24 November 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High-Grade Rock Chip Results from Jacknife Project Idaho, USA

- **High-grade assay results received for rock chip samples from the Jacknife Project, with critical minerals grading up to:**
  - **Silver - 823g/t Ag***
  - **Antimony – 38.33% Sb***
  - **Gold –3.54 g/t Au***
  - **Copper - 0.85% Cu***
  - **Lead – 39.78% Pb ***
  - **Zinc - 15.20% Zn***
  - **Indium - 106.9g/t In***

  ** Selective grab samples from historically mined material or outcropping and are not in-situ grades.*
- **Soil sample results up to 3,620ppb Ag, demonstrating its effectiveness for targeting structurally controlled high-grade silver mineralisation**
- **Anomalous Ag-Pb-Zn delineated in soils ~2.6km northeast of the Conjecture Mine and 1.1km southeast of the Weber Mine**
- **First drilling assay results expected in the next 3 weeks**
- **Antimony and silver included on 2025 United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Critical Minerals List supported by the US Government's US$12 billion strategic mineral stockpile initiative[1]**
- **Indium is also a USGS critical mineral of which the US is a 100% net importer.[6]**

Olympio's Managing Director, Sean Delaney, commented:

"The Silver Valley region in Northern Idaho is famous for producing over 1.2 billion ounces of silver over its history, but the region has also produced significant amounts of other metals including gold. These rock chips from the historically mined areas demonstrate the high-grade nature of the mineralisation at the Jacknife Project.

"Our first soils program successfully delineated high-grade silver and other critical minerals at surface, and has given us confidence that this exploration method can detect the mineralised shear zones throughout the project area."

Olympio Metals Limited (ASX:OLY) (Olympio or the Company) has received assay results for rock chip samples and soil samples from first pass programs at the Jacknife Project in Idaho, USA. High-grade mineralisation for several critical minerals was observed in the rock chips, with peak results of **823 g/t Ag**, **3.54 g/t Au**, **0.85% Cu, 39.78% Pb, 15.20% Zn, 38.33% Sb and 106.9 g/t In** (Table 1), demonstrating the polymetallic nature of the mineralisation and critical mineral potential at Jacknife. Other metals such as bismuth, tin and tungsten were also present, which are considered pathfinder elements for Intrusion-Related Copper Gold (IRCG) deposits (Table 2).

The soil sample results delineated anomalous Ag-Pb-Zn over the interpreted positions of the Conjecture and Weber Shear Zones within the Jacknife Project. Anomalous silver results up to **3,620ppb Ag** over the Weber Shear Zone and **3,220ppb Ag** over the Conjecture Shear Zone are potentially very significant as they highlight the likely potential for strike extension of the mineralised structures at Jacknife.

The samples across the Conjecture Shear Zone are >2.6km to the northeast of the historic Conjecture Mine (Figure 1) and the samples across the Weber Shear Zone suggest a potential strike extension of 1.1km to the southeast from the historic Weber Mine (Figure 1). Due to the success of the soils program the Company will infill and expand the soil sampling program over the Jacknife project area to explore for and delineate further mineralised structures.

Rock chip Results

Olympio collected 15 rock chip samples from the Jacknife Project from in-situ outcrops, float material and historically mined material left at surface (Grab Samples). These samples have provided a preliminary look at the geochemistry of the historically mined polymetallic mineralisation (See Appendix B for sample locations, Table 1 for assay results).

Anomalous to high-grade assay results were received for six critical minerals including silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony and indium (Figure 1). This suite of critical minerals has never been consistently assayed for in the past, nor assessed for economic potential.

The Company has also identified trace pathfinders with elevated levels of bismuth, cadmium, tin and tungsten. These elements can be hydrothermal indicators for reduced IRCG systems[2], which add to the Company's geological model for Jacknife (Figure 5). The Company will continue to monitor for pathfinder elements in the pending drill results and assess for indications of primary zonation of elements from a deeper intrusive source.

Outcrop is limited at the Jacknife Project and there is minimal surface exposure of the known structures. Some of the outcrop samples were taken away from the main structures to provide the background geochemistry of the hanging wall lithologies.

Assays are still pending for the completed channel sampling program, where an excavator was used to remove the thin layer of cover and expose the bedrock[i].

[i] OLY ASX Announcement 10 November 2026 - Exploration Update for Jacknife Critical Minerals Project

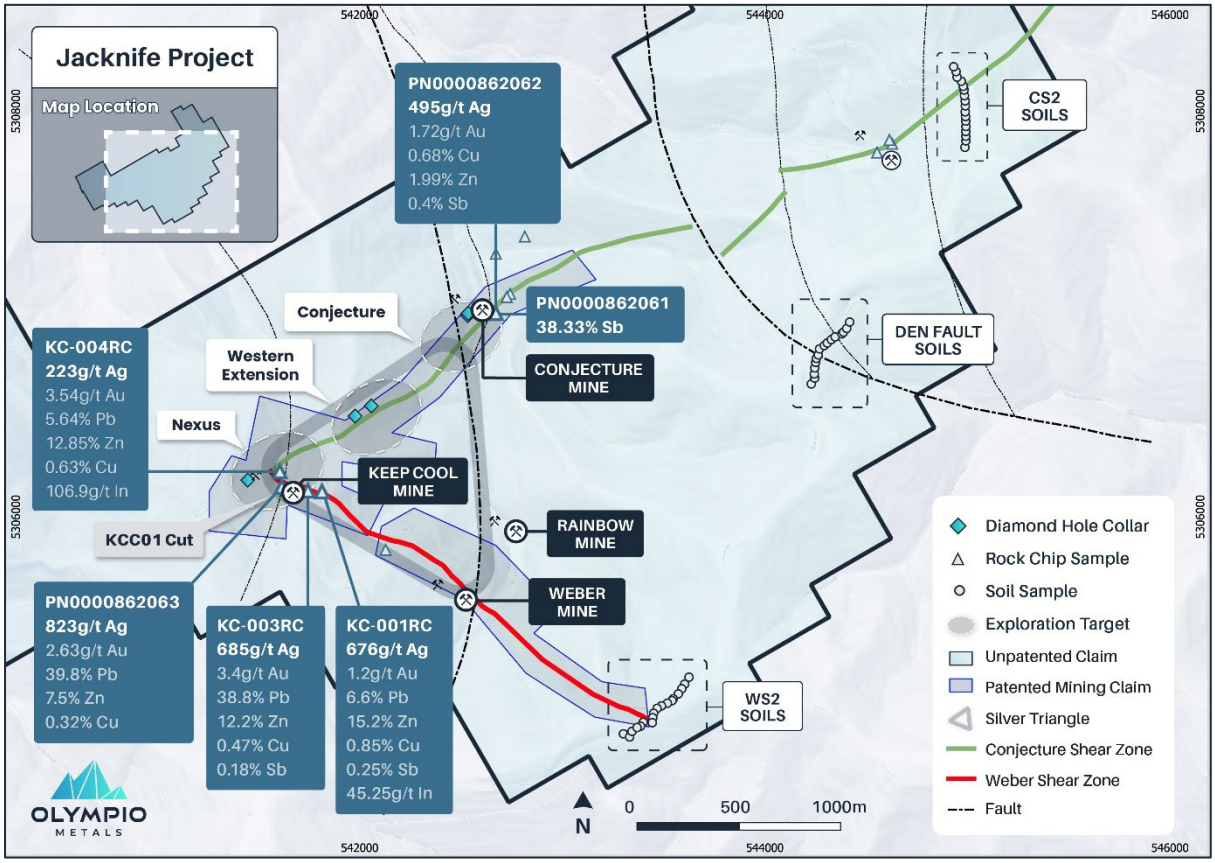

Figure 1: Location of selected high-grade rock chip results, drill collars and soil sample traverses at the Jacknife Project (see Table 1 for full results) (Grid: WGS84 UTM, zone 11N).



