ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 June 2026

Maiden Exploration Target Establishes Significant Scale at the Los Lirios Antimony Project

Highlights

- **Maiden Exploration Target defined: 1.8 – 5.0 Mt** for **70 – 166 kt of contained antimony metal** across three discrete zones — Lirios 1 and Lirios 2 (carbonate replacement-style, ~1.8% Sb) and the high-grade Cofradia zone (~6.7% Sb). The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature (see Cautionary Statement).
- **Shallow CRD continuity confirmed at Lirios 1:** diamond drill hole DDH-L1-08-26 returned **5.25 m @ 1.36% Sb from 8.1 m, including 3.05 m @ 2.12% Sb**, with other holes confirming a continuous, near-surface carbonate replacement (CRD) host.
- **Same CRD horizon confirmed 6 km along strike at Lirios 2:** maiden hole DDH-L2-14-26 returned **2.35 m @ 2.52% Sb from 11.25 m**, indicating a mineralised corridor of district-scale potential along the Lirios Fault Zone.
- **High-grade Cofradia zone identified:** channel sampling at the intersection of two first-order structures returned **2.2 m @ 5.66% Sb** by handheld pXRF — *indicative results only; laboratory assays are pending* (see Cautionary Statement – pXRF).
- **Clear targeting pathway established to a maiden Resource:** Phase 2 drilling is being designed to test likely high-grade feeder-structure intersections within CRD unit, targeting a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate in 2H CY2026.
- **A strategically scarce asset:** Los Lirios is one of very few advanced-stage antimony projects in North America, in a market defined by acute, policy-driven supply tightness following China's 2024 export controls and the absence of meaningful or near-term primary antimony production in the United States.

EV Resources ("EVR" or the "Company") is pleased to report the establishment of an Exploration Target for the Company's Los Lirios Antimony Project located in Oaxaca, Mexico. The milestone quantifies the scale of one of North America's most strategically positioned antimony projects at a time of acute global supply constraint. The Company is also pleased to release additional Phase 1 drill assay results confirming the geological model and validating EVR's approach ahead of a Phase 2 program designed to materially grow both grade and resource scale.

The Los Lirios Antimony Project has now been subject to 15 drill holes, extensive channel sampling, and a CSAMT geophysical survey. Collectively, these data sets underpin an **Exploration Target of 1.80 – 5.0 Mt across three mineralisation zones, representing 70 – 166 kt of contained metal.** See Figure 1.

Cautionary Statement (Exploration Target): The potential tonnages and grade of an Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a Mineral Resource as defined by the JORC Code (2012 Edition). It is uncertain whether further exploration will result in sufficient results to enable the estimation of a Mineral Resource. This Exploration Target should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource estimate and has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

EV Resources Managing Director & CEO, Mike Brown, commented: *"This maiden Exploration Target is an important milestone that, for the first time, puts a credible scale on what we are building at Los Lirios. What excites us most is that our first-pass drilling — which was aimed at testing the steep feeder structures — instead revealed a stratabound CRD unit that is continuous, laterally extensive and, to date, very shallow. That is a very strong foundation and a significant achievement. Our planned Phase 2 program is designed to drill the likely high-grade intersections where those feeders meet the CRD host, with short, low-cost holes, and we are confident this gives us a highly capital-efficient pathway toward a maiden JORC Resource."*

"The Cofradia zone is especially encouraging. Two major structures intersecting within a hydrothermal breccia is exactly the setting that can generate both grade and scale, and its position 1.7 km south of Lirios 1 points to the untapped potential across the entire 6 km Lirios Fault Zone corridor. We are moving quickly to assay Cofradia and fold it into our Phase 2 plan. With antimony established as a critical mineral and Western supply under genuine pressure, we believe Los Lirios is emerging at exactly the right time."

Exploration Target: Scale and Grade Potential Established

The Los Lirios Project Exploration Target has been established on the basis of geological interpretation integrating drill results, channel sampling and geophysical survey data across three discrete zones at Lirios 1, Lirios 2 (northern and southernmost targets respectively) and Cofradia (see Figure 1). Lirios 1 and 2 are representative of a stratigraphic carbonate replacement deposit style unit (CRD).

***Table 1**: Los Lirios Exploration Target*

Target Area	Tonnage (Mt)		Grade	Contained Sb Metal (kt)	
	Lower	Upper	Sb %	Lower	Upper
Los Lirios 1	0.97	2.8	1.8	17	51
(Including)	*0.06*	*0.09*	*3.7*	*2*	*3*
Los Lirios 2	0.1	0.6	1.8	2	11
Total CRD style	**1.07**	**3.4**	**1.8**	**19**	**62**
Cofradia	0.75	1.5	6.7	50	101
TOTAL	**1.8**	**5.0**		**70**	**166**

Note – Figures may not sum due to rounding.

The target grade of 1.8% Sb applied to the Lirios 1 and 2 CRD zones represents a conservative starting point, reflecting the proportion of CRD-hosted mineralisation in the current drill dataset.

Phase 2 drilling is designed to target feeder intersections within the CRD, where high-grade feeder zones concentrate antimony mineralisation, and is expected to demonstrate higher grades than those implied by the Exploration Target at the CRD zones. The Cofradia zone, at an average 6.7% Sb, reflects a distinct, structurally controlled, high-grade target area.

