THE MSA GROUP

Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry

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29 October 2025

Paul Barrett
CEO
Rome Resources plc.
167-169 Great Portland Street
Fifth Floor
London W1W 5PF

Dear Sir,

RE: Mineral Resource Statement for the Bisie North Project

On behalf of Rome Resources plc ("Rome"), The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd ("MSA") has completed Mineral Resource Estimates for the Bisie North Project. The Project is located in the Walikale District of the North Kivu Province in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and lies approximately 8 km northwest of Alphamin Resource Corporation's Bisie mining camp. This Mineral Resource Estimate represents "Maiden" Mineral Resources for the Kalayi and Mont Agoma prospects, which are within 1 km of each other (Figure 1).

Mont Agoma is a polymetallic (copper-tin-zinc-silver) deposit comprising multiple tabular mineralised zones that dip between approximately 45° and 60° to the northeast. Tin mineralisation is in cassiterite, while copper and zinc occur within sulphide rich zones containing variable concentrations of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Individual lenses are between approximately 5 m and 30 m thick. Drilling has intersected mineralisation for approximately 420 m along strike and to approximately 250 m below surface. Weathering is to depths of approximately 60 m below surface, within which cassiterite mineralisation is preserved and copper and zinc mineralisation is oxidised and leached. No artisanal mining has occurred at Mont Agoma.

At Kalayi, cassiterite occurs within a main vein (less than 1 m to 5 m thick) that dips approximately 70° to the northeast, as well as several smaller structures. Cassiterite mineralisation has been drilled along a strike length of approximately 550 m and to a depth of approximately 220 m. Weathering is to depths of approximately 20 m, within which cassiterite mineralisation is preserved and unquantified amounts of small-scale artisanal mining have occurred.

The Bisie North Mineral Resource Estimates are based on diamond drillholes that were drilled from 2023 to 2025 by Rome. The Mont Agoma Mineral Resource is based on the results of 33 diamond drillholes. Most of the holes at Mont Agoma were collared at a steep angle (60°) to the southwest along 50 m spaced southwest sections with one or more holes on each section between approximately 50 m and 80 m apart on dip. Eighteen diamond drillholes were completed at Kalayi. These were collared at between 50° and 70° to the southwest in order to intersect the mineralisation near to orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike. Drillhole spacing at Kalayi is from approximately 50 m to 100 m along strike with one or more holes along each drilling section. The drilling to date has been concentrated on a small portion of the potentially prospective area of the licences as shown in Figure 1.

The drill cores were logged, photographed and marked for sampling in nominal lengths of one or half metre, which were adjusted to honour lithological and mineralisation contacts. The core samples were cut in half longitudinally using a rotating diamond saw or were manually split in the highly weathered zones. The bagged core samples were given a unique sample reference number, bagged and despatched to Congolese Analytical Laboratory SARL (COAL) in Lubumbashi. Samples were dried and crushed to a minimum of 70% passing 2 mm. The crushed sample was pulverised using a ring mill to greater than 85% passing 75 µm. Sub-samples of the pulped material were packaged for transport to the ALS Laboratory (ALS) in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Samples were analysed at ALS for multi-element analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) method code ME-ICP61 using four-acid digestion with "ore grade" assays for samples reported above the upper method limit for ME-ICP61. Tin content was analysed by wavelength dispersion XRF on a pressed pellet using method code ME-XRF05 and ME-XRF15c for overlimit samples (greater than 5000 ppm Sn). ALS Chemex is SANAS accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. Duplicate samples, blanks, and certified standards were included with every batch and no material concerns with the quality control and assurance of the sampling and assaying were noted.

A three-dimensional geological model of the mineralisation was constructed separately for each element using grade thresholds that defined the mineralisation extents for each area. Leapfrog Geo software was utilised to create the mineralised bodies within which the grade was estimated into a block model using Datamine Studio RM by inverse distance weighting. An average in-situ dry bulk density value for each weathering state was assigned to the blocks.

Classification considered data confidence, drillhole spacing and continuity of mineralisation. Both Kalayi and Mont Agoma Mineral Resources were classified as Inferred where estimates were within 50 m of the network of drillholes. Confidence is affected by the wide drillhole spacing relative to the mineralisation continuity and uncertainty in the quantity of depletion through artisanal mining.

The Bisie North project was visited by Jeremy Witley, who is the Qualified Person for this Mineral Resource Estimate, from 18 to 21 March 2024. The drilling sites were observed in the field, exploration processes were reviewed, and a representative number of drillhole cores were examined.

