48% Expansion of Resource at Ridee Ganga to 2.55 Mt Western Province, Sri Lanka

HIGHLIGHTS

- **48% increase in the total Mineral Resource to 2.55 million tonnes from 1.72 million tonnes, showcasing substantial expansion since April 2020**
- **Resource has a reportable Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) of 78.19%, reinforcing Ridee Ganga's position as the highest-grade graphite deposit globally.**
- **A 116% increase in the Indicated Resource to 1.26 million tonnes, reflecting enhanced geological certainty and highlighting the project's significant upgrade and increased potential.**

Figure 1 Drillers Assistant Mark, with a graphite vein drilled at Ridee Ganga

Margosa Graphite Ltd ("**Margosa**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to release its new Mineral Resources Estimate (**MRE**) for the Company's Ridee Ganga Vein Graphite Project, located in the Western Province, Sri Lanka. Margosa Graphite Ltd commissioned Measured Group Pty Ltd of Brisbane, Australia to prepare the MRE. This document summarises the details of the report MG1354_ REPORT_001.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Ridee Ganga Project, as at February 2025 is **2,548,500 tonnes, containing 78.19% TGC; consisting of an Indicated Mineral Resource of 1,258,500 tonnes at 77.06% TGC and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1,290,000 tonnes, containing 79.30% TGC for a Total Contained Graphite of 1,992,800 tonnes.** The resource has been estimated in accordance with the principles of the JORC code (2012 edition).

The breakdown of the Mineral Resources is detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Ridee Ganga Project Graphite Mineral Resource Estimate February 2025

	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Tonnes	1,258,500	1,290,000	2,548,500
TGC (%)	77.06	79.30	78.19
Total Contained Graphite (t)	969,800	1,023,000	1,992,800

NOTES:

1 Total estimates are rounded to reflect confidence and resource categorisation
2 Apparent differences in totals may occur due to rounding
3 The Mineral Resource Estimate has no cut-off
4 The Mineral Resource classification has considered the Reasonable Prospects for the Eventual Economic Extraction
5 The Resource Estimate is reported as at the Surface Topography supplied at the end of January 2025
6 Classification of Mineral Resources incorporates the terms and definitions from the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012) published by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee (JORC)

Comparison to Previous models

The 2019 model, underpinning the March 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate, relied on graphite analysis of veins exceeding 10 cm in width. Following that report, a decision was made to sample narrower graphite bands ranging from 5 to 10 cm, reflecting the boudinage nature of the vein structures. This adjustment enabled better correlation of veins between drill holes, enhancing confidence in their continuity. The March 2019 model was constrained by a maximum drill depth of 230.5 metres, which increased to 389.15 metres in the April 2020 model. Building on this progress, the current February 2025 model has focused on extending the resource at depth and westward, with recent drilling—illustrated in Figure 2—successfully expanding the resource by 48% from 1.72mt to 2.55Mt and increasing the confidence of the estimation with the report having 116% increase in Indicated category. The comparison between models from March 2019 through to February 2025 is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 Mineral Resource Estimate Comparison

Ridee Ganga Mineral Resource Comparison					
Mineral Resource	**Total Tonnes**	**Indicated Tonnes**	**Inferred Tonnes**	**Total TGC%**	**Total Contained Graphite (t)**
March 2019	400,340	138,030	262,310	79.12	316,750
April 2020	1,724,610	582,610	1,142,000	76.32	1,316,220
February 2025	2,548,500	1,258,500	1,290,000	78.19	1,992,800
Difference (2020 vs 2025)	823,890	675,890	148,000	1.87	676,580

Ridee Ganga Deposit area

The Ridee Ganga Project deposit is located in the company's Pathakada EL219 licensed area in the Western Province, Sri Lanka and is easily accessible from Sri Lanka's capital, Colombo, which is located approximately 40 km north-northwest of the Project. Margosa has been actively exploring the Ridee Ganga region since 2012 with several drilling and geophysical campaigns. The Company has a 100% controlled Industrial Mining License over this Project area and has actively started to develop its mining footprint.