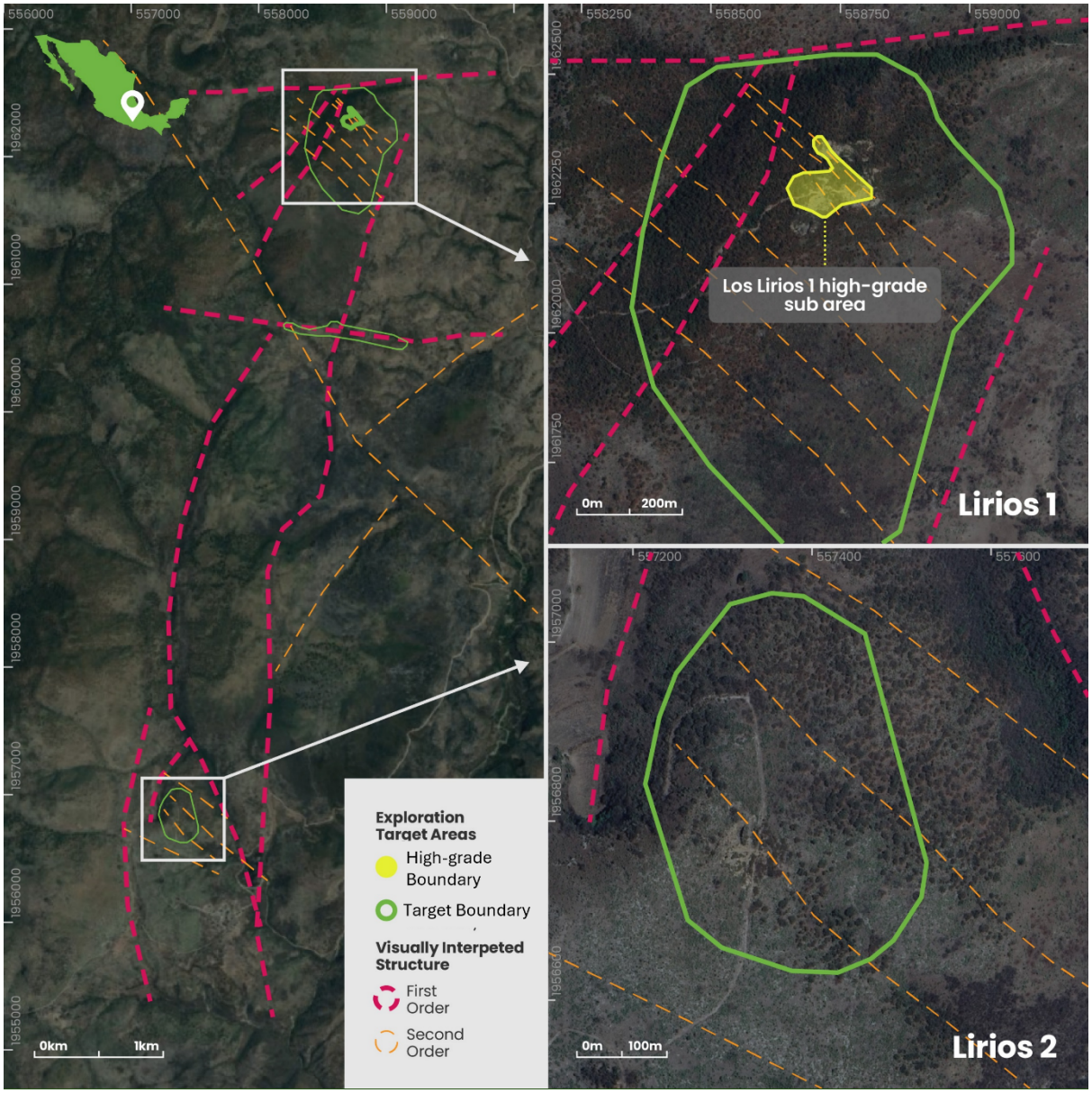

Figure 1: *Exploration Target at Lirios- based on work conducted by the Company along the ~6km long LFZ corridor, with 3 areas included in the reported Target shown in green*

Basis for the Exploration Target

The tonnage ranges reflect the uncertainty inherent in early-stage exploration. The Exploration Target has been established on the basis of geological interpretation of the project area in the context of stratiform Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) style mineralisation, tightly structurally controlled high-grade vein mineralisation, drilling results, channel sampling, mapping and extrapolation of mineralisation based on geophysical survey results. Specific sources of uncertainty include:

- Variability and continuity of thickness and lateral extent of CRD units,
- Prevalence of intersecting feeder structures within CRD mineralisation,
- Variability in the prevalence of semi-massive veining at Cofradia, and
- Potential depth variability of semi-massive veining at Cofradia

Lirios 1 and 2 represent CRD-style targets resulting from the intersection of sub-vertically dipping second-order feeder faults, which strike generally northwest, within calcareous sediments (limestones) that have been gently, and openly folded along axial planes that strike approximately east-northeast at Lirios 1 and north-south at Lirios 2. This structural configuration has produced high-grade, narrow zones along these structures within a broader, sub horizontal zone of silica-sulphide replacement within the limestones (See previous ASX announcement dated 12 May 2026).

The Cofradia target comprises a zone of intense hydrothermal brecciation hosted within the same limestone sequence, hosting a series of siliceous veinlets containing semi-massive stibnite (± cervantite). The Cofradia target appears to be coincident with the intersection of two first-order, deeper crustal-tapping structures striking generally east-west and north-south.

Mineralisation across all three zones is characterised by variable percentages of cervantite and stibnite replacing the calcareous host within silicified zones. Grades correlate directly with the proportion of stibnite and/or cervantite present, a relationship that underpins the exploration model for Phase 2 targeting of feeder-structure intersections within the CRD, where stibnite concentrations are highest.

Phase 1 Drilling: CRD Continuity Confirmed at Lirios 1

Phase 1 diamond drilling at Lirios 1 was designed to test the extent and continuity of the Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) unit across the project area, providing the stratigraphic framework for subsequent resource-delineation drilling. Drill orientations in this phase targeted CRD unit intersection rather than feeder structure intersections, the latter being the primary high-grade target for Phase 2.

The best Phase 1 result from Lirios 1 is hole DDH-L1-08-26, returning **5.25m @ 1.36% Sb** from 8.1m, including **3.05m @ 2.12% Sb** from 8.1m. This hole was drilled at a shallow angle to confirm the San Pedro structure, which strikes northwest, parallel to the San Miguel feeder structure. Holes DDH-L1-05-26, DDH-L1-06-26, DDH-L1-07-26 and DDH-L1-10-26 all intercepted the silicified CRD unit at expected depths, but only anomalous antimony reported. This is seen indicative of proximity to a feeder structure strongly controlling antimony distribution. The drilling confirms shallow CRD mineralisation at elevations amenable to open-cut extraction and validates the geological model of pervasive silica-sulphide replacement within folded calcareous sediments along the Lirios Fault Zone (LFZ) corridor.

***Table 2**: Phase 1 Drilling Significant Intercepts. Lirios 1 and 2*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sb (%):XRF15c	Intersection
DDH-L1-08-26	8.10	13.35	5.25	1.36	5.25m @ 1.36% Sb from 8.1m, incl. 3.05m @ 2.12% Sb from 8.10m
DDH-L2-14-26	1.50	3.45	1.95	0.78	1.95m @ 0.78% Sb from 1.50m
DDH-L2-14-26	11.25	13.60	2.35	2.52	2.35m @ 2.52% Sb from 11.25m

Note: All widths are downhole widths. DDH-L1-08-26 partially reported previously (see prior announcement dated 12 May 2026). See Appendix A for all results and true widths.

