

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.

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Underground Extensions Confirmed at Abra

Endurance Mining Pty Limited ("Endurance" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drill results from its ongoing Underground Exploration Programme at Abra ("Abra" or "the Project").

HIGHLIGHTS

North of the Abra Fault

First exploration programme north of the Abra Fault has intersected a high-grade mineralised zone representing 300m of strike and remains open.

8 Diamond Drill (DD) holes for 3,682m have now been completed with significant results including (apparent widths):

- **AEX0016:** 7.5m @ 185.1 g/t Ag and 14.3% Pb from 111.0m.
- **AEX0019:** 8.4m @ 34.9 g/t Ag and 3.8% Pb from 123.8m.
- **AEX0019:** 12.9m @ 51.4 g/t Ag and 18.9% Pb from 169.1m.
- **AEX0017:** 5.1m @ 81.7 g/t Ag and 2.4% Pb from 133.5m.
- **AEX0017:** 2.6m @ 26.6 g/t Ag and 6.5% Pb from 191.2m.
- **AEX0021A:** 9.2m @ 73.1g/t Ag and 7.1% Pb from 93.9m.
- **AEX0021A:** 3.9m @ 15.6 g/t Ag and 7.1% Pb from 116.6m.
- **AEX0018:** 4.4m @ 24.0 g/t Ag and 6.4% Pb from 216.1m.
- **AEX0015:** 13.0m @ 14.6 g/t Ag and 1.9% Pb from 238.7m.

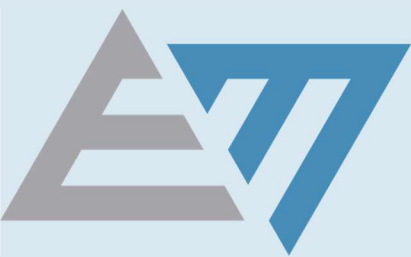
Western Extensions of Apron

8 Diamond Drill holes for 2,289m confirmed continuity 150m to the west of the existing MRE boundaries. Significant results include (true widths):

- **AUD1296:** 4.5m @ 24.3 g/t Ag and 6.8% Pb from 148.0m.
- **AUD1296:** 5.4m @ 30.6 g/t Ag and 8.0% Pb from 158.3m.
- **AUD1296:** 6.8m @ 42.7 g/t Ag and 9.2% Pb from 172.5m.
- **AUD1300:** 5.0m @ 34.3 g/t Ag and 8.0% Pb from 385.2m.
- **AUD1297:** 6.2m @ 22.7 g/t Ag and 5.8% Pb from 131.4m.
- **AUD1297:** 2.5m @ 14.2g.t Ag and 3.5% Pb from 141.0m.

Eastern Extensions of the Abra Orebody

8 Diamond Drill holes for 3,378m planned with two holes completed for 653m. Both holes intersected visual mineralisation with assays pending.



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

"These underground exploration results have exceeded our expectations. The team has proven Abra has significant growth potential and remains open in multiple directions.

"Drilling to the North of the Abra Fault has previously been scarce, with the historic interpretation that the Abra Fault would cut off further mineralisation. Our team have rigorously re-assessed the area and been strong on its potential. It's so pleasing to see their conviction pay off, with the first programme delineating 300m strike of some of the highest-grade, silver-lead Apron-style mineralisation seen at Abra, just 100m from existing underground workings. We're planning to commence follow up drilling in November to further understand the orientation and scale of the new zone.

"In addition to the northern intercepts, step-out drilling has confirmed high-grade continuity of Apron mineralisation 150m to the west of the 2026 MRE boundaries. Endurance is now testing the eastern extents beyond the 2026 MRE boundary to see how much further the Apron mineralisation could extend with initial holes all intercepting visual mineralisation.

"Coupled with the results from last year's underground exploration at the copper-gold rich Abra Feeder zone, and our regional success at Manganese Range and Copper Chert, these results reiterate Abra's long life potential the support our strategy in transforming the asset into a multi-decade, multi-ore source operating hub."



Figure 1 - Endurance Geology Employees at core yard

Overview

The Company has completed approximately 6,600m of the planned 9,650m programme. Endurance has delineated a 300m zone north of the Abra Fault and separately a 150m zone of mineralisation to the west of the 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) boundaries. Testing of extensions to the east of the Apron zone has just commenced. The northern side of the Abra Fault is a zone that has been largely untested as efforts have been focused on Resource Definition and Grade Control drilling of the Abra orebody.

