# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 March 2026

# Outstanding Antimony Results, including 2m @ 22.69% Sb, Confirms High-Grade and Scale Potential at Casablanca

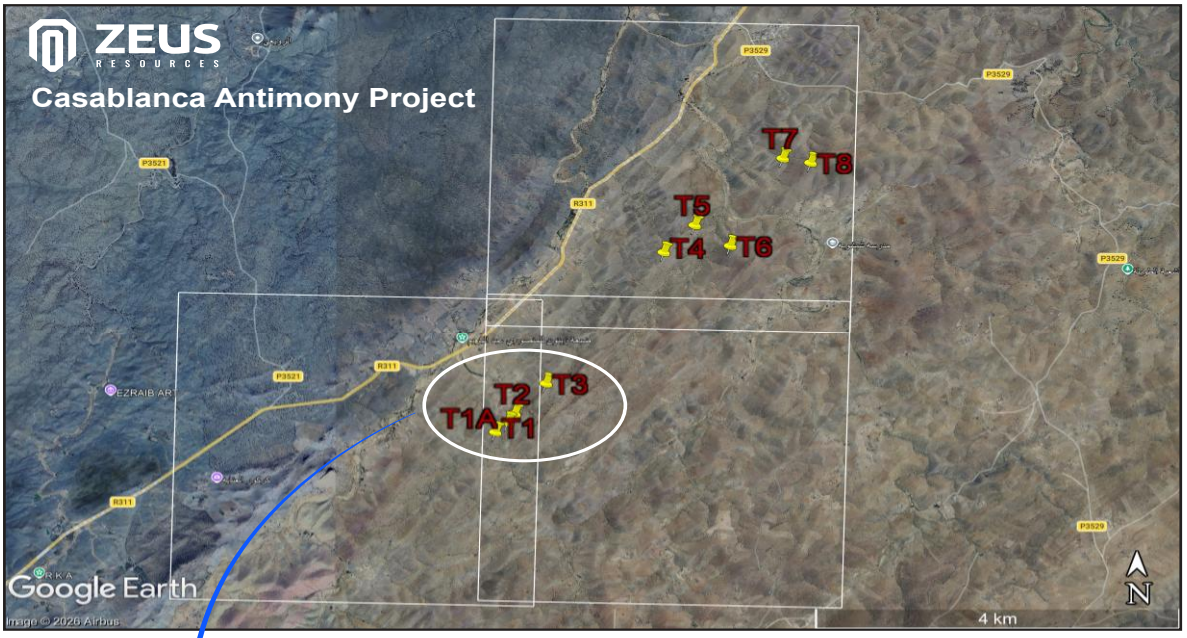
## HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade laboratory assays confirm the discovery in Trench 1 (**T1**) within the emerging Smaala–Oulmès structural corridor.
- T1 Intercept provides a length-weighted average intercept of **2m @ 22.69% Sb**.
- Peak assay of **37.14% Sb** returned from massive stibnite mineralisation.
- Strike continuity confirmed 185 m away in step-out Trench 1A (**T1A**) with a length-weighted average intercept of **3 m @ 4.04% Sb**.
- Results confirm the dual-parameter geophysical signature (high chargeability/high resistivity) identified in the August 2025 survey.
- Permitting finalised for the remaining seven trenches (**T2–T8**) along the 4 km mineralised strike.