BISIE NORTH MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

The Mineral Resource was estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Best Practice Guidelines and is reported in accordance with the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

Mont Agoma

The Mont Agoma Mineral Resource is reported using a Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off of 90 USD/tonne. A summary of the Mont Agoma Mineral Resource estimate is presented in Table 1. A grade tonnage table is included to assess sensitivity to cut-off grade (Table 2).

Table 1
Mineral Resource Estimate for Mont Agoma as at 29 October, 2025 at a 90 USD/tonne NSR cut-off

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	NSR (USD/t)	Cu (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Sn (kt)	Zn (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Inferred	3.16	166	1.45	0.19	2.72	14.3	45.9	6.1	86.2	1.46
Total	**3.16**	**166**	**1.45**	**0.19**	**2.72**	**14.3**	**45.9**	**6.1**	**86.2**	**1.46**

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, metal prices, costs or other relevant issues.*
3. *Mt = million tonnes, kt = thousand tonnes; Moz = million ounces.*
4. *Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) are based on the following assumed parameters sourced from public domain information including studies on similar deposits in the region:*
   - *NSR was estimated per metal using assumed off-site costs and price:*
     - *Sn price USD/tonne 36,600, Cu price 11,111 USD/tonne, Zn price 3,450 USD/tonne, Ag price 35 USD/oz.*
     - *Transport of concentrate USD 730/t, Treatment and Refining, Sn USD 200/t, Cu USD 290/t, Zn USD 190/t*
     - *Payability Sn 96.5%, Cu 96.5%, Zn 83.5%, Ag 88%.*
   - *Extraction is assumed to be open-pit mining with a gravity and flotation circuit. A pit-shell was constructed to constrain the Mineral Resource. The following assumed on-site parameters were applied:*
     - *Concentrator recovery: Sn 65%, Cu 90%, Zn, 90%, Ag 83%*
     - *Mining dilution - included in 5 m by 20 m by 5 m regularised block*
     - *Pit slope: 28° weathered, 55° fresh*
     - *Mining costs: USD 4/t fresh mineralised, USD 2/t fresh waste and weathered mineralised, USD 1/t weathered waste*
     - *Mill costs: USD 30/t, on site infrastructure and G&A USD 45/t.*
5. *The weathered mineralisation was not included in the Mineral Resource for copper, zinc and silver, it being assumed that it is extensively leached and in oxide form.*
6. *The assessment to satisfy the criteria of RPEEE is a high-level estimate and is not an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.*

Table 2
Grade (NSR) - tonnage table for Mont Agoma Inferred Mineral Resource as at 29 October, 2025

NSR Cut-Off (USD/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	NSR (USD/t)	Cu (%)	Sn (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Sn (kt)	Zn (kt)	Ag (Moz)
60	5.08	131	1.06	0.16	2.55	11.2	54.1	8.2	129.4	1.83
70	4.31	143	1.19	0.17	2.55	12.2	51.4	7.5	110.1	1.69
80	3.70	154	1.32	0.19	2.63	13.2	48.7	6.8	97.2	1.56
90	**3.16**	**166**	**1.45**	**0.19**	**2.72**	**14.3**	**45.9**	**6.1**	**86.2**	**1.46**
100	2.70	178	1.59	0.20	2.88	15.6	43.0	5.3	78.0	1.36
110	2.33	189	1.73	0.20	3.04	16.7	40.4	4.7	70.8	1.25
120	2.03	200	1.87	0.20	3.17	17.7	38.1	4.1	64.6	1.16

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *The Mineral Resource is highlighted in bold.*

A long section of the Mont Agoma block model is shown in Figure 2.

Kalayi

The Kalayi Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.85% tin (Sn). A summary of the Kalayi Mineral Resource estimate is presented in Table 3. A grade tonnage table is included to assess sensitivity to cut-off grade (Table 4).

Table 3
Mineral Resource Estimate for Kalayi as at 29 October, 2025 at a 0.85% Sn cut-off

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Sn Grade (%)	Sn Content (kt)
Inferred	0.33	1.36	4.47
Total	**0.33**	**1.36**	**4.47**

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, metal prices, costs or other relevant issues.*
3. *Mt = Million tonnes, kt = thousand tonnes.*
4. *Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) are based on the following assumed parameters:*
   - *Tin Price USD/tonne 36,600*
   - *Recovery 75% for 70% concentrate grade, 3.5% DRC royalty, 97% payability*
   - *Total on- and off-site costs USD 172 per tonne (run-of-mine).*
5. *The mining method is assumed to be underground open stoping. Dilution of 20% was applied with a minimum mining width of 1.1 m.*
6. *The weathered mineralisation was not included; it being assumed that it is partially extracted by artisanal mining and not conducive to formal underground mining.*
7. *The assessment to satisfy the criteria of RPEEE is a high-level estimate and is not an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.*

