The Company intends to use this foundation to define a potential accelerated mine-to-oxide pathway.

Resource review underway
Assessing high-grade scandium at Lucknow and Kokomo

21 m @ 1,036 ppm Sc
From 6 m within 27 m @ 883 ppm Sc from surface at Lucknow[1]

Exploration upside
Follow-up areas identified at both Lucknow and Kokomo

>99.9% scandium oxide
Produced from Sconi ore and qualified by Metalysis for alloy R&D[11]

Highlights

- **High-grade scandium strategy:** Granted mining leases, metallurgy and the potential for rapid resource definition and growth, underpin a potential accelerated mine-to-oxide-pathway.
- **Sconi resource evaluation underway.** The Company is evaluating the existing Sconi Mineral Resource to determine its potential to support a high-grade scandium Mineral Resource estimate.
- **Potential to extend scandium mineralisation.** The Company will assess identified extensions for their potential to add scandium mineralisation beyond the existing resource.
- **High-purity scandium oxide already produced**: Demonstration work processed approximately 7.5 tonnes of Lucknow ore and 4.3 tonnes of Greenvale ore,[9] with reported oxide purity exceeding 99.9%.[11]
- **Excellent historical scandium recoveries:** Earlier pilot work achieved approximately 85% overall scandium recovery, producing around 1 kg of scandium oxide at 99.99% purity.[10]
- **Downstream suitability confirmed.** Metalysis qualified high-purity scandium oxide from Sconi as feedstock for aluminium-scandium master alloy development.[11] The Company will investigate further downstream value-add opportunities supporting further assessment of a scandium-focused flowsheet.
- **Parallel work to shorten the assessment.** Progress resource definition, metallurgy, downstream conversion and approvals review in parallel to identify the shortest credible route to customer qualification.
- **Flemington PFS:** The Flemington Prefeasibility Study is on track to be released during the 1st quarter of 2027

Australian Mines Managing Director Andrew Nesbitt said

"Sconi gives us a strong starting point: an existing Mineral Resource, shallow high-grade scandium intersections on granted mining leases at Lucknow and Kokomo, and historical testwork that produced high-purity scandium oxide. Our priority is to define the high-grade potential within the existing resource and test for extensions. In parallel, we'll build on the oxide testwork to define a mine-to-oxide pathway and explore downstream value-add opportunities, including aluminium-scandium master alloy."

High-grade scandium at Lucknow and Kokomo

Historical drilling returned 27 m at 883 ppm scandium from surface at Lucknow, including 21 m at 1,036 ppm from 6 m. At Kokomo, drilling returned 21 m at 453 ppm scandium from 4 m, including 12 m at 573 ppm

from 13 m. In total, 181 historical holes across the two mining leases recorded at least one assay above 300 ppm scandium.[1]

The Company is reviewing how far these higher-grade zones extend within the existing resource and whether they can underpin a scandium-focused estimate. Nickel and cobalt may be considered as by-products where supported by testwork and economics.

Lucknow exploration upside

Rock and soil sampling southwest of Lucknow returned locally elevated scandium values.[7] The Company will review those results alongside historical drilling to identify where follow-up could test for mineralisation beyond the existing resource (Figure 1).

Kokomo exploration upside

Airborne magnetics and geological mapping highlight two areas along trend beyond the existing Kokomo mining lease (Figure 2).[8]

The northeast area provides a new area to test, with no historical drill collars identified within the target area. In the southwest, historical drilling returned 8 m at 228 ppm scandium from 1 m downhole.[6] The Company will use the historical drilling, mapping and sampling to prioritise follow-up, subject to land access.

Metallurgical results to date

Pilot and demonstration work has already produced scandium oxide from Sconi ore. Australian Mines' demonstration campaign processed approximately 7.5 tonnes of Lucknow ore and 4.3 tonnes of Greenvale ore.[9] The Company subsequently reported oxide purity above 99.9%, with Metalysis confirming that the oxide met its feedstock requirements for aluminium-scandium master alloy development.[11]

Earlier pilot work reported approximately 85% overall scandium recovery and produced about 1 kg of scandium oxide at 99.99% purity.[10] These historical campaigns provide a starting point for testing how a scandium-focused flowsheet performs on representative material from the areas now under review.

Proposed work program

Resource and mining

Use the historical drilling and existing resource model to assess the grade, continuity and extent of scandium. Prioritise nearby areas for follow-up sampling or drilling where the data support it.

Ore to scandium oxide

Build on historical pilot and demonstration work. Define testwork on representative material to assess scandium recovery, reagent use, impurity removal and achievable oxide purity.

Scandium oxide to master alloy feedstock and metal

Assess two routes from scandium oxide, one to scandium metal and one to aluminium-scandium master alloy. Identify potential processing partners and assess yields, costs and customer specifications.

