European Resources Limited

24 February 2026

Standout Drilling Intersection Unlocks Korsnäs Upside

Highlights

- **Diamond drill hole KR-316 delivers the best intersection of the program to date**, confirming a significant rare earth mineralised zone in the southern target zone at ERE's Korsnäs REE Project in Finland
- Intersection comprises **strongly NdPr-enriched apatite/monazite mineralisation,** including **good widths above 1% TREO**[i]
  - **KR-316** – Southern Target Zone: 31.5m @ 4,902 ppm TREO from 98.5m (NdPr enrichment[ii] 28%)
    - including: 8.5m @ 10,414 ppm TREO from 99.5m (NdPr enrichment 29%)
    - or: 4.5m @ 14,003 ppm TREO from 99.5m (NdPr enrichment 30%)
- **Results validate passive seismic (HVSR), as an effective targeting tool** for prospective REE-bearing carbonatite/skarn mineralisation at Korsnäs
- **Strong NdPr enrichment up to 30%** supports the project's focus on high-value rare earths
- Orientation passive seismic survey has **already identified an additional target**, with further seismic work and Southern Zone follow-up drilling planned
- The southern target is considered highly prospective and hosts the more metallurgically amenable apatite/monazite REE mineralisation style
- **Retained half HQ core from the drilling program will support advanced metallurgical testing**
- Results from the current drilling program will support **future Mineral Resource Estimate** upgrade work

European Resources Limited (European Resources or **the Company)** has received a strong set of rare earth intersections from drill holes KR-315 and KR-316 at its 100% owned Korsnäs REE Project in Finland, highlighting the REE project's potential.

KR-316 has returned the best intersection with a thick interval of strongly NdPr-enriched apatite/monazite mineralisation, including multiple higher-grade internal zones exceeding 1% TREO.

Importantly, KR-316 tested a target area south of the historic Korsnäs mine, associated with a coincident gravity and passive seismic anomaly. The result confirms mineralised rare earth-bearing apatite/monazite in this target area and supports the prospectivity of the southern zone. Further drilling will be required to determine the extent, continuity and significance of the mineralisation.

The latest drilling results add to the recent metallurgical test work results, which have helped identify promising front-end upgrading options for Korsnäs (refer ASX release 16 February 2026).

Managing Director Comment

Jason Beckton commented:

"KR-316 is a breakthrough result for this program. It is not only the best intersection we have returned so far, but it also validates our targeting approach and opens a new southern growth zone associated with a strong gravity and passive seismic anomaly.

We now have growing confidence that Horizontal Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) passive seismic can help map prospective REE-bearing carbonatite/skarn targets at Korsnäs. The orientation survey has already generated a new target. More seismic work is planned and follow-up drilling of the southern target is now a clear priority.

This is particularly encouraging because the southern target hosts thick zones of the more metallurgically amenable apatite/monazite style of REE mineralisation, which is highly relevant to downstream processing pathways being considered in Europe. At a regional and strategic level, Europe is actively seeking to build more secure and diversified rare earth supply chains, reduce dependence on external supply and support domestic advanced manufacturing, electrification and defence related industries.

In that context, KR-316 reinforces the emerging scale and potential of Korsnäs as a European rare earth project, while also highlighting the value of geophysics-led targeting in accelerating discovery and growth.

Further drilling is a must to test continuity and define the broader extent of this exciting southern target."

Drilling Results Update (KR-315 and KR-316)

The Company advises that assays have now been received for **KR-315 and KR-316** from the recently completed drilling program.

KR-315 intersected REE mineralisation in the **West 1 zone**.

- KR-315: 6.0m @ 5,149 ppm TREO from 75.0m (NdPr enrichment 27%)
  - including: 1.0m @ 11,062 ppm TREO from 75.0m (NdPr enrichment 28%)

KR-316 intersected a broad zone of rare earth mineralisation in the **Southern Zone**, where the hole was designed to test a target associated with a coincident gravity anomaly and HVSR passive seismic anomaly.

- KR-316: 5.0m @ 5,707 ppm TREO from 55.0m (NdPr enrichment 28%)
  - including: 1.0m @ 17,154 ppm TREO from 55.0m (NdPr enrichment 28%)
- KR-316: 31.5m @ 4,902 ppm TREO from 98.5m (NdPr enrichment 28%)
  - including: 8.5m @ 10,414 ppm TREO from 99.5m (NdPr enrichment 29%)
  - or: 4.5m @ 14,003 ppm TREO from 99.5m (NdPr enrichment 30%)
- KR-316: 2.6m @ 9,983 ppm TREO from 114.0m (NdPr enrichment 27%)

KR-316 mineralisation is characterised by strongly NdPr-enriched apatite/monazite mineralogy, including good widths above 1% TREO.