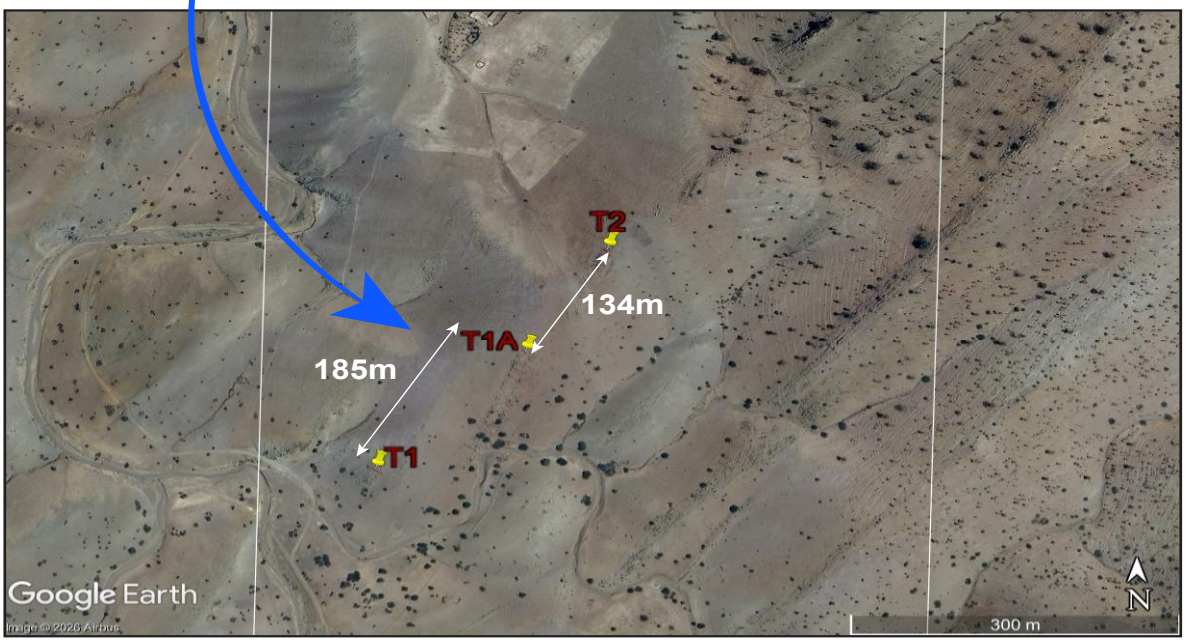
Zeus Resources Limited ("**Zeus**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce high-grade antimony (**Sb**) assay results from the first stage trenching at the Casablanca Antimony Project ("**CAP**") in central Morocco.

Following the visual mineralisation reported on 2 February 2026 ("**Visible Antimony Oxide Mineralisation Observed in Trench 1 at Casablanca Project**"), initial laboratory assays from Trench 1 (T1) and Trench 1A (T1A) have confirmed a robust, high-grade quartz–stibnite system. These results delineate a significant structural corridor along the Smaala–Oulmès Fault Zone, which is the primary control on mineralisation across the 78.6 $km^2$ project area.

**Figure 1: Location of trenches as Casablanca Antimony Project**




**Location of Eight (8) Trenches at CAP Licences**




**Distances between T1, T1A and T2 Trenches**

| | UTM WGS 84 - Zone 29 | |
|---|---|---|
| **Trench *No.*** | **West** | **North** |
| **TR - 1** | 6.465143 | 33.05073 |
| **TR-1A** | 6.463706 | 33.05187 |
| **TR - 2** | 6.462877 | 33.05288 |
| **TR - 3** | 6.459179 | 33.05642 |
| **TR - 4** | 6.445331 | 33.07197 |
| **TR - 5** | 6.44168 | 33.07515 |
| **TR - 6** | 6.437509 | 33.07273 |
| **TR - 7** | 6.431330 | 33.08299 |
| **TR - 8** | 6.428053 | 33.08248 |

**Table –1 CAP Trenches Program Coordinates**

Trench T1A was designed as a step-out to test the strike continuity and lateral extent of quartz-hosted antimony mineralisation identified at T1 within a defined mineralised corridor. As part of a systematic trenching programme, Zeus intends to complete up to nine trenches across the CAP licences (Figure 1), with Trenches T2–T8 currently awaiting approval. Trenches T1 and T1A, located approximately 185 metres apart along strike, have returned initial assay results confirming surface continuity of antimony mineralisation, supporting the potential scale of the system and providing a strong foundation for ongoing step-out trenching and targeted drill planning.

## Trench Results – T1–T1A Structural Corridor

Trenching at T1 has successfully exposed a sub-vertical quartz–stibnite vein system hosted within folded sandstones and shales. Continuous 1-meter channel sampling returned high-grade results that correlate precisely with the high-chargeability anomalies (10 to 18 mV/V) modelled at depth.

Continuous 1-metre channel sampling at T1 (Figure 2) returned **2 metres averaging 22.69% Sb, with a peak assay of 37.14% Sb**. The higher-grade interval is associated with increased quartz veining and visible sulphide (stibnite) mineralisation in the exposed vein system.

