ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

26 March 2026

Favourable drilling results at Si2, Casuarina strengthen silica pipeline

- **Favourable aircore drilling results have been returned from both the Si2 and Casuarina deposits, comprising 83 holes for 2,035 metres in the 2025 campaign**

- **Si2 results support the extension of the geological model and provide additional confidence in dune thickness, mineralisation style and continuity; Casuarina's first drilling test program materially boosts geological understanding of the deposit**

- **Drilling results to support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Si2, and to assess potential for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Casuarina**

- **These results support advancement of a multi-deposit pipeline across Diatreme's Queensland silica sand projects, amid continued demand growth for low-iron, high-purity silica sand used in specialty glass and solar PV industry**

Emerging silica sands developer, Diatreme Resources Limited (ASX:DRX) has boosted its silica sand project pipeline, following maiden drilling results from the Casuarina Deposit, and extensional drilling results from the Si2 Deposit within its Northern Silica Project (NSP) in Far North Queensland.

Diatreme's CEO, Neil McIntyre commented: *"At Casuarina, this first drilling test program has materially improved our understanding of a strategically important, earlier-stage deposit area. While Casuarina remains at an earlier stage than Si2, the results are encouraging and support further work aimed at evaluating its potential role in the broader project pipeline. Initial observations from both deposits are also relevant to ongoing technical assessment, subject to further analytical work and future product qualification.*

"These results will support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Si2 and allow the potential for a maiden MRE at Casuarina, further strengthening our silica sand resource base which has already been identified as a key critical minerals project for Queensland and Australia. Diatreme is focused on building multiple long-life operations in FNQ

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which independently have the potential to generate significant economic benefits for the region, including local employment and business opportunities for Hope Vale and Cooktown, while helping power the global solar energy boom."

The NSP has been awarded 'Major Project Status' by the Federal Government in recognition of its alignment with the government's critical minerals strategy and the importance of economic activity in remote communities. The NSP is also a Queensland Government Coordinated Project.

Diatreme is currently advancing the NSP's environmental approvals, with a Draft EIS lodged with Queensland's Office of the Coordinator-General (refer ASX release 15 December 2025). Metallurgical testwork results have confirmed the project's ability to produce a low-iron, high-purity silica sand suitable for PV glass manufacturing (refer ASX announcement 9 September 2025).

In June 2025, Diatreme announced an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate for the NSP's Si2 Deposit, with the Company's global silica sand resource estimated at 501.16 Mt across the Cape Flattery and Cape Bedford area (refer ASX release 23 June 2025).

