ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 June 2026

Geophysics Reveals New Targets and Increased Scale Potential at Lirios 1

Results provide immediate drill targets and vectors

Highlights

- **Footprint and Scale Extended:** Geophysical survey indicates that the hydrothermal system extends well beyond the boundaries of Phase 1 drilling, defining two high-priority targets and a vectoring tool for feeder-controlled mineralisation.
- **Extensive Untested Conductor:** A very large, open, low-resistivity anomaly has been delineated across all five survey lines, located approximately 500m southeast of current drilling. The structural-stratigraphic signature is consistent with a large-scale sulphide replacement system.
- **Inferred Fluid Feeder Conduit:** Advanced processing has resolved a distinct, deep-rooting anomaly to the immediate east of shallow Phase 1 drilling, interpreted as a primary structural conduit for mineralizing fluids.
- **Structural Targeting Framework:** Mapping of the vertical fault network provides a clear structural framework parallel to known mineralised trends, establishing precise vectoring parameters for the near-term drill program.
- **Phase 2 Technical Integration:** On-ground field verification is currently underway to correlate geophysical anomalies with surface geology and geochemistry, directly informing final drill-hole planning ahead of a targeted maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

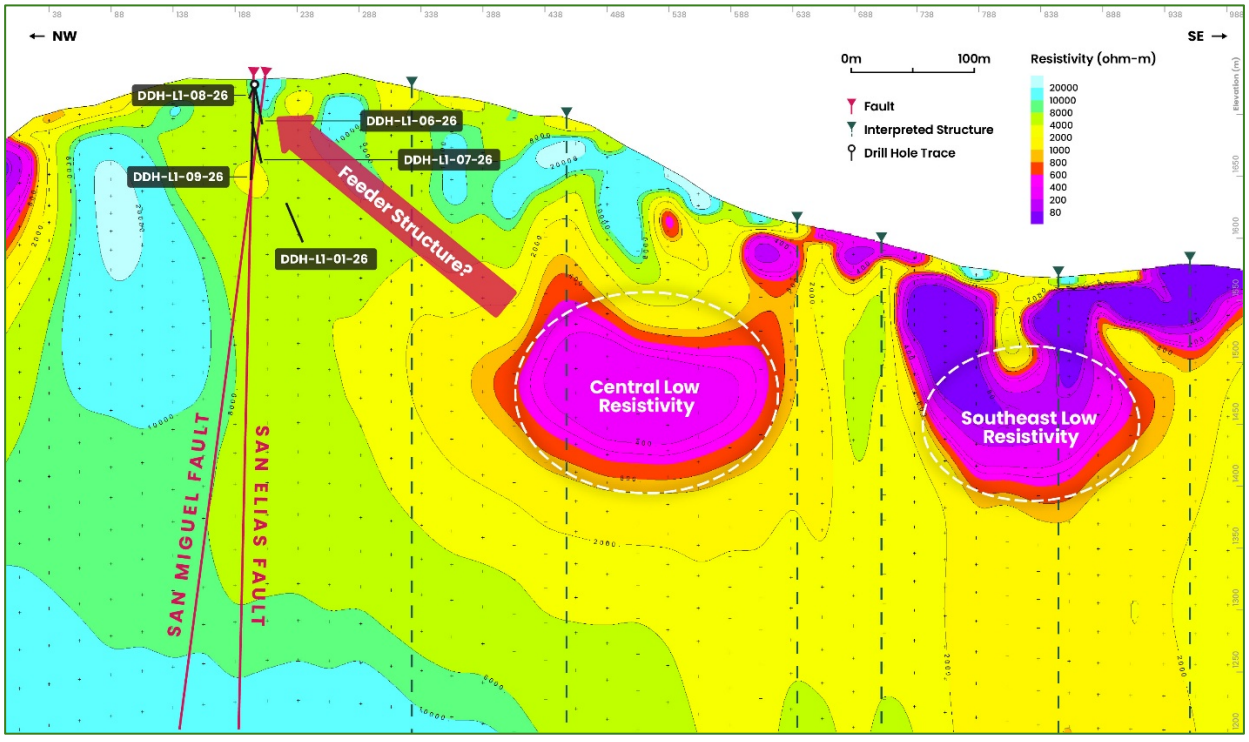

Figure 1: *Lirios 1 CSAMT survey, Line 2: 2D inversion model resistivity section with drillholes on ± 15m on section showing the two potential sulphide related resistivity lows and feeder network.*

EV Resources ("EVR" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the completion and interpretation of a 2D inversion model from a Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magneto-Telluric (CSAMT) ground geophysical survey at Lirios 1 within the Los Lirios Antimony Project in Oaxaca, Mexico.

