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6 August 2026

ASX Market Announcements

Field exploration for base metals commenced in NSW - Amended

Ausmon Resources Limited (ASX: AOA) ("Company") refers to its announcement dated 5 August 2026 titled "**Field exploration for base metals commenced in NSW**".

This amended announcement is being re-released to include the JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1, which was inadvertently omitted from the original lodgement.

Other than the inclusion of the JORC Code Table 1, there are no changes to the announcement.

Authorised for release by

Eric Sam Yue
Executive Director/Company Secretary

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5 August 2026

ASX Market Announcements

FIELD EXPLORATION FOR BASE METALS COMMENCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Ausmon Resources Limited (“Company”) is pleased to announce that a field-based exploration for Base Metals (“**BM**”) within EL 9220 Enmore has commenced near Broken Hill in western New South Wales (**Figure 1**).

The tenement covers an area of 341 km² within the Curnamona Province, 50 km south of Broken Hill accessible via the sealed Silver City Highway then via Ascot Vale tracks and fence lines. Exploration will comprise soil sampling on 250m x 250m grids across the Pine Creek and West Enmore Prospects. Samples collected will be initially scanned by the Olympus Delta pXRF and those samples with elevated base metal geochemistry will be sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for gold and multi-element analyses.

The Enmore tenement is located in the Thackaringa Group and underlying gneissic sequence located stratigraphically below the Broken Hill Group that hosts the world class Broken Hill Orebody Pb Zn Ag orebody currently being mined adjacent and to the south of Broken Hill township.

The Enmore tenement is dominated by the Redan Gneiss in the east and Edna and Farmcote Gneisses along with the Mulcula and Cues Formations (**Figure 2**). The Pine Creek areas were selected based on NE SW shear zones (shown in blue) intersecting favourable stratigraphic settings including surface gossans. Both the Pine Creek and West Enmore Prospects are intersected by NE SW shear zones. **Figure 3** is a magnetic image highlighting the NE SW structures that trend through the Pine Creek and West Enmore Prospects and are associated with NE SW linear magnetic highs that could be targets for base metal mineralisation.

