KOBA resources limited

28 January 2026

ASX RELEASE

Extremely High Grades, Up To 26.1% Tin, from Initial Sampling at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project, Queensland

Highlights

- **Fieldwork continues to refine and prioritise drill targets at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project in Queensland ahead of the Company's maiden drilling program that is scheduled to commence in late-Q1 2026.**
- **Extremely high-grade tin assays have been returned from recent rock chip sampling at multiple prospects within the Stannary Hills Project, with results including:**
  - **26.1% Sn;**
  - **14.0% Sn;**
  - **13.5% Sn;**
  - **12.4% Sn; and**
  - **9.0% Sn.**
- **Sampling at the Kitchener Prospect confirmed widespread high-grade, outcropping tin mineralisation, with assays up to 13.5% Sn coincident with the most productive tin mines on the Stannary Hills Project.**
  - **This area is a high priority for drilling in our upcoming drill program.**
- **Extensive, extremely high-grade tin mineralisation, up to 26.1% Sn was identified during sampling at a poorly explored 1.5km x 0.3km tin-in-soil geochemical anomaly at the Jiminy Prospect.**
  - **The soil anomaly remains open along strike in both directions with the opportunity to extend the anomaly with further soil sampling.**
  - **This is another high-priority area that will be targeted with drilling in 2026.**
- **Sampling at the Ontario Prospect ~800m west of the Kitchener Prospect confirmed a parallel mineralised trend with assays up to 2.5% Sn returned. Ontario is another high-grade target that warrants additional work to generate drill targets.**
- **Results from a recent soil sampling program to test for strike extensions and further delineate mineralisation at the Kitchener, Ontario and Lass O'Gowrie Prospects are expected in February 2026.**
- **The tin price has risen >25% during January 2026, compounding its >30% increase during 2025. This is being driven by supply concerns around Indonesian exports and highlights structural tightness in the market and the increasingly strategic nature of tin metal.**

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

"Our initial field programs at the Stannary Hills and Mt Garnet Tin–Tungsten Projects have delivered outstanding results, confirming extensive, high-grade tin mineralisation at surface. Rock chip assays at Stannary Hills returning exceptional grades of up to ***26.1% Sn****. These results highlight the quality of the mineral system and validate the Company's focus on this highly prospective region.*

"At the Kitchener and Jiminy Prospects, widespread high-grade tin mineralisation at surface, is supported by strong historical production. At Jiminy a large, untested tin-in-soil anomaly extending over 1.5 kilometres coincident with high-grade rock chip samples, presents numerous compelling drill targets. With drilling preparations well advanced at both prospects, the Company is well positioned to commence drilling in late-Q1 2026 positioning itself to unlock the significant potential of the Stannary Hills Project."

