ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10th September 2025

EV Resources Acquires 100% of High-Grade Dollar Antimony Project in Nevada, USA

EV Resources Limited (ASX: EVR) ("EVR" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has secured **100% ownership** of the historic **Dollar Antimony Project**, located in Nye County, Nevada – **a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction** strategically located near Military Metals Corp's Last Chance Project. The project is comprised of 8 unpatented mining claims totalling 160 acres.

The acquisition underscores **EVR's strategy to secure critical mineral assets in North America**, strengthening its position as a future supplier of antimony, a **designated critical mineral** in the United States essential for energy storage, and defence applications.

Acquisition Terms

- EVR acquires **100% ownership** of the Dollar Project from Strategic Minerals Inc, a Nevada-based mining investment group.
- Consideration comprises **US$50,000** refund of staking and administration fees and a **2% net smelter royalty (NSR)** retained by the vendor.

Project Highlights

- **High-Grade Potential**: Historical assays returned up to **40.63% Sb**, with USGS modern sampling confirming values up to **10,000 ppm Sb (1.0%)**, alongside silver, lead, and copper credits.
- **Historic Workings**: Development includes three adits (>400 ft total) and a 30 ft inclined shaft, providing direct access for future exploration.
- **Favourable Geology**: Located on the eastern slope of the Toiyabe Range at the contact of Tertiary volcanics and Paleozoic sediments – a structural setting highly prospective for antimony mineralisation.
- **Proven District**: Only **9 km south** of Military Metals Corp's **Last Chance Antimony Project**, highlighting a developing antimony camp in **close proximity to US defence installations and Nevada's military testing ranges**.
- **Strategic Location**: Road accessible, close to Nevada State Route 376, and within one of the world's most mining-friendly jurisdictions.

EVR Non-Executive Chairman, Shane Menere, commented:

"The acquisition of the Dollar Antimony Project provides EVR with a 100% owned, high-grade, strategically located asset in the heart of Nevada's Great Basin. With assays up to 40% Sb and a geological setting comparable to other world-class antimony deposits, Dollar

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represents an exceptional opportunity for EVR to position itself as a key player in the development of critical mineral supply chains in the United States. Its proximity to Military Metals Corp's Last Chance Project underscores the emerging potential of the district as a new antimony hub."

Geological Context

The Dollar Project sits within the historic **Jett Mining District**, a region known for polymetallic systems rich in **antimony, silver, lead, copper, and tungsten**. Mineralisation is structurally controlled within shear zones, with stibnite occurring as pods, blebs, and veins up to 18 inches wide. Secondary mineralisation includes pyrite, tetrahedrite, malachite, and azurite.

Geochemical surveys confirm a strong mineralised system shedding into Boyd Canyon, with anomalous Sb, Ag, Pb, and W**, supporting the potential for a large, structurally controlled polymetallic deposit**.

Sample results are contained in Appendix A.

Strategic Importance

Antimony is classified as a **critical mineral** by the US Government due to its vital role in:

- **Defence and Military Applications** – alloys, munitions, and armour-piercing materials.
- **Energy Transition** – key input into large-scale energy storage (liquid metal batteries).
- **Industrial Applications** – flame retardants, semiconductors, and advanced alloys.

With China controlling more than 80% of global antimony supply, the US is prioritising domestic and allied sources. Nevada's emerging **antimony belt**, anchored by EVR's Dollar Project and Military Metals Corp's Last Chance Project, is strategically placed to contribute to **North American supply chain security**.

Next Steps

EVR will immediately begin a **detailed mapping and sampling program** in the December quarter, designed to:

- Confirm historic high-grade workings and vein structures.
- Extend known mineralised zones across the 160-acre claim package.
- Define priority drill targets for Q4 2025.

For further information, please contact:

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, technical information and supporting documentation reviewed and approved for publication by Dr Michael Feinstein, a member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) since 2005 and Certified Professional Geologist #12031 from American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) (since 2020).

Dr Feinstein 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 CP as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Feinstein consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Feinstein a is a consultant to the Company and holds no shares in EV Resources Limited.

Forward Looking Statement

Forward Looking Statements regarding EVR´s plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking 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 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.

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 mineralised material 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 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

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circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Historic sampling references from the US Bureau of Mines have been documented from their original source. • A total of 5 historic samples from the property are documented and available through public databases. • No new samples have been taken.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling performed
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling performed
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.*	• No drilling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A total of 5 historic samples are reported on the property.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assaying methods are not documented in the historical reports. • Three samples are part of the USGS National Geochemical Database.
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.*	• Verification of historic values has not been carried out.
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.*	• No sampling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 sampling performed
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.*	• No sampling performed
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sampling performed
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No sampling performed

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.*
		• The Dollar Antimony Project comprises 8 BLM Lode Mining Claims, totaling 160 acres.
		  ○ Claim #DOLR1, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR2, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR3, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR4, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR5, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR6, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR7, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		  ○ Claim #DOLR8, Strategic Minerals LLC;
		• The unpatented mining claims were properly laid out and monumented;
		• All required location and validation work was performed;
		• Location notices and certificates were properly and timely filed with the appropriate Federal and State offices;
		• All payments and filings required to maintain the claims in good

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standing have been timely and adequately recorded or filed with the appropriate Federal and State offices; • The claims are free and clear of all defects, liens and encumbrances; • There are no pending or threatened actions, suits, claims or proceedings; and, • EVR is not aware of any conflicting claims. • Nothing stated in the foregoing shall be deemed to be a representation or warranty that any of the unpatented mining claims contains a discovery of minerals. • The Company can commence non-ground disturbing activity, but claims must be adjudicated before tracks, pads, and drilling ensue. • The project lies in the Toiyabe National Forest. Thus, any exploration or development activities in this area would require coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and adherence to federal land management regulations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic workings are attributed to Herman Schapal in 1957. • No new work has been performed since this time.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Antimony mineralization is hosted a Paleozoic sedimentary rock sequence which have been locally metamorphosed. • Mineralization occurs as structurally controlled within shear zones, with stibnite occurring as pods, blebs, and veins up to 18 inches wide. Secondary mineralisation includes pyrite, tetrahedrite, malachite, and azurite.
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*	• NA, no drilling results reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation methods have been reported. • No cut-off grade are reported.
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').*	• No representative sampling has been carried out.
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.*	• No maps or diagrams
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.*	• Historic reports only serve as a metric for prospectivity. Regional geochemistry has confirmed the presence of a geochemical anomaly occurring coincident to the project.
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.*	• All exploration data is open source
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.*	• EVR will launch an exploration program to evaluate the mineralization and carry out a geochemical sampling program.

Appendix A – List of samples

sample	latitude	longitude	description	Sb reported
no. 200			14-inch vein, inclined shaft; Lawrence 1963	0.60%
no. 201			grab sample, ore in drum: Lawrence 1963	40.63%
eqm386	38.64222	-117.23472	composite dump sample	10000 ppm
emx441	38.6429831	-117.231471	stream/river sediment -60 mesh	<100 ppm
epe822	38.6429876	-117.231477	stream/river sediment -80 mesh	2000 ppm