

HIGH-GRADE ROCK CHIPS AT GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT

Albion Resources Limited (ASX: ALB) ("Albion" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that high-grade gold assays have been returned from reconnaissance rock-chip sampling completed at the Gidgee Gold Project in preparation for upcoming drilling.

Highlights

- 35 regional rock-chip samples¹ were collected across the Gidgee Project as part of reconnaissance fieldwork and drill targeting, including sampling of historical workings, outcrop and historical drill spoils. Six samples returned gold grades greater than 1 g/t Au.
- Standout rock-chip sample GDLH32 returned **280.3 g/t Au (~9.0 oz/t Au) from the Phar Lap Prospect**, associated with historical workings in an area that has **never been drill tested**.
- Other significant gold results include:
 - 4.79 g/t Au – GDLH36, sampled from historical workings;
 - 4.44 g/t Au – GDLH10, assay of historical drill spoil;
 - 3.47 g/t Au – GDLH35, sampled from a historical trench in an area never drill tested;
 - 1.58 g/t Au – GDLH14, located proximal to a historical EM anomaly in an area never drill tested; and
 - 1.57 g/t Au – GDLH16, sampled from historical workings.
- The identification of high-grade gold mineralisation at surface, together with multiple anomalous results from previously untested areas, strengthens Albion's geological understanding and provides additional targets ahead of the upcoming maiden drilling program.
- Reconnaissance rock-chip sampling targeted several priority areas across the Gidgee Project, including Wilson Splay, Phar Lap and German Well South.
- Albion has received approvals for its maiden drilling campaign at Gidgee, comprising approximately 6,000m of air-core drilling and 1,000m of RC drilling, designed to systematically test priority gold targets across the Project.

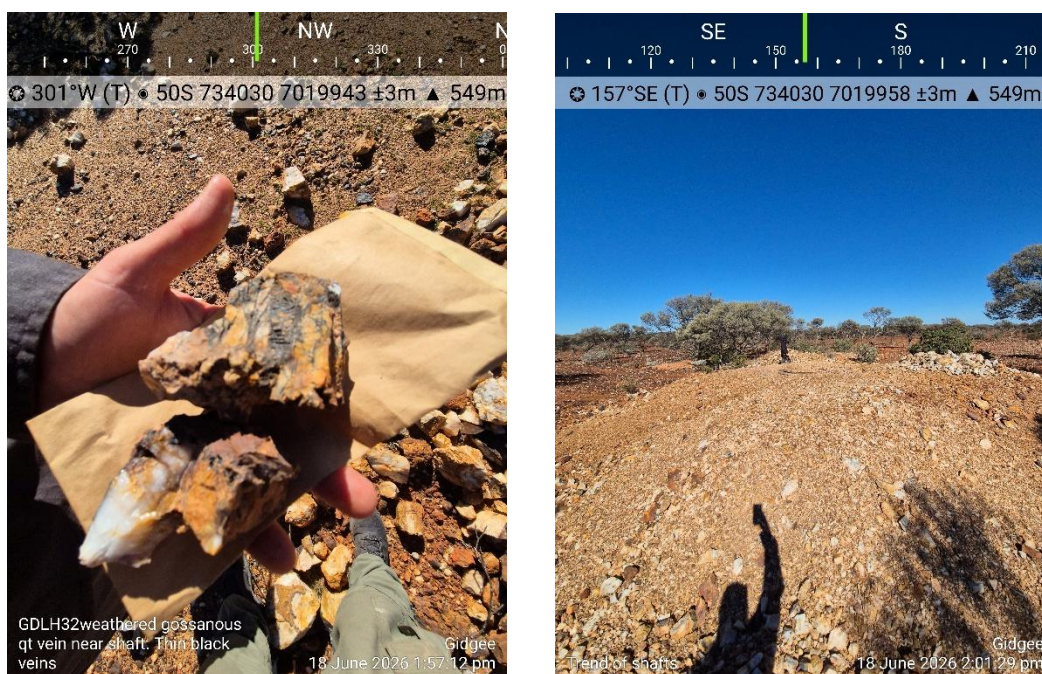


Figure 1: Phar Lap Prospect showing strongly weathered, iron-oxide/gossanous quartz vein material sampled at GDLH32, which returned 280.3 g/t Au (~9.0 oz/t Au) (left), and the approximate NW-SE trend of historical shafts and workings through the prospect (right). The high-grade result and historical workings define a priority target in an area that has not previously been drill tested.