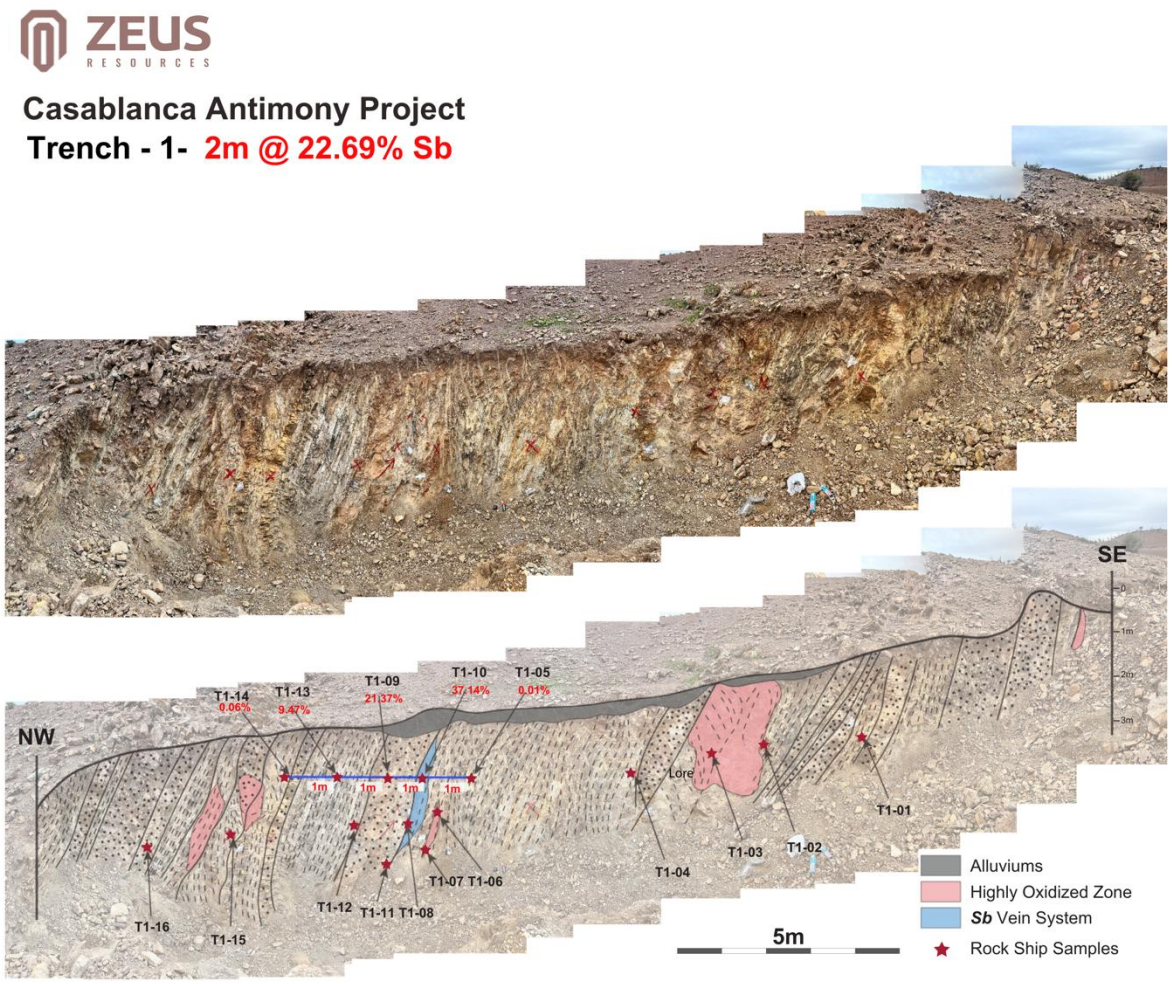


**Figure 2: Trench T1 cross-section showing quartz–stibnite veining and channel sample results of 2m @ 22.7% Sb (length-weighted average).**

**Table 2: Trench T1 Channel Sample Results**

| Sample ID | Weight (kg) | Sb (%) | Sample Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| T1-01 | 0.489 | 0.02 | Grab |
| T1-02 | 0.640 | 0.02 | Grab |
| T1-03 | 0.561 | 0.01 | Grab |
| T1-04 | 0.478 | 0.40 | Grab |
| T1-05 | 0.498 | 0.01 | Channel |
| T1-06 | 0.439 | 0.02 | Grab |
| T1-07 | 0.378 | 3.17 | Grab |
| T1-08 | 0.663 | 27.41 | Grab |
| T1-09* | 0.893 | 21.37 | Channel |
| T1-10* | 0.726 | 37.14 | Channel |
| T1-11 | 0.476 | 16.21 | Grab |
| T1-12 | 0.579 | 2.47 | Grab |
| T1-13* | 0.451 | 9.47 | Channel |
| T1-14 | 0.492 | 0.06 | Channel |
| T1-15 | 0.818 | 0.02 | Grab |
| T1-16 | 0.793 | 0.43 | Grab |

Widths are apparent. True width unknown at time of reporting.