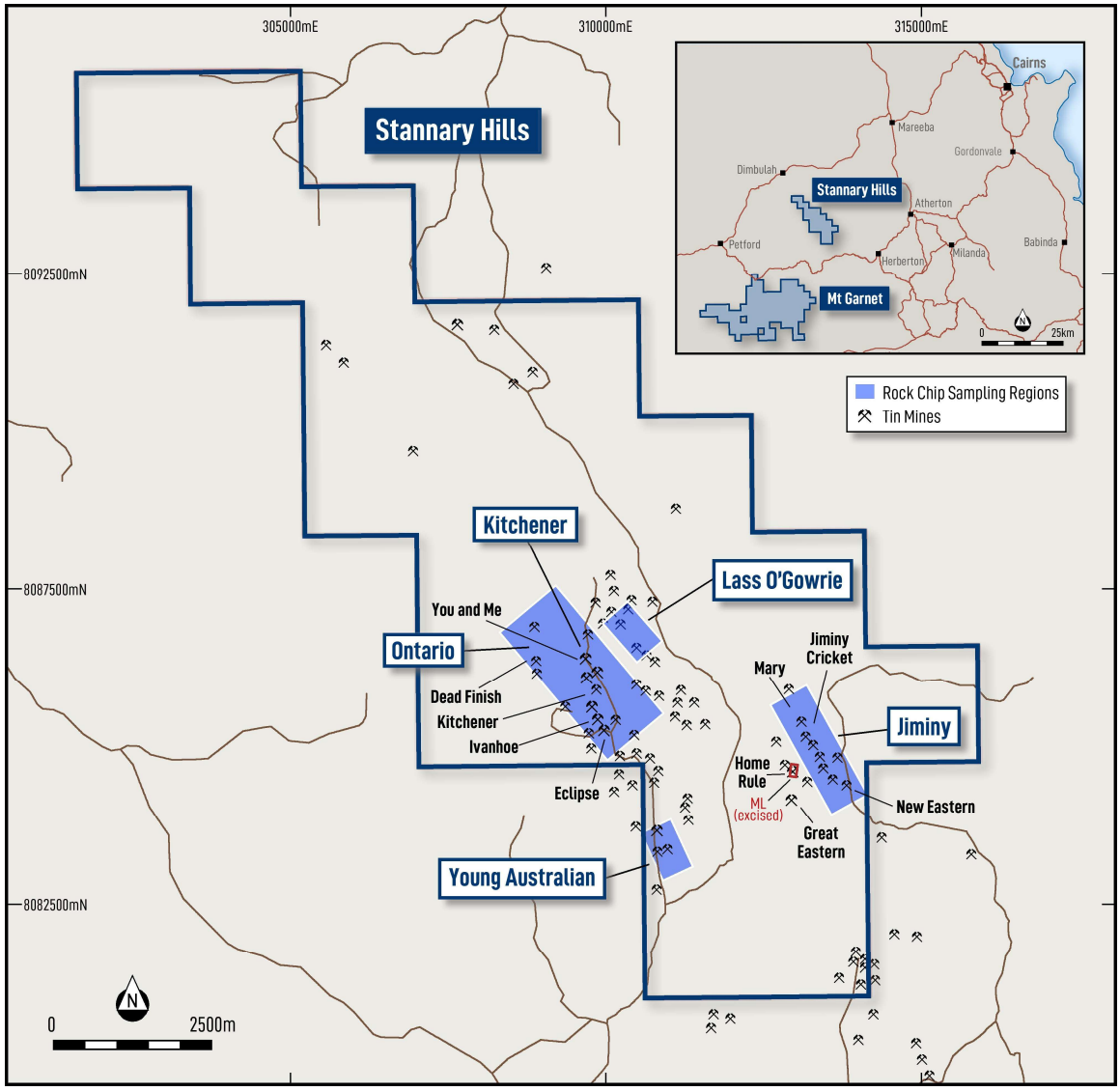

Figure 1. *Location of the areas sampled during the recent reconnaissance field program at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project in Queensland.*

Koba Resources Limited (ASX: KOB; "Koba" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from a very successful reconnaissance rock chip sampling program undertaken at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project in Queensland during late-2025. The Company collected a total of 51 samples across four high-priority prospects (see Figure 1).

The majority of the samples were taken from:

(i) the Kitchener Prospect, part of 5km-long corridor of historical mines; and
(ii) the Jiminy Prospect, which comprises a 1.5km x 300m, high-tenor tin-in-soil geochemical anomaly.

Better assay results included:

- **26.1% Sn (Jiminy Prospect);**
- **14.0% Sn (Jiminy Prospect);**
- **13.5% Sn (Kitchener Trend);**
- **12.4% Sn (Lass O'Gowrie Prospect); and**
- **9.0% Sn (Jiminy Prospect).**

During the field program, Company representatives also met with a local drilling contractor to advance planning for its maiden drilling program which is scheduled to commence in late-Q1 2026.

Kitchener Prospect

The Kitchener Trend comprises numerous historical mines and high-grade drill intersections over ~5km of strike (see Figures 1 and 2). A significant proportion of the historical production from the Stannary Hills Project was from Kitchener Prospect – which comprises seven mines located within a 1.3km section of the Kitchener Trend (between the 'Eclipse' and 'You and Me' mines – see Figures 2 and 3), which together produced approximately 120,000 tonnes of ore with the grade averaging 2.3% Sn, and up to 7.3% Sn.

The Company collected 13 rock chip samples along the Kitchener Trend, with assay results including:

- **13.5% Sn;**
- **4.9% Sn;**
- **2.9% Sn; and**
- **2.6% Sn.**

The sampling confirmed the presence of widespread outcropping high-grade tin mineralisation along the entire 5km-long trend. These results, together with historical drilling results and historical mining information, will be very beneficial as the Company plans additional drill holes that will comprise part of its maiden drilling program in late-Q1 2026.

Subsequent to the completion of the reconnaissance rock chip sampling program at the Kitchener Prospect the Company undertook a soil sampling program, collecting 172 soil samples during December 2025. The program focused on the Kitchener Prospect with the lines extended to the west to test the Ontario Prospect also. The program was designed as an initial test for strike extensions to the known mineralisation. Results from the soil sampling program are expected in February 2026.

