

30 July 2026

Drilling confirms significant copper-gold porphyry mineralisation at Goodrich

- 136.55m at 0.32% Cu, 0.16g/t Au, 43g/t Mo from 81.45m confirms near-surface porphyry-style mineralisation at Goodrich.
- Assay results from diamond drill hole GGDD004 and GGDD003 verify copper-gold porphyry mineralisation at the Goodrich Project in New South Wales.
- GGDD004 intersected 136.55m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.16g/t Au and 43g/t Mo from 81.45m, including a high-grade zone of 3.55m @ 2.80% Cu, 0.18g/t Au and 48g/t Mo from 81.45m.
- Additional mineralised intervals within GGDD004 include:
 - 26m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.24g/t Au and 51.6g/t Mo from 102m
 - 12m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.36g/t Au and 91.9g/t Mo from 131m
 - 5m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.49g/t Au, 191.8g/t Mo from 158m
- The mineralised interval starts from 81.45m downhole, demonstrating the near-surface nature of the mineralisation.
- The Goodrich project forms part of the Yeoval and Goodrich earn-in project with Great Plains Metals Corp, who have satisfied the initial earn-in conditions and secured a 51% interest.
- Godolphin retains a 49% interest at Yeoval and Goodrich, with Great Plains funding the current and next phase of exploration, providing Godolphin exposure to the emerging copper-gold system without contributing to exploration expenditure during the earn-in.

Godolphin Resources Limited (ASX: GRL) ("Godolphin" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that assay results have been received and reported by earn-in joint venture partner Great Plains Metals Corporation ("Great Plains") confirming a copper-gold porphyry style mineralisation at the Goodrich Project, located within the Yeoval and Goodrich copper-gold project area in New South Wales. The Goodrich Project is located approximately 70km northwest of Orange, NSW, within a broader approximately 290km² Yeoval project area targeting large-tonnage porphyry copper-gold systems.

The results follow completion by Great Plains of the initial earn-in conditions under the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, where Great Plains has secured a 51% interest in the Yeoval and Goodrich copper-gold projects and Godolphin retains a 49% interest in both projects (refer ASX:GRL 16 June 2026). Great Plains has also elected to proceed to the further earn-in phase, targeting a 70% participating interest by incurring an additional \$1 million in exploration expenditure over the following 12-month period.

Management commentary

Managing Director Ms Jeneta Owens said: *"The confirmation of a copper-gold porphyry mineralisation at Goodrich is an excellent outcome for Godolphin and our partner Great Plains. The broad, near-surface mineralised intercept in GGDD004 validates the exploration model at Goodrich and highlights the potential scale of the system."*



These results provide compelling evidence for the presence of a mineralised copper-gold porphyry system at Goodrich and validate our exploration model. The broad, near-surface mineralised interval intersected in GGDD004 demonstrates the scale potential of the system, while the presence of mineralised UST textures supports the interpretation that we are exploring a fertile porphyry environment.

Importantly, the earn-in structure provides Godolphin shareholders with capital- efficient exposure to further exploration upside. Great Plains will fund the next A\$1 million of work as it seeks to increase its interest to 70%, while Godolphin currently retains a 49% interest.

The results, together with our ongoing review of historical drilling and previously unassayed core, provide a strong foundation for the next phase of exploration aimed at expanding the footprint of this emerging copper-gold discovery.

We look forward to updating shareholders as further assay results are received from the historical core review and as the next phase of exploration advances across the Yeoval and Goodrich project area.

Program Overview:

Four diamond drill holes, three at Goodrich and one at Mt Rose, which is located 1.5km southeast of the Goodrich prospect for a total of 1019.76m were completed as part of the drill program (Figure 1). Two drill holes intersected observable sulphide minerals and were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Orange for assay. The other two drill holes were not sampled due to no sulphides being observed in the drill core.

