

AUSTRALIAN SILICA QUARTZ GROUP LIMITED

Encouraging Hardrock Quartz Results



Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited ('ASQ') provides the following update on its 100% owned Hardrock Quartz Projects.

GILBERT RANGES (QLD) – MGSi QUARTZ

- ASQ regards several large quartz bodies within its Queensland tenure as high priority metallurgical grade silicon ('MGSi') quartz targets
- Desktop targeting and ground reconnaissance in late 2025 identified an area with MGSi quartz potential in the Gilbert Ranges 290km west of Townsville
- Exploration Permit EPM 29311 application now in place over the area of interest (2 sub blocks – 6.4km²)
- 26 rock chip samples collected with highly encouraging results in multiple zones along a 1.3km section of hillside
- 15 of the 26 unprocessed rock chip samples recorded >99.4% SiO₂ with consistently low iron and alumina concentrations
- Further exploration planned

SEABROOK (WA) and AIRPORT BLOW (QLD) - HIGH PURITY QUARTZ

- ASQ is continuing to work on detailed high purity quartz ('HPQ') metallurgical trials using the ASQ flowsheet developed as a part of the Company's ongoing Research and Development Program
- The aim of this work is to refine a flowsheet that allows ASQ to demonstrate the suitability of quartz sampled from ASQ tenements for Crucible Grade HPQ production
- Purification trials, including hot chlorination, undertaken by an independent laboratory in China yielded 99.994% SiO₂ (60ppm total impurities) quartz powder from a representative sample of the Airport Blow outcrop
- Samples from ASQ's Lake Seabrook HPQ Project have yielded 99.993% SiO₂ quartz powder after treatment by the flowsheet developed by ASQ at a local West Australian laboratory without the use of hot chlorination
- ASQ is targeting improved product purity with adjustments to the flowsheet in order to meet crucible grade which starts at around 99.997% SiO₂
- Metallurgical trials will continue in 2026

22 January 2026

ASX Code: ASQ

**AUSTRALIAN SILICA QUARTZ
GROUP LTD**

ABN: 72 119 699 982

DIRECTORS:

Robert Nash

Non Executive Chairman

Luke Atkins

Non Executive Director

Neil Lithgow

Non Executive Director

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND
COMPANY SECRETARY:**

Sam Middlemas

Head Office:

Suite 10, 295 Rokeby Road
Subiaco WA 6008

Mail:

Suite 10, 295 Rokeby Road
Subiaco WA 6008

T: +61 8 9200 8200

F: +61 9 9200 8299

E: admin@asqg.com.au

W: www.asqg.com.au

Share Registry:

Automic Group

GPO Box 5193

Sydney NSW 2001

T: 1300 288 664 (within Australia)

T: +61 2 9698 5414 (international)

www.automicgroup.com.au



Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited (ASX:ASQ, 'ASQ' or 'the Company') provides the following update on the Company's Metallurgical Grade Silicon ('MGSi') Quartz, High Purity Quartz ('HPQ') Projects and Research and Development ('R&D') efforts. All silica and quartz projects are held 100% by ASQ's wholly owned subsidiary Australian Silica Quartz Pty Ltd.

ASQ have secured several hard rock quartz deposits in Western Australia and Queensland, and the company is currently evaluating the potential to produce MGSi quartz lump and/or HPQ products.