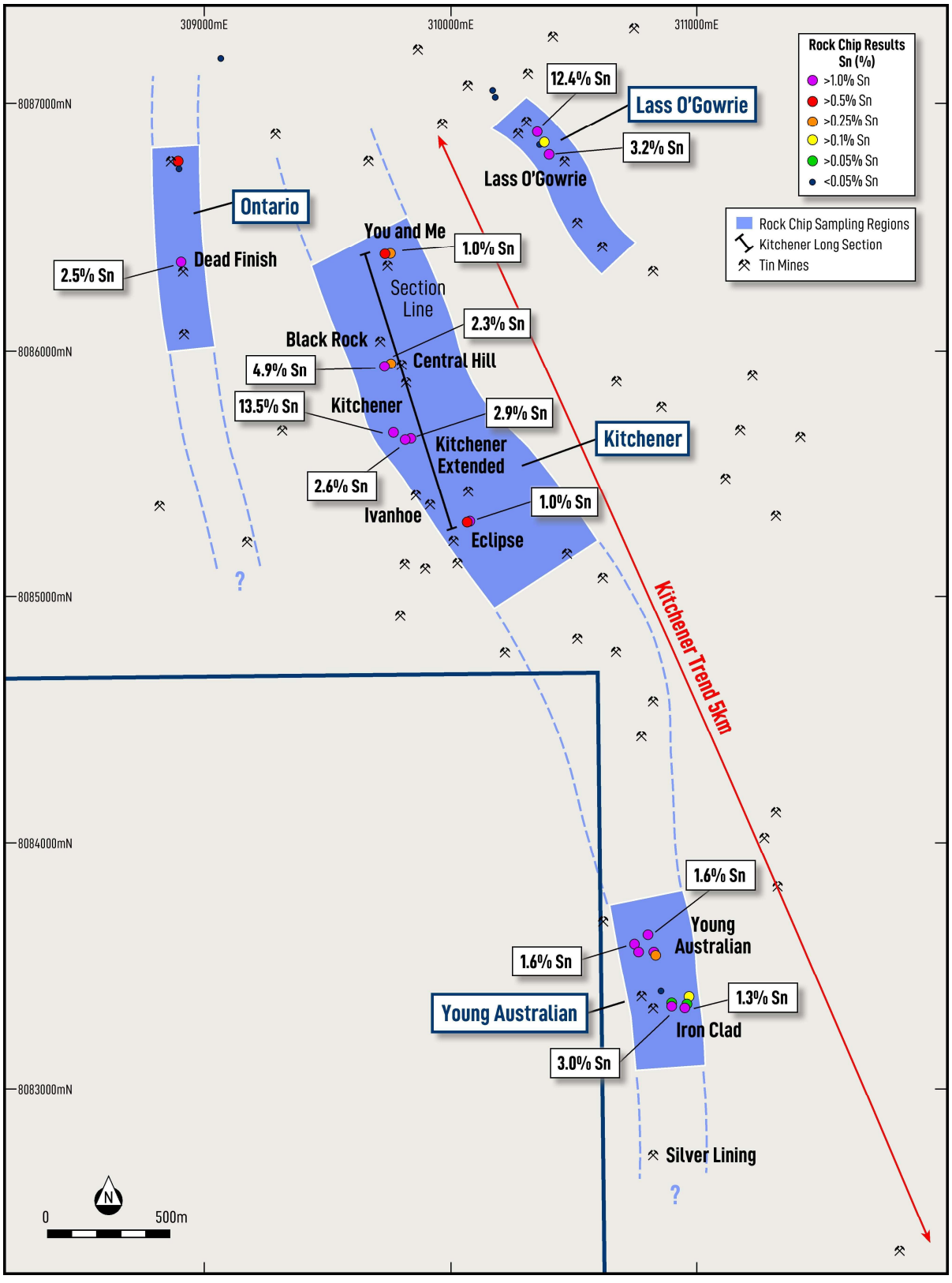

Figure 2. *Plan showing the location and results of recent rock chip sampling at the Kitchener, Ontario, Young Australian and Lass O'Gowrie Prospects, Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project.*