¹ Rock-chip samples, including GDLH32, are selective in nature and may not be representative of the overall grade or width of mineralisation.

Rock Chip Sampling

Albion recently completed reconnaissance geological mapping and rock-chip sampling across a number of priority target areas at the Gidgee Gold Project as part of its preparations for the upcoming drilling program.

A total of **35 rock-chip samples** were collected and submitted for assay, with **six samples returning gold grades greater than 1 g/t Au**. The standout result was sample **GDLH32, which returned 280.3 g/t Au (~9.0 oz/t Au)** from the Phar Lap Prospect. Other significant results included 4.79 g/t Au from GDLH36, 4.44 g/t Au from GDLH10, 3.47 g/t Au from GDLH35, 1.58 g/t Au from GDLH14 and 1.57 g/t Au from GDLH16 all located at various prospects throughout the project.

The new results demonstrate the occurrence of high-grade gold at surface across several areas of the Gidgee Project. Importantly, a number of the anomalous rock-chip samples show a spatial association with previously defined gold-in-soil anomalies (Figures 2) and interpreted regional shear zones (Figures 3).

The integration of the new rock-chip results with Albion's existing geochemical and geophysical datasets is providing additional geological information ahead of drilling and has further refined a number of priority targets, including German Well South, Wilson Splay, Tokey Central areas, as well as the previously undrilled Phar Lap and Tokey North prospects.

Phar Lap Prospect

Of particular significance is the 280.3 g/t Au result from GDLH32 at the Phar Lap Prospect, which was collected from strongly weathered, iron-oxide-rich quartz vein material adjacent to historical workings (Figure 1).

A series of historical shafts and workings at Phar Lap define an approximate NW–SE trend at surface. Due to the extensive weathering and lack of continuous outcrop, the orientation and continuity of the mineralised quartz vein system cannot currently be confidently determined in the field. However, recent detailed review of the airborne magnetic data indicates a NW-SE oriented structure parallel to the German Well Trend (Figure 3).

The high-grade rock-chip result, together with the historical workings and associated gold-in-soil anomalism and favourable structural setting provides a compelling target for drill testing.

