2 JUNE 2026

HIGH GRADE COPPER-GOLD-SILVER AT EVEREST-MONA-VICTORY TREND, BINGARA

Rock chips results up to 4.93% Cu, 11.65g/t Au and 204g/t Ag at Mona Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rock chip samples from Mona mine dump confirm high grade Cu-Au-Ag VMS mineralisation with probable intrusion related Au + Ag overprint**
- **The presence of the two styles of mineralisation materially enhances the prospectivity of the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend and the broader 20km long Bingara VMS Trend**
- **Systematic mapping and sampling of lines of mine workings identified in the high resolution LiDAR indicate a large alteration system with potentially stacked lodes**
- **Magnetically "quiet" corridor confirmed to have suitable stratigraphy and alteration to host high grade copper rich VMS mineralisation over a current mapped 5km strike length**
- **First sampling at Sweet Nell Prospect, located ~1km east of Everest, returned up to 7.94% Cu, confirming a highly mineralised belt**
- **Progressing towards first ever drill testing at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend**

Cosmo Metals Ltd ("Cosmo" or the "Company") (ASX: CMO) is pleased to announce results of surface sampling from recent field exploration at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend at the Bingara Project, NSW. Rock chip assay results confirm high grade copper mineralisation with 10 out of 54 samples collected exceeding 1% copper, including up to 4.93% Cu, 11.65g/t Au and 204g/t Ag from Mona and a peak copper grade from an oxide sample at the Sweet Nell prospect of 7.94% Cu, confirming a highly mineralised belt.

The Everest-Mona-Victory zone occurs within a stratigraphically favourable horizon, with the Mona adit visually confirmed as a laterally extensive chalcopyrite bearing lode system. The copper lode at Mona (see photo a, Figure 3) and alteration are also associated with coincident overprinting of gold and silver, highlighted by two grab samples that grade 11.65 g/t Au from silica-pyrite veining and 7.23g/t Au from stringer chalcopyrite veining that confirm a likely intrusion related gold-silver overprint. High grade stringer mineralisation and massive sulphide occurrences within the main prospects (Everest and Mona) and associated copper in soil anomalies[1] confirm the significance of the mineralised zone.

Exploration at the 5km long Everest – Mona – Victory Trend and surrounding copper prospects within the 20km long Bingara VMS belt (see Figure 1) is advancing toward first ever drill testing of this highly prospective corridor.

[1] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 28/01/2026*

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Cosmo's Managing Director, Ian Prentice commented:

"We have taken a systematic approach to exploration at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend; collecting, compiling and interpreting the layers of geophysical, geochemical and geological data at this previously unexplored high conviction prospect to have us poised to progress towards the first ever drilling.

"The exceptional high grade gold and silver results associated with high grade copper received from this latest round of work, combined with the infield mapping and interpretation of the geological formations and structures, highlights the potential for high grade mineralised VMS horizons with an intrusion related gold-silver overprint in the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend.

"We are very excited to be progressing towards the first ever drill testing of these compelling targets which we see as part of a belt scale opportunity to find significant tonnage of high-grade copper and gold mineralisation, with extensive scope for expansion of the target style within the Bingara tenure."

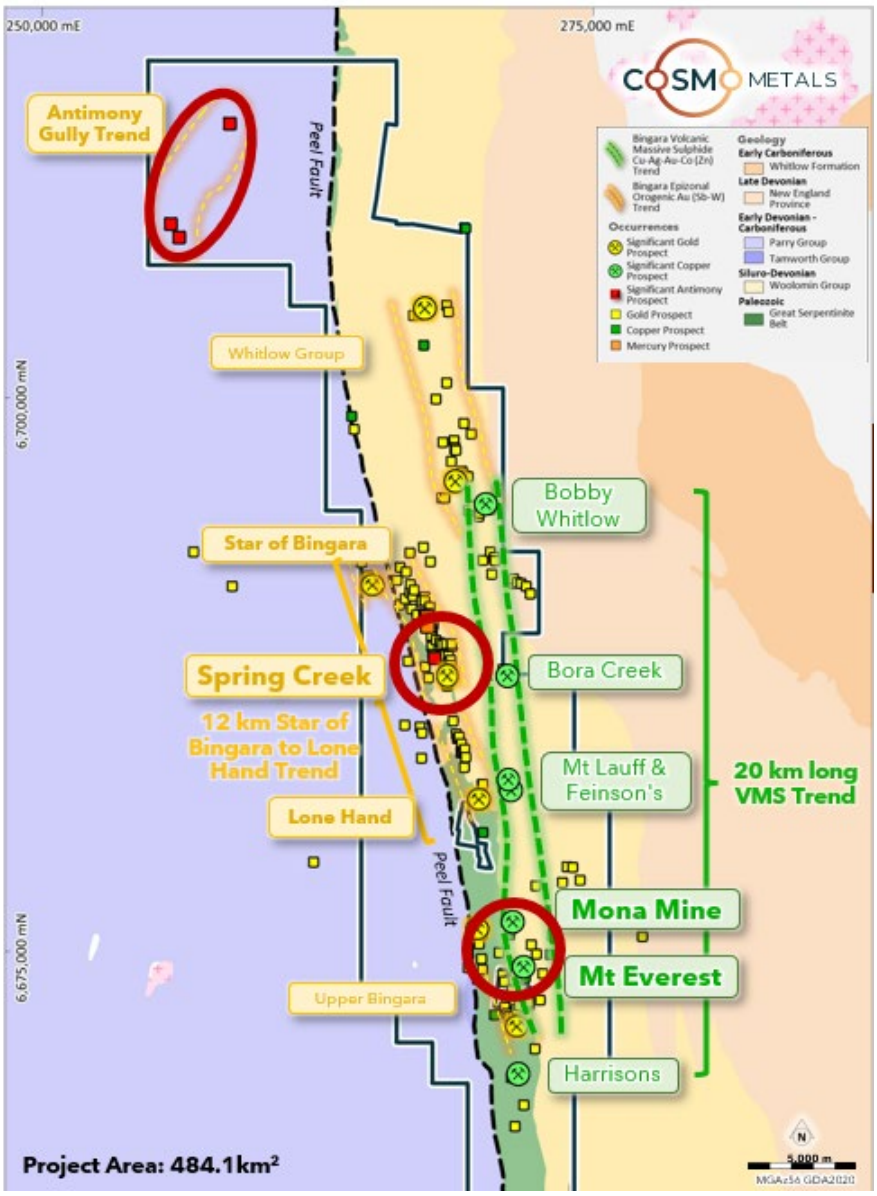

Figure 1. Bingara Project on regional geology showing Everest-Mona within the broader 20km Bingara VMS Trend

BINGARA VMS BELT AND THE EVEREST-MONA-VICTORY COPPER-GOLD TREND

The Bingara VMS belt is a nearly continuous 20km long (see Figure 1), moderately cross faulted stratigraphic corridor of basaltic volcanics and associated sediments of the Nangahrah Formation. Cosmo's high resolution airborne magnetic data highlights a demagnetised trend over the footwall stratigraphy of the south end of the belt, the Everest – Mona - Victory Trend (see Figure 2).

At the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend high grade stringer style mineralisation zones, massive sulphide occurrences within the main prospects (Everest and Mona) and associated copper in soil anomalies confirm that this 5km section of the 20 km long Bingara VMS prospective volcanic belt hosts significant copper mineralised lodes. Several historic copper lodes, including Everest and Mona, that were mined in the early 1900's, occur within the Bingara VMS project corridor (see Figures 1 & 2).

