ASX Announcement
28 May 2026

ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE OUTCROPS EXPECTED TO SUPPORT MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Highlights

- **Additional channel sample assays from outcrops in Mineral Resource Estimate target area return exceptional in-situ total heavy mineral grades of >20%**
- **Assay highlights from the main heavy mineral seam include[1,2,3]:**
  - **2.0m at 13.7% TiO_2 (*13.5% rutile, 5.2% ilmenite*), 5.22% ZrO_2 (*9.0% zircon*), 0.93% TREO (*1.4% monazite*) (*29.1% THM[4]; Sample Z1-22*)**
  - **~1.9m at 14.1% TiO_2 (*13.9% rutile, 5.3% ilmenite*), 5.08% ZrO_2 (*8.8% zircon*), 0.87% TREO (*1.3% monazite*) (*29.3% THM; Sample Z1-26*)**
  - **3.5m at 12.0% TiO_2 (*11.8% rutile, 4.5% ilmenite*), 4.28% ZrO_2 (*7.4% zircon*), 0.76% TREO (*1.2% monazite*) (*24.9% THM; Sample Z1-14*)**
  - **2.35m at 11.5% TiO_2 (*11.3% rutile, 4.3% ilmenite*), 4.31% ZrO_2 (*7.5% zircon*), 0.78% TREO (*1.2% monazite*) (*24.3% THM; Sample Z1-17*)**
  - **2.5m at 12.4% TiO_2 (*12.2% rutile, 4.7% ilmenite*), 4.16% ZrO_2 (*7.2% zircon*), 0.68% TREO (*1.0% monazite*) (*25.1% THM; Sample Z1-27*).**
- **Independent consultants engaged to undertake the Mineral Resource Estimation have indicated that the channel sampling can be included in the estimation process**
- **Phase 2 drilling to target four drill holes proximate to existing high-grade drill holes and outcrops**
- **Drill rigs on stand-by ready to commence drilling subject to final administrative signature**
- **Scoping Study activities continuing with study completion anticipated in 2H CY26.**

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX: **OSM**) (**Osmond** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce assays from outcrop samples at the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (**Orión** or **the Project**) (Figure 1). The Company collected additional channel samples from outcrops in the Mineral Resource Estimate target area to supplement existing sampling and drilling. All samples returned high-grades of heavy minerals with elevated zirconium (**Zr**) in zircon, titanium (**Ti**) in rutile and ilmenite, and rare earth elements (**REE**) in monazite.

Managing Director and CEO, Anthony Hall, commented:

> *These additional outcrops have the effect of pushing the targeted high-grade zone further east and west which is a real positive. Importantly, they continue to suggest there is a very pervasive high-grade prehistoric seabed with exceptional rutile, zircon and monazite grades.*
>
> *Z1-14 is the highlight with 3.5m at 11.8% rutile, 7.4% zircon and 1.2% monazite. It is simply breathtaking.*

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[1] *True thickness is estimated to be 100% of quoted thickness.*
[2] *TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides): La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.*
[3] *Indicative rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grades from TIMA-X analysis of Zone 1 bulk samples. Refer to Appendix A and Osmond's ASX release dated 18 November 2025. Detailed quantitative mineralogical studies are ongoing.*
[4] *THM: Total Heavy Minerals (rutile + ilmenite + zircon + monazite).*

