ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 April 2026

Multiple Workstreams Advance EVR's Antimony Hub Toward Near-Term Production

Tecomatlán refurbishment on track for 2H2026, geophysics campaign commenced and maiden drilling well advanced

Highlights

- **CSAMT and ground magnetics surveys have commenced** over the Lirios 1 and Lirios 2 to provide mineralisation and structural targeting to inform high-priority zones and regional target generation for future drill testing.
- **11 diamond drill holes successfully completed** and submitted for assays at Los Lirios Antimony Project. The first quantified intercepts from a system with surface grade up to 30.2% Sb.
- **Previously unrecognised San Miguel vein structure uncovered** (2m wide, shallow depth) at Lirios 1 Target, highlighting near-surface potential of the project area and providing additional drill targets. Assays are pending.
- **90% of Los Lirios Project area remains unexplored,** with nearly 5km of the Lirios Fault Zone (LFZ) yet to be tested, providing significant exploration upside.
- **Tecomatlán Plant grinding circuit refurbishment underway** with key steel fabrication works commenced – on track to meet the 5-week delivery schedule.
- **Tecomatlán Plant operational readiness on track for 2H2026**, a cornerstone of EVR's near-term production strategy. This strategy involves processing ore from artisanal miners whilst Los Lirios advances.

EV Resources Limited (**ASX: EVR**) ("**EVR**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide a report on significant multi-front operations and an exploration update on its Mexico Antimony Hub, comprising the Tecomatlán Processing Plant in Puebla and the 70%-owned Los Lirios Antimony Project. The Company has executed a decisive shift from planning to execution across all pillars

of EVR's near-term antimony production strategy with plant refurbishment underway, maiden drilling well advanced and geophysical surveys having commenced.

EV Resources CEO, Mike Brown, commented: *"The commencement of geophysical surveys is a big step in unlocking the antimony potential of Los Lirios. CSAMT has been chosen as the most appropriate method given presence of stibnite as the dominant sulphide associated with mainly quartz. We are expecting the detailed survey over the initial high-priority prospects to provide an extremely valuable tool.*

Combining findings from the survey with results from current drilling will allow us to calibrate results and establish a fingerprint we can use in immediate drill targeting, as well as establishing it as an ideal exploration tool. With nearly 5km of the highly prospective LFZ still to be tested in any detail outside of the current drilling prospects, as well as 90% of the property unexplored, this could unlock an extremely efficient and useful tool for drill targeting and antimony discovery at Lirios. Activities at Tecomatlán are progressing, which is very pleasing given the plant's importance to our strategy of reaching near-term production."

Geophysics Commenced to Systematically Unlock Property-Scale Potential

The Company has commenced a geophysical survey at the Los Lirios Antimony Project designed to provide systematic, property-scale mineralisation and structural data for target delineation and drill planning.

The program comprises a Controlled-Source-Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) survey of 13 line kilometres (5km at Lirios 1 and 8 km over the Hormiguero and Lirios 2 areas), and a ground magnetics survey over Lirios 1 to define the structural controls governing the hydrothermal system (see Figure 1). CSAMT has been selected as the most appropriate method given the presence of stibnite as the dominant sulphide associated with quartz gangue.

The survey will cover around 1.3km of strike length over the regional LFZ, which is at least 6km in length and considered by the Company as a critical control over antimony mineralisation within a significant hydrothermal system (see Figure 1).