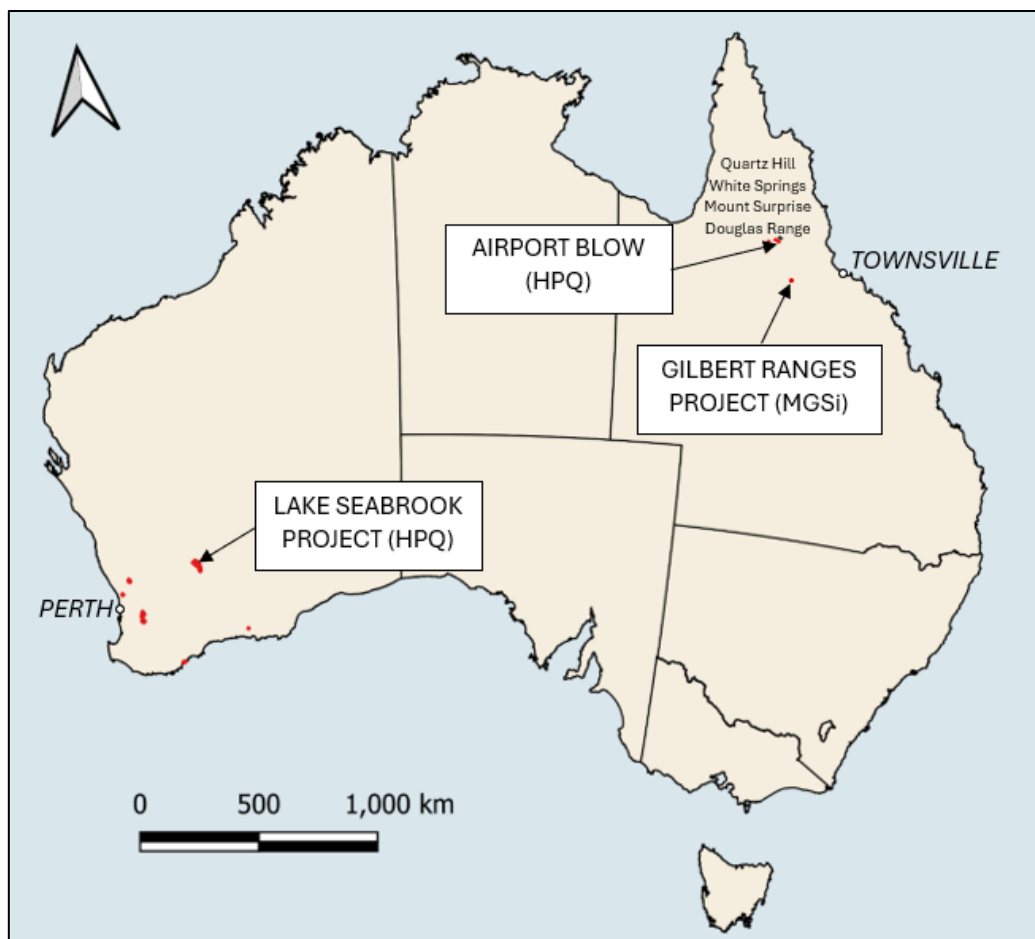


Figure 1: ASQ Quartz Projects: Airport Blow, Gilbert Ranges and Lake Seabrook

Gilbert Ranges MGSi Quartz Project – Far North Queensland

At the recently established Gilbert Ranges Project, ASQ is targeting metallurgical grade silicon quartz.

The Gilbert Ranges Project is located 290km west of Townsville in Far North Queensland with reasonable access via the Kennedy Developmental Road and local well formed gravel roads with the final stretch on graded cattle station roads.

ASQ has established tenure by way of an Exploration Permit application (EPM29311) with the reported rockchip samples collected under an interim Prospecting Permit (granted).

The project is strategically located within trucking range of both the major bulk export port at Townsville as well as the nearby proposed Lansdown Critical Minerals Processing facilities.

MGSi quartz is defined as lump quartz feedstock suitable for the manufacture of metallurgical grade silicon. High grade quartz is required by the solar silicon manufacturing industry as a precursor feedstock to produce MGSi.

To be commercially viable, the quartz will need to be present in a body that has sufficient scale and consistency of quality to allow selective mining with the exclusion of contaminating country rock fragments.

