# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

**24 February 2026**

# Exceptional Channel Sampling Results up to 30.2% Sb Confirm Widespread Antimony at Los Lirios

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exceptional High-Grade Results:** Channel sampling at historical pits returns widespread high-grade antimony mineralisation at surface, including:
  - **30.2% Sb reported from 0.5m** channel at Lirios 2 East pit
  - **22.6% Sb reported from 0.8m** channel at Pit 5, Lirios 1
- **Dual Mineralisation Styles Confirmed:** High-grade mineralisation confirmed in both fault/vein hosted conduits and strata bound limestone hosted (carbonate replacement deposit) settings considered to indicate presence of a significant hydrothermal system.
- **Significant Scale Potential:** Mineralisation confirmed at Lirios 1 and Lirios 2, located ~5.5km apart along the same northerly trending Lirios Fault (LFZ), which acted as a principal conduit for hydrothermal fluids.
- **Exploration Upside:** The 6km long LFZ structure remains largely untested and will be subject to more detailed exploration at the completion of the current drilling program.
- **Multiple Overlimit Samples**: Investigation of 16 overlimit samples (>10,000ppm Sb) identified XRF Fusion as the most robust technique for high-grade stibnite. Comparative testing of select samples <1%Sb also returned a significant increase in reportable antimony utilising this method.
- **Drilling Underway:** A maiden diamond drill program is currently progressing at Lirios 1 to test the depth and strike continuity of both the structural and CRD mineralisation styles.

**EV Resources (ASX: EVR) ("EVR" or "the Company")** is pleased to announce exceptional high-grade antimony results from selected sampling at the Los Lirios Project in Oaxaca Mexico. Sampling was focused on three primary target areas: Lirios 1 (LZ1), Lirios 2 (LZ2) and Hormiguero (Figure 1).

The results confirm the widespread distribution and high-grade grade nature of antimony present. A maiden drill program on the project is currently underway, initially targeting historical workings at Lirios 1[1].

[1] Refer ASX Release "Maiden Drilling Commences at Los Lirios Antimony Project" dated 2 February 2026

**Managing Director and CEO, Mike Brown, commented:**

*"The results establish Los Lirios as an exceptional, high-grade antimony system. The presence of two high potential mineralisation styles provides us with multiple potential targets for drilling. We are seeing structurally controlled massive antimony associated with quartz, with potential bonanza grade zones where cross-cutting faults intersect the main N-S feeder system, along with manto style carbonate replacement mineralisation observed in selective, relatively flat lying limestone units. Our Phase 1 drilling program is targeted to test both these styles.*

*Previous metallurgical work has confirmed the absence of impurities (such as arsenic and mercury) and shows the system is dominated by antimony in the form of stibnite and its weathering product stibiconite. Such a clean and high-grade mineralisation style could have significant economic advantages in both simple processing paths and high value concentrate stream. Importantly we have identified a verifiable assaying process that gives us great confidence moving forward in our drilling and any results obtained."*


***Figure 1****: Area of sampling included in this release. Sample: Material taken from representative channel sample* ***856834: 19.95% Sb,*** *Pit 5, Lirios 1, which came from vertical oxidised fault with clay ± stibnite ± stibiconite ± quartz in silicified limestone.*

## CHANNEL SAMPLING PROGRAM

Channel sampling was undertaken at the historical open pits at Lirios 1 and Lirios 2, including one trench at Hormiguero, which has no historical activity. The program was designed to characterise the controls and styles of mineralisation mined previously targeted for high content stibnite for direct shipping ore, which remains visible on exposed historical pit and adit walls.

A total of 129 samples were selected for assaying, focused on high-priority zones to understand the structural and lithological drivers of the system. Based on the visual predominance of stibnite within mineralised zones, the samples were only assayed for antimony.


**Figure 2:** *Antimony geochemistry from channel sampling at Lirios 1. Higher grade correlation with structures, with CRD mineralisation showing lower grade volume potential.*


**Figure 3:** *Antimony geochemistry from channel samples at Lirios 2*

The sampling has established two styles of mineralisation present, which are interpreted as being associated with the same hydrothermal system:

1. **Fault/conduit related mineralisation**: within veinlet systems and open space infill. Style of mineralisation was stibnite±quartz with calcite as the main gangue present. This is accompanied by moderate to strong localised silicification alteration, forming an alteration halo envelope. Near surface weathering of this mineralisation formed oxidised zones with stibiconite±quartz±iron oxides±clays.