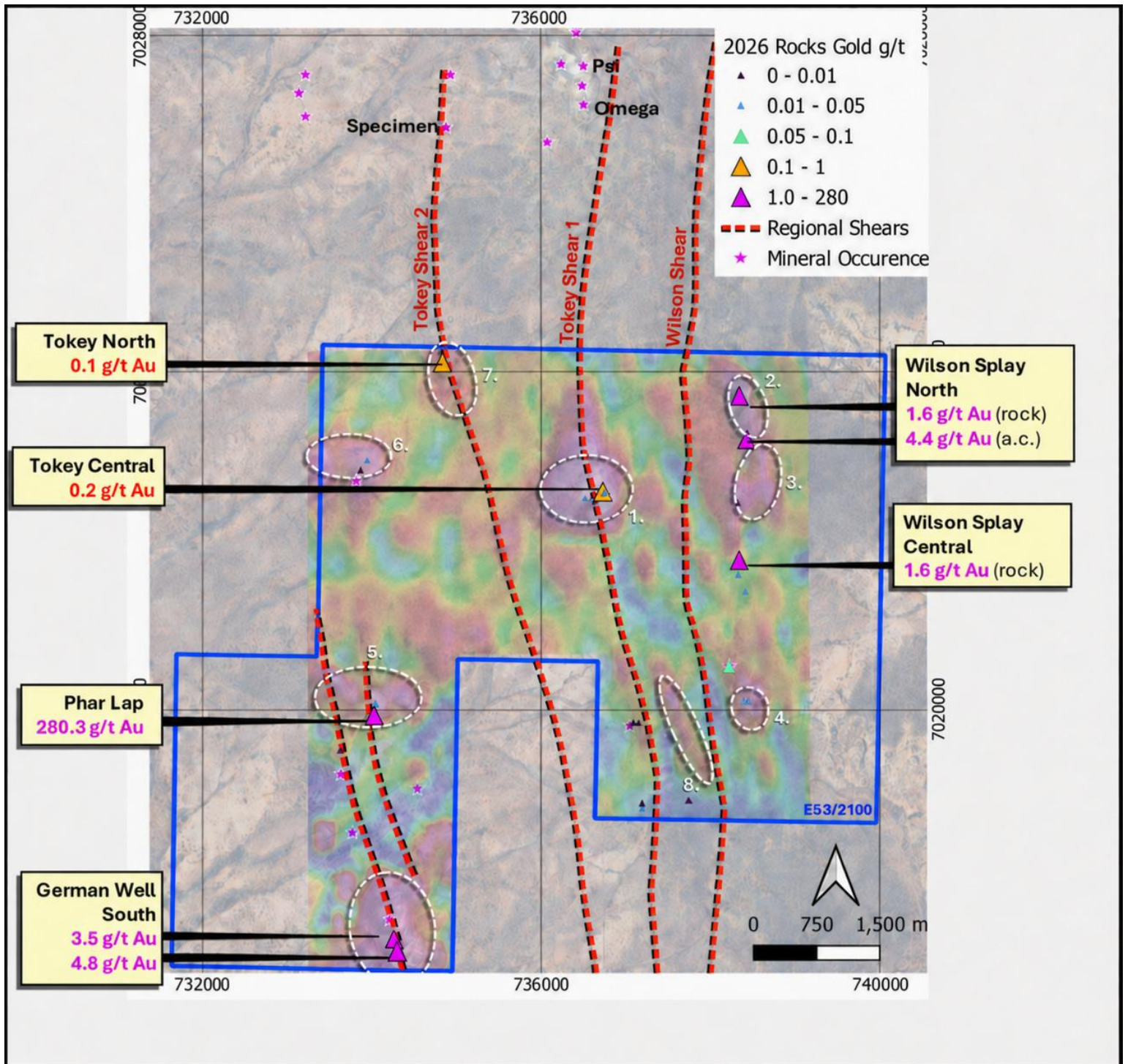


Figure 2: Gidgee Gold Project showing 2026 rock-chip gold results over gridded gold-in-soil geochemistry. Significant results include 280.3 g/t Au at the undrilled Phar Lap Prospect, 3.5 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Au at German Well South, and anomalous results across the Wilson Splay and Tokey target areas. Interpreted regional shear zones and priority gold-in-soil anomalies are also shown.