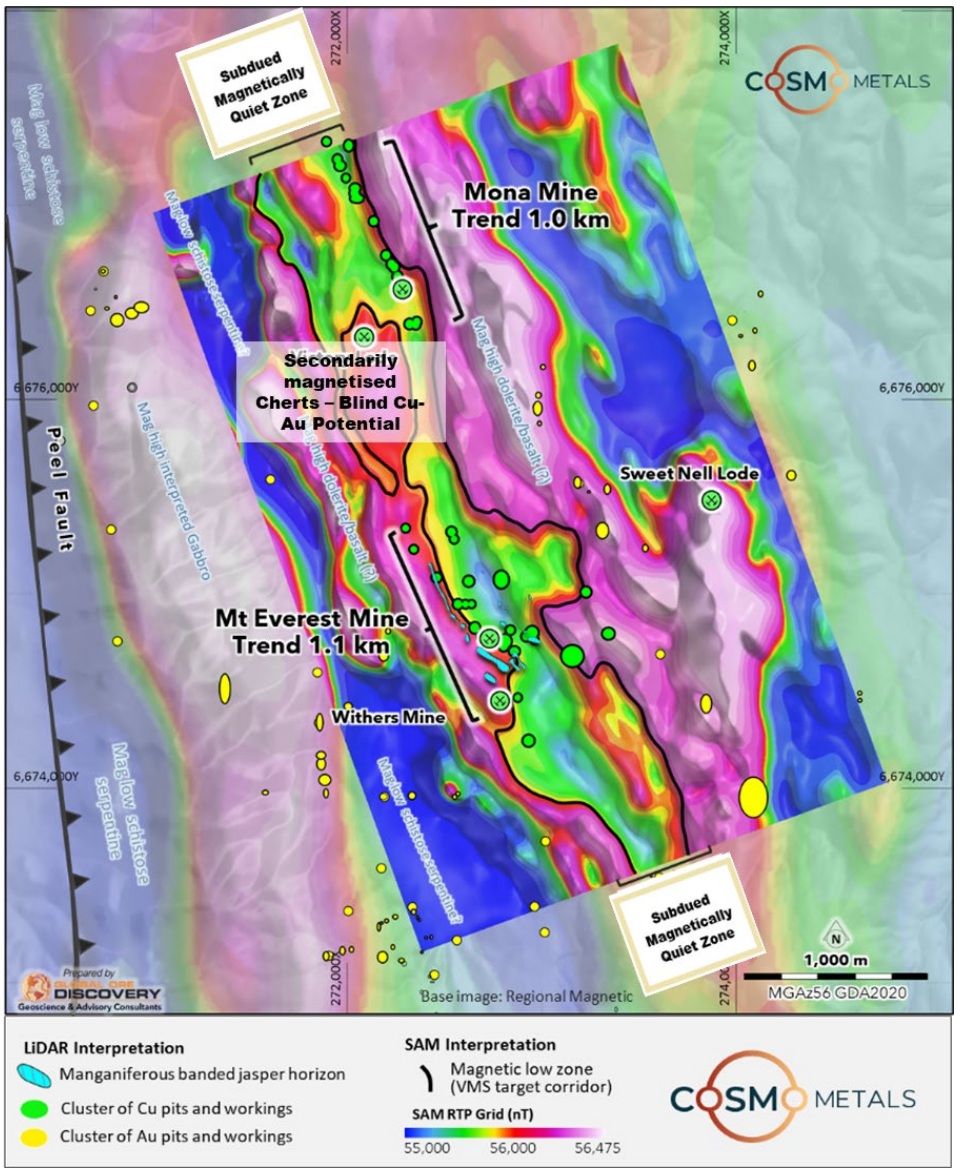

Figure 2. Everest-Mona-Victory SAM magnetics with LiDAR interpretation highlighting 5km VMS Target Corridor

With the support of a NSW Government "Critical Minerals and High-Tech Exploration Program" Grant the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend has been tested by soil data collection[2] both up and down stratigraphy to the east and west of the main host horizon. This work highlighted three major areas of anomalism and provided focus on the zones interpreted by Cosmo as a locus of hydrothermal alteration and associated copper bearing mineralisation. This alteration extends beyond the host volcanic-sediment contact to the west and is expressed as moderate to intense manganiferous and iron altered hanging wall stratigraphy, highlighting the increased probability for the discovery of concealed and stacked VMS mineralisation with a secondary intrusion related geochemical overprint.

Assay results have been compiled for 54 rock-chip samples collected from the Everest–Mona-Victory Trend in December 2025 and February 2026 (see Tables 1 & 2 and Appendix 1), with 10 out of 54 samples returning +1% Cu, with a **peak assay of 7.94% Cu**, 8 samples returning +0.5g/t Au, with a **peak assay of 11.65g/t Au** and 7 samples returning +20g/t Ag, with a **peak assay of 204g/t Ag**.

Laboratory ICP and fire assay results from mine dump grab and composite rock chip sampling have confirmed the presence of high-grade primary sulphide copper mineralisation e.g.: sample CBR0005 bearing 3.2% Cu at the Mona prospect, with coincident high zinc and gold grades, including two samples (CBR0005 and CBR0006) with >4% Zn and >3g/t Au (see Figure 3 and Figure 5). These massive sulphide samples are pyrite dominant and represent an EM target for stratigraphically controlled mineralisation.

The copper and nearby partly coincident high gold grades at Mona e.g.: 11.65 g/t Au and 204 g/t Ag in sample CBR0011 are comparable with the results of previous sampling at Everest[3], where the gold overprint is confirmed by up to 0.95 g/t Au and cross cutting veins, and define these prospects as key first order targets where the two types of coincident mineralisation can be effectively targeted together.

Sample ID	E_2020_Z56	N_2020_Z56	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu %	Fe %	Mo ppm	S %	Zn ppm
287962	273883	6675482	0.046	4.73	2.7	**7.94**	3.77	22	0.03	9
287963	273884	6675452	0.005	0.15	75.7	3.70	8.42	0.94	0.01	253
288076	272005	6677059	0.0025	1.94	140.5	2.43	8.24	0.55	0.03	304
288087	272259	6676633	2.39	42.4	332	0.62	30.2	13.2	35.2	2.15%
288092	272210	6676686	0.747	21.9	196.5	**4.06**	19.35	9.84	11.2	234
CBR0005	272261	6676631	3.18	48.3	730	3.20	29.8	61.9	40.1	4.14%
CBR0006	272261	6676631	3.82	62.8	731	2.34	31.5	34.5	40.3	4.05%
CBR0009	272206	6676749	**7.23**	**79.1**	189	**4.93**	9.27	243	7.3	94
CBR0010	272196	6676739	1.62	28.5	26.2	0.37	16.7	266	0.29	104
CBR0011	272196	6676739	**11.65**	**204**	76.3	0.77	3.02	110.5	3.26	36
CBR0013	272041	6677070	0.719	19.5	390	2.59	43	36.5	0.23	748
CBR0014	272041	6677070	0.019	0.46	212	1.82	7.9	0.52	0.02	793
CBR0019	272658	6674828	0.419	12.2	259	1.61	19.95	7.54	19.15	2.93%

Table 1. Everest – Mona – Victory Trend selected rock chip results, see Appendix 1 for full analysis data for all samples

[2] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 28/01/2026*
[3] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 17/07/2025*

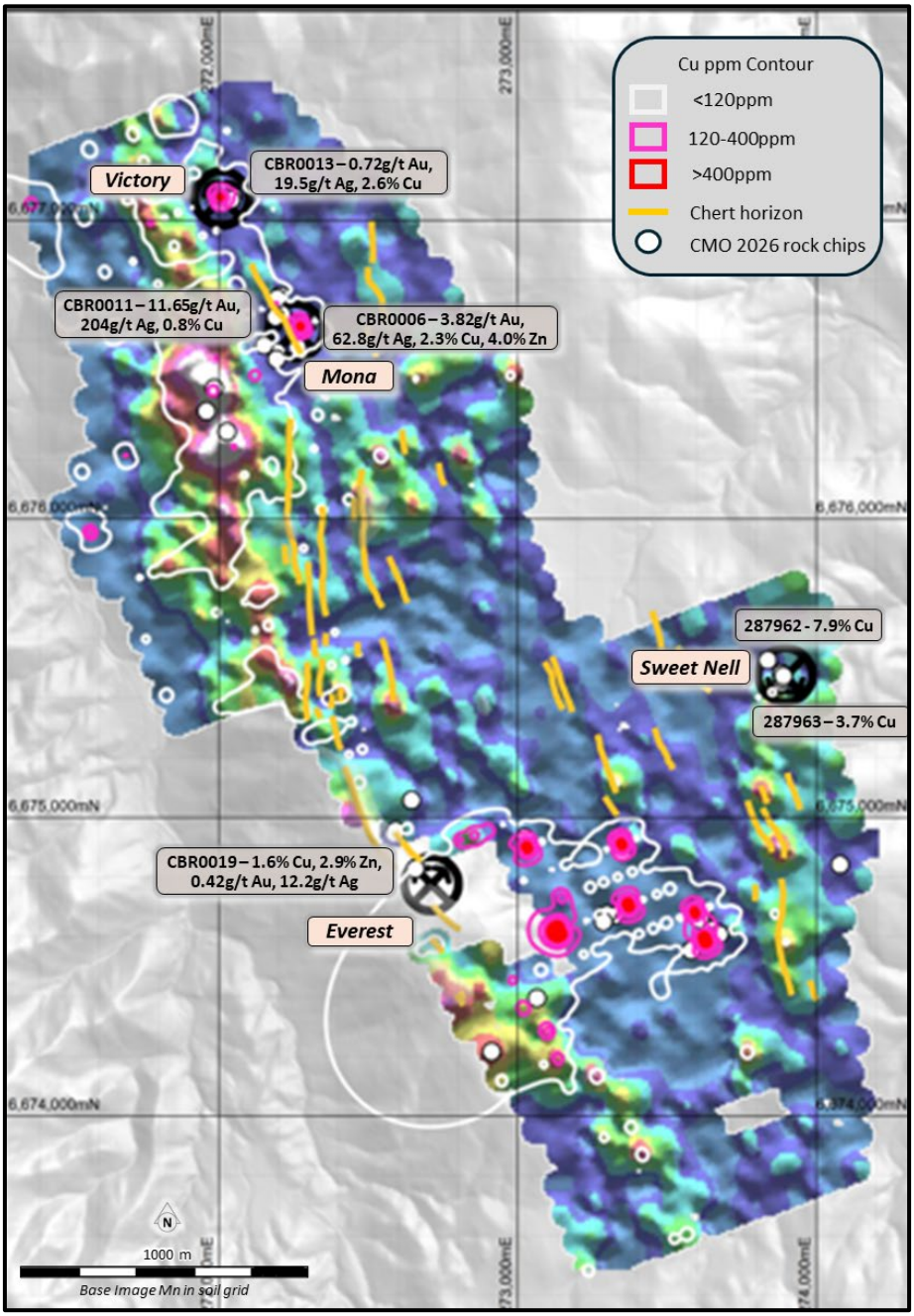

Figure 3. Everest – Mona – Victory Trend showing Cu-in-soil anomalies over a gridded image of Mn-in-soil

The Everest-Mona-Victory Trend occurs within a stratigraphically favourable horizon (see Figure 2), with Mona visually confirmed as a laterally extensive chalcopyrite bearing lode system paralleling the strike of the hanging wall sedimentary (altered chert) sequence. The copper lode at Mona (see photo a, Figure 4 and Cautionary Statement) and proximal alteration are also associated with coincident overprinting gold and silver metal anomalism. At the historic Everest Mine, and the Fensons Mine which is located >5km north of Mona (see Figure 1), this has been observed as magnetite veining overprint and adjacent silica-pyrite stringer.