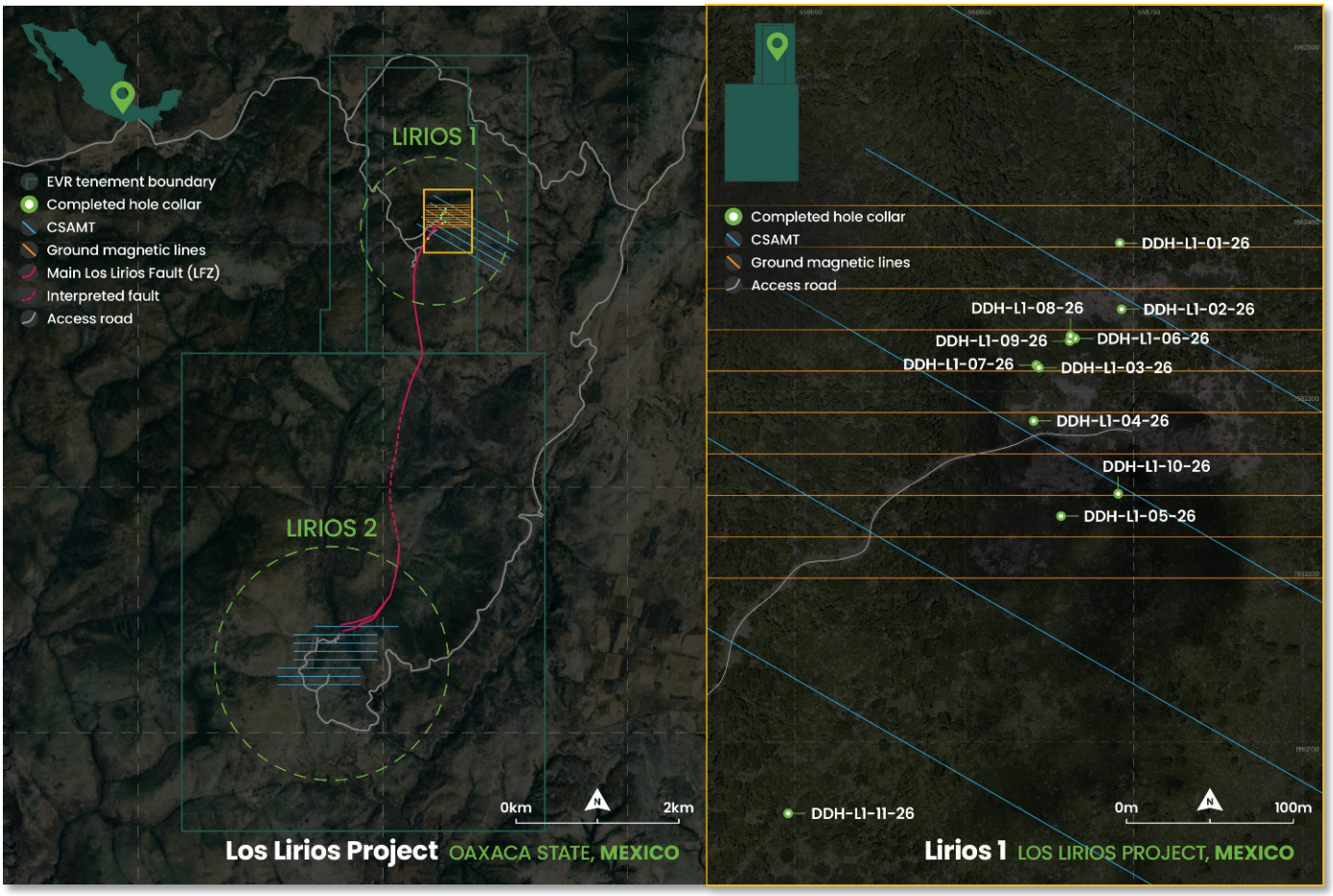

***Figure 1**: Geophysical survey program details*

The program is designed to test the responsiveness of mineralisation to this technique, with incorporation of the drilling undertaken to date allowing the Company to create a geophysical fingerprint for the antimony mineralisation at Los Lirios.

The survey will be used to establish immediate priority targets and controls at Lirios 1 and 2, and, as a scalable exploration tool deployable across the full property, significantly improving interpretation quality and exploration efficiency going forward.

More than 90% of the property remains unexplored, with nearly 5km of the highly prospective Lirios Fault Zone yet to be systematically tested, alongside multiple N-S fault systems beyond the main structure hosting Lirios 1, Lirios 2 and Hormiguero. The geophysical program is expected to materially expand the drill-ready target inventory across the project.

Combined with first pass drilling, CSAMT is expected to provide a fundamental exploration and targeting tool as EVR advances towards a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate.

Drilling Progress at Lirios 1 – First Systematic Assay Results Pending

The Company has successfully completed 11 holes of the current campaign at the Lirios 1 prospect, the first systematic drill campaign at Los Lirios. The drill rig has now advanced to the Hormiguero prospect to continue the broader Los Lirios program.

The technical team is focussed on systematic core logging, cutting, and sampling at the Company's dedicated processing facilities. Initial core observations are providing important geological data on the hydrothermal system, specifically testing Carbonate Replacement deposit (CRD) horizons and the potential of vertical conduit structures, which have significant implications for understanding deposit geometry and volume.

