27th July 2026

ABOUT ENDURANCE MINING

An emerging, silver focused, multi asset metals miner renowned for endurance

Endurance Mining is an Australian resources company focused on industrial and precious metals.

Endurance operates its 100% owned Abra Operation located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, the state's largest and one of Australia's biggest silver and lead operations.

Endurance is advancing a portfolio of regional exploration projects targeting silver, copper, gold and lead.

DIRECTORS

Mr Craig McGown
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
Mr Matthew Hine
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO
Mr Richard Clayton
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mr Adam Beamond
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COMPANY DETAILS

Endurance Mining Pty Ltd
ABN 73 686 341 471

08 6183 3200
admin@endurancemining.com.au
Level 3, 16 Ventnor Ave,
West Perth 6005

www.endurancemining.com.au

Endurance Regional Exploration Update

Outstanding Results from Manganese Range and Copper Chert

Endurance Mining Pty Limited ("Endurance" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drill results from its regional surface exploration programme within the Jillawarra Project. Underground extensional drilling continues at the Abra Operation within the Mulgul Project, where early results due for release Q2 FY2027 indicate strong potential for resource expansion. Endurance has a significant tenement package covering over 450km^2 in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

Manganese Range

7 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 1,430m at Manganese Range have returned high-grade silver results. Significant results include:

- **26MRRC001:** 48.0m @ 41.6 g/t Ag and 0.8% Pb from 65.0m
  - Including 4.0m @ 180.3 g/t Ag from 99.0m.
- **26MRRC002:** 45.0m @ 26.6 g/t Ag and 0.5% Pb from 66.0m
  - Including 1.0m @ 209.0 g/t Ag from 97.0m.
- **26MRRC003:** 74.0m @ 20.3 g/t Ag and 0.4% Pb from 63.0m
  - Including 7.0m @ 46.9 g/t Ag and 1.2% Pb from 121.0m.
- **26MRRC004:** 68.0m @ 26.7 g/t Ag and 1.3% Pb from 70.0m
  - Including 1.0m @ 106.0 g/t Ag and 19.4% Pb from 126.0m.
- **26MRRC007:** 40.0m @ 26.2 g/t Ag and 0.7% Pb from 106.0m
  - Including 1.0m @ 130.0 g/t Ag and 1.5% Pb from 134.0m.

Copper Chert

8 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 1,264m at Copper Chert were completed. Significant results include:

- **26CCRC001**: 16.0m @ 1.2% Cu from 106.0m.
- **26CCRC004**: 8.0m @ 0.7% Cu from 95.0m.
- **26CCRC006**: 4.0m @ 1.3% Cu from 127.0m.

Matthew Hine, Endurance Mining's Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director commented:

"*The results from our regional drilling programme at Manganese Range and Copper Chert mark a significant step in demonstrating the broader potential of the Jillawarra tenement package and reinforce our belief Abra is just one part of a broader, highly prospective, mineral district.*

"At Manganese Range, every drillhole intersected broad zones of silver and lead mineralisation, including exceptional high-grade intervals exceeding 200.0 g/t silver. At Copper Chert, we have confirmed shallow, high-grade copper mineralisation with multiple encouraging intercepts that support the scale and potential of the system. These are outstanding results that validate our exploration strategy and provide strong confidence for the next phase of growth.

"The proximity of these discoveries to Abra's existing processing infrastructure provides genuine potential to unlock multiple satellite deposits capable of supplementing mine feed, extending mine life and creating a diversified, multi-decade production profile. We see enormous opportunity to grow the value of the broader Abra district through systematic exploration.

"Supported by a substantial landholding, an established processing hub and a resilient balance sheet, Endurance is strategically positioned to convert exploration success into long-term growth as we continue building a silver-focused, mid-tier, multi-asset metals miner renowned for endurance."

Figure 1 – Manganese Range (looking east towards Abra Operation)

Manganese Range

Endurance has received results from its 1,430m RC exploration programme at Manganese Range, located 25km west of the Abra Operation. The exploration campaign follows the successful drill campaign completed in Q4 2025.

Results from the programme have delivered significant and shallow high-grade silver mineralisation covering ~700m of strike east to west and remains open in both directions. Notably, the results indicate that further high-grade silver mineralisation could continue beyond the western most drill hole (26MRRC001).