Endurance’s initial interpretation of the extensional drilling is that the mineralisation north of the Abra Fault is an offset of the Apron zone.

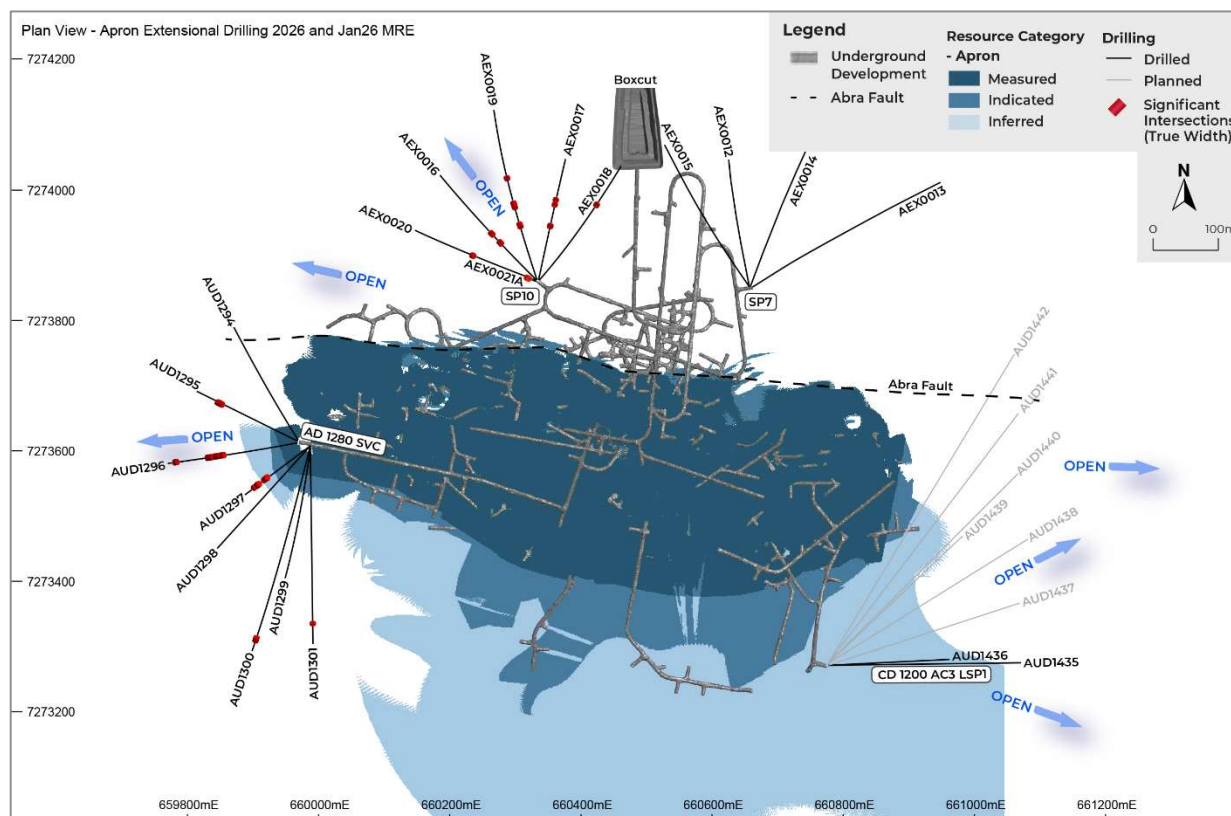


Figure 2 - Plan View of Underground Exploration Programme

Northern Extensions of the Abra Orebody

Eight diamond holes for 3,682m delineated 300m of mineralisation north of the Abra Fault. The northwestern extents delivered high-grade silver and lead intercepts of Apron-style mineralisation.

Intercepts are approximately 400m below surface and just 100m from existing underground infrastructure including the decline and ancillary development. Minor zones of weak mineralisation were observed on the northeastern extents.

Endurance plans to drill six additional diamond holes for a total 1,680m to test along strike and down-dip continuity of mineralisation north and west of the Abra Fault in Q2FY27.