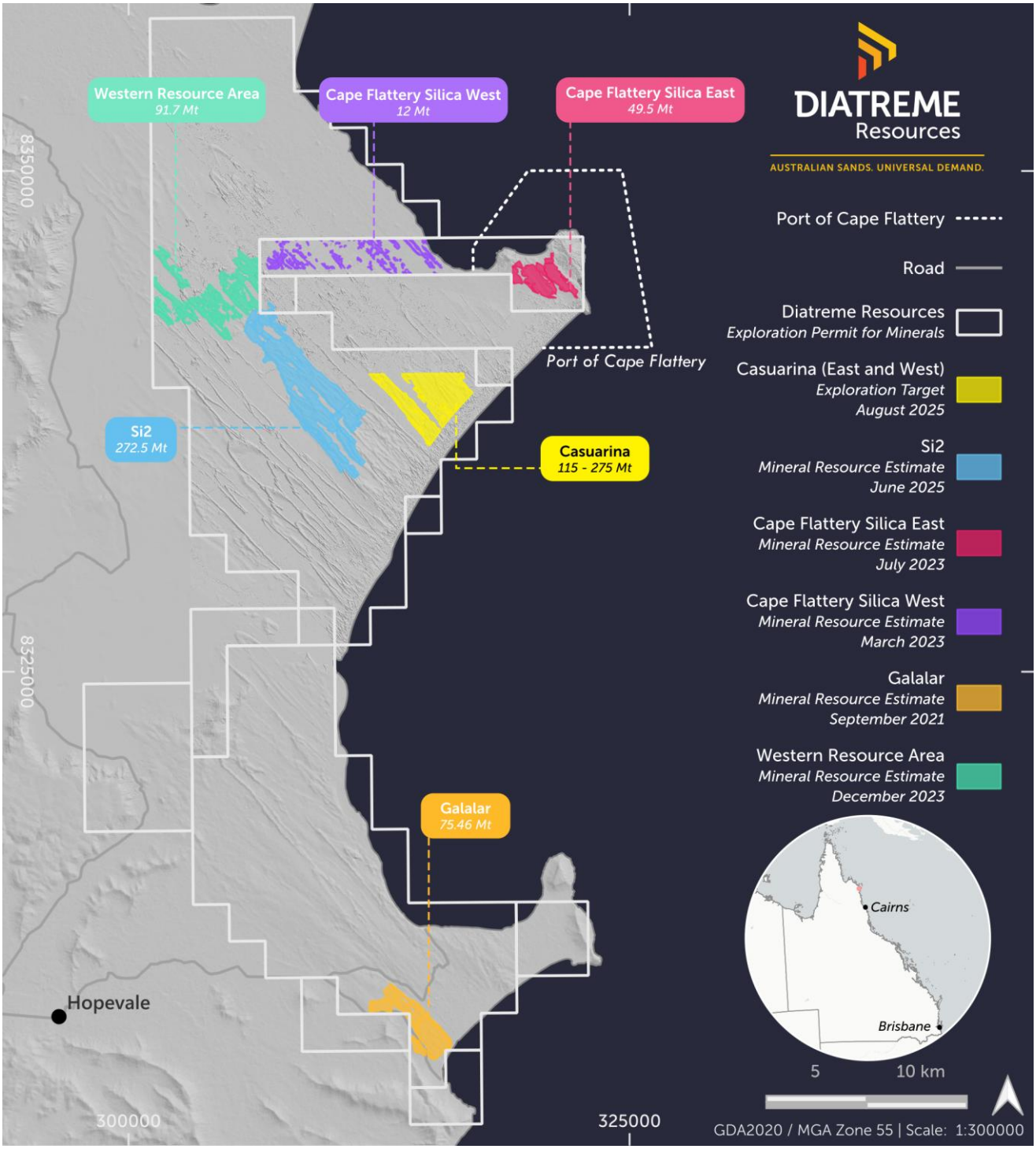


Figure 1: Diatreme's silica sand projects, Far North Qld

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Diatreme Resources has completed an aircore drilling program across the Si2 and Casuarina deposits, with drilling undertaken between August and December 2025 for a total of 83 aircore holes and 2,035 metres.

A total of 524 composite samples were submitted for analysis to test dune morphology and thickness at surface, as well as the continuity and maturity of the podsolised silica sand profile across selected target areas.

The results confirm key elements of the Company's geological interpretation at both Si2 and Casuarina. Detailed drillhole information, analytical results and supporting technical disclosures are set out in Appendix 1. Figure 2 below shows the recent exploration drill holes.

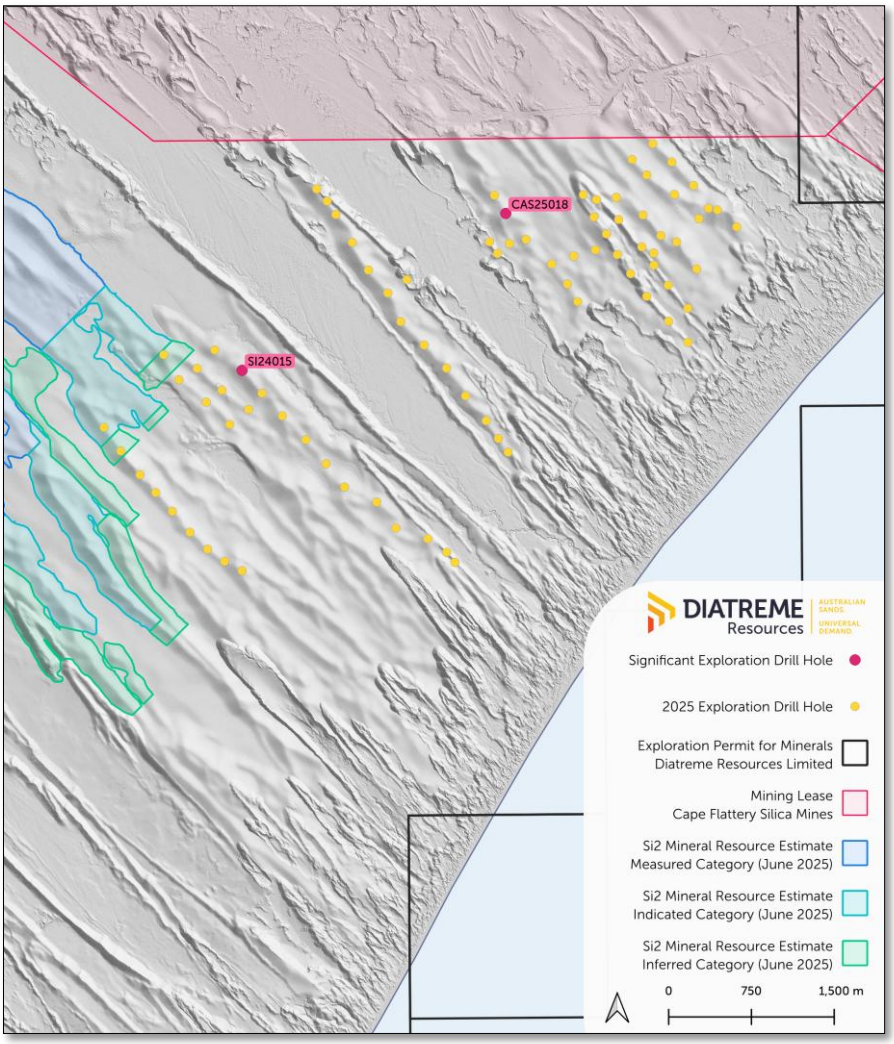


Figure 2: Si2 and Casuarina 2025 exploration drill holes

Si2 DEPOSIT – NORTHERN SILICA PROJECT

Si2 is the more advanced deposit within the Cape Flattery Dune Field and remains the key focus of the Company's current technical work. The recent aircore drilling program was designed to test the southeastern extension of the existing Mineral Resource.