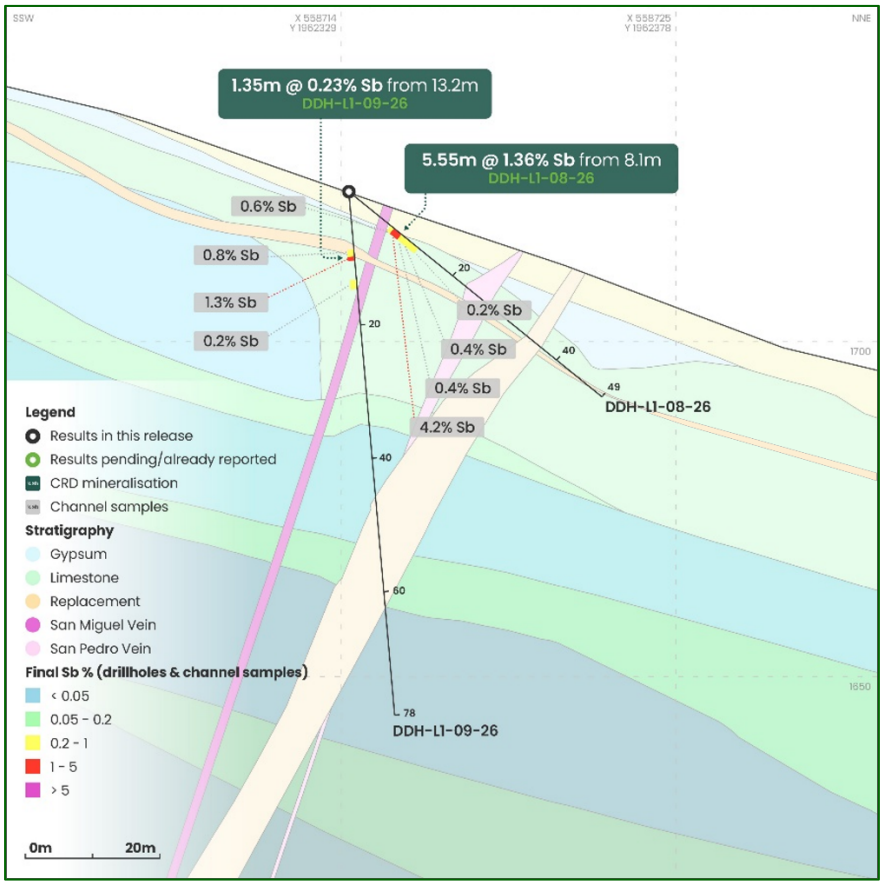

Figure 2: *Looking WNW-*

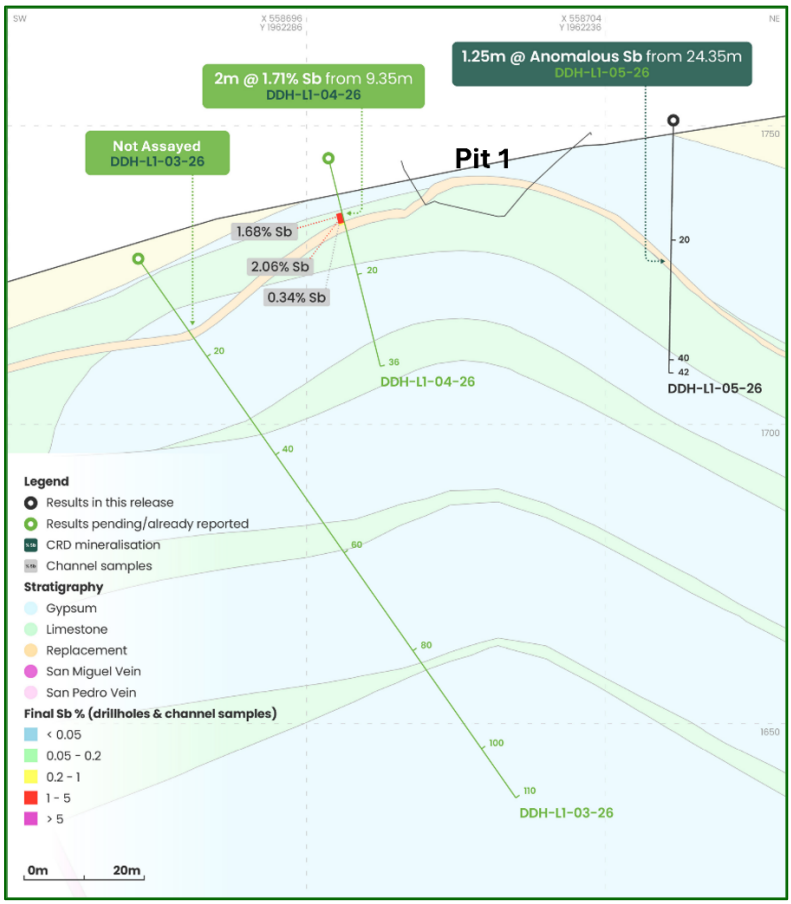

Figure 3: *Looking East*

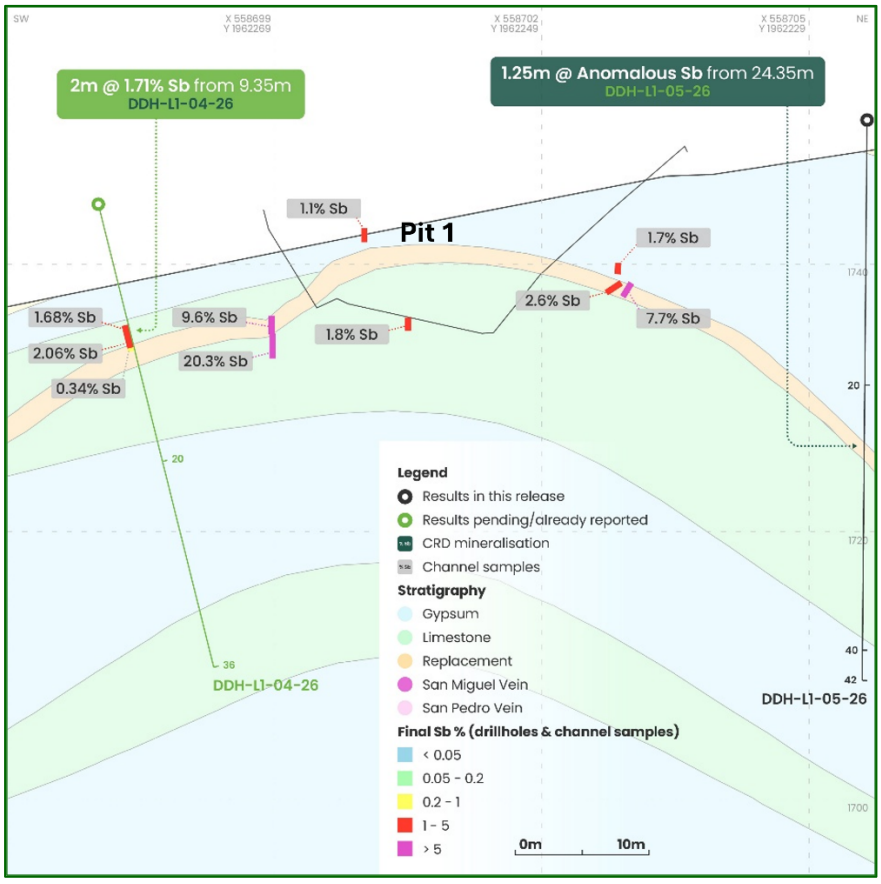

Figure 4: *Looking east--zoom of Figure 4 showing selected high-grade channel samples.*