In addition to confirming the prospectivity of the Southern Zone target, the hole has provided representative **half HQ core** that will be retained for advanced metallurgical test work.

A full list of significant intercepts for **KR-315 and KR-316** is provided in **Table 2**.

HOLE_ID	EAST m	NORTH m	COORDSYS	RL m	AZIMUTH deg	DIP deg	FINAL_DEPTH m
KR-311	206886.9	6977887.0	EPSG3067	2.55	78.12	-85.42	265.0
KR-312	206865.1	6978051.0	EPSG3067	2.63	287.20	-80.54	283.5
KR-313	206391.0	6978052.0	EPSG3067	5.36	273.93	-60.00	173.5
KR-314	206312.0	6978004.0	EPSG3067	2.42	275.30	-80.00	140.3
KR-315	206391.0	6977949.0	EPSG3067	5.36	276.35	-60.05	176.5
KR-316	207011.8	6977130.6	EPSG3067	2.00	275.30	-60.00	287.4

Table 1 Collar and depth details of the drill holes for the recently completed program.

Hole_Id	From m	To m	Thick m	TREO ppm	NdPrO ppm	NdPr enrich %	MagREO ppm	MagREO enrich %
KR-315	**75.00**	**81.00**	**6.00**	**5,149**	**1330**	**26%**	**1373**	**27%**
KR-315	**75.00**	**76.00**	**1.00**	**11,062**	**3040**	**27%**	**3135**	**28%**
KR-315	98.90	99.60	0.70	3,622	932	26%	957	26%
KR-315	130.60	131.60	1.00	6,904	1848	27%	1901	28%
KR-315	149.00	150.00	1.00	2,838	783	28%	810	29%
KR-316	41.00	48.00	7.00	4,949	1251	25%	1287	26%
KR-316	**55.00**	**60.00**	**5.00**	**5,707**	**1582**	**28%**	**1630**	**29%**
KR-316	**57.00**	**58.00**	**1.00**	**17,154**	**4795**	**28%**	**4938**	**29%**
KR-316	86.00	89.00	3.00	3,573	763	21%	782	22%
KR-316	**98.50**	**130.00**	**31.50**	**4,902**	**1382**	**28%**	**1423**	**29%**
KR-316	**99.50**	**108.00**	**8.50**	**10,414**	**3035**	**29%**	**3122**	**30%**
KR-316	**99.50**	**104.00**	**4.50**	**14,003**	**4180**	**30%**	**4302**	**31%**
KR-316	**114.00**	**116.60**	**2.60**	**9,983**	**2744**	**27%**	**2818**	**28%**
KR-316	138.00	139.00	1.00	6,808	2038	30%	2099	31%

Table 2: Full list of rare earth intersections from assays received for the final two holes of the recent drilling program. More significant intersections are highlighted in yellow. All intervals are downhole widths (drilled widths).

Figure 1: Managing Director Jason Beckton and Site Manager Goran Östberg at drill hole KR315 during a community rig visit. Strong support from the local community is encouraging as the Company builds resource scale and, in parallel, de-risks the potential processing flowsheet. Subject to successful feasibility outcomes, the project development concept includes rehabilitating infrastructure from the historic Korsnäs Mine.

