ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 June 2026

Underground Channels Highlight High-Grade Antimony up to 25.20% at Los Lirios Antimony Project

Highlights

- **High-Grade Underground Continuity:** Systematic channel sampling across four historical underground adits has confirmed continuous very high-grade antimony within a very shallow strata-bound Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) unit, materially de-risking the geological model.
- **Standout Grades up to 25.2% Sb:** Channel sampling of underground exposures (true width) has returned multiple exceptional mineralised profiles, including:
    - Mina Guadalupana:
        - **1.3m @ 19.70% Sb**
        - **1.6m @ 7.17% Sb**
        - **1.3m @ 17.20% Sb**
        - **0.6m @ 13.95% Sb**
    - Mina San Pedro:
        - **1m @ 13.85% Sb**
        - **1m @ 12.75% Sb**
        - **0.85m @ 3.38% Sb**
    - Mina Linda Vista:
        - **1m @ 9.40% Sb**
        - **0.5m @ 11.35% Sb**
    - Mina San Rafael:
        - **0.5m @ 10.65% Sb**
        - **0.8m @ 4.67% Sb**
        - **0.9m @ 4.13% Sb**
        - **0.9m @ 3.80% Sb**
    - Pit 1: San Jose CRD:
        - **0.9m @ 25.20% Sb**
- **Defined Geological Model:** High-grade antimony is consistently hosted within a highly receptive silicified limestone replacement unit directly beneath a defining stratigraphical gypsum capping layer, giving EVR a clear, repeatable target horizon (San José).
- **Superior Sampling Representativity:** Systematic channel sampling has yielded highly representative grade profiles in shallow, fractured ground. Unlike diamond drilling, where high-grade fines are frequently washed away as slurry, this sampling

methodology captures the complete mineralised profile, materially de-risking the geological model.

- **Structural Vectoring Tool Identified for Phase 2 Drilling:** High-grade antimony within the CRD unit is spatially related to proximity to feeder structures, giving EVR a structural tool to vector toward the highest-grade zones in upcoming resource drilling.
- **Maiden Resource Modelling Underway:** Results will be integrated with historical data and ongoing Phase 1 drilling to advance towards a maiden JORC Resource at Los Lirios, targeting Q4 CY2026.

EV Resources Ltd ("EVR" or the "Company") is pleased to present a comprehensive technical summary of underground channel sampling and structural mapping executed across historical, World War II-era mine workings at its Lirios 1 project block. The Company has confirmed high-grade antimony mineralisation across four historical underground workings, with channel sampling returning grades up to 25.2% Sb.

The results validate a continuous, structurally controlled Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) system and confirm a clear vectoring tool (proximity to feeder structures) for targeting the highest grades in Phase 2 drilling. Importantly, conducting this systematic channel sampling in shallow, fractured ground provides superior sample representativity over standard diamond drilling. Preventing the loss of brittle, high-grade fine material to drilling fluids provides a highly accurate, reliable baseline to support the planned maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at Los Lirios.

EV Resources Managing Director, Mike Brown, commented: *"These results give us confirmation of the relationship between feeder structures and high-grade antimony, which is consistently hosted within the CRD unit proximal to the structures. Grades up to 25.2% Sb confirm the quality of this system, and just as importantly, we have confirmed structures as a tool to vector towards higher grades within the CRD as we move to Phase 2 drilling. At a time when Western governments and defence industries are scrambling for antimony outside of China, every metre of high-grade continuity we confirm at Los Lirios strengthens our position to help solve the supply gap."*

Four Historical Workings confirm a Consistent High-Grade Antimony Horizon

A total of 54 systematic channel samples were cut perpendicular to mineralised faces within four principal underground adit systems (**San Rafael, Guadalupana, Linda Vista, and San Pedro**) to evaluate the continuity, width, and grade of the target horizon. The program has successfully confirmed excellent high-grade continuity of a major strata-bound Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) system (San José) that remains open for systematically planned exploration. Data will be incorporated into resource modelling as advanced.

Exposures in the historical adits, pit wall, trench face exposures and drilling have confirmed the mineralised stratigraphic column of interbedded carbonate and evaporitic (gypsum) units, with a manganese oxide rich silicified carbonate unit defined as a carbonate replacement body (CRD), hosting antimony mineralisation in the form of stibnite-quartz, with associated oxides cervantite and stibiconite depending on weathering.

The mineralisation shows strong structural control related to dense micro veinlet to veinlet networks, trending ENE and/or NNW. While structurally classified as veins, these formations comprise dense micro-veinlet to veinlet networks exhibiting moderate brecciation, quartz±stibnite infill, and calcite gangue.