***T1-09, T1-10, T1-13 used in channel sampling and the length- and mass-weighted average calculations (disclosed per JORC Table 1), with length-weighted values adopted (22.69% v 24.39% Sb).**

Trench 1A (T1A) was positioned 185 m along strike to the northwest to evaluate the lateral persistence of the corridor. Assays confirm the system remains open, returning **3m @ 4.04% Sb** (including T1A-01 to T1A-04). Mineralisation in T1A is predominantly oxidised (stibiconite and valentinite), representing the weathered surface expression of the primary stibnite vein system.

Grab samples (T1-06, 07, 08, 11 and 12) from exposed quartz–stibnite veins returned elevated antimony grades, consistent with mineralisation observed in channel samples. Although grab samples are selective and not representative of the average grade, they provide qualitative support for the presence of high-grade mineralisation within the system.

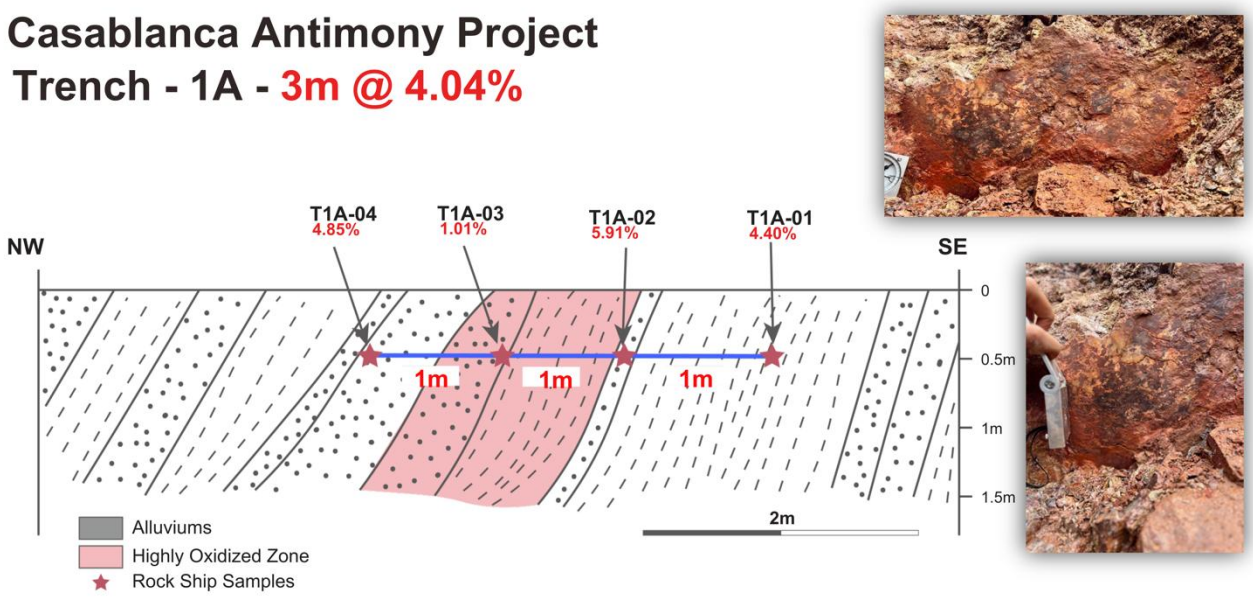



**Figure 3: Trench T1A cross-section showing oxidised mineralisation with channel sample results of 3m @ 4.04% Sb. Top Right image: T1A-03, Bottom Right image: T1A-02**

Together, the results confirm the persistence of quartz veining and antimony mineralisation along strike within the same mineralised corridor.

**Table 3: Trench T1 Channel Sample Results**

| Sample ID | Weight (kg) | Sb (%) | Sample type |
|---|---|---|---|
| T1A-01* | 0.527 | 4.40 | Channel |
| T1A-02* | 0.380 | 5.91 | Channel |
| T1A-03* | 0.441 | 1.01 | Channel |
| T1A-04* | 0.486 | 4.85 | Channel |
| T1A-05 | 0.372 | 0.06 | Grab |
| T1A-06 | 0.443 | 0.01 | Grab |
| T1A-07 | 0.737 | 0.02 | Grab |

*** Length-weighted and mass-weighted average values correspond (4.04 v 4.02% Sb)**

## Integrated Geophysics and Predictive Model

The high-grade intercepts in T1 align with the chargeability and resistivity anomalies outlined in the Company's 9 September 2025 announcement. The geophysical models indicate these targets increase in strength with depth beyond the 200 m imaging limit, suggesting substantial potential for mineralised bodies at depth. The discovery of 37.14% Sb exactly above a major Induced Polarisation (IP) anomaly materially lowers exploration risk for the remainder of the 4 km strike length.