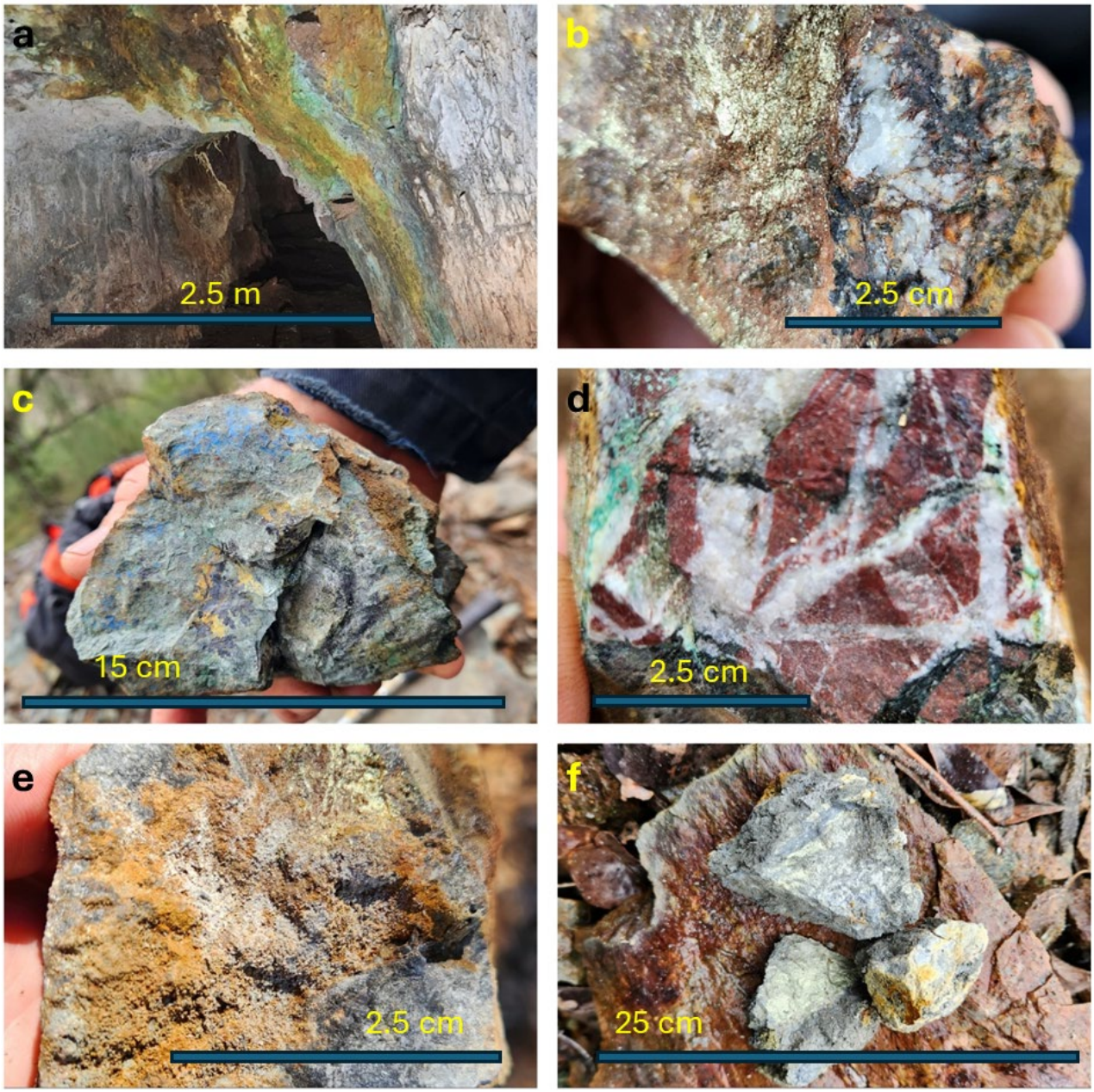

Figure 4. Representative photographs from top left to bottom right. a) Copper stain in Mona Adit entrance, approx. true width of lode 1.2m; b) Magnetite-quartz cross cutting massive chalcopyrite (Everest); c) Azurite stained volcaniclastic Mona South Pit: d) Brecciated and mineralised hanging wall chert Mona Prospect; e) Gossan after massive pyrite-silica cross cutting chalcopyrite rich mineralisation Fensons Prospect; f) Massive chalcopyrite -pyrite cut by silica-pyrite, Mona North Pit (CBR0005- 3.20% Copper, 4.14% Zinc, 3.18g/t Gold, 48.3 g/t Silver and 730ppm Cobalt).

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should not be applied as a factor of principal economic interest. Visual mineralisation provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of copper sulphides and carbonates can be considered a geological indicator of VMS and intrusion related mineralisation but does not necessarily indicate the presence of economic mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are reported here and the visible minerals in hand specimen are only presented to show field relationships of geological factors relevant to the Everest-Mona-Victory corridor and the greater Bingara VMS trend.

Assay results from the mine dump grab and composite rock chip sampling have confirmed the presence of high-grade primary sulphide copper mineralisation eg: sample CBR0005 bearing 3.2% Copper at the Mona prospect, with coincident high-grade zinc of 4.14% Zn and 3.18 g/t Au (see Figure 5). These massive sulphide samples are pyrite dominant and cobalt bearing and represent an EM target for stratigraphically controlled Cu-Au-Zn mineralisation. Handheld electromagnetic testing of selected Mona hand samples suggest that the massive sulphides have low-moderate conductivity and if laterally extensive should be able to be identified using downhole EM methods where direct drilling targets known mineral occurrences.

Sampling of spongy silica-pyrite mineralisation from waste rock piles at Mona has confirmed **high grade gold values including 11.65 g/t Au (plus 204g/t Ag)** (CBR0011) from silica-pyrite veining and **7.23g/t Au (plus 79.1g/t Ag)** (CBR0009) from stringer chalcopyrite veining (partly remobilising copper from footwall altered stratigraphy). These high grade gold and silver results confirm a likely intrusion related overprint.