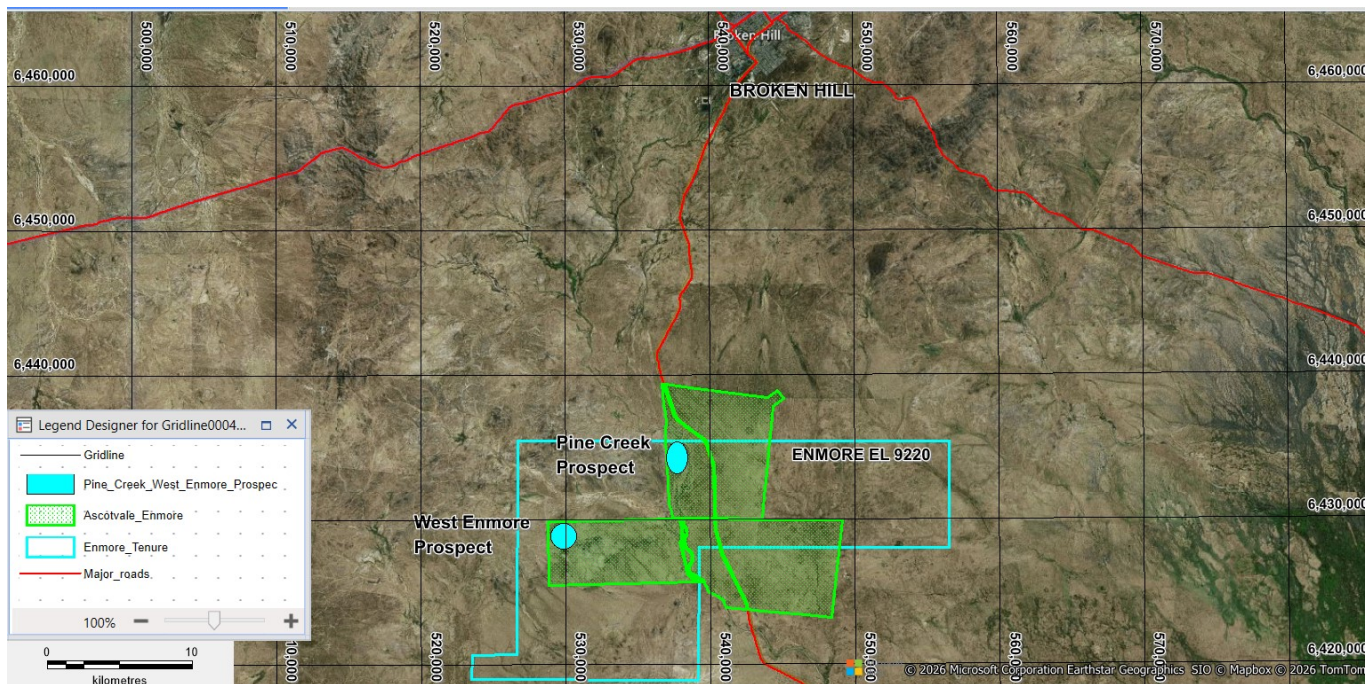


Figure 1: Location of Enmore Tenement and Prospects

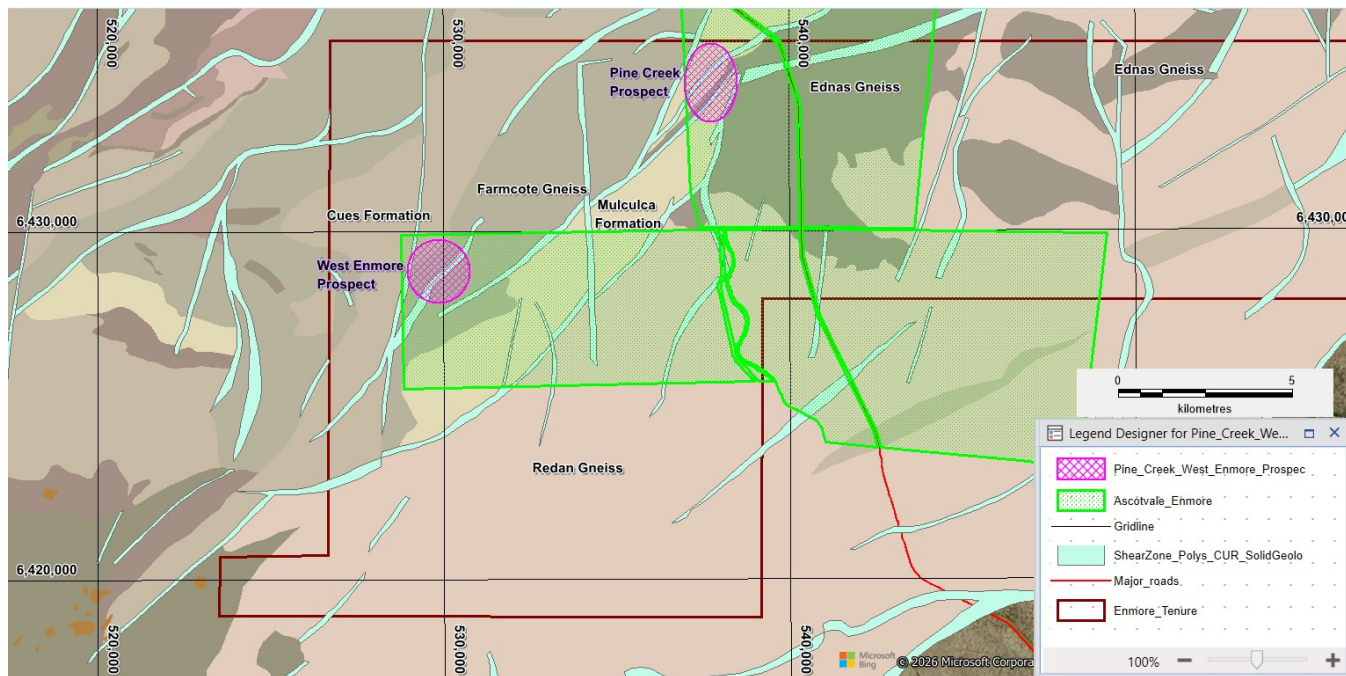


Figure 2: Enmore Solid Geology and Prospects

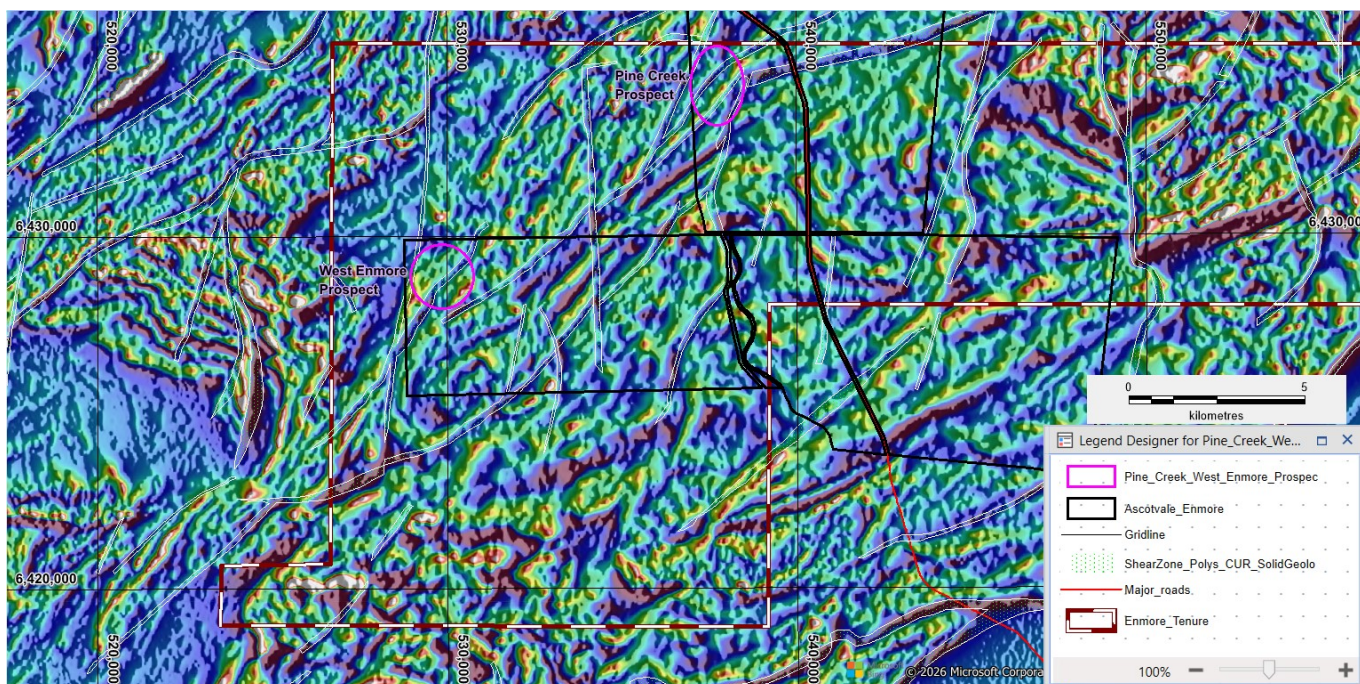


Figure 3: Enmore Magnetics and Prospects

Competent Person Statement

The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Derriman, who is the Company's Chief Technical Officer and a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566). Mr Mark Derriman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mark Derriman consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Ausmon Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Authorised by

Eric Sam Yue

Executive Director/Secretary

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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.	- Perth based Southern Geoscience Consultants processed open file geophysical data for Ausmon Resources - This dataset contains images, grids, contours, station locations and processed located data derived from the Geophysical Archive Data Delivery System (GADDs) ground gravity datasets. - This dataset contains contours, flight paths and images derived from the 10m merge of one open file and 2 government airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation survey datasets, which are summarised below. <table><tr><th>SURVEY NAME</th><th>JOB #</th><th>CONTRACTOR</th><th>FLIGHT LINE SPACING (metres)</th><th>MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE (metres)</th><th>FLIGHT LINE DIRECTION (degrees)</th></tr><tr><td>Broken Hill East Avondale (AIR0300)</td><td>1845</td><td>Fugro Airborne Surveys</td><td>50</td><td>30</td><td>090 – 270</td></tr><tr><td>Thackaringa Redan (AIR014)</td><td>P63 3</td><td>Geoscience Australia</td><td>100/200</td><td>60</td><td>090 – 270</td></tr><tr><td>Broken Hill Taltingan (AIR074)</td><td>P61 7</td><td>Geoscience Australia</td><td>100/200/400</td><td>60</td><td>090 – 270</td></tr></table> - RTP1VD_Eagscc_L magnetic image included - First vertical derivative of Reduced To Pole shaded with 50% AGC (Automatic Gain Control) Enhanced x Gradient	SURVEY NAME	JOB #	CONTRACTOR	FLIGHT LINE SPACING (metres)	MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE (metres)	FLIGHT LINE DIRECTION (degrees)	Broken Hill East Avondale (AIR0300)	1845	Fugro Airborne Surveys	50	30	090 – 270	Thackaringa Redan (AIR014)	P63 3	Geoscience Australia	100/200	60	090 – 270	Broken Hill Taltingan (AIR074)	P61 7	Geoscience Australia	100/200/400	60	090 – 270
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling 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 drilling reported.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling reported.
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.	• Not Applicable no samples collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
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.	Not Applicable no samples collected