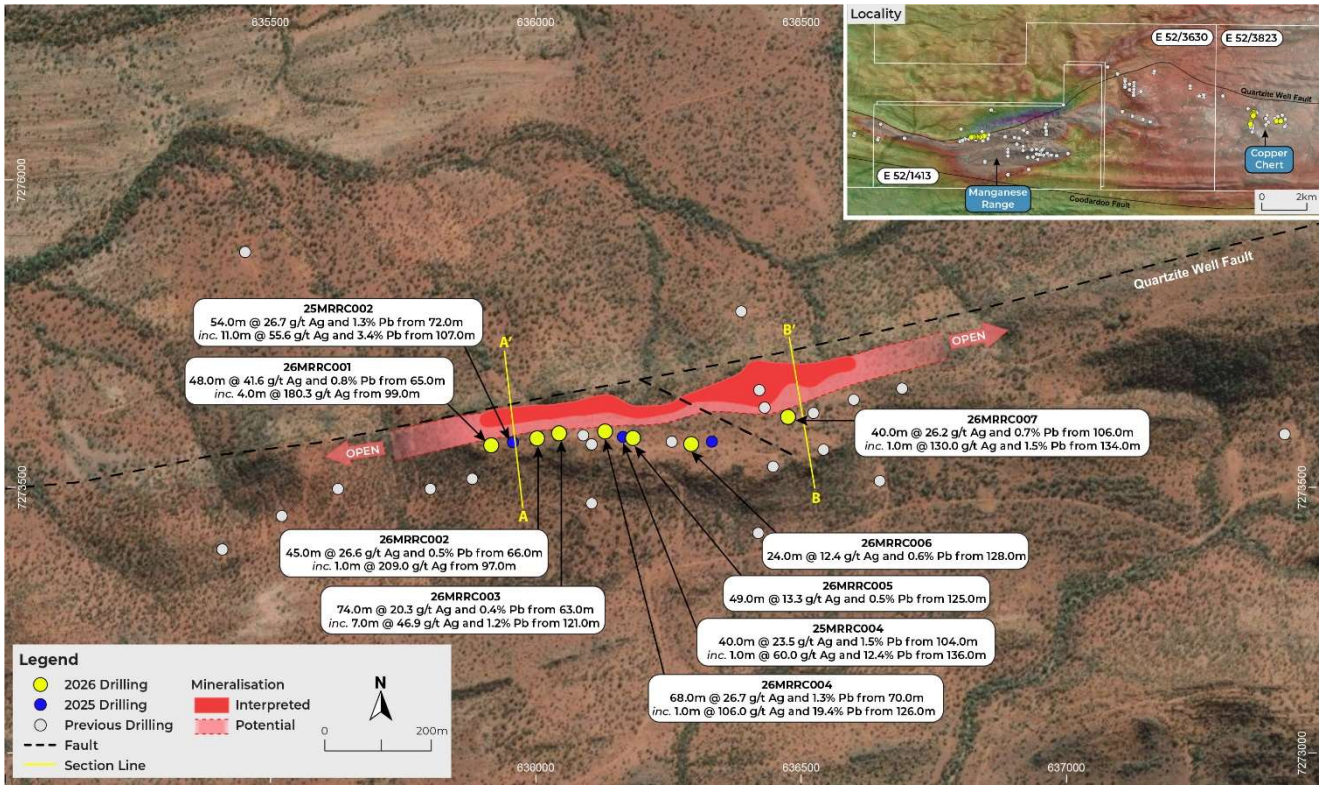

Figure 2 – Significant Intercepts from 2026 Manganese Range RC Programme

Mineralisation at Manganese Range is hosted within a shale unit, with overlying interbedded sedimentary units displaying strong magnetite and haematite alteration. The mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled by the regional Quartzite Well Fault, which is considered to have acted as a conduit for mineralising fluids. Associated alteration is interpreted to be related to east-west trending shear zones.

Endurance plans to undertake a follow-up exploration programme in Q2 FY2027 to test the along-strike and down-dip continuity of the mineralised system. This encouraging early exploration success at Manganese Range supports Endurance's growth strategy of identifying additional feed sources for the Abra Processing Plant, with the objective of extending the operational life of the Abra Operation.

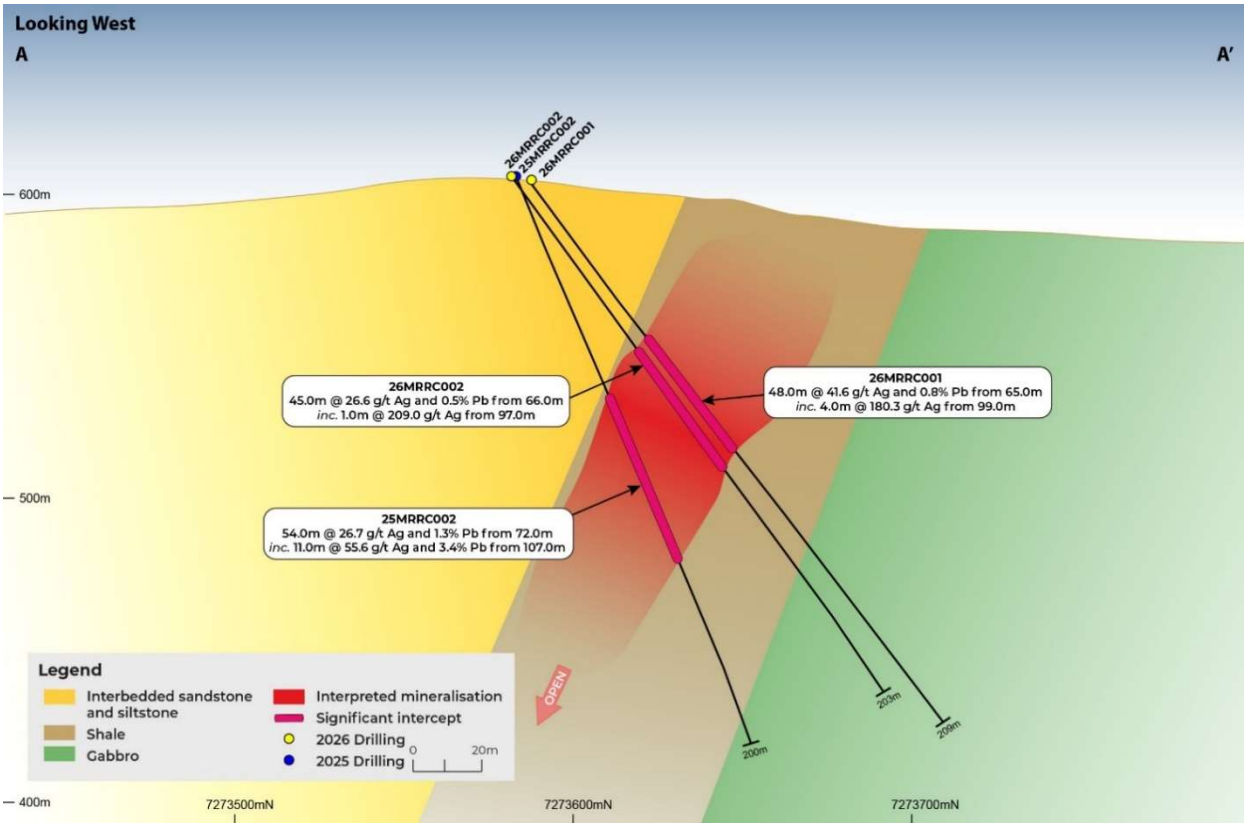

Figure 3 – Manganese Range cross section showing 26MRRC001 and 26MRRC002 intercepts (note, section is 100m wide)