Figure 3 – Plan View of Intercepts North of the Abra Fault

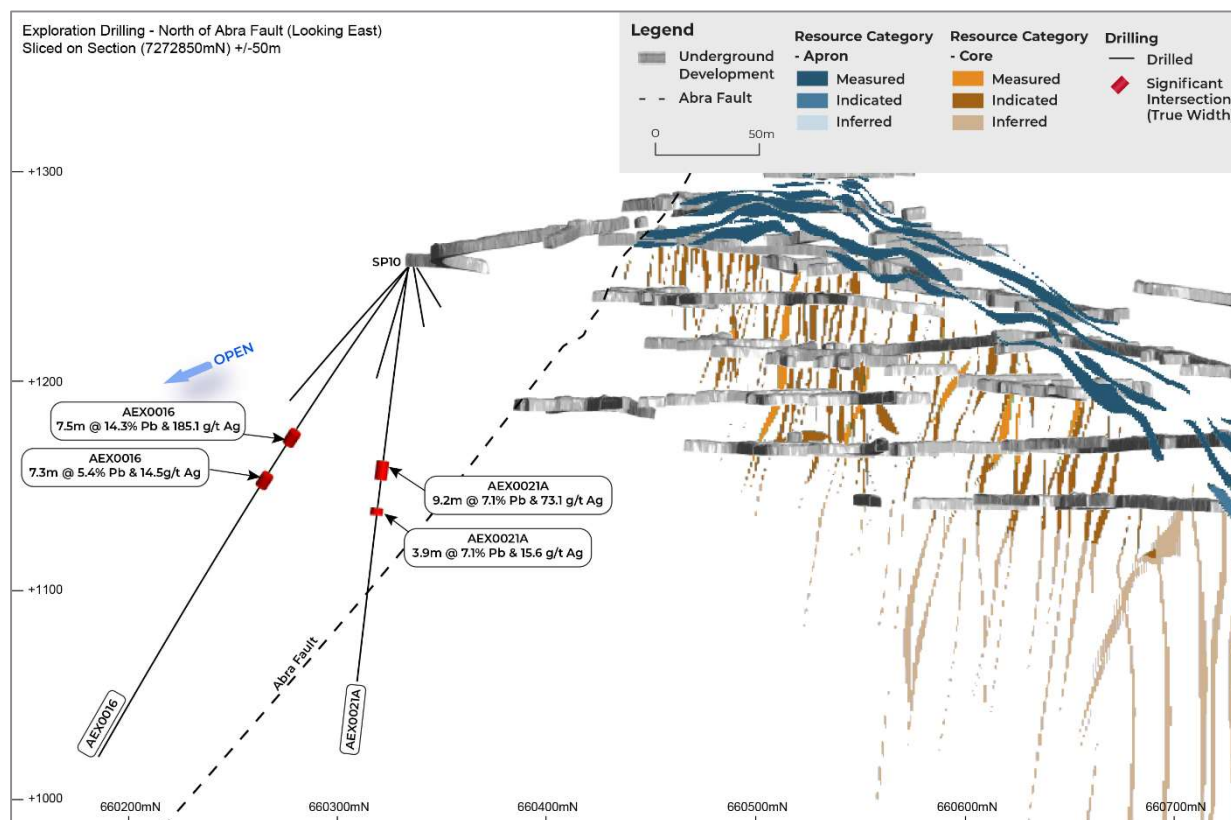
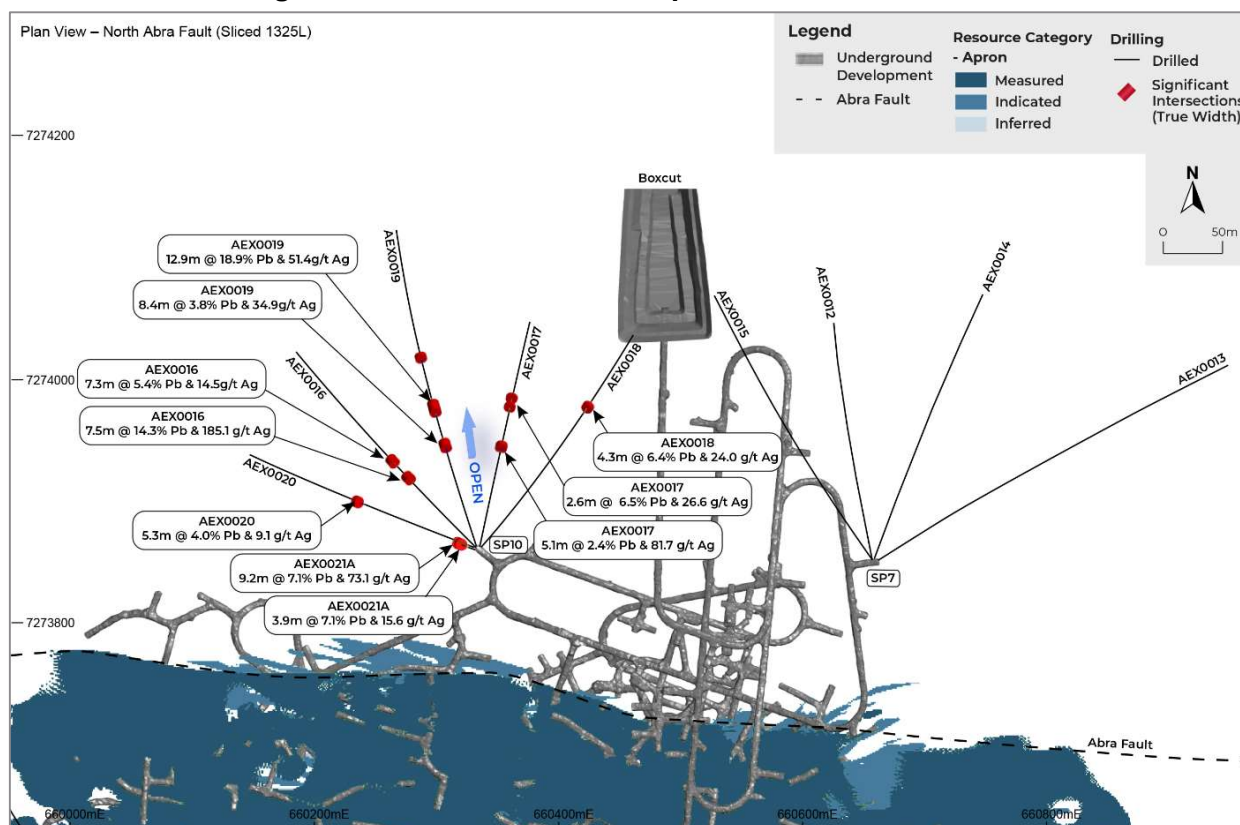