Ridee Ganga Mineral Resource Estimate Interpretation and Calculation

Measured Group Pty Ltd was commissioned by Margosa Graphite Ltd to prepare a Mineral Resources estimate for their Ridee Ganga Project located in Sri Lanka. The Mineral Resources are estimated as of February 2025.

Measured Group Pty Ltd scrutinised the historical data and current Margosa Graphite Ltd data, including their geological database, QA/QC procedures and results, laboratory results, topographic surfaces and geological interpretations.

The geological database used to support this Mineral Resource estimate contains 72 drill holes for a total of 13,512m. Measured Group Pty Ltd used these drill holes and other relevant data for the geological interpretation and Mineral Resources estimate, as of February 2025.

The geological model developed by Measured Group Pty Ltd is clipped to the extent of drilling data and geological knowledge. The graphite mineralisation at the Ridee Ganga Project is currently open in all directions and at depth. Further drilling and other exploration methods will refine the geological model and knowledge of the Ridee Ganga Project mineralisation and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Ridee Ganga Project, as at Feb 2025 is **2,548,500 tonnes, containing 78.19% TGC; consisting of an Indicated Mineral Resource of 1,258,500 tonnes at 77.06% TGC and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1,290,000 tonnes, containing 79.30% TGC for a Total Contained Graphite of 1,992,800 tonnes.** The resource has been estimated under the principles of the JORC code (2012 edition). Details regarding the estimation of the Mineral Resources for the Ridee Ganga Project are detailed in the attached JORC(2012) Table One in Appendix A.