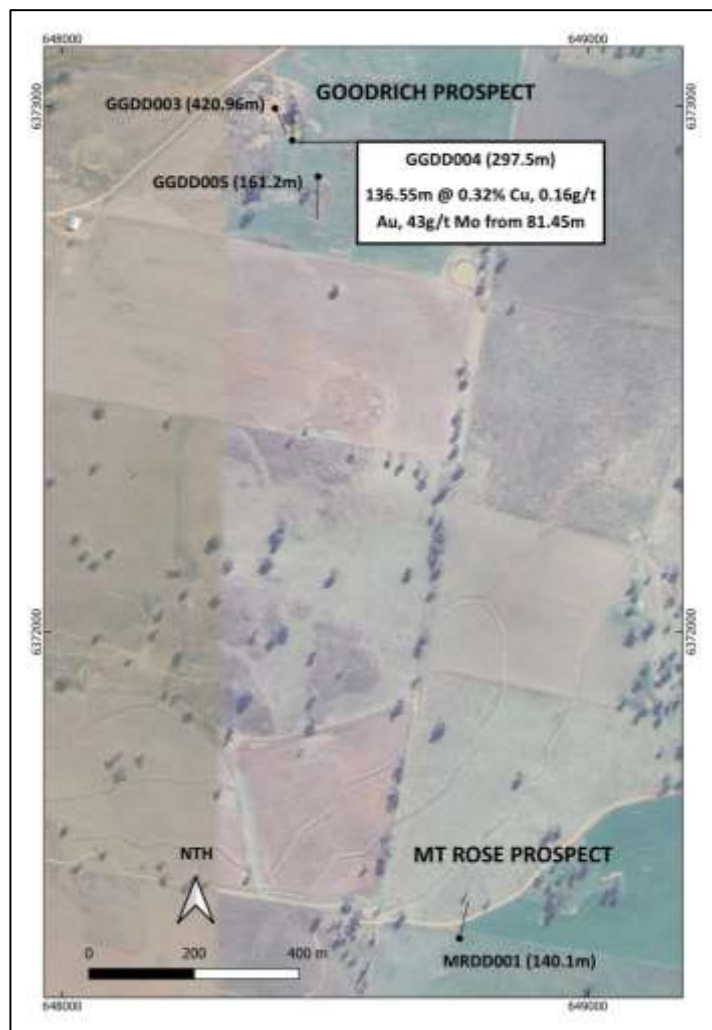


Figure 1: Location of drill collars and drillhole traces completed at Goodrich and Mt Rose Prospects, with end of hole depths displayed



Results overview:

Drill hole **GGDD004** returned a significant broad copper-gold intersection of 136.55m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.16g/t Au and 43g/t Mo from 81.45m, hosted within a mineralised monzonite porphyry stock (Figure 2).

The hole also returned a high-grade interval of 3.55m @ 2.80% Cu, 0.18g/t Au, 48g/t Mo from 81.45m, interpreted as a mineralised contact zone associated with unidirectional solidification textures.

The assay results from GGDD004 support the interpretation of a mineralised porphyry system beneath the historic Goodrich workings. The hole intersected disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation within a monzonite. Of particular significance is the occurrence of mineralised UST textures at the upper contact of the intrusion. These features are commonly associated with the upper portions of porphyry copper-gold systems and support the interpretation that Goodrich represents a fertile and preserved porphyry target.

Below the UST zone, pervasive white mica-chlorite and pale albite alteration variably overprints an earlier interpreted K-spar-biotite assemblage. Disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite, with trace molybdenite in rare quartz veins, occur throughout the monzonite porphyry interval. Below 209m, the hole transitions into an inner propylitic zone characterised by increasing epidote, chlorite and pyrite. Several narrow post-mineral trachyte dykes are also present throughout the hole.