The survey has returned three compelling targets for follow-up including a potential sulphide feeder zone at depth and adjacent to existing drilling, a massive untested and open anomaly to the southeast and a project-wide structural network expected to play a critical role in controlling mineralisation. The two low-resistivity anomalies are interpreted as potential sulphide enriched units, zones and/or structures, based on the very high resistivity (low conductivity) of limestone and gypsum country rock. Critically, these results demonstrate that the mineralised system remains open and possesses scale potential significantly larger than previously recognized, directly fast-tracking EVR's exploration strategy to a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) amidst a highly favourable global antimony market.

Three critical outcomes have been established from the interpretation of results:

1. Central Low-Resistivity Anomaly (Potential Feeder Zone)

The survey has imaged a distinct low-resistivity anomaly immediately east of the primary drilling cluster on Line 2 and extending northwards through Line 1, remaining open (see Figures 1 and 2). The shallow antimony mineralisation intersected in Phase 1 drilling—which included **3.1m @ 2.1% Sb from 8.1m**[1] represents a tabular, conductive target hosted within a highly resistive limestone package. The newly identified central anomaly is structurally aligned with this shallow mineralisation but extends at depth. It is interpreted as a structurally focused, sub-vertical conduit representing the primary feeder zone of the system, offering an immediate target for deeper testing.

2. Large Southeast (SE) Conductor Anomaly

Observed consistently across all five survey lines, and open to strike to north, south and east, the SE anomaly presents a significant exploration target (see Figure 1 and 2). The anomaly displays a strong vertical low-resistivity signature associated with structural boundaries, which then “blooms” into an extensive horizontally oriented low-resistivity zone. This specific structural-stratigraphic signature is typical of high-grade sulphide replacement styles within carbonate packages and provides an immediate target for the next phase of drilling.

3. Critical Structural Network of Vertical Faults

Hydrothermal fluid flow in Carbonate Replacement Deposits (CRDs) requires structural pathways (feeders) for fluids to interact with receptive limestone units. The survey delineated multiple sub-parallel vertical features and lineaments bounding the low-resistivity target zones (see Figure 1 and 2). Critically these are parallel to the two known feeder structures, San Elias and San Miguel, providing high-potential targeting vectors for drilling where these newly identified structures intersect the receptive limestone unit.

Pit wall channel sampling indicates that antimony grade distribution within the CRD unit is highly elevated in the immediate vicinity of these feeder structures and diminishes laterally.

[1] Refer ASX announcement “Maiden Drilling Confirms Extensive Shallow Antimony System at Los Lirios” dated 12 May 2026

Delineating the fault network allows EVR to accurately predict where fluid interaction was highest, providing a potential roadmap for localised high-grade zones.