Figure 2: (left)PN0000862063 grab sample from the Keep Cool Mine, logged as massive fine-grained galena with tetrahedrite in stringer veins; assay returned 39.78% Pb and 823g/t Ag. (Right) PN0000862061 grab sample from the Conjecture Mine, logged as massive fine-grained stibnite with disseminated galena; assay result 38.33% Sb (see Table 1).

Table 1: Assay results for the rock chip samples taken at the Jacknife project. (BDL=Below Detection Limit (<0.005g/t Au)). (NSR=<0.01% Pb, Zn, Sb) (Ag >100 g/t, Pb/Zn/Cu >1% and Sb >1% were analysed by ODL using the applicable analytical methods (FA-gravimetric, titration and ICP-ES).

Sample ID	Type	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Sb %	In g/t
KC-001RC	Outcrop	676.00	1.200	**8,473.0**	6.59	**15.20**	0.25	45.25
KC-002RC	Float	15.49	0.010	4,497.1	3.90	2.69	NSR	0.09
KC-003RC	Grab	685.00	3.400	4,650.3	38.75	12.21	0.19	6.23
KC-004RC	Grab	223.00	**3.541**	6,340.3	5.64	12.85	0.02	**106.90**
WM-001RC	Outcrop	2.89	0.016	41.6	0.06	0.03	NSR	0.12
PN0000862054	Float	13.28	0.075	66.1	0.17	0.58	NSR	0.19
PN0000862055	Float	1.09	0.007	160.7	0.02	0.04	NSR	0.05
PN0000862057	Float	7.70	0.089	5.4	0.01	0.01	NSR	0.08
PN0000862058	Grab	0.37	BDL	3.6	NSR	0.01	NSR	BDL
PN0000862059	Float	0.68	BDL	11.0	NSR	NSR	NSR	0.01
PN0000862060	Float	0.64	BDL	6.0	NSR	NSR	NSR	BDL
PN0000862061	Grab	61.80	0.322	204.1	0.21	0.03	**38.33**	0.28
PN0000862062	Grab	495.00	1.719	6,781.8	0.11	1.99	0.40	60.94
PN0000862063	Grab	**823.00**	2.633	3,228.9	**39.78**	7.49	0.14	2.35
PN0000862071	Float	0.80	BDL	27.9	0.02	0.01	NSR	0.01

Table 2: Pathfinder element anomalism in rock chip samples

Sample ID	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm
KC-001RC	19.7	**356.7**	5.6	6.8
KC-002RC	0.3	37.1	1.2	2.0
KC-003RC	5.0	**249.1**	**15.1**	**305.5**
KC-004RC	**77.2**	**265.3**	**24.3**	**323.3**
WM-001RC	0.2	1.2	1.6	1.8
PN0000862054	0.2	15.0	23.5	5.2
PN0000862055	0.3	1.0	2.8	0.8
PN0000862057	13.1	0.4	11.2	6.4
PN0000862058	0.04	0.1	0.2	0.3
PN0000862059	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5
PN0000862060	0.7	0.04	0.4	0.3
PN0000862061	3.6	2.5	9.9	3.7
PN0000862062	**254.1**	65.7	**302.0**	**42.0**
PN0000862063	8.0	**178.1**	9.0	4.7
PN0000862071	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4

Soil Results

The Company has assessed the terrain and believes historical mining in the district has been focused on areas with surface exposure of mineralised structures. There has been no project scale exploration at the Jacknife Project that could effectively test for additional structures under the thin cover.

The soils program targeted two known mineralised structures (Conjecture and Weber Shear Zones) and a third structure interpreted to be post mineralisation (Den Fault).

Results have indicated the soil samples successfully delineated the known mineralised structures (See Appendix B for sample locations and results). Anomalous silver assays up to **3,620ppb Ag** over the Weber Shear Zone and **3,220ppb Ag** over the Conjecture Shear Zone demonstrates the sample medium was effective for detecting underlying mineralisation.

Anomalous lead and zinc were also noted over these main structures. The survey was conducted at 25m spacing to determine an appropriate sample spacing for future campaigns. The Company will begin infill and expansion of the soil sampling across the Jacknife Project.

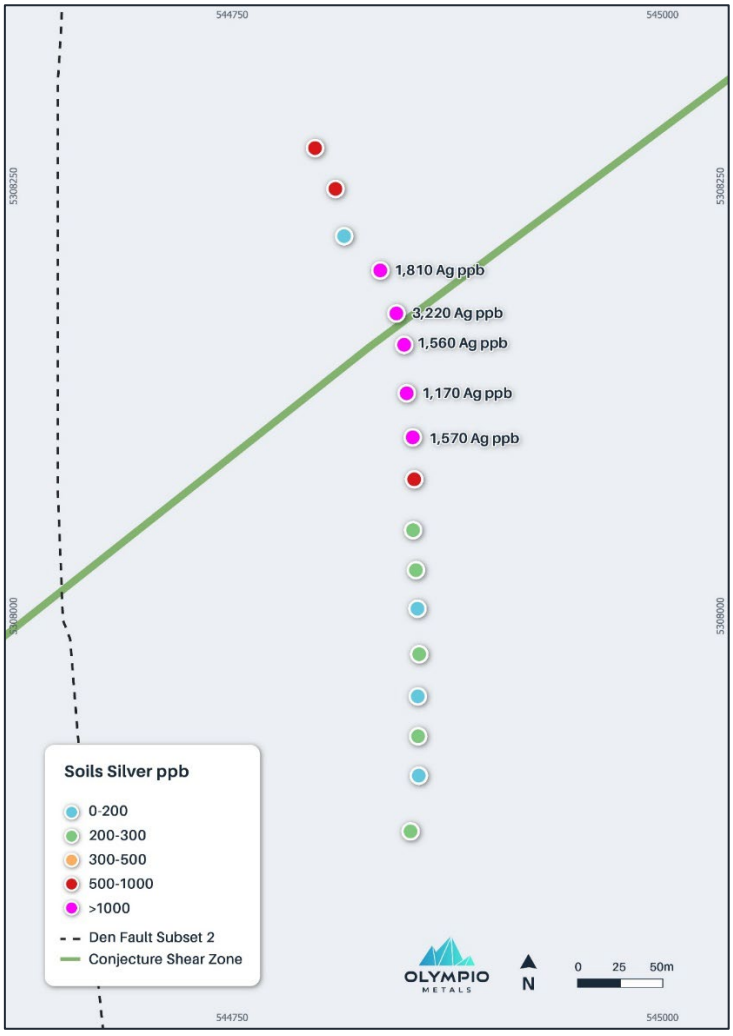

Figure 3: Silver in soil results over the projected Conjecture Shear Zone (Figure 1 CSZ) (Grid: WGS84 UTM, zone 11N).