Approvals and commercial pathway

Review approvals, water, land access and infrastructure needs. Compare processing at Sconi with third-party processing and define the work needed to produce samples for customer qualification.

Next steps

The Company is progressing the existing resource evaluation, assessing identified extensions beyond the current resource, and scoping metallurgical testwork and downstream conversion studies. Fieldwork will depend on access, funding and technical priorities.

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Lucknow geology and drill locations

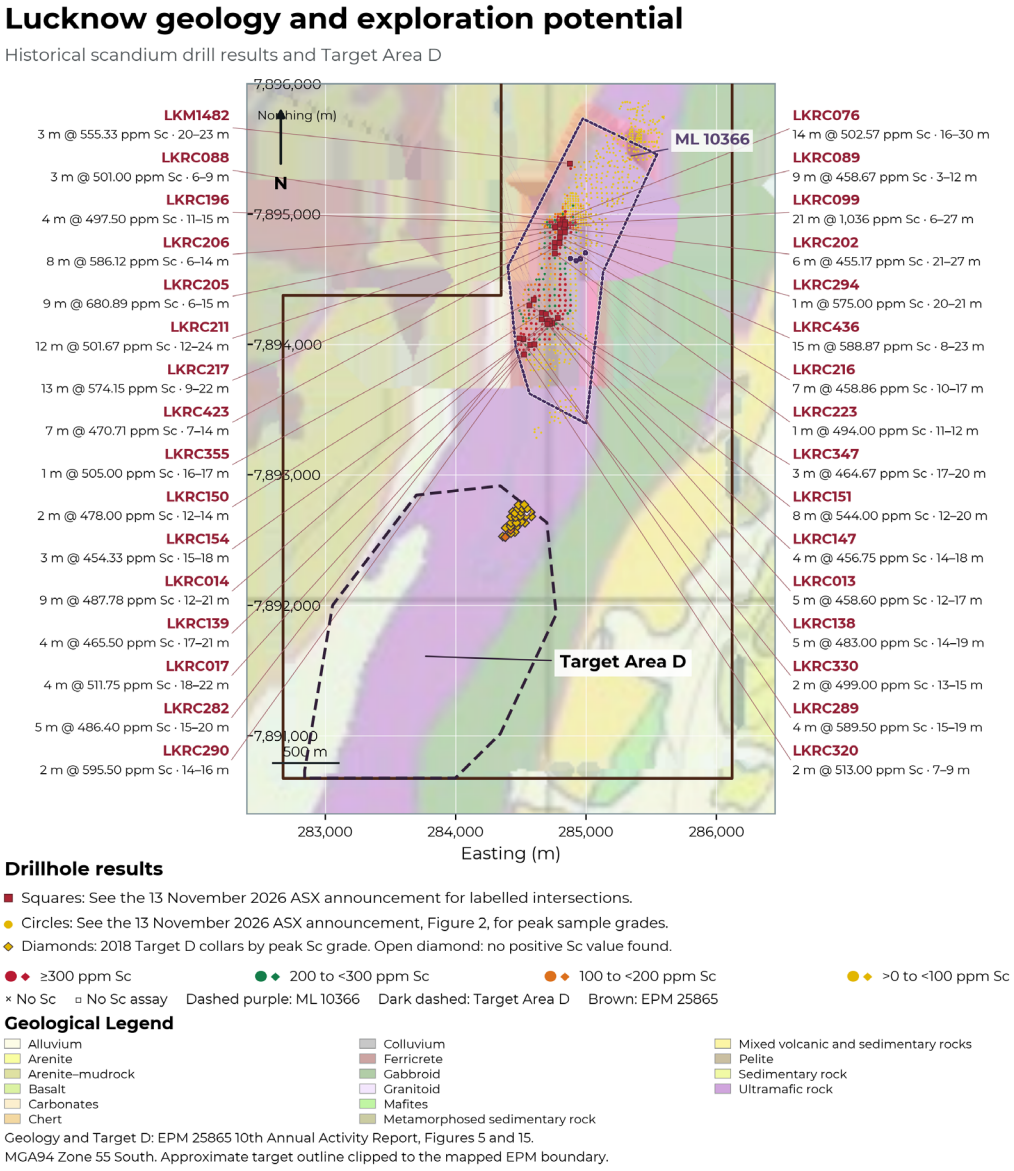
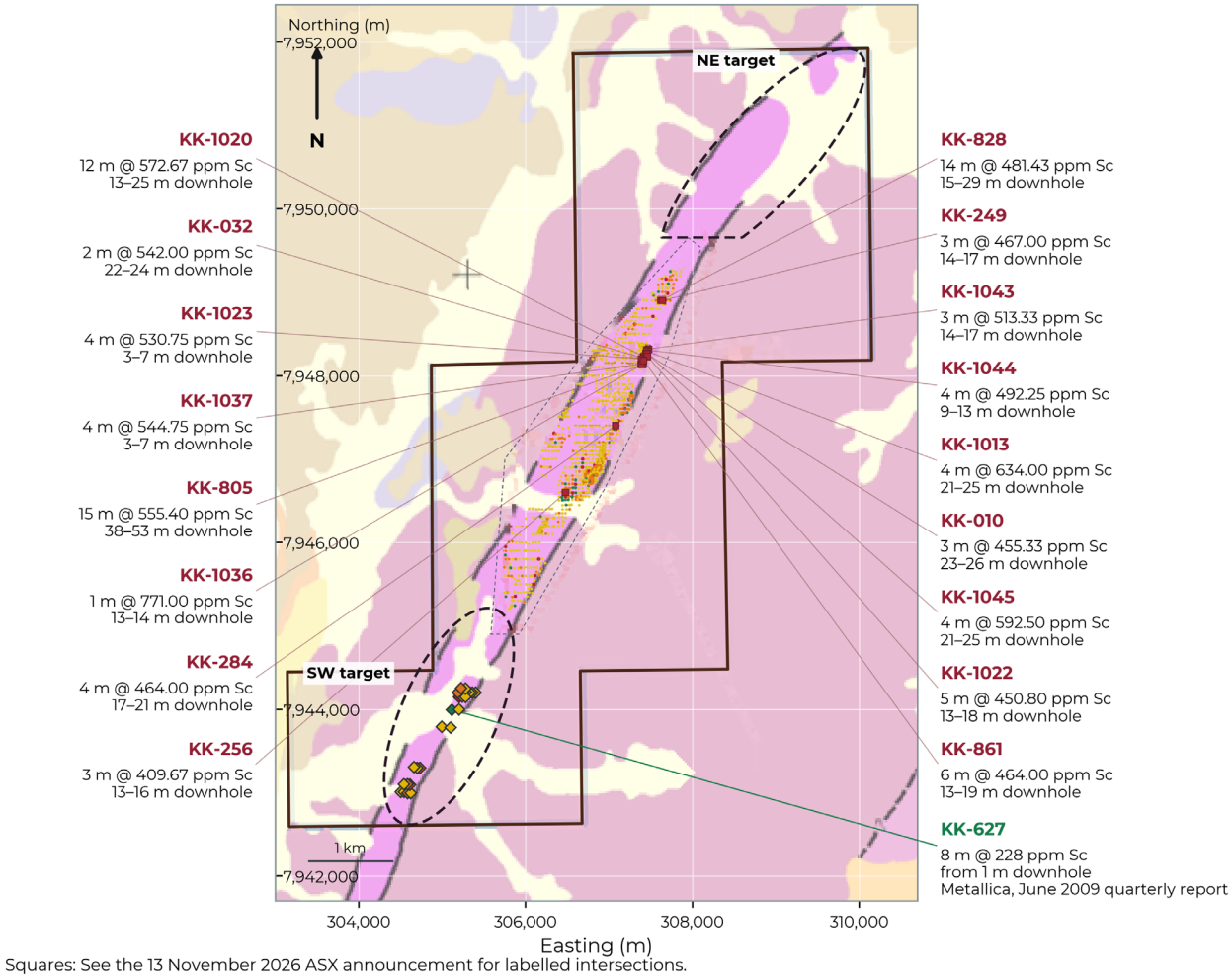