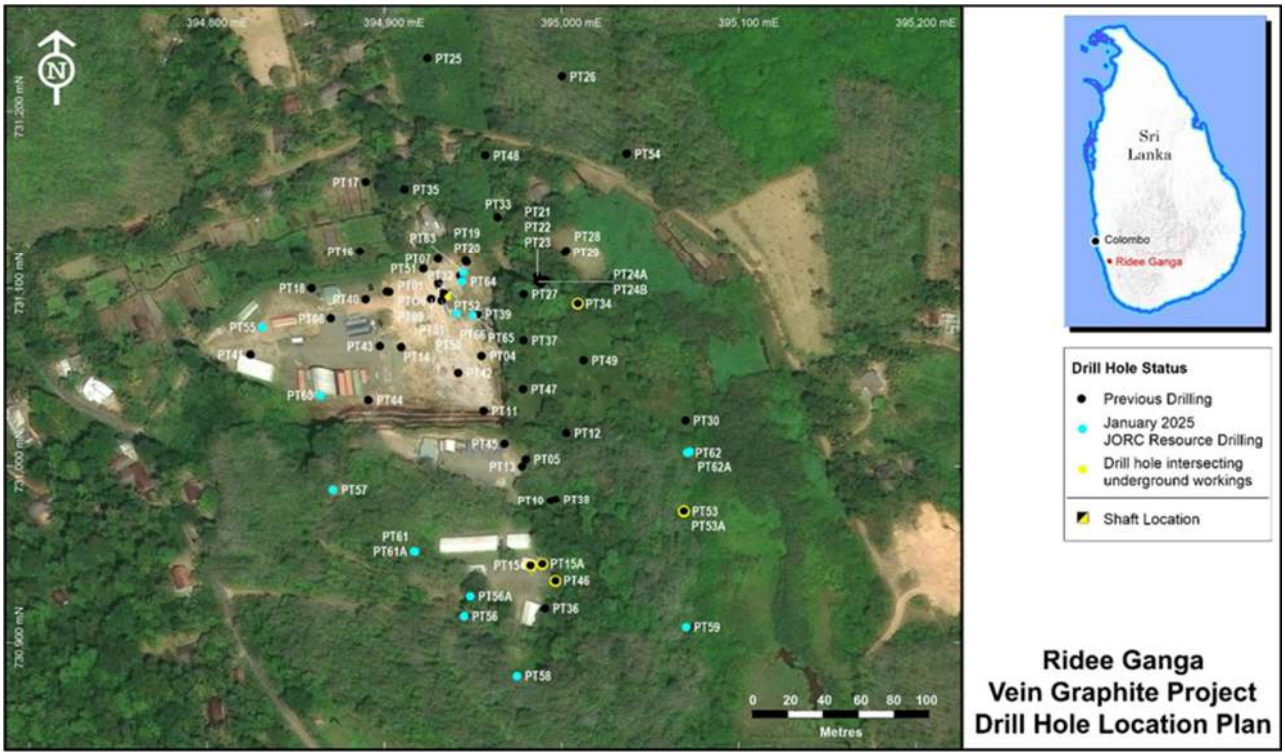

Figure 2: Ridee Ganga Drill Hole Location

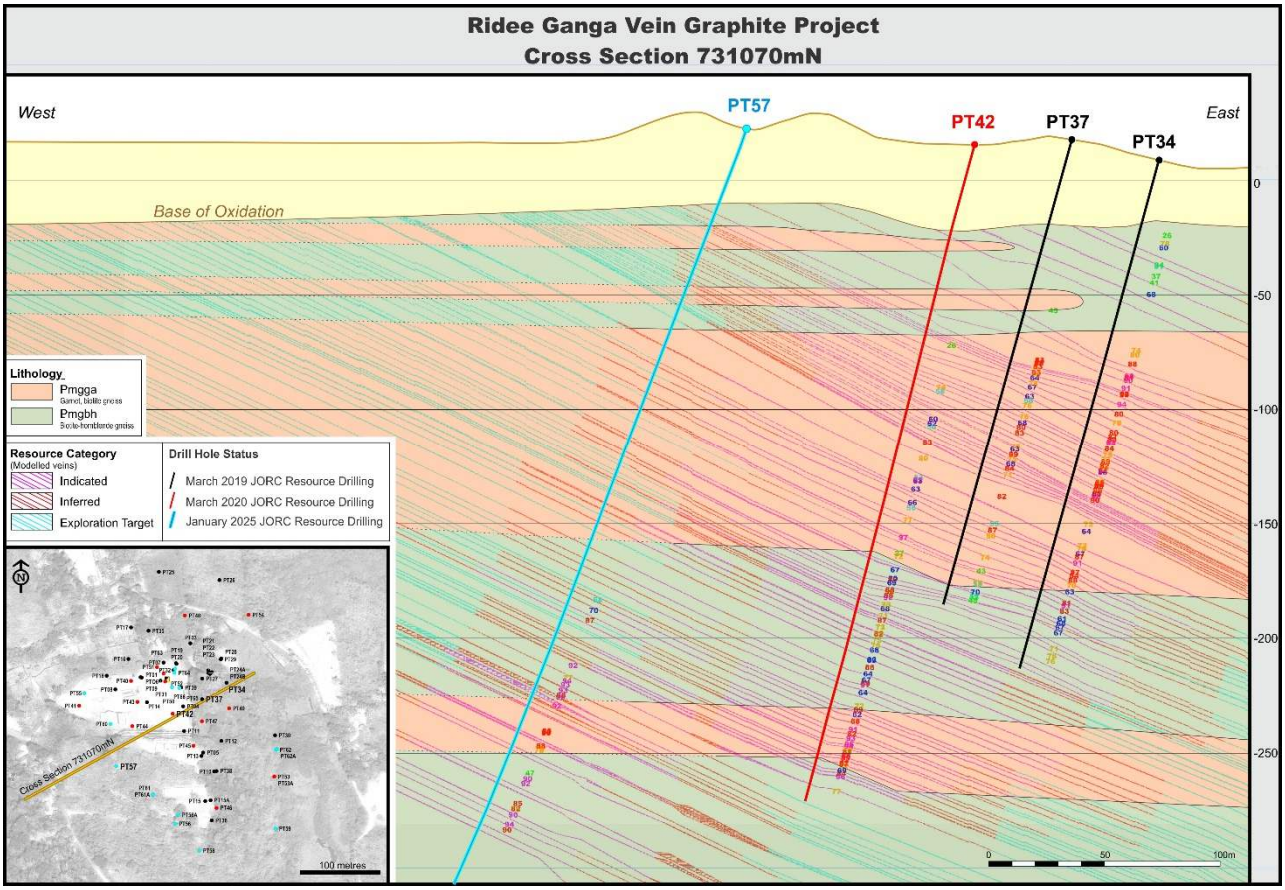

Figure 3: Ridee Ganga cross-section 731070mN

Classification of Mineral Resource estimate confidence

The Ridee Ganga Project mineral resources are classified by the Competent Persons as 'Indicated' and 'Inferred' based on the current understanding of geological and grade continuity. The classification reflects the Competent Person's confidence in the location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of the Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the following relevant factors;

- Drill hole density;
- Style of mineralisation and geological continuity;
- Data quality and associated QA/QC and grade continuity;
- The extent of the electromagnetic anomalies that are the result of the graphite mineralisation;
- The consistency of the thickness and grade results from drill holes targeting the electromagnetic anomalies.

The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors. Two methods were used to determine the optimal spacing between boreholes for resource classification at the Ridee Ganga Project. These were;

a) Variogram methodology, which analyses the different proportions of the sill;
b) An estimation variance methodology.

The data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

About Margosa Graphite Ltd

Margosa is an unlisted public company based in Perth, Australia that is focused on becoming the world's leading producer of high-grade crystalline vein graphite through exploration and development in Sri Lanka. Margosa is the only organisation globally with a formally recognised JORC 2012 compliant resource of High-Grade Crystalline Vein Graphite, located in Sri Lanka, a Class 'A' Industrial Mining License ("IML") to 'mine it', and a fully vertically integrated business model ("MtM2") to take product from the mine, to many global high-end markets. Margosa pegged and applied for its first graphite exploration licences in 2012. Through its Sri Lankan subsidiaries, the Company was granted 240km^2 of tenements and, over the preceding years, the Exploration activities