The Los Lirios system has returned channel samples of up to 30.2% Sb[1] at surface, with exceptional recovery characteristics confirmed in metallurgical testwork (>90% via gravity processing; 99% in initial flotation tests[2]).

Results from the initial program will provide the first quantified subsurface intercepts from this high-grade antimony system and are expected to materially advance EVR's understanding of the deposit, informing the path to maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate targeted for Q3 CY2026. Results will be released to the market following receipt by the Company.

San Miguel Vein – Near-Surface Mineralisation Confirmed

A previously unrecognised, 2m wide vein structure (designated San Miguel) was uncovered adjacent to Pit 5 at Lirios 1. The field team identified signs of alteration and brecciation in overlying calcrete (see Figure 2) and subsequent excavation exposed the structure, confirming new near-surface antimony mineralisation at a location with no prior historical exploitation or identification. The shallow depth of the San Miguel discovery underscores the untapped potential of the Los Lirios project area and provides a drill-ready additional target.

A handheld XRF unit (pXRF) was used to support visual observations of antimony mineralisation, principally cervantite. Cervantite is a white crystalline oxide of stibnite, often directly pseudomorphing the stibnite crystals in-situ. Results are summarised in Table 1 below.

Five channel samples (856875-856879) have been submitted to the CHEMEX laboratory in Zacatecas for formal assay, with pulps to be dispatched to ALS Vancouver for verification.

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1 *ASX Announcement "Exceptional Channel Sampling Results up to 30.2% Sb", 24 February, 2026*

2 *ASX Announcement "Exceptional Antimony Recovery Confirmed at Los Lirios", 16 December, 2025*

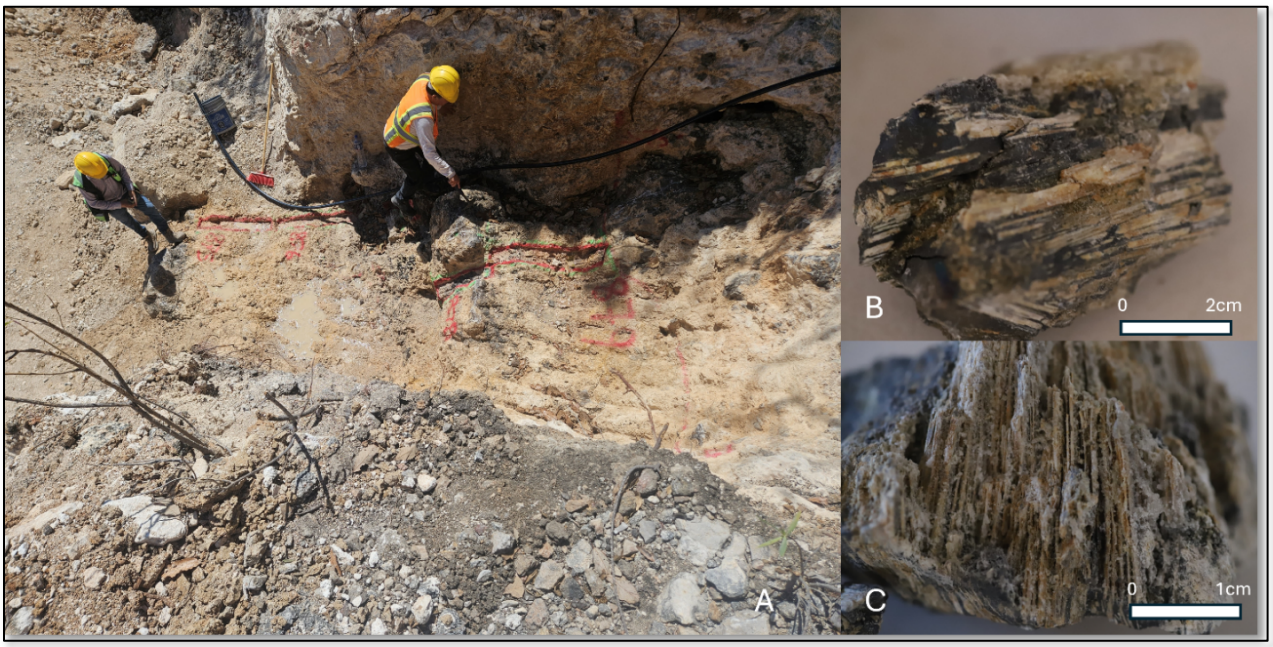

Figure 2. *A: San Miguel 2m exposed vein at Pit 5, channel samples taken: 856875-856879. B: Cervantite (after stibnite crystals) in manganese altered and silicified limestone (sample 856877)- 4% cervantite veinlet and open space infill- see Table 1 for pXRF results. C: Cervantite-quartz microveinlets, parallel to vein strike. Sample 856876- 8% cervantite.*