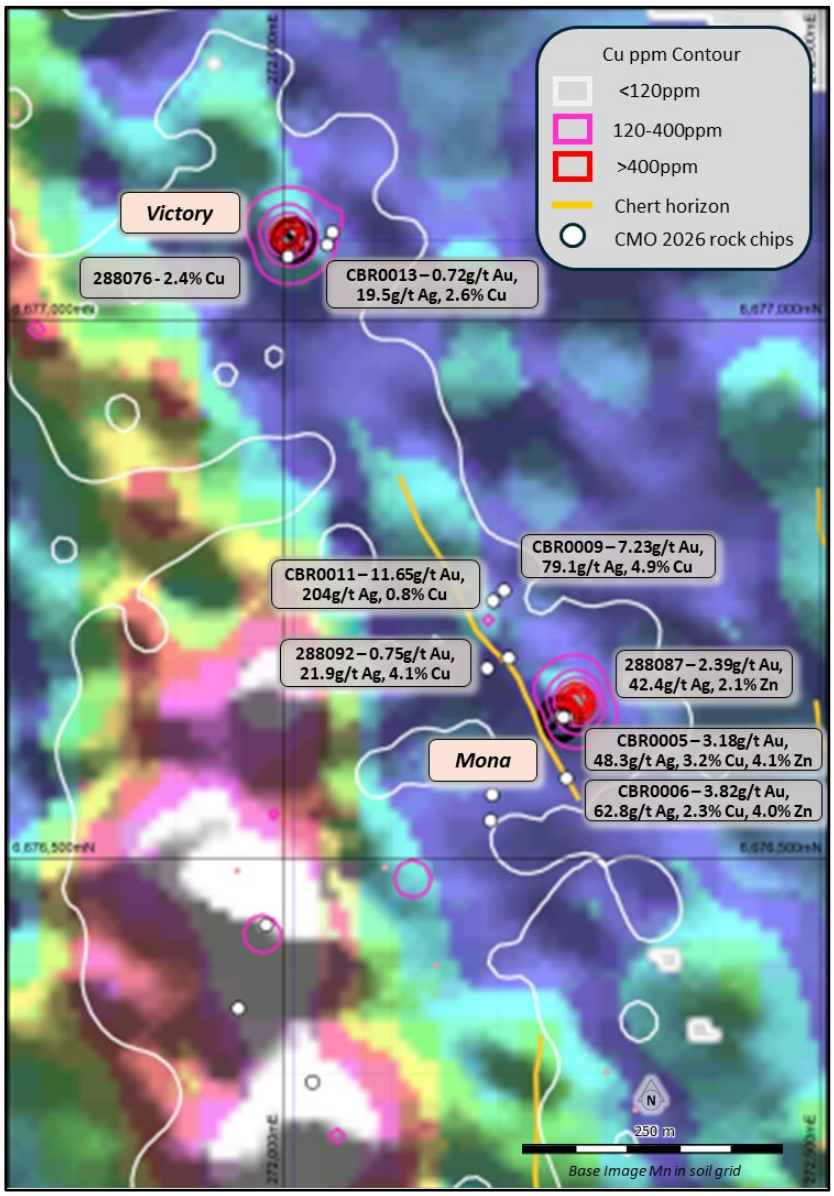

Figure 5. Mona VMS trend pXRF Cu-in-soil anomalies over Mn grid, showing chert outcrops in yellow

The presence of Molybdenum to >200pm; Bismuth and Tellurium anomalism and Cobalt depletion (see Appendix 1) strongly suggest a secondary mineralising event, either indicating a long-lived hot mineral system, or significant remineralisation in feeder structures and leakage through the VMS prospective horizon. The overprinted gold rich samples are proximal and adjacent to VMS lode mineralisation and constitute a key component of the exploration target at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend.

The Cosmo project team are strongly encouraged by the upgraded potential of the VMS mineral system, specifically at Mona and Everest. The copper and gold grades at Mona are comparable with the results of previous sampling at Everest[4] and define these prospects as key first order targets.

Complimentary to these focused targets is the identification of mineralised rocks offset to, and likely lower in the footwall sequence, at the Sweet Nell prospect. The highest copper grade from this sampling program, an oxidised sample of malachite and azurite mineralised chert at 7.94% Cu (287962) from Sweet Nell, indicates a vertically extensive system now tilted on its side.

Other samples from workings located on Cosmo's LiDAR dataset also contain high copper grades such as 2.59% Cu (CBR0013) from the historic Victory lode, highlighting the lateral extent of the host horizon.

SampleID	East_Z56	North_Z56	Description
287962	273883	6675482	Azurite and malachite bearing cherty unit. Discrete copper bearing vein, mullock grab.
287963	273884	6675452	Malachite staining, patchy to pervasive in altered sediments, selective mullock.
288076	272005	6677059	Malachite rich float, downslope from mine, mullock.
288087	272259	6676633	Intensely weathered rock exhibiting pervasive vuggy texture after pyrite, mullock.
288092	272210	6676686	Jasperlite/basalt contact, disseminated to semi-massive pyrite & chalcopyrite, mullock.
CBR0005	272261	6676631	Composite sample, chalcopyrite veined core and spongy silica-pyrite
CBR0006	272261	6676631	Large grab sample of spongey silica-pyrite
CBR0009	272206	6676749	Grab from mullock dump. Chalcopyrite stringer
CBR0010	272196	6676739	Gossanous grab sample from mullock pile
CBR0011	272196	6676739	Spongy silica and grey quartz, disseminated chalcopyrite, grab.
CBR0013	272041	6677070	Gossan from mullock pile
CBR0014	272041	6677070	Secondary copper minerals chalcocite, malachite. Mullock
CBR0019	272658	6674828	Boudins of quartz vein with pyrite in chloritised and silicified mafic. Selective grab, mullock.

Table 2. Rock descriptions of significantly anomalous rock samples

Cosmo's LiDAR and airborne magnetic surveys have focussed work on the prospective VMS corridor at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend. This corridor not only hosts the Everest, Mona and Victory lodes, but investigation of the Sweet Nell prospect to the east of Everest indicates that prospective target horizons may be stacked in the original or deformed stratigraphy.

[4] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 17/07/2025*

The testing of the key upper stratigraphic horizon is currently in planning for Mona and Everest, but rock chip sampling results away from these known prospects confirm the presence of copper mineralisation at previously unsampled locations and provide an early focus for the Company's forward exploration program (see Figure 3).

Across the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend rock-chip sampling was undertaken primarily to constrain lithological controls on previously defined >1000 ppm pXRF Cu soil anomalies[5]. Assay data confirm that basaltic units (and locally cherty hangingwall horizons) outcrop coincident with the soil geochemical anomalies, providing geological context to the pXRF soils dataset, and correlate well with geological mapping completed in November 2025 through March 2026.

Laterally continuous moderately magnetic horizons in the hanging wall stratigraphy at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend have been tested with magnetic susceptibility field measurements indicating strong fluid interaction and potential for blind mineralisation stratigraphically beneath a hydrothermally magnetite replaced sedimentary hanging wall sequence.

Based on the historic records from the *Mount Everest* mine these workings comprise discontinuous sulphide lenses striking 135° that show evidence of being worked over 600 m strike length. Field mapping indicated boudinage from late deformation with a N-S strike slip movement. With this in mind the target lens size of ~7m may have been structurally thinned locally at Everest and Mona. Given the high grade of the lenses defined at more than one location at each prospect, for example Mona Adit (photo a, Figure 4), north and south pits (abandoned shafts with hand samples photo c and f, Figure 4) the Cosmo project team believes a deposit cluster of stand alone scale could be generated within the alteration corridor defined across the currently surveyed geochemical, geological and geophysical signatures at the Everest-Mona Victory Trend .

Anomalous Cu+Zn at >7% combined are reminiscent of Cyprus style VMS mineralisation. These deposits typically produce modest tonnage but high-grade (Cu+/-Au-Ag+/-Zn) sulphide deposits that may form a cluster in a deposit "camp". The Cosmo project team have identified indications of Cyprus style VMS mineralisation at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend and given the historic mining activity, consider that these may be repeated along the Bingara VMS belt, with potential to form a deposit "camp". This scale forms an attractive combined target for ongoing exploration.

FORWARD WORK PROGRAMS

Work is progressing towards the first ever drill testing of the highly prospective Everest-Mona-Victory Trend, with the layers of data captured by the Company over the past 12 months, including detailed airborne magnetics, high resolution LiDAR, systematic geochemical sampling, geological mapping and surface sampling being used for immediate drill targeting. Collar positions and high priority target zones have been identified for the Mona prospect with the Company now progressing stakeholder engagement including advancing all necessary approvals and authorisations.

A program of down hole EM is expected to follow the initial drilling campaign to assist in identifying lateral extensions of any identified massive sulphide bodies for subsequent drill testing.

[5] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 28/01/2026*

Assay results for rock chip samples collected from the Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Gold Trend and the Antimony Gully prospect remain pending, with collation, interpretation and reporting of this data to follow receipt of the assays.

This data will assist in the prioritisation of ongoing work on these high priority gold and antimony targets, including detailed geological mapping and potential definition of drill targets at the Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Gold Trend and prioritisation of an auger based soil sampling program of key target zones within the Antimony Gully prospect.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Cosmo Metals Ltd.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to assay results in respect of the Bingara VMS project and is based on information compiled by Mr John McDougall, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr McDougall is a contractor to Cosmo Metals. Mr McDougall has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, target commodity and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Mr McDougall consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Bingara Project extracted from the ASX market announcements dated 12 February 2025, 11 March 2025, 3 April 2025, 22 April 2025, 17 July 2025, 27 August 2025, 9 September 2025, 23 October 2025, 27 October 2025, 11 November 2025, 9 December 2025, 18 December 2025 and 28 January 2026 and reported by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.cosmometals.com.au. This news release contains references to historic exploration results including observation of mineralisation widths on the Bingara VMS project that were not performed by the company. CMO has validated these statements from historical independent sources (Geological Survey of NSW[1], Brown ,1992[2]) and this is consistent with the style of mineralisation sampled from waste dumps. This data in the context of reporting standards for the 2012 JORC code but has included reference to these results in this news release to inform shareholders as an indication of potential widths of mineralisation at the project, the grade continuity and strike continuity of VMS lenses are not currently tested.