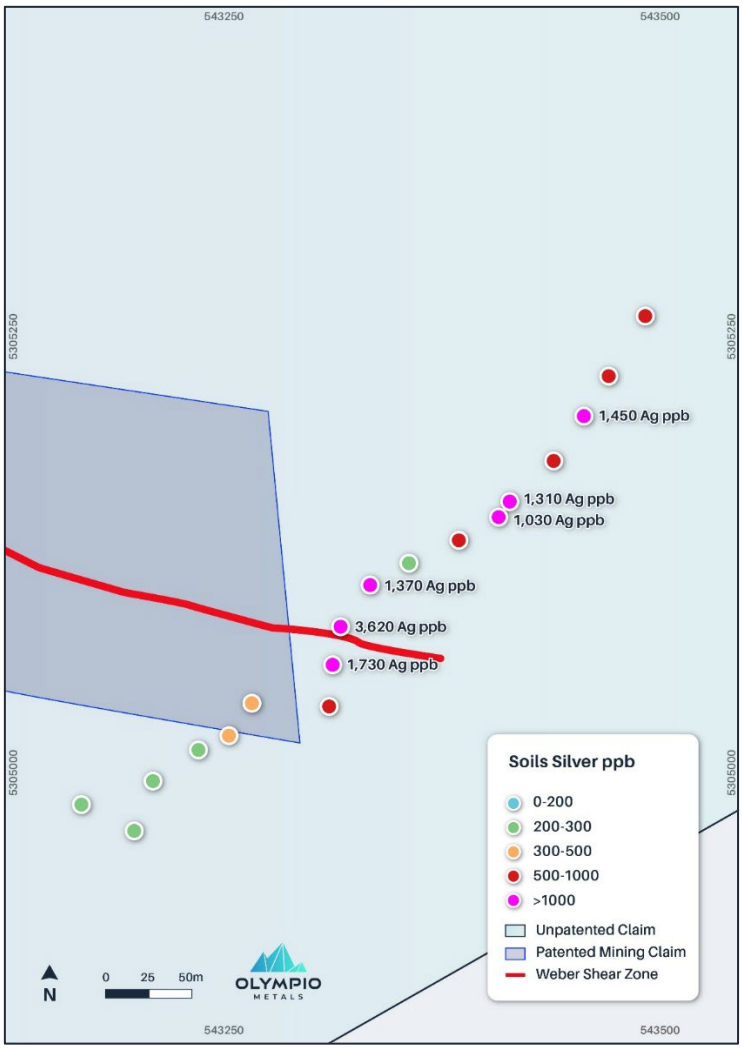

Figure 4: Silver in soil results over the projected Weber Shear Zone (Figure 1 WSZ)(Grid: WGS84 UTM, zone 11N).

Jacknife Project Conceptual Model

The Company has developed a geological model for the Jacknife Project, based on the historical interpretation from Peter Kun 1974[3] and regional scale geology maps[4]. Using modern exploration methods, the Company will assess the potential for a Cretaceous-aged intrusive system to be at an explorable depth at the Jacknife Project. Regional scale maps have highlighted outcropping Cretaceous intrusions in the footwalls of the Packsaddle and Cascade faults, within 8km of the Jacknife Project (Figure 6).

The Company believes these intrusions may be present at depth at Jacknife, within the downthrown block of the Belt Supergroup, providing potential for an IRCG system, porphyry +/- skarn type mineralisation. The historical Vulcan Hill Mine sits in the footwall of the Packsaddle fault ~5km from the Jacknife Project, and is an example of an intrusion-related mineral deposit in the region[5], yet there are no records of any historical exploration for this deposit type at Jacknife.

The anomalous concentrations of bismuth, tin and tungsten within the mineralised rock chip samples reinforce the Company's geological model, as these elements are often hydrothermal indicators for reduced IRCG systems[2].

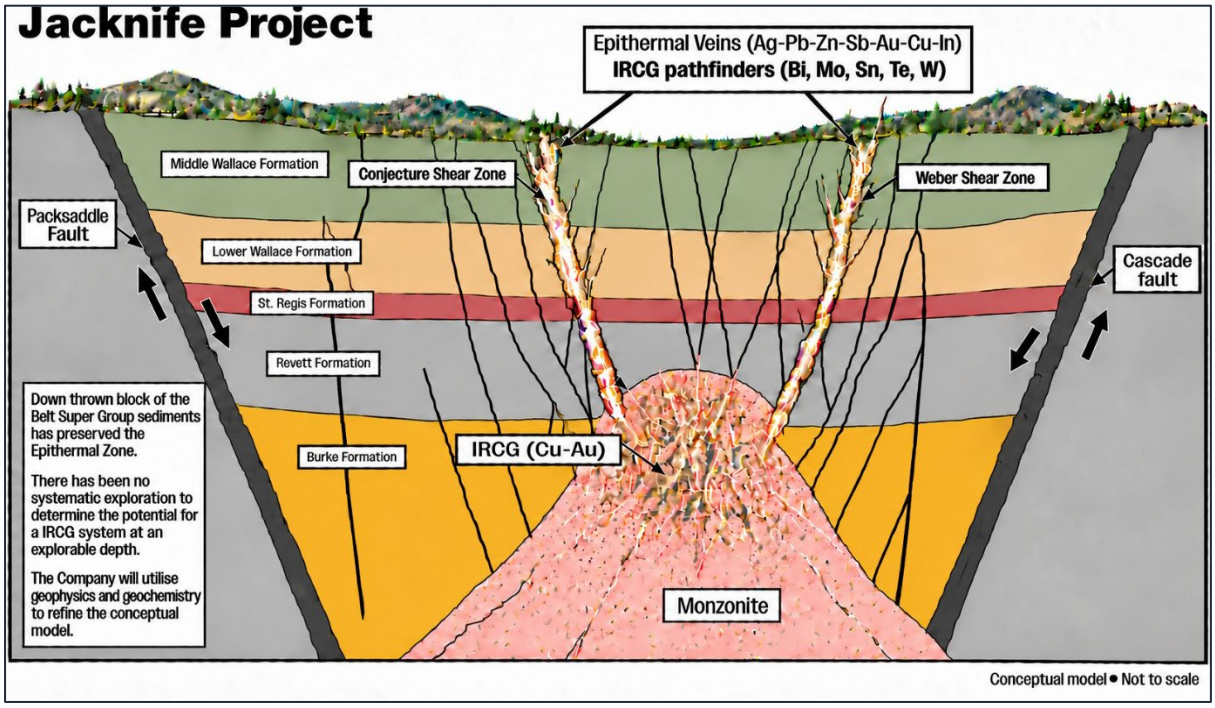

Figure 5: Conceptual geological cross section of the Jacknife Project.

