3 December 2025

ASX RELEASE

Extremely High Grades, Up To 21.3% Tin, from Initial Sampling at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, Queensland

Highlights

- **Fieldwork to refine and prioritise drill targets at the Mt Garnet and Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Projects in Queensland is progressing rapidly.**
- **Extremely high-grade tin assays have been returned from recent rock chip sampling at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, with results including:**
    - **21.3% Sn**
    - **13.9% Sn**
    - **8.8% Sn**
    - **8.6% Sn & 2.05% W**
- **Widespread, extremely high-grade tin mineralisation was identified during sampling at a 2km x 0.5km high-tenor, tin-in-soil geochemistry anomaly at the Stannex Prospect, including samples that assayed 21.3% Sn and 8.8% Sn.**
    - **The soil anomaly remains open along strike.**
    - **A soil sampling crew is being mobilised this week to collect samples to evaluate the strike extensions.**
    - **Only six holes have ever been drilled in this large, very high-priority target area.**
    - **Multiple targets have been defined for initial drill testing in early-2026.**
- **Similar reconnaissance fieldwork, including rock chip sampling was undertaken at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project in late-November, with results expected in January 2026.**
- **These initial work programs are facilitating the advancement of the Company's understanding of the controls on mineralisation so that the extensive pipeline of drill targets can be prioritised in the lead up to initial drill-testing in early-2026.**

Koba's Managing Director and CEO, Mr Ben Vallerine, commented:

*"We are very encouraged by the extensive high-grade, surface mineralisation sampled as part of our first field program at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, with results including **21.3% Sn** and **13.9% Sn**. Our sampling has demonstrated that widespread, high-grade tin mineralisation is associated with an historical 2km by 0.5km very-strong tin-in-soil anomaly at the Stannex Prospect, which remains open along strike. Only six holes have ever been drilled within this sizeable soil anomaly – so there*

*is considerable potential to discover significant mineralisation at depth. Encouragingly, previous drilling intersected very significant mineralisation including **11.6m @ 0.3% Sn,** including a higher-grade interval of **0.8m @ 1.5% Sn.** We are confident we will discover further mineralisation when we commence drilling this high-priority target in early-2026.*

"Further, our initial reconnaissance fieldwork is confirming that large areas of prospective but untested geology persist across our tenure, and the potential for discovery is substantial. We are continuing to implement targeted work programs and assess all available historical data to prioritise targets for our upcoming maiden drilling program."

Koba Resources Limited (ASX: KOB; "Koba" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from a very successful reconnaissance rock chip sampling program undertaken recently at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project in Queensland. The Company collected 66 samples across five prospects. The majority of samples were taken from the Stannex Prospect and the nearby Gilmore Tin Mine.