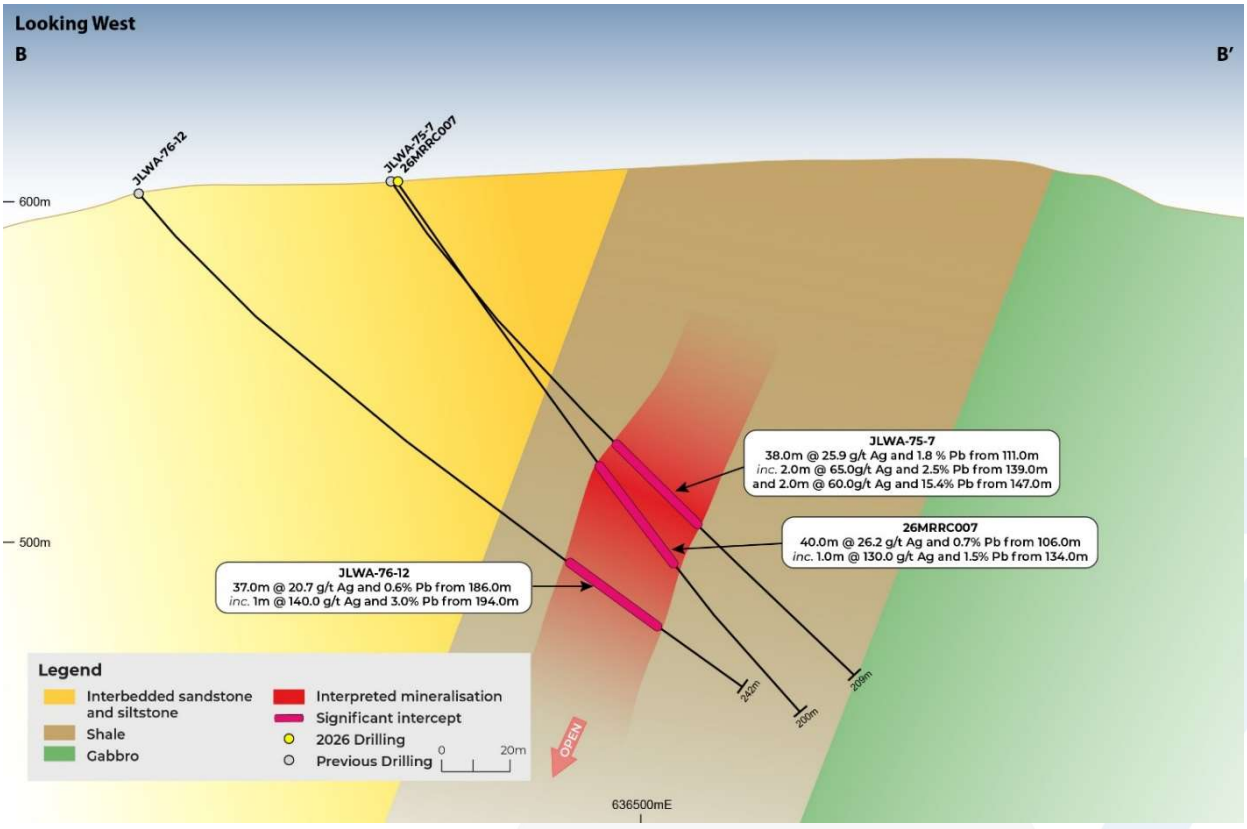

Figure 4 – Manganese Range cross section of 26MRRC007 and historic drill intercepts (note, section is 100m wide)

Copper Chert

Copper Chert, located approximately 11km west of the Abra Operation, returned encouraging results from a 1,264m reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme. The programme was designed to test the down-dip continuity of mineralisation associated with high-grade rock chip samples and mapped shear zones identified during 2025 fieldwork.

Previous rock chip sampling returned assays of up to 25% copper, with malachite and cuprite identified in hand specimens. Results from the 2026 drilling programme support the prospectivity of the Copper Chert prospect and will be used to refine the geological model and guide future exploration activities.