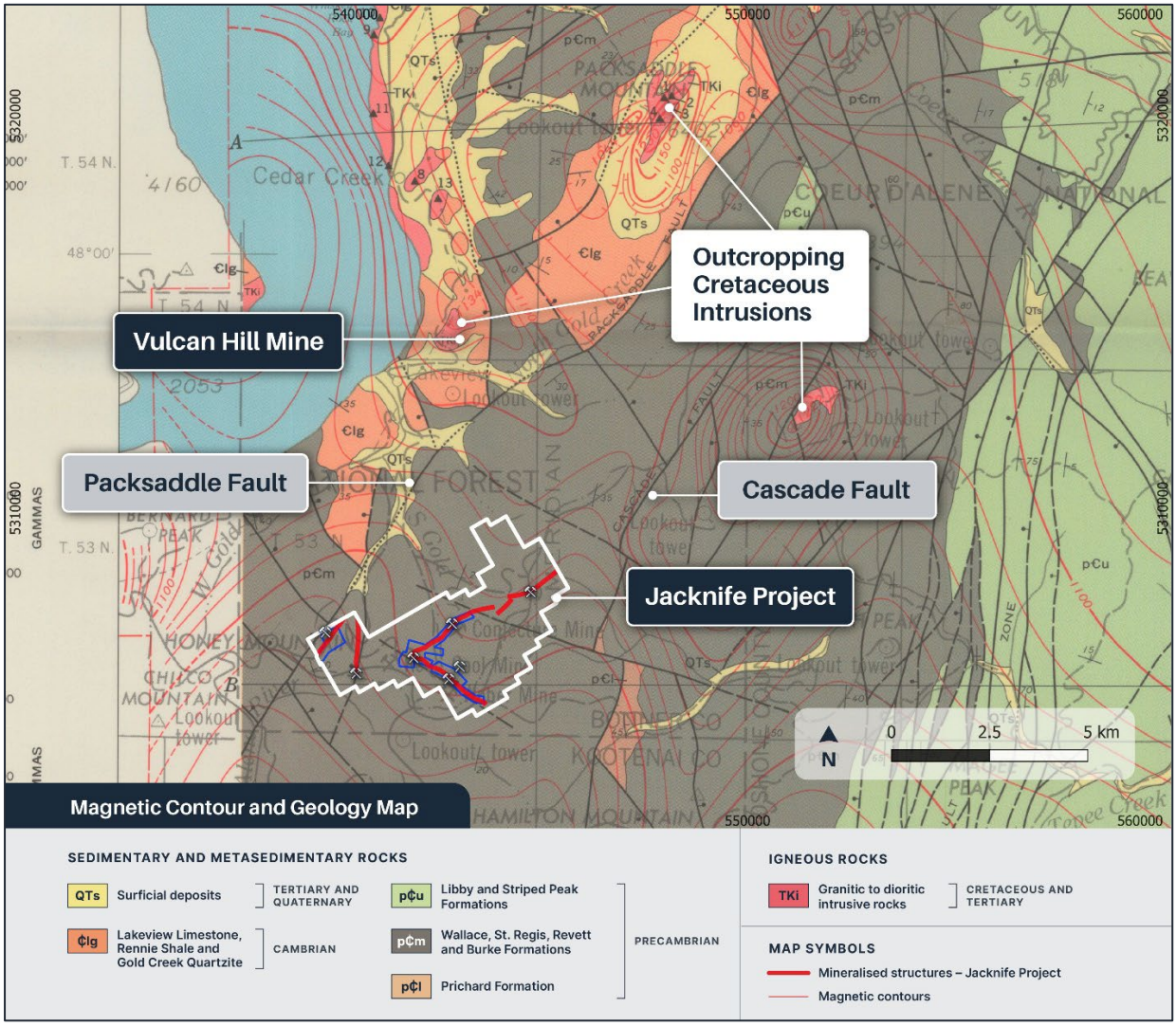

Figure 6: Historical geology map showing outcropping occurrences of Cretaceous intrusives with regional aeromagnetic contours[4,5](Grid: WGS84 UTM, zone 11N).

Indium

The indium spot price has seen a significant increase over the last 5 years. Modern uses for indium include indium phosphide semiconductors and indium-tin-oxide thin films for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD)[6]. China currently produces 70% of the worlds indium and in February 2025 imposed export restrictions[7]. Indium is recovered from the zinc-sulphide ore mineral sphalerite. The indium content of zinc deposits from which it is recovered ranges from less than 1 part per million to 100 parts per million.

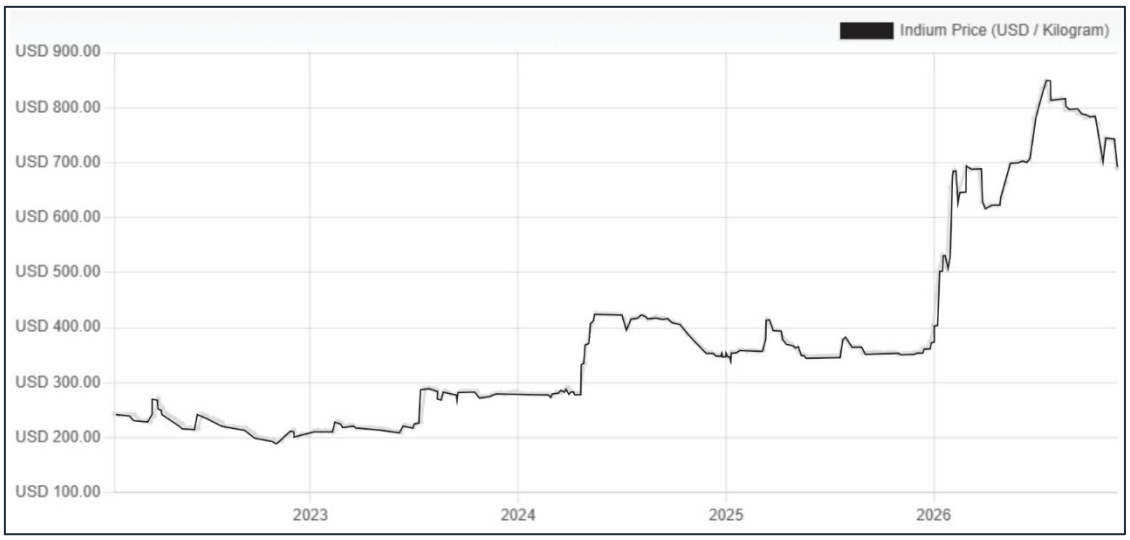

Figure 7: Indium spot price over the last 5 years.[8]