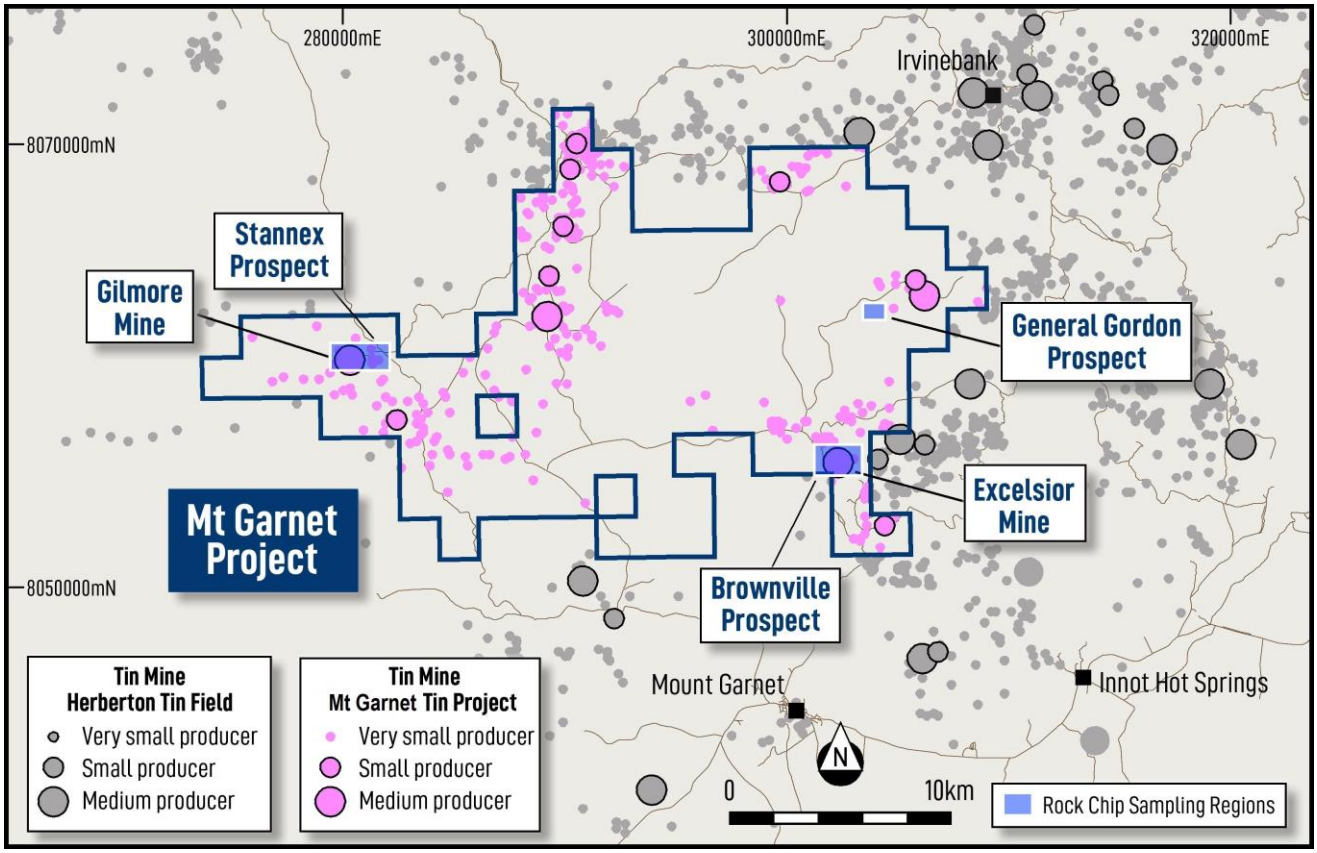

Figure 1: *Location of the areas sampled as part of the recent reconnaissance sampling program and the historical mines in and around the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project.*

The Stannex Prospect and Gilmore Tin Mine

The Stannex Prospect is located approximately 1km east of the Gilmore Tin Mine – which was the largest individual tin producer on Koba's tenure. Past production is reported to have been 26,169 tonnes of ore grading **7.6% Sn**. Mining was initially undertaken between 1906 and 1922 and then again between 1958 and 1980, at which time development reached a depth of 193m via a shaft and adits.

During the 1970s a series of very high-tenor tin-in-soil geochemistry anomalies were delineated at the Gilmore Mine area and the adjacent Stannex Prospect (see Figure 2). A large, strong soil anomaly extends over a strike length of 2km and is up to 0.5km wide at the Stannex Prospect. It remains open along strike to the northwest.

During October 2025 the Company conducted its first work program at the recently acquired Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, including a rock chip sampling program as part of its initial on-ground reconnaissance at the Gilmore and Stannex areas. The Company collected 44 samples. Results illustrate that there is widespread, extremely high-grade tin mineralisation associated with the strong tin-in-soil geochemistry anomalies. Better results included:

- **21.3% Sn (Stannex);**
- **13.9% Sn (Gilmore);**
- **8.8% Sn (Stannex);**
- **8.6% Sn (Gilmore);**
- **7.9% Sn (Stannex); and**
- **7.1% Sn (Stannex).**

Extremely high-grade assays for **silver (up to 132 g/t), indium (up to 500g/t), copper (up to 11.8%)** and **tungsten (up to 2.0%)** were also returned from the rock chip sampling program, confirming that there is significant potential to discover:

(i) silver-indium mineralisation, similar to Iltani Resources' nearby Orient Deposit; and

(ii) tungsten mineralisation, similar to EQ Resources' proximal Wolfram Camp Deposit (refer Figure 4).