2. **Replacement mineralisation:** characterised by replacement and fracture infill of stibnite±quartz with calcite as the main form within limestone units. In some areas this was also observed in gypsum units, which exhibit more ductile deformation features.

## Significant Antimony Results

*Table 1: Select Significant Antimony Results*

| ID_SAMPLE | Easting | Northing | Elevation | Length (m) | Sb Reportable (%) | CLAIM | AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 856564 | 558778 | 1962280 | 1723 | 1.00 | ***2.27*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 3 |
| 856703 | 558699 | 1962263 | 1742 | 1.20 | ***20.70*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 1 |
| 856706 | 558701 | 1962261 | 1742 | 1.30 | ***11.30*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 1 |
| 856730 | 558694 | 1962261 | 1743 | 0.40 | ***1.08*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 1 |
| 856743 | 558706 | 1962245 | 1745 | 1.35 | ***3.04*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 1 |
| 856746 | 558704 | 1962245 | 1746 | 1.20 | ***8.89*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 1 |
| 856760 | 558756 | 1962278 | 1730 | 0.35 | ***5.43*** | LIRIOS 1 | LINDA VISTA/PIT 2 |
| 856785 | 558786 | 1962281 | 1720 | 0.60 | ***1.16*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 3 |
| 856786 | 558783 | 1962280 | 1721 | 0.40 | ***2.13*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 3 |
| 856793 | 558779 | 1962275 | 1724 | 1.10 | ***8.29*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 3 |
| 856794 | 558778 | 1962275 | 1724 | 0.60 | ***2.43*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 3 |
| 856795 | 558780 | 1962273 | 1724 | 0.80 | ***1.16*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 3 |
| 856805 | 558802 | 1962271 | 1718 | 1.20 | ***1.31*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 4 |
| 856806 | 558802 | 1962274 | 1717 | 1.00 | ***1.81*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 4 |
| 856809 | 558726 | 1962355 | 1713 | 0.80 | ***22.60*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 5 |
| 856831 | 558737 | 1962344 | 1714 | 0.80 | ***2.79*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 4 |
| 856834 | 558736 | 1962342 | 1715 | 0.50 | ***19.95*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 5 |
| 856840 | 558742 | 1962340 | 1714 | 0.90 | ***2.91*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 5 |
| 856857 | 558726 | 1962356 | 1712 | 0.80 | ***1.41*** | LIRIOS 1 | PIT 5 |
| 856667 | 557475 | 1957210 | 1522 | 0.90 | ***4.03*** | LIRIOS 2 | HORMIGUERO |
| 2CH-10B | 557248 | 1956843 | 1583 | 0.70 | ***1.49*** | LIRIOS 2 | WEST PIT |
| CH-04B | 557306 | 1956792 | 1586 | 0.50 | ***30.20*** | LIRIOS 2 | EAST PIT |

## GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Lirios Fault Zone (LFZ) is interpretated as being the main structural and fluid conduit on the property. The areas where this dominantly NNE trending system has been cross-cut by west to north-west trending faults has created denser veinlet networks and open space, providing likely ‘bonanza-style’ zones (see Figure 1) for drill targeting. The CRD mineralisation is dominantly within limestone units and is assumed to extend laterally from the main fluid conduits, in particular where open space from veinlet networks and brecciation aided permeability. This is considered by the Company to represent a significant potential target, with mineralisation observed in beds from 1-3m thick (see Figure 4).


**Figure 4***: Channel sample: silicified limestone unit overlain by weathered gypsum unit: sample* ***856703: 20.70% Sb****. Weathered stibnite acicular crystals with stibiconite, iron oxides, minor quartz , and calcite gangue.*

**Figure 5***: Heavily oxidised stibiconite, quartz, calcite and iron oxide in fault with strongly silicified limestone (****Sample CH4B: 30.20% Sb****)- East Pit, Lirios 2.*

## ASSAYING DISCUSSION

Due to the highly volatile nature of stibnite, the Company worked with ALS Laboratories to undertake an evaluation of assaying techniques to establish a confident and robust assaying process. This investigation was critical to ensure that the high stibnite content nature of the Los Lirios mineralisation is accurately captured in all reporting.