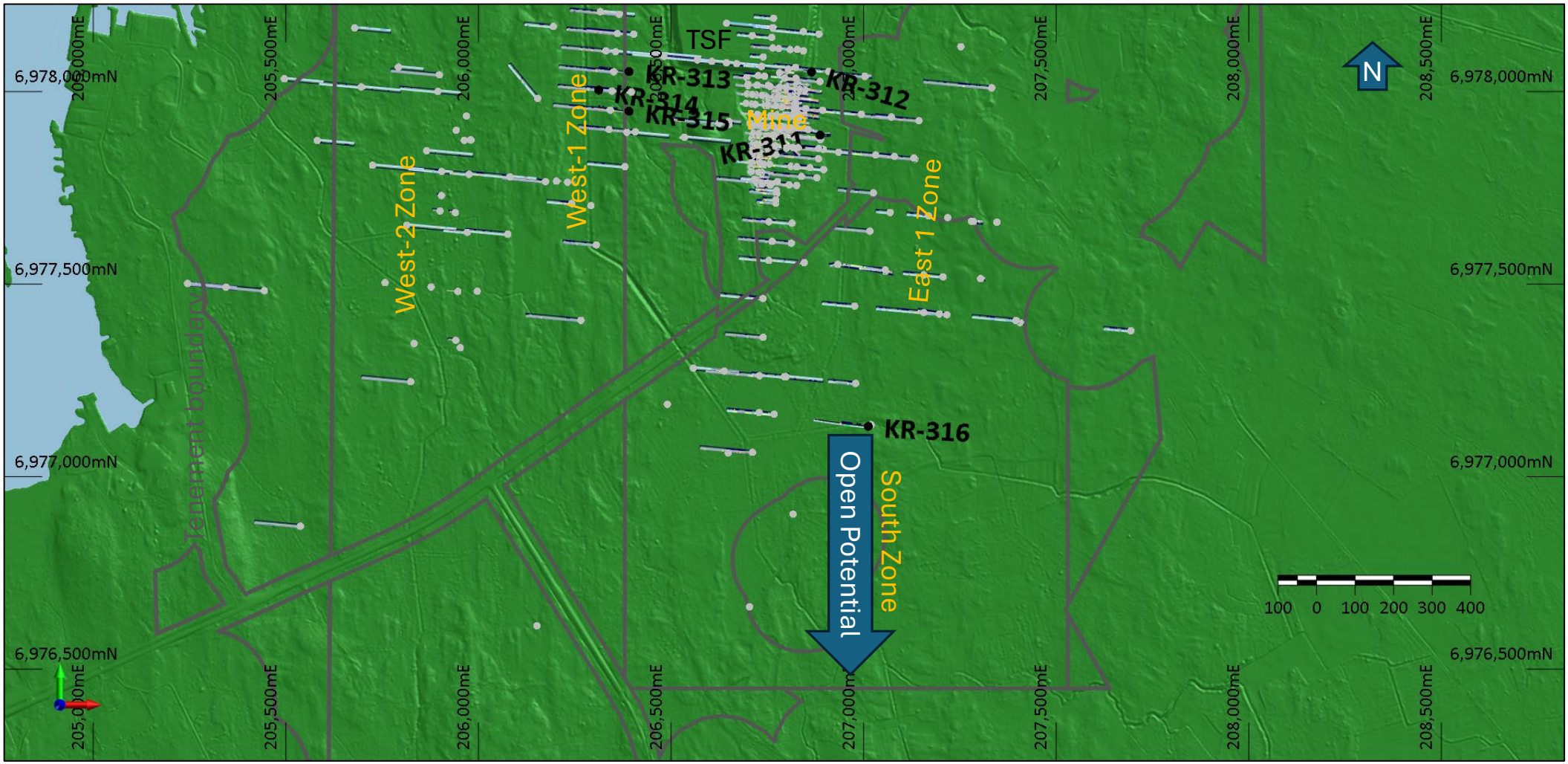

Figure 2: Drill hole location map showing the recently completed holes KR-311 to KR-316.
Holes KR-311 and KR-312 targeted near-mine mineralisation, while KR-313, KR-314 and KR-315 tested the mineralised zone west of the mine known as West-1.
Hole KR-316 was more exploratory, targeting a gravity and passive seismic anomaly south of the mine.
Also shown are the tailings storage facility (TSF), previous drilling and the boundaries of Korsnäs project' tenements.