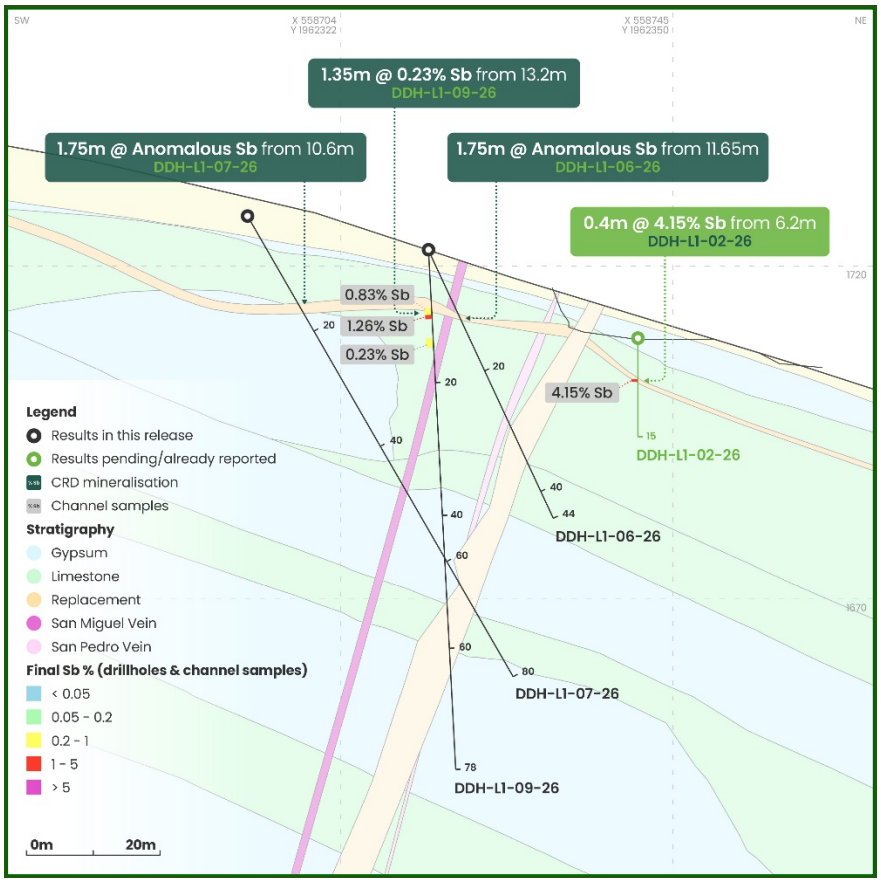

Figure 5: *Looking WNW*

Lirios 2: CRD Confirmed

The first drill hole at Lirios 2 (DDH-L2-14-26) has confirmed CRD mineralisation at shallow depth, returning **2.35m @ 2.52% Sb** from 11.25m and **1.95m @ 0.78% Sb** from 1.5m (see Figure 6). The CRD unit and overlying gypsum stratigraphy at Lirios 2 are geologically identical to those observed at Lirios 1, interpreted as the same stratigraphic unit despite being approximately 6km apart along the LFZ corridor. The hole is approximately 30m to north of the East Pit workings, angled to the SSW to intersect the NW trending structure channel sample that returned 30.2% Sb[1].