First pass assaying utilised agua regia digestion, which only reports the leachable portion of antimony mineralisation. Results reported at the overlimit (>10,000ppm) were subsequently subjected to four acid digestion which, despite it being an industry standard approach, can cause issues with volatilisation of the stibnite due to chloride ions in hydrochloric acid. This resulted in underreporting with five overlimit results returning less than 1% Sb. This confirmed standard digestion processes aren't fully suited for material with high content of stibnite, such as that at Lirios.

To resolve these discrepancies, the Company used Sb_ICP08 method, which utilises digestion with hydrochloric acid and potassium chlorate with tartaric acid as a stabilising agent prior to measurement. This also showed significant vairiability outside of acceptable ranges. Subsequently, oxidising fusion in a lithium borate flux, followed by XRF with a short fusion time (XRF10) was used, however, this failed to fuse the sample.

ALS used a longer fusion time (XRF15c), which proved highly effective, providing the most stable and accurate data for handling the presence of stibnite associated with quartz. Figure 6 details the variability observed between assay methods, highlighting the importance of conducting the investigation. As such, the Company has established a reporting hierarchy of XRF15 > Sb_ICP08 > Sb_OG62 > ME_ICP41.

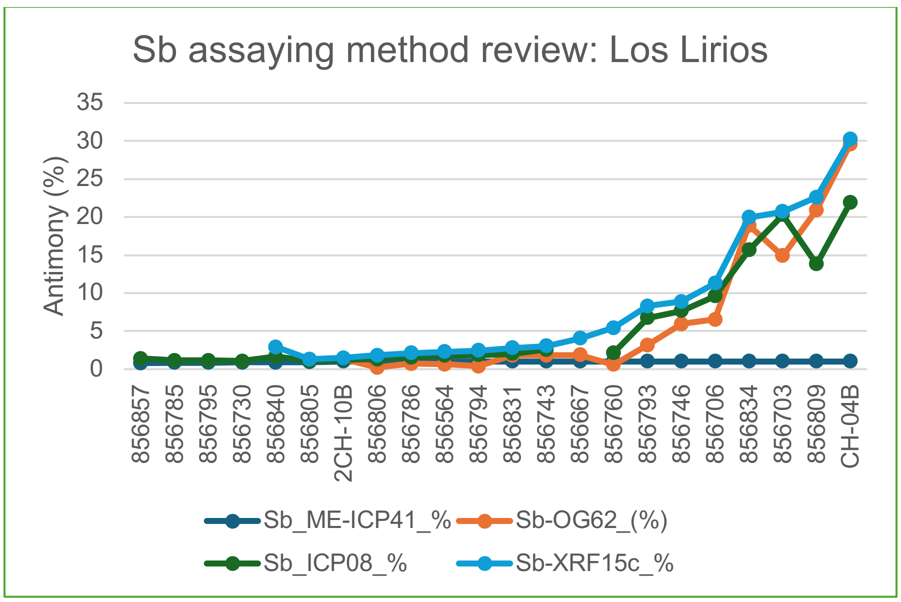


***Figure 6:*** *Comparative analysis of samples by assaying method (antimony).*

Additionally, Table 2 illustrates that samples below overlimit (<1% Sb) showed significant discrepancies across different analytical techniques. These variances confirm that under-reporting bias is not restricted to material with high (overlimit) stibnite content. To address this, the Company will now adopt automatic overlimit testing protocols for all samples >5000 ppm Sb (0.5% Sb), ensuring they are assayed using the more definitive XRF fusion method.