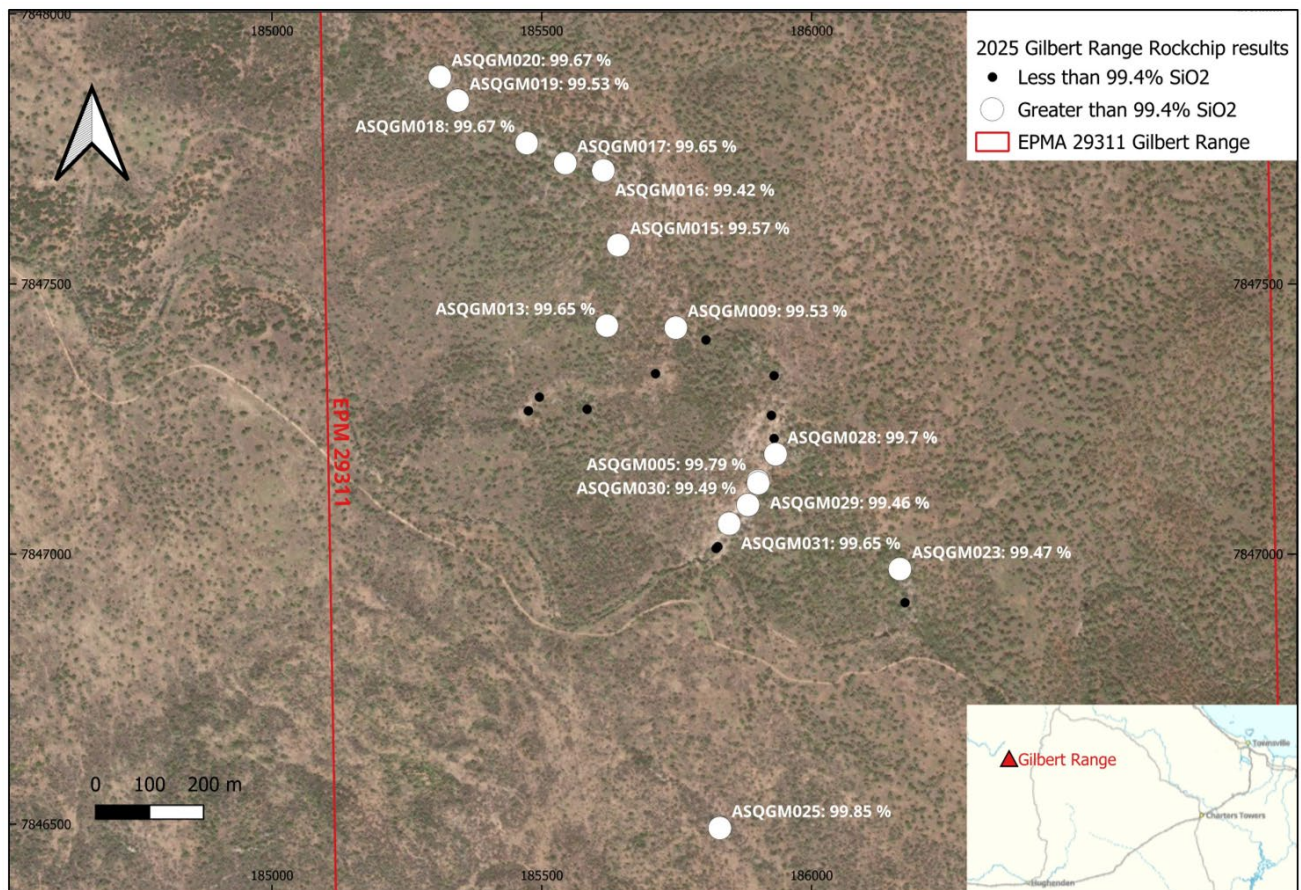


Figure 2: Gilbert Ranges MGSi Quartz Rock Chip results (SiO₂ percentage)

ASQ identified the Gilbert Ranges location following regional reconnaissance and satellite imagery assessment which suggested large scale quartz occurrences were present. This theory has been confirmed on the ground and by the reported rock chip results.

Quartz occurrences in the permit area are common however the initial focus is on the area sampled where creek lines and small bluffs expose heavily sericite altered, silica rich, metamorphic rocks that on the south facing flanks of a large-scale ridge with exposed outcrops revealing large scale volumes of quality quartz.