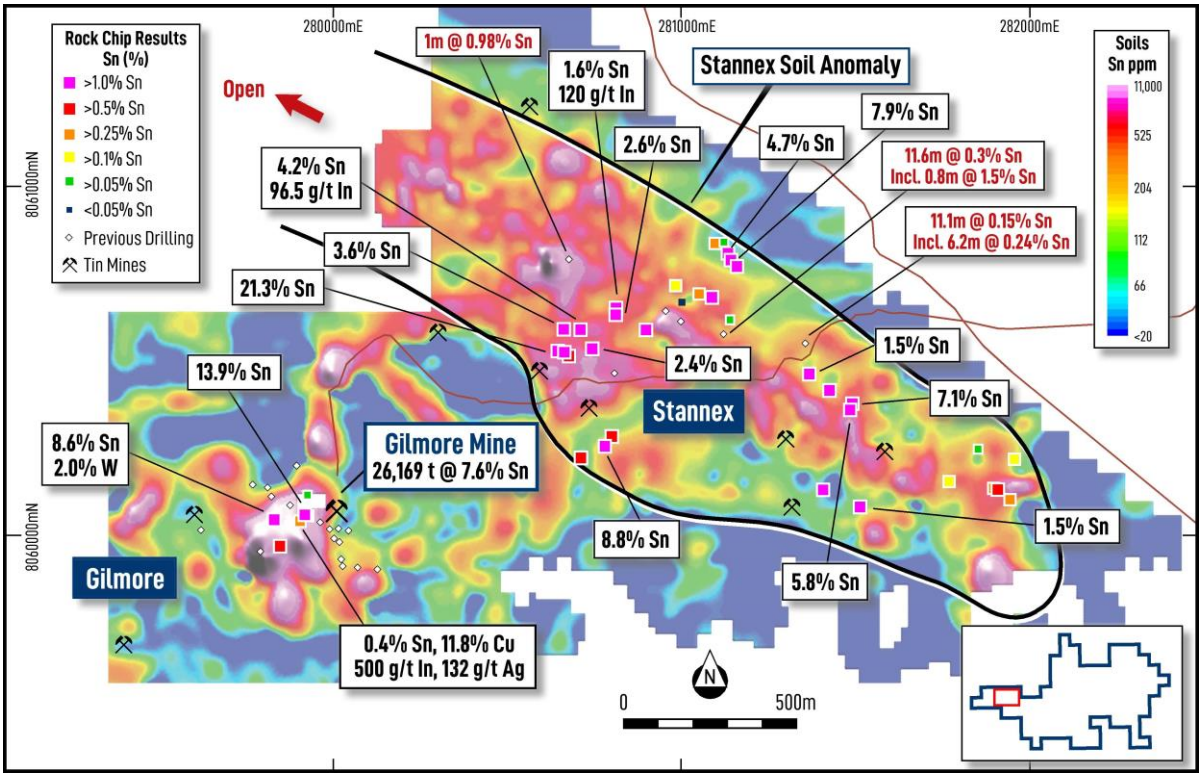

Figure 2: *Assay results from recent rock chip sampling together with significant historical drilling results on an image of tin-in-soil geochemistry at the Gilmore and Stannex Prospects, within the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project.*

Only very limited drilling has been completed previously at the highly prospective Stannex Prospect, with a total of six holes drilled (for 756m). Very encouragingly, the historical drilling intersected both high-grade mineralisation as well as thick, lower-grade, potentially bulk-tonnage tin mineralisation, including:

- **11.6m @ 0.30% Sn from 64.4m; including**
  - ***0.8m @ 1.5% Sn;***
- **1.0m @ 0.98% Sn from 146.5m;**
- **11.1m @ 0.15% Sn from 11.1m; and**
- **6.2m @ 0.24% Sn from 95.9m.**

No follow-up drilling was ever undertaken. This is a high-priority area for follow-up work. An initial extensional soil sampling program will be completed in December 2025, in advance of initial drill testing in early-2026.

Significantly, reconnaissance work has revealed that the prospective geology at the Stannex Prospect extends for over 4km to the south in a corridor that hosts numerous historical tin mines. Soil sampling has never been undertaken in this highly prospective area. The Company plans to complete systematic soil sampling throughout this area to define additional drill targets.

Images 1 & 2: Koba's sampling crew on site at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project and Sample KB037 from the Stannex Prospect that returned assays of 21.3% Sn.

Brownville Prospect

The Company recently collected 10 rock samples from the Brownville Prospect, located in the southeast corner of the Mt Garnet Project (see Figure 1). Brownville comprises a cluster of historical tin workings – the largest being the Excelsior Mine, which historically produced 14,000t @ 1.2% Sn. Several samples returned extremely high tin assays (see Figure 3), including:

- **7.3% Sn;**
- **2.5% Sn;**
- **2.4% Sn; and**
- **1.2% Sn.**

Further work to refine targets in advance of drill-testing will be undertaken in early-2026.