***Table 2:*** *Comparative overlimit assaying results by method*

| ID_SAMPLE | Sb_ME-ICP41_% | Sb-OG62_(%) | Sb_ICP08_% | Sb-XRF15c_% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 856857 | 0.804 | | 1.41 | |
| 856785 | 0.855 | | 1.16 | |
| 856795 | 0.866 | | 1.16 | |
| 856730 | 0.873 | | 1.08 | |
| 856840 | 0.882 | | 1.64 | 2.91 |
| 856805 | 0.953 | | 1.08 | 1.31 |
| 2CH-10B | >1 | 1.35 | 1.26 | 1.49 |
| 856806 | >1 | 0.23 | 1.30 | 1.81 |
| 856786 | >1 | 0.73 | 1.58 | 2.13 |
| 856564 | >1 | 0.66 | 1.78 | 2.27 |
| 856794 | >1 | 0.37 | 1.86 | 2.43 |
| 856831 | >1 | 1.80 | 2.02 | 2.79 |
| 856743 | >1 | 1.84 | 2.56 | 3.04 |
| 856667 | >1 | 1.88 | | 4.03 |
| 856760 | >1 | 0.59 | 2.17 | 5.43 |
| 856793 | >1 | 3.15 | 6.73 | 8.29 |
| 856746 | >1 | 5.95 | 7.66 | 8.89 |
| 856706 | >1 | 6.51 | 9.59 | 11.3 |
| 856834 | >1 | 18.90 | 15.65 | 19.95 |
| 856703 | >1 | 14.90 | 20.30 | 20.7 |
| 856809 | >1 | 20.90 | 13.80 | 22.6 |
| CH-04B | >1 | 29.60 | 21.90 | 30.2 |

## STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

The results validate the Company's high confidence and confirm the project represents a significant antimony enriched hydrothermal system. The grade and widespread distribution of antimony validates further exploration along the 6km feeder fault, with present drilling focussing on just 900m of this system.

With strong community relations, established infrastructure and an experienced local team, EVR is well positioned to advance activities aimed at discovery and establishing a JORC maiden resource estimate in 2026.

## NEXT STEPS

- Receipt of preliminary direct to smelter metallurgical results
- Finalisation of preliminary engineering and budget for Tecomatlán Plant and commencement of Phase 1 refurbishment
- Commence soil sampling programs at Nevada projects
- Drill Assays: First results from the Lirios 1 diamond drilling campaign are expected in 4-8 weeks.
- US Government Agencies: Commence strategic review to establish a roadmap with advisor for relevant programs and engagement strategy and plan.

**- ENDS -**

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

## About EV Resources

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

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

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

- **Los Lirios Antimony Project (Mexico):** Our flagship, high-grade project. We are fast-tracking Los Lirios to production, a goal supported by our acquisition of the nearby Tecomatlán Processing Plant, which provides a low-capex path to cash flow.

- **US Antimony Projects (Nevada):** We hold a 100% interest in the Dollar and Milton Canyon antimony projects, key assets in our strategy to build a secure, domestic critical minerals supply chain for the United States.


**Competent Person Statement**

The information in this release that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mike Brown who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Brown is 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.