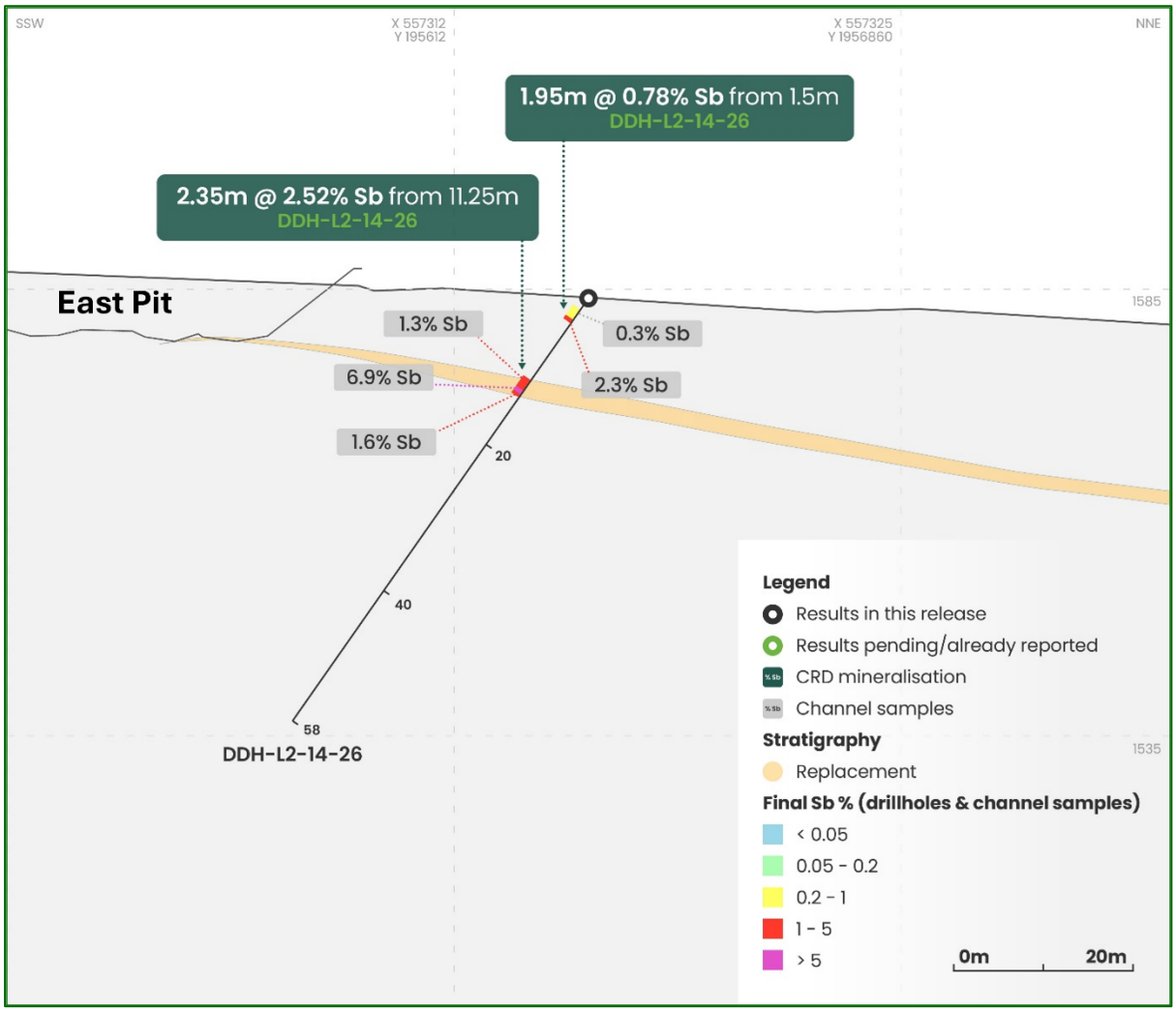

***Figure 6**: Looking WNW- showing shallow silicified CRD unit, near surface, with East Pit to south.*

This has significant implication for project scale. The LFZ corridor is interpreted as a long-lived structural conduit for hydrothermal antimony mineralisation, and continuity of the CRD host over 6km opens the potential for substantial resource growth through Phase 2 step-out drilling. The near-surface nature of the Lirios 2 CRD intersection is a positive indicator for future development flexibility.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement "Exceptional Channel Sampling Results up to 30.2% Sb" 24 February 2026

New High-Grade Zone Identified at La Cofradia

Field reconnaissance has identified a zone of intense hydrothermal brecciation at Cofradia, at the interpreted intersection of two first-order structural lineaments, a northwest-striking and an east-northeast-striking structure (see Figure 7). An historical adit into this breccia zone has been mapped and sampled using a handheld diamond saw and assayed with a handheld pXRF analyser returning a significant channel sample:

- **2.2m @ 5.66% Sb**

Stibnite and cervantite are confirmed in dense quartz veinlet networks crosscutting the hydrothermal breccia host. The structural setting (intersection of two deep-crustal tapping structures) is a highly prospective environment for high-grade antimony mineralisation and is consistent with mineralised primary feeder zone architecture observed at Lirios 1. See Appendix C for channel sampling details.

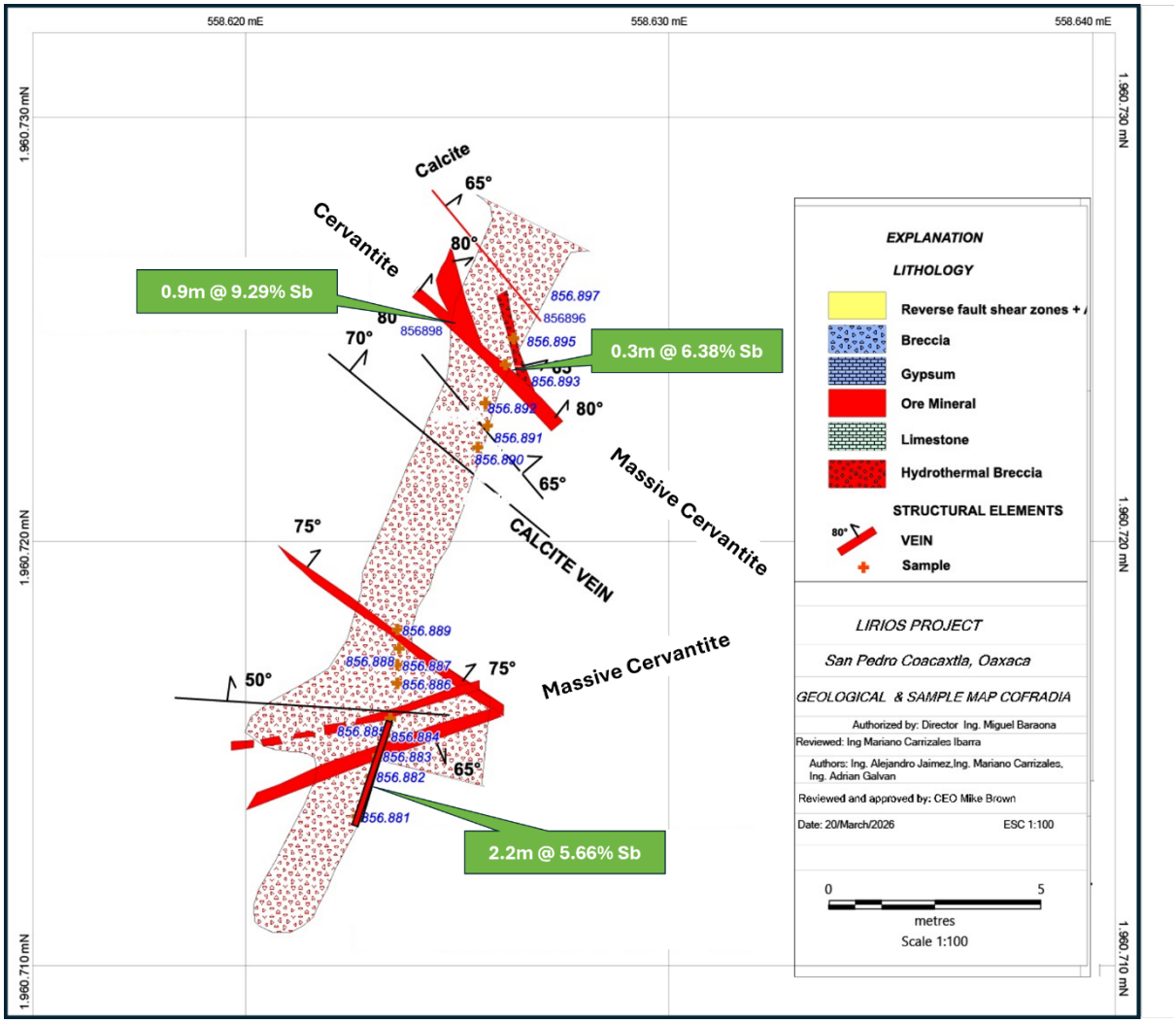

***Figure 7**: Cofradia adit channel sampling and pXRF values, with assays pending*

Laboratory assay samples have been submitted, and results are pending. Visual estimates of acicular stibnite and cervantite of up to 10% in the mineralised sections corresponds extremely closely with the averaged pXRF values for each sample (see Appendix C). Subject to assay

confirmation, the Cofradia zone will be integrated into Phase 2 drill targeting as a priority high-grade exploration objective.