Table 1: *pXRF Results-San Miguel Vein (see Appendix A)*

Sample_ID	TYPE	Width (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	Sb (%) pXRF-NITON
856875	Channel	0.89	Mineralized structure striking 330- SE 75°, fibrous texture in cervantite veinlets, barite veinlets, calcite veinlets, argillic alteration, kaolin, illite, smectite, strong oxidation, jarosite. 3% cervantite	**0.17**
856876	Channel	1	Mineralized structure striking 330- SE 75°, fibrous cervantite texture semi-massive black-yellow colour, calcite veinlets, siderite veinlets, argillic alteration, kaolin, illite, smectite, moderate oxidation, jarosite. 8% cervantite	**3.05**
856877	Channel	0.74	Mineralized structure striking 330- SE 75°, fibrous cervantite texture in veinlets, argillic alteration, kaolin, illite, smectite, weak oxidation, jarosite. 4% cervantite	**0.21**
856878	Channel	0.66	Mineralized structure striking 330- SE 75°, fibrous texture in cervantite veinlets, calcite veinlets, argillic alteration, kaolin, illite, smectite, moderate oxidation, jarosite. Trace cervantite	**0.04**
856879	Channel	0.9	Mineralized structure striking 330- SE 75°, semi-massive yellow cervantite, calcite veinlets, siderite veinlets, barite veinlets, argillic alteration, kaolin, illite, smectite, strong oxidation, jarosite. 5% cervantite	**0.26**

Cautionary Statement: *The company cautions that estimates of mineral abundance from pXRF results should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory assay results where concentrations or grades are the factor for principal economic interest. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade of the mineralisation and any interval widths reported. Significant variation from the results presented in this announcement would be expected from laboratory analysis. The pXRF results support the visual estimates, validating the identification of cervantite being present as an antimony oxide.*

Tecomatlán Refurbishment Update – Production Path on Track

The Tecomatlán Processing Plant is the cornerstone of EVR's near-term production strategy, providing a gravity-based antimony concentrator at low capital cost, eliminating the need to build processing infrastructure from scratch and dramatically compressing the timeline and capital requirement to first antimony production. Located just 50km from the Los Lirios Project in the Oaxaca region, Tecomatlán provides a dedicated, low-cost processing hub for EVR's North American antimony supply strategy.

The refurbishment contractor has commenced a 5-week program to commission the critical grinding circuit, rehabilitating three previously installed, but never used, ball mills ahead of dry commissioning. Machining and assembly of steel formwork and frames is underway and the electrical circuitry and 440V backbone are being assembled for installation. The program is advancing on track, with EVR targeting operational readiness during 2H2026.

The milestone-based payment structure underpinning the plant agreement continues to align EVR's capital deployment with value delivery — a disciplined approach that protects shareholder capital at every step of the refurbishment.

Upcoming High Catalyst News Flow

- Completion of Geophysical survey and compilation of results and interpretation
- Plant advance updates
- Lirios 1 Drilling results
- Execute 3rd party supply agreements

Next Steps

- Processing and interpretation of geophysical surveys
- Grinding circuit refurbishment
- Commence soil sampling programs at Nevada projects
- Receipt of assays from drilling: 4-10 weeks.
- US Government Agencies: Commence engagement strategy and plan.

- ENDS -

For further information, please contact:

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This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board of EV Resources Limited.

About EV Resources

EV Resources (ASX: EVR) is a critical minerals exploration and development company focused on securing the North American antimony supply chain.

We are rapidly transitioning from a diversified explorer to a near-term producer. Our strategy is centred on antimony, a critical mineral designated by the US, EU, and Australia as essential for energy storage, battery technology, defence, and high-tech applications.