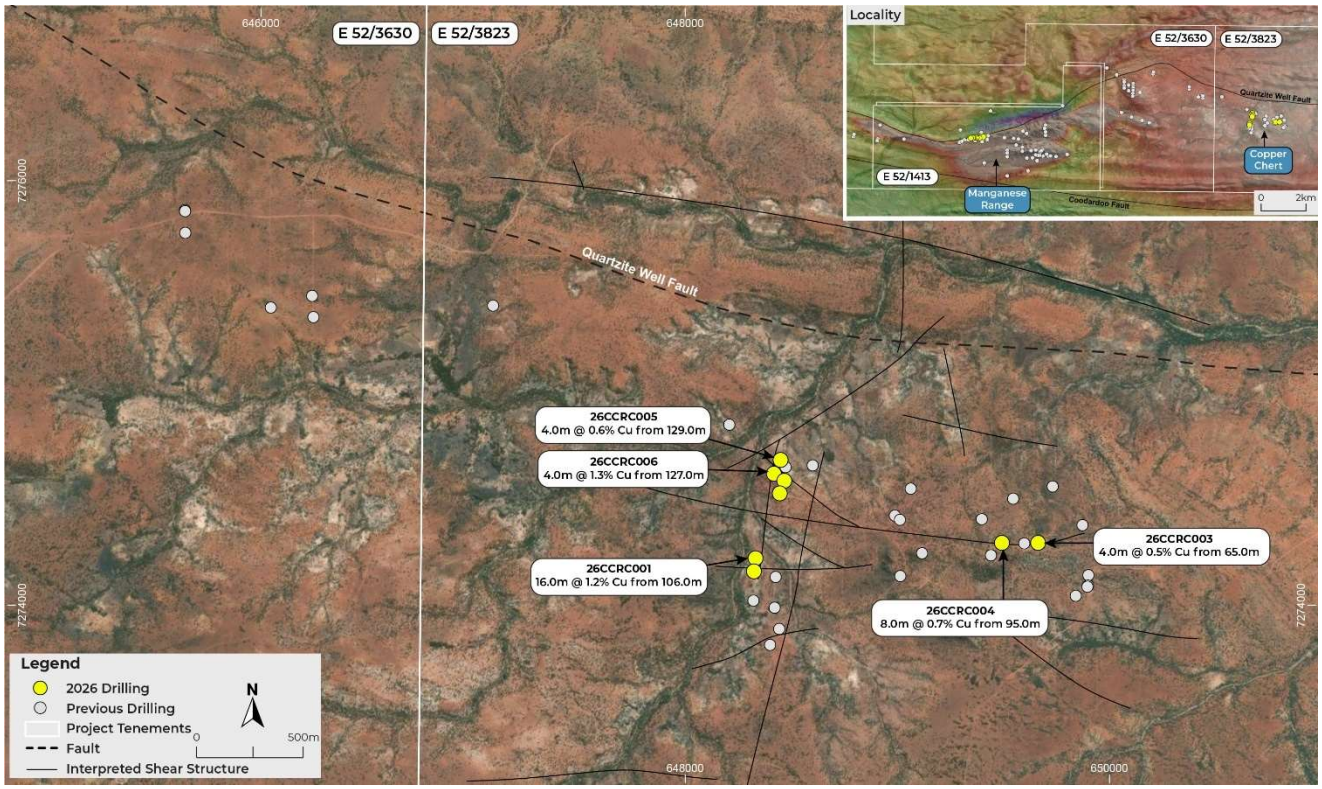

Figure 5 – Significant Intercepts from 2026 Copper Chert RC Programme

Next Steps

Endurance plans to undertake further exploration activities in Q2 FY2027, comprising 16 RC holes for ~3,800m and three diamond holes for ~600m across the Manganese Range and Copper Chert prospects.

The planned RC drilling at Manganese Range is designed to test the continuity of mineralisation along strike to the east and west, and down-dip extensions to the currently modelled mineralisation. The diamond drilling programme is designed to improve the Company's understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation, including the relationship between mineralisation, and the Quartzite Well Fault.

Further work is required at Copper Chert to better define the structural framework and deposit style. This will involve integrating a geochemical analysis study into existing mapping and drilling data. Drilling will target extensions to known mineralisation as well as aid the structural understanding of the area.

The Company is targeting completion of a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Manganese Range prospect in Q4 FY2027.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Endurance Mining Pty Ltd. For further information about Endurance Mining and its projects please visit the Company's website at www.endurancemining.com.au.

Investor and Media Queries

Matthew Hine	Cooper Staines
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	Investor Relations
admin@endurancemining.com.au	cstaines@endurancemining.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The intersections and grades reported throughout this announcement pertaining to the exploration results disclosed are based on information and data compiled by Mr Jason Gotte who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has 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). Mr Gotte is a full-time employee of Endurance Mining Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Tenement Listing

Endurance Mining provides the following information concerning its tenement portfolio.

- A partial surrender of Exploration Licence E52/3823 (40% of graticular blocks) became effective on 30 June 2026 following the completion of an initial five-year tenure period. Prior to the surrender, an application for Miscellaneous Licence L52/0285 was lodged on 2 June 2026 to protect key exploration roads accessing Endurance tenure. The application remains pending at the date of this announcement.
- On 20 May 2025 Endurance Mining Pty Ltd acquired the Jillawarra tenements from Galena Mining Pty Ltd (Galena). The transfer of the tenements was executed on the 20 March 2026.

The following table lists the Company's mining tenements held at the time of this announcement and their location:

Table 1 - Endurance Exploration and Mining Licences

Tenement	Project	Holder	Expiry End Date
E52/1455	Mulgul	Abra	19/04/2027
M52/0776	Mulgul	Abra	21/12/2042
E52/3575	Jillawarra	Endurance	5/11/2027
E52/3581	Jillawarra	Endurance	10/12/2027
E52/1413	Jillawarra	Endurance	12/12/2026
E52/3630	Jillawarra	Endurance	3/07/2028
E52/3823	Jillawarra	Endurance	30/06/2030