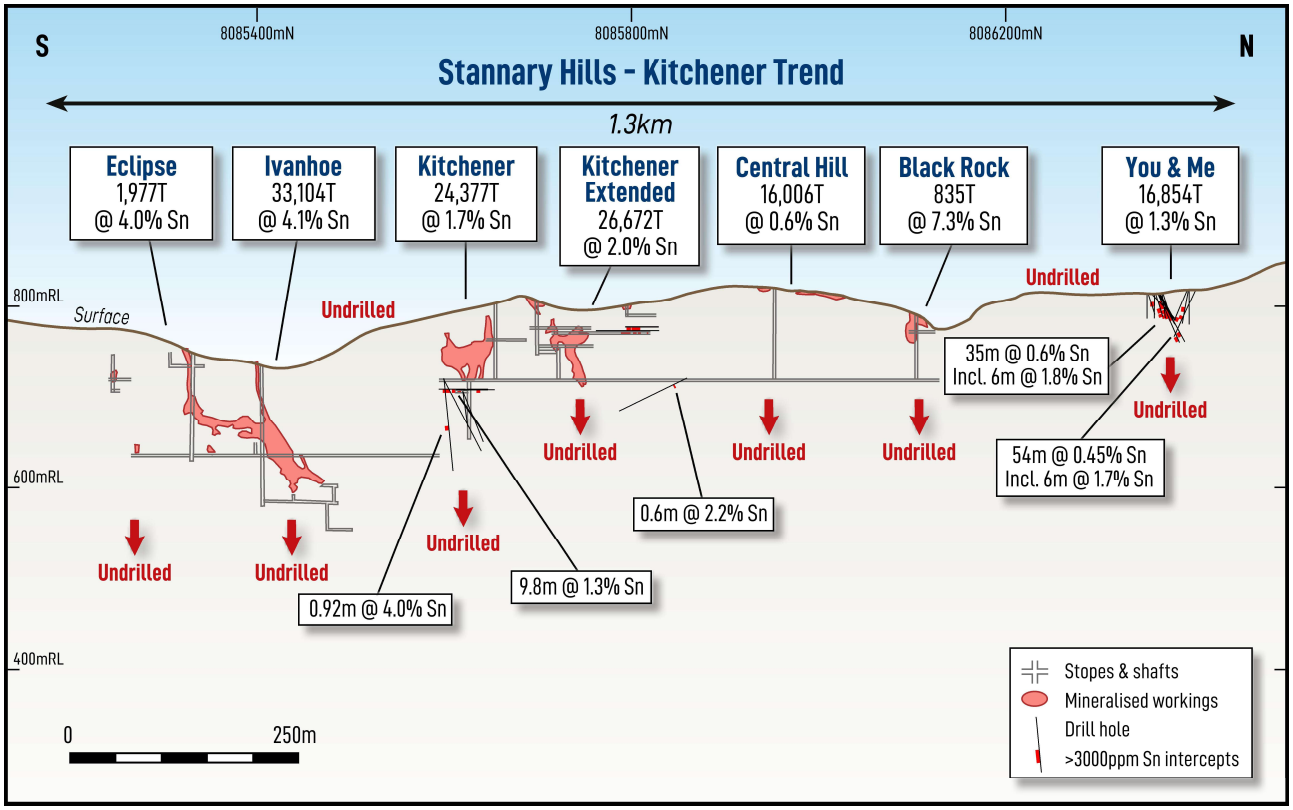

Figure 3. *Long section showing a group of seven high-grade historical mines over 1.3km of strike at the Kitchener Prospect and the very limited drilling completed both between historical mines and at depth, providing ample room for discovery of significant tin mineralisation.*

Ontario Prospect

A total of six (6) rock chip samples were collected approximately 800m west of the Kitchener Prospect at the Ontario Prospect. Assay results demonstrate that high-grade mineralisation is present in outcrop over at least 450m of strike at the Ontario Prospect, including assays up to **2.5% Sn** in the vicinity of the Dead Finish Mine. The Ontario Prospect is poorly explored, particularly to the south where several historical mines are present along strike. Further work is required to assess the full extent of the high-grade mineralisation at the Ontario Prospect.

Jiminy Prospect

The Jiminy Prospect is located approximately 3.5km southeast of the Kitchener Prospect within the Stannary Hills Project (see Figure 1). The target area includes a series of historical tin mines and a large, 1.5km x 0.3km, high-tenor, tin-in-soil geochemical anomaly that was delineated from sampling conducted in the 1960s and the late-2000s. The tin-in-soil anomaly remains open along strike in both directions (see Figure 4).

As part of the Company's initial reconnaissance of this highly prospective area, 21 rock chip samples were collected over the soil geochemical anomaly. Extensive, high-grade mineralisation (>1% Sn) was discovered over the entire 1.5km long soil anomaly, with assays up to 26.1% (see Figure 4). Extremely high-grade assays from the Jiminy Prospect included:

- **26.1% Sn;**
- **12.4% Sn;**
- **9.0% Sn; and**
- **6.8% Sn.**

Despite the presence of extensive high-grade tin mineralisation and very strong soil anomalism, the Jiminy Prospect remains completely undrilled. Multiple targets within this prospect area will be drill-tested during the Company's upcoming drill program.