Our asset portfolio is strategically positioned in mining-friendly jurisdictions:

- **Tecomatlán Processing Plant**, **(Mexico).** Provides a near term low CAPEX path to becoming an antimony producer. Refurbishment and installing a gravitational concentrator circuit is underway, providing a low cost highly efficient processing path for antimony, initially processing 3rd party sourced ore and eventually Los Lirios material.
- **Los Lirios Antimony Project (Mexico):** Our flagship, high-grade project. We are fast-tracking Los Lirios to production, with Tecomatlán plant just 50km away.
- **US Antimony Projects (Nevada):** We hold a 100% interest in the Dollar and Milton Canyon antimony projects, key assets in our strategy to build a secure, domestic critical minerals supply chain for the United States.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mike Brown who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Brown is the Managing Director and CEO of EVR. Mr Brown 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 Brown consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

This announcement contains information exploration results extracted from ASX market announcement dated 24 February 2026 and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code"). EVR confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX market announcement.

This announcement contains information on metallurgical test work extracted from ASX market announcement dated 16 December 2025 and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC

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

Forward Looking Statement

Forward Looking Statements regarding EVR´s plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)”, “potential(s)”and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. There can be no assurance that EVR’s plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that EVR will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of EVR’s mineral properties. The performance of EVR may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Appendix A: pXRF Locations and Readings

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	SAMPLING TYPE	THICKNESS (m)
856875	558,732	1,962,347	1,710	Channel	1
856876	558,732	1,962,348	1,710	Channel	0.89
856877	558,732	1,962,349	1,710	Channel	0.74
856878	558,732	1,962,349	1,711	Channel	0.66
856879	558,732	1,962,350	1,711	Channel	0.9

SAMPLE	Width (m)	Sb (%)	Sb_Corrected (%)
856875		0.116	0.13
856875		0.205	0.23
856875		0.135	0.15
Average	**1**	**0.152**	**0.17**
856876		3.681	4.07
856876		2.367	2.62
856876		2.225	2.46
Average	**0.89**	**2.758**	**3.05**
856877		0.171	0.19
856877		0.235	0.26
856877		0.176	0.19
Average	**0.74**	**0.194**	**0.21**
856878		0.033	0.04
856878		0.023	0.03
856878		0.05	0.06
Average	**0.66**	**0.035**	**0.04**
856879		0.353	0.39
856879		0.247	0.27
856879		0.116	0.13
Average	**0.9**	**0.239**	**0.26**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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 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*	• Channel sampling was conducted perpendicular to Antimony-Quartz-Calcite Veins and where mineralisation style was strata bound the sampling was conducted perpendicular to bedding to represent true width of the target strata. Pits were not always accessible or safe but sampling is considered suitably representative. • Channels were between 0.35cm to 100cm long, 10cm wide, and 3cm deep. Surfaces were cleaned prior to sampling. The channels were cut with a diamond handheld motorised saw. • The samples were collected and bagged and labelled, ranging from 2.5-5.5kg samples. • Sampling avoided over or under representation of soft/hard mineral phases.

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).*	• Diamond drilling is currently being undertaken, no results are being reported.
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.*	• Diamond drilling is currently being undertaken, no results are being reported until results are received.
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.*	• Diamond drilling is currently being undertaken, no results are being reported until results are receivedLogging was qualitative in nature, based upon key mineralisation features observed by experienced geologists. Geological and geotechnical logging was completed for all channel samples. Information included host rock, structure, and alteration.
	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No sub sampling was undertaken. • Blanks and duplicates were inserted for QA/QC.

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<tr>
<td>Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation</td>
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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.

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<td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td>
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The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.

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A handheld Thermo Scientific Niton3XLt was used by a 3rd party experienced operator. A calibration testing was undertaken on 3 CRM standards.

<table>
<tr><th>CRM</th><th>Sb certif. (ppm)</th><th>Sb Niton (ppm)</th><th>RE%</th><th>FC individual</th><th>Sb corregido</th><th>RE% post-FC</th></tr>
<tr><td>OREAS 237b</td><td>460</td><td>410</td><td>–10.9%</td><td>1.122</td><td>460 ✓</td><td>0.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>OREAS 239b</td><td>727</td><td>680</td><td>–6.5%</td><td>1.069</td><td>727 ✓</td><td>0.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>OREAS 290</td><td>8,390</td><td>7,450</td><td>–11.2%</td><td>1.126</td><td>8,390 ✓</td><td>0.0%</td></tr>
</table>
FC promedio = (1.122 + 1.069 + 1.126) / 3 = 1.106 → redondeado operativamente a FC = 1.105