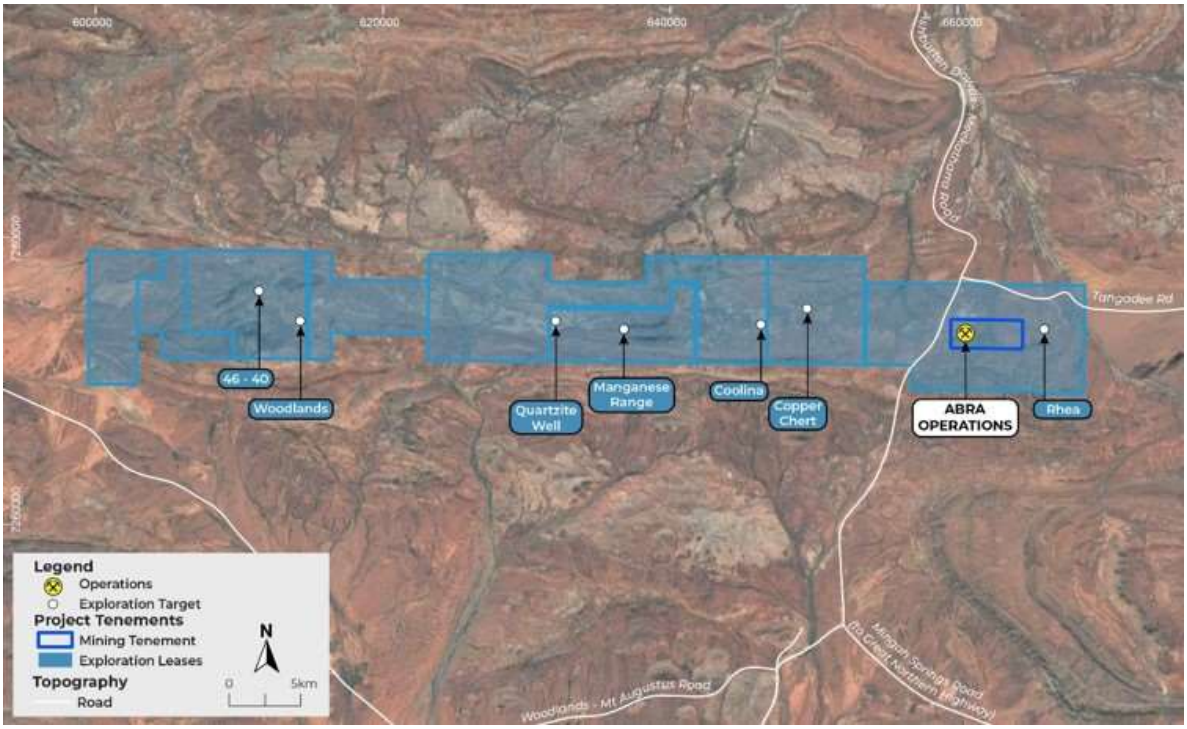

Figure 6 - Overview of Endurance Tenements

Appendix B – Drill Hole Information

Table 2 – Surface Manganese Range and Copper Chert Drilling Results

JORC Code (2012) Assessment and Reporting Criteria for these holes is included in Appendices C and D.

Prospect	Hole ID	Eastings (m)	Northings (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Intercept Grade Ag (g/t)	Intercept Grade Pb (%)	Intercept Grade Cu (%)
Manganese Range	25MRRC002	635,965	7,273,584	606	358	-70	200	72.0	126.0	54.0	26.7	1.3	-
								107.0	118.0	11.0	55.6	3.4	-
Manganese Range	25MRRC003	636,337	7,273,582	614	348	-60	250	199.0	201.0	2.0	22.0	2.0	-
								148.0	170.0	22.0	3.4	0.2	-
Manganese Range	25MRRC004	636,177	7,273,593	612	344	-60	250	104.0	144.0	40.0	23.5	1.5	-
								136.0	137.0	1.0	60.0	12.4	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC001	635,915	7,273,579	598	353	-59	209	65.0	113.0	48.0	41.6	0.8	-
								99.0	103.0	4.0	180.3	1.8	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC002	636,002	7,273,593	606	349	-59	203	66.0	111.0	45.0	26.6	0.5	-
								97.0	98.0	1.0	209.0	1.4	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC003	636,044	7,273,602	608	352	-69	200	63.0	137.0	74.0	20.3	0.4	-
								121.0	128.0	7.0	46.9	1.2	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC004	636,130	7,273,604	609	349	-58	209	70.0	138.0	68.0	26.7	1.3	-
								126.0	127.0	1.0	106.0	19.4	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC005	636,183	7,273,593	608	346	-74	209	125.0	174.0	49.0	13.3	0.5	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC006	636,292	7,273,582	613	354	-56	200	128.0	152.0	24.0	12.4	0.6	-
Manganese Range	26MRRC007	636,475	7,273,632	614	350	-59	200	106.0	146.0	40.0	26.2	0.7	-
								134.0	135.0	1.0	130.0	1.5	-
								176.0	178.0	2.0*	15.5	0.6	-
								196.0	200.0	4.0*	3.4	0.3	-
Copper Chert	26CCRC001	648,331	7,274,222	546	201	-59	171	106.0	122.0	16.0*	-	-	1.2
Copper Chert	26CCRC003	649,662	7,274,294	582	0	-60	100	37.0	81.0	44.0*	-	0.4	0.1
								65.0	69.0	4.0*	-	-	0.5
Copper Chert	26CCRC004	649,493	7,274,294	591	6	-60	109	95.0	103.0	8.0*	-	-	0.7
Copper Chert	26CCRC005	648,449	7,274,685	545	209	-61	155	129.0	133.0	4.0*	-	-	0.6
Copper Chert	26CCRC006	648,417	7,274,619	547	208	-60	201	127.0	131.0	4.0*	-	-	1.3

*2m composite assay results

Appendix C – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Jillawarra Project – Manganese Range Prospect (Endurance Mining Ltd)