Cautionary Statement (pXRF Results): The pXRF results reported for Cofradia should be treated as indicative only. Handheld XRF analyses are not a substitute for laboratory assay results, and the values presented may differ materially from certified laboratory assay values. Results will be verified by standard laboratory assay. No resource statement or definitive conclusions regarding grade or continuity should be drawn from pXRF data alone.

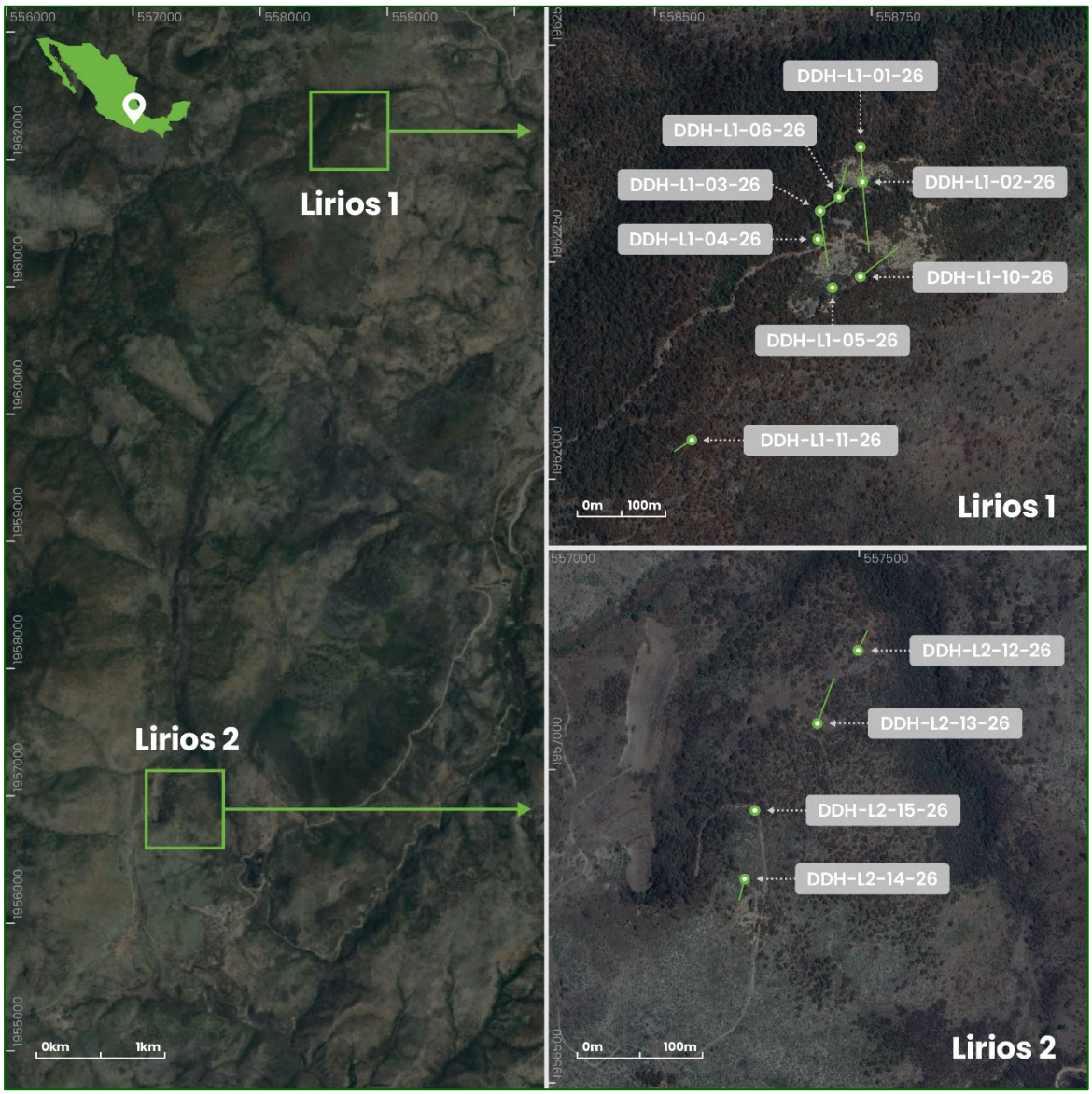

***Figure 8**: Phase 1 drill collar locations*

North American Antimony Supply

Antimony is designated a critical mineral by the U\S, EU and Australian governments, with application across national defence (armour-piercing munitions night-vision devices, infrared sensors), grid-scale energy storage, flame retardants and semiconductors. China's imposition of antimony export restrictions in August 2024 has placed acute pressure on Western supply chains, with no meaningful domestic US antimony production currently in operation.

Los Lirios is one of very few advanced antimony projects in North America with demonstrated high-grade mineralisation at surface, a confirmed processing pathway with >90% recovery, and an active development program. The project's scale potential, now framed by an Exploration Target of up to 166kt of contained antimony metal across three zones, positions EVR as a meaningful potential contributor to North American critical minerals supply. CRD hosted antimony deposits represent over 60% of the world's antimony production, including the largest antimony mine in the world within China's Xikuangshan antimony belt- representing large-scale long-life deposit types.

Forward Plan and Next Steps

- Receive Cofradia laboratory assay results and integrate with structural mapping to define Phase 2 high-grade drill targets.
- Complete CSAMT geophysical interpretation at Lirios 2 and integrate with Phase 1 drilling dataset to finalise Phase 2 step-out drill targets at feeder structure intersections.
- Receive and report remaining Phase 1 assay results (DDH-L2-15-26 pending).
- Phase 2 drill program targeting the CRD unit and intersections with feeder structures, in particular at Los Lirios 1 and Los Lirios 2, step-outs and Cofradia structures.
- Advance maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate, targeted 2H CY2026.

- ENDS -

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

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Compliance Statement

This announcement contains metallurgical and exploration results from the Los Lirios Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 16 December 2025, 24 February 2026 and 12 May 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"). The competent person for the announcements was Mr Mike Brown. 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. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person Statement (Exploration Results)

Information in this announcement that relates to the collection and reporting of Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mike Brown, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brown is the Managing Director and CEO of EVR. Mr Brown has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, and the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 Edition. Mr Brown consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Competent Person Statement (Exploration Target)

Information in this announcement that relates to the reporting of Exploration Target tonnages and grades is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Cobb, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#5486) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM #3147286). Dr Cobb has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, and the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 Edition. Dr Cobb is an independent consultant to EV Resources, and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the exploration target in the form and context in which they appear.