## Appendix 1 – Assay Results

| ID_SAMPLE | Easting | Northing | Elevation | CLAIM | Length (m) | Sb Reportable (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 856730 | 558,694 | 1,962,261 | 1,743 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.4 | **1.08** |
| 856785 | 558,786 | 1,962,281 | 1,720 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | **1.16** |
| 856795 | 558,780 | 1,962,273 | 1,724 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | **1.16** |
| 856857 | 558,726 | 1,962,356 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | **1.41** |
| 856805 | 558,802 | 1,962,271 | 1,718 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | **1.31** |
| 856806 | 558,802 | 1,962,274 | 1,717 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | **1.81** |
| 856786 | 558,783 | 1,962,280 | 1,721 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.4 | **2.13** |
| 856564 | 558,778 | 1,962,280 | 1,723 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | **2.27** |
| 856794 | 558,778 | 1,962,275 | 1,724 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | **2.43** |
| 856831 | 558,737 | 1,962,344 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | **2.79** |
| 856840 | 558,742 | 1,962,340 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | **2.91** |
| 856743 | 558,706 | 1,962,245 | 1,745 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.35 | **3.04** |
| 856760 | 558,756 | 1,962,278 | 1,730 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.35 | **5.43** |
| 856793 | 558,779 | 1,962,275 | 1,724 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | **8.29** |
| 856746 | 558,704 | 1,962,245 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | **8.89** |
| 856706 | 558,701 | 1,962,261 | 1,742 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.3 | **11.30** |
| 856834 | 558,736 | 1,962,342 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.5 | **19.95** |
| 856703 | 558,699 | 1,962,263 | 1,742 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | **20.70** |
| 856809 | 558,726 | 1,962,355 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | **22.60** |
| 856566 | 558,782 | 1,962,284 | 1,720 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.30 |
| 856577 | 558,649 | 1,962,249 | 1,750 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.29 |
| 856608 | 558,786 | 1,962,253 | 1,727 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | 0.00 |
| 856610 | 558,785 | 1,962,255 | 1,727 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.00 |
| 856618 | 558,700 | 1,962,242 | 1,747 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | 0.11 |
| 856619 | 558,699 | 1,962,243 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.25 |
| 856637 | 558,690 | 1,962,246 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.10 |
| 856639 | 558,691 | 1,962,246 | 1,747 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.02 |
| 856640 | 558,692 | 1,962,246 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.03 |
| 856641 | 558,692 | 1,962,243 | 1,747 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.3 | 0.29 |
| 856644 | 558,771 | 1,962,261 | 1,730 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.42 |
| 856701 | 558,698 | 1,962,262 | 1,742 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.72 | 0.40 |
| 856716 | 558,756 | 1,962,255 | 1,736 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.15 | 0.74 |
| 856719 | 558,757 | 1,962,257 | 1,735 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.20 |
| 856720 | 558,758 | 1,962,257 | 1,735 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.72 |
| 856721 | 558,761 | 1,962,259 | 1,734 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.4 | 0.07 |
| 856732 | 558,695 | 1,962,262 | 1,743 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.09 |
| 856733 | 558,696 | 1,962,263 | 1,742 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.45 | 0.12 |
| 856745 | 558,704 | 1,962,243 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.75 | 0.01 |

| ID_SAMPLE | Easting | Northing | Elevation | CLAIM | Length (m) | Sb Reportable (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 856747 | 558,700 | 1,962,244 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.09 |
| 856750 | 558,695 | 1,962,243 | 1,747 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.4 | 0.18 |
| 856752 | 558,689 | 1,962,248 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.03 |
| 856753 | 558,685 | 1,962,249 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.65 | 0.05 |
| 856754 | 558,685 | 1,962,249 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.5 | 0.26 |
| 856755 | 558,683 | 1,962,249 | 1,746 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.15 | 0.13 |
| 856775 | 558,760 | 1,962,279 | 1,729 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | 0.13 |
| 856777 | 558,762 | 1,962,279 | 1,728 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | 0.16 |
| 856789 | 558,781 | 1,962,281 | 1,721 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.35 |
| 856790 | 558,780 | 1,962,278 | 1,722 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | 0.00 |
| 856792 | 558,780 | 1,962,275 | 1,723 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.06 |
| 856800 | 558,793 | 1,962,276 | 1,719 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.22 |
| 856801 | 558,792 | 1,962,273 | 1,720 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.5 | 0.03 |
| 856802 | 558,795 | 1,962,276 | 1,719 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.10 |
| 856803 | 558,800 | 1,962,274 | 1,718 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | 0.03 |
| 856804 | 558,801 | 1,962,272 | 1,718 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.06 |
| 856807 | 558,803 | 1,962,273 | 1,717 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.03 |
| 856808 | 558,726 | 1,962,355 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.06 |
| 856810 | 558,728 | 1,962,353 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.24 |
| 856811 | 558,729 | 1,962,353 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.33 |
| 856812 | 558,729 | 1,962,353 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.06 |
| 856813 | 558,731 | 1,962,353 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.02 |
| 856814 | 558,731 | 1,962,353 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.10 |
| 856815 | 558,733 | 1,962,352 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.03 |
| 856816 | 558,732 | 1,962,351 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 856817 | 558,732 | 1,962,351 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.03 |
| 856818 | 558,733 | 1,962,351 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.02 |
| 856819 | 558,733 | 1,962,351 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | 0.03 |
| 856820 | 558,733 | 1,962,351 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 856821 | 558,733 | 1,962,348 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.01 |
| 856822 | 558,733 | 1,962,348 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.03 |
| 856823 | 558,733 | 1,962,348 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 856824 | 558,734 | 1,962,347 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.10 |
| 856825 | 558,734 | 1,962,347 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.03 |
| 856826 | 558,734 | 1,962,347 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.09 |
| 856827 | 558,735 | 1,962,345 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.02 |
| 856828 | 558,735 | 1,962,345 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.03 |
| 856829 | 558,735 | 1,962,345 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.03 |
| 856830 | 558,737 | 1,962,344 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.02 |
| 856832 | 558,737 | 1,962,344 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.58 |
| 856833 | 558,737 | 1,962,344 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | 0.05 |