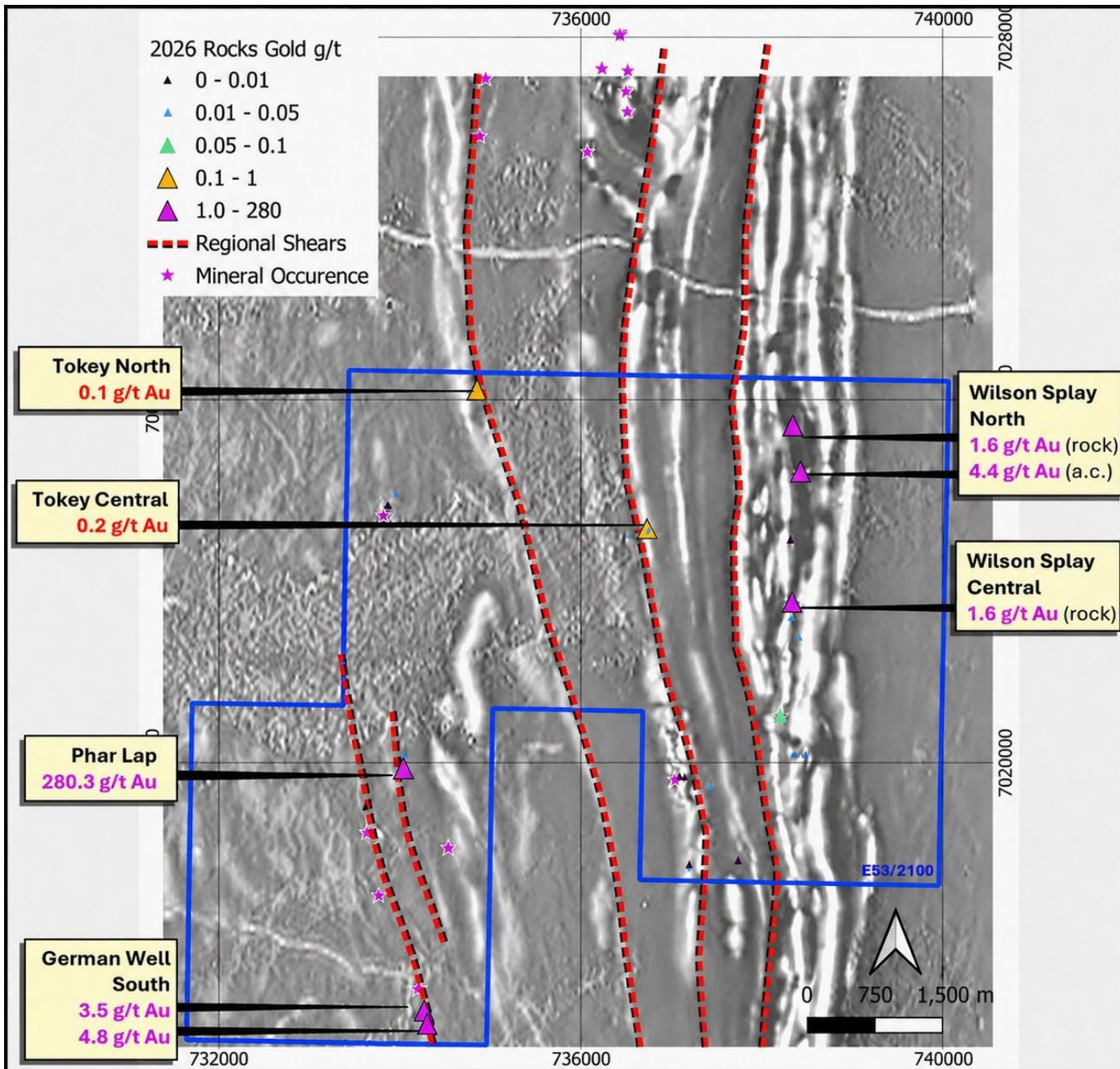


Figure 3: Gidgee Gold Project showing 2026 rock-chip gold results over regional magnetic imagery and interpreted major shear zones. The distribution of anomalous rock-chip results highlights the spatial relationship between surface gold anomalism and the Tokey and Wilson shear systems, including the undrilled Phar Lap, Tokey North and Tokey Central target areas.

Wilson Splay

Reconnaissance sampling also returned encouraging results from the **Wilson Splay** area, including **1.58 g/t Au from GDLH14** and **1.57 g/t Au from GDLH16**.

Sample **GDLH10 returned 4.44 g/t Au** from selected quartz-rich fragments collected from historical air-core spoil associated with **AGDR0121 (4m @ 1.67 g/t Au)²**. The result is considered indicative of gold-bearing nature of the quartz veins only due to potential nugget effects and loss of finer material from the historical spoil pile. However, the confirmed high gold tenor of the veins is highly encouraging for the area.

The results occur within a broader north–south corridor of gold-in-soil anomalism that closely corresponds with the Wilson Shear and associated interpreted structures evident in the magnetic data.

The new surface results complement significant historical drilling within the broader Wilson Splay area, including previously identified mineralisation at Wilson Splay North, Central and South. The coincidence of anomalous rock-chip geochemistry, gold-in-soil anomalism and the interpreted structural corridor provides further support for Albion's targeting model in this area.

The Wilson Splay remains an important target area for follow-up exploration and drilling.

German Well South

At **German Well South**, samples **GDLH35 and GDLH36 returned 3.47 g/t Au and 4.79 g/t Au**, respectively. The samples were collected from historical workings along the sparsely drilled southern end of the prospect area and occur within an area of strong gold-in-soil anomalism.

German Well South represents a priority target for Albion's upcoming **RC drilling program** and hosts significant historical drill intersections.

Historical drilling previously reported by Albion returned significant gold mineralisation, including:²

- 21m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 118m, including 1m @ 37.1 g/t Au – GNRC027;
- 16m @ 5.52 g/t Au from 41m, including 1m @ 60.9 g/t Au – 12GWRC010;
- 8m @ 2.9 g/t Au and 5m @ 4.2 g/t Au – 12GWRC015; and
- 15m @ 2.1 g/t Au, including 1m @ 10.1 g/t Au – 12GWRC013.