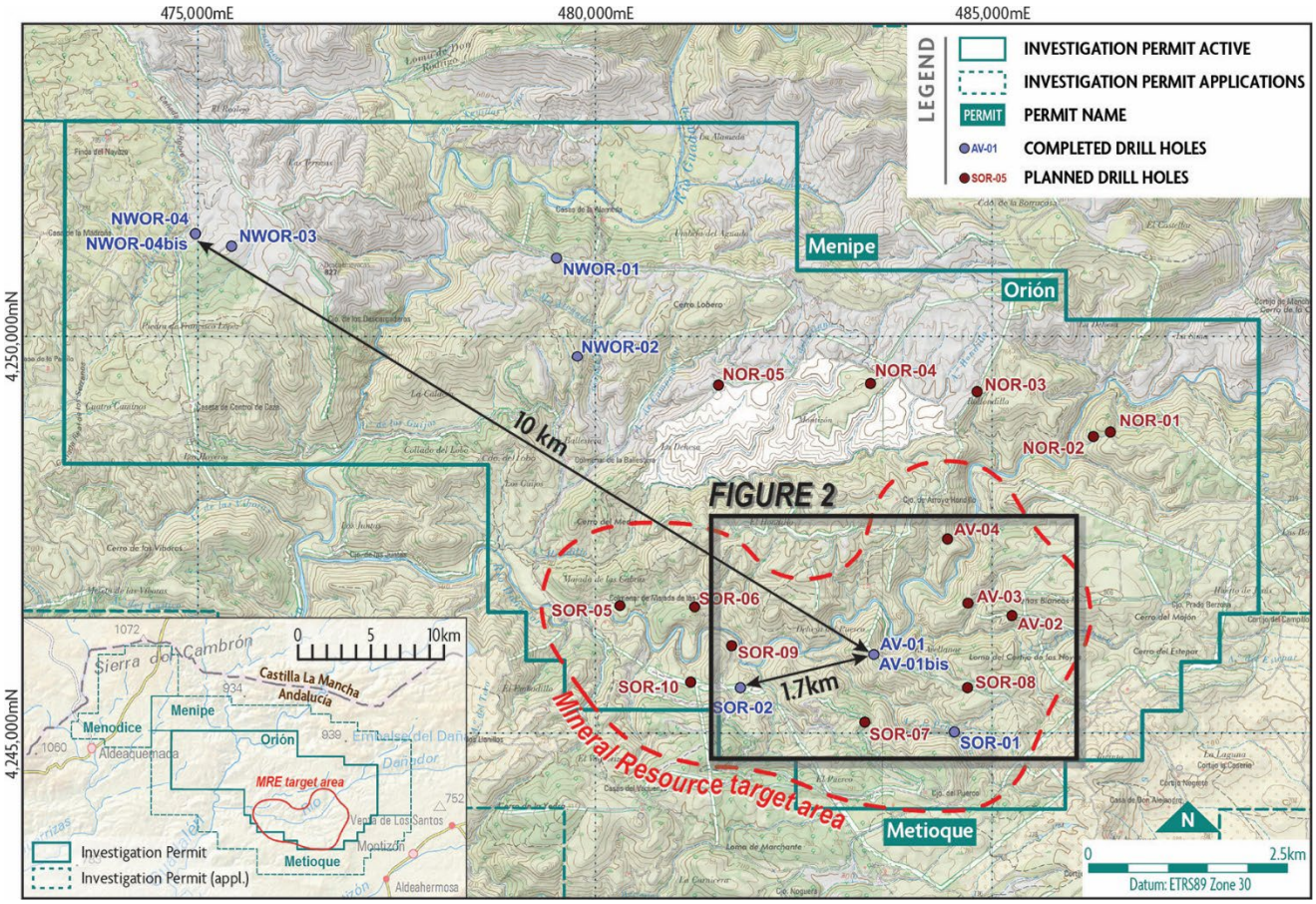

Figure 1 – Map showing location of drill holes at the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project.

Channel sample assays

The Company collected an additional 15 channel samples (Z1-13 to Z1-27) in the high-grade area being targeted for Orión's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 1; Figure 2). Both the Main and Upper Seams that contain anomalous concentrations of heavy minerals were sampled. Multiple samples from the Main Seam have been returned in excess of 20% Total Heavy Minerals, consistent with previously released channel samples, bulk samples and diamond drill hole assays.

Table 1 – Channel sample assay highlights[5]

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Sample type	Seam	Thickness (cm)	TiO_2 (%)	ZrO_2 (%)	HfO_2 (ppm)	TREO (ppm)	Rutile (%)	Ilmenite (%)	Zircon (%)	Monazite (%)	THM (%)
Z1-13	483,984	4,246,004	Channel	Upper	80	4.89	1.30	110	1,269	4.8	1.8	2.3	0.2	9.1
Z1-14	483,625	4,246,191	Channel	Main	350	12.00	4.28	763	7,610	11.8	4.5	7.4	1.2	24.9
Z1-15	483,581	4,246,265	Channel	Upper	50	5.29	1.46	212	1,704	5.2	2.0	2.5	0.3	10.0
Z1-16	484,082	4,246,450	Channel	Upper	120	4.74	1.28	192	1,631	4.7	1.8	2.2	0.2	8.9
Z1-17	484,058	4,246,409	Channel	Main	235	11.50	4.31	768	7,788	11.3	4.3	7.5	1.2	24.3
Z1-18	484,215	4,246,368	Channel	Main	240	12.00	3.98	461	5,275	11.8	4.5	6.9	0.8	24.1
Z1-19	484,132	4,246,440	Channel	Main	220	11.30	3.92	731	6,313	11.1	4.3	6.8	1.0	23.2
Z1-20	484,346	4,246,414	Channel	Upper	60	6.03	1.62	215	1,776	5.9	2.3	2.8	0.3	11.3
Z1-21	484,454	4,246,386	Channel	Main	>170	12.30	4.14	742	6,907	12.1	4.6	7.2	1.1	25.0
Z1-22	484,655	4,246,453	Channel	Main	200	13.70	5.22	932	9,286	13.5	5.2	9.0	1.4	29.1
Z1-23	484,790	4,246,393	Channel	Main	>150	8.71	2.69	463	4,336	8.6	3.3	4.7	0.7	17.2
Z1-24	483,835	4,246,411	Channel	Upper	160	3.59	0.89	136	1,288	3.5	1.4	1.5	0.2	6.6
Z1-25	483,838	4,246,409	Channel	Upper	160	4.06	1.09	108	1,205	4.0	1.5	1.9	0.2	7.6
Z1-26	483,664	4,246,106	Channel	Main	>190	14.10	5.08	965	8,688	13.9	5.3	8.8	1.3	29.3
Z1-27	482,888	4,246,067	Channel	Main	250	12.40	4.16	774	6,782	12.2	4.7	7.2	1.0	25.1