Figure 4 - Long Section of Intercepts North of the Abra Fault

Western Extensions of the Abra Orebody

Eight diamond holes for 2,289m confirmed continuity of Apron-style lodes 150m further west of the 2026 MRE.

The intercepts are within 150m from the nearest capital development and pending follow up resource definition and grade control drilling, could be incorporated quickly into the medium-term production plan.

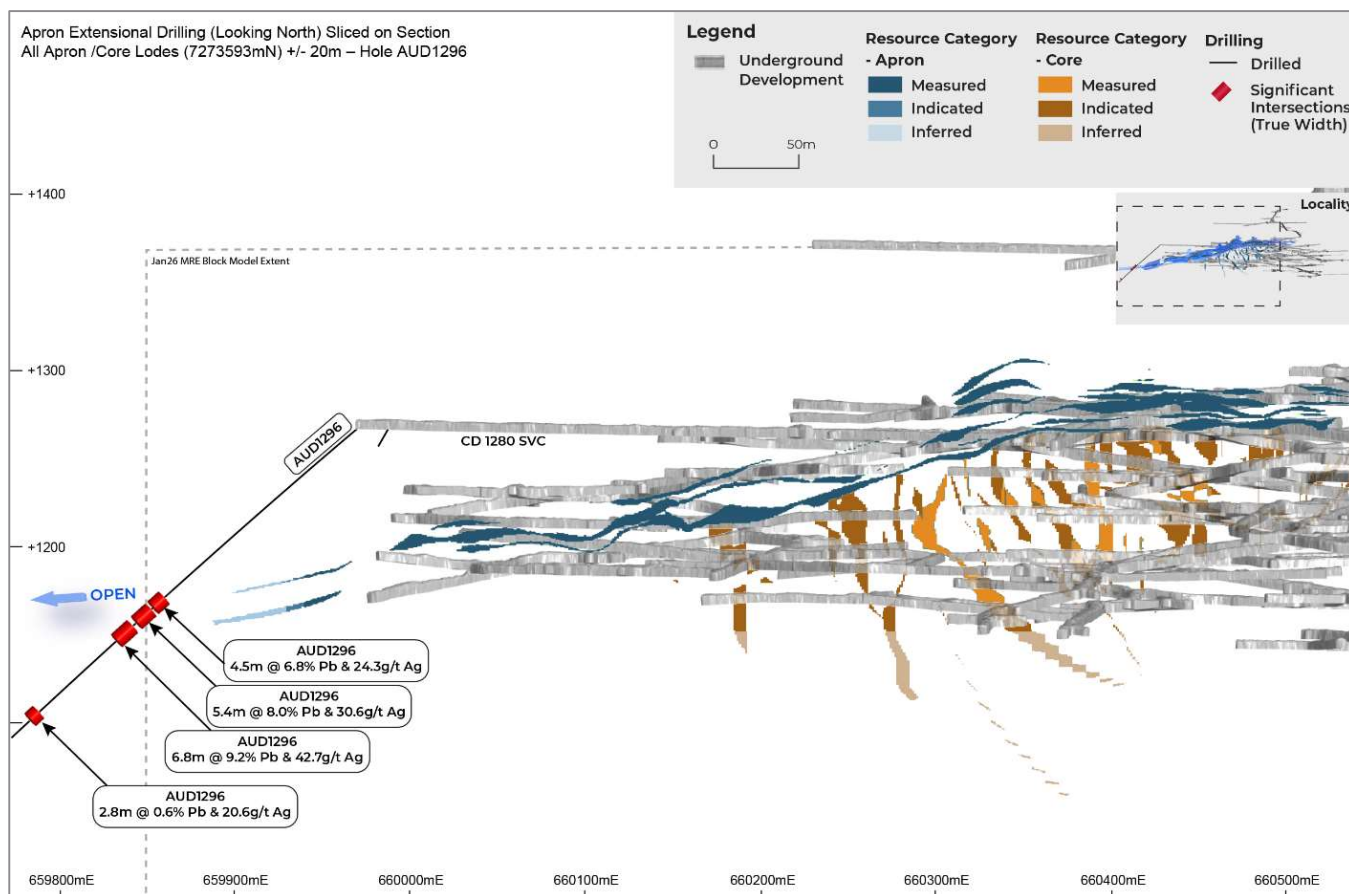


Figure 5 – Long Section of Western Intercepts beyond 2026 MRE Boundaries

Next Steps

The results from the underground exploration to the west will be incorporated into an updated MRE commencing in Q2FY27. Additional infill drilling is scheduled for later in CY27.

Eastern Extensions of the Abra Orebody

Eight diamond holes totalling approximately 3,378m have been designed to test eastern extensions of the Apron Zone. Two holes have been completed, with assays pending. Geological logging completed to date has identified massive and disseminated galena mineralisation consistent with the continuation of the Apron Zone. All assay results from the program are expected to be received during Q2FY27.