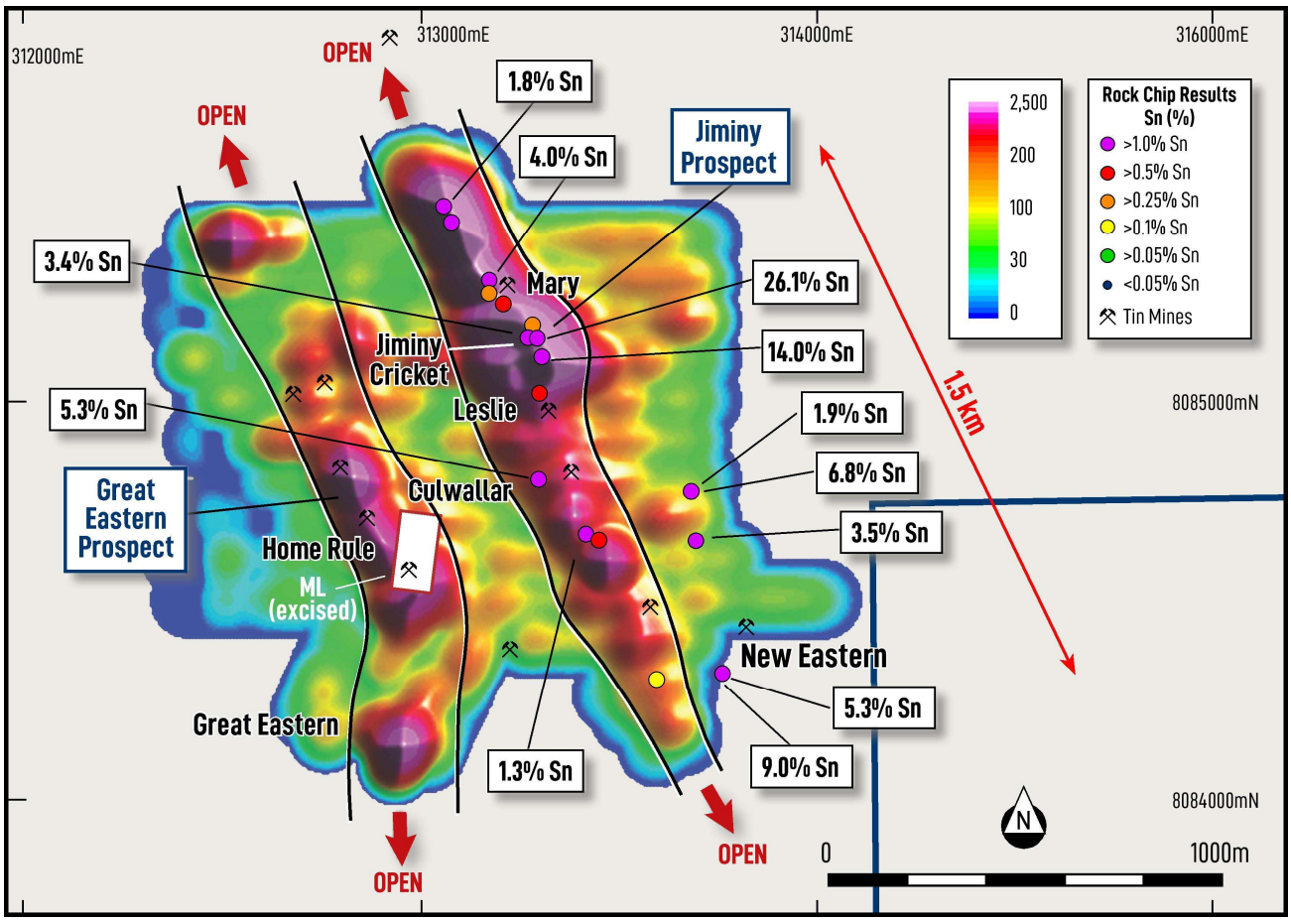

Figure 4. *Assay results from recent rock chip sampling plotted on an image of tin-in-soil geochemistry at the Jiminy Prospect and Great Eastern Prospect area, within the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project.*

Great Eastern Prospect

Approximately 300m west of the main Jiminy soil anomaly there is an additional, 1.5km x 0.2km high-tenor tin-in-soil soil geochemical anomaly that is coincident with a line of historical workings – the Great Eastern Prospect (see Figure 4). A total of seven (7) holes have been drilled previously at the Great Eastern Mine, returning a best drill intersection of **1.7m @ 1.5% Sn**. The Company did not collect any samples at the Great Eastern Prospect during its recent field program, but in light of the

very encouraging results from the Jiminy Prospect, this is now a high-priority area for further work to advance this target to “drill-ready” in 2026.