completed on the tenement portfolio, as well as a review of exploration data and plans assisted Margosa with the identification of the more prospective, high-value opportunities within the Company's extensive tenement portfolio. This extensive exploration activity enabled the Company to reduce its tenure holding in a deliberate, and thorough process. The company currently holds 5 granted exploration licences over land containing historical graphite mines, and which is considered prospective geologically.

Margosa has built strong government and local community relationships, and their close ties to Sri Lankan industry will provide the company with competitive and operational opportunities now and into the future.
For more information about Margosa Graphite and its projects, visit: www.margosagraphite.com

Competent Person's Statement

Statements contained in this announcement relating to exploration results are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Hamish Fraser, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AusIMM), Member No 304984. Mr Fraser is an employee of the Company and has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation styles being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC) Code 2012. Mr Fraser consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Statements contained in this announcement relating to the Ridee Ganga Project Mineral Resource Estimation, are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Chris Grove, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AusIMM), Member No 310106. Mr Grove is also a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), Member No 8592. Mr Grove is a full-time employee of the mineral resource consulting company Measured Group Pty Ltd, based in Brisbane, Australia, who were contracted by Margosa Graphite Limited to prepare an estimate of the Mineral Resource at Ridee Ganga. Mr Grove has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation styles being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC) Code 2012. Mr Grove consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non- occurrence of any events.