## Zeus Executive Director, Hugh Pilgrim, commented:

"***Initial trenching and laboratory results at Casablanca are highly encouraging, confirming exceptional near-surface antimony grades and strong along-strike continuity within a robust quartz–stibnite system. The identification of a high-grade core exceeding 22% Sb validates the Company's targeting approach and demonstrates clear potential for scale. With the Smaala–Oulmès Fault Zone now recognised as a high-grade mineralised corridor, the Company is rapidly advancing exploration to test the remaining 3.8 kilometres of strike***."

## Follow-up Work

With Forestry Department approvals now in place for the broader footprint, Zeus has commenced mobilisation for the remaining seven trenches (**T2–T8**). These trenches are designed to test strike extensions and parallel vein systems identified during mapping and geophysics. Results from this program will form the basis for a maiden drilling campaign targeted for Q2 2026.

Zeus will continue to update shareholders as trenching progresses across remaining trenches (**T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7 and T8**) (refer to coordinate table below).

**Table – 4 CAP Trenches Program Coordinates and Details**

| | UTM WGS 84 - Zone 29 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trench** *No.* | **West** | **North** | **Strike** | **Length** (m) | **Width** (m) | **Depth** (m) | **Status** | **Notes** |
| **TR - 1** | 6.465143 | 33.05073 | N135 | 24 | 1 | 2.5 | Completed | Stibnite Observed |
| **TR-1A** | 6.463706 | 33.05187 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 1.5 | Completed | (stibiconite and valentinite), |
| **TR - 2** | 6.462877 | 33.05288 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| **TR - 3** | 6.459179 | 33.05642 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| **TR - 4** | 6.445331 | 33.07197 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| **TR - 5** | 6.44168 | 33.07515 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| **TR - 6** | 6.437509 | 33.07273 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| **TR - 7** | 6.431330 | 33.08299 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| **TR - 8** | 6.428053 | 33.08248 | N135 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| | | | **Total** | **144 m** | | | | |

The Board authorised the release of this announcement to the ASX.

End

For further information or enquiries please contact director Hugh Pilgrim on Mobile Number 0449 581 256.

**Zeus Resources Limited**
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## About Zeus Resources Limited

**Zeus Resources Limited** is an emerging explorer focused on high-impact critical mineral projects in underexplored jurisdictions. Led by a multidisciplinary team with proven experience in resource discovery, project development, and corporate growth, Zeus is committed to creating early-stage value through disciplined exploration and strategic advancement of its portfolio.

The Company is listed on the ASX with the ticker ZEU and secondary listed on Frankfurt with code ZEU (**WKN A1J8CV**).

## About Casablanca Antimony Project

The Casablanca Antimony Project is a high-grade mineral exploration project located in central Morocco and comprises six granted exploration licences targeting antimony mineralisation.

During site due diligence, twenty (20) rock-chip samples collected from stibnite-bearing quartz veins across the southern licence area returned high-grade antimony results ranging from 7.8% to 46.52% Sb, confirming the presence of significant surface mineralisation[1].

Subsequent trenching has now further validated this mineralised system. Continuous channel sampling at Trench T1 returned 2 metres averaging 22.69% Sb, with a peak assay of 37.14% Sb, while step-out trench T1A, located approximately 185 metres along strike, returned 3 metres averaging 4.04% Sb. These results confirm the strike continuity of quartz-hosted antimony mineralisation within the defined corridor.

[1] ASX release 9 April 2025 – Zeus Strike Exceptional High Grade Antimony of 46% & 40% Sb

## About Antimony

Antimony is classified as a critical mineral by major economies including US, EU, Japan and Australia, due to its vital role in flame retardants, lead-acid batteries, and semiconductors - essential to the defence, energy storage, and electronics sectors. With supply constrained and dominated by a small number of producers, antimony is increasingly viewed as a strategic material. Zeus provides investors with direct exposure to this essential and supply-constrained market.