Photos 1 & 2. *One of the historical mine shafts at the Dead Finish Mine at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project and Sample KB072 showing cassiterite (tin) mineralisation from the Lass O’Gowrie Prospect that recently assayed 3.2% Sn.*

Young Australian Prospect

The Company conducted initial reconnaissance rock sampling at the Young Australia Prospect that is located approximately 2.5km south of, and directly along strike from the Kitchener Prospect. The prospect includes the historical Young Australian and Ironclad mines (see Figure 2).

Eleven (11) rock samples were collected recently over 350m of strike. Six samples returned assays **>1% Sn,** including an assay of **3.0% Sn**. These results have defined a very encouraging mineralised trend that extends over at least 350m. Previously, a total of only six holes have been drilled in this area, with results including a very encouraging intercept of **0.7m @ 4.2% Sn**. The Company will continue to undertake further work to develop targets for drilling in 2026.

Lass O’Gowrie Prospect

The Lass O’Gowrie Prospect is located approximately 2.3km northeast of the Kitchener Mine. The historical Lass O’Gowrie Mine produced 7,885 tonnes @ 7.6% Sn (see Figures 1 and 2). The Company collected six (6) rock chip samples, with assay results including **12.4% Sn** and **3.2% Sn**. The reconnaissance sampling program confirmed the presence of significant outcropping high-grade mineralisation over approximately 100m, with further work required to define the full extent of this mineralisation.

Following the reconnaissance sampling program the Company completed a small soil sampling program to commence delineating extensions to the known mineralisation along strike to the north of the Lass O’Gowrie Mine. The results from the soil sampling program are expected during February 2026. Further work will be undertaken at Lass O’Gowrie to develop drill targets for testing in 2026.

Forward Work Plan

The Company is continuing to advance its highest priority targets at the Stannary Hills Tin-Tungsten Project towards drilling in late-Q1 2026. The Company is also advancing targets at its Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project following its successful reconnaissance sampling program in November 2026.

Upcoming exploration work will include:

- Drilling the highest priority targets in late-Q1 2026, following the wet season;
- Trialling induced polarisation (IP) to help prioritise drill targets and define new targets along the Kitchener Trend during Q2 2026.
- Further reconnaissance style mapping and rock chip sampling to investigate the tungsten potential at the Mt Garnet and Stannary Hils Projects;
- Extensional soil sampling to be undertaken at the Stannex Prospect within the Mt Garnet Project to extend the 2km by 0.5km, high-tenor tin-in-soil anomaly to the northwest;
- Further reconnaissance style mapping and rock chip sampling to investigate the tungsten potential at the Mt Garnet and Stannary Hils Projects;
- Project-wide geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling to continue developing a pipeline of drill targets.