| ID_SAMPLE | Easting | Northing | Elevation | CLAIM | Length (m) | Sb Reportable (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 856835 | 558,736 | 1,962,342 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.09 |
| 856836 | 558,736 | 1,962,342 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.07 |
| 856837 | 558,738 | 1,962,340 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.5 | 0.15 |
| 856838 | 558,738 | 1,962,340 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.03 |
| 856839 | 558,737 | 1,962,340 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.04 |
| 856841 | 558,742 | 1,962,339 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.35 | 0.22 |
| 856842 | 558,745 | 1,962,339 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.32 |
| 856843 | 558,745 | 1,962,339 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.2 | 0.10 |
| 856844 | 558,747 | 1,962,339 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.3 | 0.08 |
| 856845 | 558,747 | 1,962,338 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.25 |
| 856846 | 558,748 | 1,962,339 | 1,714 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.6 | 0.10 |
| 856847 | 558,734 | 1,962,360 | 1,710 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.01 |
| 856848 | 558,734 | 1,962,360 | 1,710 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.02 |
| 856850 | 558,730 | 1,962,361 | 1,710 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.01 |
| 856851 | 558,728 | 1,962,361 | 1,710 | LIRIOS 1 | 1 | 0.04 |
| 856855 | 558,726 | 1,962,358 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.9 | 0.38 |
| 856856 | 558,726 | 1,962,358 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.28 |
| 856859 | 558,726 | 1,962,356 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.10 |
| 856860 | 558,726 | 1,962,355 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.4 | 0.02 |
| 856861 | 558,736 | 1,962,342 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 |  | 0.06 |
| 856862 | 558,740 | 1,962,340 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.47 |
| 856863 | 558,740 | 1,962,339 | 1,715 | LIRIOS 1 | 1.1 | 0.13 |
| 856864 | 558,746 | 1,962,275 | 1,732 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.5 | 0.10 |
| 856865 | 558,748 | 1,962,340 | 1,713 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.08 |
| 856866 | 558,751 | 1,962,342 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.5 | 0.04 |
| 856867 | 558,751 | 1,962,341 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.7 | 0.03 |
| 856868 | 558,751 | 1,962,341 | 1,712 | LIRIOS 1 | 0.8 | 0.02 |
| 2CH-10B | 557,248 | 1,956,843 | 1,583 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.7 | **1.49** |
| 856667 | 557,475 | 1,957,210 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.9 | **4.03** |
| CH-04B | 557,306 | 1,956,792 | 1,586 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.5 | **30.20** |
| 856668 | 557,476 | 1,957,209 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.9 | 0.01 |
| 856669 | 557,477 | 1,957,209 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.2 | 0.00 |
| 856670 | 557,478 | 1,957,208 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.9 | 0.00 |
| 856671 | 557,478 | 1,957,208 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.8 | 0.00 |
| 856672 | 557,479 | 1,957,208 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.5 | 0.00 |
| 856675 | 557,482 | 1,957,206 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.1 | 0.00 |
| 856677 | 557,483 | 1,957,206 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1 | 0.00 |
| 856678 | 557,484 | 1,957,205 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.7 | 0.00 |
| 856679 | 557,486 | 1,957,204 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.8 | 0.00 |
| 856680 | 557,492 | 1,957,201 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.1 | 0.00 |
| 856681 | 557,493 | 1,957,201 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.4 | 0.01 |