[5] *Refer to footnotes on page 1.*

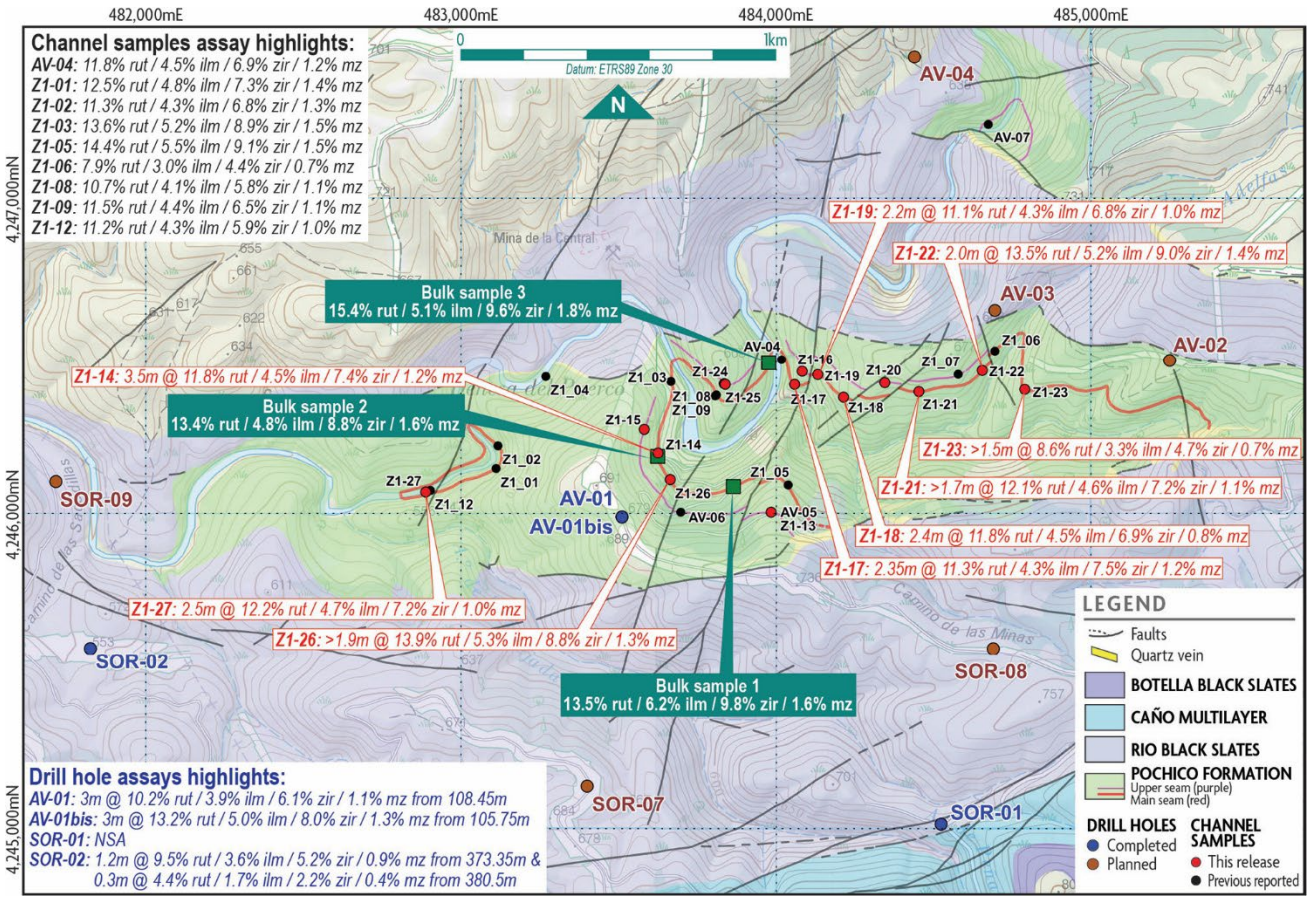

Figure 2 – Map showing location of drill holes and channel samples with assay highlights[6].

The results further confirm the prospectivity of the Mineral Resource Estimate target area to host world-class concentrations of heavy minerals. Independent consultants engaged to undertake the JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate have indicated the channel samples can be used in the estimation process and are anticipated to have a significant impact on Mineral Resource categories and tonnage.

Phase 2 drilling program

The Company has received approval to drill at 21 locations across the 85km2 Orion Permit area. In Phase 1 of the drilling program the Company drilled at seven of these locations. As such, there remain 14 approved drill hole locations.