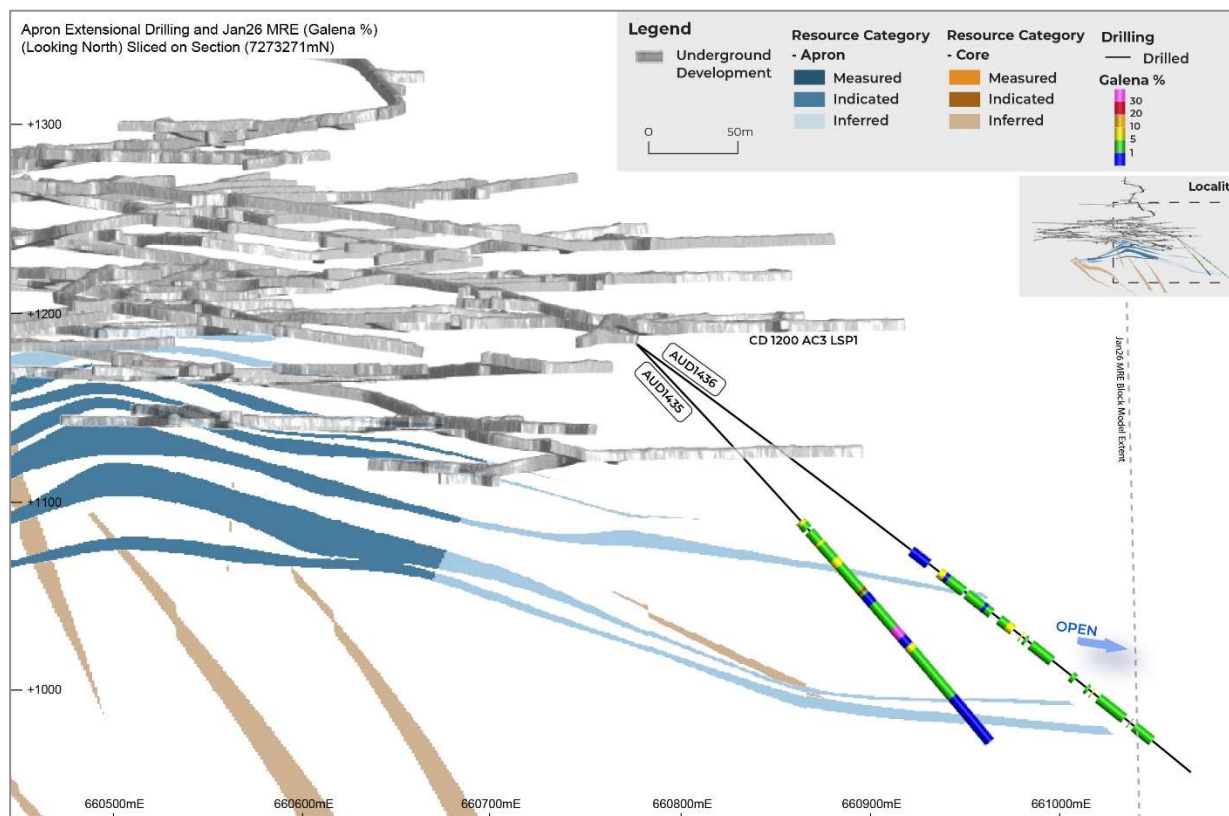


Figure 6 - Long Section of Eastern Intercepts beyond 2026 MRE Boundaries

Next Steps

Assay results and revised lode models will be incorporated into the updated MRE. Any outstanding assays will be incorporated into the next iteration of the grade control model.



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

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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 1 – Tenement Listing