Drilling at Si2 returned favourable results and generally confirmed the existing geological interpretation. Hole SI24015 which intersected silica sand from surface to 33 metres before terminating at the water table, provides support for the interpreted dune thickness and continuity in that area. Diatreme's interpretation of these results is a younger dune event deposited over a body of water and the B1 horizon was not encountered prior to the water table, indicating that the dune is comprised of reworked sediments from already significantly podsolised dune profiles, without dunal deflation into an illuviated zone. Results from the broader drilling program were consistent with the current understanding of the geometry and internal profile of the Si2 dune system. The geological characteristics observed in this part of Si2 are considered comparable to those recognised in existing resource areas elsewhere within the deposit.

Given the more advanced stage of Si2, the results are expected to support ongoing geological modelling and resource definition activities. The program has also assisted in identifying areas where further drilling may be warranted to improve confidence and assess potential extensions to the interpreted deposit footprint.

Overall, the recent drilling has improved the Company's understanding of the Si2 Deposit and supports its continued project advancement.

Si24015

	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %
1 m – 6 m	0.32	0.48	0.09
6 m – 11 m	0.12	0.17	0.07
11 m – 16 m	0.07	0.08	0.07
16 m – 21 m	0.10	0.12	0.09
21 m – 26 m	0.11	0.14	0.10
26 m – 31m	0.22	0.35	0.08
31m – 33 m	0.09	0.12	0.14

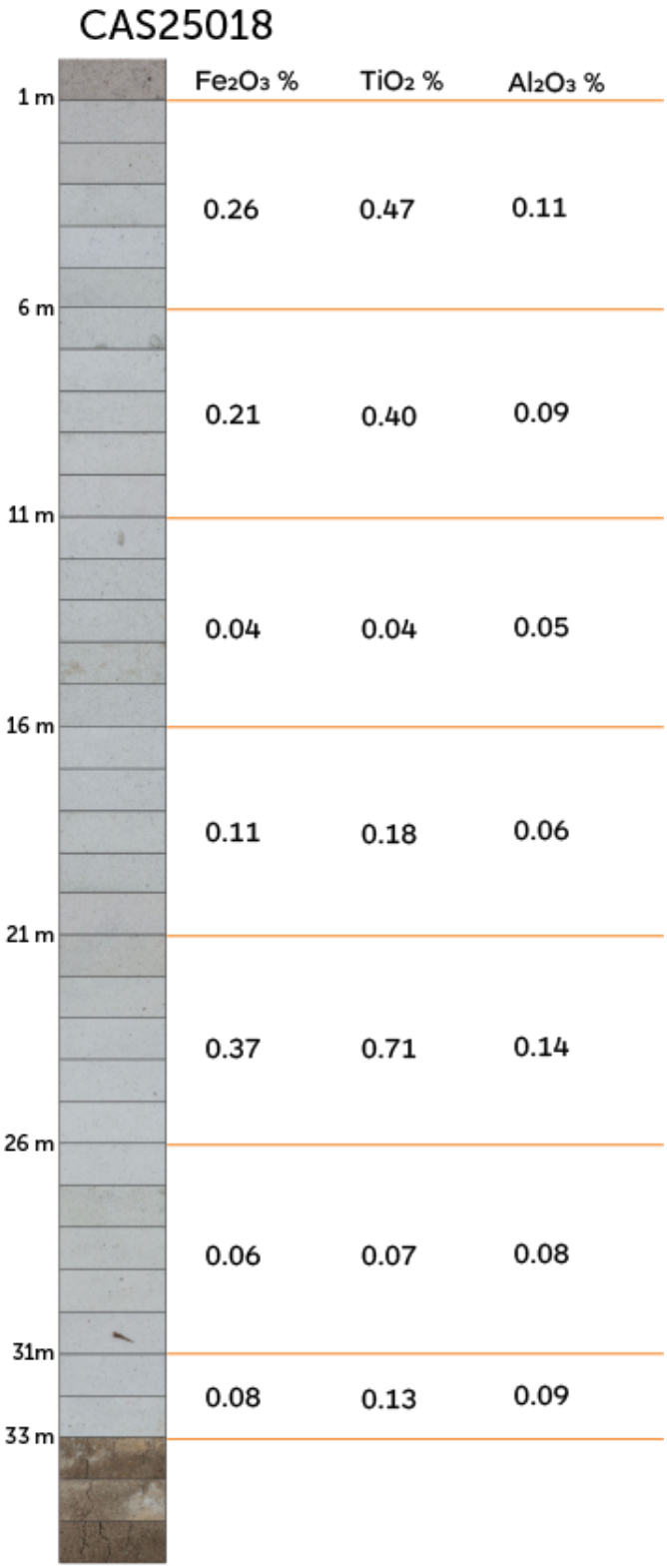
CASUARINA DEPOSIT – CASUARINA PROJECT

Casuarina is at an earlier stage of exploration than Si2. The recent aircore program represents the first drilling undertaken by the Company at the deposit and has materially improved geological understanding of the area.