Reading times were between 70-90s, with 3 readings taken as a minimum. Due to difference of density of cervantite and stibnite, the former having a more dense structure, the penetration of the XRF ray is less than that for stibnite. As such, expected level of confidence for fresh stibnite was determined as ±2%, whilst predominantly cervantite samples is ±10-20%. Sb values are reported as both raw values and corrected values, based on the validation studies conducted on antimony readings.
The pXRF was calibrated to project CRM prior to taking the

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		readings. The CRM used is a composite of material taken from Lirios 1 pit. This composite has been used for all metallurgical testwork undertaken to date (see ASX release "Exceptional Antimony Recovery Confirmed at Los Lirios" dated 16th December, 2025.) • The Company uses a QA/QC protocol that requires insertion of blanks, duplicates and industry standards for every 20 samples, with blanks also inserted after high content of mineralisation is observed, sent for assaying for QA/QC, which was used when the channel samples reported were submitted to the laboratory, with results pending. This procedure was also used for the pXRF readings.
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*	• Primary data was logged in field notebooks in a systematic process and subsequently entered into digital formats under SGM protocols. • Significant intercepts reported were first calculated by geologist at the project, and verified by the CP. • No other data adjustments were applied, other than the correction factor applied to pXRF readings as noted above.

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.*	• Sample locations coordinates were accurately surveyed using a differential GPS and base station with an expected accuracy of ± 0.5m in previous mining pits where the mineralised material was exposed. • The grid system employed was the UTM coordinate system (WGS-84/UTM Zone 14N) which provided a spatial framework considered reliable for initial exploration activity. Coordinates logged in the assay database. • Topographic control was considered adequate, based on reference to regional topographic maps and confirmed by site observations.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of 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 has been applied.*	• No set sampling spacing was applied, it was determined by experienced geologists in the field to collect representative samples in the field and in particular in historic adits and open pits. Where trench sampling was conducted this was done at a nominal 1m length along the trench floor, except where there were marked geological boundaries, such as alteration, veins, mineralisation and lithological contacts. • Channels were between 35cm to 100cm long, 10cm wide, and 3cm deep. Surfaces were cleaned. Sampling avoided over or under Representation of soft/hard mineral phases. • Data is insufficient for resource estimation. • No compositing was 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.*	• Samples collected perpendicular to the structure, or stratigraphy for stratabound targets, minimizing bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged, tagged, labelled and secured on site, and were dispatched by secure transport with accompanying documentation, including the sample ID, location and description. This was verified upon receipt at the laboratory. The CHEMEX laboratory in Zacatecas has sample security and integrity processes in place, including the transportation of sample pulps to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver. Both laboratories are ISO:17025 certified. • Tamper proof seals were used on all sample bags. All samples remained in the possession of the sampler.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None used

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.* • *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.*	• Los Lirios Antimony project covers the total area of **1,552 Hectares** within three (3) Mining Licences (MLs): • (1) El Lirio De Los Valles 1. Title Number 237848. Area **400 Hectares**. Expiry Date 16/05/2061. • (2) El Lirio De Los Valles 2. Title Number 244715. Area **742 Hectares**. Expiry Date 10/12/2065. • (3) El Lirio De Los Valles 3. Fraccion 1 Title Number 246947. Area **410 Hectare**. Expiry Date 30/11/2065. • The three licences are located in the Zapotitlan Laguna District of Oaxaca State in Mexico. All three licences are held by Mrs. Aleida and Mr. Dante Martinez. EVR entered into Definitive Agreement to acquire 70% of these licences and form a JV company to hold 100% of the titles. EVR, through its local subsidiary Stibcorp, is the operator of the JV. • Lirios 1 is subject to an appeal for nullification by EVR against the Directorate General de Minas (DGM), who have commenced a cancellation process on Lirios 1. This was unlawful as the current owner was not legally notified of such process, as required by the Mining Code. This is now subject to a Judicial appeal process that the Company is actively pursuing. • There are no royalties, and no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The licences have been subjected to small scale informal mining over several decades, but no systematic exploration has been conducted. • No historic exploration data was available or used in the current interpretation. • These results are from sampling undertaken by a 3rd party specialist XRF operator and supervised by EVR staff.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Los Lirios Antimony Project is located within the Northern part of the Mixteca Terrane. The Mixteca Terrane is one of the numerous identified accretionary "exotics", distinct rock units or terranes, postulated by *"Monger and Davis in 1982"*. More than 75 terrranes have been identified, stretching from Southern Alaska to Chiapas State of the Mexico Republic. The accretionary process began in Early Jurassic Epoch, about 200 million years ago. In short, most of the entire Western North America Margin from Alaska to Chiapas in Mexico is a big geological and structural jigsaw puzzle. The boundaries of these terranes have acted as conduits for mineralizing fluids that have resulted in the development of an enormous number of precious and base metal deposits. In addition to the terrane boundaries, subsequent, internal terrane structural development in the form of reverse faults and parallel to sub- parallel shear zones to the Mexican Trench subduction zone. Development of the Los Lirios Antimony (***Sb***) mineralization is hosted in Middle and Upper Jurassic Limestone,