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

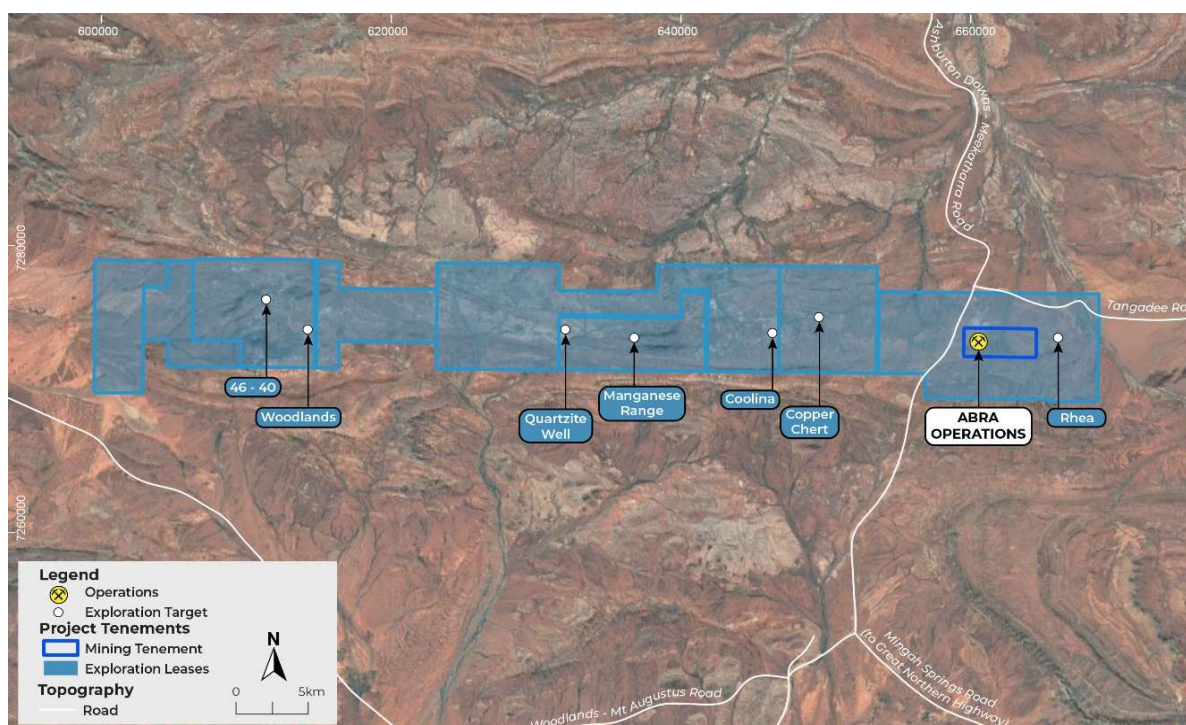


Figure 1 - Overview of Endurance Tenements

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Information

Table 2 – Abra Extensional Exploration Results

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

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (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 (%)
Abra North Ext	AEX0012	660659.2	7273852.8	322.7	348.0	-55.0	363.2	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra North Ext	AEX0013	660663.4	7273852.5	322.7	57.0	-43.0	450.2	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra North Ext	AEX0014	660660.2	7273852.8	322.7	20.0	-50.2	410	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra North Ext	AEX0015	660659.4	7273852.8	322.7	325.0	-45.9	380.2	238.70	251.70	13.00	14.60	1.90	0.01
Abra North Ext	AEX0016	660334.1	7273862.7	254.7	315.0	-44.3	321	111.00	118.45	7.45	185.05	14.30	0.14
Abra North Ext	AEX0016							139.10	146.35	7.25	14.50	5.41	0.20
Abra North Ext	AEX0017	660336.3	7273863.6	254.8	12.0	-51.0	321.1	133.50	138.57	5.07	81.70	2.44	0.04
Abra North Ext	AEX0017							191.15	193.74	2.59	26.64	6.48	0.06
Abra North Ext	AEX0017							204.23	207.00	2.77	14.99	3.77	0.05
Abra North Ext	AEX0018	660337.0	7273862.9	255.0	40.0	-45.3	332	216.05	220.40	4.35	24.00	6.38	0.04
Abra North Ext	AEX0019	660334.4	7273863.0	254.9	340.0	-44.7	400.03	123.77	132.12	8.35	34.94	3.77	0.07
Abra North Ext	AEX0019							169.09	182.00	12.91	51.41	18.93	0.36
Abra North Ext	AEX0019							237.85	242.00	4.15	9.51	3.59	0.04
Abra North Ext	AEX0020	660334.0	7273862.6	254.8	290.0	-44.7	300	152.50	157.85	5.35	9.07	4.04	0.15
Abra North Ext	AEX0021A	660333.7	7273860.2	254.7	291.0	-81.4	200	93.85	103.00	9.15	73.11	7.12	0.13
Abra North Ext	AEX0021A							116.55	120.40	3.85	15.59	7.07	0.26
Abra West Ext	AUD1294	659971.3	7273616.6	266.5	327.3	-20.5	215.3	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra West Ext	AUD1295	659970.1	7273615.4	266.2	293.9	-34.9	218	158.00	171.00	13.00	6.87	1.78	0.01