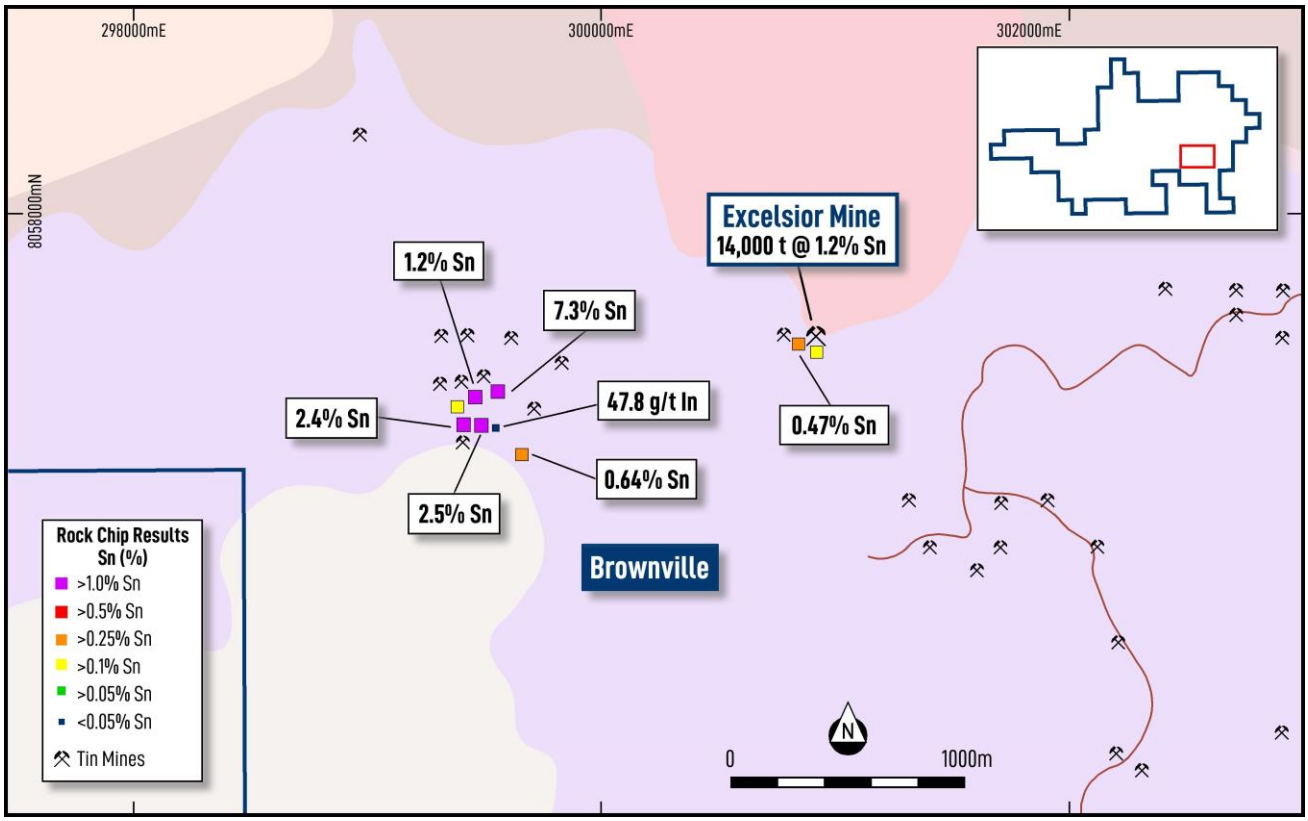

Figure 3: *Plan showing the location of the rock chip samples collected at the Brownville Prospect.*

General Gordon Prospect

The Company recently collected 6 rock samples from the General Gordon Mine area, which is located northeast of the Brownville Prospect (see Figure 1). Very encouraging results, up to 1.0% Sn, were returned. Further work is being planned.

Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project

During late-November the Company completed an initial reconnaissance sampling program at its (other) recently acquired Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project. 55 rock chip samples were collected and have been submitted for assay. Results from this program are expected in January 2026.

Forward Work Plan

The Company continues to explore and assess all the available data at its more advanced prospects as it develops plans to commence drilling its highest priority targets in March 2026. The Company is simultaneously advancing earlier-stage prospects to develop a pipeline of targets that will be systematically drill-tested.