The relationship of intensity of silicification and antimony mineralisation within the CRD unit where these networks pass through the CRD shows a clear fluid conduit role of these structures, with alteration and mineralisation appearing to decrease laterally away from the structures. Whilst antimony mineralisation shows localised high-grade variability within the CRD unit the channel sampling supports on a macro scale the alteration and mineralisation are consistent.

Replacement and/or infill within the overlying gypsum unit is localised to the feeder structures, with ductile deformation of the gypsum limiting mineralisation. Away from the structures, antimony mineralisation is only hosted in the CRD and observed at the lower boundary contact of the gypsum and CRD, exhibiting a cap and seal type behaviour of the gypsum with respect to the mineralising hydrothermal fluids.

1. Mina Guadalupana (San José Replacement Body)

The Guadalupana mine works follow the continuous exposure of the San José replacement body over a total mapped subterranean development length of approximately 38 to 40 metres.

- **Geology:** Mineralisation is hosted within a heavily silicified, porous, dark grey to black limestone horizon tracking at an average dip of 10°to 20° to the southeast. The mineralised zone forms a classic replacement layout ranging from 0.95m to 2.5m in true width, containing patches of semi-massive stibnite and extensive cervantite/stibiconite oxide overprints.

Standout channel sample results include:

***Table 1:** Mina Guadalupana Select Significant Antimony Results*

Sample_ID	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Thickness (m)	Final Sb %	Sb_ICP61	Sb_XRF15c
856939	**558,703.7**	**1,962,231.1**	**1.3**	**19.70**	**10000**	**19.7**
856940	558,702.5	1,962,229.6	1.4	1.64	10000	1.64
856942	**558,702.2**	**1,962,226.8**	**0.7**	**4.48**	**10000**	**4.48**
856943	**558,700.3**	**1,962,227.3**	**0.7**	**8.59**	**10000**	**8.59**
856944	558,698.9	1,962,228.3	0.75	1.78	10000	1.78
856945	**558,698.8**	**1,962,231.7**	**0.7**	**16.10**	**10000**	**16.1**
856948	**558,694.1**	**1,962,227.7**	**1.3**	**17.20**	**10000**	**17.2**
856965	**558,683.2**	**1,962,231.0**	**0.6**	**13.95**	**10000**	**13.95**
856966	558,680.0	1,962,228.6	0.6	2.09	10000	2.09
856967	558,679.0	1,962,231.4	0.9	2.60	10000	2.6