CMO confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

REFERENCES

1. Geological Survey of New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources. 1987. Mineral Deposit Data Sheets and Metallogenic Study. Minister for Mineral Resources 1987.
2. Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W. & Krynen J.P. 1992. Manilla - Narribri 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-9, SH/55-12: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. 319 pp. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney

About Cosmo Metals Ltd

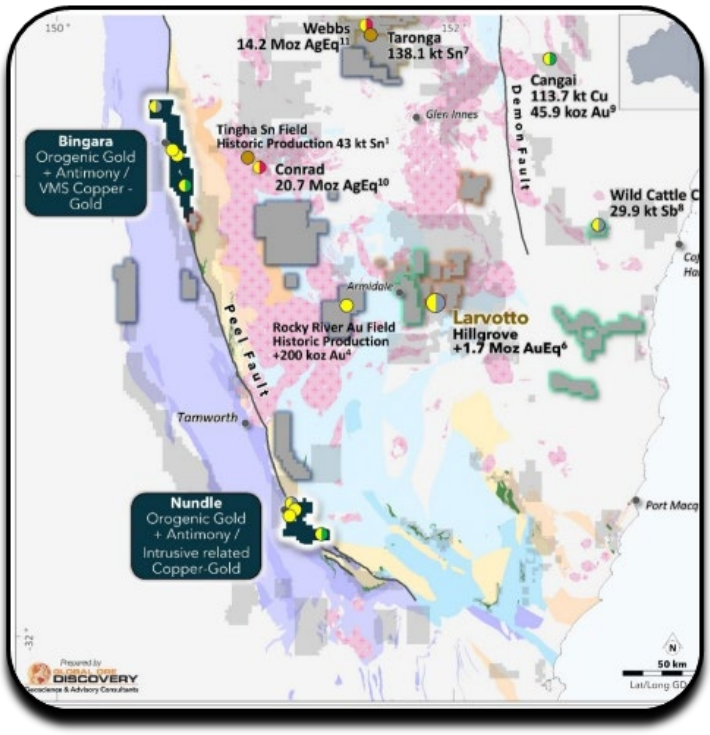
Cosmo Metals Ltd (Cosmo; ASX: CMO) is an ASX-listed gold and base metals exploration company with key projects located in WA and NSW.

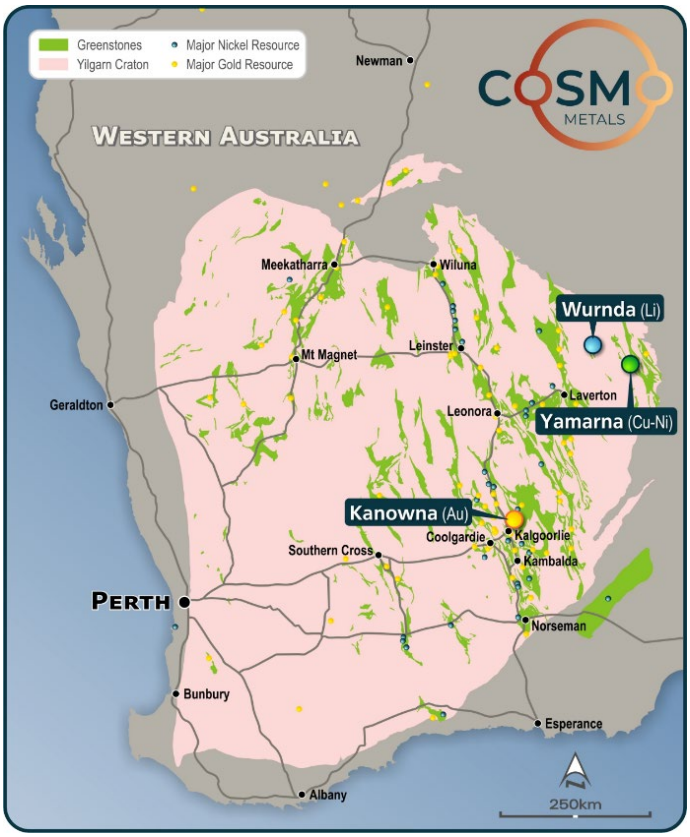
Cosmo is advancing the underexplored and highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold-antimony and copper projects which cover an area of ~743km^2 in the New England Orogen of northern NSW.

While several high-grade gold, antimony, copper and gold deposits have historically been discovered and mined across the Bingara and Nundle Projects, there has been only sporadic exploration since the 1970's with no drilling in ~30 years.

Cosmo is also advancing work on the Kanowna Gold Project (KGP) located about 13 km north of Kalgoorlie and adjacent to the 7Moz Au Kanowna Belle gold mine. Cosmo also owns the advanced Yamarna Project in the Eastern Goldfields region which contains significant intrusive-hosted base metal mineralisation, including the Mt Venn Cu-Ni-Co deposit.

Cosmo is supported by a strong technical team who are advancing exploration on multiple fronts.





Appendix 1

SampleID	East_Z56	North_Z56	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	In ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	S %	Te ppm	Zn ppm
287934	273596	6674698	0.006	0.04	6.84	6.9	50	0.02	45.9	79.2	10.2	0.112	1620	0.42	0.04	-0.05	125
287935	273621	6674673	0.006	0.04	7.4	7.5	80	0.02	44.5	78.2	9.83	0.112	1245	0.5	0.04	-0.05	106
287936	273611	6674659	0.0025	0.02	6.99	9.8	60	0.03	61.3	71.8	10.45	0.117	1570	0.6	0.17	-0.05	130
287939	273581	6674554	0.0025	0.02	0.63	31.5	60	0.12	10	8.3	2.2	0.02	3760	4.88	0.01	-0.05	20
287942	273649	6674623	0.0025	0.01	6.83	2.6	100	0.02	42.8	61	9.28	0.101	1575	0.52	0.03	-0.05	92
287943	273675	6674609	0.0025	-0.01	6.99	4.7	160	0.02	52.3	74.5	12.5	0.139	1790	1.36	0.06	-0.05	151
287952	274079	6674842	0.0025	-0.01	1.06	35.7	200	0.15	16.4	78	7.66	0.069	20500	3.61	0.01	0.5	40
287962	273883	6675482	0.046	4.73	0.25	18.2	10	6.01	2.7	79400	3.77	0.172	474	22	0.03	4.46	9
287963	273884	6675452	0.005	0.15	6.95	7.7	260	0.16	75.7	37000	8.42	0.1	3340	0.94	0.01	0.22	253
287964	273887	6675464	0.0025	0.09	7.87	7.6	270	0.11	51.3	725	11.35	0.121	3870	1.11	0.01	0.08	144
287965	273889	6675474	0.0025	0.08	0.94	3.2	140	0.15	8.4	475	1.82	0.017	2080	4.94	0.01	0.07	22
287967	273838	6675527	0.0025	0.01	6.44	4.9	380	0.02	48.5	228	10.6	0.096	5470	0.52	0.01	0.05	137
287972	273346	6674705	0.0025	0.02	6.82	6	30	0.02	47.9	214	10.7	0.112	1715	0.67	0.1	-0.05	136
287973	273345	6674695	0.0025	0.01	7.63	3.6	220	0.01	44.7	102.5	8.74	0.083	1460	0.26	0.07	-0.05	99
287975	273325	6674673	0.0025	-0.01	7.38	4	40	0.03	42.8	101.5	8.18	0.085	1590	0.92	-0.01	-0.05	91
287976	273299	6674675	0.0025	0.02	7.15	3.4	60	0.02	48.8	147	10.25	0.109	1525	0.48	0.03	-0.05	113
287978	273287	6674651	0.0025	-0.01	3.96	2.4	230	0.18	9.2	25.8	2.31	0.044	968	0.34	-0.01	0.06	50
287986	273351	6674887	0.0025	0.04	7.26	2.5	50	0.03	51.1	112.5	9.77	0.1	1755	0.75	0.04	-0.05	105
287990	272028	6676292	0.0025	0.01	0.95	28.3	190	0.07	12.4	144.5	8.2	0.04	12250	1.44	0.01	0.15	28
287991	271959	6676361	0.0025	0.01	3.79	70.7	1660	0.22	49.6	53.9	20.3	0.11	34600	2.04	0.01	0.52	127
288014	271985	6676438	0.0025	-0.01	1.21	4.8	90	0.05	7.9	33.1	1.84	0.016	970	0.46	0.01	-0.05	14
288023	273065	6674395	0.005	-0.01	0.76	52.5	160	0.13	30.3	149.5	14.5	0.062	16550	0.81	0.01	0.31	14
288034	272913	6674216	0.0025	-0.01	0.88	71.4	230	0.28	27.9	355	17.55	0.114	32900	12.05	0.02	0.42	59
288041	273028	6674886	0.0025	0.01	7.11	2.4	90	0.01	45.4	79.1	9.35	0.089	1850	0.35	0.01	-0.05	101
288042	272046	6677081	0.006	0.07	6.98	5.2	300	0.02	58.3	1720	7.13	0.058	2440	1.11	0.1	0.05	307
288064	272591	6674951	0.0025	0.02	0.52	13.1	140	0.07	4.9	81.2	9.41	0.034	1095	5.59	0.01	0.19	13
288074	272592	6674956	0.0025	-0.01	1.37	45.3	150	0.11	25.4	110	8.74	0.04	14000	1.77	0.01	0.24	38
288076	272005	6677059	0.0025	1.94	8.06	6.2	70	0.03	140.5	24300	8.24	0.07	2360	0.55	0.03	0.08	304
288085	272263	6676632	0.0025	0.08	6.44	5.4	70	0.02	64.5	1150	7.29	0.066	1315	0.97	0.19	0.11	729
288086	272264	6676631	0.006	0.11	7.85	6.6	70	0.05	57.5	432	8	0.094	1220	0.8	0.45	0.23	156
288087	272259	6676633	2.39	42.4	0.38	105.5	10	2.11	332	6180	30.2	1.87	327	13.2	>10.0	27.8	21500
288088	272258	6676632	0.029	0.53	5.87	12.3	60	0.03	46.8	512	7.95	0.097	1315	0.51	0.49	0.28	577
288092	272210	6676686	0.747	21.9	3.42	20.7	30	6.95	196.5	40600	19.35	1.135	1430	9.84	>10.0	21.9	234
288101	273024	6674935	0.07	1.44	7.37	4.7	140	0.1	56.2	672	8.6	0.13	1590	0.63	0.94	0.69	740
CBR0001	272195	6676559	-0.005	0.03	4.27	2.4	40	0.19	10.8	11.6	3.3	0.037	3650	2.45	0.01	0.06	83
CBR0002	272195	6676559	0.006	0.05	1.17	84.2	100	0.19	38	344	35.8	0.094	27100	5.12	0.02	0.81	57
CBR0003	272193	6676535	-0.005	0.04	6.51	3.2	90	0.01	49.9	110	8.2	0.067	1560	0.45	0.04	-0.05	88
CBR0004	272261	6676631	0.007	0.17	7.76	6.6	80	0.05	61.4	467	8.14	0.095	1460	0.79	0.48	0.25	196
CBR0005	272261	6676631	3.18	48.3	0.44	202	-10	4.83	730	32000	29.8	5.61	149	61.9	40.1	67.1	41400
CBR0006	272261	6676631	3.82	62.8	0.41	153.5	-10	4.06	731	23400	31.5	3.01	190	34.5	40.3	67.7	40500
CBR0007	272264	6676574	0.024	0.47	1.07	4.7	40	0.16	10.8	191	1.31	0.042	1445	0.95	0.22	0.35	287
CBR008	272151	6676581	0.024	0.4	2.16	100.5	370	0.41	56.8	286	26	0.191	51500	5.03	0.19	0.73	295
CBR0009	272206	6676749	7.23	79.1	0.33	54.9	70	18.95	189	49300	9.27	0.806	448	243	7.3	186	94
CBR0010	272196	6676739	1.62	28.5	0.21	88.5	10	15.95	26.2	3660	16.7	1.055	234	266	0.29	111.5	104
CBR0011	272196	6676739	11.65	204	0.08	33.6	-10	17.4	76.3	7730	3.02	0.338	838	110.5	3.26	354	36
CBR0012	272190	6676676	0.187	2.73	4.26	10.6	40	0.42	23.5	207	6.37	0.069	6260	3.82	0.04	2.65	91
CBR0013	272041	6677070	0.719	19.5	1.02	136.5	-10	7.6	390	25900	43	5.47	115	36.5	0.23	44.6	748
CBR0014	272041	6677070	0.019	0.46	7.73	4.9	190	0.05	212	18250	7.9	0.085	2160	0.52	0.02	0.34	793
CBR0016	273446	6672617	0.037	0.52	0.75	92.9	50	0.08	15.8	172	17.5	0.011	1295	4.15	0.02	0.56	138
CBR0017	273446	6672617	0.014	1.12	1.08	26.4	20	0.06	22.8	208	13.9	0.013	668	3.42	0.01	0.23	144
CBR0018	273436	6672865	0.007	0.16	7.14	4.5	60	0.02	43.3	84.8	8.09	0.08	1420	0.46	0.07	0.05	101
CBR0019	272658	6674828	0.419	12.2	0.71	49.9	-10	0.96	259	16100	19.95	0.371	326	7.54	19.15	2.81	29300
CBR0020	272645	6675058	0.006	0.11	6.9	5.7	100	0.12	8.6	83.2	4.04	0.087	1610	0.58	0.05	0.08	175
CBR0022	269119	6687970	0.023	0.2	8.84	2.3	120	0.04	28.3	180	7.49	0.059	1140	0.74	0.02	0.14	99