Late in 2025 ASQ collected 26 rock chip samples over an area covering 1.4km x 1.0km. The analysis was done by Intertek Genalysis Perth using multi-acid digest analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic)Emission Spectrometry.

Results are highly encouraging with mineralisation in multiple zones along a 1.3km section of hillside. 15 of the 26 rock chip samples recorded **>99.4% SiO₂** with consistently low iron and alumina concentrations. The best sample was ASQGM025 with **99.85% SiO₂, 0.11% Al₂O₃ and 0.03% Fe₂O₃**.

Once EPM 31299 is granted and land access agreements have been established, ASQ plans to progress exploration at Gilbert Ranges with detailed mapping and sampling. MGSi quartz market considerations will be assessed and if justified, drilling with the aim of establishing a mineral resource estimate will be undertaken.



Gilbert Ranges – Large Scale Quartz Exposure

(samples ASQGM005, ASQGM029, ASQGM030 and ASQGM031 were collected from the outcrop pictured)

Table 1: Gilbert Ranges MGSi Quartz Rock Chip Results

Sample ID	Easting GDA94 Zone 55	Northing GDA94 Zone 55	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	CaO %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	MgO %	Na ₂ O %	TiO ₂ %	ΣOxides %
ASQGM005	185901	7847135	99.79	0.159	x	0.038	0.004	0.006	0.002	0.210
ASQGM006	185826	7847014	99.28	0.625	x	0.065	0.009	0.012	0.003	0.720
ASQGM007	185931	7847330	99.26	0.593	x	0.108	0.014	0.012	0.005	0.740
ASQGM008	185804	7847396	98.52	1.240	0.016	0.163	0.027	0.010	0.016	1.480
ASQGM009	185749	7847419	99.53	0.232	0.010	0.203	0.011	0.005	0.003	0.470
ASQGM010	185711	7847334	99.03	0.756	0.012	0.148	0.026	0.005	0.010	0.970
ASQGM011	185584	7847268	99.13	0.684	x	0.139	0.010	0.024	0.004	0.870
ASQGM012	185496	7847291	99.09	0.769	x	0.109	0.015	0.008	0.005	0.910
ASQGM013	185621	7847423	99.65	0.254	0.249	0.073	0.009	0.004	0.004	0.350
ASQGM015	185642	7847572	99.57	0.345	x	0.063	0.008	0.006	0.003	0.430
ASQGM016	185614	7847710	99.42	0.434	x	0.111	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.580
ASQGM017	185544	7847724	99.65	0.266	x	0.063	0.008	0.004	0.002	0.350
ASQGM018	185472	7847761	99.67	0.243	x	0.062	0.007	0.006	0.002	0.330
ASQGM019	185344	7847839	99.53	0.373	x	0.066	0.010	0.009	0.003	0.470
ASQGM020	185311	7847883	99.67	0.219	x	0.065	0.009	0.033	x	0.330
ASQGM023	186164	7846972	99.47	0.299	0.011	0.19	0.012	0.005	0.004	0.530
ASQGM024	186173	7846910	98.91	0.916	0.010	0.133	0.019	0.010	0.007	1.090
ASQGM025	185830	7846493	99.85	0.111	x	0.032	0.004	0.005	x	0.150
ASQGM026	185926	7847257	98.09	1.543	x	0.284	0.036	0.012	0.019	1.910
ASQGM027	185931	7847214	99.16	0.608	x	0.193	0.010	0.008	0.003	0.840
ASQGM028	185933	7847185	99.70	0.185	x	0.094	0.006	0.005	0.001	0.300
ASQGM029	185901	7847131	99.46	0.443	x	0.074	0.007	0.006	0.002	0.540
ASQGM030	185882	7847091	99.49	0.424	x	0.062	0.007	0.007	0.002	0.510
ASQGM031	185847	7847056	99.65	0.255	x	0.077	0.006	0.009	x	0.350
ASQGM032	185823	7847011	99.38	0.518	x	0.078	0.009	0.012	0.003	0.620
ASQGM033	185475	7847265	97.18	2.508	0.011	0.237	0.042	0.016	0.013	2.820

Note: 'x' indicates below detection limit

High Purity Quartz Research Trials – Airport Blow (QLD) and Lake Seabrook (WA)

ASQ is continuing to work on detailed high purity quartz (HPQ) metallurgical trials using the ASQ flowsheet developed as a part of the Company's ongoing Research and Development Program.