The Company confirms that further drilling needs to be completed to improve classification of the Inferred Resource. Whilst it would be reasonable to expect that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources would upgrade to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration, due to uncertainty of Inferred Mineral Resources it should not be assumed that such upgrading will occur.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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*	Drilling 6 NQ2 sized diamond core holes (PT01-PT06) were drilled in 2013, by McCallum Group Limited. 12 NQ3 sized diamond core holes (PT07-PT18) were drilled in 2017 and early 2018, by Margosa Graphite Limited 21 HQ triple tube sized diamond core holes (PT19 – PT39) were drilled in 2018 – 2019, by Margosa Graphite Limited. 13 HQ triple tube sized diamond core holes (PT40 – PT54) were drilled in 2019 – 2020, by Margosa Graphite Limited. 2 RC holes were drilled (PT50-PT51) for hydrological studies 11 HQ triple tube sized diamond core holes (PT55 – PT62a) were drilled in 2020 – 2021, by Margosa Graphite Limited. 4 PQ/HQ/NQ triple tube sized diamond holes (PT63-PT66) were drilled between 2021 and 2024 by Margosa Graphite Limited for Metallurgical test work and have not been used for resource work A total of 13,512.12m have been drilled at the Ridee Ganga Project. Sampling Initially, elective sampling of drill core was completed where graphite intercepts of greater than 10cm were geologically logged in the core. Between July and November 2019, a selective resampling program was undertaken. This new sampling regime included graphite samples between 5 – 10cm. The intervals of graphite selected for sampling were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	photographed, cut into quarter (along the axis of the core) and sampled, ensuring all orientation marks were retained. This methodology of sampling drill core is industry standard and deemed appropriate. The same side of the core was sampled for each length to ensure consistency. Analysis PT01 – PT03 Drill Hole cores were sent to ANZAPLAN in Germany and have not been used in this study, as no representative sample was remaining for intersection validation. PT05 - PT06 were sent to ALS in Newcastle and ALS Brisbane for analysis PT07 – PT49 and PT54 were sent to Nagrom Perth, for TGC and LOI analysis PT52 – Geotechnical hole – Graphite was not sampled PT50 & PT51 no sample collected PT55 – PT62a were sent to Nagrom Perth, for TGC and LOI analysis PT63 – PT66 no sample collected for Resource estimation samples were used for Metallurgical test work
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.).*	PT01 – PT06 were drilled NQ2 sized, diamond core and were not orientated PT07 – PT18 NQ3 sized diamond core holes were drilled and orientated with an orientation spear with a chinagraph pencil attached. PT19 – PT49 and PT52 – PT62a HQ triple tube sized diamond core holes were drilled and were orientated with an orientation spear with a chinagraph pencil attached. PT50 and PT51 rotary drilled for water testing PT63-PT66 were drilled using a combination of NQ, HQ and PQ for Metallurgical testing
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is recorded by the geologist in discussion with the driller, recovery of core at the Ridee Ganga project has been greater than 95%.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	Quantitative geological and geotechnical information was recorded by Margosa Graphite staff during the logging of the drill core. The geological and geotechnical information was recorded to a sufficient level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. The core was photographed with the sample divisions labelled. The entirety of each drill hole was lithologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Graphite samples are selectively sampled when they were equal or greater than 5 – 10 cm; all graphite samples were selected when they were greater than or equal to 10cm in length. The core is quarter cut, preserving any orientation lines that may be recorded on the sample. The sample size is appropriate for the grain size.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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,*	Standards were inserted randomly with the samples. Nagrom inserted their own standards to ensure accuracy and carried out duplicates. 5% of pulps were sent to ALS in Brisbane for external laboratory checks. Drill core samples were sent to Nagrom, Perth, Australia where they were: - Log 01: received, sorted, log and batch samples - Dry01: Dry samples at 105°C - CRU01: Fine crushing to a nominal topsize of 6.3mm - SPL01: Riffle split all samples and retain a coarse reserve - Pul01: Pulverise to 80% passing 75µm Total Combustion Analysis: HCl dissolution followed by heating at 375°C, Graphite Analysis by Total Combustion