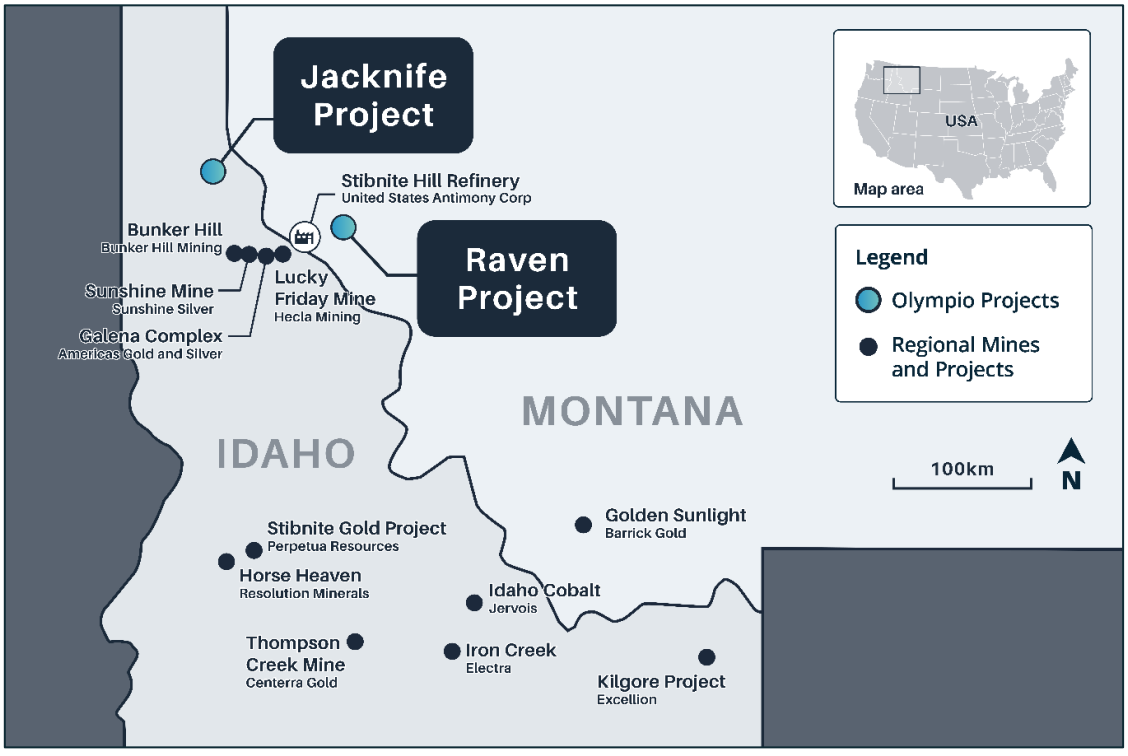

Figure 8: Locations of the Jacknife and Raven silver and antimony projects within the USA.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Olympio Metals Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relates to Exploration Results, geology, historical exploration and mining results and the foreign estimate for the Jacknife Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr. Mike Atkinson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Olympio Metals Limited. Mr. Atkinson 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 Atkinson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the market announcement relevant to the foreign estimate (including the information in Appendix A provided under ASX LR 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 for those estimates) is an accurate representation of the available data and studies. The announcements referred to in the References have not been updated to JORC (2012) and, therefore, should not be relied on as compliant with JORC (2012).

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events and operating performance. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements regarding exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, production targets, development plans, future financial performance, commodity prices and market conditions. While the Company believes that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to be correct.

Actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements due to a range of factors, including but not limited to exploration and development risks, Mineral Resource estimation risks, commodity price volatility, exchange rate fluctuations, increased operating and capital costs, variations in ore grade and metallurgical recovery, funding availability, regulatory approvals, political and sovereign risks, operational risks, and changes in government legislation or judicial decisions.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The Company notes that any references in this announcement to exploration results, Mineral Resources, mineralisation, mines or deposits located on neighbouring or nearby properties are provided for contextual and illustrative purposes only. There is no assurance that geological continuity exists between such properties and the Company's tenements. Mineralisation hosted on adjacent, nearby or geologically analogous properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on the Company's tenements, and investors should not rely on such information as an indication of the potential for mineralisation or Mineral Resources within the Company's project areas. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. [i,ii]

[ii] OLY ASX Announcement 20 July 2026, Acquisition of High-Grade Silver Project in Silver Valley Region, USA

Reference

[1] U.S.G.S 2025 Critical Minerals List, November 14th 2025 (https://www.usgs.gov/news/science-snippet/interior-department-releases-final-2025-list-critical-minerals)
[2] C Hart (2007), Reduced Intrusion-related Gold Systems https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277131625_Reduced_Intrusion-related_Gold_Systems
[3] P Kun (1974), Geology and Mineral Resources of the Lakeview Mining District, p34 https://www.dropbox.com/preview/Olympio%20Metals%20USA%20Acquisition%20References/Geology%20and%20Mineral%20Resources%20of%20the%20Lakeview%20Mining%20District%20%28P%20Kun1974%29.pdf?session_id=43c5140f62b34b8f&_p_luid=4096432f
[4] E. R. King (1970), Geologic Implications of Aeromagnetic Data in the Pend Oreille Area, Idaho and Montana https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/pp646D
[5] R. Wood, An Exploration and Mining Project, New Vulcan Hill Project, Bonner County, Idaho https://nvhproject.com/executive-summary/
[6] Statistics and information on the worldwide supply of, demand for and flow of the mineral commodity Indium https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/indium-statistics-and-information?utm_source=chatgpt.com
[7] USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2026, Indium https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2026/mcs2026-indium.pdf?utm
[8] Metal price chart for Indium https://www.dailymetalprice.com/metalpricecharts.php?c=in&d=1200&u=kg&x=USD&utm

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sean Delaney, *Managing Director*
Simon Andrew, *Non-Executive Chairman*
Aidan Platel, *Non-Executive Director*

COMPANY SECRETARY
Peter Gray

ISSUED CAPITAL
Ordinary Shares: 241 million

REGISTERED OFFICE
L2, 25 Richardson Street
West Perth, WA, 6005

JORC Code - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality 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.*	**Current Exploration** Surface sampling included 15 rock chip samples comprised of selective outcrop (2) grab (6), float (7) and soil (51) samples from the Jacknife project. Five Samples were collected on the 27th of July 2026 and 10 samples were collected on the 18th of August. Results have been delayed due to processing delays at the lab and the high-grade nature of the samples requiring additional ODL analysis methods. **Rock chip sampling** Samples weighing approximately 0.5 to 1kg were collected from areas of interest and placed in a uniquely numbered calico bag. Grab samples are pre-sorted by historical mining processes and are not considered representative of insitu distribution of mineralisation. However, the company has used these samples to assess the polymetallic nature of the mineralisation. Float samples have undergone an un determined amount of mechanical transportation and are not considered representative of in situ distribution of mineralisation Rock chip samples were taken from the historical Conjecture, Keep Cool and Silver leaf mines, with other project scale outcrop and float samples taken for background geochemistry. **Soil sampling** Soil samples were taken by digging to the B horizon and removing overburden. Whole samples were taken in the field from the B horizon and sent to the lab as a bulk sample. All sampling locations recorded digitally using a Garmin 67i, with a maximum error of +/-4m and detailed descriptions and photos of the sample location taken. **Historical Exploration** It is noted that there have been no statutory reporting requirements to government authorities for technical geological data of exploration and/or mining operations in Idaho. Historical results are preserved either in privately collected libraries or in reports by government geological survey organisations. The security of data in private libraries is subject to uncertainty and preservation of the meta-data associated with historical exploration results is the exception rather than the norm. The Company has completed an extensive review of the information available on the Jacknife Project as detailed below including a three-dimensional model of the underground workings and underground samples recorded and discussions with the project vendors, Scout Discoveries Corp. The Company believes that the foreign estimated referenced in this announcement in reasonable based on the work completed and work is now underway to resample prospects using modern practices, apply verification protocols to the historical data and thence report in accordance with the JORC Code. **Drilling** Diamond drilling has been undertaken on a number of deposits within the Jacknife property by a number of previous explorers. Core sampling results have been reported. The details of the core sampling methods employed by historical explorers and miners has not been recorded. Diamond drilling at the Jacknife project in 2012 is likely to have been of a reliable standard, however records of the methodology are yet to be located. **Underground Sampling** In conjunction with historical mining some historical underground sampling has been undertaken on a number of deposits within the Jacknife property by a number of previous owners of the claims. Underground sampling results have been reported. Details of the underground sampling methods employed by historical explorers and miners has not been located. However, the company has located individual block maps for each resource block, within the 1981 internal report on the Conjecture Mine by Richard W. Morris[5]. These block maps have sample location estimates, thicknesses of the veins sampled and the contained silver quoted in oz/t. The company has compiled the sample detail available within the block maps and the company is confident that it demonstrates the vertical continuity of mineralisation suggested by the foreign resource estimate. **Surface Sampling** Surface sampling has been reported for the Jacknife Project.