Upcoming exploration work includes:

- A systematic soil sampling program, which is commencing this week at the Stannary Hills Project. The program is targeting parallel lodes and strike extensions to the known mineralisation along the Kitchener trend, which comprises seven (7) high-grade historical tin mines over 1.3km of strike that, together, produced ~120,000 tonnes of ore at a grade of 2.3% Sn;
- Extensional soil sampling will be undertaken at the Stannex Prospect to extend the 2km by 0.5km, high-tenor tin-in-soil anomaly to the northwest;
- Drilling the highest priority targets in early-2026, following the wet season;
- Trialling induced polarisation (IP) to prioritise drill targets and define new targets along the Kitchener trend; and
- Project-wide geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling to continue developing a strong pipeline of drill targets.

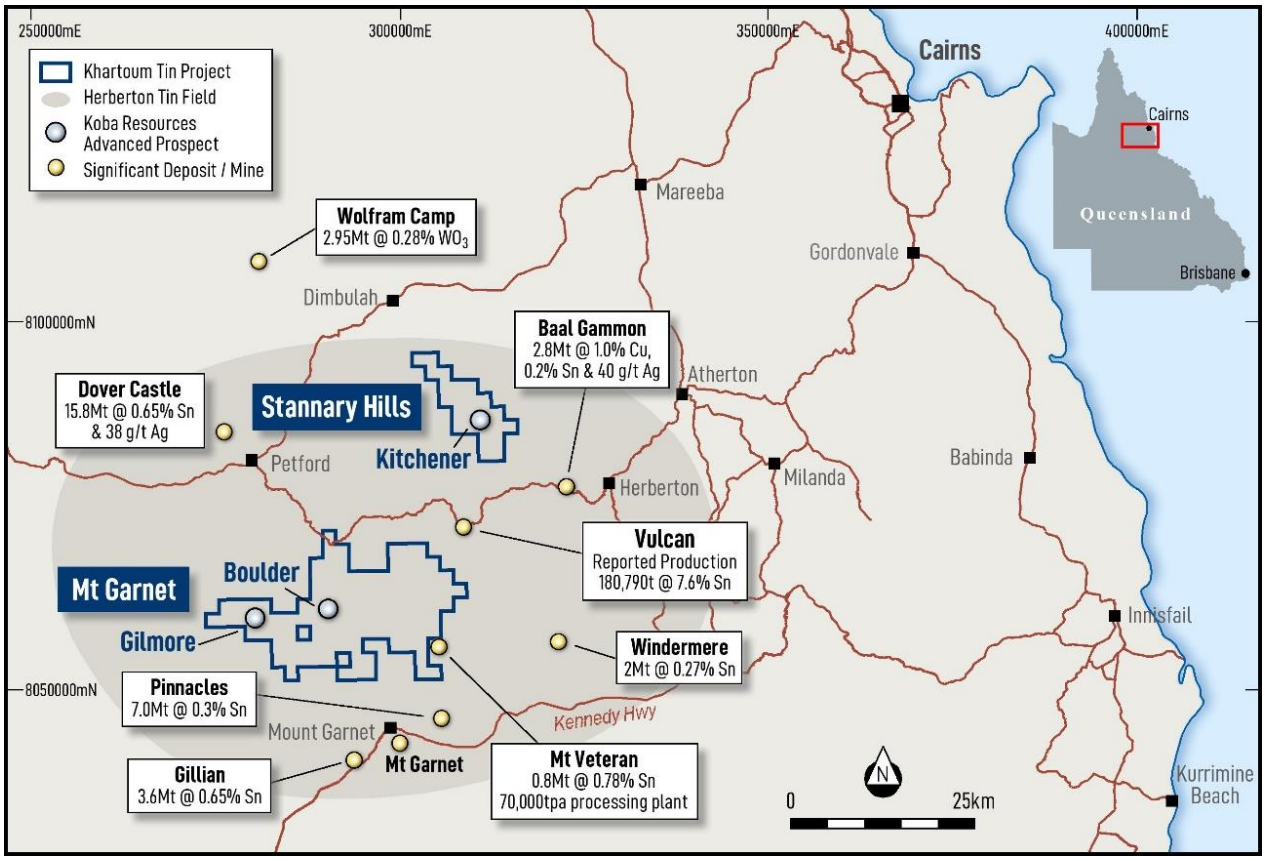

Figure 4: *Location of the Stannary Hills and Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project's within the Herberton Tin Field in north Queensland*[1].