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.*	Historical rotary percussion and diamond drilling has been conducted within the area from 1975-1978, 1988-1989 and 1997. Diamond holes were drilled with percussion pre-collars and diamond tails with core of NQ and BQ sizes. No further details of the sampling methodologies were provided for the 1975-1978 drilling (Amoco Australia) or the 1988-1989 drilling (Cyprus Metals). Mineralised intervals at Quartzite Well (referred to as Manganese Range in this announcement) were drilled with NQ diamond core and sampled by cutting the core with a diamond saw and the half core submitted for assay. Core sample intervals varied from 0.4m in the mineralised area up to 8m in the unmineralised section. The intervals were chosen depending on geological intervals with the vast majority 2m in length. Sampling is continuous throughout the mineralised intervals with no gaps. The majority of the holes were selectively sampled with wider intervals out of the visible mineralisation and alteration areas. No core photography has been recorded but the majority of the core remains on site. Samples were taken according to geological controls on mineralisation. RC samples were taken on 1m – 4m intervals but further details are not available relating to size of sample submitted to the laboratory. All aspects of the determination of mineralisation are described in this table, but of particular materiality to this Public report is the high-quality samples. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted by EMPL in 2025 and 2026 using the drill contractors Hagstrom Drilling and McKay Drilling respectively. Hagstrom Drilling used a Schramm T685 rig with a tungsten carbide button bit operating via a pneumatic down the hole hammer system. The sample system was a rig-mounted ox-engineering rotating cyclone and cone splitter assembly. 1m chip samples were collected off the splitter directly. 2m composite scoop samples were collected for first pass analysis with 1m original chip samples sent off after first pass results were returned. EMPL RC drilling in 2026 at Manganese Range was carried out by McKay Drilling with samples collected using a face sampling hammer and a cyclone system. Primary samples were collected at 1m intervals directly through a rig-mounted, static cone splitter attached to the cyclone. Mineralised intervals were selected by the supervising geologist based on geological logging, with the 1m samples within the mineralised intervals submitted for analysis. Outside of mineralised intervals, 2m composite samples were taken by combining approximately 1.5kg of sample from each 1m interval using a sample scoop from the drill cuttings piles, resulting in a composite sample of approximately 2-3kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples were generally dry, with wet and damp samples recorded where appropriate.
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).*	Historical rotary percussion and diamond drilling has been conducted within the area from 1975-1978, 1988-1989 and 1997. Diamond holes were drilled with percussion pre-collars and diamond tails with core of NQ and BQ sizes. No further details of the drilling methodologies were provided for the 1975-1978 drilling (Amoco Australia) or the 1988-1989 drilling (Cyprus Metals). EMPL RC drilling in 2025 was carried out by Hagstrom Drilling who used a Schramm T685 truck-mounted rig with a tungsten carbide button bit operating via a pneumatic down the hole hammer system. The sample system was a rig-mounted ox-engineering rotating cyclone and cone splitter assembly. Hole diameter was between 138mm-143mm. Hole depths varied from 150m – 413m with an average hole depth of 244m. EMPL RC drilling in 2026 was undertaken by McKay Drilling using a Schramm T685WS truck-mounted drill rig. Drilling was completed using a face-sampling hammer resulting in a drill hole of 5.5-inch diameter. Hole depths ranged from 200 m to 209m with an average of 204m.
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.*	No details of historical drilling sample recoveries have been provided. EMPL RC sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded for every metre drilled, together with sample moisture, including wet and damp intervals. For both EMPL RC programs in 2025 and 2026, additional measures were put in place to ensure the cyclone and splitter was working correctly and that samples were representative. Duplicate samples were taken and weighed for the first 50m drilled to ensure a consistent and even split by the cone splitter. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples included regular cyclone cleaning, adjustment of drilling parameters, use of a boost compressor where required and regular bit changes within mineralised zones due to the abrasive nature of the rock. Sample recovery was generally between 90-100% within both mineralised and unmineralised zones. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and there is no known sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.*	Detailed hand-written geological logs have been provided for historical drilling. All EMPL RC 1m drill chip samples were geologically logged for colour, texture, weathering, lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Logging incorporated both qualitative geological observations and quantitative estimates where applicable including for alteration, ore mineralogy and vein proportion estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging involved sieving and collection of representative RC chips in 1m intervals in chip trays according to meterage. The chips were geologically logged, and the trays were photographed and retained for future reference. In the field, logging data was recorded on paper and inputted into Logchief Lite on Getac rugged tablets. Once validated, the resulting data was synced to Datashed5, which is managed by Mitchell River Group (MRG).
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 details of sub-sampling techniques were provided for historical drilling, however for Amoco drilling, samples were prepared by drying, crushing to 3mm, splitting to 200g then pulverisation to <200 micron for percussion samples and diamond core. For Cyprus drilling, samples were sorted and dried with the whole sample then being sieved through a 60 mesh sieve. milled. Samples were then split to obtain a sub-sample of 100g at -80 and +80 size fractions which were then pulversied in a ring pulveriser. For EMPL drilling, 1m RC samples were split by the rig-mounted rotary splitter in 2025 and static cone splitter in 2026 2m composite samples were collected by scoop sampling of drill sample piles (scoop into the middle of each pile to get a representative sample) with approximately 50% of each 1m sample pile included in the composite sample. Composite samples weighed approximately 2-3kg and were predominantly dry. Field duplicate samples were taken at a frequency of 1 in 50 for both 1m RC samples and 2m composite samples. For 2m composite samples, a scoop into the middle of the sample pile for each metre was taken. This was a quality control measure to maximise representivity of sub-sampling stages. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 samples and blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 samples. Samples were dried prior to preparation and completed by Intertek Perth using preparation method SP91 (dry and pulverise up to 3kg) with samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron or better. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size of the material being investigated.
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,*	Historical percussion samples from Amoco Australia drilling were analysed by an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS) method that involved a digest in heated perchloric acid (partial digest). Core samples were analysed by the same method and if ore grade, were re-assayed by AAS involving a mixed digest of perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid (total digest). Historical RC samples from Cyprus were analysed by a single acid digest (partial digest) followed by gold determined by ICP-MS and fire assay methods with a 50g sample and the resulting bead being analysed by AAS. EMPL samples were prepared and analysed by the Intertek Perth laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	2m composite samples were analysed for gold using the fire assay (FA25/OE04) method and for a suite of 27 elements including Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn using a 4-acid digest followed by the ICP-MS (4A/OM) method. 1m samples were analysed using the 4AH/OM ore grade digest method for Ag, Ba, Pb, Zn and Cu. Quality control procedures included insertion of CRMs (1 in 25), blanks (1 in 30) and field duplicates (1 in 50). QAQC sample results were reviewed prior to acceptance of assay results. The QAQC results demonstrated acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No details of verification of significant intersections have been provided for historical drilling. All EMPL drilling significant intersections were reviewed and verified by senior personnel. No twinned holes were completed. Primary geological and assay data was collected and managed digitally. Laboratory assay results were received as electronic files and imported into the database by MRG. No adjustments have been made to assay data.