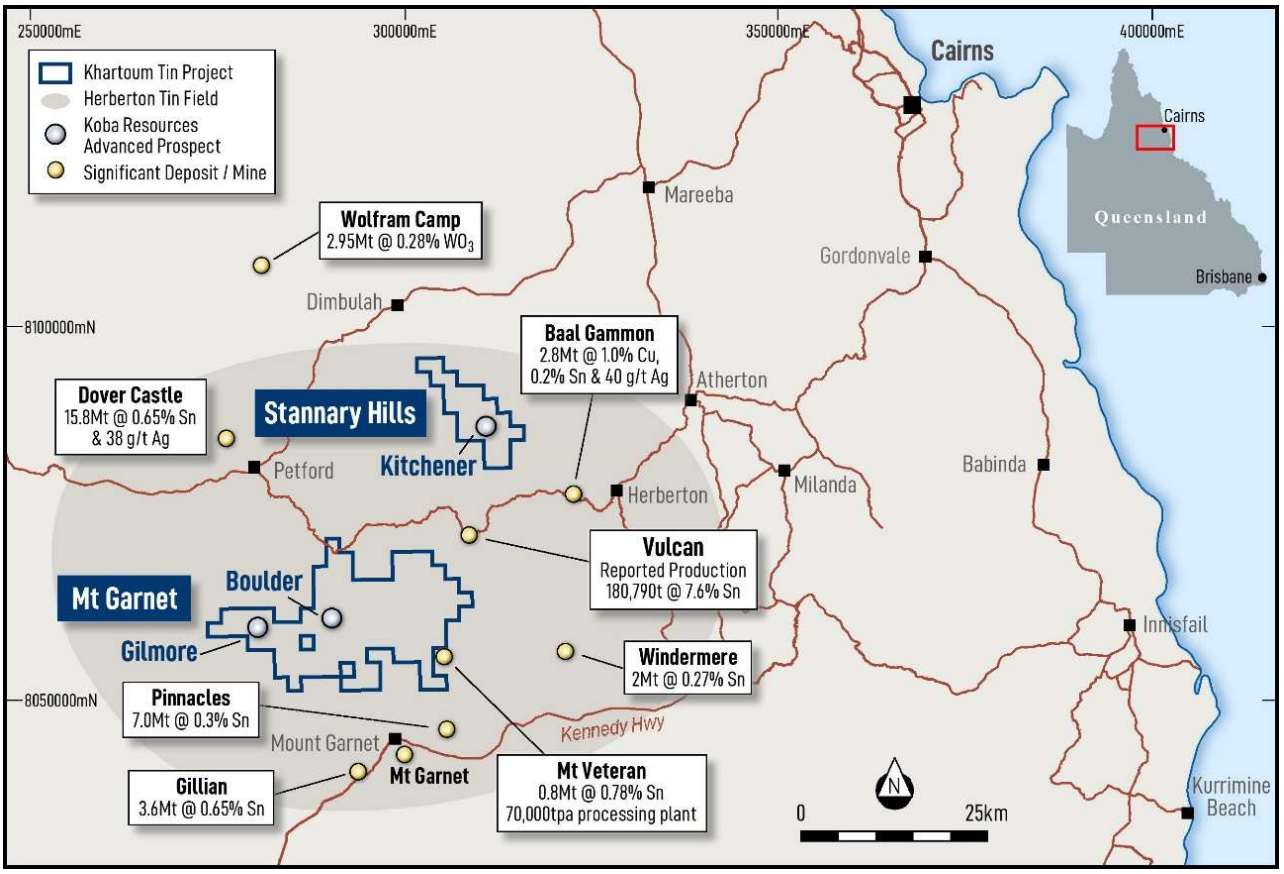

Figure 5: *Location of the Stannary Hills and Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project's within the Herberton Tin Field in north Queensland[1].*

[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.

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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 and 3 December 2025 - Extremely High Grades, Up To 21.3% Tin, from Initial Sampling at the Mt Garnet Tin-Tungsten Project, Queensland. 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 at the Stannary Hills Project during late November 2025.

Project	Prospect	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting (GDA94 Z55)	Northing (GDA94 Z55)	RL (m)	Sn (%)	Ag (ppm)	In (ppm)	W (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0069	Rock chip	309765	8086412	818	0.20	**42.4**	**10.2**	9	678
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0070	Rock chip	309739	8086388	815	**1.00**	3.7	2.3	14	56
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0071	Rock chip	309733	8086400	813	0.83	1.3	1.6	13	36
Stannary Hills	Lass O'Gowrie	KB0072	Float	310398	8086798	813	**3.23**	0.2	1.5	47	6
Stannary Hills	Lass O'Gowrie	KB0073	Float	310382	8086846	816	0.18	0.0	2.0	29	3
Stannary Hills	Lass O'Gowrie	KB0074	Float	310357	8086886	816	0.16	7.2	**14.1**	287	**2390**
Stannary Hills	Lass O'Gowrie	KB0075	Rock chip	310355	8086886	737	**12.40**	18.7	**10.6**	83	24
Stannary Hills	Lass O'Gowrie	KB0076	Float	310319	8086965	752	0.02	**26.5**	**41.7**	40	170
Stannary Hills	Lass O'Gowrie	KB0077	Rock chip	310319	8086966	743	0.02	0.8	8.7	28	369
Stannary Hills	Ontario	KB0078	Float	308892	8086773	736	0.76	1.0	0.5	9	15
Stannary Hills	Ontario	KB0079	Float	308871	8086799	738	0.02	10.1	4.0	5	184
Stannary Hills	Ontario	KB0080	Float	308905	8086358	741	0.16	**54.3**	**33.8**	6	**2790**
Stannary Hills	Ontario	KB0081	Float	308905	8086358	751	0.24	**29.9**	**228.0**	6	**1520**
Stannary Hills	Ontario	KB0082	Float	308905	8086358	750	**2.50**	**27.6**	**25.8**	31	31
Stannary Hills	Ontario	KB0083	Float	308905	8086358	806	**1.59**	1.9	5.5	15	73
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0084	Float	309153	8087129	819	0.04	0.7	**20.5**	13	46
Stannary Hills	Young Australian	KB0085	Float	310796	8083621	837	**1.57**	**28.2**	1.5	43	24
Stannary Hills	Young Australian	KB0086	Float	310741	8083588	844	**1.59**	3.2	5.7	34	162
Stannary Hills	Young Australian	KB0087	Float	310766	8083556	844	**1.26**	8.8	3.5	44	197
Stannary Hills	Young Australian	KB0088	Float	310813	8083558	851	**1.94**	4.3	**129.5**	52	294
Stannary Hills	Young Australian	KB0089	Float	310827	8083546	780	0.27	0.6	0.6	10	14
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0091	Rock chip	309754	8085950	785	**2.32**	2.1	2.3	21	34
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0092	Rock chip	309759	8085948	633	0.46	0.4	3.5	9	106
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0093	Float	309731	8085935	635	0.08	0.4	2.3	7	35
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0094	Float	309731	8085935	635	**4.89**	16.2	1.8	57	73
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0095	Float	309815	8085639	634	**2.89**	5.6	3.3	30	60
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0096	Float	309843	8085641	643	**2.58**	4.3	5.6	36	69
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0097	Rock chip	309766	8085666	642	**13.45**	2.8	6.1	139	111
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0098	Float	310067	8085301	660	**1.03**	**28.0**	**59.7**	24	486
Stannary Hills	Kitchener	KB0099	Float	310061	8085299	661	0.72	**48.6**	**132.5**	37	**1975**