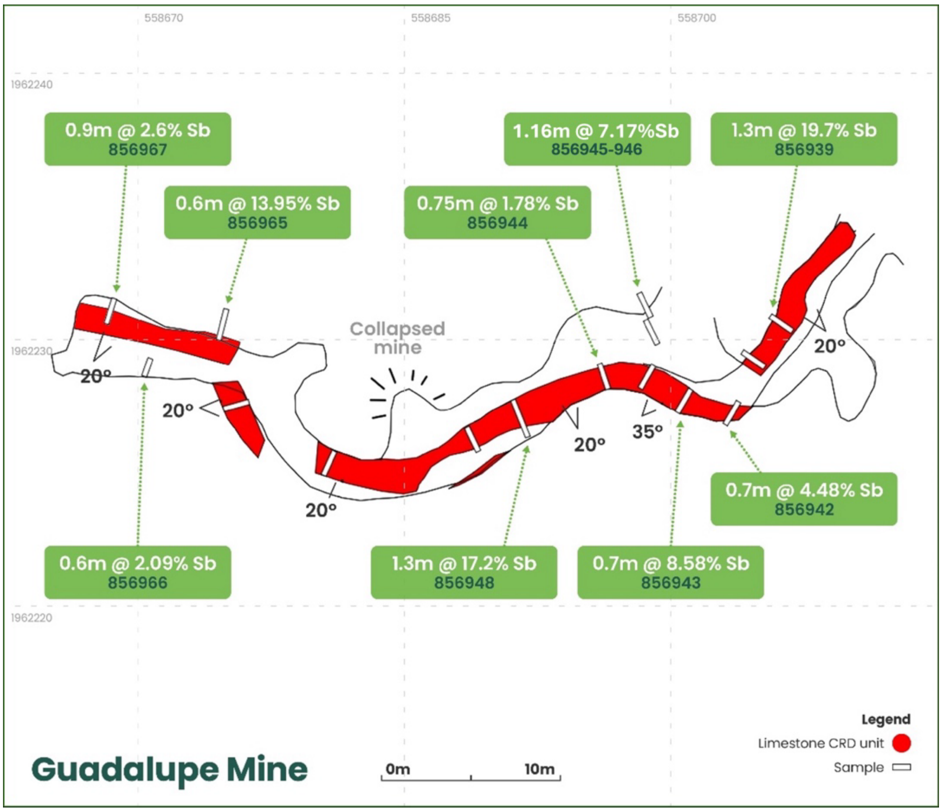

Figure 1: *Mina Guadalupana Select Significant Antimony Results (plan view)*

2. Mina San Pedro

Located in the southwestern sector of the property, the San Pedro adit tracks a 32-metre underground development footprint mapping out the structural convergence of a vertical fault vein and the flat-lying CRD blanket.

- **Geology:** The core of the underground workings exposes a structurally controlled strata-bound replacement body demonstrating moderate to strong silicification directly under a clean contact with an upper gypsum cap rock.

Standout channel sample results include:

Table 2: *Mina San Pedro Select Significant Antimony Results*

Sample_ID	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Thickness (m)	Final Sb %	Sb_ICP61	Sb_XRF15c
856929	**558,757.8**	**1,962,256.1**	**1**	**12.75**	10000	**12.75**
856930	**558,757.2**	**1,962,254.4**	**0.6**	**5.57**	10000	**5.57**
856931	**558,756.4**	**1,962,253.3**	**0.9**	**2.92**	10000	**2.92**
856933	**558,756.0**	**1,962,251.1**	**0.6**	**1.22**	7890	**1.22**
856934	**558,759.5**	**1,962,253.1**	**1**	**13.85**	10000	**13.85**
856935	**558,759.2**	**1,962,251.7**	**0.85**	**3.38**	10000	**3.38**
856937	**558,761.6**	**1,962,252.6**	**0.2**	**1.64**	8250	**1.64**
856938	**558,761.4**	**1,962,251.9**	**0.8**	**1.14**	7150	**1.14**

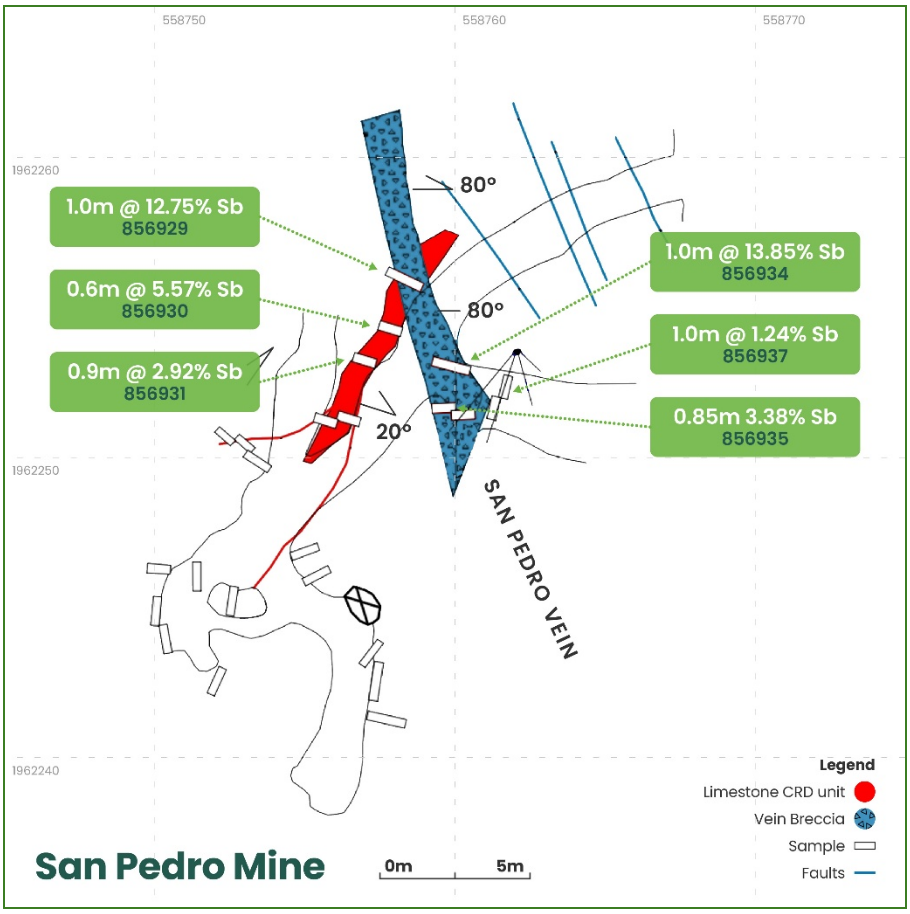

***Figure 2:** Mina San Pedro Select Significant Antimony Results (plan view)*

3. Mina Linda Vista

Linda Vista comprises a 12-metre accessible underground drive testing the northern margins of the system.