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.*	EMPL holds a 100% interest in the tenement E52/1413, which was transferred from Galena Mining Limited on 20th March 2026. All tenements are in good standing and have existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No mining agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration was largely initiated in response to the recognition that the sediments of the Bangemall region and those units hosting large stratiform lead-silver-zinc deposits in the Mt Isa region are similar in geology and age. This recognition provided the basis for the initial phase of exploration by Amoco during the 1970s, and was accompanied by geochemical and geophysical prospecting in areas where the "prospective" host sequence was exposed. Subsequent exploration during the 1980's, in contrast, was heavily biased towards the detection and testing of magnetic anomalies followed by detailed geochemical and geophysical testing. In 1981 Amoco and Geopeko discovered the Abra deposit, now a known deposit with a 2026 Mineral Resource. In the meantime, Amoco and Cyprus were exploring for gold at Manganese Range. From 1995, a Joint Venture between RGC Exploration and North Limited resulted in base metal, copper and gold exploration around the Jillawarra Project. In 2000, Apex Minerals took over the project and targeted polymetallic iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) style mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In 2005 the project was sold to Abra Mining Limited (AML) who carried out a range of exploration activities including but not limited to mapping, drilling, geochemistry, geophysical work. AML entered into a JV with MMG Exploration in 2015 for the Jillawarra Project. The project was sold to Galena Mining Limited (GML) in 2017. GML completed regional exploration work on the Jillawarra Project until de-listing including but not limited to desktop reviews; VTEM survey; geological modelling; diamond drilling. Minimal exploration took place from 2022-2025. Following emergence from voluntary administration in 2025 EMPL has been conducting exploration work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration in the Jillawarra Project targets Abra style mineralisation. The Abra deposit lies within sediments of the Proterozoic Edmund Group. There are two styles of mineralisation within the Abra deposit; the upper Apron mineralisation which is strata-bound and consists of massive and disseminated sulphides associated with lead and silver (dominantly galena), and the lower Core mineralisation which consists of sulphide-rich hydrothermal veins and breccias. This zone contains the copper and gold mineralisation as well as lead and silver. Geological interpretation by the GSWA indicates that the Manganese Range project area is predominantly underlain by the Irregully Formation and Devil Creek Formation, comprised of siltstone, sandstone and dolostone. A major ENE-WSW trending shear zone, the Quartzite Well Fault, is interpreted to traverse the project area along the lithological contact. Several subordinate east-west trending faults are interpreted to splay from the Quartzite Well Fault, contributing to a structurally complex setting.
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 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.*	Material information about the drill hole collars, survey methods, depths, drill methods and downhole surveys for the Manganese Range project are included in Appendix B. Historically, downhole surveying was completed with a magnetic tool. Since 2025, downhole surveying was completed with a north seeking gyro tool (OMNIx) with the continuous 'out' survey setting being preferentially used.

Appendix D – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Jillawarra Project – Copper Chert Prospect (Endurance Mining Ltd)

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.*	Historical rotary air blast, rotary percussion and diamond drilling has been conducted within the area from 1975-1978 (Amoco Australia) and 1996-1998 (RGC Exploration). A single diamond hole was drilled with a percussion pre-collar and a diamond tail with core of NQ size in 1996 by RGC. No further details of the sampling methodologies were provided for the 1975-1978 drilling. RC percussion drilling in 1996-1998 (RGC Exploration) consisted of 2 holes and was carried out by Connector Drilling using a 350 PSI/1100 drilling rig with a booster and auxiliary compressor. Samples were collected as 4m composites with duplicates every 30 samples and standards every 50. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted by EMPL in 2026 using the drill contractors McKay Drilling. Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer and a cyclone system. Primary samples were collected at 1m intervals directly through a rig-mounted, static cone splitter attached to the cyclone. Mineralised intervals were selected by the supervising geologist based on geological logging of 1m sample intervals. Composited 2m samples, were taken for all drillhole intervals by combining approximately 1.5kg of sample from each 1m interval using a sample scoop from the drill cuttings piles, resulting in a composite sample of approximately 2-3kg which was then submitted for analysis. Submission of selected 1m RC samples is currently being reviewed. Samples were generally dry, with wet and damp samples recorded where appropriate.
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).*	Historical rotary air blast, rotary percussion and diamond drilling has been conducted within the area from 1975-1978 and 1996-1998. A single diamond hole was drilled with a percussion pre-collar and a diamond tail with core of NQ size in 1996 by RGC. RC percussion drilling in 1996-1998 by RGC consisted of 2 holes and was carried out by Connector Drilling using a 350 PSI/1100 drilling rig with a booster and auxiliary compressor. EMPL RC drilling in 2026 was undertaken by McKay Drilling using a Schramm T685WS truck-mounted drill rig. Drilling was completed using a face-sampling hammer resulting in a drill hole of 5.5-inch diameter. Hole depths ranged from 100 m to 201m with an average of 158m.
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.*	No details of historical drilling sample recoveries have been provided. EMPL RC sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded for every metre drilled, together with sample moisture, including wet and damp intervals. Additional measures were put in place to ensure the cyclone and splitter was working correctly and that samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	representative. At the start of the drill programme, duplicate samples were taken and weighed for the first 50m drilled to ensure a consistent and even split by the cone splitter. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples included regular cyclone cleaning, adjustment of drilling parameters, use of a boost compressor where required and regular bit changes within mineralised zones due to the abrasive nature of the rock. Sample recovery was generally between 90-100% within both mineralised and unmineralised zones. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and there is no known sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.*	Detailed hand-written geological logs have been provided for historical drilling. All EMPL RC 1m drill chips were geologically logged for colour, texture, weathering, lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Logging incorporated both qualitative geological observations and quantitative estimates where applicable including for alteration, ore mineralogy and vein proportion estimates. Logging involved sieving and collection of representative RC chips in 1m intervals in chip trays according to meterage. The chips were geologically logged, and the trays were photographed and retained for future reference. In the field, logging data was recorded on paper and inputted into Logchief Lite on Getac rugged tablets. Once validated, the resulting data was synced to Datashed5, which is managed by Mitchell River Group (MRG).
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 details of sub-sampling techniques were provided for historical drilling. For Amoco drilling, samples were prepared by drying, crushing to 3mm, splitting to 200g then pulverisation to <200 micron for percussion samples and diamond core. For RC drilling by RGC, samples were collected as 4m composites with duplicates every 30 samples and standards every 50. Submitted samples were dried and pulverised to 200 micron for multiple analytical techniques. For EMPL drilling, 1m RC samples were split by the rig-mounted static cone splitter in 2026. 2m composite samples were collected by scoop sampling of drill sample piles (scoop into the middle of each pile to get a representative sample) with approximately 50% of each 1m sample pile included in the composite sample. Composite samples weighed approximately 2-3kg and were predominantly dry. Field duplicate samples were taken at a frequency of 1 in 50 for both 1m RC samples and 2m composite samples. For 2m composite samples, a scoop into the middle of the sample pile for each metre was taken. This was a quality control measure to maximise representivity of sub-sampling stages. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 samples and blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 samples. Samples were dried prior to preparation and completed by Intertek Perth using preparation method SP91 (dry and pulverise up to 3kg) with samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron or better.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size of the material being investigated.
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.*	Historical percussion samples from Amoco Australia drilling were analysed by an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS) method that involved a digest in heated perchloric acid (partial digest). Core samples were analysed by the same method and if ore grade, were re-assayed by AAS involving a mixed digest of perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid (total digest). Historical RC samples from RGC were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Perth by a four-acid digest (near-total digest) followed by ICP-OES for Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Mo, Bi, and Ag. Gold was analysed by the fire assay methods with a 50g charge and the resulting bead being analysed by flame AAS. Ba and As were prepared as a pressed briquette from a 7 micron pulverised sample for analysis by XRF. EMPL samples were prepared and analysed by the Intertek Perth laboratory. 2m composite samples were analysed for gold using the fire assay (FA25/OE04) method and for a suite of 27 elements including Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn using a 4-acid digest followed by the ICP-MS (4A/OM) method. Quality control procedures included insertion of CRMs (1 in 25), blanks (1 in 30) and field duplicates (1 in 50). QAQC sample results were reviewed prior to acceptance of assay results. The QAQC results demonstrated acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No details of verification of significant intersections have been provided for historical drilling. All EMPL drilling significant intersections were reviewed and verified by Senior Personnel. No twinned holes were completed. Primary geological and assay data was collected and managed digitally. Laboratory assay results were received as electronic files and imported into the database by MRG. No adjustments have been made to assay data.