		Results of historical rock sampling for the Jacknife Project tenements is recorded in private and government records. The nature and quality of this sampling is not known and no information about the analytical work has been located. No sampling results or production figures are preserved from the earliest mining activities on the Jacknife project deposits. It is probable that additional previous sampling has occurred but gone unrecorded, as public reporting of prospecting, exploration and mine geology activities was not required for any historical tenements, thus limited records exist. Estimates of historical mining output for the Jacknife Project tenements is recorded in government publications. These historical production figures are presented.
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).*	All drilling reported is by the diamond drilling technique. No new drilling is reported in this announcement. **Historical Drilling** All drilling results presented are historical and few details of the drilling, such as core size are preserved. Diamond drilling in 2012 is likely to have been of a reliable standard, however records of the techniques involved are yet to be located.
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 …*	All diamond drilling results presented are historical and no details of the core recovery from the drilling have been located. Diamond drilling in 2012 is likely to have been of a reliable standard, however records of the sample recovery are yet to be located.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been logged ……* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Current Exploration** Rock chip samples were visually logged for colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining Rock chip samples were qualitatively logged, 100% of samples were photographed to maintain a digital record to accompany geological logs. 0.5-1kg samples were hand collected as outcrop, float or grab samples from historical waste dumps. Each sample was classified based on these categories 0.4-1.5kg soil samples were hand collected, targeting the B horizon, each sample location was photographed and qualitatively logged for depth, colour, any contamination and soil horizon **Historical Exploration** All diamond drilling results presented are historical and no drill hole logs or details of the geological logging methods have yet been located. Survey maps and geological mapping of historical mine openings is recorded in several government publications as series of hand drawn maps of various quality and scale. Georeferencing of this underground mapping of adits and drives has been delayed by the lack of survey records.
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.*	**Current Exploration** No new drilling reported in this announcement Rock chips are dried, crushed to 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing at -75 mesh. No field duplicates were collected due to the samples not being insitu, QAQC samples indicated all samples were >85% passing at -75 mesh. Soil samples were taken as a bulk sample from the field and then dried, with a 500g sample screened to 80 mesh, with the plus fraction discarded The sample sizes are considered suitable for reconnaissance purposes and to assess the geochemical composition of the mineralisation. High grade samples of this nature can have a nugget effect and so are not considered representative of the in-situ mineralisation grade potential. **Historical Exploration** No information about sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation has been located.

		Given the circa of the historical sampling reported, it is likely that sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation techniques were well below current standards. However, there has been a well-developed mining industry active in Idaho serviced by laboratories, so methods would likely have been 'good practice' for their respective eras.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, 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.*	**Current Exploration** All surface samples were sent to MSA labs, Langley British Columbia which holds an ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation Rock chips are dried, crushed to 2mm, split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing at -75 mesh Soil samples were taken as a bulk sample from the field and then dried, with a 500g sample screened to 80 mesh, with the plus fraction discarded Rock chip and soil samples were analysed using 30g fire assay (FAS-111) and 4 Acid digest with ICP-MS finish, 48 element suite (IMS-230) **W by 4-acid digest can be a partial digest (scheelite/wolframite), so W may be understated.** Over Detection Limit (ODL) methods used: Ag >100 g/t by FA-gravimetric (FAS-418/FAS-423, LOR 50 g/t); Au repeats by FA-gravimetric (FAS-423); Pb and Sb by titration (STI-8); Cu, Pb, Zn by ICP-ES (ICF-6). QAQC samples in batch 1 (ELK2610830) were inserted with 2 client supplied granite blanks and 2 lab blanks, a lab duplicate and 2 lab inserted CRM standards Rock chips (OREAS 609c and OxD192), Soils OREAS 606b, OREAS-20a) Lab based duplicates were created by homogenising and splitting a 500g -75 mesh sample into two separate samples for analysis QAQC samples in batch 2 (ELK2610907) were inserted with 2 client supplied granite blanks and 4 lab blanks, no lab duplicates and 6 lab inserted CRM standards Rock chips (OREAS 609c, OREAS 353, OxG191, CDN-SS-2206, CDN-ME-1903, GSB-03) Lab based duplicates were created by homogenising and splitting a 500g -75 mesh sample into two separate samples for analysis QAQC samples in batch 3 (ELK2610906) were 1 client CRM (OREAS 606b) 1 field blank, 3 lab duplicates, 2 lab inserted blanks and 5 lab inserted CRM's (CDN-CM-54, GBM322-8, OREAS-20a, OREAS-L12, OREAS 609c) CRMs are lab-inserted for Batch 1 and Batch 2 Au results for KC-001RC and KC-003RC differ by approximately 48% between the original 30 g fire assay (AAS finish) and the fire assay gravimetric repeat on the same pulp. The gravimetric results are close to that method's 0.9 g/t lower detection limit. Both are valid laboratory results and are listed in the table below, the lower result is quoted in the announcement text. Repeat FA-AAS assays have been requested and will be reported when received Batch 2 OREAS 353 Pb +1.5% (outside 3SD but inside 5% window; no duplicates were tested on high-grade sample No samples were sent to a secondary lab for cross checking **Historical Exploration** It is noted that nearly all previous prospecting, mining and evaluation activities occurred from 140 to 50 years ago, with some drilling 14 to 20 years ago. Given the circa of the historical sampling reported, it is likely that assay techniques were well below current standards. However, there was a well-developed mining industry active in Idaho serviced by laboratories and analytical methods would likely have been good practice for their respective eras. The more recent diamond drilling is likely to have been of a reliable standard, however records of the sampling, analytical methods and quality control measures are yet to be located.

Sample ID	Au FA-AAS (g/t)	Au FA-grav (g/t)	Discrepancy (g/t)
KC-001RC	2.304	1.2	1.104
KC-002RC	0.01	Not assayed	N/A
KC-003RC	6.54	3.4	3.14
KC-004RC	3.541	3.8	0.259
WM-001RC	0.016	Not assayed	N/A