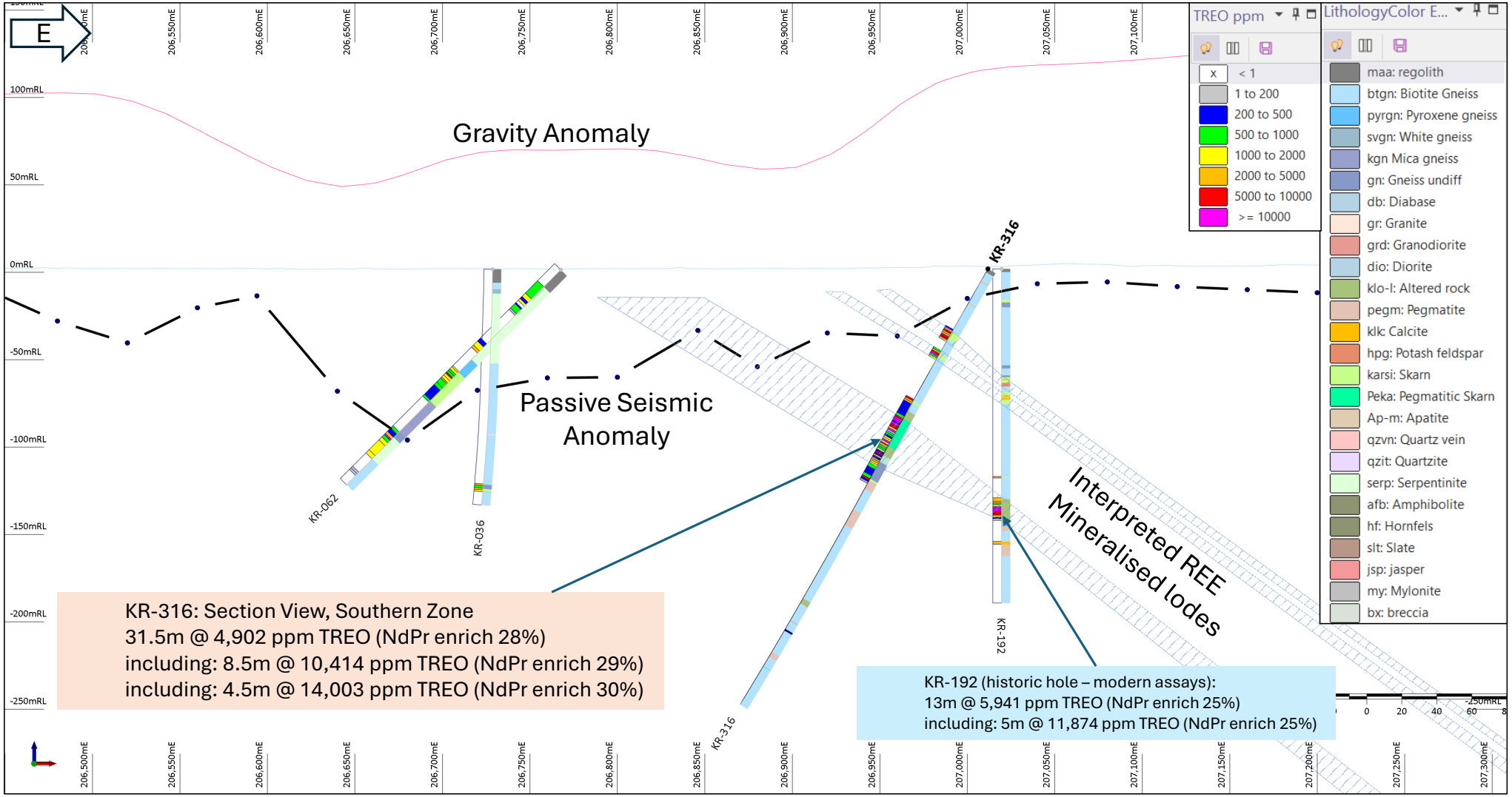

Figure 3: A cross-section through KR-316 depicting the broad interval of NdPr-enriched TREO mineralisation intersected in KR-316, correlating down-dip with historic hole KR-192, which also returned high-grade, strongly NdPr-enriched rare earth mineralisation. The cross-section also shows gravity and passive seismic anomaly profiles and interpreted REE-mineralised lodes.