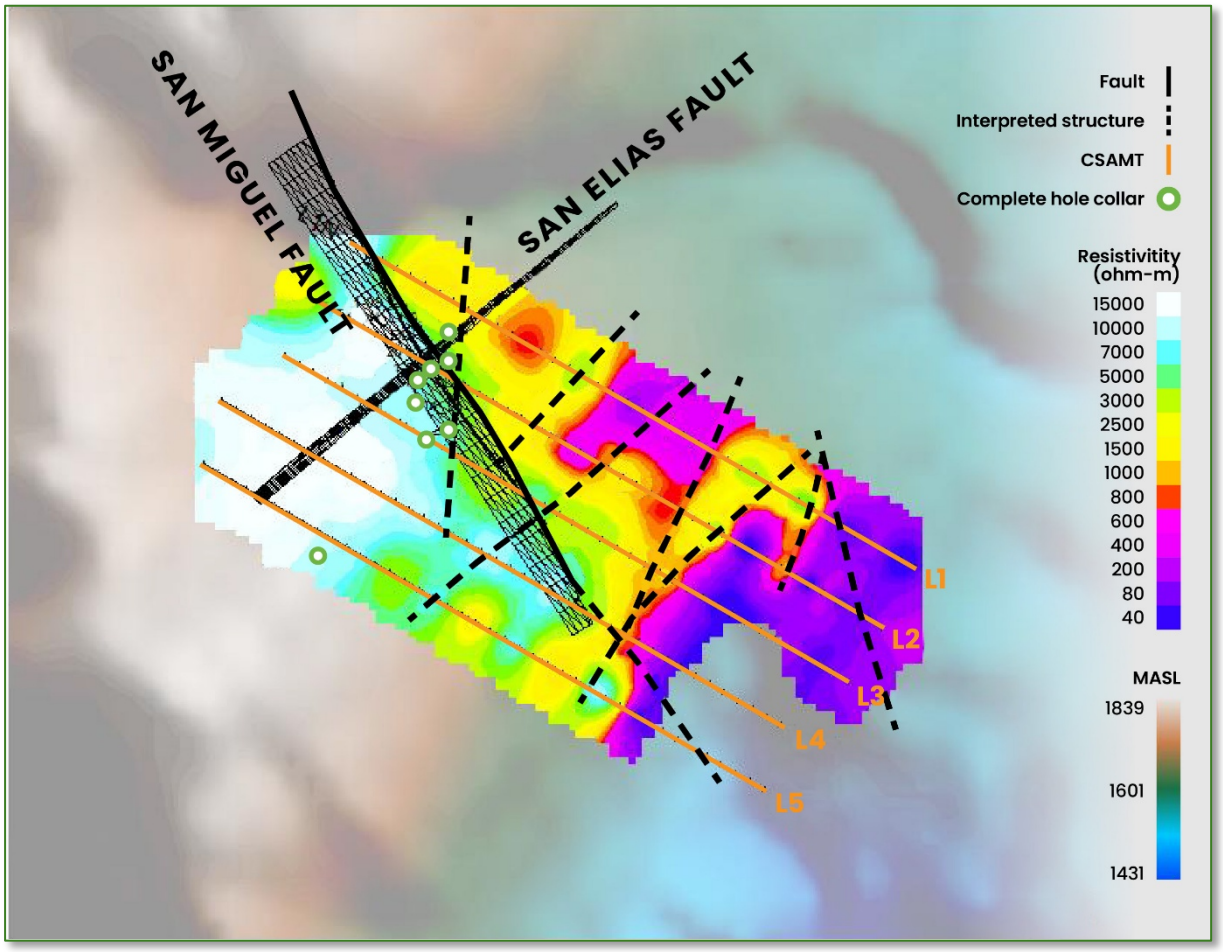

Figure 2: *CSAMT, 2D inversion elevation plan at 1700 m.a.s.l. over topography, with San Miguel, San Elias faults plotted and interpretation showing open low-resistivity anomalies and interpreted structures (potential feeders).*

EV Resources Managing Director & CEO, Mike Brown, commented: *"The results from this CSAMT survey represent a highly encouraging step forward for the scale potential of Los Lirios antimony project. By successfully mapping a robust network of vertical fault structures we now possess a critical vectoring tool to target high-grade zones within this CRD system.*

The data has delivered more than what we'd hoped for: a potential sub-vertical connected sulphide feeder zone to the east of our initial drilling, and a massive, coherent and open anomaly to the southeast that significantly increases the scale potential given the strength and size of the anomaly. The southeastern signature is classic for major sulphide/quartz systems and gives us an immediate, high-priority target to test with the drill rig.

These results will feed directly into the planning phase for our Phase 2 drill program. Our strategy here is clear and aggressive: test these highly prospective structural corridors, where hydrothermal fluids interaction with the receptive tabular limestone unit is optimised, expand the mineralisation footprint testing the potential sulphide anomalies and accelerate towards a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate."

Technical Overview & Detailed Results

The primary objective of the survey was to map subsurface conductivity changes across a 500-meter vertical window to identify potentially hidden zones of sulphide accumulation and feeder structures to establish a potential geophysical fingerprint for mineralisation. The survey, comprised of five lines spaced 100 meters apart with 25-meter dipoles, was collected and processed by Zonge International and validated and interpreted by SouthernRock Geophysics. See Figure 3.