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Loss on Ignition The prepared sample is heated to 105°C to remove moisture, then ignited at a specific temperature. LOI is calculated once constant mass is reached. LOI is the percentage of mass change due to igniting the dry sample.
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*	Significant intersections have been verified by independent contractors and alternative company personnel. Margosa Graphite has not twinned any of the historical or recent drill holes. Prior to PT41 all drill logs, geotechnical data and sampling lists were captured in Microsoft Excel. This data has been transferred into the AZEVA Database and validated. For drillholes PT41 – PT54, all data is logged directly into Azeva. GAD solutions (supplier of geological software) Upgraded the software and changed the name to Plexer where PT55 – PT66 have been recorded. This data is appropriate for this stage of exploration/mineral resource definition. The data stored in the Plexer database is a cloud-based system which has multiple backup procedures in place. The assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate Drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	The drill holes were positioned, and their coordinates verified post-drilling using an RTK-GPS (Real-time kinematic). The accuracy and quality of this survey are deemed to be sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. Datum: WGS84 UTM zone 44N The topographical survey was carried out by SURVEY ENGINEERING CO. (PVT) LTD #15/5 Kuda Edanda Road, Wattala, 11300 Sri Lanka. A Control Transverse Survey covering the property was carried out in WGS84. A 0.5m contour plan was calculated from a 5 x 5m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	grid. The accuracy and quality of this survey are deemed to be sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The drill hole spacing is between 10-35m apart. The data spacing is interpreted to be sufficient to allow for Mineral Resource estimation. The samples were not composited.
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 drill core samples were always taken from the opposite side to the orientation mark if the sample was orientated. The graphite veins intercepted were normally, perpendicular to the drill hole. No holes were drilled down-dip, and no sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The drill core was stored at a secure location with 24-hour security.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		When samples were collected, the samples were transported to the GSMB for export permit, before DHL transporting directly to the laboratory and securely stored and sampled at the laboratory by very experienced laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All drill hole results were collated and stored within Plexer database; all samples were validated against the laboratory certificates. 5% of pulps were sent to the ALS for inter-lab validation.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	Lankan Resource & Mining (Pvt) Ltd (LRM) a subsidiary of Margosa Graphite Pvt Ltd An industrial mining licence was granted by the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau of Sri Lanka initially issued for 12 months in July 2024. Margosa Statement - Sri Lankan Mining licences are renewed on a 12 monthly basis for Graphitic ore extraction. Recent changes to the Minerals Act coming into force in January 2025 will enable Graphite Mining Licences to be renewed every 5 years, or 10 years. Margosa is currently completing its statutory renewal period for the additional 10-year license. There is no foreseeable circumstance for this not to be granted as Margosa has completed all its statutory obligations with regard to its Licence requirements. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical mining was undertaken before 1917. No modern exploration was undertaken until 2012
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Ridee Ganga Project lies on the western limb of a smaller-scale synform with an NW-SE oriented axial trace. Lithologies recorded within the region are high-grade, granulite facies metamorphic rocks. Rock types vary from Charnockitic gneiss to garnet-sillimanite-biotite ± graphite ± cordierite gneisses. Graphite veins encountered in the drilling ranged from narrow veinlets, and graphite coated partings on joints of only a few mm width to crystalline veins up to 1.92m
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 Drillholes:* • *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,*	All significant mineralised intersections used to calculate the Ridee Ganga Prospect mineral resources have been utilised in the construction of the current MRE Drill hole collars were surveyed using DGPS Dip and Azimuth were sighted by the geologist and the driller. Downhole surveys were completed with a Reflex Ezi single-shot camera PT07 – PT18 were surveyed during the DHEM survey. Hole length and intercepts were recorded by the driller and rig geologist with a run sheet, recording length of run, core recovery, rods attached Mineralised intercepts have not been included in the report as they are deemed to be commercially sensitive at the current time.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 (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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	No weight averaging of exploration results has occurred. No downhole aggregation has occurred. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	• *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*	The geometry of the main graphite veins is generally perpendicular to the orientation of the core angle. The geometry of the main graphite veins is generally perpendicular to the orientation of the core angle.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.*	All relevant diagrams are reported in the body of 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All known exploration results have been reported to the knowledge of the Competent Person completing this JORC Table 1.
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;*	No other meaningful exploration data exists to the knowledge of the Competent Person completing this JORC Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	Mine development is in progress with the shaft currently being sunk . Underground exploration drilling to enable the generation of short-term grade control models, will be undertaken ahead of any further detailed mining studies and subsequent mining activities. This information is currently not available as drilling programs have not yet been defined. However, electromagnetic intensity maps in the body of the report clearly show the areas where the electromagnetic anomalies of interest extend away from the current drilling. These areas will be the focus of further targeted exploration programs for possible extensions.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Margosa maintains a database (Plexer) that contains all drill hole survey, drilling details, lithological data and assay results. Where possible, all original geological logs, hole collar survey files, digital laboratory data and reports and other similar source data are maintained by Margosa. The Plexer database is the primary source for all such information and was used by the Competent Person to estimate resources. The Competent Person undertook consistency checks between the database and original data sources as well as routine internal checks of database validity including spot checks and the use of validation tools in Maptek's Vulcan 2024 modelling software. No material inconsistencies were identified.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Competent Persons have been to the site, validated procedures and observed the data gathering processes. The Ridee Ganga Project was managed by one Competent Person and visited in March and November 2019 by the other Competent Person. Both Competent Persons are satisfied that the data capture, sampling and assay processes are satisfactory and define the graphite mineralisation acceptably.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations*	Geological and assay data from 72 diamond drill holes spaced between 10 and 35m, were used to build graphite mineralisation wireframes. The drill hole spacing was relatively tight (10 – 20m) in areas where the mineralisation bodies are structurally complex. These areas are where mineralisation has occurred in extensively folded boudinage Structures; (e.g. the area in the mid to far north-western region). The drill hole spacing increases in areas where the geological continuity of mineralisation in terms of strike direction, thickness and TGC grade was well developed, (e.g. the south-eastern region). In some areas, the margins of the mineralisation wireframes were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	on Mineral Resource estimation. • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	extrapolated past the last drill hole but only where geological continuity could be interpreted through the presence of an electromagnetic anomaly. The largest extrapolation was 20m to the southeast and 15m to the northwest which was supported by the continuation of the electromagnetic anomaly. Overall, the extrapolated areas are less than 5% of the overall Mineral resource estimate. Geological interpretation of the graphite mineralised domains is based on electromagnetic anomalies and drilling information variably spaced throughout the deposit. The interpretation was completed on a multitude of cross-sections. The interpreted mineralisation used to derive the estimate were based on: ○ Direct observations through lithological logging and photographing the vein and brecciated graphite. Assay values of the Total Graphitic Carbon content (TGC) content within the sampled intervals.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	102 separate geological zones were identified within the area. Separate wireframes were created based on the type of geological interpretation (vein or brecciated graphite). Electromagnetic results and drilling results indicate that the lenses extended NW-SE along strike for over 300m and continues over 200 m down dip/plunge, and possibly further according to electromagnetic anomalies. The limits of mineralisation have not been completely defined and are open at depth and along strike. No Mineral Estimation has occurred in the weathered rock profile
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including*	Most assays were taken over lengths of between 0.05m and 0.7m with the mode occurring at 0.14m. A compositing length of 0.1m was used for this resource estimate. Grade estimates for TGC were made by ordinary kriging.