## About Morocco's Mining Industry

Morocco's modern exploration and mining regulatory framework provides an attractive destination for mining investment. Morocco's mining sector continues to attract foreign investment and offers significant opportunities for exploration and development, particularly in antimony. Morocco's well resolved mining & exploration strategy presents a unique opportunity to Zeus including • Stable and Mining-Friendly Government • Strong Geological Potential • Modern Mining Code • Strategic Location • Skilled Workforce & Local Expertise • Political and Economic Stability.

## Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements concerning the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cashflow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by using 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 results or performance may differ materially. 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 materially differ from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

## Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Baker Khudeira who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM - 230652) Mr Khudeira is a consultant to ZEU. Mr Khudeira has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 Khudeira consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | In situ rock chip samples were collected as a channel sample approximately 5 cm wide over a metre length, with approximately 1 kg collected to ensure representivity.<br>All samples and trench walls were photographed, and their location was recorded via GPS.<br>All samples were submitted to AfriLab, an ALS-accredited laboratory based in Morocco. Analysis for Antimony was by 4 acid digestion and read by ICP-OES.<br>Industry-standard practices for rock chip sampling were adopted.<br>Samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, riffle-split, and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.<br>Laboratory standards, blanks, and field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for QC. |
| ***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).* | No drilling was performed. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between* | No drilling was performed. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *sample recovery and 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | No drilling was performed.<br>All rock-chip samples were logged lithologically. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | No drilling was performed.<br>The sampling practices were appropriate for the exploratory stage.<br>Sample sizes were considered appropriate for the grain size of the sampled material.<br>Samples were dried and pulverised.<br>The laboratory inserted certified standards into the sample stream as part of its QA process.<br>Several reference samples and some field duplicate or certified blank sample was included for QC checks on chip samples.<br>All rock-chip samples were lithologically logged. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and* | An ALS-certified laboratory, AfriLbs was used to analyse the submitted rock-chip samples.<br>The laboratory method is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.<br>An independent geologist selected the analytical methods. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *precision have been established.* | |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | Laboratory standards were inserted, and one field duplicate was provided for QC checks. The laboratory also confirmed the results via an ICP read following 4-acid digestion<br>Length-weighted composite grade: Σ(grade × length) / Σ(length) and Mass-weighted composite grade: Σ(grade × sample mass) / Σ(sample mass) were calculated and presented, with length-weighted results adopted.<br>A third party undertook no verification. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | No drilling performed<br>WGS84/UTM Zone 29N North (rocks) were used as documented in the table. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | Data spacing is appropriate for reconnaissance-level work.<br>No identified mineral resources – mainly greenfield exploration.<br>No sample compositing was employed. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | Trench orientations (N135) are perpendicular to the structural grain to ensure true width is captured.<br>Channel samples were continuous metre intervals across the identified mineralisation exposed within the trench walls.<br>No drilling was performed. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Samples were placed in sealed bags with unique IDs, stored in a secure location prior to dispatch, and transported via a courier directly to AfriLabs. Laboratory |

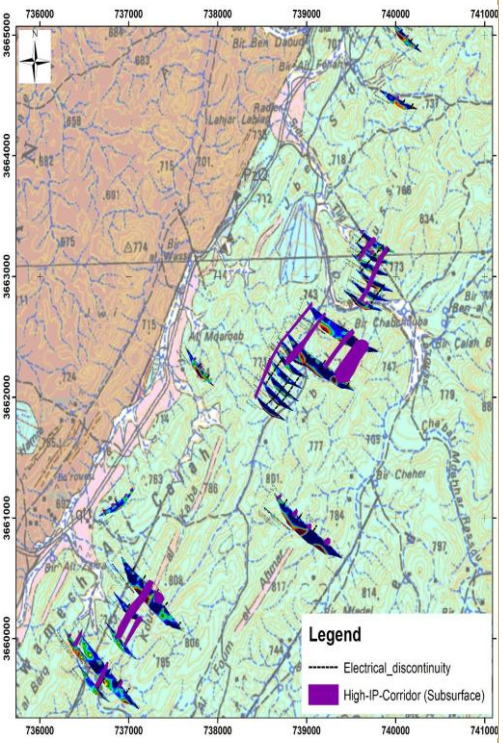
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | receipt was reconciled to the chain-of-custody log prior to sample preparation.<br>No sample tampering was observed. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | No audits were conducted. |