The mineralised corridor at German Well South has been defined over approximately 400m of strike and remains open.

The new surface sampling provides further evidence of gold mineralisation within the broader German Well South target area and will assist Albion in refining drill targeting ahead of the commencement of the maiden drilling program.

Tokey North and Tokey Central

Reconnaissance sampling has also provided additional support for two emerging targets at Tokey North and Tokey Central.

Rock-chip sampling returned highly anomalous gold values of approximately **0.1 g/t Au at Tokey North** and **0.2 g/t Au at Tokey Central**. While lower grade than the standout results elsewhere within the Project, the geological setting of these gold-bearing samples is considered highly significant given outcrop in these areas is poorly exposed.

Both prospects occur in close proximity to interpreted regional-scale shear zones, including the Tokey Shear system, interpreted from Albion's magnetic datasets. The rock-chip anomalism also corresponds with broader gold-in-soil anomalism, providing multiple independent datasets supporting the target areas.

Importantly, Tokey North and Tokey Central have not previously been drill tested.

² Refer to Albion Resources Limited ASX announcement, "[Albion Secures Option to Acquire Gidjee Gold Project](#)", dated 2 March 2026.

Next Steps

Albion is preparing to commence its maiden drilling campaign at Gidgee, comprising approximately 6,000m of air-core drilling across multiple regional targets and 1,000m of RC drilling focused initially on German Well South.

Albion's field team is mobilising to site to complete drilling preparations.

The rock-chip results have been incorporated with Albion's soil geochemistry, historical drilling and structural interpretation to refine exploration targeting.

The identification of high-grade gold at surface across multiple areas of the Project, together with recently defined gold-in-soil anomalies and significant historical drilling intersections, continues to enhance Albion's geological understanding of Gidgee ahead of the commencement of drilling.

Background

Albion Resources Limited's Gidgee Gold Project is located in Western Australia's Murchison gold district, between the established mining centres of Wiluna, Sandstone, Meekatharra and Mount Magnet. The Project is situated within an established gold province with access to regional roads, processing infrastructure and mining services. The regional setting of the Project is shown in Figure 4.