Previous work at Casuarina was limited to helicopter-accessed grab sampling and hand auger programs, which provided only preliminary information on surface conditions. The aircore drilling program has now provided a more effective test of dune thickness, stratigraphic continuity and the character of the silica sand profile within the target area.

Drilling returned encouraging exploration results and supports the presence of high purity silica sand mineralisation at Casuarina. The drillhole CAS25018 intersected the mineralised A1 silica sand profile to 33 metres, terminating at the deleterious B1 horizon, providing support for the interpreted thickness and continuity of the dune system. Results from the broader program are consistent with the current geological interpretation, while confirming that Casuarina remains an emerging target requiring further work. The drilling results will now be used to commence mineral resource estimation work for the Casuarina deposit.

Casuarina is considered strategically important as a potential future growth area beyond NSP's more advanced deposits. The deposit is also located in a broader area of historical silica sand activity, with previous mining by Cape Flattery Silica Mines (CFSM) understood to extend to the boundary of the relevant Diatreme tenure based on publicly observable disturbance and satellite imagery. This historical context is relevant only as regional evidence of prior silica sand extractive operations.



NEXT STEPS

Following receipt and integration of the current drilling results, Diatreme expects to progress a staged program of follow up work across both deposits. Planned activities are expected to include:

- work to update the Mineral Resource Estimate at Si2
- commencement of mineral resource estimation work for the Casuarina deposit
- continuation of step-out drilling to support ongoing resource definition
- refinement of the geological model and interpretation of dune geometry and continuity
- planning for future metallurgical testwork

Across the broader NSP, the Company also expects this future work to continue supporting existing technical workstreams.
This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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About Diatreme Resources

Diatreme Resources (ASX:DRX) is an emerging Australian producer of mineral and silica sands based in Brisbane. Our key projects comprise the Northern Silica Project and Galalar Silica Sand Project in Far North Queensland, located next to the world's biggest silica sand mine at Cape Flattery, together with the Cape Flattery Silica Project. Both the Northern Silica and Cape Flattery projects have been designated “Coordinated Projects” by the Queensland Government and all are strategically located near the silica sand export focused Cape Flattery Port.

The NSP has been designated a Major Project by the Federal Government. This reflects the significance of the low iron, high purity silica sand project in the context of critical minerals, both for Queensland and Australia.

In Western Australia's Eucla Basin, Diatreme's Cyclone Zircon Project is considered one of a handful of major zircon-rich discoveries of the past decade.

Global material solutions group Sibelco is Diatreme's development partner on its Queensland silica projects portfolio. Sibelco has invested circa $49 million into both the silica sands project and Diatreme at the corporate level and is an important partner in all aspects of the projects' development.

Diatreme's silica sand resources will contribute to global decarbonisation by providing the necessary high-grade, premium quality silica for use in the solar PV industry. The Company has a strong focus on ESG, working closely with its local communities and all other key stakeholders to ensure the long-term sustainability of our operations, including health, safety and environmental stewardship.

Diatreme has an experienced Board and management, with expertise across all stages of project exploration, mine development and project financing together with strong community engagement skills.

For more information, please visit www.diatreme.com.au

ASX releases referenced for this release:

- 15/12/2025 | NSP Draft EIS submitted to Office of Coordinator-General
- 09/09/2025 | Bulk metallurgical testwork confirms NSP product quality
- 22/08/2025 | Casuarina Exploration Targets Updated (re-release)
- 17/06/2025 | Northern Silica Project awarded Major Project Status
- 23/06/2025 | Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade paves way for NSP PFS

The above referenced announcement is available to view on both the Diatreme and ASX websites. Diatreme Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Diatreme Resources confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Frazer Watson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Watson is a full-time employee of Diatreme Resources Limited. Mr Watson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Watson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