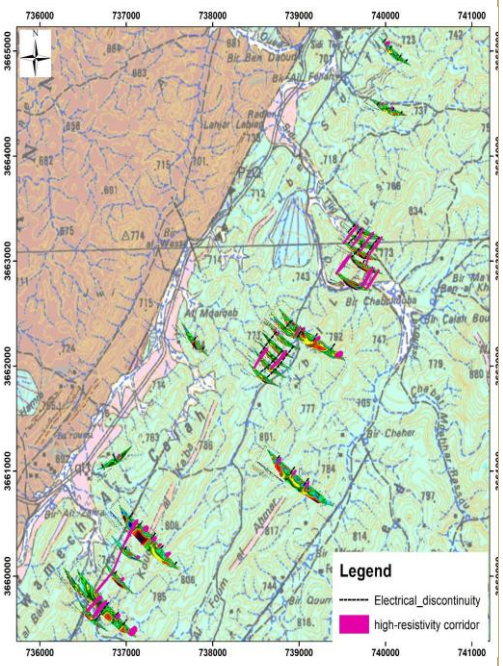
## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

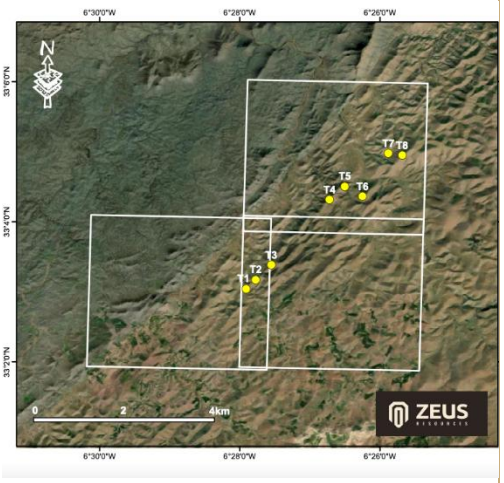
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | The Casablanca Project (CAP) comprises six (6) granted Exploration Research Licenses (EL's 353 87 50, 51, 52, 54, 58 and 59) for an area of roughly 78.6 $Km^2$.<br>Zeus Morocco owns the project land.<br>The tenement package is in good standing and has no encumbrances. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | Artisanal mining has occurred periodically. The French opened several Antimony mines during WW2 effort back in the 1940s.<br>Summit Minerals (ASX:SUM) explored the same area in 2023 and completed geological mapping, chip sampling, and a regional stream sediment survey.<br>The work is included in this report's body. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | Antimony mineralisation resides in a substantial dilational jog developed<br>In a regional NNE-striking fault, the Smaala-Oulmes Fault.<br>Antimony, occurring as semi-massive Stibnite $Sb_2S_3$ (Antimony Sulphide), and as secondary oxides, is widely distributed throughout the dilation zone, |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | providing favourable mineralisation sites.<br><br>Mineralisation is often associated with sub-vertical to steeply dipping quartz veins that cut through a mixture of metamorphosed shale, Sandstone, and Siltstone.<br><br>Quartz Veins can range in thickness from a few centimetres to several meters and contain high concentrations of Stibnite as<br><br>disseminated grains within quartz or as massive aggregates that fill the veins. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | No mineral resources were identified or stated. More work is required on the identified mineralisation.<br><br>Massive to disseminated stibnite mineralisation associated with vein quartz infilling shear zones.<br><br>Vein widths vary from centimetres to several metres in scale and are traceable over 100 metres.<br><br>Veins appear as steeply to moderately dipping veins and stockworks. |
| ***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.* | Appropriate maps are included within the body of the report. |
| ***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.* | The reporting level is suitable for early-stage exploration, and the results support continued work on the project. |
| | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful* | **<u>Ground Geophysics</u>** :<br><br>From August 1st 2025 to August 17th 2025 Zeus Resources has conducted a High Resolution Resistivity and Induced |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Other substantive*** <br><br> ***Exploration data*** | *and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | Polarization (IP) Geophysics Survey at CAP southern block EL's to examine ***Sb*** subsurface mineralisation.<br><br>Program consist of 25 profiles:<br><br>20 Lines of 550m and<br>5 Lines of 1,050m<br><br>**<u>Equipment</u>** :<br><br>ELREC Terra Resistivimeter (IRIS Instruments).<br><br>TIP 6000 Transmitter (IRIS Instruments).<br><br>**<u>Method</u>**: dipole–dipole array technique was applied with 25m station spacing.<br><br>**<u>Results</u>**:<br><br>Geophysical results revealed several electrical discontinuities, most of which are subvertical and dipping SW.<br>Resistant corridors were also delineated, which are probably related to Quartz Vns.<br><br>Antimony Corridors were associated with chargeability anomalies and Stibnite ***Sb*** mineralisation at subsurface.<br><br>  <br><br>**Antimony Corridors established at CAP** |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | CAP Geophysics Program was completed by PROGERM Geophysics, and implemented by **Ashgill Australia Limited** www.ashgill.com.au |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | Based on IP Geophysics results, ZEUS has decided to commence trenching program pedicular to established ***Sb*** Corridors.<br>  <br><br>**ZEU Proposed Trenching Program**<br>Trenching application has been submitted to Moroccan Authorities on 05/09/2025<br><br>**<u>Upcoming Planned Exploration Work:</u>**<br>Eight (8) Trenches were designed to test sub-surface geophysical anomalies |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|