The aim of this work is to demonstrate quartz sampled from ASQ tenements is suitable for Crucible Grade HPQ production and to refine a processing flowsheet that could be effective in producing Crucible Grade HPQ.

High-purity silica is a high-grade (>99.99%) silicon dioxide (SiO₂), raw ingredient used for semiconductors in electronics, computer processors, photovoltaics (solar panels), optical fibres, high performance ceramics and specialty glass applications. High purity silica is most likely to be produced from deposits of very chemically clean hard rock quartz.

Solar silicon manufacturing relies on ultra-pure silica crucibles made from HPQ of differing grades for the different crucible layers. Current market price of processed crucible grade HPQ powder on the Shanghai Metal Market ranges from US\$2,200/t to US\$9,500/t.

Table 2: Typical HPQ Crucible Grades and Composition by layer

Layer	Al (ppm)	Fe (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Na (ppm)
Inner (40%)	≤ 12	≤ 0.7	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.7
Middle (30%)	≤ 15	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.0
Outer (30%)	≤ 20	≤ 1.5	≤ 1.5	≤ 1.5

Source: [Shanghai Metal Market](#)

ASQ have completed purification trials of a representative sample from the Airport Blow quartz occurrence in Far North Queensland. These trials comprised 27 physical and chemical treatment stages and was performed by an independent research laboratory in China. The treatments included hot chlorination, a technique that is not commercially available at laboratories in Australia. The final product analysis was carried out by a commercial laboratory in Perth. Results are presented in Table 3 below. Note that the details of the treatments involved are not disclosed as they are considered commercially sensitive. In general terms the quartz is subjected to comminution, thermal treatments, acid leaches and caustic digests along with hot chlorination.

Table 3: Chemical Analysis of Airport Blow sample following purification trials in China

	Easting	Northing	Al	Fe	Ca	Na	Σ Impurities	SiO ₂
Units	GDA94 Zone 55		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Purified Airport Blow Sample	212754	7992477	17.3	5.0	12.2	9.3	60.5	99.994

Samples from ASQ's Lake Seabrook HPQ Project have yielded 99.993% SiO₂ quartz powder after treatment at a commercial laboratory in Perth using a simplified 9 stage purification flowsheet developed by ASQ without the use of hot chlorination or hydrofluoric acid leaches. Results are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Chemical Analysis of Lake Seabrook sample following simplified purification trials in Perth

	Easting	Northing	Al	Fe	Ca	Na	Σ Impurities	SiO ₂
Units	GDA94 Zone 50		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Subsample A	172143	6578322	31.5	0.9	11.7	10.8	69.9	99.993
Subsample B			34.4	0.4	12.2	11.5	74.9	99.993

ASQ is targeting improved product purity with adjustments to the flowsheet with the aim of meeting crucible grade product which starts at around 99.997% SiO₂.

ASQ plans to continue with metallurgical trials in 2026.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board

Please refer to the following announcements for further details on the Company's MGSI and HPQ Quartz Projects and related exploration results:

Release Date	Announcement Title
15 Dec 2021	EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH UPDATE – HARDROCK HIGH PURITY QUARTZ AND SILICA
19 Dec 2025	QUARTZ HILL PROJECT - METALLURGICAL TESTWORK OUTCOMES

Cautionary Statement

This announcement and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this announcement contains forecasts and forward-looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance, involve unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. There are a number of risks, both specific to ASQ, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of ASQ, and the value of an investment in ASQ including and not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, timing of access to infrastructure, timing of environmental approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimations, native title risks, cultural heritage risks, foreign currency fluctuations, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk.