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.*	EMPL holds a 100% interest in the tenement E52/3823, which was transferred from Galena Mining Limited on 20th March 2026. All tenements are in good standing and have existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No mining agreement has been negotiated. A partial surrender of Exploration Licence E52/3823 (40% of graticular blocks) became effective on 30th June 2026 following the completion of an initial five-year tenure period. Prior to the surrender, an application for Miscellaneous Licence L52/0285 was lodged on the 2nd June 2026 to protect key exploration roads accessing Endurance tenure. The application remains pending.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration was largely initiated in response to the recognition that the sediments of the Bangemall region and those units hosting large stratiform lead-silver-zinc deposits in the Mt Isa region are similar in geology and age. This recognition provided the basis for the initial phase of exploration by Amoco during the 1970s, and was accompanied by geochemical and geophysical prospecting in areas where the "prospective" host sequence was exposed. Subsequent exploration during the 1980's, in contrast, was heavily biased towards the detection and testing of magnetic anomalies followed by detailed geochemical and geophysical testing. In 1981 Amoco and Geopeko discovered the Abra deposit, now a known deposit with a 2026 Mineral Resource. From 1995-1998, a Joint Venture between RGC Exploration and North Limited resulted in base metal, copper and gold exploration around the Jillawarra Project, including the Copper Chert prospect. In 2000, Apex Minerals took over the project and targeted polymetallic iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) style mineralisation in the regional Jillawarra Project area. In 2005 the project was sold to Abra Mining Limited (AML) who carried out a range of exploration activities including but not limited to mapping, drilling, geochemistry, geophysical work. AML entered into a JV with MMG Exploration in 2015 for the Jillawarra Project. The project was sold to Galena Mining Limited (GML) in 2017. GML completed regional exploration work on the Jillawarra Project until de-listing including but not limited to desktop reviews; VTEM survey; geological modelling; diamond drilling. Minimal exploration took place from 2022-2025. Following emergence from voluntary administration in 2025 EMPL has been conducting exploration work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration in the Jillawarra Project targets Abra style mineralisation. The Abra deposit lies within sediments of the Proterozoic Edmund Group. There are two styles of mineralisation within the Abra deposit; the upper Apron mineralisation which is strata-bound and consists of massive and disseminated sulphides associated with lead and silver (dominantly galena), and the lower Core mineralisation which consists of sulphide-rich hydrothermal veins and breccias. This zone contains the copper and gold mineralisation as well as lead and silver. Geological interpretation by the GSWA indicates that the Copper Chert project area is predominantly underlain by the Irregully Formation and Kiangi Creek Formation which comprises a variety of interbedded sedimentary units including siltstones, sandstones and dolostones. The Discovery Formation, Narimbunna Dolerite and the Devil Creek Formation occur to the north of the project area. A major ENE-WSW trending shear zone, the Quartzite Well Fault, is interpreted to traverse the northern part of the project area. Several subordinate east-west trending faults are interpreted to splay from the Quartzite Well Fault, contributing to a structurally complex setting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar; elevation or RL 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.*	Material information about the drill hole collars, survey methods, depths, drill methods and downhole surveys for the Copper Chert project are included in Appendix B. Historically, downhole surveying was completed with a magnetic tool. Since 2025, downhole surveying was completed with a north-seeking gyro tool (OMNIx) with the continuous 'out' survey setting being preferentially used.