[1] Source of the resources quoted on this image are listed on page 16 with the compliance statements.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

For more information, please contact:

Ben Vallerine
Managing Director & CEO
Phone +61 8 9226 1356
info@kobaresources.com.au

Alex Cowie
Investor Relations
Mobile + 61 412 952 610
alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled or reviewed by Mr Ben Vallerine, who is Koba Resources' Managing Director. Mr Vallerine is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallerine has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 7 October 2025 – Acquisition of Two High-Grade Tin-Tungsten Projects in Queensland and $4.35m Placement. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this announcement is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in mineral exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

Source of Resource Figures Quoted

1. Dover Castle – https://dovercastlemetals.com.au/projects/dover-castle-project.
2. Baal Gammon – Monto Minerals ASX announcement 12 January 2012 - Baal Gammon Resource Update.
3. Gillian – Consolidated Tin Mines ASX Announcement 3 December 2015 – Gillian Definitive Feasibility Study Update.
4. Pinnacles – Consolidated Tin Mines ASX Announcement 3 December 2015 – Gillian Definitive Feasibility Study Update.
5. Windermere - Consolidated Tin Mines ASX Announcement 3 December 2015 – Gillian Definitive Feasibility Study Update.
6. Mt Veteran – https://www.internationaltin.org/mgt-plans-first-half-2013-production.
7. Wolfram Camp – EQ Resources ASX Announcement 7 October 2024 EQR Identifies 5 Exploration Targets for Wolfram Camp.
8. Vulcan Historic Production– Chang, Z et al – An Overview of Sn-W Metallogeny in North East Queensland.
9. Orient – Iltani Resources ASX Announcement 30 October 2025, Iltani Delivers Maiden Orient East Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 1: All samples collected as part of the Company's initial reconnaissance sampling program.

Project	Prospect	SampleID	Sample Type	Easting (GDA94 Z55)	Northing (GDA94 Z55)	RL (m)	Sn (%)	Ag (ppm)	In (ppm)	W (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Stannary Hills	Ironclad	KB0001	Grab	310,888	8,083,336	818	**2.95**	6.19	0.5	115.5	49
Stannary Hills	Ironclad	KB0002	Float	310,941	8,083,322	815	**1.25**	0.82	0.4	40.7	7
Stannary Hills	Ironclad	KB0003	Float	310,950	8,083,342	813	0.15	2.12	5.2	15.4	221
Stannary Hills	Ironclad	KB0004	Grab	310,949	8,083,341	813	0.09	9.64	2.2	39.6	379
Stannary Hills	Ironclad	KB0005	Grab	310,894	8,083,338	816	0.06	10.8	1.2	9.9	124
Stannary Hills	Ironclad	KB0006	Grab	310,869	8,083,351	816	0.02	1.56	1.1	28.9	397
Mt Garnet	-	KB0007	Grab	304,450	8,052,744	737	0.00	0.26	1.3	17.9	61
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0008	Grab	299,419	8,057,103	752	**2.38**	0.25	0.4	23.3	10
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0009	Rock chip	299,397	8,057,169	743	0.17	0.19	0.4	11.6	24
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0010	Float	299,542	8,057,085	736	0.03	4.25	47.8	4.8	74
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0011	Grab	299,656	8,056,972	738	0.64	0.75	0.2	12.5	12
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0012	Grab	299,490	8,057,098	741	**2.51**	0.1	0.6	18.4	13
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0013	Grab	299,467	8,057,220	751	**1.20**	8.43	36.6	15.7	3050
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0014	Grab	299,567	8,057,242	750	**7.26**	0.45	1.2	42.7	11
Mt Garnet	General Gordon	KB0015	Grab	303,614	8,062,799	806	0.14	0.03	8.0	19.1	37
Mt Garnet	General Gordon	KB0016	Grab	303,754	8,062,641	819	0.02	4.65	2.3	4.2	2550
Mt Garnet	General Gordon	KB0017	Rock chip	303,857	8,062,469	837	**1.03**	0.05	1.6	25	13
Mt Garnet	General Gordon	KB0018	Float	303,864	8,062,379	844	0.03	0.05	1.4	23.6	6
Mt Garnet	General Gordon	KB0019	Grab	303,801	8,062,440	844	0.02	0.55	3.7	19.5	305
Mt Garnet	General Gordon	KB0020	Rock chip	303,777	8,062,459	851	0.02	0.01	2.0	10.3	17
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0021	Grab	300,876	8,057,447	780	0.47	0.11	1.8	21.8	20
Mt Garnet	Brownville	KB0022	Grab	300,915	8,057,433	785	0.19	0.04	2.0	38.4	23
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0023	Grab	281,368	8,060,462	633	**1.45**	2.27	5.2	4.7	222
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0024	Rock chip	281,427	8,060,414	636	**1.35**	0.31	1.9	16.3	139
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0025	Float	281,484	8,060,362	634	**2.23**	0.6	2.2	18.3	190
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0026	Rock chip	281,493	8,060,375	643	**5.80**	0.47	7.5	9.2	39
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0027	Grab	281,491	8,060,380	642	**7.10**	0.33	9.8	3.4	61
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0028	Grab	281,404	8,060,132	660	**1.29**	0.29	13.1	14.3	227
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0029	Grab	281,514	8,060,080	661	**1.50**	2.79	3.5	19.2	97
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0031	Float	281,502	8,060,082	657	0.11	3.23	11.8	9.1	72
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0032	Rock chip	280,799	8,060,278	635	0.72	0.74	11.0	13.6	185
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0033	Grab	280,782	8,060,254	634	**8.77**	0.43	2.5	41.5	74
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0034	Rock chip	280,715	8,060,220	634	0.84	4.63	**51.8**	4.4	158