Abra West Ext	AUD1296	659969.4	7273612.0	266.2	260.7	-39.0	267	148.00	156.30	8.30	24.32	6.82	0.26
Abra West Ext	AUD1296							158.31	169.14	10.83	30.60	7.97	0.21
Abra West Ext	AUD1296							172.53	184.65	12.12	42.74	9.19	0.65
Abra West Ext	AUD1296							245.60	251.95	6.35	20.63	0.58	0.08
Abra West Ext	AUD1297	659987.3	7273608.0	265.8	232.8	-51.7	206.2	131.35	139.00	7.65	22.68	5.80	0.09
Abra West Ext	AUD1297							141.00	144.40	3.40	14.21	3.54	0.07
Abra West Ext	AUD1298	659987.3	7273607.7	265.9	220.6	-42.9	293	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra West Ext	AUD1299	659988.2	7273607.4	266.0	187.0	-44.3	296	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra West Ext	AUD1300	659988.2	7273607.4	266.1	192.9	-38.3	415.8	385.20	394.00	8.80	34.33	8.00	0.19
Abra West Ext	AUD1301	659988.3	7273607.4	266.3	177.3	-36.7	377.8	338.00	341.00	3.00	13.91	3.50	0.01
Abra East Ext	AUD1435	660777.1	7273271.1	184.0	89.0	-45.1	282	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI
Abra East Ext	AUD1436	660777.1	7273271.1	184.0	89.3	-35.5	372	-	-	-	NSI	NSI	NSI

Appendix 3 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mulgul Project – Abra Extensional (Endurance Mining Ltd)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	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
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	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	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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 pulverised 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,</i>	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
	<i>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	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	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	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.