The 2D inversion effectively imaged a highly dynamic environment, ranging from highly resistive unaltered limestone (>10,000 ohm-m) to zones of low-resistivity (<40 ohm-m), potentially hosting higher conductivity sulphides.

***Table 1**: Summary of Significant Interpretations from CSAMT survey at Lirios 1*

Target Zone	Geophysical Signature	Interpretation
Lines 1 & 2 (East)	Moderately low-resistivity, depth extension, open to north	Potential sub-vertical sulphide feeder zone for shallow CRD mineralisation
Southeast (All Lines)	Large, coherent vertical and extensive horizontal anomaly, open to north, south and east	Extensive low-resistivity (sulphide?) replacement system
Project-Wide	Distinct sub-vertical resistivity lineaments and offsets	Network of vertical feeder faults

Geology and CSAMT Discussion

The 2D inversion images a coherent volume from surface to approximately 500 m depth across the survey grid and estimates a dynamic range in resistivity of 40 Ωm to over 15,000 Ωm. The upper end of the resistivity range is typical of the unaltered limestone host and appears as a highly resistivity background. Zones of low to moderate resistivity may be associated with sulphide mineralisation, alteration, or structurally damaged and fluid-bearing carbonate facies.

The antimony mineralisation intersected in Phase 1 drilling represents a thin conductive target in a predominantly resistive limestone host of over 10,000 Ωm. The resulting response and 2D inversion model resistivity in the region of the drilling is likely understated in the model. The true extent and grade of mineralisation may be greater than the current survey response alone suggests, reinforcing the case for targeted Phase 2 drilling to test the newly identified anomalies at depth.

Figure 3: *Location of Lirios 1 CSAMT survey and Phase 1 drill collars*

Forward Plan and Next Steps

Field crews are currently conducting ground verification across these newly identified anomalies, correlating geophysical data with surface geology and geochemistry, which will be used to refine final pad locations for Phase 2 drilling program.

The program will focus on generating the required drill density to produce a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the project as well as testing the highly prospective SE anomaly, to potentially expand on the known mineralised zones.

- **Complete field verification:** Correlating surface geology, interpretated structural network and the two low-resistivity anomalies identified in the CSAMT
- **Completion of CSMAT interpretation of Lirios 2 area,** with results to be integrated into the broader project-scale targeting model to expand project-wide pipeline of targets
- **Establish an Exploration Target:** Complete review of all geological and geophysical data on the Project area to establish an Exploration Target for antimony at Los Lirios
- **Phase 2 Rig Mobilization: Advance** drill planning over; a) the known zones to underpin the maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), and, b) testing the step-out potential of the Central and SE anomalies

- ENDS -

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

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Compliance Statement

This announcement contains exploration results from the Los Lirios Project extracted from an 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 that announcement 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

The information in this release that relates to geophysical survey results is based on information prepared by SouthernRock Geophysics and reviewed and analysed by Mr Mike Brown who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Brown is the Managing Director and CEO of EVR. Mr Brown has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brown consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

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*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
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.*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
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.*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
Sub- sampling	• *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.*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
		• 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
		  • 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).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey. • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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 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.*	• Line Azimuth: 120° NW-SE • Four (4) electric-field dipoles: (Ex / 1 Hy) with a magnetic-field antenna located in the centre of the spread. Grounded dipole, oriented 120° azimuth. With a minimum distance between the transmitter dipole and survey lines of 5.2 km • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The CSAMT survey lines were orientated to run as perpendicular as possible to the two main structural orientations observed at Los Lirios 1. • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Results from the survey (data) have been reviewed and interpretated by an independent Company, SouthernRock Geophysics. No issues were identified.

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 geophysical survey undertaken by Zonge International and their staff and subsequently interpreted by SouthernRock Geophysics.
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

		cervantite (Sb_2O_4) 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 refer to ASX Announcement "Maiden Drilling Confirms Extensive Shallow Antimony System", dated 12 May 2026 for drillhole information referenced in this release.

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*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey, where reported from previously released results; • 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.

	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.*	
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').*	• Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey • Not applicable- results are from a ground geophysical survey
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 and representative sections and images. • No selective reporting was used that could misrepresent the overall results.

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, drilling and a CSAMT which have all been reported, have been undertaken at Lirios 1.
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 Hormiguero 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.