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.

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 an expected near-term antimony producer. Antimony is a designated critical mineral by the US, EU, and Australia, with applications in energy storage, battery technology, defence, and high-tech applications.
Our asset portfolio is strategically positioned in mining-friendly jurisdictions:

- **Tecomatlán Processing Plant**, **(Mexico).** Targeting 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 antimony project, 50km from the Tecomatlán plant. First-pass drilling has confirmed a laterally extensive CRD system, with advancement towards a maiden JORC Resource delineation underway.
- **US Antimony Projects - Dollar and Milton (Nevada):** 100%-owned assets strategically positioned to support the US domestic critical minerals supply chain, aligned with US government antimony designation priorities.

Appendix A: Significant Intercepts Received and Reported

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Sb % (XRF15c)	Status
DDH-L1-05-26	24.35	25.60	1.25	0.05	1.25m @ 0.05% Sb from 24.35m
DDH-L1-06-26	11.65	13.40	1.75	0.04	1.75m @ 0.04% Sb from 11.65m
DDH-L1-07-26	10.60	12.35	1.75	0.01	1.75m @ 0.01% Sb from 10.60m
DDH-L1-08-26	**8.10**	**13.35**	**5.25**	**1.36**	**5.25m @ 1.36% Sb from 8.1m, incl. 3.05m @ 2.12% Sb from 8.10m**
DDH-L1-09-26	13.20	14.55	1.35	0.23	1.35m @ 0.23% Sb from 13.20m
DDH-L1-10-26	10.95	12.35	1.4	0.02	1.4m @ 0.02% Sb from 13.20m
DDH-L2-14-26	**1.50**	**3.45**	**1.95**	**0.78**	**1.95m @ 0.78% Sb from 1.50m**
DDH-L2-14-26	**11.25**	**13.60**	**2.35**	**2.52**	**2.35m @ 2.52% Sb from 11.25m**

All samples are downhole intervals. True widths (TW) are estimated to be 85-90% of interval length, including vertical holes given folded nature of the CRD unit. DDH-L1-08-26 TW estimated to be 50%.

Appendix B: Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Final Depth (m)	Status
DDH-L1-01-26	558,740	1,962,386	1,703	200.15	Not assayed
DDH-L1-02-26	558,741	1,962,347	1,709	14.85	Previously reported
DDH-L1-03-26	558,692	1,962,313	1,728	110.00	Not assayed
DDH-L1-04-26	558,689	1,962,281	1,744	36.10	Previously reported
DDH-L1-05-26	558,706	1,962,225	1,751	42.10	This release
DDH-L1-06-26	558,714	1,962,330	1,722	44.40	This release
DDH-L1-07-26	558,692	1,962,313	1,728	80.00	This release
DDH-L1-08-26	558,714	1,962,330	1,722	48.60	This release (remainder)
DDH-L1-09-26	558,714	1,962,330	1,722	78.30	This release (remainder)
DDH-L1-10-26	558,739	1,962,238	1,738	129.15	This release (remainder)
DDH-L1-11-26	558,544	1,962,050	1,798	106.00	Previously reported
DDH-L2-12-26	557,496	1,957,189	1,538	130.75	Not assayed
DDH-L2-13-26	557,431	1,957,073	1,542	207.00	Not assayed
DDH-L2-14-26	557,316	1,956,826	1,599	57.70	This release
DDH-L2-15-26	557,332	1,956,935	1,579	25.05	Pending

Appendix C: Cofradia Channel Sampling

Sample_ ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Sb% (pXRF)
856881	558,622.8	1,960,713.4	15	0	1.1	0.12
856882	**558,623.1**	**1,960,714.5**	**15**	**0**	**0.3**	**10.66**
856883	**558,623.3**	**1,960,715.0**	**358**	**0**	**0.3**	**9.61**
856884	**558,623.3**	**1,960,715.3**	**0**	**0**	**0.5**	**12.46**
856885	558,623.4	1,960,715.8	5	0	0.85	0.00
856886	558,623.5	1,960,716.3	0	0	0.2	<LOD
856887	558,623.7	1,960,717.2	0	0	0.2	0.01
856888	558,623.8	1,960,717.4	15	0	0.3	0.01
856889	558,623.8	1,960,717.6	15	0	0.3	0.20
856890	558,625.6	1,960,722.1	20	0	0.5	0.15
856891	558,625.7	1,960,722.6	15	0	0.6	0.04
856892	558,625.9	1,960,723.1	25	0	0.6	0.11
856893	**558,626.2**	**1,960,723.7**	**25**	**0**	**0.3**	**6.38**
856894	558,626.3	1,960,724.1	25	0	1.1	0.01
856896	558,627.0	1,960,725.6	25	0	0.7	0.25
856897	558,627.4	1,960,726.4	25	0	0.6	0.03
856898	**558,624.8**	**1,960,725.1**	**25**	**0**	**0.9**	**9.29**

Cautionary Statement (pXRF Results): The pXRF results reported for Cofradia should be treated as indicative only. Handheld XRF analyses are not a substitute for laboratory assay results, and the values presented may differ materially from certified laboratory assay values. Results will be verified by standard laboratory assay. No resource statement or definitive conclusions regarding grade or continuity should be drawn from pXRF data alone.

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• HQ drill core samples were acquired and processed using industry standard techniques. • • Sampling intervals ranged from a minimum of 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.4 m, with most samples collected over 1 m intervals. • • Samples were sawn using an automatic core saw and half HQ drill core was sent to CHEMEX-ALS Laboratory at Zacatecas. • The samples obtained are considered representative of the material drilled. • Diamond core sampling on HQ diamond drill core at mostly around 1m intervals with closer spaced sampling around specific mineralized zones or structures. Samples were submitted to CHEMEX-ALS Laboratory at Zacatecas for analysis by 4-acid digest and/or borate fusion XRF for samples with visible mineralisation or over >5000ppm Sb as overlimit method Channel Sampling: • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Drilling was completed using conventional diamond drilling techniques. A tracked HDYDX-06 diamond core rig was used, which drilled HQ diameter core.
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.*	• Core recovery is recorded by the geologist and reviewed with the driller. Minor core losses were noted in clay dominated fault gouges. • Due to infill nature along veinlets and brittle behaviour use of water was minimised to conserve fine materials from brittle infill mineralisation. Triple tube was also utilised in very broken ground • No sample bias was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Diamond core is logged under supervision of a Senior Geologist with sufficient experience in this geological terrane and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system which could eventually be utilised within a Mineral Resource Estimation. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, texture, weathering and structure are recorded digitally. DD logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature. The entire hole is logged.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.* • *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.*	• Sample intervals were sawn with a core saw and half core samples sent for assay • The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass drilling. • No sub sampling was undertaken. • Blanks and standards were inserted for QA/QC every 20 samples, with blanks inserted following any interval with significant visible mineralisation.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td>
<td>