Project	Prospect	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting (GDA94 Z55)	Northing (GDA94 Z55)	RL (m)	Sn (%)	Ag (ppm)	In (ppm)	W (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0100	Float	313199	8085248	657	0.65	0.9	2.5	40	71
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0101	Rock chip	313169	8085267	635	0.56	0.5	1.9	44	92
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0102	Float	313167	8085266	634	0.34	0.6	2.3	19	56
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0103	Float	313165	8085298	634	**3.99**	0.1	1.0	**1490**	23
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0104	Float	313068	8085452	633	**1.82**	0.1	0.4	131	5
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0105	Float	313051	8085482	658	0.92	0.1	0.1	104	14
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0106	Float	313278	8085185	655	0.41	0.2	0.8	119	46
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0107	Rock chip	313265	8085155	655	**3.38**	0.3	1.5	41	31
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0108	Rock chip	313284	8085158	645	**26.10**	0.3	0.8	397	12
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0109	Float	313299	8085109	638	**13.95**	2.3	**88.4**	275	61
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0110	Float	313291	8085018	644	0.69	0.6	**11.3**	28	348
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0111	Float	313671	8084765	655	**1.85**	0.2	0.5	36	5
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0112	Float	313671	8084764	628	**6.81**	0.1	2.9	121	14
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0113	Rock chip	313681	8084644	627	**3.50**	0.1	0.0	50	13
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0114	Float	313741	8084303	624	**5.33**	0.0	0.3	88	31
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0115	Float	313741	8084303	639	**9.01**	0.0	0.0	145	19
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0116	Float	313579	8084289	633	0.13	**103.0**	0.4	23	36
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0117	Float	313405	8084664	629	**1.32**	0.4	1.1	34	191
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0118	Float	313442	8084645	634	0.87	0.4	0.9	17	146
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0119	Float	313442	8084645	651	0.67	1.7	1.8	23	199
Stannary Hills	Jiminy	KB0121	Rock chip	313285	8084800	653	**5.26**	1.6	0.8	129	20

Notes:

RL in metres taken from a publicly available digital elevation model

Appendix 1

JORC Table 1 for Exploration Results – 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 51 rock chip samples collected by Koba representatives and 1114 soil collected in the 1960's and late-2000'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 2000 era soil sampling was analysed at ALS in Townsville using ME-ICP41s for As, Cu, Pb, Zn and ME-XRF05 for Sn and W.
		• The laboratory pulverised the sample but the field preparation technique is unknown.
		• Koba is not aware of the techniques used for the 1960's era soil sampling. The Company has validated the original maps for accuracy.

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*	• No drill logging is reported. • Rock descriptions for each sample were taken. • The Company is not aware of any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	soil sample descriptions.
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 field preparation of the soil sampling is unknown. • The 2000-era soil samples were pulverised and split at the lab.
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 2000-era laboratory analysis was undertaken by ALS. • The quality of the 1960's soil data 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 2000 era soil samples were surveyed using a handheld GPS. • The Company is not aware of how the soil sampling data was located in the 1960's.
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*	• The data reported is geochemical sampling (surface point data) and will not be used in any resource reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Geochemical data will be used to prioritise future drill targets. • No sample compositing.
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.*	• Geochemical sampling is point data and its orientation is less relevant to the orientation of structures and mineralisation. However, lines were typically perpendicular to the interpreted trend of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in polyweave bags, then placed on a pallet and wrapped in plastic 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 has received indicative approval from the Queesnland government for the transfer of 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of highly fractionated characteristically pale pink to white, alkali-feldspar-rich biotite granites. O'Briens Supersuite has intruded Early Devonian-Late Devonian Hodgkinson Formation, 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*	• Refer to main body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
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 4 and its is created using the 1114 soil 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.