		Conglomerate, and Shales on anticlines and shear zones. Los Lirios Antimony (***Sb***) mineralization paragenesis is formed by **Stibnite** in Chalcedony and Calcite Gangue. Minor Pyrite observed disseminated in the Chalcedony. It is common to find the **Stibnite** (***Sb_2S_3***) altered to **Stibiconite** ***$Sb^{3+}Sb^{5+}{}_2O_6(OH)$*** and other **Antimony Hydroxides**. This is clearly evident in the shear zones, being exploited on a small scale, near the village of Guadalupe Buenos Aires. This shear zone measures at least 180m in length and 70m wide. A parallel shear zone on the opposite side of the same small ridge indicates that the potential depth of mineralization in these shear zones may exceed more than 250m. More than 7km NW of Guadalupe Buenos Aires Shear Zone a series of stacked shear zones measuring over 110m in length and 60m wide are developed on a flat lying ridge northwest of Cerro Pajarito in El Lirio De Los Valles 1 concession (Los Lirios 1). The mineralisation model from mapping and sampling to date suggests that the primary control for mineralising fluids were subvertical N-S faults, trending from 0 to 15 degrees. These have preferentially developed along or near anticlinal axis, with weak silicification observed in the limestones along with crackle brecciation along the axis. The presence of W to NW trending cross cutting faults at LZ1, LZ2 and Hormigueros suggests these structures played a crucial role in concentrating mineralising fluids and likely provided

		additional open space for the quartz-stibnite mineralisation to precipitate. Strong to moderate silicification envelops the mineralised structures. This structurally controlled mineralisation is considered by EVR as the principal mineralisation target for exploration. The presence of carbonate replacement mineralisation beneath a capping gypsum layer at LZ1 and LZ2 suggests that the gypsum acted as a cap-seal for fluids within the faults forcing them out into specific limestone units, where typical carbonate replacement textures are observed, including veinletting. These limestone units are shallow dipping, with mineralisation observed to extend laterally along these units from vertical feeder structure. They provide a second significant mineralisation target and may have important impact on potential volume for the Project.

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*
		• No drilling is being reported.

	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.*	• No data aggregation has been applied to the results.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Channel sample widths are representative of true thickness.

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.*	• Diagrams in the report include location maps, regional maps and detailed project area maps. These provide an adequate visual representation of the exploration areas.
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 reports provide a balanced presentation of early stage geological observations with sample data reported in full. • No selective reporting was used that could misrepresent the overall results. • All available samples and results have been disclosed.
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 density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geological mapping of the pits was conducted prior to sampling. • A representative bulk sample taken from 3 samples was used for preliminary metallurgical testing. Results indicated mineralisation at surface had very low level to negligible impurities, with mineralisation almost entirely antimony (in the form of stibnite and cervantite). These were reported (see ASX Release 16 December, 2025).

Further work	• *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.*	• EV Resources intends to pursue programs of geophysical surveys, mapping and sampling and diamond drilling in 3 principal areas; Los Lirios 1 (LZ1), Los Lirios 2 (LZ2) and Hormigueros. • EV Resources is planning to extend reconnaissance mapping and geophysical surveys to other areas on the 3 tenements. Principal targets are the intersection of W to NW structures with principal N-S fault system preferentially developed on anticline axis of gently folded carbonate units. There appear to be at least 2 of these N-S fault systems on the claims not including the main system on which LZ1, LZ2 and Hormigueros are located.