Competent persons statement

The information in this document that relates to the Exploration Results and Metallurgical Trials was compiled by Mr. Nick Algie in his capacity as Exploration Manager for Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited. Mr. Algie is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('AusIMM') and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of deposit and style of mineralisation under consideration and sufficient experience in the development of mining projects from the studies phase through to the operational phase to qualify as a competent person under the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Algie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	GILBERT RANGES - A total of 26 rockchip samples during a field campaign conducted at the Gilbert Ranges Prospecting Permit in November 2025 - Each individual rockchip sample was approximately 1 to 2 kg, being chipped from selected outcrops using a geological hammer prior to being placed in an individually numbered calico bag in preparation for chemical analysis (multielement assay) at the conclusion of the field program - Samples were prepared by Intertek Genalysis Townsville where the samples were pulverised in a tungsten carbide bowl and ~300g sub sample despatched to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. A small charge was digested using a multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids in Teflon Beakers. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry AIRPORT BLOW - Geological mapping and sampling program involved collection of a representative sample of around 10kg of rock chip material from the perimeter of the Airport Blow outcrop at the location GDA94 UTM Zone 55 212754mE 7992477mN in 2023. - From the 10kg sample around 2kg of rock chips were provided to an independent research laboratory in China for purification trials using the ASQ developed 27 step flowsheet. The 2kg sample consisted of approximately 10 lumps that were selected by hand at random from the 10kg sample. Whilst the details of the processes employed are considered commercially sensitive it has been disclosed that hot chlorination and hydrofluoric acid leach techniques were amongst the treatments used. Analysis of the pre hot chlorination material was completed at the Chinese Academy of Science Analytical Institute in China and the final product was analysed Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry at a commercial laboratory in Perth LAKE SEABROOK - The collection of the Lake Seabrook sample involved rock chip sampling of around 30kg of material from the location GDA94 UTM Zone 51 172143mE 6578322mN in 2024 - Comminution of around 2kg of material was completed at Curtin University and in house by ASQ in Perth. The 2kg sample consisted of approximately 10 lumps that were selected by hand at random from the 30kg sample. Purification was undertaken by a commercial laboratory in Perth using the simplified 8 step

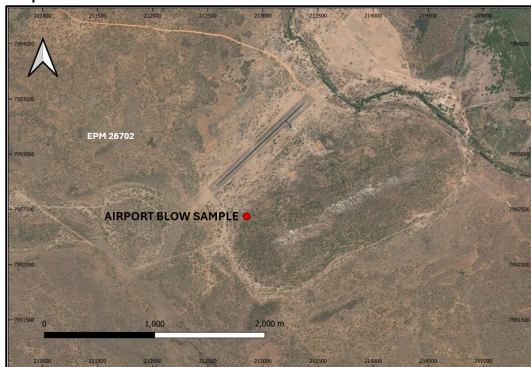
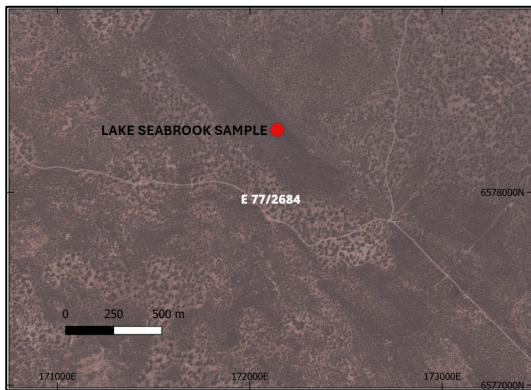


Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		flowsheet. Whilst the details of the processes employed are considered commercially sensitive it has been disclosed that hot chlorination and hydrofluoric acid leach techniques were not used The final product was analysed Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry at a commercial laboratory in Perth
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 new drilling reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No new drilling reported in this release
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Detailed geological notes were recorded at each sample location which included the sample co ordinates, lithology and lithological characteristics, structure including strike and dip of the outcrop, visible alteration, veining and any additional features deemed important for later geological interpretation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- No new drilling reported in this release - Gilbert Ranges and Seabrook rockchip sampling was selective and not representative - The Airport Blow rockchip sample comprised a compilation of samples systematically collected across the entire outcrop in an attempt to increase the representivity of the sample - No field duplicates taken
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory	GILBERT RANGES - Samples were prepared by Intertek Genalysis in Townsville and analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The sample analysis uses a Four Acid multielement package 4A/MS - Elements assayed included: Al, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Ti, V - The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analysis. - Laboratory procedures are within industry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest - Analysis results provided by the laboratory are expressed as elemental concentrations with calculations of the expected oxide concentrations using conversion multipliers. The sum of oxides for each sample is subtracted from 100 to give the calculated SiO₂ concentration AIRPORT BLOW and LAKE SEABROOK - The commercial laboratory completing the analysis inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analysis. - Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest - For the Airport Blow analysis completed in China it was not possible to verify what QAQC procedures the lab used
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No new drilling reported in this release
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Sample positions were located using handheld GPS in GDA94 UTM Coordinates
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- No new drilling reported in this release - No Mineral Resource is being calculated in this report
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	No new drilling reported in this release
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were delivered to the Perth laboratories by ASQ staff. Samples were collected by the independent Chinese laboratory from the ASQ office in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Audits have not yet been conducted due to the early stage of exploration.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	GILBERT RANGES - The Project is located on EPMA 29311 within Glenmore Station, approximately 280km west of Townsville in Far North Queensland. The application tenement is 100% owned and held by ASQ. Samples were collected by way of a granted Prospecting Permit (PP100786 – Glenmore) - There are no known impediments to the application tenement being granted and then kept in good standing with no known impediments to future mining operations AIRPORT BLOW - The Project is located on EPM 26702 within Mount Surprise Station, approximately 200km southwest of Cairns in Far North Queensland. The tenement is 100% owned and held by ASQ. - The tenement is in good standing - A heritage survey in 2023 has recommended that drilling not be undertaken until further ethnographic and archeological surveys and investigations have been completed LAKE SEABROOK - The Project is located on E77/2684 approximately 50km north of Southern Cross in Western Australia. The tenement is 100% owned and held by ASQ - The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments to future mining operations
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous quartz exploration has been undertaken
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The outcropping Gilbert Ranges occurrence is hosted within the Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic aged metamorphosed sedimentary rocks grading into gneissic granite and schist. The area of interest is a very large, 1,400m long hillside elevated up to 100m in vertical elevation above the surrounding country outcropping quartz in drainages and forming bluffs. The quartz lodes are thought to have been formed from the processes of metamorphism - The Airport Blow outcrops consists of very pure epithermal quartz blows hosted within the Paleoproterozoic Einasleigh metamorphic suite. - At the Lake Seabrook Project ASQ has identified a 5km long epithermal quartz vein lying along the southwestern margin of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt at the Koolyanobbing Shear Zone
Drill hole information	- A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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	No new drilling reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	- Grade truncations have not been used - Cut-off grades have not been used - Weighted averages have not been used - Metal equivalent values have not been used
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 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No new drilling reported in this release
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.	Relevant diagrams have been included for the Gilbert Ranges results within the report main body of text. Airport Blow:  Lake Seabrook: 
Balanced Reporting	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations	- All samples were located by handheld GPS in GDA94 grid - All samples assayed are reported for the primary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>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.</i>	elements of interest. Additional elements omitted from the report are not considered significant to the report
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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 density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All relevant exploration data is shown on the figures and in the body of the report.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Once EPM 31299 has granted and land access agreements have been established ASQ plans to progress exploration at Gilbert Ranges with detailed mapping and sampling. MGSi quartz market considerations will be assessed and if justified, drilling with the aim of establishing a mineral resource estimate will be undertaken - ASQ plans to continue with HPQ metallurgical trials in 2026 across multiple quartz sources within the ASQ tenure