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	treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	TGC grade interpolations were made using geostatistical domains which were allocated based on the number of composited TGC samples in each lens; the mean TGC grade of composited samples in each lens; the variance of TGC grades of composited samples in each lens; the proximity of lenses; and the general strike and dip of each lens. For grade interpolations, the search method used was ellipsoidal with a major search axis length of 85m and the semi-major and minor search axes proportioned using the ranges of the relevant variograms. Mineralisation was modelled as three-dimensional blocks of parent size 10m X 10m X 10m with sub-celling allowed to 0.5m X 0.5m X 0.01m. Computer-assisted estimations were made using Vulcan 3D software. No assumptions were made regarding the modelling of selective mining units. No assumptions were made about the correlation between variables. Wireframes of the geological interpretations of the lenses were used to assign lens codes to blocks in the block model. Grades were interpolated into each lens using only composited samples from within the lens. Statistical analyses of the TGC showed that there were no rogue outliers, that is, low- or high-grade assays that did not fit the distributions and which consequently indicated the need for cutting of grades. Validation of the block model was made by: ○ checking that drill holes used for the estimation plotted in expected positions; ○ checking that flagged lens intersections lay within, and corresponded with, lens wireframes; ○ ensuring whether statistical analyses indicated that grade cutting was required; ○ checking that the volumes of the wireframes of lenses matched the volumes of blocks of lenses in the block model;