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 (e.g. 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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The half core samples were bagged and labelled and secured by zip ties in bags to send to the CHEMEX-ALS Laboratory at Zacatecas. Samples were dried then pulverised to 250g pulp with 85% <75um. Pulps were then transported to ALS Laboratory in Vancouver for analysis.
A 0.5g charge from each sample underwent four acid digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for antimony and other elements (ME_ICP61). Detection limits for Sb are 2-10,000ppm.
Samples with significant stibnite or cervantite and those preceding and following such intervals were directly assayed using a fusion with a lithium borate flux followed by whole rock XRF (XRF15c). The company has previously verified this as the best whole rock approach given presence of stibnite and its volatility with acids.
The company has a QA/QC protocol that requires insertion of blanks and industry standards every 20 samples for each batch of samples sent for assaying for QA/QC.
The laboratory has their own certified procedures including standards.
A handheld Thermo Scientific Niton3XLt was used by a 3rd party experienced operator. A calibration testing was undertaken on project CRM standards and other .

<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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 readings. The CRM used is a composite of material taken from Lirios 1 pit. This composite has been used for all metallurgical test work undertaken to date (see ASX release "Exceptional Antimony Recovery Confirmed at Los Lirios" dated 16th December, 2025.) • The following are key components on instrumentation used during CSAMT survey: • Receiver: Zonge model GDP-3224, 24bit A/D multipurpose receivers, • SN:32325, front panel SN:297, SN:32258, front panel SN:114. • Receiver Electrodes: Non-polarizing ceramic Cu-CuSO4 porous-pot • Magnetic Coil: Zonge ANT/6 SN 2166 • Transmitter: Zonge GGT-30, 30 KVA, Constant current transmitter, SN 2049. • Zonge GGT-10, 10 KVA, Constant current transmitter, SN 555. • Power Source: Zonge ZMG-30DL, 30 KVA Generator SN-003. • Zonge ZMG-9, 30 KVA Generator SN-10875. • Transmitted Current: CSAMT: 3.8 – 8.5 A

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Frequency Range: CSAMT: 2-8192 Hz • Synchronization: Zonge XMT-G, GPS, SN G47. • Apparent resistivity and impedance phase are reviewed on the GDP screen as plots and tabulated data following the acquisition of each stack (series of summed cycles). • This allows the operator to identify potential problems with sensors and reject data or flag data for review or deletion in processing. Adjustments of recording times and number of cycles and stacks are made based on noise characteristics. • Raw data files (.cac) are processed with Zonge's CSAVGW program to produce an intermediate (.zdb) file. Any necessary corrections for polarity or calibration errors are made at this step. The output (zdb) file has a single record containing all data for each individual stack or data block taken for each data channel. The individual measurements (stacks) are further edited and accepted data are averaged and output in a column-based ASCII file (.avg) with a single averaged value for each parameter for each channel (station) • During acquisition in the field, the operator monitors the data quality by taking multiple measurements (stacks) of each data point and evaluating real-time standard-error values. Standard Zonge field procedure includes collecting 5-30 stacks for each point. Further determination of data quality includes quantitative evaluation of the Cagniard resistivity and impedance phase errors. The error estimates are provided in the delivered *.AVG files. •
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Results returned from the laboratory are stored in a database. Significant intersections are established in excel spread sheet utilising a weighted average calculation and reviewed. • No twinned holes were drilled as this is first pass drilling with

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	no historical drilling on the project. • Primary data was logged in field notebooks in a systematic process and subsequently entered digital formats under SGM protocols. • No assay adjustments have been made.
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. CSAMT: • A 500m baseline in Lirios 1 perpendicular to the orientation of the survey lines was established using a differential GPS, which is accurate to 0.25-0.5m, with 100m stations to mark the survey lines cross axis. • Stations were marked in the field by the Zonge crew over both areas at 25- meter intervals work off the base line surveyed by the Company. Line control in the field utilized UTM Zone 14N, WGS84 coordinates. The grounded-dipole positions were established by Zonge personnel using a Garmin hand-held GPS, model 64SX, with real-time WAAS differential corrections. This system provides 2-5 m accuracy under standard operating conditions. 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		database.
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 • No set sampling spacing was applied, as this was maiden drill program and drilling locations were based on trying to hit key structures identified from mapping and targeting at 50-70m depth perpendicular to their strike. • No Mineral Resources have been estimated. • Sampling intervals ranged from a minimum of 0.3 m to a maximum of 1.4 m, with most samples collected over 1 m intervals. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling locations were based on trying to hit key structures identified from mapping and targeting at 50-70m depth perpendicular to their strike. Vertical holes were drilled when targeting horizontal unit. • The CSAMT survey lines were orientated to run as perpendicular as possible to the two main structural orientations observed at Los Lirios 1.
		• Samples were bagged, tagged, labelled and secured

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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_ALS 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.*	• Preliminary internal and external reviews 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.* • *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 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 ongoing administrative and judicial proceedings relating to the cancellation of the concession by the Directorate General de Minas (DGM). The Company is actively pursuing reinstatement of the concession and has received legal advice supporting its position. Pending final resolution, exploration activities may continue under approved surface access and environmental permits, however the concession remains subject to the ongoing legal process. • 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 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 terranes 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 clear 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 are 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 brecciation and veinlets. These limestone units are shallow dipping, with mineralisation observed to extend laterally along these units from vertical feeder structure. They provide a 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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Please see table and figures in main body of text.

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*	• Significant intercepts are presented as a simple weighted average above a 0.2% Sb and a minimum width of 0.3m. No internal waste definition was used in these results. • No equivalent values are reported. • No data aggregation has been applied to the results.

	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• All intervals reported are downhole intervals. True widths are estimated to be 85-90% of interval length, including vertical holes given folded nature of the CRD unit.
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, noting these are partial results with full results pending for reported holes.

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 CSAMT and ground magnetic survey was conducted at the Project whilst drilling was underway. These results will be reported when received and integrated into future exploration programs.
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 a Phase 2 diamond drilling in 3 principal areas; Los Lirios 1 (LZ1), Los Lirios 2 (LZ2) and Cofradia to establish a JORC 2012 MRE on the Project. • 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. • Future work diagrams will be published when full results are received and incorporated into work program.