- **Geology:** Mapping clearly highlights a high-grade mineral chemical trap developed directly along the primary lithological contact interface between an upper impermeable gypsum unit and lower reactive, organic-rich black limestones.
- Significant antimony results returned from the Linda vein structure, represent the highest grades to date from feeder structures: **1m @ 9.40% Sb** and **0.5m @ 11.35% Sb.**

Standout channel sample results include:

***Table 3:** Mina Linda Vista Select Significant Antimony Results*

Sample_ID	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Thickness (m)	Final Sb %	Sb_ICP61	Sb_XRF15c
856924	558,755.0	1,962,277.3	0.3	4.74	10000	4.74
856926	558,753.6	1,962,277.7	0.5	11.35	10000	11.35
856927	558,751.1	1,962,279.1	0.5	4.45	10000	4.45
856928	558,750.9	1,962,278.6	0.5	14.35	10000	14.35

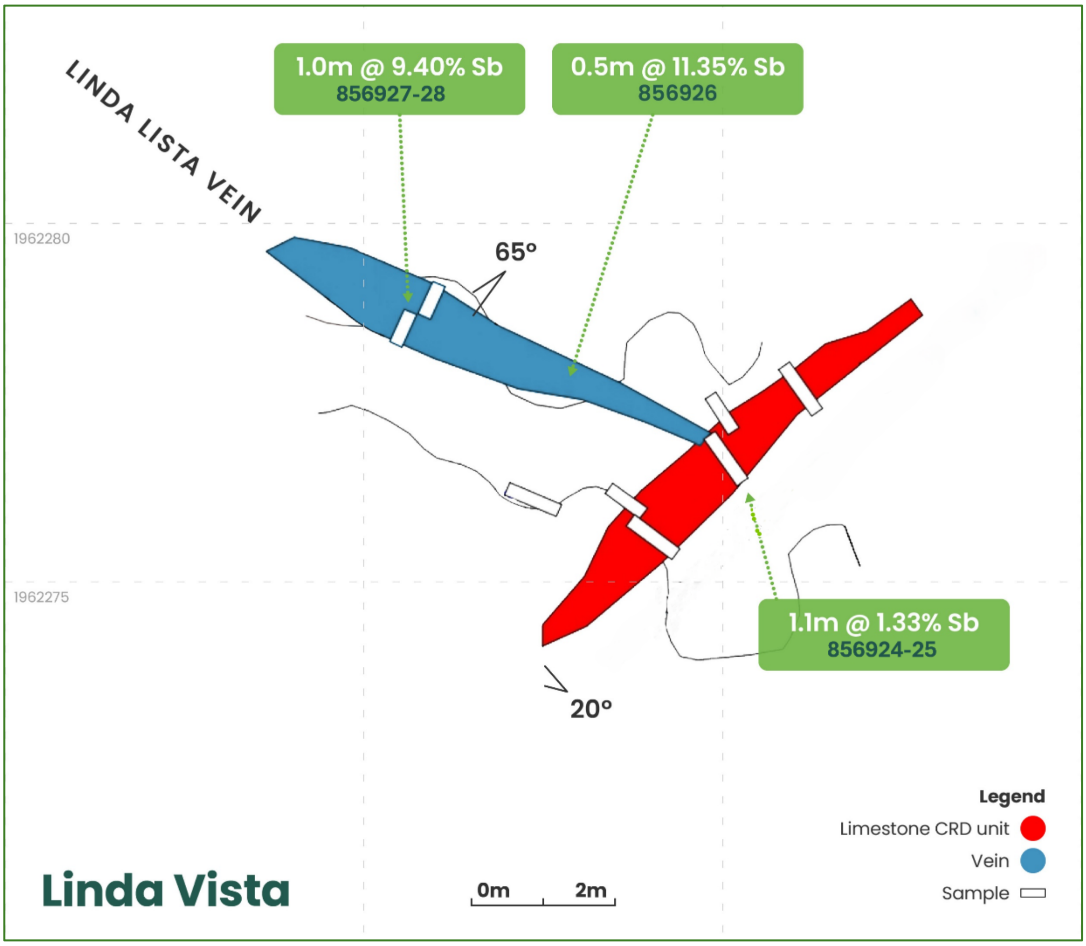

Figure 3: Mina Linda Vista Select Significant Antimony Results (plan view)

4. Mina San Rafael

San Rafael exposes a distinct architectural mix of structural fault-veining and stratiform replacement. Presence of mineralised reverse fault structures, sample 856918: **0.9m @4.13% Sb**, with adjacent mineralisation in the CRD indicates these also acted as feeder structures for mineralising hydrothermal fluids. They are also observed in pit walls at Pit 1 and Pit 5.