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	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	○ comparing the mean of composited sample grades within a lens with the mean grades of the lens in the block model; checking plots of the grades in the block model against plots of diamond drill holes;
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	No cut-off grades were applied to the Ridee Ganga Resource Estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining*	After reviewing several different underground mining methods and their iterants, two mining methods, one bulk stoping method and a selective mining method, have been developed to extract the graphite ore at the required cost and production rate.

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	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of*	Preliminary metallurgical test work has indicated that the graphite responds very positively to separation techniques and will not affect the economics of the project. Results show that the graphite can be upgraded to circa 96% TGC with Stage 1 processing, and further upgrade is achieved with Stage 2 processing. Stage 1 processing has been simplified post the 2020 Technical Study which reduces costs associated with Capital, Operational and maintenance expenditure. Further advanced processing methods have also been utilised to create high-end use case products for the graphitic ore.

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	the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Margosa has completed an environmental study to identify any potential environmental impacts. This report was submitted as part of the mining licence application and Margosa received permission from the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) in June 2024.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry,*	Density measurements were completed by NAGROM laboratories using Hydrostatic methods conducted during Metallurgical testwork from representative drill holes throughout the project. This method is interpreted to be a fair estimate of the bulk density of the mineralised material as it does not contain any significant void spaces.

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	the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	As the mineralised rock type does not change along strike with the lenses this density assumption is interpreted to be representative of the ore zones modelled. At the Ridee Ganga Project, specific gravity values of the graphite veins vary from a minimum of 2.18 g/cm3 to a maximum of 2.35 g/cm3. The average of the project is 2.29 g/cm3. These densities have been used in tonnage calculations. The specific gravity of the host rock varies from a minimum of 2.60 g/cm3 to a maximum of 2.79 g/cm3 and averages at 2.66 g/cm3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the*	The Competent Persons classifies the Ridee Ganga Projects mineral resources as 'Indicated' and 'Inferred' based on the current understanding of geological and grade continuity. The classification reflects the competent person's confidence in the location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of the Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the following relevant factors: • Drill hole density, • Style of mineralisation and geological continuity, • Data quality and associated QA/QC and grade continuity, • The extents of the electromagnetic anomalies that are the result of the graphite mineralisation and the consistency of the thickness and grade results from drill holes targeting the electromagnetic anomalies. The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors synominous with vein and boudinage mineralisation. At the Ridee Ganga Project, two methods were used to determine the optimal drill spacing for Resource classification:

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	Competent Person's view of the deposit.	a) Variogram method which analyses proportions of the sill, b) an estimation variance methodology. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews.	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No external audits or reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates,*	The estimates made in this report are global estimates. Local block model estimates, or grade control estimates, whose block grades are to be relied upon for the selection of ore from waste at the time of mining will require additional drilling and sampling of blast holes. Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimates is reflected in the classification of estimates as Indicated and Inferred. Variography was completed for TGC and used to influence the resource classification. The variogram models were interpreted as being isotropic along the plane of vein mineralisation, with shorter ranges perpendicular to this plane of maximum continuity. Validation checks have been completed on raw data, composited data, model data and Resource estimates. The model validations checked to ensure data honouring. The validated data consists of no obvious anomalies which are not geologically sound.

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	and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The mineralised zones are based on actual intersections. These intersections are checked against the drill hole data. Field geologist picks, and the competent person has independently checked laboratory sample data. The picks are sound and suitable to be used in the modelling and estimation process. Where the drill hole data showed that no Graphite existed, the mineralised zone was not created in these areas. Further drilling needs to be completed to improve Resource classification of the Inferred Resource.