Table of Material Drillholes and Results

Collar Information							Mineralised Interval		Head Grade					
Hole ID	Northing GDA 2020 Zone 55	Easting GDA 2020 Zone 55	RL m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	From m	To m	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI %	Total %
SI24001	8337921	311584	54.9	0	-90	36	1	36	98.48	0.15	0.27	0.37	0.06	99.51
SI24002	8337796	311887	37.9	0	-90	18	1	18	98.71	0.11	0.21	0.34	0.05	99.57
SI24003	8337599	312111	36.8	0	-90	15	1	15	99.03	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.09	99.67
SI24004	8337424	312352	27.5	0	-90	6	1	6	98.62	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.17	99.42
SI24005	8337571	312474	41.9	0	-90	24	1	24	99.18	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.08	99.65
SI24006	8337366	312659	49.8	0	-90	30	1	10	98.8	0.11	0.22	0.24	0.09	99.61
SI24007	8337149	312872	36.2	0	-90	18	1	18	98.61	0.12	0.26	0.37	0.05	99.57
SI24008	8336929	313055	24.6	0	-90	6	1	6	98	0.15	0.42	0.74	0.07	99.6
SI24009	8336720	313222	43.5	0	-90	27	1	14	98.64	0.15	0.24	0.3	0.04	99.52
SI24010	8336583	313514	35.4	0	-90	21	1	10	98.67	0.12	0.29	0.4	0.05	99.69
SI24011	8336347	313687	28.1	0	-90	20	1	15	98.76	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.13	99.55
SI24012	8336250	313977	34.8	0	-90	27	1	14	99.06	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	99.65
SI24013	8336127	314148	23.7	0	-90	18	1	18	99.1	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.09	99.72
SI24014	8336036	314222	22.1	0	-90	18	1	18	99	0.1	0.12	0.16	0.07	99.58
SI24015	8337779	312294	51.5	0	-90	33	1	33	99.16	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.05	99.8
SI24016	8337964	312046	41.7	0	-90	24	1	23	99.2	0.1	0.14	0.21	0.05	99.9
SI24017	8337694	311721	44.4	0	-90	24	1	11	98.65	0.14	0.32	0.41	0.1	99.77
SI24018	8337490	311969	40.1	0	-90	21	1	21	98.73	0.11	0.22	0.35	0.1	99.69
SI24019	8337288	312182	33.3	0	-90	12	1	12	99.34	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.05	99.8
SI24020	8337261	311042	59.6	0	-90	27	1	27	98.84	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.09	99.64
SI24021	8337047	311195	71.3	0	-90	36	1	34	99.03	0.13	0.16	0.22	0.1	99.77
SI24022	8336831	311368	69	0	-90	27	1	23	99.06	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.08	99.61
SI24023	8336669	311511	72.6	0	-90	27	1	25	99.24	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.07	99.73
SI24024	8336500	311661	71.1	0	-90	31	1	18	99.13	0.1	0.09	0.13	0.05	99.62
SI24025	8336309	311821	75.1	0	-90	21	1	17	98.89	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.08	99.4
SI24026	8336155	311981	73.2	0	-90	15	1	12	99.33	0.1	0.08	0.12	0.03	99.76
SI24027	8336045	312135	73.6	0	-90	15	1	13	98.54	0.14	0.17	0.25	0.13	99.38
SI24028	8335960	312294	83.8	0	-90	24	1	21	99.13	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.1	99.77
CAS25001	8339315	313065	27.8	0	-90	33	1	33	99.11	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	99.5
CAS25002	8339425	312970	39.4	0	-90	45	1	45	99.21	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03	99.52
CAS25003	8339193	313144	41.1	0	-90	36	1	36	99.07	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.03	99.55
CAS25004	8338941	313292	15.5	0	-90	36	1	36	99.06	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.11	99.5
CAS25005	8338689	313439	14.9	0	-90	33	1	33	99.25	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	99.64
CAS25006	8338481	313615	15.2	0	-90	33	1	33	99.28	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.06	99.65
CAS25007	8338221	313732	13.6	0	-90	30	1	28	98.88	0.08	0.17	0.2	0.04	99.52
CAS25008	8338009	313944	12.8	0	-90	27	1	27	99.32	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.03	99.69
CAS25009	8337799	314147	12.1	0	-90	36	1	36	99.33	0.08	0.1	0.09	0.09	99.81
CAS25010	8337547	314319	11.6	0	-90	30	1	30	99.07	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.07	99.53
CAS25011	8337322	314506	11.4	0	-90	24	1	21	99.33	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.14	99.77
CAS25012	8337160	314617	11	0	-90	15	1	12	99.28	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.09	99.63
CAS25013	8337036	314704	12.1	0	-90	15	1	12	99.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.07	99.37