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Beckton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beckton, who is Managing Director of the Company, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Beckton consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements and opinions based on the Company's current expectations and beliefs. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Korsnäs, Finland) – Exploration Results (ASX announcement 24 February 2026)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	HQ3 diamond core drilling. All interpreted mineralised/altered zones were sampled as quarter-core using a diamond blade core saw. Sampling was at nominal 1.0m intervals (shorter intervals where geological boundaries required).
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).*	HQ3 diamond drilling. Six diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 1,326.2m (KR-311 to KR-316).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Core recoveries determined on a run by run basis. Mineralised core is generally more friable than fresh rock and minor core loss did occur. Overall core recoveries were judged as excellent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The complete core was visually logged by the project geologist. RQDs and photos were taken of all core. Core is oriented where ground conditions permit and structural measurements taken.
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.*	Modern drilling was quarter-core sampled at nominal 1 m intervals. Field duplicate (second-quarter) samples were collected at approximately every 25th sample. Sample sizes are appropriate for the core diameter and expected mineralisation grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples were analysed by an internationally accredited laboratory using a lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS multi-element method (LBF-MS18) for rare earth elements. QA/QC included certified reference materials (OREAS 461), blanks (quartz / SiO2), and laboratory duplicates and preparation duplicates. QA/QC performance (batches SSF-P147 / K3115 ver2 and SSF-P148 / K3124 ver2): duplicates and preparation duplicates returned acceptable precision (generally low RPDs on key REEs); OREAS 461 results were consistent across repeats with no material drift; blanks were largely below detection with only minor low-level background, indicating no meaningful contamination or carryover.
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.*	Exploration Results are compiled and reviewed by the Competent Person. Laboratory results are imported into the database and checked for internal consistency, detection limits, and QA/QC performance (standards, blanks, duplicates) prior to public reporting. No grade capping has been applied; reported values are as received except for oxide conversion and calculated totals (e.g., TREO, NdPrO).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 hole collars have been surveyed using a DGPS. A north-seeking gyro instrument was used for down-hole surveys.
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.*	Six HQ3 drill holes (1,326.2m) were drilled to test near-mine continuity, the West-1 structure, and a target south of the mine defined by coincident gravity and HVSR anomalies. Data spacing is appropriate for reporting Exploration Results, but is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for a Mineral Resource estimate in the new target areas.
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.*	Drilling was designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised zones close to perpendicular where practical. No material sampling bias is considered to be introduced by drilling orientation at the scale of Exploration Results; true widths are not yet fully constrained.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by Company personnel, bagged and immediately dispatched to the laboratory by independent courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	European Resources Limited has a 100% interest in Bambra Oy, a company incorporated in Finland. The laws of Finland relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Finnish mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by the Company's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes. The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices. The Korsnäs project's tenure is secured by the following 100%-owned tenements. • ML2021:0019 Hägg • ML2025:0020 Hägg 2 • ML2024:0087 Hägg 3 • ML2024:0103 Petalax
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area of Korsnäs has been mapped, glacial till boulder sampled and drilled by private companies including Outokumpu Oy
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	45 degree east-dipping carbonate veins and anti-skarn selvedges within sub-horizontally foliated metamorphic terrain.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Collar and survey details for the six holes completed in the current program (KR-311 to KR-316), including easting, northing, RL, azimuth, dip and final depth, are provided in Table 1 of the ASX announcement dated 12 February 2026. Coordinates are reported in ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	A minimum sample length is typically 1 m (shorter where required by geology). Reported intersections are length-weighted downhole composites based on sample assays. A lower cut-off of 1,000 ppm TREO was applied to define reportable mineralised zones; no top cuts were applied. TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides) is the sum of La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3. NdPrO is the sum of Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3. NdPr enrichment (%) = NdPrO / TREO. MagREO is the sum of Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3. MagREO enrichment (%) = MagREO / TREO.
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 reported intersections are downhole (drilled) widths. In general, drill holes are interpreted to have intersected mineralisation close to normal to the host structure; however, true widths are not yet reliably known and will be refined with additional drilling and modelling.
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 and section figures are provided in the announcement for drill hole locations and interpreted geology, including cross-sections for holes with assays received and a plan showing all holes completed (KR-311 to KR-316), gravity contours and key infrastructure. Coordinates are reported in ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).
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 new exploration results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Metallurgical testwork is progressing across multiple workstreams. ANSTO has commenced hydrometallurgical testing on the LnCS sample (pre-leach plus acid bake/water leach program). Under REMHub, GTK has commenced drill core beneficiation testwork (HGMS, gravity and flotation) and the University of Oulu has completed initial tailings flotation scoping and produced a concentrate (assays pending). Following receipt of remaining assays, selected new drill core will be composited for commercial laboratory beneficiation testwork to produce a representative concentrate for downstream hydrometallurgical evaluation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Results will be QA/QC checked, interpreted and reported. Additional metallurgical work is planned using selected new drill core composites to generate representative concentrates via staged gravity, magnetic separation and flotation for downstream leach testing. Further drilling may be undertaken to test extensions and improve geological confidence where warranted.

[i] **TREO** (Total Rare Earth Oxides) is calculated as the sum of La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3.

[ii] **NdPrO** is calculated as the sum of Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O. **NdPr enrichment** (%) is NdPrO divided by TREO.

MagREO is the sum of Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3. **MagREO enrichment** (%) is MagREO divided by TREO.