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to historic exploration including drilling and rock chip sampling on EL8574 (Bingara). The Table 1 also documents recent exploration actives at Bingara by Cosmo Metals (CMO) including rock chip and selective mine dump sampling, an airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Induced Sub-Audio Magnetics Survey (UAV SAM).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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	**CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • Rock chips were collected by alternate geological personnel, being the Cosmo project manager and a contract exploration geologist. Samples were selected for lithological characterisation (including pXRF screening, not reported – replaced by conventional Assay) and from mullock dumps, as well as from LiDAR-defined features and natural outcrop. • Sample material comprised outcrop, subcrop, float and selective mine dump samples. • Rocks are variably altered sediments and volcanics associated with the Nangahrah and Bobs Creek Formations, more particularly the historical mine workings and nearby prominent outcrops of Manganiferous bearing Jasperoidal chert horizons that are interpreted as hangingwall alteration zones to the mineralised basalt-sediment interface in the Nangahrah Formation. • Rock chip sampling was, in places, selective in nature and designed to characterise the grade of mineralisation and associated alteration, particularly within and around historical workings and mullock dumps. As such, results may not be representative of the bulk grade of in situ mineralisation at depth. **CMO Bingara LiDAR** • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25th and 26th May 2025 by Woolpert, geospatial, surveying and GIS experts. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LiDAR data captured using Optech Galaxy Prime sensor, co-acquired with high resolution orthophotos using a Phase One camera. • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. The LiDAR survey covered an area of 492 sq km. • The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). • Sample locations were collected on Garmin hand held GPS and cross refenced in Qfield with the georeferenced LIDAR imagery **<u>CMO Mt Everest – Mona trend UAVSAM Survey</u>** • The survey consisted of 4 transmit loops. Each transmit loop had twenty, 2.5 km long survey lines associated with it at a 50 m line spacing and 70/250-degree line direction. Data was acquired utilising the Gap TM-7 UAV receiver system towed by an Innoflight X8 battery ScanLift UAV. • The surveys were conducted over the period of January 19th to February 1st, 2025. • A roving magnetometer acquisition system was deployed using a Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver equipped with a Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour sensor, operated via SAMui v25.7 software at a sample rate of 9600 Hz (airborne) and 1200 Hz (base station), capturing total B-field data with 0.1 pT resolution and 50 Hz powerline filtering, flown on an Innoflight ScanLift SL-800 X8 UAV at ~50 m AGL and 14 km/h with a 10 m sling. • Unconstrained 3D magnetic inversion modelling has been completed for the entire Bingara UAVSAM survey. • Modelling was completed using MGinv3D Scientific Computing and Applications. The model mesh was oriented in GDA2020, MGA Zone 56 coordinate with a cell dimension of 25m x 25m x 20m. Residual TMI data was used as the input data set. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip Sampling</u> Previous Explorers include CRA, Tingha Holdings (Freeport), Diatreme Resources and Overland Resources, Probe Resources and Noonan Pty Ltd. These companies had investigated the area previously and sample locations were verified using historical reports, no samples/assays are reported from the historical context as QC data is incomplete and not JORC compliant 94 rock chips have been collected from the Mt Everest Prospect by three companies between 1988 and 2008. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818,8 21, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo 7 Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116-124). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, subcrop and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). <u>Historic Mt Everest-Mona Trend Drilling</u> There has been no known previous drilling at the Everest-Mona-Victory Trend <u>Historic Drilling - Spring Creek Trend</u> 45 drill holes for 1,737.25 m have been completed across the Spring Creek Prospect by three companies between 1983 and 1996.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984 • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5” drilled with a 4.5” bit. Percussions to NQ change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4” percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Drilling comprises 20 drill holes for 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5” bit. Depths range from 12 - 39m. • Drilling was completed by Connell Holdings • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF *Decade Mining Resource NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2m samples sent for assay. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31, 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004) • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fine assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580)
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).	<u>Previous Drilling</u> • No drillholes are known in the Copper belt VMS trend within the Nangahrah Formation <u>Historic Spring Creek and Bingara Drilling</u> • Only Bora Creek Prospect has had drilling for copper on the tenure, this is not hosted in the VMS belt but within the Woodsreef Melange and defines a different mineralisation type (Gabbro hosted Cu-Ni)
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	<u>Previous VMS trend drilling</u> • No drillholes are known in the Copper belt VMS trend within the Nangahrah Formation <u>Historic Spring Creek and Bingara Drilling</u> • Not Applicable to the VMS trend being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred 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.	**<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Rock chip samples were logged in the field at the time and were collected by an appropriately experienced geologist. • Geological information for rock chip samples was recorded qualitatively, including colour, rock type, weathering, dominant minerals and mineralisation form. • Sample type was recorded as an outcrop, subcrop, float or continuous rock chip or selective mine dump sample. • Each sample was given a unique sample ID. • Samples were photographed in the field, either on top of the sample bag with the sample ID visible or as georeferenced images labelled with sample IDs (Solocator). <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip sampling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. Outcrop strike, dip, width and length were also recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements of each sample were also recorded using a Exploranium Kappameter KT-9. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes only *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. The information recorded included lithology, alteration and mineralisation. The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes only. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Percussion and diamond logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes only. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • RC logging was on a 2.0-1.5 m basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • RC was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • RC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.
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.	**<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. • Sampling density for outcrop material was variable, reflecting the irregular distribution and exposure of outcrop, and was determined by the supervising geologist. Mine dump sampling was selective in nature to characterize the geochemistry and grade of the mineralization styles present • No field duplicates were taken. • Sample were submitted in two batches to ALS Brisbane. • A total of 8 CRM samples were included across the two batches. • Coarse blanks were not utilised for field samples, however lab blanks and repeats were conducted <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818, 821, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116 - 124). • Samples were taken of outcrop and float material. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Quality control procedures are unknown •
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,	**<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Samples have been submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified laboratory. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis • Samples were analysed with the following analytical methods: ME-MS61, Au-AA23, Hg-MS42, ME-OG62, Cu-OG62, and Zn-OG62. ME-OG62h was selectively used for extra high grade samples, over range sulphur was detected by OG • All samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • For CRM samples submitted in batch BR26063304 , all 4 samples performed within acceptable limits from their certificated values for Au, Ag and Cu where applicable. CRM sample 287963A (OREAS 990b) reported 16.05% Cu which is lower than the certified value (Cu:16.37%) but within 3SD, while Au reported 64ppm which higher than the certified value (Au:63.67ppm) but within 2SD. • For CRM samples submitted in batch BR26063174 all samples performed well for the target commodities (and referenced values). One CRM was potentially too high grade to be assayed sequentially without contamination and cleaning checks were made that carry over contamination was not made in the next sample for over range values. Over range for the moderate grade CRM performed as expected for Cu, Zn, Au and Ag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Blanks performed well where inserted by the lab with no identified contamination issues. Check assays were all within tolerance for the target metals, with the highest grade gold repeat reporting slightly higher than the primary assay (12.6 g/t versus 11.65 g/t Au). Gold here is not considered nuggety and the primary assay is reported. **<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM Survey</u>** • Data QAQC and analysis was completed by a suitably qualified geophysicist from Mitre Geophysics who were independent of GAP Geophysics who completed the data acquisition. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo 7 Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Verification of significant results has been completed by alternate CMO and Global Ore Discovery Personnel. The quantum of assay results conforms with assays received for historic sampling of the mine dumps by previous explorers. • Sample locations were recorded in the field using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66i and subsequently imported into MapInfo, Micromine and QGIS for spatial validation against high-resolution imagery and a 1 m resolution LiDAR DEM. All data is stored on the company's SharePoint. This is controlled by individual log-ins and two-point authentication. Third party IT specialist conduct routine security checks of the Cosmo systems. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by CMO From the laboratory. **Historic Work** • Drill results, costean results and rock chip results have been cross-checked against reported assay results in company annual reports where available. Results are reported as text files, within digital tables, handwritten and as assay certificates. Any errors identified were corrected prior to reporting. • No twin holes are available. • Documentation of primary data: - Mt Everest Rock Chips - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are provided to the company (Cosmo) by Global Ore Discovery and Supervising Geologist John McDougall • All historical data reported in this JORC table has been recovered from the New South Wales DIGS data platform and is stored in Microsoft Excel Format. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All rock chip, LiDAR and UAV SAM surveying used MGA Zone 56 map projection for Easting and Northing. Coordinates have been converted by transformation from GDA94 to GDA2020 by CMO personnel • Topographic control from 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey has been used to display and visualise all data sets. • Topographic Control - A 1 m DEM topographic surface was utilised, captured in May 2025. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from ICSM classification level 2 classified LiDAR point cloud. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of +/- 0.15m (1 Sigma) in both vertical and horizontal datums. **<u>CMO Bingara LiDAR</u>**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m^2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). • Ground control was carried out by Woolpert surveyors on the 9th of April 2025. 170 locations were tested, distributed across the survey area, on clear/open ground. The survey was adjusted by -0.109m RL using post processing techniques after acquisition was completed, and compared to ground control. • LiDAR data points were classified to ICSM classification level 2. These classified points were utilised to generate a 1m Digital Elevation Model (DEM). **CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip** • Sample locations were recorded in the field using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66i. Locations were cross-checked in QGIS against a 1 m resolution LiDAR DEM and validated against georeferenced field photographs. **CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM** • The transformation details between the local survey coordinate system and global coordinates are as follows: - Local Coordinate to GDA2020/MGA54 Transform - Line Bearing: 70-250 degrees **Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips** • No historical locations are reported here except locations of mine workings, these have been converted from WGS84 by NSW Resources to reflect GDA2020 Z56 coordinates and one mine working has been found to be erroneous in the state dataset (Victory lode). Historic grades for chips at Mt Everest are referenced in a previous announcement (Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 17/07/2025)
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing	**CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • The Mona-Everest-Victory and Sweet Nell lodes were checked by rock chip sampling, this was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • The samples of mullock dumps is clustered with reconnaissance samples of mineralized outcrop taken from around these dumps. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**CMO - Bingara LiDAR survey** • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. **CMO - Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey** • Loop configuration was designed to best couple with the NNW Peel Fault and Mt Everest-Mona trends along with the chert horizon.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**CMO - Bingara-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling** • Samples were collected and placed in calico sample bags with individual sample numbers, grouped into 5 to 10 samples and sealed into labelled poly weave bags. Samples were transported and delivered to the Brisbane ALS laboratory by a commercial logistics operator based in Tamworth. Bulk bags were tied and no sample loss was recoded at the commercial laboratory upon receipt (ALS Brisbane) Historic Rock Chip and Drilling • No information is available about measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Given the historical nature of the information reported here, there has been no formal audit or review of the sampling techniques. • Available historic reports have been reviewed and compared to digital data sets.

– Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• EL 8574, and EL 8800 are 100% held by Galaxias Metals Pty Ltd
• The Crown of New South Wales owns the majority of mineral assets in New South Wales. A mineral royalty is the price charged by the Crown for the transfer of the right to extract a mineral resource. The price (royalty rate) is prescribed in legislation. It is the role of the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), through the Royalty and Statistics Branch, to administer the legislation relating to mineral royalty, collect the royalty due, disburse royalty to private mineral owners and maintain a mining statistics database.
• There are no ventures, partnerships, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings impinging upon the VMS prospects on EL 8574.
• The Serpentine Ridge National Park occurs as an exclusion to EL8574 and an exclusion is also present for the Three Creeks Tourist Gold Mine Project (GL5890)
• The Gomeroi People have Native title interests over partial areas of EL 8574. No known claim is present at preferred drilling locations at Mona and Everest.
• There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Alluvial deposits derived from narrow auriferous hard rock vein and dissemination deposits were discovered in the early 1890’s and were historically exploited by widespread artisanal mining methods.
• NSW DMR website details a total of 21 explorers that have been active within and near the Bingara Project boundary since the early 1960s. A significant hiatus in exploration existed until the commencement of nickel exploration in the late 1960’s, when a significant regional to prospect-scale exploration campaign was commenced by Silver Valley Minerals NL. Most of the exploration in the Bingara Project area, which was concentrated in the mid 1980’s through to the mid 1990’s, focused on gold and copper; a significant amount of gold exploration took place in the Spring Creek area. Historic Exploration is summarised below
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Prospects</th><th>Exploration Activity Completed</th></tr>
<tr><td>1965</td><td>Mount Isa Mines</td><td>Mt Everest (Cu)</td><td>Field investigations of copper deposits in the Woolomin Fm east of Upper Bingara</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1969 - 1970	Silver Valley Minerals NL	Upper Bingara (Au), Mt Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Harrrison's (Ni-Cu)	Drainage, rock chip and soil geochemistry in the upper Bingara area. Four separate reconnaissance ground Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys over the Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Tea Tree (Cu) and Young Property (Cu-Ni) prospects. Percussion and diamond drilling. No gold assays
		1971	Nickel Mines	Bingara - Warialda	Reconnaissance rock chip sampling
		1974	Electrolytic Zinc	Reconnaissance	Extensive stream sediment sampling and field investigations Cyprus-style copper deposits within the Woolomin Fm, particularly at Gulf creek Mine.
		1982	Newmont	Gulf Creek (Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Investigated potential for significant base metal deposits and gold in chert horizons.
		1983	Freeport Australia	Old Ballarat (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu)	In JV with Tingha Holdings. Geological Mapping, Stream sediment geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry and drilling
		1984			Mapping and drainage panned concentrate geochemistry. Grid soil geochemistry and minor rock chip sampling at Spring Creek and Old Ballarat. Soil geochemistry grid and follow-up trenching and rock chip sampling at Emello.
		1985		Upper Bingara (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu), Lone Hand (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au), Skain and Hodder's (Au)	Drilling of geochemical anomalies at Upper Bingara and Spring Creek. Further mapping and pan concentrate drainage sampling between Spring Creek and Lone Hand. Drilling at Hidden Treasure and Skain and Hodders prospects.
		1986	Tingha Holdings	Spring Creek (Au), Old Ballarat (Au)	Extension of Freeports soil grids at Spring Creek
		1987			Geological mapping and rock chip sampling at Old Ballarat
		1988			Geological Mapping and channel sampling at Spring Creek
		1988	Tingha - Noonan	Spring Creek (Au)	Drilling (20 RAB holes) at Spring Creek. Metallurgical testing
		1989		Spring Creek Alluvial (Au)	Assessing alluvial potential