| ID_SAMPLE | Easting | Northing | Elevation | CLAIM | Length (m) | Sb Reportable (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 856682 | 557,495 | 1,957,200 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.3 | 0.00 |
| 856683 | 557,496 | 1,957,200 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 1 | 0.00 |
| 856684 | 557,496 | 1,957,199 | 1,521 | LIRIOS 2 | 1 | 0.00 |
| 856685 | 557,485 | 1,957,205 | 1,522 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.9 | 0.00 |
| 2CH-08A | 557,248 | 1,956,838 | 1,584 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.8 | 0.09 |
| 2CH-14A | 557,244 | 1,956,851 | 1,580 | LIRIOS 2 | 0.9 | 0.08 |
| CH-09A | 557,299 | 1,956,785 | 1,587 | LIRIOS 2 | 1 | 0.07 |
| CH-09B | 557,299 | 1,956,786 | 1,587 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.1 | 0.05 |
| CH-10B | 557,299 | 1,956,783 | 1,587 | LIRIOS 2 | 1.3 | 0.36 |

# 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report*<br>• *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.<br>• Channels were between 0.35cm to 100cm long, 10cm wide, and 3cm deep. Surfaces were cleaned prior to sampling. The channels were cut with a diamond handheld motorised saw.<br>• The samples were collected and bagged and labelled, ranging from 2.5-5.5kg samples.<br>• Sampling avoided over or under representation of soft/hard mineral phases. |

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| *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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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).<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | • No sub sampling was undertaken.<br>• Blanks and duplicates were inserted for QA/QC. |

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| *Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• A 0.5g charge from each sample underwent Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for antimony (Sb_ICP41). Detection limits for Sb are 2-10,000ppm, and results reported are only representative of the leachable portion.<br>• Overlimit samples (16) were subsequently assayed using a four acid digest, which breakdown most sulphides and silicates (Sb_OG62). Stibnite volatilisation was observed with 5 samples reporting significantly below the previous method.<br>• Subsequently 21 samples reporting at >7500ppm->10,000ppm were assayed by digestion with hydrochloric |

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| | | acid and potassium chlorate with tartaric acid used as a stabilising agent (Sb_ICP08) (0.4g), which has lower detection limit of 0.005% Sb and an upper limit of 100%.<br>• Results showed significant variation between methods, highlighted by return of samples from 0.23%-0.73% from samples that returned overlimit using agua regia.<br>• ALS advised that fusion with a lithium borate flux followed by whole rock XRF was recommended (XRF15c)- and results from this method give a confident measure of whole antimony content, with no volatilisation observed.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *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.<br>• Review of duplicates, blanks and standards was conducted to determine if assaying results were within industry standards.<br>• 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. |

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| | | • 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Channels were between 35cm to 100cm long, 10cm wide, and 3cm deep. Surfaces were cleaned. Sampling avoided over or under Representation of soft/hard mineral phases.<br>• Data is insufficient for resource estimation.<br>• No compositing was applied. |

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| *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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 |

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

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| *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.<br>• No historic exploration data was available or used in the current interpretation.<br>• 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Development of the Los Lirios Antimony (***Sb***) mineralization is hosted in Middle and Upper Jurassic Limestone, Conglomerate, and Shales on anticlines and shear zones. |

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| | | Los Lirios Antimony (***Sb)*** mineralization paragenesis is formed by **Stibnite** in Chalcedony and Calcite Gangue.<br><br>Minor Pyrite observed disseminated in the Chalcedony. It is common to find the **Stibnite** (***$Sb_2S_3$***) altered to **Stibiconite** ***$Sb^{3+}Sb^{5+}{}_2O_6(OH)$*** and other **Antimony Hydroxides**.<br><br>This is clearly evident in the shear zones, being exploited on a small scale, near the village of Guadalupe Buenos Aires.<br><br>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.<br><br>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).<br><br>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 |

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| | | 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:*<br>  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  • *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  • *hole length.*<br>• *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* | • No drilling has been conducted. |

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| | *the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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. |

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| *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.<br>• No selective reporting was used that could misrepresent the overall results.<br>• 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.<br>• 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). |

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| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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.<br>• 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. |