For the initial drilling in Phase 2, the Company is focusing on four drill holes proximate to the existing high-grade drill holes (AV-01, AV-01bis and SOR-02, refer Figure 2 above) and outcrops (refer Figure 2 above). The relevant drill holes are AV-02, AV-03, SOR-07 and SOR-08 (refer Figure 2 above).

Osmond has drill rigs on stand-by ready to commence subject to receiving a final administrative signature from the Environment Department required under the existing permit for SOR-07 and SOR-08, and landowner access consent for AV-02 and AV-03. The Company continues to be optimistic that drilling can commence shortly and prior to the hotter months where heat restrictions are possible.

The Company will advise the market when drilling commences.

[6] *Assay results for previous bulk samples and channel samples included in ASX releases dated 6 September 2024, 19 November 2024 and 15 December 2025.*

Scoping Study progress update

The Company continues to advance project Scoping Study activities on multiple fronts, including geological modelling in the Mineral Resource Estimate target area, mineral processing test work, mining studies, environmental studies and product studies.

-Ends-

Approved for release by the Board of Osmond Resources.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the Chief Geologist of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

Forward Looking Statement

The information in this release includes "forward looking statements". All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this release regarding the business strategy, plans, goals and objectives are forward looking statements. When used in this release, the words "believe", "project", "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "intend", "budget", "target", "aim", "strategy", "estimate", "plan", "guidance", "outlook", "intend", "may", "should", "could", "will", "would", "will be", "will continue", "will likely result" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements, although not all forward looking statements contain such identifying words. These forward looking statements are based on Osmond's current expectations and assumptions about future events and are based on currently available information as to the outcome and timing of future events. The reader is cautioned that these forward looking statements are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the Company's control, incident to the extraction of the critical materials the Company intends to produce. These risks include, but are not limited to: limited operating history in the critical minerals' extraction industry and no revenue from the proposed extraction operations; the need for substantial additional financing to execute the business plan and the Company's ability to access capital and the financial markets; the Company's status as an exploration stage company dependent on a single project with no known JORC Code compliant mineral resources or reserves; and other risks. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward looking statements. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, any information, including projections, estimates, targets and opinions contained herein, and no liability whatsoever is accepted as to any errors, omissions or misstatements contained herein. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this release. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, the Company disclaims any duty to update and do not intend to update any forward looking statements, all of which are expressly qualified by the statements in this section, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Presentation.

ABOUT OSMOND RESOURCES

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX:**OSM**) is an ASX listed company focused on fast-tracking the development of EU Critical Minerals Projects.

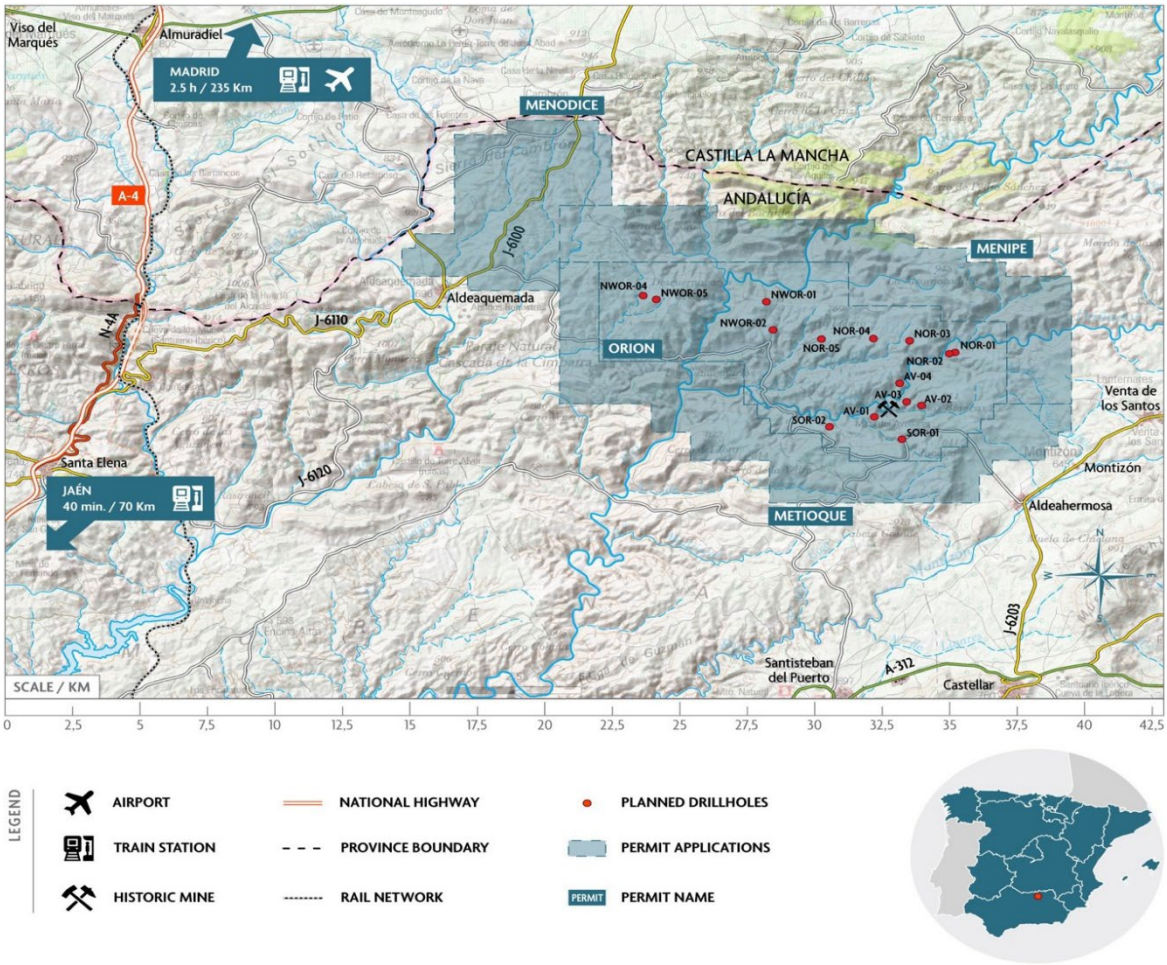
Orión EU Critical Minerals Project, Spain