Figure 1. Lucknow geology, historical scandium drill results. Squares and circles show results from Figure 2 of the 13 November 2026 ASX announcement.[1] Diamonds show 2018 collars in Target Area D by peak scandium sample grade.

Source: EPM 25865 Greenvale Lucknow 2 10th Annual Activity Report, Figures 5 and 15.[7] The target outline is approximate and clipped to the mapped exploration licence boundary.

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Kokomo geology and drill locations



Squares: See the 13 November 2026 ASX announcement for labelled intersections.

Circles: See the 13 November 2026 ASX announcement, Figure 3, for peak sample grades.

Diamonds: Southwest target collars. Colours follow the grade bands below.

● ◆ ≥300 ppm Sc ● ◆ 200 to <300 ppm Sc ● ◆ 100 to <200 ppm Sc ● ◆ >0 to <100 ppm Sc

× No Sc ▫ No Sc assay EPM 25833 ML 10342 (dashed)

Dark dashed outlines: magnetics targets · MGA94 Zone 55 South

Geological Legend

- DC-tvh_map (DC)
- Halls Reward Metamorphics (PLEh)
- Kangaroo Hills Formation (SDk)
- Kinrara Basalt (Qmk)
- McBride Basalt Group (TQm)
- PLa-tvh_map (PLa)
- Pelican Range Formation (Op)
- Perry Creek Formation (Sp)
- Qa-QLD (Qa)
- Ql-tvh_map (Ql)
- TQa-tvh_map (TQa)
- TQr-tvh_map (TQr)
- Ta-tvh_map (Ta)
- Tb-tvh_map (Tb)
- Td-tvh_map (Td)
- Ts-tvh_map (Ts)
- Wairuna Formation (Ow)
- sp-tvl_h_map (sp)

Figure 2. Kokomo geology, historical scandium drill results and exploration targets derived from airborne magnetics (TMI). Squares and circles in ML 10342 reproduce drill results from Figure 3 of the 13 November 2026 ASX announcement.[1] Diamonds show historical collars in the southwest target.

Source: EPM 25833 Kokomo 11th Annual Activity Report, Figure 6 (geology) and Figure 8 (airborne TMI magnetics and target outlines).[8] The northeast outline was clipped at the northern extent of ML 10342.

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Competent Person Statement: Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results at the Sconi Project, including the review of historical drilling assays and calculation of scandium intersections, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Michael Tyndall, who is an adviser to Australian Mines Limited. Mr Tyndall is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Basis of Disclosure

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the previously reported results and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Historical intervals are downhole lengths and grades are length-weighted elemental scandium in ppm. True widths have yet to be established. Refer to the 13 November 2026 ASX announcement for the reporting methodology and JORC Table 1.[1]

Historical drilling. The Lucknow and Kokomo results quoted in the discussion are from the 13 November 2026 release.[1] The Lucknow result is from LKRC099 and the Kokomo result is from KK-1020. The southwest Kokomo interval is from KK-627, as reported by Metallica Minerals.[6]

Lucknow. Target Area D (2018_7), within EPM 25865 southwest of ML 10366, was identified as a possible extension of the Lucknow laterite through a review of historical drilling, geological mapping and regional airborne magnetics. The Company reported the target on 15 May 2020[2] and mapped it in Figure 2 of its 22 April 2022 ASX announcement.[3] The EPM 25865 Annual Activity Report describes the historical drilling and the 2022–2024 follow-up rock and soil sampling.[7]

Kokomo. The 15 May 2020 release identified Areas E and F and the separate southern extension Target K (EPM 27529).[2] The 22 April 2022 release mapped Area E north of Kokomo and Area F to the south.[3] The 16 March 2023 half-year report described fieldwork northeast of the lease.[4] Metallica Minerals published regional geological mapping in 2013.[5]

Figure 2 overlays targets traced from the historical airborne total magnetic intensity (TMI) interpretation on mapped geology and drill collars.[8]

[1] Australian Mines Limited, Sconi's overlooked scandium potential, ASX announcement, 13 November 2026.

[2] Australian Mines Limited, Additional nickel and cobalt targets identified at Sconi Project, North Queensland, ASX, 15 May 2020, Figure 1 and Tables 2–3.

[3] Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines seeks to enhance commercial potential of the Sconi Project with additional nickel and cobalt exploration, ASX, 22 April 2022, Figures 2 and 3.

[4] Australian Mines Limited, Half-Year Financial Report for the period ended 31 December 2022, lodged with ASX on 16 March 2023, Directors' Report, p. 4.

[5] Metallica Minerals Limited, Sconi Project, North Queensland, Nickel-Cobalt and Scandium Resource Upgrade, ASX, 21 October 2013, Golder Associates report, Figure 10.

[6] Metallica Minerals Limited, Quarterly Report to 30 June 2009, lodged 3 August 2009, p. 20.

[7] Sconi Mining Operations Pty Ltd, EPM 25865 Greenvale Lucknow 2, 10th Annual Activity Report, reporting period ended 14 December 2025, pp. 27–30 and 35–36.

[8] Sconi Mining Operations Pty Ltd, EPM 25833 Kokomo, 11th Annual Activity Report, Figures 6 and 8.

Historical metallurgy. The demonstration tonnages were reported by Australian Mines in 2018 and 2019.[9] The earlier recovery and purity were reported separately by Metallica Minerals in 2012.[10] Metalysis assessed an Australian Mines oxide sample for alloy research in 2018.[11] The reported results apply to the historical test campaigns and sampled material.

[9] Australian Mines Limited, Sconi Bankable Feasibility Study release, ASX, 20 November 2018, p. 11, and Sconi feasibility study update, ASX, 13 June 2019, p. 6.

[10] Metallica Minerals Limited, Very Successful Scandium Pilot Plant Testwork Produces High Purity Scandium Oxide, ASX, 25 July 2012.

[11] Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines' scandium oxide verified by Metalysis for Phase II development of next-generation scandium alloy, ASX, 7 November 2018.

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Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such an expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

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Authorisation

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