Table 4
Grade tonnage table for Kalayi Inferred Mineral Resource as at 29 October, 2025

Cut-off grade Cu (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Sn Grade (%)	Sn Content (kt)
0.70	0.37	1.30	4.79
0.75	0.36	1.32	4.71
0.80	0.35	1.33	4.65
0.85	**0.33**	**1.36**	**4.47**
0.90	0.31	1.39	4.31
0.95	0.28	1.45	3.99
1.00	0.25	1.51	3.70

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *The Mineral Resource is highlighted in bold.*

A long section of the Kalayi block model is shown in Figure 3.

The Qualified Person for the Bisie North Mineral Resource estimate is Mr. J.C. Witley (BSc Hons, MSc (Eng.)) who is a geologist with 37 years' experience in base and precious metals exploration and mining as well as Mineral Resource evaluation and reporting. He is Head of Mineral Resources for The MSA Group (an independent consulting company), is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and is a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA). Mr. Witley has the appropriate relevant qualifications and experience to be considered a "Qualified Person" for the style and type of mineralisation and activity being undertaken as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects.

On behalf of:

THE MSA GROUP

["Signed"]

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J.C. Witley *Pr. Sci. Nat.*
Head of Mineral Resources

APPENDIX 1: Drillhole location map and block model sections

Figure 1
Mont Agoma and Kalayi drillhole location map

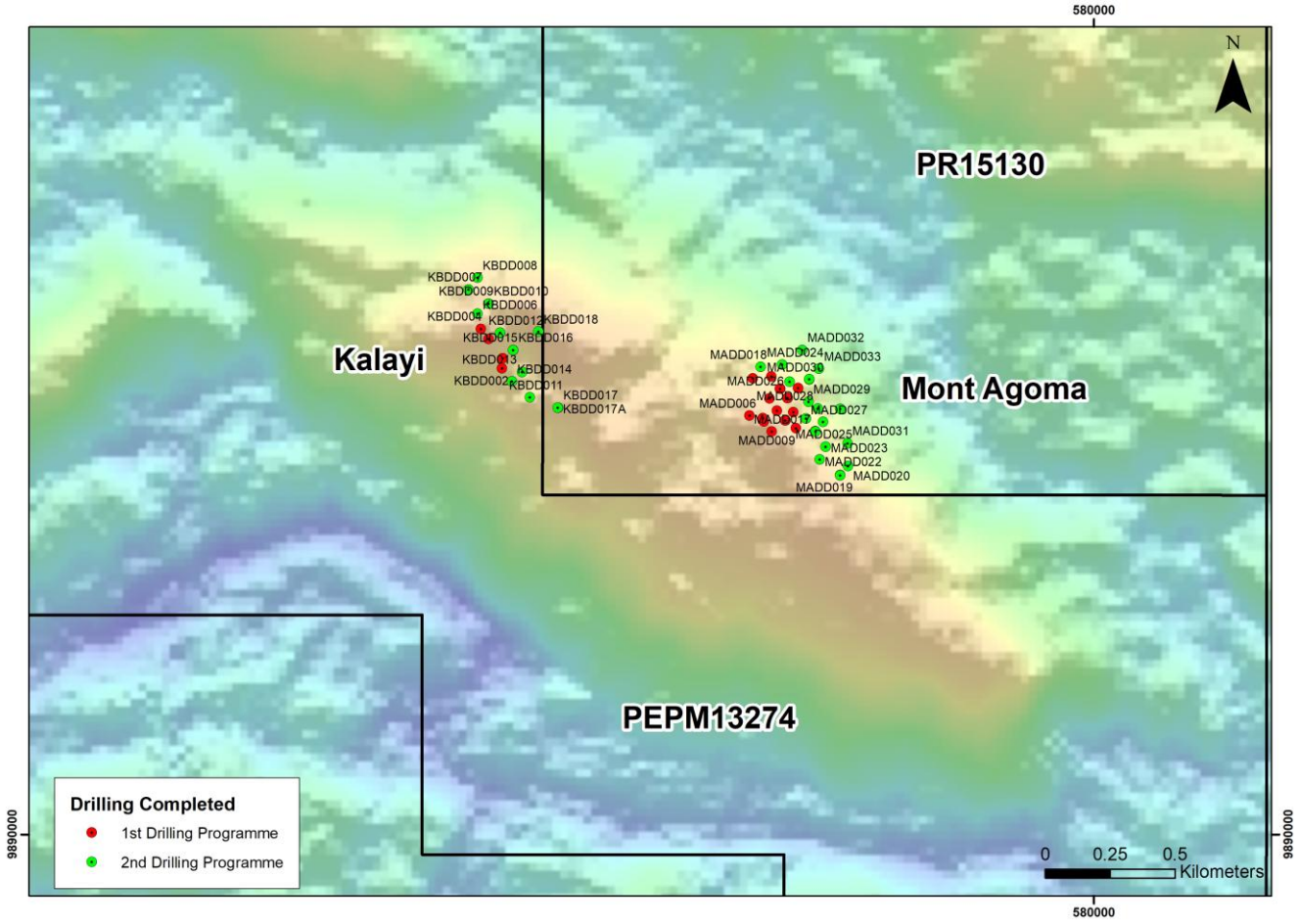


Figure 2
Mont Agoma resource pit shell and NSR block model – cross section SW-NE

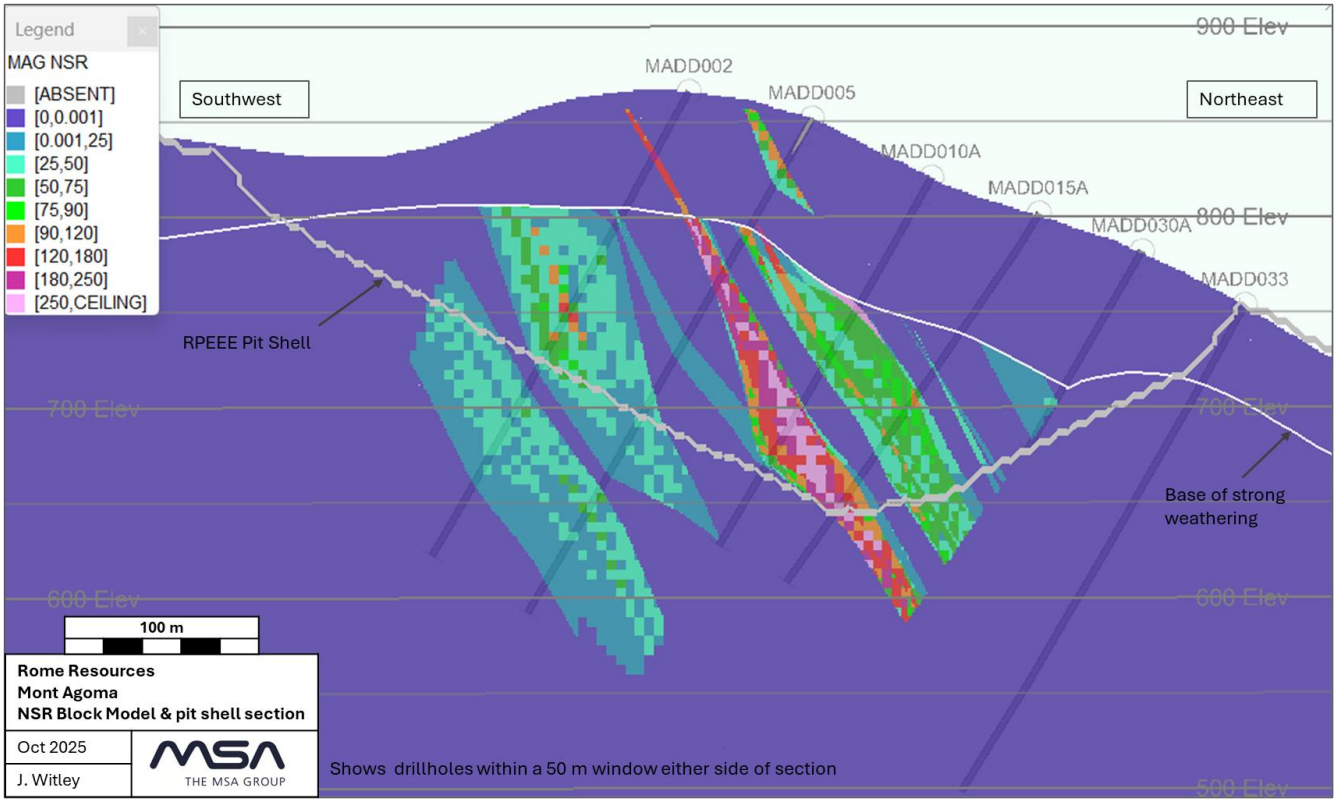
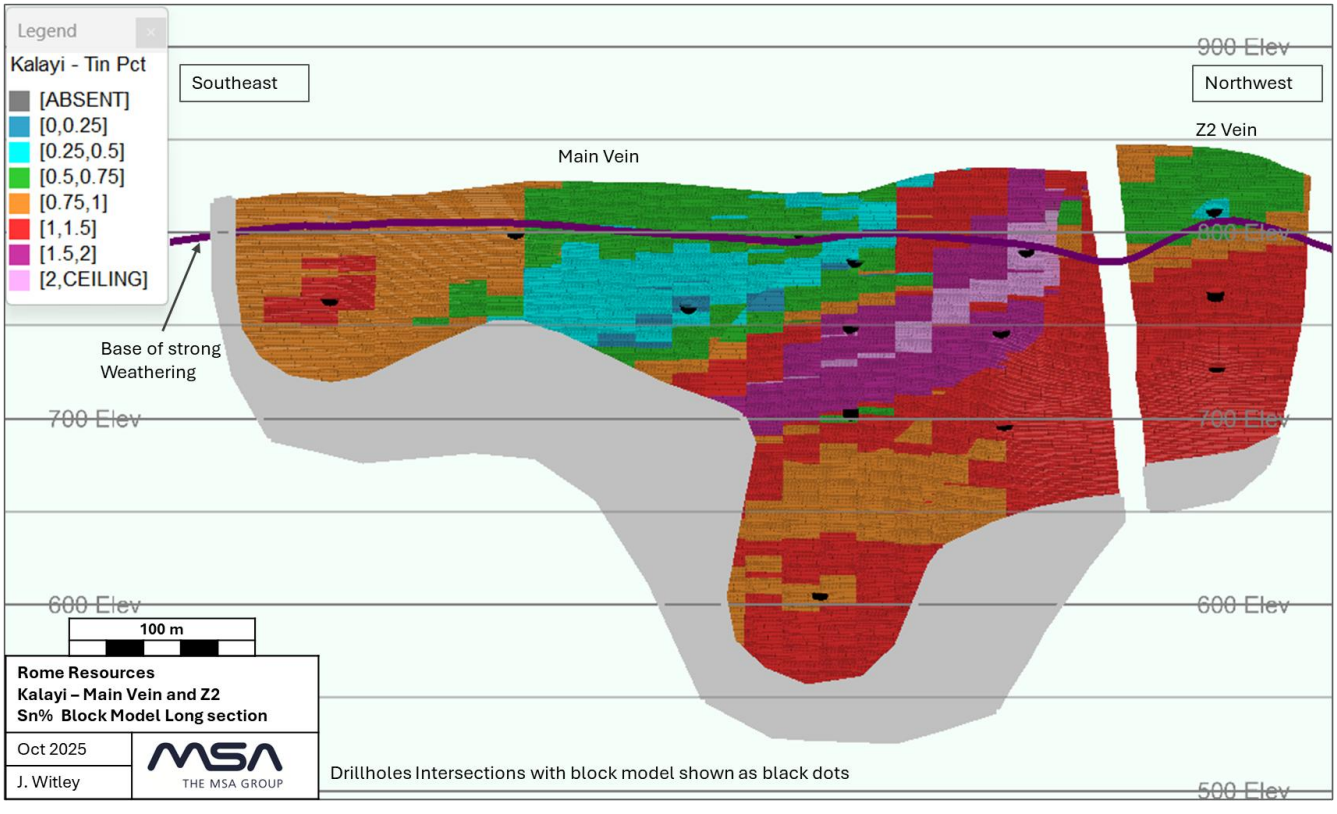


Figure 3
Kalayi Sn% block model – long section (SE-NW)



APPENDIX 2: Glossary

µm	micrometre (one millionth of a metre)
°	degree
%	percent
Ag	the chemical symbol for silver
Cu	the chemical symbol for copper
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
g/t	grammes per metric tonne
ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
GSSA	Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA)
km	kilometre
kt	thousand metric tonnes
m	metre
mm	millimetre
Moz	million ounces (Troy)
Mt	million tonnes
NSR	Net Smelter Return (value after off-site costs and royalties accounted for)
oz	Ounce (Troy)
Pr. Sci. Nat.	Professional Natural Scientist (registered with SACNASP).
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
RPEEE	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System (the official laboratory accreditation body for South Africa).
SARL	*Société à Responsabilité Limitée* (which translates to a Limited Liability Company (LLC))
Sn	the chemical symbol for tin
t	metric tonne
USD	United States Dollar ($)
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence
Zn	the chemical symbol for zinc

END