Collar Information							Mineralised Interval		Head Grade					
Hole ID	Northing GDA 2020 Zone 55	Easting GDA 2020 Zone 55	RL m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	From m	To m	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI %	Total %
CAS25014	8338602	313788	10.1	0	-90	15	1	15	99.19	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.05	99.54
CAS25015	8338945	314537	71.9	0	-90	24	1	24	99.22	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.05	99.64
CAS25016	8338840	314609	69.3	0	-90	21	1	21	98.81	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.11	99.3
CAS25017	8338930	314717	104.8	0	-90	12	1	12	98.95	0.07	0.12	0.24	0.09	99.6
CAS25018	8339203	314684	92.9	0	-90	36	1	33	98.76	0.09	0.17	0.3	0.09	99.56
CAS25019	8339368	314581	38.5	0	-90	21	1	16	98.9	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.04	99.39
CAS25020	8338967	314868	61.4	0	-90	30	1	29	99.18	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.01	99.66
CAS25021	8338743	315100	66.8	0	-90	21	1	21	99.31	0.11	0.08	0.13	0.13	99.89
CAS25022	8338562	315243	27.6	0	-90	18	1	18	99.2	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.09	99.69
CAS25023	8338403	315336	27	0	-90	27	1	27	99.11	0.09	0.1	0.17	0.09	99.67
CAS25024	8338817	315301	28	0	-90	18	No mineralisation was intersected.							
CAS25025	8338872	315497	51.9	0	-90	9	1	8	99.24	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.02	99.67
CAS25026	8338829	315695	50.2	0	-90	27	1	26	99.21	0.1	0.09	0.13	0.05	99.68
CAS25027	8339017	315596	60.4	0	-90	41	1	41	98.96	0.09	0.17	0.3	0.06	99.73
CAS25028	8339171	315483	54	0	-90	39	1	39	99.28	0.07	0.1	0.15	0.1	99.81
CAS25029	8339373	315386	47.1	0	-90	45	1	45	99.07	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.11	99.67
CAS25030	8338656	315815	49.6	0	-90	33	1	30	98.93	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.07	99.43
CAS25031	8338450	315962	87.5	0	-90	21	1	20	98.88	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.11	99.47
CAS25032	8338225	316160	78.3	0	-90	18	1	17	99.17	0.07	0.1	0.14	0.08	99.66
CAS25033	8338033	316335	65.7	0	-90	12	1	9	99.19	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.08	99.59
CAS25034	8338734	316027	64.1	0	-90	15	1	14	98.81	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	99.54
CAS25035	8338551	316156	33.7	0	-90	18	1	16	98.66	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.18	99.48
CAS25036	8338342	316334	33.7	0	-90	9	1	7	99.27	0.09	0.08	0.1	0.07	99.7
CAS25037	8338899	315917	38.1	0	-90	36	1	33	98.85	0.09	0.15	0.24	0.05	99.51
CAS25038	8339148	315707	44.8	0	-90	33	1	33	99.09	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.14	99.64
CAS25039	8339328	315506	29.8	0	-90	36	1	36	99.05	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.11	99.67
CAS25040	8338844	316025	34.5	0	-90	21	1	15	99.43	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.08	99.92
CAS25041	8339003	316090	47.9	0	-90	36	1	36	99	0.14	0.16	0.22	0.1	99.77
CAS25042	8339189	315928	29.3	0	-90	24	1	24	98.92	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.08	99.64
CAS25043	8339349	315685	27.5	0	-90	23	1	21	98.89	0.1	0.14	0.18	0.05	99.51
CAS25044	8338945	316233	49.7	0	-90	36	1	34	98.39	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.12	99.36
CAS25045	8338699	316415	43.3	0	-90	9	1	8	98.79	0.11	0.1	0.15	0.11	99.39
CAS25046	8339155	316434	32.8	0	-90	9	1	8	98.92	0.08	0.11	0.17	0.07	99.49
CAS25047	8339250	316520	27.6	0	-90	21	1	20	98.35	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.16	99.66
CAS25048	8339235	316602	40.8	0	-90	39	1	34	98.53	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.08	99.49
CAS25049	8339082	316777	30	0	-90	33	1	9	98.02	0.17	0.37	0.56	0.05	99.4
CAS25050	8339376	316213	31.9	0	-90	24	1	23	98.52	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.13	99.4
CAS25051	8339552	315962	32	0	-90	18	1	15	98.71	0.22	0.15	0.16	0.19	99.58
CAS25052	8339693	315829	32.4	0	-90	21	1	18	98.83	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.14	99.49
CAS25053	8339457	316386	30.6	0	-90	12	1	11	98.7	0.12	0.17	0.3	0.08	99.53
CAS25054	8339670	316189	36.9	0	-90	30	1	30	98.88	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.04	99.54
CAS25055	8339836	316017	37.3	0	-90	30	1	30	98.68	0.11	0.17	0.29	0.07	99.46

312500
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CAS25055
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Pre 2025 Exploration Drill Holes
2025 Exploration Drillholes
Exploration Permit for Minerals | Diatreme Resources Limited
Mining Lease | Cape Flattery Silica Mines
Si2 Mineral Resource Estimate Measured Category (June 2025)
Si2 Mineral Resource Estimate Indicated Category (June 2025)
Si2 Mineral Resource Estimate Inferred Category (June 2025)

Note: In the event not all map features are labelled, refer to the Table of Material Drillholes and Results

0.5 0 0.5 1 km

DIATREME RESOURCES

Exploration Results

2025 Exploration Campaign

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APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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.	• Aircore drilling samples were collected in 1m intervals. This material was then composited into nominal 2-6m (~1kg) composites and submitted to ALS Brisbane from which a 20g subsample is split for pulverizing, of which a 0.66g prepared sample is fused with a lithium tetraborate – lithium metaborate flux to form a disk which assayed by XRF spectrometry (ALS method code ME-XRF26). • The Competent Person considers the quality of the sampling method to be fit for the deposit style, and the stage of exploration.
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).	• Aircore drilling to refusal, which occurs at geologically determined contact such as clayey sands at the base of mineralisation, or a water table. This is due to the limitations of AC drilling at the water table, and limitations of the compressor on the AC drill rig when penetrating the clay layers. • AC drilling was by a track mounted drill rig with a 3" blade bit, and a rod length of 3m. • The Competent Person considers the quality of the sampling method to be fit for the deposit style, as mineral sands are easily contaminated, or recoveries can be poor and not representative using other drilling methods.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Sample recovery is monitored at the rig by weighing each 1m interval to observe for the presence or deviation from a consistent sample size. This information is further reviewed by the competent person as a QC measure.