Project	Prospect	Site ID	Sample Type	Easting (GDA94 Z55)	Northing (GDA94 Z55)	RL (m)	Sn (%)	Ag (ppm)	In (ppm)	W (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0035	Grab	280,744	8,060,537	633	**2.42**	1.98	3.0	20.4	122
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0036	Grab	280,674	8,060,514	658	0.90	2.81	2.7	12	50
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0037	Float	280,669	8,060,521	655	**21.30**	1.27	7.3	136.5	58
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0038	Float	280,653	8,060,528	655	**1.62**	0.61	25.6	24.8	135
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0039	Rock chip	280,652	8,060,573	645	0.04	0.38	8.4	10.9	89
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0040	Grab	280,664	8,060,587	638	**3.56**	9.12	25.4	23.1	239
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0041	Grab	280,714	8,060,587	644	**4.17**	3.21	**96.5**	36.2	222
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0042	Float	280,815	8,060,650	655	**1.62**	1.47	**120.0**	11.6	356
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0043	Grab	280,816	8,060,633	628	**2.57**	2.09	16.5	16	225
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0044	Rock chip	280,813	8,060,633	627	0.09	0.41	3.5	3.8	22
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0045	Grab	280,900	8,060,588	624	**1.17**	0.73	7.9	32.6	477
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0046	Rock chip	281,001	8,060,667	639	0.04	0.16	1.1	5.2	55
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0047	Grab	281,053	8,060,693	633	0.01	0.69	11.6	11.5	284
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0048	Grab	281,051	8,060,690	629	0.32	0.34	5.3	6.5	193
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0049	Grab	281,089	8,060,681	634	**2.23**	0.44	1.3	20.5	82
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0050	Float	281,163	8,060,772	651	**1.24**	2.58	1.7	22.5	239
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0051	Grab	281,142	8,060,789	653	**7.94**	0.3	5.3	91.9	130
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0052	Grab	281,137	8,060,804	656	**4.37**	0.71	3.4	63.2	122
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0053	Grab	281,118	8,060,840	664	0.09	1.82	7.2	4.2	397
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0054	Rock chip	281,099	8,060,836	661	0.34	0.89	8.4	12.2	85
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0055	Float	280,984	8,060,714	650	0.11	0.18	8.2	11.6	203
Mt Garnet	Gilmore	KB0056	Float	279,927	8,060,116	609	0.05	6.56	1.0	**2270**	52
Mt Garnet	Gilmore	KB0057	Float	279,921	8,060,059	627	**13.90**	**51.2**	5.6	623	781
Mt Garnet	Gilmore	KB0058	Float	279,905	8,060,042	644	0.39	**132**	**500.0**	**1135**	**117500**
Mt Garnet	Gilmore	KB0059	Float	279,833	8,060,045	655	**8.61**	9.3	10.1	**20300**	220
Mt Garnet	Gilmore	KB0061	Float	279,851	8,059,969	676	0.61	**29.8**	10.1	115	246
Mt Garnet	Gilmore	KB0062	Rock chip	279,863	8,059,970	673	0.04	5.62	30.1	1015	4310
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0063	Grab	281,953	8,060,220	657	0.18	1	**55.9**	58.8	407
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0064	Grab	281,942	8,060,104	670	0.29	2.36	30.2	7.1	112
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0065	Grab	281,908	8,060,131	677	0.56	4.02	4.4	11.2	73
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0066	Grab	281,899	8,060,135	676	0.26	2.49	11.8	30.7	65
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0067	Float	281,767	8,060,154	671	0.18	0.18	2.0	5.1	20
Mt Garnet	Stannex	KB0068	Grab	281,851	8,060,246	650	0.10	0.74	21.7	5.1	737