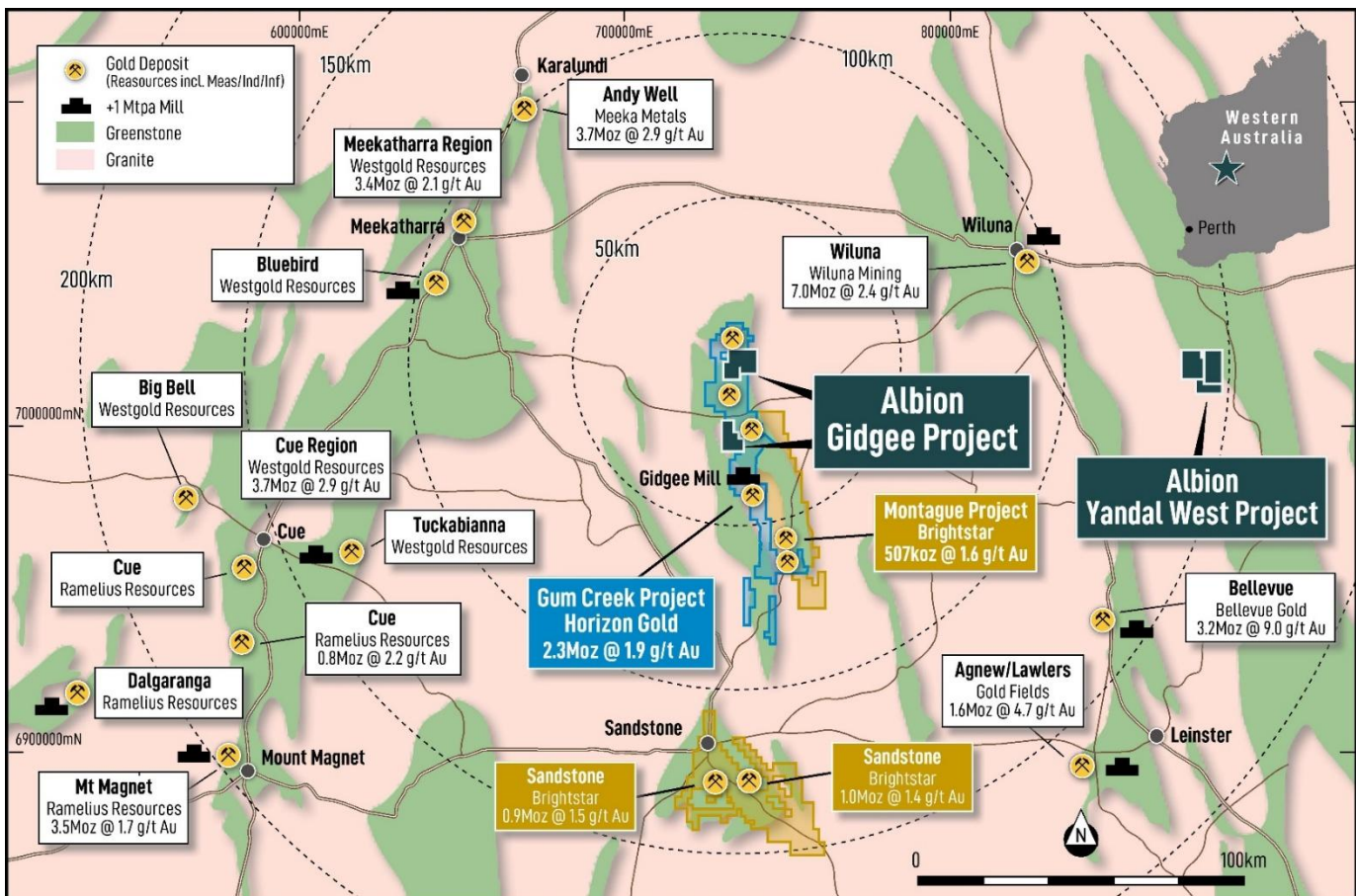


Figure 4: Regional location of the Gidgee Gold Project and surrounding gold deposits, processing infrastructure and mining centres in Western Australia's East Murchison region.³

³ Modified from figures and publicly reported information contained in Horizon Gold Ltd ASX Announcement dated 29 April 2026 and publicly available information on the Brightstar Resources Ltd website, accessed 4 June 2026.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Albion Resources Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Peter Goh
Chief Executive Officer
peter.goh@albionresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Leo Horn. Mr Horn is an independent consultant and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Horn has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are 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’ (“JORC Code”).

Mr Horn consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED EXPLORATION RESULTS

This announcement contains references to Exploration Results previously reported in Albion’s ASX announcement dated 2 March 2026, “Albion Secures Option to Acquire Gidgee Gold Project”. Albion confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement and that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially.

The Company cautions that the potential economic significance of the exploration results has not yet been established, and further work is required before any conclusions regarding resources or development.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION – ALBION ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

Date	Description
6/08/2026	PoW Approved for Maiden Drilling at Gidgee Gold Project
30/07/2026	Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report
9/06/2026	Eight New Gold Targets Related to 19km of Shear Corridors
29/05/2026	Completion of Gidgee Gold Project Acquisition
29/04/2026	Albion Exercises Option to Acquire the Gidgee Gold Project
2/03/2026	Albion Secures Option to Acquire Gidgee Gold Project