Upon completion of a Scoping Study the Company will control an 80% interest in 95% of the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (**the Project**) located in Jaén Province, Andalucía, Southern Spain (refer to location map below). The Project includes 756 Spanish mining units (cuadrículas mineras) covering an area of 228 km^2.

It is a siliciclastic geological system with various layers rich in critical minerals including rutile (titanium), zirconium, hafnium, and rare earth elements. The Project area was explored for thorium and uranium in the 1950s and 1960s and includes a historic galena mine worked in 1970s.

The Company is targeting primary high-grade rutile, zircon and monazite layers across the entire Project area. The potential grade of the layers is evidenced in bulk rock channel samples that were taken from three different outcrops (150kgs in total) across the Avellanar Zone (Zone 1) with the assay and mineral species' results shown in Table below.

The Company is looking to fast-track development activities and is targeting completion of a Scoping Study in 2H CY26 to take advantage of strong EU regulatory support for in-sourcing production of critical minerals. In operation, the Company will be the only producer of rare earths, titanium, zirconium and hafnium in the EU.



Map showing location of Orión EU Critical Minerals Project

Table – Select modals and oxides from bulk samples and target area drill holes

Element	Mineral/Oxide	Unit	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	AV-01[†]	AV-01 bis[§]
Titanium	**TiO_2**	**%**	**15.16%**	**14.04%**	**14.04%**	**10.39%**	**13.20%**
	Rutile	%	13.49%	13.36%	13.36%	*~10.20%*	*~13.00%*
	Ilmenite	%	6.19%	4.82%	4.82%	*~3.90%*	*~5.00%*
Zirconium	**ZrO_2**	**%**	**5.57%**	**5.07%**	**5.07%**	**3.51%**	**4.60%**
	Zircon	%	9.79%	8.77%	8.77%	*~6.10%*	*~8.00%*
Rare Earths	**Monazite**	%	1.62%	1.56%	1.56%	*~1.10%*	*~1.30%*
	Allanite	%	0.24%	0.02%	0.02%	*neg.*	*neg.*
	Xenotime	%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	*neg.*	*neg.*
	TREO%*	**%**	**1.18%**	**1.07%**	**1.07%**	**0.72%**	**0.89%**
	Heavy Minerals*	**%**	***32.8%***	***29.4%***	***29.4%***	***~30%***	***~40%***
Element	**Oxide**	**Unit**	**Sample 1**	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**	**AV-01**	**AV-01bis**
Hafnium	**HfO_2**	ppm	1,204	1,178	1,178	756	1,020
Lanthanum	**La_2O_3**	ppm	2,154	1,964	1,964	1,431	1,700
Cerium	**CeO_2**	ppm	5,305	4,815	4,815	3,112	3,867
Praseodymium	**Pr_6O_{11}**	ppm	575	520	520	347	436
Neodymium	**Nd_2O_3**	ppm	2,049	1,858	1,858	1,209	1,535
Samarium	**Sm_2O_3**	ppm	366	331	331	218	270
Europium	**Eu_2O_3**	ppm	28	26	26	18	23
Gadolinium	**Gd_2O_3**	ppm	259	232	232	151	183
Terbium	**Tb_4O_7**	ppm	33	30	30	20	23
Dysprosium	**Dy_2O_3**	ppm	155	142	142	95	113
Holmium	**Hm_2O_3**	ppm	27	25	25	16	20
Erbium	**Er_2O_3**	ppm	73	67	67	45	54
Thulium	**Tm_2O_3**	ppm	11	10	10	7	8
Ytterbium	**Yb_2O_3**	ppm	79	72	72	48	60
Lutetium	**Lu_2O_3**	ppm	13	12	12	8	10
Yttrium	**Y_2O_3**	ppm	689	628	628	487	563

** TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxides - La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.*

*** Heavy Minerals – allanite, monazite, xenotime. garnet, titanite, zircon, ilmenite, rutile.*

[†] Refer ASX announcement 18 November 2025. Grades quoted for 3m downhole interval (108.45 - 111.45m).