Trenches Location Map at CAP Southern Block

Based on Geophysics IP data and forthcoming trenching program results,
drilling campaign will take place to test identified Stibnite targets.

## Trenching Centre Coordinates

| | WGS 84 - Zone 29 | |
|---|---|---|
| Trench | West | North |
| TR - 1 | 6.465143 | 33.050726 |
| TR-1A | 6.463706 | 33.05187 |
| TR - 2 | 6.462877 | 33.052882 |
| TR - 3 | 6.459179 | 33.056421 |
| TR - 4 | 6.445331 | 33.071966 |
| TR- 5 | 6.441680 | 33.075149 |
| TR - 6 | 6.437509 | 33.072730 |
| TR - 7 | 6.431330 | 33.082992 |
| TR - 8 | 6.428053 | 33.082479 |

## Trenches Details

| Trench No. | Strike | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TR - 1 | N135 | 24 | 1 | 2.5 |
| TR-1A | N135 | 15 | 1 | 1.5 |
| TR - 2 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| TR - 3 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TR - 4 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| TR - 5 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| TR - 6 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| TR - 7 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| TR - 8 | N135 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| | Total | 144 | | |

**Commencement of Teaching program**

Trenching Program at CAP has been commenced on 04/12/2025.

First Trench (T1) was completed on 16/12/2025 (details as below):

| | WGS 84 - Zone 29 | |
|---|---|---|
| Trench | West | North |
| TR - 1 | 6.465143 | 33.050726 |
| TR-1A | 6.463706 | 33.05187 |

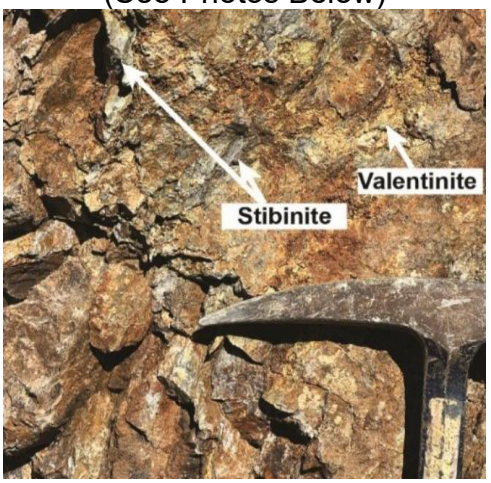
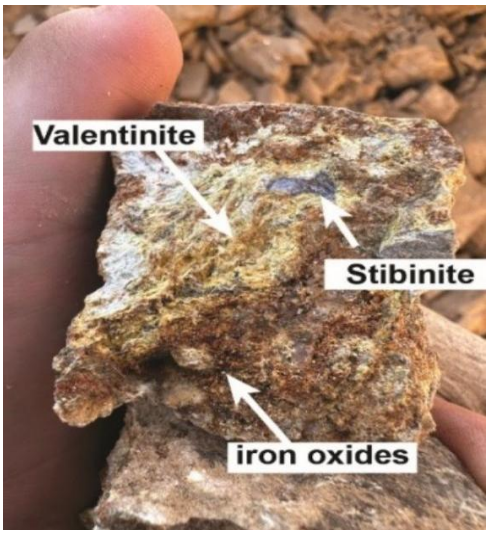
| Strike | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| N135 | 24 | 1 | 2.5 |
| N135 | 15 | 1 | 1.5 |

Trench 1 (TR-1) was completed and systematically sampled for Sb assays.

Visual Antimony Sulphide Stibnite $Sb_2S_3$ and Antimony Oxides Minerals Valentinite $Sb_2O_3$ and

Stibiconite $Sb_3O_6$

Were observed in Quartz Vein and surrounding metamorphic host rocks.

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | | (See Photos Below)<br>  <br><br>  <br><br>Image above is sample T1-10<br><br>Estimated Antimony Sulphide and Oxides combined percentage is **10%** |