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	MGA Grid	Prospect	Au (g/t)
GDLH01	736632	7022512	GDA94_50	Tokey Central	0.03
GDLH02	736650	7022473	GDA94_50	Tokey Central	X
GDLH03	736525	7022510	GDA94_50	Tokey Central	0.03
GDLH05	736725	7022583	GDA94_50	Tokey Central	0.21
GDLH06	736748	7022573	GDA94_50	Tokey Central	0.02
GDLH07	734831	7024250	GDA94_50	Tokey North	X
GDLH08	733868	7022843	GDA94_50	Virgo	X
GDLH09	733955	7022963	GDA94_50	Virgo	0.02
GDLH10	738425	7023203	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay North	4.44
GDLH11	738388	7023645	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay North	X
GDLH12	738358	7023666	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay North	0.03
GDLH13	738358	7023667	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay North	0.03
GDLH14	738335	7023714	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay North	1.578
GDLH15	738315	7022463	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay Central	X
GDLH16	738331	7021772	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay Central	1.57
GDLH17	738402	7021399	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay South	0.019
GDLH19	738326	7021607	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay South	0.02
GDLH20	738208	7020521	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay South	0.073
GDLH21	738373	7020090	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay South	0.03
GDLH22	738452	7020111	GDA94_50	Wilson Splay South	0.03
GDLH23	737440	7019750	GDA94_50	EM Cu Target	0.02
GDLH24	737089	7019859	GDA94_50	EM Cu Target	0.009
GDLH25	737153	7019849	GDA94_50	EM Cu Target	X
GDLH26	737200	7018859	GDA94_50	EM Cu Target	0.03
GDLH27	737192	7018894	GDA94_50	EM Cu Target	X
GDLH28	737736	7018931	GDA94_50	EM Cu Target	X
GDLH29	733632	7019522	GDA94_50	German Well North	X
GDLH30	734038	7019939	GDA94_50	Phar Lap	0.03
GDLH31	734038	7019939	GDA94_50	Phar Lap	0.03
GDLH32	734030	7019943	GDA94_50	Phar Lap	280.284
GDLH33	734045	7020092	GDA94_50	Phar Lap	0.03
GDLH34	734041	7020092	GDA94_50	Phar Lap	0.03
GDLH35	734260	7017288	GDA94_50	German Well South	3.47
GDLH36	734297	7017140	GDA94_50	German Well South	4.79
GDLH37	734842	7024099	GDA94_50	Tokey North	0.117

Table 1: Gidjee Gold Project rock-chip location and assay results

Note: Rock-chip samples are selective in nature and may not be representative of the overall grade or width of mineralisation. Gold analysis was undertaken by Intertek Genalysis, Perth, using Photon Assay and/or 50 g Fire Assay. Results reported as "X" were below the analytical detection limit.

Appendix A

The following JORC Code Table 1 provides supporting information for the reconnaissance rock-chip sampling reported in this announcement. Historical drilling results referenced in the body are provided for exploration context and were previously reported by Albion on 2 March 2026.

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 (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). - 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	- This announcement reports results from 35 reconnaissance rock-chip samples collected by Albion across the Gidgee Gold Project. - Samples were selectively collected from outcrop, subcrop, historical workings, quartz vein material and, in one instance, historical air-core drill spoil. - Sampling was undertaken to assist geological reconnaissance and drill targeting and was not conducted on a regular grid or continuous channel basis. - Rock-chip samples are selective in nature and should not be considered representative of the overall grade or width of mineralisation. - Sample locations and geological observations were recorded in the field and samples were photographed and assigned unique sample identification numbers.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No new drilling was undertaken or is being reported in this announcement. Historical drilling results referred to in the body of the announcement are provided for exploration context only
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	No new drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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 rock-chip sample sites were geologically described in the field, with observations including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and/or the nature of historical workings where applicable. - Samples and sample sites were photographed and assigned unique sample identification numbers. - Logging was qualitative and appropriate for reconnaissance rock-chip 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	- Rock-chip samples were collected as reconnaissance grab/chip samples and submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, for preparation and gold analysis. - Laboratory sample preparation and sub-sampling were undertaken by Intertek using its standard procedures appropriate to the selected analytical method. - Samples of sufficient mass were analysed by Photon Assay method PAAU02. Samples unsuitable for Photon Assay due to insufficient sample mass were analysed by 50 g Fire Assay method FA50/OE.
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 Intertek Genalysis, Perth. Gold analysis was completed using Photon Assay method PAAU02 and/or 50 g Fire Assay method FA50/OE. - Photon Assay was used where sufficient sample mass was available, while Fire Assay was used for samples below the minimum mass required for Photon Assay. - Both methods are considered appropriate for determination of gold in reconnaissance rock-chip samples. - Laboratory QA/QC procedures included internal certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates as part of Intertek's routine analytical quality-control procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	- Assay results and sample identification data were reviewed by Albion personnel and checked against laboratory assay certificates. - Significant results were reviewed against field photographs, sample descriptions and recorded locations. - No adjustments or transformations have been made to the reported gold assay data. No twinned sampling is applicable to reconnaissance rock-chip sampling.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i>	- Rock-chip sample locations were recorded in the field using handheld GPS and the Solocator mobile application. - Positional accuracy is considered appropriate for reconnaissance exploration and drill targeting, generally within approximately ± 3–5 m under suitable field conditions. Coordinates are reported in GDA94 / MGA Zone 50. Sample coordinates are presented in Table 1.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Rock-chip samples were collected on a reconnaissance and target-driven basis and are therefore irregularly and sporadically distributed. - Sample spacing was determined by outcrop availability, historical workings, geological observations and existing geochemical/geophysical targets. - The sampling is not intended to establish geological or grade continuity and is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. - No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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..</i>	- Rock-chip samples are selective surface samples and do not provide information on true mineralised width. Sampling was generally directed toward exposed quartz veining, altered rock and historical workings. - At Phar Lap, historical workings define an approximate NW–SE surface trend; however, the strike and dip of the mineralised structure remain uncertain because of poor exposure and weathering. Planned drilling is intended to determine the geometry and continuity of mineralisation
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- Samples were individually labelled and bagged in the field and transported/dispatched to Intertek Genalysis in Perth under laboratory submission documentation. - Sample dispatches were tracked and receipt was confirmed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No independent audit of the reconnaissance rock-chip sampling program has been undertaken. Sampling, assay data and reporting have been reviewed internally by Albion and by the Competent Person