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1989	CRA Exploration	Bora Creek (Au), Carnies Reef (Au), Upper Bora (Au-Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Reconnaissance visits of old mine sites, regional stream sediment sampling, gridding, sampling, and ground magnetics surveys at Upper Bora and Mt Everest
		1989		Bora Creek (Au), All Nations (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Mapping, rock chip sampling and I.P. surveys undertaken
		1990		All Nations (Au), Upper Bora (Au), Lost Chance (Au) Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Drilling at All Nations, Upper Bora ad Lost Chance. Further reconnaissance stream sediment sampling. Soil sampling at Basin and Basin South anomalies
		1990		Lost Chance (Au), Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Moving loop EM and drilling at Basin prospect. Further soil sampling at Basin South and Lost Chance
		1991		Piedmont Magnesite (Au), Mt Everest (Cu)	Drilling at Piedmont Magnesite prospect.
		1992 - 1993	Danamore	Spring Creek (Au)	Geological modelling and re-evaluation of previous drilling
		1994	Decade Mining	Spring Creek (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au)	Drilling at Spring Creek-Hidden Treasure prospect
		2002 - 2008	Rimfire Pacific	Spring Creek (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Extensive geochemistry sampling program in the Spring Creek area (stream sediments, soils and rock chip samples)
		2008	Overlander Resources	Mt Everest (Cu), Bingara North (Au)	Geological surface mapping of the Everest Copper Mine, soil sampling of the pit workings and selected rock chip sampling at Mt Everest, Bingara North and Harrison's. Drilling of the Harrison's Cu prospect.
		2008	Icon Resources	Reconnaissance (Au)	Selected reconnaissance rock chip sampling along the Peel fault
		2007 - 2010	Young & Young	Reconnaissance (Au), Hilda May (Cu), Hidden Treasure (Au), Wedding Cake Hill (Au)	Geological mapping and soil and rock chip geochemistry,
		2014 - 2015	Peel North Gold	Reconnaissance (Au)	Soil and rock chip geochemistry
		2014 - 2015	Precious Metal Resources	Spring Creek (Au)	Rock chip geochemistry, traversing of old pits/workings and rock chip sampling around the Spring Creek area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• EL 8574 and EL 8800 are located within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB) of the Tasman Orogenic system. The NEFB is a complex tectonic collage of amalgamated, accreted and fault bound terranes which formed as part of the Tasman Orogenic system, a Cambrian to early Ordovician extensional accretionary orogen of Gondwana that can be divided into the following fault-bound terranes with differing tectonic environments: Weraerai Terrane: dismembered ophiolite sequence; Gamilaroi Terrane: early Devonian remnant intra-oceanic arc; Djungati Terrane: middle–late Devonian subduction complex; and Anaiwan Terrane: lower–middle Devonian arc derived volcaniclastic sediments. • Bingara project is truncated by the roughly N-S trending Peel Manning Fault System (PMFS). The PMFS is a major west-dipping fault zone, that extends over a length of 270 km and represents a major geological structure that juxtaposes geological terranes. • Along the PMFS mineralisation includes gold, mercury, antimony, copper-gold, magnesite, and veins and podiform chromite. • The exploration model for the Bingara involves potential to host bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and fissure vein high grade gold deposits(Mother Lode Systems). and volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper – gold – zinc deposits with a possible Au overprint (Hybrid VMS-IRG systems) • At Mona-Everest-Victory potential exists to identify Besshi-Cyprus style volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits formed from the precipitation of high sulphur fluids in deep marine volcanic terranes, close to the seawater-seafloor interface and are potentially economic concentrations of copper, zinc and silver mineralisation. • The structured feeding these systems are likely overprinted by Intrusion Related Gold alteration and veining evidenced by late magnetite and epidote. • At Bingara the PMFS juxtaposes the Gamilaroi Terraine to the west, composed of a broadly folded island arc derived sediments, against the Weraerai Terrane, of variably schistose and serpentinised ophiolite sequence from the strongly deformed and lower greenschist metamorphosed. • The fault-bound Weraerai Terrane is postulated as structurally emplaced via strike-slip faulting and serpentinite diapirism in the early Permian. Permo-Triassic calc-alkaline volcanics and granitoids postdate emplacement of the deformed assemblage and are associated with widespread carbonate-fuchsite (listwanite) alteration. • Listwanite alteration is commonly associated with vein gold deposits, which, together with less common stockwork and disseminated gold deposits, are developed within and immediately to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		east and west of the serpentinite (Bingara goldfields). • Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by Werarei Terrane serpentintes and Djungati Terrane Woolomin Group. However, some deposits including the All-Nations gold mine are hosted by sediments of the Tamworth group belonging to the Gamilaroi Terrane. *Mt Everest* • The historical Mount Everest Copper Mine was one of the largest copper deposits to be worked out of a number of Besshi-Cyprus Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) copper discoveries within the Woolomin Beds along the eastern edge of the Peel serpentinite belt. • Mineralized sulphide and supergene oxide lodes are reported to have been up to 3.5 m thick • Laterally continuous North-North-west oriented Manganiferous jasperoidal cherts are evident to the west of the Mt Everest workings and may represent siliceous exhalative deposits formed on the paleo sea floor associated related to the massive sulphide bodies
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – down hole length and interception depth – hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the	• No Historical drilling at the Everest-Mona-Victory trend has been located by the company searching the appropriate databases and the DIGS digital information system for NSW Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation has been undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its	**<u>Historic Drilling</u>** • Only drilling at Spring Creek has this relationship assessed. • No historic drilling has occurred in the Mona-Everest-Victory trend or at the Sweet Nell prospect

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to maps included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Results for all rock chip samples collected in this announcement are reported in Appendix 1, showing sample ID and location, with all sample locations shown on Figure 3 of this announcement. The rock chips are selective to identify varying degrees of overprint in different alteration and vein styles. Rocks are a mixture of mine dump (mullock) material and sub-regional alteration and veining. Characterisation of these samples has identified some gold rich values thought to overprint the primary mineralisation. No claim is made to the continuity of grade between samples. Samples are grab and composites (typically 3-5 rocks) of fist sized samples >250g in mass.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk	**CMO Metals 2025 LiDAR and high resolution survey** • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25 and 26 May 2025 by Woolpert. • Final data has been received for the full project areas covering 484 sq km of the project area. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LIDAR data captured with Optech Galaxy Prime & Phase One sensors. • The products including 1m resolution DEM and digital photogrammetry have been received by Cosmo. • Interpretation of the distribution of historic hard rock mines and alluvial workings has been completed.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</td><td>CMO Metals 2025 Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey
The Mt Everest-Mona UAVSAM survey was completed by Gap Geophysics (GAP) between 15 March and 9 April 2025.
The survey consisted of 4 survey grids as outlined below<table><tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Grid Name</th><th>Current Source</th><th>Line Direction (deg)</th><th>Line Spacing (m)</th><th>Nominal Line KM</th></tr><tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_1</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50 m</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_2</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_3</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_4</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr></table>
The geophysical equipment is propriety to GAP geophysics, equipment specifications are as follows,</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Roving Magnetometer Acquisition System</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instrument</td><td>Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor</td><td>Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour</td></tr>
<tr><td>Software</td><td>SAMui v25.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>9600 Hz / 2400 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Components</td><td>Total B-field</td></tr>
<tr><td>Powerline frequency</td><td>50 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>UAV</td><td>Innoflight ScanLift SL-800 X8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey height</td><td>~ 50 m above ground</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey speed</td><td>14 km/h</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sling length</td><td>10 m</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Magnetometer Base Station</th></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer</td><td>Dual Gap Geophysics TM-7 SAM receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>1200 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample resolution</td><td>0.1 pT</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Navigation and Positioning</th></tr>
<tr><td>GPS</td><td>UBLOX M9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corrections</td><td>Post processing (RTKLIB)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>2 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coordinate System</td><td>GDA2020, MGA Zone 56</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).
• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</td><td>• Integrated interpretation of the SAM survey airborne magnetic data and LiDAR survey DEM and imagery identified the location and extent of historic mining at the Bingara Gold field and VMS copper belt. The VMS corridor is defined by an area of anomalous soils, demagnetised volcanics and has a minimum interpreted strike length of 5 kilometres.
• A Soil pXRF program and follow up ground truthing geological mapping and surface sampling has been completed aimed at testing the magnetic corridor that hosts the Everest-Mona-Victory VMS trend
• Proposed collar positions and high priority target zones have been identified at the Mona prospect for direct drilling by either RC or diamond method
• Stakeholder engagement including advancing all necessary approvals and authorisations for the proposed drilling is underway.
• Downhole geophysics (DHEM) is proposed to follow the initial drilling to assist in identifying lateral extensions of any identified massive sulphide bodies</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Assay results for rock chip samples from the Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend and Antimony Gully (all pending) will be collated, interpreted and reported post receipt