Criteria	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.	• Sample recovery is maximised within a closed system from the drill bit to the riffle splitter. • After encountering wet clays, potentially contaminated rods are drilled into clean dry sand, to flush out any contamination through the drilling hoses, prior to drilling the subsequent drill hole. • No relationship between recovery and grade has been observed, as the orebody is relatively homogenous. • Correct interval delineation on AC drilling is achieved with metre intervals marked on the drill mast, and samples are collected when the base of the top drive reaches a metre interval.
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.	• All drillholes have been logged in their entirety, with qualitative descriptions of grain size, sphericity, roundness, moisture content, lithology, and colour recorded. • Photography is captured on a chip tray basis initially at the drill rig, and then later on a chiptray compartment by compartment when samples have dried. • Sample photography in a controlled setting using Imago software with a Canon EOS R5 and a Canon 24-50mm lens , a hexadecimal colour value is extracted from the imagery, and the RGB values are derived through python scripts. Colour photography quality is verified against a Calibrated ColorChecker. • The quality of logging is sufficient for this stage of exploration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	• AC samples were scooped from the sample bags representing 1m intervals, and composited to a nominal 2-6m composite, dependent on geological variation. The single scoop is approximately 330g in mass. • Sample preparation was completed at ALS in Brisbane. Full samples are dried at 105°C, then weighed (WEI-22g). A nominal 150g split of the raw sample is then pulverised using a tungsten carbide ring mill (PUL-33), prior to being assayed. • The PUL-33 method has a periodic QC check on a 20g split to ensure >85% passes -75µm • A coarse flush of the raw clean dune sand sample is included after intersecting a deleterious horizon – and this is used to clean the Tungsten Carbide ring mill / pulveriser at ALS Brisbane. • Crushing is not required as the grain size of the sample material is suitable for pulverizing. • The Competent Person considers the drill sample sizes as appropriate for the grain size of the material, the style of mineralisation and the nature of the drilling program. • These methods are determined to be appropriate by the Competent Person to avoid sample carry-over contamination, in addition Cr2O3 is monitored to ensure that pulverisation is performed in a non-ferrous pulverising bowl.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• As ME-XRF26 is considered a total digest, it is considered appropriate for silica sand when assessing full sample geochemistry. • Loss On Ignition (LOI) is determined by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) using method code ME-GRA05, where a sample is placed in a furnace at ambient temperature and then heated to 1000°C, and then weighed. • Field duplicates are conducted every 25th sample which is submitted to the lab as blind duplicate. • CRM (ELIM22) is utilised every 33rd sample. • Either CRM NCS 60116a or NCS 60117a are used at a ratio of 2 in 100, in an alternating sequence. • The quality control procedures adopted by Diatreme establish an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. • The variability observed between the primary sample and the field duplicate assay results are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation by the Competent Person.
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.	• The Competent Person and Diatreme Resources' Management have personally inspected all sample intervals. • No twinned holes have been conducted in this first pass of step-out drilling. • Collar, assay and geological logging is captured by and stored within an internal DHDB software. • Photographic data is captured, and stored within Imago, a software package that acts as a repository and analysis tool for geoscientific imagery. • No adjustment has been made to assay data. Results are reported as non-normalised.
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.	• All drill hole locations have been surveyed using Spectra Precision SP60, with a Trimble RTX CenterPoint DGPS correction ± 0.05m on the horizontal plane. • The collar data is recorded in the UTM coordinate system: Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 55, this is then reprojected to GDA2020 Zone 55 for compatibility with other spatial files. • All drill holes are shallow and vertical, no down-hole surveying is conducted. • Digital elevation models derived from LiDAR (December 2022) were used as the topographic surface to generate RL's for each collar. The DEM was generated via a cloth simulation function, using an approximate 10 ground classified points per square metre. Relative accuracy is considered to be ± 0.1m.
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.	• First pass drilling spaced nominally at 380m along dune crests / along the trailing arm of an elongate parabolic dune, and in the interdunal valleys, although the Competent Person considers data spacing at these intervals are not a material constraint on the development of geological grade or geological continuity, and as such, the Competent Person considers the data spacing appropriate for this style of deposit at this stage of exploration. • Samples have been composited to nominal 2-6m intervals, following recommendations from a variability assessment completed by Measured Group in 2024, and also on an assessment that the compositing range also aligns with likely SMU's for the deposit.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
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.	• Both deposit styles are an unlithified aeolian sand deposit, comprised of a series of complex parabolic and elongate parabolic dune systems which are repeatedly deflated and are superimposed upon older dune systems. • The mineralisation process (podsolisation) is gravitationally controlled. • The Competent Person has determined that vertical drilling intersects the bedforms at an angle which represents the true width of mineralisation/podsolisation. • No sampling bias is introduced by the orientation of drilling.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Sample bags were sealed by cable-tie, and transported in polywoven bags, then securely stored in a locked yard on-site until transported by courier to ALS in Brisbane. • Transport chain of custody forms have been reviewed for each sample dispatch. • Submission reconciliation reports are provided by the laboratory and checked against the sample submission forms.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews by Diatreme staff on both the drillhole database and sampling techniques have been conducted, indicating compliance to internal standards. • No external reviews have been completed at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.	• These Exploration Results relate to exploration undertaken at the Casuarina and Si2 deposits in Far North Queensland, approximately 53 km north of Cooktown. • The deposits are located immediately south of the Cape Flattery Silica Mines mining lease and within EPMs 17795 and 27212. • Most of the EPM, and the entirety of the Casuarina and Si2 Deposit are located on one land title, Lot 35/SP232620, a freehold lot of 110,000 hectares. • The Project and EPM is in the Mareeba Mining District and falls within the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council area. This lies approximately 35km north of the township of Hope Vale, with a population of approximately 1,500 in the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council. • EPM 17795 is owned by Northern Silica Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Joint Venture Cape Silica Holdings Pty Ltd between Diatreme Resources 73.2% and Sibelco Silica Pty Ltd 26.8%. • Diatreme was granted a renewal on EPM 17795 “Cape Bedford” until 21 June 2026 on the basis of continued targeting of heavy mineral sands and silica sand. The EPM was granted under protected Native Title Protection Conditions. As of the date of this announcement, the tenure is in good standing. • EPM 17795 is an extensive EPM comprising 147 continuous subblocks (approximately 480km2) covering the majority of the Cape Flattery-Cape Bedford Quaternary dune field complex. EPM 17795 is currently in the renewal in June 2026, for the final 5 year term. • Three EPM’s contiguous with EPM 17795 have been taken up by Diatreme, EPM 27212 (granted 27th September 2021), EPM 27265 (renewed 30th January 2025, and currently in renewal) and application EPM 27430 (granted 26th October 2021). These tenements cover small areas of the dune field not covered by EPM 17795. EPM 27212 is held by Cape Silica Holdings Pty Ltd, EPM 27430, EPM 27265 are held by Northern Silica Pty Ltd. EPM 27430 and EPM 27212 are up for renewal in 2026. • An additional EPM 25734 also targeting silica sand was acquired by Diatreme through a takeover of Metallica Minerals in 2024. EPM 25734 was renewed for the final 5 year term in May 2025. • EPM 17795, 27212, 27265, 27430 and 25734 are considered to be within PROJ0310, and have exploration project status with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development. • Cape Silica Holdings and its subsidiaries have two mining lease applications currently undergoing approvals, ML100235, ML100308, and four accompanying mining lease infrastructure applications, ML 100310, ML 100311, ML 100312, ML 100313. • Casuarina Silica Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Diatreme Resources has a mining lease approval underway (ML100309).
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• Exploration for silica sand has been undertaken in the Cape Flattery – Cape Bedford area in 11 Authorities to Prospect (ATP’s) or Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs) since the 1960’s. In general, past exploration of the dune field has primarily focused on the prominent active parabolic dunes of clean white silica sand. • As there are no assay certificates for this historic data, and the precise locations of which are not ascertainable , the data is considered qualitative.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Cape Flattery & Cape Bedford dune fields are aeolian dunes established in the Pleistocene and regularly remobilised during both the Pleistocene and Holocene. The dune fields are situated on a coastal plain overlying the Hodgkinson Formation basement with Dalrymple Sandstone forming mesa on basement highs. • Mineralisation is thought to be due to repeated eluviation and illuviation events on immobilised dune systems comprised of an existing quartzose sand source, with reactivated dune systems also exhibiting mineralisation. Intradunal valleys tend to be a surface expression of the B1 horizon, and typically are not considered mineralised. • Deleterious metals are thought to have been eluviated by organic acids, which are transported by gravity through the stratigraphic column and illuviated either by binding to clay rich horizons, or transported away from the deposit through the water table.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• All material collar information for drillholes has been aggregated in the Table of Material Drillholes and Results attached in this appendix to the announcement.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Data aggregation used in this report is a calculation of the weighted average (by composite length) for each reported variable across the respective mineralised profile for that drillhole. This aggregation method includes both low grade and high grade zones. • All intercepts have been aggregated in the Table of Material Drillholes and Results attached in this appendix to this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All drilling was vertical (-90°) intersecting undulating flat-lying aeolian dune sands. • Downhole length correlates with true width of mineralisation.
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.	• Plan views of drill hole collar locations are appropriate to communicate these results and are contained within the announcement, and a higher resolution image is within this appendix.