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.	Not Applicable no samples collected
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.	- GDA94 Datum MGA Zone 54 - Southern Hemisphere

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Abbreviations: AGC - Automatic Gain Control, BA267 - Terrain corrected bouguer anomaly using a correction density of 2.67 g/cm³, Res – Residual, Lin - Linear colour stretch, NL - Non-linear colour stretch
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.	Survey line spacing of 50-400m which is sufficient for regional geophysical surveys
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.	The survey lines were flown E-W across the area
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sample security required
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Geophysical processing was audited internally by SGC

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties,	No land tenure status being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenure status	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.	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No historic exploration reports being reported
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Enmore tenement is located in the Thackaringa Group and underlying gneissic sequence located stratigraphically below the Broken Hill Group that hosts the world class Broken Hill Orebody Pb Zn Ag orebody currently being mined adjacent and to the south of Broken Hill township. - The Enmore tenement is dominated by the Redan Gneiss in the east and Edna and Farmcote Gneisses along with the Mulcula and Cues Formations . The Pine Creek areas were selected based on NE SW shear zones (shown in blue) intersecting favourable stratigraphic settings including surface gossans. Both the Pine Creek and West Enmore Prospects are intersected by NE SW shear zones. is a magnetic image highlighting the NE SW structures that trend through the Pine Creek and West Enmore Prospects and are associated with NE SW linear magnetic highs that could be targets for base metal mineralisation.
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:	No drilling data being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
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.	• No data aggregation applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• 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.	• Drilling data is not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Intercept lengths	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').	
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.	RTP1VD_Eagcc_L magnetic image included in the report
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	No exploration results 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.	No other exploration data reported.
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.	No further work referenced in relation to the geophysical image