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The company's independent competent person Mike Atkinson has verified all significant results from the sampling program. Not applicable as no drilling reported The company's competent person Mike Atkinson has verified all primary data was collected by qualified and competent geologists from the Scout Discoveries geology team and all data was managed and processed in accordance with Scout Discoveries protocols using a GeoDB database. Field logging is recorded on paper and manually transferred to the GeoDB Database. Sample location data is uploaded from a GPS unit directly into Scout Discoveries database management software (GeoDB). Scout Discoveries maintains the database Olympio owns and monitors data for the Jacknife Project No adjustments have been made to the 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.*	Surface sample locations were determined using a Garmin 67i handheld GPS. The accuracy of sample locations is + or – 4 m for the coordinates. Considered appropriate for this level of reconnaissance sampling Grid system used is WGS84 UTM, zone 11N Topographic control is sourced from USGS National 1m Digital Elevation Model 2024, survey data and is satisfactory for the exploration phase at which the project is at
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether …. appropriate for the Mineral Resource … estimation procedure(s) …* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Rock chip samples are taken as grab samples of historically mined material from the Keep Cool, Conjecture and Silver Leaf mines. The grab samples have been pre-sorted by historical miners and are not representative of the spatial distribution of mineralisation. The sampling is intended to determine the geochemical composition of the mineralisation Outcrop samples have been taken to establish background geochemistry of the jackknife project. Soils samples were taken as individual traverses with 25m samples spacing. This was a trial survey to determine an appropriate sample spacing for the Jacknife Project Rock chip and soil samples are not intended for use in a mineral resource estimate No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling ….* *relationship between the drilling orientation and structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias.*	Rock chip samples are not representative of structures due to the sample's bias caused by pre-sorting from historical mining Soil sampling traverses are orientated perpendicular to the target structure to achieve unbiased sampling Not applicable as no drilling reported
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by Scout Discoveries staff, who are highly experienced in sample management. Rock chip samples are placed and sealed inside calico bags with a unique field ID. The samples are then photographed and transferred to a calico bag with a lab sample ID. KC-001RC to KC-004RC and WM-001RC were sent to the lab using their field ID's. No tamper evident seals or numbered tags were used. Soil samples are placed in a numbered calico bag in the field and transported to the lab. All sample transport is conducted, or managed, by Scout Discoveries staff, using inhouse transportation or using Old Dominion Freight company. MSA labs have cross referenced and confirmed the samples against the submission sheet on receipt of the samples **with no discrepancies.**
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The data has been reviewed by the company's geologists and consultants, including the evaluation of standards, and a number of steps taken to check for any unusual data distributions. The discrepancy between FA-AAS and FA-gravimetric Au results for KC-001RC

		and KC-003RC was identified during review and is disclosed above; repeat assays are pending.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	The **Jacknife** Project tenements are located in the Lakeview Mining District of Idaho, USA, covering 3940 acres (1595 ha) of which 335 acres (135.6 ha) are patented mining claims with the remainder unpatented claims. The project is approximately 35km north east of the town of Coeur d'Alene and 6km from the southern end of Lake Pend Oreille. The Jacknife claims have a long history with some dating back to the early 1900's and with significant mining under many of the claims by various individuals and companies. The various claim groups have changed hands through different entities over the years. In 2021-2022 EXM Royalty Corporation (EXM) leased the patented mining claims at the Lakeview Mining District and consolidated the area into the Jacknife Project. In 2023 Scout Discovery Corp. (Scout) purchased the Idaho business unit of EXM, which included Scout Drilling LLC and fourteen precious metal projects, including the Jacknife Project. Olympio has acquired an 80% interest in the Jacknife project from Scout Discoveries Corp. Details of the acquisition are available in ASX Release – Acquisition of High-Grade Silver Project in Silver Valley Region, USA date 20th July 2026. No issues with the security of the tenure are known. No impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area are known. On patented mining claims there are no permitting requirements from regulating authorities for most exploration activities and land ownership is included with the mineral rights. Permitting from regulating authorities is required for most exploration over unpatented claims. The claims mostly fall within State Forests.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Current Exploration** The company has taken 15 rock chip and 51 soil samples from the Jacknife project. Rock chips have given preliminary detail about the chemical composition of the mineralisation and the soil samples appear to be an effective exploration method. **Historical Exploration** In order to validate the historical data, the Company proposes to: • initially undertake capture and compilation of all historical data that can be sourced, then to digitise and compile into databases, GIS and 3D modelling software. • survey historical mine workings and drill collars. • resample prospects at surface and by drilling using modern practices, • apply verification protocols to the historical data and thence report in accordance with the JORC Code. It is noted that there have been no statutory reporting requirements to government authorities for exploration/geological work on mineral tenements in Idaho. Historical exploration results are preserved either in privately collected libraries, or in reports by government geological survey organisations. Historical mining information is also preserved in reports to government authorities and in newspaper articles. The security of data in private libraries is subject to uncertainty and preservation of historical exploration results is limited, while preservation of information on exploration and assay methods is the exception rather than the norm. A significant amount of the history of mining operations can be gleaned from articles in historical newspapers where they are preserved in libraries, although these provide little reliable geological or sampling information. The most reliable information on the projects reported has come from published and unpublished sources in the Idaho Geological Survey's mineral Property files. Mine production data is drawn from the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) annual volumes on Mineral Resources of the United States (1882-1923) and the equivalent volumes produced by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM), Mineral Resources of the United States (1924-1931) and Minerals Yearbook (1932 to present). Information on underground workings and mine equipment is generally from the annual reports of the Idaho Inspector of Mines (IMIR) published from 1899 to 1979. After 1974, the Mine Inspector's office was known as the Mine Safety Bureau, a section of the Idaho Department of Labor and Industrial Services. Detailed accounts of mine operations are, for the most part, able to be drawn from the annual reports prepared by companies for the State Inspector of Mines; these reports were required by law, and the information contained in them formed the basis of the Mine

		Inspector's annual reports. Reports of recent developments are available from the Idaho Geological Survey's (IGS) annual reports on the developments in mining and minerals in Idaho (from 1984 to present) or from similar reports produced by the Survey's predecessor, the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology (IBMG) from 1975 to 1984.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The following description of geology is primarily sourced from Kun (1974). The geology of the Jacknife Project comprises sedimentary rocks of the Precambrian Belt Supergroup. Altered argillite and siltite of the upper and lower Wallice formation are the host rocks for surface mineralisation, with the lower levels of the Conjecture Mine going into the St. Regis Formation and with the underlying Revett Formation intercepted below the 613m level in historical drilling. There are two major faults, the Packsaddle Fault to the north and Cascade Fault to the east. These structures are interpreted to be long lived normal faults, that have dropped the Middle Proterozoic stratigraphy and later been offset by north west trending strike slip structures. These shear zones have been interpreted to have formed during upwelling and emplacement of a Cretaceous intrusive suite and so, were active during the main mineralising event. The mineralisation within the Jacknife project is dominated by silver in the form of tetrahedrite and native silver but there are significant occurrences of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, minor stibnite. Gold is recorded in assays. The mineralisation is focused as open void fill veins, rather than replacement veins. This has resulted in narrow but high-grade veins throughout the district. Ore veins have been described as generally trending north west and north east and vary in thickness from <30cm to ~2.1m. These vein orientations match the mapped shear zones, known as the north east trending Conjecture Shear Zone (CSZ), north west trending Weber Shear Zone (WSZ), north-north east trending Belleville Shear Zone (BSZ) and the north east trending Hewer Shear Zone (HSZ). The surface exposure of these shear zones has been mapped over a combined total of 7km, with ~5.6km falling within the patented mining claim boundaries. Historical underground mapping has identified the presence of post mineralisation lamprophyre dykes, which have been identified in all the mineralised shear zones on the project. The Conjecture Mine has been the most extensively developed mine in the district, with a 2000ft (609.6m) shaft (Federal Shaft), sunk in 1956 by Federal Resources Corp. Additional drifts were completed at the 700ft (213m), 1000ft (305m), 1600ft (487m) and 2000ft (610m) levels.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of information for all Material drill holes*	Summary tables of available information on drill holes are provided in ASX announcement- Acquisition of High-Grade Silver Project in Silver Valley Region, USA date 20th July 2026.
Data aggregation methods	*… weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations should be stated.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values.*	No high-grade cuts have been applied No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle*	No widths or intercept lengths are reported No drilling is reported Grab samples are collected from dump piles from historical mining and are pre-sorted by historical operators, they are not considered representative of in situ distribution of mineralisation
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included …*	Maps are presented showing the location of the tenure in relation to geography and regional geology.
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 project has seen a long history of exploration with a significant body of data collected with minimal recording of methods and parameters during the early 20th Century. No reporting to ASX/JORC Code standard had previously undertaken, prior to its acquisition by Olympio. All 15 rock chip sample results are reported in Table 1, including low values. The samples are selective, biased toward mineralised material, and are not representative of in-situ grade. Au results for KC-001RC and KC-003RC differ by approximately 48% between the original 30 g fire assay (AAS finish) and the fire assay gravimetric repeat on the same pulp. The gravimetric results are close to that method's 0.9 g/t lower detection limit. Both are valid laboratory results and are listed in the Quality of assay data and laboratory tests section, the lower result is quoted in the announcement text. Repeat FA-AAS assays have been requested and will be reported when received

Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.*	Maiden drill program (~1,500m) to target high-grade silver mineralisation across the historical Conjecture Mine has commenced Regional aeromagnetic survey compilation 1962, the survey was flown at 2-mile flight line spacing over the Jacknife project area using a fluxgate AN/ASQ-3A magnetometer, towed by the US Geological Survey DC-3 aircraft. Flight elevation was 6,000ft except over packsaddle mountain where it was increased to 7,000ft.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work.*	Cut samples from the Keep Cool historical mine are currently in the lab and 7 diamond drill holes have been completed. The company will process, cut and sample the drill core and send the samples for lab analysis. The company will plan expansion of the rock chip and soils methods across the Jacknife project.

Appendix B

Sample ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL
KC-002RC	Float	541680	5306173	1290
PN0000862054	Float	544495	5307890	1255
PN0000862055	Float	544420	5307847	1224
PN0000862057	Float	542609	5307150	977
PN0000862059	Float	542538	5307348	963
PN0000862071	Float	544481	5307909	1254
KC-003RC	Grab	541610	5306177	1265
KC-004RC	Grab	541471	5306272	1200
PN0000862058	Grab	542592	5307134	968
PN0000862060	Float	542681	5307433	1030
PN0000862061	Grab	542539	5307051	973
PN0000862062	Grab	542538	5307053	973
PN0000862063	Grab	541491	5306197	1226
KC-001RC	Outcrop	541674	5306167	1289
WM-001RC	Outcrop	541994	5305888	1253
PN0000862001	Soil	543168	5304983	1417
PN0000862002	Soil	543199	5304968	1411
PN0000862003	Soil	543210	5304995	1410
PN0000862004	Soil	543470	5305228	1415
PN0000862005	Soil	543456	5305205	1413
PN0000862006	Soil	543439	5305180	1414
PN0000862007	Soil	543414	5305156	1416
PN0000862008	Soil	543408	5305147	1416
PN0000862009	Soil	543385	5305134	1412
PN0000862010	Soil	543356	5305121	1410

PN0000862011	Soil	543334	5305109	1412
PN0000862012	Soil	543317	5305084	1406
PN0000862013	Soil	543313	5305062	1405
PN0000862014	Soil	543310	5305038	1403
PN0000862015	Soil	543266	5305040	1408
PN0000862016	Soil	543252	5305021	1407
PN0000862017	Soil	543492	5305262	1419
PN0000862018	Soil	543235	5305014	1411
PN0000862019	Soil	544095	5306708	1408
PN0000862021	Soil	544112	5306737	1399
PN0000862022	Soil	544110	5306758	1404
PN0000862023	Soil	544113	5306787	1400
PN0000862024	Soil	544117	5306815	1404
PN0000862025	Soil	544121	5306834	1404
PN0000862026	Soil	544130	5306851	1398
PN0000862027	Soil	544136	5306881	1400
PN0000862028	Soil	544159	5306897	1401
PN0000862029	Soil	544174	5306910	1403
PN0000862030	Soil	544194	5306927	1403
PN0000862031	Soil	544213	5306940	1401
PN0000862032	Soil	544246	5306955	1403
PN0000862033	Soil	544254	5306964	1402
PN0000862034	Soil	544270	5306982	1401
PN0000862035	Soil	544285	5307013	1401
PN0000862036	Soil	544854	5307875	1461
PN0000862037	Soil	544859	5307907	1460
PN0000862038	Soil	544858	5307930	1458
PN0000862039	Soil	544858	5307953	1458
PN0000862041	Soil	544859	5307978	1458
PN0000862042	Soil	544858	5308004	1459
PN0000862043	Soil	544857	5308027	1460
PN0000862044	Soil	544855	5308050	1459
PN0000862045	Soil	544856	5308079	1460
PN0000862046	Soil	544855	5308104	1460
PN0000862047	Soil	544851	5308129	1461
PN0000862048	Soil	544850	5308158	1462
PN0000862049	Soil	544846	5308176	1462
PN0000862050	Soil	544836	5308201	1464
PN0000862051	Soil	544815	5308221	1465
PN0000862052	Soil	544810	5308248	1464
PN0000862053	Soil	544798	5308272	1466

Sample ID	Ag ppb	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
PN0000862001	220	21.1	90
PN0000862002	250	20.9	92
PN0000862003	260	20.5	93
PN0000862004	950	23.9	152
PN0000862005	1450	28.1	170
PN0000862006	820	22.7	138
PN0000862007	1310	24.9	119
PN0000862008	1030	25.9	139
PN0000862009	900	22.3	106
PN0000862010	200	16.8	89
PN0000862011	1370	19.4	95
PN0000862012	3620	20.5	163
PN0000862013	1730	25.4	111
PN0000862014	590	22.5	109
PN0000862015	320	18.9	91
PN0000862016	410	53.8	221
PN0000862017	830	20.4	132
PN0000862018	250	18.5	102
PN0000862019	250	18.5	111
PN0000862021	350	21.4	146
PN0000862022	310	22.3	157
PN0000862023	220	20.2	103
PN0000862024	250	19.3	113
PN0000862025	420	24.5	124
PN0000862026	420	18.3	111
PN0000862027	380	19.2	149
PN0000862028	490	18.4	140
PN0000862029	400	17.5	101
PN0000862030	200	22.3	91
PN0000862031	390	16.6	98
PN0000862032	470	18	126
PN0000862033	210	21.6	107
PN0000862034	270	21.8	115
PN0000862035	170	23.1	97
PN0000862036	220	17.8	64
PN0000862037	180	18.9	81
PN0000862038	260	18.1	96
PN0000862039	200	17.3	79
PN0000862041	220	18.9	71
PN0000862042	200	19.7	81
PN0000862043	260	20	87
PN0000862044	260	19.5	88
PN0000862045	570	21.6	155
PN0000862046	1570	35	401

PN0000862047	1170	27.5	222
PN0000862048	1560	33.9	242
PN0000862049	3220	232.5	932
PN0000862050	1810	69.2	403
PN0000862051	200	19.5	114
PN0000862052	610	39.4	232
PN0000862053	720	29.2	253