Notes:

RL in metres taken from a publicly available digital elevation model

Appendix 1

JORC Table 1 for Exploration Results –Mt Garnet and Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Projects

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*
		• This announcement refers to 66 rock chip samples collected by Koba representatives and 2039 soil collected in the late 1970's.
		• The recent rock chip samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories using industry standard techniques for multi-element analysis including:
		  ○ ME-MS61 a 4-acid digestion analysis.
		  ○ ME-MS81 a lithium borate fusion analysis which is more effective on resistate minerals such as cassiterite (tin).
		  ○ Au-AA24 a fire assay methodology for gold.
		• Where overlimit assays were required the methods used were Ag-OG62, ME-OG62, Cu-OG62, Sn-XRF15b, ME-XRF15b, ME-OG46, W-XRF15b.
		
		• The 1970's era soil samples at Gilmore and Stannex were:
		  ○ Sieved to -1mm.
		  ○ Analysed at Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Brisbane.
		  ○ Analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. and
		  ○ Sn by X-Ray Fluorescence.

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 new drilling is reported.
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 new drilling is reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• No drill logging is reported. • Rock descriptions for each sample were taken. • The Company is not aware of any soil sample descriptions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No sub-sampling undertaken on the rock chip samples • Sample preparation included a course crush of the sample (CRU-21) • Then a split was pulverised for analysis PUL-23). • Certified Reference Materials and duplicates were inserted regularly • The historic soil samples were sieved to -1mm, no other preparation techniques or QA/QC methods are known.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS is a highly reputable global laboratory. • CRM's were inserted approximately every 20 samples. • Duplicates samples were also taken although they were not true duplicates -rocks taken from the same outcrop immediately adjacent to each other. • The quality of the historical soils is not known but a highly reputable laboratory at the time was utilised.
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.*	• No new drilling is being reported. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.*	• The locations were surveyed using handheld GPS in GDA94 zone 55. • The Company is not aware of how the soil sampling data was located.
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.*	• The data reported is geochemical sampling (surface point data) and will not be used in any resource reporting. • Geochemical data will be used to prioritise future drill targets. • No sample compositing.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• Geochemical sampling is point data and its orientation is less relevant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	to the orientation of structures and mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were wrapped in plastic on a pallet and delivered to the courier by consultant geologists for delivery to the lab. • Sample security measures for the older soil sampling is not known.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken for the geochemical data in this announcement.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Koba is acquiring a 100% interest in seven (7) exploration licenses that cover 432.4 sq km: EPM14797, EPM19112, EPM19113, EPM19114, EPM19203, EPM27892 and EPM28310.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 147 drillholes for 11,543m have been completed previously. The majority pre-1985 with 29 holes completed in 2007 and 2022 combined. • Previous parties have undertaken significant geochemistry surveys including outcrop, float and mullock sampling (rock chips) soil sampling and stream sediment sampling. • Previous parties have undertaken geological mapping on specific prospects. • Pre-1980 two small Induced Polarisation programs were completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project covers O'Brian Supersuite granites of the early-middle Palaeozoic Hodgkinson Province. The O'Briens Creek Supersuite in the region consists of highly fractionated characteristically pale pink to white, alkali-feldspar-rich biotite granites. O'Briens Supersuite has intruded Early Devonian-Late Devonian Hodgkinson Formation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		comprising fine to medium-grained arenite and mudstone, minor conglomerate, minor chert and metabasalt, and rare limestone. Style of mineralisation being tested is greisen and vein-style tin-tungsten mineralisation in granites and vein-style tin, tungsten mineralisation within sediments and granites.

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 new drill holes reported.
		• All rock chip locations and results for specific elements are tabulated in the body of this document.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Geochemical data is point data so there is no data aggregation.
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').*	• Geochemical data is point data so there is no intercept widths.
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.*	• Refer to main body of this announcement.
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.*	• All results are reported within for the most relevant metals. • A gridded image of the soils data is provided as Figure 2 and its is created using the 2039 soil

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples.
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.*	• *See Exploration done by other parties above.*
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.*	Koba has plans for further work that includes: • Continuing review and data compilation for historic datasets. • Additional rock chip sampling. • Systematic soil sampling. • Induced Polarisation surveys • Drilling with the aim of identifying a mineral resource.