[§] Refer ASX announcement 24 November 2025. Grades quoted for 3m downhole interval (105.75 - 108.75m).

AV-01 and AV-01bis mineral proportions are estimates based on bulk sampling (refer to Appendix B).

Iberian One Project, Spain

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iberian One Project, located in Segovia Province, central Spain. The project aims to exploit kaolinite and alunite mineralisation to deliver EU critical minerals.

Osmond's current focus is the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project and it is presently considering options with respect to progressing the Iberian One Project.

Appendix A – Rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grade estimates

Indicative rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite grades for channel samples estimated from TIMA-X analysis of Zone 1 bulk samples (refer to Osmond's ASX release dated 18 November 2025). Detailed quantitative mineralogical studies are ongoing.

Select Oxides and Primary Minerals from 150kg Bulk Sample.								
Sample	**Unit**	**TiO_2**	**Rutile**	**Ilmenite**	**ZrO_2**	**Zircon**	**TREO**	**Monazite**
1	%	15.2%	13.5%	6.2%	5.6%	9.8%	1.18%	1.62%
2	%	14.0%	13.4%	4.8%	5.1%	8.8%	1.07%	1.56%
3	%	15.8%	15.4%	5.1%	5.6%	9.6%	1.17%	1.77%
	Average	**15.0%**	**14.1%**	**5.4%**	**5.4%**	**9.4%**	**1.14%**	**1.65%**
	Adjusted	*14.3%*					*1.08%*	
	Ratio		**0.99**	**0.38**		**1.73**		**1.52**

Appendix B – Rare earth element assays, converted to oxides, of channel samples

Sample No.	La_2O_3 (ppm)	CeO_2 (ppm)	Pr_6O_7 (ppm)	Nd_2O_3 (ppm)	Sm_2O_3 (ppm)	Eu_2O_3 (ppm)	Gd_2O_3 (ppm)	Tb_4O_7 (ppm)	Dy_2O_3 (ppm)	Ho_2O_3 (ppm)	Er_2O_3 (ppm)	Tm_2O_3 (ppm)	Yb_2O_3 (ppm)	Lu_2O_3 (ppm)	Y_2O_3 (ppm)	TREO (ppm)	MREO (ppm)
Z1-13	242	517	61	222	40	4	28	4	19	4	10	2	12	2	104	1,269	305
Z1-14	1,478	3,243	376	1,365	227	18	158	20	97	17	46	7	51	9	498	7,610	1,858
Z1-15	324	719	81	282	50	5	37	5	25	5	14	2	15	3	138	1,704	393
Z1-16	315	678	77	276	49	5	35	5	24	4	13	2	14	3	131	1,631	382
Z1-17	1,548	3,304	383	1,376	231	19	161	21	98	17	47	7	50	9	516	7,788	1,878
Z1-18	1,043	2,174	269	940	164	14	115	15	71	12	34	5	37	7	376	5,275	1,295
Z1-19	1,243	2,641	311	1,130	187	16	128	17	82	15	41	6	45	8	443	6,313	1,540
Z1-20	347	738	83	300	53	5	38	5	25	5	14	2	16	3	142	1,776	412
Z1-21	1,360	2,899	335	1,213	204	17	144	19	92	16	44	7	47	8	500	6,907	1,658
Z1-22	1,853	3,955	448	1,633	273	21	190	25	117	20	55	8	59	11	617	9,286	2,223
Z1-23	843	1,806	210	750	130	12	92	12	61	11	30	5	32	6	337	4,336	1,034
Z1-24	243	543	60	213	38	4	28	4	19	4	10	2	12	2	107	1,288	296
Z1-25	235	491	58	209	37	4	27	3	18	3	9	1	10	2	97	1,205	288
Z1-26	1,701	3,697	420	1,528	256	21	179	24	111	20	55	8	60	11	597	8,688	2,083
Z1-27	1,337	2,899	326	1,178	198	17	138	18	86	16	42	7	47	8	465	6,782	1,608

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides): La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.
MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides): Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3.
Minor differences in totals due to rounding.