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 mineralised silica sand results are reported.
		• Where the results in the table are not published, the intervals are considered either
		  ○ Not mineralised (podsolisation process was immature)
		  ○ 0m to 1m interval – topsoil has not been assayed.
		  ○ B1 sands / sandy clays below the mineralised horizon.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Geochemical observations, including Fe_2O_3, TiO_2 and colour characteristics, are relevant to future technical assessment of product suitability and processing response.
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.	• The Competent Person recommends the following programs to increase geological confidence on the deposit. ○ In particular, the B1 horizon needs to be checked and tested in the interdune locations by drilling, or geological observations with hand augering to assist better defining geological continuity and support potential upgrade areas. ○ Further study stages may require an improved understanding of environmental and cultural constraints (currently being identified through an EIS) relevant to the development of the deposit. ○ Maintain regular certified bulk density measurements in future drill programs. ○ Complete mineralogical analysis on Fe bearing minerals (such as surface coats, and inclusions) within the silica sands, and with respect to the relevant size fractions. ○ Establishment of a geometallurgical model to underpin the relationship between head grade and amenability to processing. ○ Submission of samples for umpire checks and bulk density assessment, particularly at Casuarina. ○ Testing of lateral extensions of the Casuarina deposit to the North. ○ Testing of lateral extensions of the Si2 deposit to the South. ○ Particle size distribution analysis.