Table 4: Mina San Rafael Select Significant Antimony Results

Sample_ID	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Thickness (m)	Final Sb %	Sb_ICP61	Sb_XRF15c
856911	558,692.0	1,962,263.3	0.9	3.80	10000	3.8
856916	558,690.5	1,962,266.3	0.55	5.07	10000	5.07
856917	558,688.5	1,962,269.6	0.9	4.13	10000	4.13
856918	558,686.5	1,962,268.7	0.8	4.67	10000	4.67
856919	558,686.2	1,962,265.9	0.5	7.03	10000	7.03
856921	558,687.9	1,962,262.0	0.5	10.65	10000	10.65

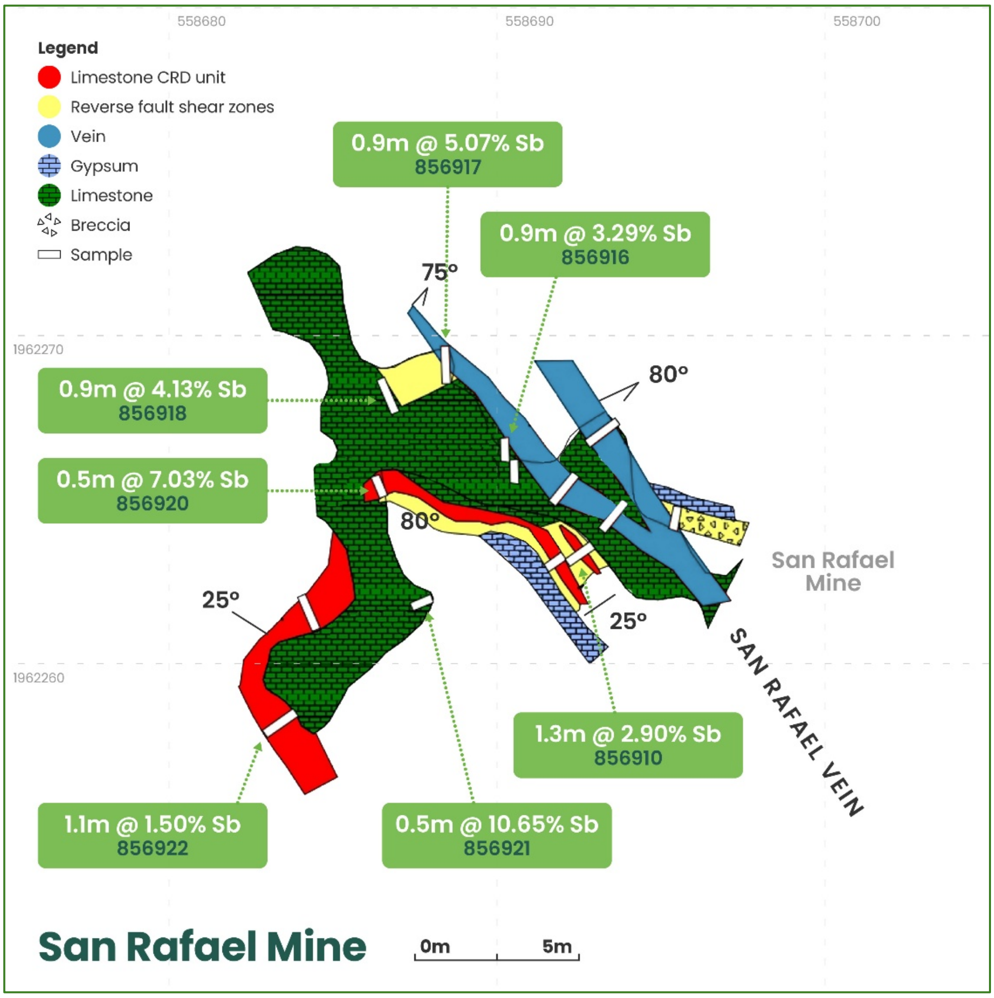

Figure 4: *Mina San Rafael Select Significant Antimony Results (plan view)*

Stibnite Mineralisation Confirmed Consistently Across the System

The technical data from Lirios 1 confirms a robust Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) configuration. Where protected from intense surface oxidation, the primary mineralised rock displays a characteristic dark grey to midnight-black coloration, driven by intense pervasive silicification tightly associated with fine-grained manganese oxides.