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chip sampling: Samples of approximately 500g were collected from outcrops showing positive scintillometer readings. Samples were collected with a geological hammer across the width and strike of the anomalous layers. SPP2 and Radiacode 103 scintillometers were used as a tool to detect the layers with heavy minerals. High radiometric values than background are observed where high Ti-Zr-REE values are present. • Bulk sampling: Sampling was completed by channel sampling with a geological hammer across the width of the heavy mineral seam. The layer dips gently to the north, so the channels were taken subvertical in orientation. Three representative samples, totalling 150kg, were taken (Sample 1: 78.3kg, Sample 2: 39.9kg, Sample 3: 33.5kg). • Rock chip and bulk samples were collected in different areas separated by around 200m that sought to confirm the continuity and repeatability of grades and composition along the prospective layers. • Core sampling: Sampled intervals from core was identified visually (lithological changes) and with assistance of scintillometer, pXRF and down hole gamma ray logging. The intervals were split in samples of 30 cm long. The diamond core was ½ cut and then ¼ cut with one of the ¼ cores sampled for assaying. • Given the fine-grained texture of the prospective layers, the sample size is considered to be representative. • Samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond drilling with conventional wire line. • OSM diamond core standard is HQ size (63.5mm diameter). PQ in the first meters • OSM drilling is with standard double tube. • Diamond core is not oriented however detailed bedding and structural measurements are collected during downhole geophysical logging. • OSM drilling was commissioned and managed by OSM.
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.*	• Core loss was measured for each drilling run and recorded. • Recoveries were determined to be very good, approximately 100%. • There was no core loss so there is no sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Samples in the outcrops were logged by geologists for lithology, structure, texture, colour and radiometric response. Channel sampling areas (showing sampling intervals and sample bags) were photographed. • Sample logging (rock chips, channels & core) is both qualitative and quantitative. • The core was logged to a level consistent with industry standards and appropriate to support Mineral Resource Estimation. • The drill core has been logged with high detail. • 100% of the drill core sampled by OSM drilling has been photographed and logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Samples were selected by OSM geologists for assaying.

sample preparation	• *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.*	• Sample preparation was carried via industry standard procedures at certified labs, ALS (Seville, Spain) and SGS (Huelva, Spain). At ALS, samples were crushed to p70 <2mm, pulverised to p85 <75 µm and split using a Boyd crusher/rotary splitter. Pulps were then sent to Galway, Ireland, for geochemical analysis. At SGS, samples were crushed to <2mm and split for assaying in Lakefield, Canada. • Bulk samples: samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping to SGS. Samples were crushed to ¾" mesh. Approximately 4 kg from each sample was stage-crushed to P80 of ca. -10 mesh. Approximately 200 g from each sample was screened and recombined into six (6) size fractions based on the wt% distribution including +2 mm, -2 mm/+1.18 mm, -1.18 mm/+710 µm, -710 µm /+425 µm, -425 µm /+75 µm and -75 µm for the TIMA analysis. Replicate graphite impregnated polished mounts were prepared for the TIMA analysis. A 30g aliquot was riffled from each fraction, pulverized, and submitted for geochemical analysis. • Channel sampling have been duplicate in situ, taking a parallel channel close to the original in the same outcrop. • The diamond core was ½ cut and then ¼ cut with one of the ¼ cores sampled for assaying. The other ¼ has been used to duplicate sampling and mineralogical and metallurgical using. Sample preparation at ALS is same as detailed above.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS: assaying was conducted using ICP-OES and XRF. Multielement analysis is done by Lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS81) and major elements with XRF finish (ME-XRF15b). Methods are considered total. The samples with overlimit are assayed by lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS (ME-MS85h); and multicomponent fusion (12:22 lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate flux containing 20% NaNO3) and XRF assay (ME-XRF15b). • SGS: assayed by XRF with borate fusion for major elements, Ti and Zr (XRF76V), ICP-MS sodium peroxide fusion for the REE, Th, U, and Y (IMS91AC1). Mineralogy determined by TIMA-X. TIMA-X analysis will include mineral identification (i.e., REE mineral speciation, gangue minerals, sulphides etc.), modal abundance, liberation and association of minerals of interest by size class, grade-recovery, exposure to predict metallurgical response. • ALS and SGS reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the elements analysed. • Channel sampling quality assays has been controlled with blanks, and duplicate assay at a rate of 1/20 for blanks and 1/10 for duplicates. OSM is using an internal CRM standard. • For the diamond drilling, OSM inserted its own control samples (blanks, duplicates and standards) at a rate of 1/20 for blanks and 1/10 for others. • Down hole geophysics was performed by International Geophysical Technologies, S.L. (IGT) using a Robertson Geologging Micrologger II model. Probes include: three-arm gauge; natural gamma radiation and resistivity; optical telescope; and acoustic telescope.
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 external verification done. • No specific twin holes were drilled. • Results have been checked by company Chief Geologist and Senior Geologist. • OSM received all assay data directly from the laboratories in electronic format (xls or csv). This data is transferred to a master database and monitored for QA/QC purposes. • Original lab results are reported as oxides for major elements and as ppm for minor and trace elements.