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	Exploration Licences E53/2099 and E53/2100 are granted and 100% held by Albion Resources Ltd. There are no known material impediments to exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Between 1992 and 2014, numerous drilling campaigns were undertaken across the tenement, comprising 674 RAB holes for 28,283 m, 86 RC holes for 8,804 m and 24 air-core holes for 1,780 m. 1992-1995: Goldfields Exploration – drilled 200 RAB holes for 11,745m and 14 RC holes for 1540m 1992-1993: APEX Minerals NL – drilled 3 RAB holes for a total of 112m 1994-1995: APEX Minerals NL – drilled 7 RAB holes for a total of 340m 1996-2000: Gateway Mining NL drilled 121 RAB holes for a total of 6490m 2005-2006: Legend Mining Ltd (exact date not exactly known) drilled 149 RAB holes for 2856m and 24 RC holes for 1550m 2006-2007: APEX Minerals NL – drilled 24 AC holes for a total of 1780m 2008-2009: APEX Minerals NL – drilled 194 RAB holes for a total of 6740m 2012-2013: Stratum Metals drilled 40 RC holes for a total of 5184m 2013-2014: Mayan drilled 8 RC holes for 530m
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The logging appears to indicate the German Well South prospect is located within a prominent mafic (dolerite or basalt) hosted shear zone which displays strong biotite-chlorite alteration and abundant quartz veining with weak sulphide (in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- fresh rocks). This style suggests possible similarities to Horizons Gold's Howards deposits. - No new drilling results are reported in this announcement. Historical drill intersections referred to in the body of the announcement and Appendix A are reproduced for exploration context. The new Exploration Results comprise rock-chip sample locations and assays, which are presented in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No aggregation, averaging, grade capping or metal-equivalent calculations have been applied to the new rock-chip assay results. Rock-chip assays are reported as individual laboratory results. Historical drilling intersections referred to in this announcement have previously been reported and are reproduced for exploration context; no new calculation or reinterpretation of those historical intercepts is presented
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')	The new rock-chip samples are selective surface samples and do not represent mineralised widths. No true-width information can be inferred from the reported rock-chip assay grades. Historical drilling intersections quoted for context are reported as downhole lengths unless otherwise stated, and true widths are 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.	Appropriate plan and diagrams are included in the body of the text.
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	All rock-chip samples for which laboratory results were received are presented in Table 1, including both anomalous and low-grade results. Rock-chip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	sampling is selective in nature and results should not be regarded as representative of average mineralisation grades or widths
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Recent soil geochemistry and aeromagnetic datasets have been incorporated with the 2026 rock-chip results to assist target generation. Historical aeromagnetic surveys completed in the 1990s covered the Project at approximately 200 m spaced east-west flight lines. Magnetic imagery has been used to interpret regional structural corridors, including the Tokey and Wilson shear systems. Gridded historical gold-in-soil geochemistry is shown in Figure 2 and demonstrates spatial associations between several 2026 rock-chip anomalies and existing surface geochemical anomalies. These datasets are used for exploration targeting and do not demonstrate continuity of mineralisation.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Ongoing geophysical review of historical EM data sets - A drilling campaign of 6,000m AC and 1,000m RC is set to commence soon