Antimony occurs predominantly as primary crystalline **stibnite,** alongside its widespread weathering-product secondary oxides, **cervantite** and **stibiconite**. These minerals occur as distinct matrix replacements, dense breccia clast coatings, and network micro-fracture fillings. No other base metal or iron sulphides were visible within the mineralised sequence.

The quality of these samples in terms of recovery is considered as good, if not better than, diamond drilling based on the sampling procedure adopted for channel sampling and the broken, weathered nature of the units in the near surface environment. Diamond drilling utilises water causing potential recovery issues which can be avoided by hand sampling.

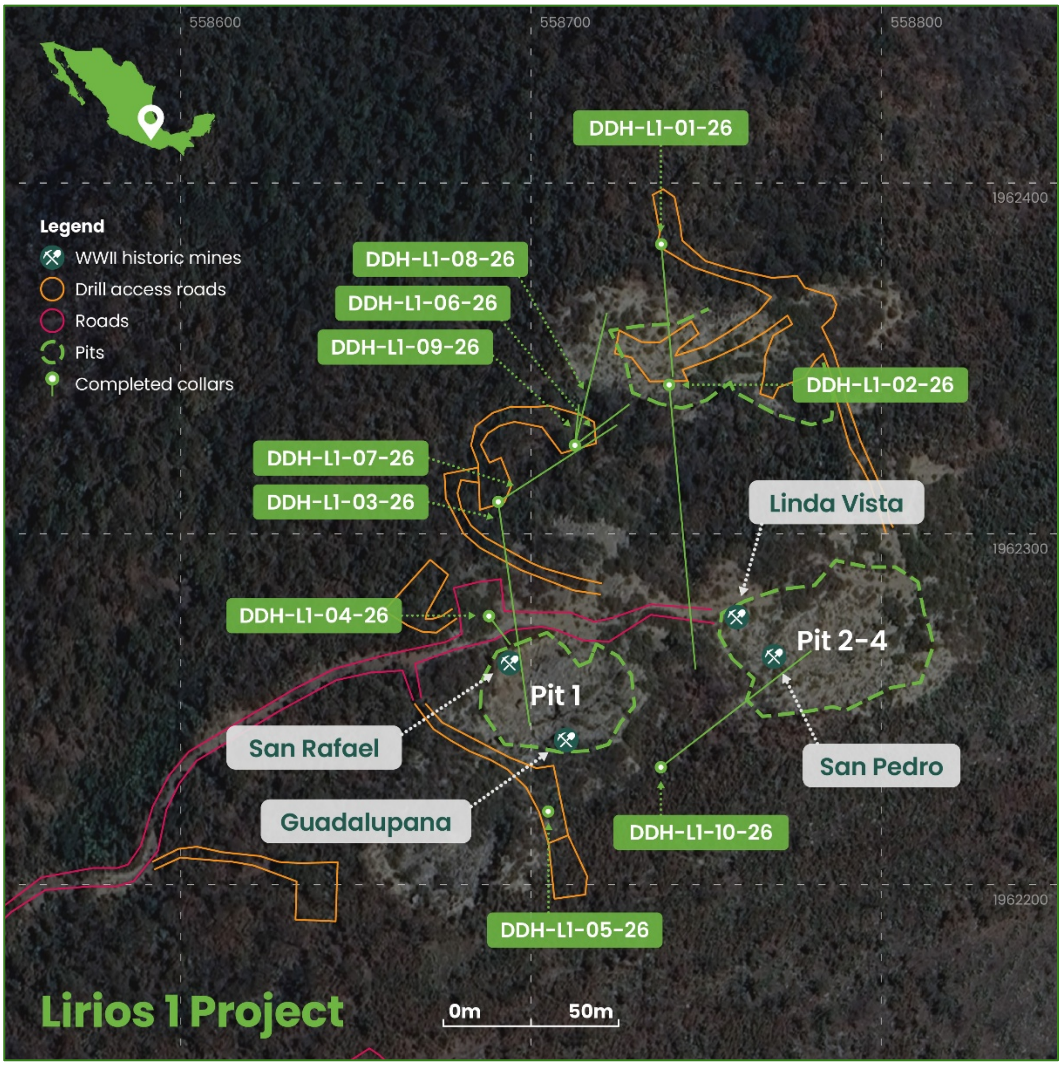

Figure 5: Lirios 1 Historical Adits and pits with Phase 1 drill collar location

Next Steps: Phase 2 Drilling to Test the Vectoring Structures

The successful validation of high-grade antimony within these old operational headings gives the company firm geological data points to scale up exploration:

1. **Surface Diamond Drilling (Phase 2):** Phase 2 planning is well advanced, with a second portable rig planned to provide fast access to undertake shallow holes. This will reduce the need to construct costly and destructive access roads. Principal resource definition will target the CRD unit to the east, southeast and south at Lirios 1, the Cofradia high-grade structures and the Lirios 2 CRD extents.
2. **Structural Mapping:** Advancing surface mapping of structures for vectoring to potential high-grade zones within the CRD unit.
3. **Resource Estimation Modelling:** Integrating the 54 underground channels with historical data grids to establish a rigorous spatial model for target classification and maiden resource generation.

- Ends -

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

For further information, please contact:

Mike Brown
Managing Director & CEO
EV Resources Limited

Compliance Statement

This announcement contains exploration results from the Los Lirios Project extracted from ASX market announcement dated 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 announcement.

Competent Person Statement

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.

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: Channel Samples Location and Results Reported

Sample_ID	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Thickness (m)	Final Sb %	Sb_ICP61	Sb_XRF15c
Mina San Rafael						
856909	558,695.6	1,962,264.8	0.5	0.93	8230	0.93
856910	558,691.3	1,962,263.0	0.4	0.88	5600	0.88
856911	**558,692.0**	**1,962,263.3**	**0.9**	**3.80**	10000	3.8
856912	558,693.7	1,962,264.7	0.8	0.66	6620	0.63
856913	558,693.5	1,962,267.3	0.9	0.26	2560	
856914	558,692.3	1,962,265.6	0.45	0.53	5110	0.53
856915	558,690.3	1,962,266.7	0.35	0.49	4920	
856916	**558,690.5**	**1,962,266.3**	**0.55**	**5.07**	10000	5.07
856917	**558,688.5**	**1,962,269.6**	**0.9**	**4.13**	10000	4.13
856918	**558,686.5**	**1,962,268.7**	**0.8**	**4.67**	10000	4.67
856919	**558,686.2**	**1,962,265.9**	**0.5**	**7.03**	10000	7.03
856921	**558,687.9**	**1,962,262.0**	**0.5**	**10.65**	10000	10.65
856922	**558,682.9**	**1,962,258.1**	**1.1**	**1.50**	10000	1.5
856923	558,684.0	1,962,262.1	0.9	0.66	5960	0.66
Mina Linda Vista						
856924	**558,755.0**	**1,962,277.3**	**0.3**	**4.74**	10000	4.74
856925	558,755.0	1,962,277.0	0.8	0.06	571	
856926	**558,753.6**	**1,962,277.7**	**0.5**	**11.35**	**10000**	**11.35**
856927	**558,751.1**	**1,962,279.1**	**0.5**	**4.45**	**10000**	**4.45**
856928	**558,750.9**	**1,962,278.6**	**0.5**	**14.35**	**10000**	**14.35**
Mina San Pedro						
856929	**558,757.8**	**1,962,256.1**	**1**	**12.75**	**10000**	**12.75**
856930	**558,757.2**	**1,962,254.4**	**0.6**	**5.57**	**10000**	**5.57**
856931	**558,756.4**	**1,962,253.3**	**0.9**	**2.92**	**10000**	**2.92**
856932	558,755.5	1,962,251.1	0.4	0.20	1985	
856933	**558,756.0**	**1,962,251.1**	**0.6**	**1.22**	**7890**	**1.22**
856934	**558,759.5**	**1,962,253.1**	**1**	**13.85**	**10000**	**13.85**
856935	**558,759.2**	**1,962,251.7**	**0.85**	**3.38**	**10000**	**3.38**
856936	558,759.9	1,962,251.6	0.4	0.07	679	
856937	**558,761.6**	**1,962,252.6**	**0.2**	**1.64**	**8250**	**1.64**
856938	**558,761.4**	**1,962,251.9**	**0.8**	**1.14**	**7150**	**1.14**
Mina Guadalupana						
856939	**558,703.7**	**1,962,231.1**	**1.3**	**19.70**	**10000**	**19.7**
856940	**558,702.5**	**1,962,229.6**	**1.4**	**1.64**	**10000**	**1.64**
856942	**558,702.2**	**1,962,226.8**	**0.7**	**4.48**	**10000**	**4.48**
856943	**558,700.3**	**1,962,227.3**	**0.7**	**8.59**	**10000**	**8.59**