		• REE were reported by the lab as ppm and converted by OSM to oxides.
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.*	• Rock chip and channel sample locations were determined with a handheld GPS. It has an accuracy of ±2m which is sufficient given the nature of sampling program. • Drill hole collar locations were determined using a handheld GPS and are consequently considered provisional. Detailed collar positions to be made using a digital GPS (DGPS) at the conclusion of the drilling program. • Grid system is the official one in the survey area (ETRS89 Zone 30). • Elevations determined from DEM.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken approximately every 100m along strike (~2,000m) of the prospective layers. • Channel samples have been composited over the entire thickness of the identified layer for reporting purposes. • Drill hole spacing is irregular and dependent on the zone. Zone 1: 550m – 1,740m. Zone 2: 250m – 1,550m. Zone 3: 550m – 4,000m. • It is considered that the spacing of samples used is sufficient for the evaluation of a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC, 2012) given the continuity of the layers and relatively low grade variability. • No drill core sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	• Rock chips: the prospective layers are relatively continuous where intersected by the topographic surface. Sampling is nominally at ~100m interval along strike and channel samples are taken across the full width of the prospective layer. • Drill hole dips are mostly vertical or near (maximum 75º) so they intersect the sub-horizontal stratigraphy perpendicularly. • No sample bias has been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by OSM. Samples were taken and transported to a secure facility for logging and taking pictures by OSM personnel. Following this, samples for assay were bagged and secured with zip locks to be shipped to ALS and SGS Labs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A for this release.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Tenement information: **Permit Name** / **Permit No.** / **Permit Type** / **Status** Orión / 16271 / Investigation Permit / Granted Metioque / 16280 / Investigation Permit / Application Menodice / 16281 / Investigation Permit / Application Menipe / 16282 / Investigation Permit / Application • Type: Investigation Permit for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973, Royal Decree 2857/1978 (development) and Royal Decree 975/2009 (environmental restoration). • Special Conservation Area: ZEC ES6160008 "Cuencas del Rúmblar, Guadalén y Guadalmena". • The permit is owned 100% by Spanish private company Green Mineral Resources SL (GMR). Omnis Mineria in turn owns 75.5% of GMR and has the right to move to 95% upon completion of a Scoping Study. At this juncture the minority non-related shareholder has the option to fund pro rata or convert the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		remaining 5% into a royalty that can be bought out for US$750,000. • Australian private company Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd owns 100% of the issued capital of Omnis Mineria SL. Osmond Resources has received shareholder approval to acquire all the issued capital of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Osmond Resources currently owns 80% of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. • Once the application has been officially submitted, the tenement is secured and no other entity can apply for the area • The investigation and the potential mining exploitation activity should be adapted to be compatible preserving the natural values within the ZEC zones
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area was investigated for U and Th in the 1950s and 1960s by Junta de Energía Nuclear (JEN). JEN did not continue with its exploration given low levels of U and Th. Anomalous enrichment in heavy minerals was noted. • In the 1980's, Dupont studied the area for heavy minerals but did not continue its exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit can be considered as a lithified tidal sand bed-type deposit (placer), with various layers enriched in heavy minerals. Layer thickness ranges from 0.3 – 4.0m. • The most significant minerals of economic importance are rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite. • The primary rock type that hosts the mineralisation is weakly laminated quartzite. • Stratigraphically the host rock is correlated with the Pochico Formation. • Genesis: destruction and transport of granite-type materials rich in heavy minerals. Due to these minerals high density, they have been concentrated similar to a tidal sand-type deposits (placer).

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.*
		• Drill hole information is tabulated in the body of this release.
		• All drill holes were diamond cored.
		• No information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*
		• For diamond drilling, weighted average grade calculations were made as follows:
		  • *Primary cut-off: 2% TiO_2, max. 0.9m internal dilution*
		  • *Secondary cut-off: 5% TiO_2, max. 0.6m internal dilution*
		  • *Ternary cut-off: 8% TiO_2, max. 0.3m internal dilution*
		• No maximum or minimum grade truncations were applied to the raw assay data.
		• No metal equivalent values have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are predominantly vertical (-90º) or near-vertical (-75º) so as to intersect the sub-horizontal stratigraphy at a perpendicular angle. • Usual intersections between hole and bedding have been near to orthogonal. The true thickness of stratigraphy intersected is outlined in the body of this release.
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.*	• Relevant maps and sections are contained in the body of this release.
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 available relevant information is reported.
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.*	• The main geological observation is the likely continuity of the primary heavy mineral layers undercover. This is important in the context of continuity of the high-grade layers and the possible scale associated with them. • Importantly, rock chip and channel sample assay results indicate very low levels of deleterious elements.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Further planned work included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, channel sampling, geophysical studies, diamond drilling, metallurgical studies, product marketing and scoping studies. • The Investigation Permits under application (Metioque, Menodice, Menipe) are areas where OSM will target lateral extensions to the prospective stratigraphy when these permits are granted.