Sample_ID	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Thickness (m)	Final Sb %	Sb_ICP61	Sb_XRF15c
856944	**558,698.9**	**1,962,228.3**	**0.75**	**1.78**	**10000**	**1.78**
856945	**558,698.8**	**1,962,231.7**	**0.7**	**16.10**	**10000**	**16.1**
856946	558,699.1	1,962,230.9	0.9	0.23	2260	
856947	558,697.5	1,962,229.2	0.5	0.26	2580	
856948	**558,694.1**	**1,962,227.7**	**1.3**	**17.20**	**10000**	**17.2**
856949	558,692.9	1,962,225.8	0.8	0.31	3080	
856950	558,687.1	1,962,224.8	1	0.45	4470	
856964	558,683.2	1,962,227.4	1.1	0.24	2360	
856965	**558,683.2**	**1,962,231.0**	**0.6**	**13.95**	**10000**	**13.95**
856966	**558,680.0**	**1,962,228.6**	**0.6**	**2.09**	**10000**	**2.09**
856967	**558,679.0**	**1,962,231.4**	**0.9**	**2.60**	**10000**	**2.6**
Other						
856899	558,717.1	1,962,346.3	0.7	0.03	304	
856900	**558,716.8**	**1,962,347.0**	**0.6**	**2.93**	**10000**	**2.93**
856901	558,716.5	1,962,347.6	1.2	0.84	5830	0.84
856902	558,716.0	1,962,348.7	0.8	0.12	1230	
856903	558,687.0	1,962,245.9	1.3	0.09	851	
856904	558,686.1	1,962,245.9	0.8	0.04	441	
856905	558,685.1	1,962,245.9	1.1	0.11	1060	
856906	**558,684.3**	**1,962,245.9**	**0.7**	**2.18**	**10000**	**2.18**
856907	558,689.0	1,962,240.0	1.3	0.03	299	
856908	**558,689.5**	**1,962,240.5**	**0.9**	**25.20**	**10000**	**25.2**

*Thickness is considered to represent true thickness or width

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. • Surfaces were cleaned and sample intervals marked between between 30cm to 100cm long, 10cm wide, and 3cm deep. 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.

evresources.com.au
311-313 Hay St, Subiaco, Western Australia 6008 | +61 (0) 8 6489 0600

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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 was undertaken.
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.*	• Chip samples were logged in detail, covering lithology and mineral content, alteration types, and associated features including foliation and quartz veining (density, widths, orientations). • Logging 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*	• No sub sampling was undertaken. • Blanks and duplicates were inserted for QA/QC.

Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were sent to CHEMEX laboratory in 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 Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for antimony (Sb_ICP61). Detection limits for Sb are 2-10,000ppm, and results reported are only representative of the leachable portion. • Samples that contained visible antimony mineralisation were sent directly to lithium borate flux followed by whole rock XRF was recommended (XRF15c). Samples that retuned>5000ppm in Sb_ICP61 were reassayed by this method also, to avoid underreporting due to stibnite volatilisation in

		acid. • The company has a QA/QC protocol that requires insertion of blanks, duplicates and industry standards for each batch of samples sent for assaying for QA/QC. • The laboratory has their own certified QA/QC procedures including standards.
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. • Review of duplicates, blanks and standards was conducted to determine if assaying results were within industry standards. • Variation of greater than 10% was reported for overlimits and the Laboratory was requested to investigate. A more suitable analysis method for high-grade massive ore was chosen (Sb_ICP08) and the overlimits (in this case a total of 16 samples plus 6 other samples that reported >7500ppm) were re-assayed from the respective pulps via the same method (Sb_ICP08). Reported results are those obtained from the verification re-assaying undertaken by ALS. • No other data adjustments were applied.

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 50cm 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.*	• Preliminary internal and external reviews conducted. Overlimit results did not pass QA/QC with respect to results from the initial analysis and were re-assayed to verify. The original overlimit method applied (Sb_OG62) was changed due to the extreme high-grade of the samples. They were subsequently assayed utilising Sb_ICP08, which also resulted in significant variability due to high presence of stibnite. Whole rock fusion XRF via a lithium borate flux

		(XRF15b) returned results that appear reliable in reporting whole antimony results. These have not been verified by a second laboratory, but based on the comparative analysis conducted by ALS it seems to be an accurate and appropriate method for assaying high stibnite material.

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 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** with quartz and calcite gangue. It is common to find the **Stibnite** (***Sb_2S_3***) altered to **Stibiconite** ***$Sb^{3+}Sb^{5+}{}_2O_6(OH)$ cervantite*** 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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling has been conducted.

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 stibiconite). 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.