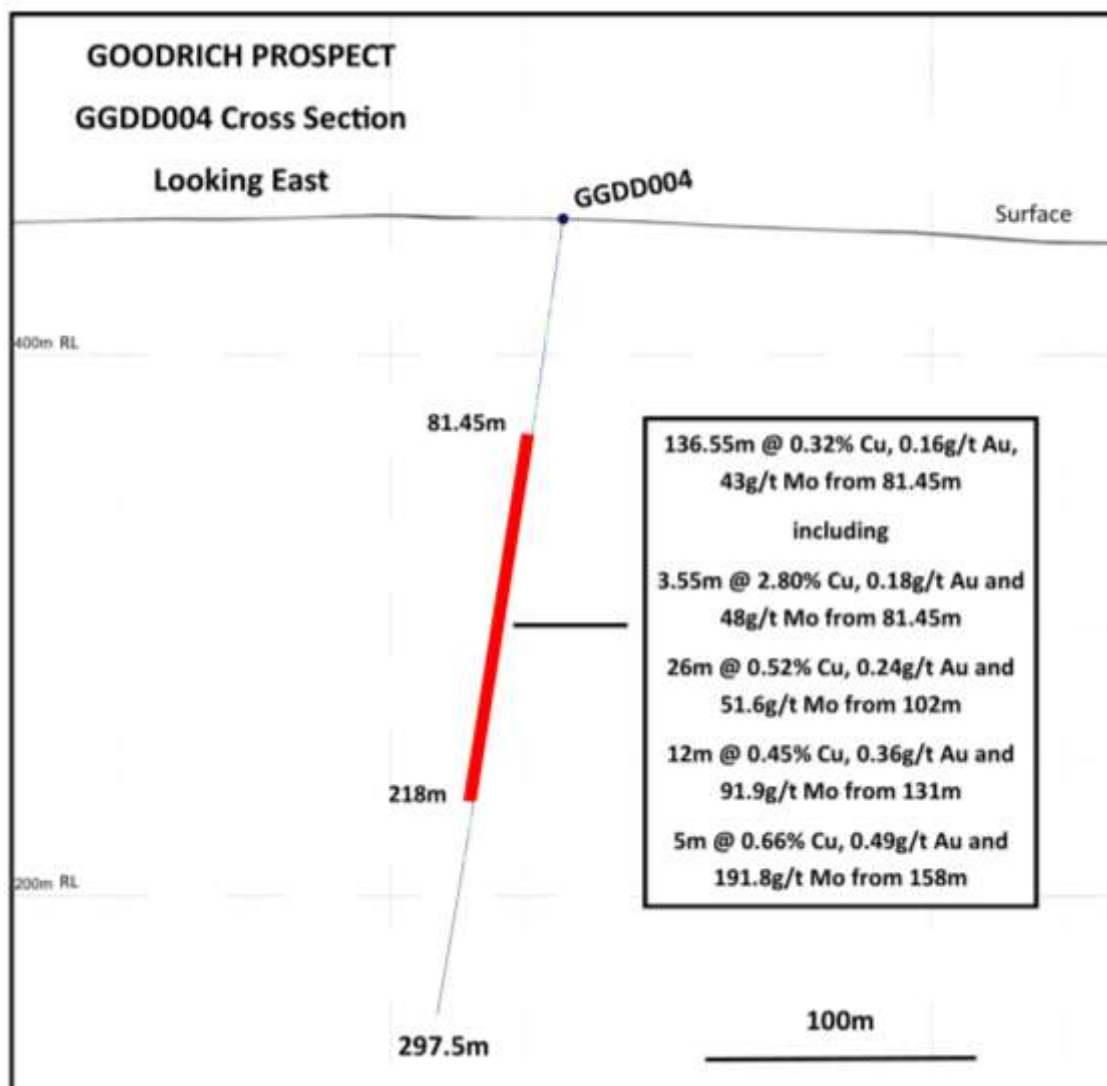


Figure 2: Cross section of GGDD004 displaying down hole intercepts



Figure 3: GGDD004 82.30 – 82.50m Brecciated quartz – magnetite UST textures with massive broken chalcopyrite with trace bornite. The associated sample interval 81.87m – 82.81m returned 8.46% Cu, 0.59g/t Au, 25g/t Mo.

Drill hole **GGDD003** also intersected altered monzonite porphyry interpreted as part of the inner propylitic halo of the Goodrich porphyry system, returning **52.97m @ 0.20% Cu, 0.02g/t Au, 42.9g/t Mo from 29.15m**, including **4.75m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.04g/t Au and 404.4g/t Mo**.

Drill hole GGDD003 intersected altered chlorite-white mica-epidote monzonite porphyry, interpreted as part of the inner propylitic halo of the Goodrich porphyry system. Two intervals containing UST textures were observed at 31.8m and 76.8m depth, both associated with copper mineralisation, although less developed, than those intersected in GGDD004. A significant fault was intersected at 82m, below which only weak mineralisation and alteration were encountered.



Figure 4: GGDD003 31.85 – 32.15m Quartz-magnetite UST (brecciated) with molybdenite and chalcopyrite. Blebbly disseminated chalcopyrite in chlorite-sericite-actinolite-K spar altered crowded porphyry. The associated sample interval 31.1m – 32m returned 0.96% Cu, 0.06g/t Au, 826g/t Mo and 32m – 32.85m returned 0.97% Cu, 0.06g/t Au, 1365g/t Mo.

Historical Core Review

A review of historical drill core archived at the NSW Mines Department facility at Londonderry identified substantial highly altered intervals from historic drill holes that had not been sampled or assayed. A total of 324 samples have now been submitted to ALS Laboratories in Orange, with assay results expected to assist refinement of the regional porphyry model.

<ENDS>

This market announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Managing Director of Godolphin Resources Limited.

For further information regarding Godolphin, please visit <https://godolphinresources.com.au/> or contact:

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About Godolphin Resources

Godolphin Resources (ASX: GRL) is an ASX listed resources company, with 100% controlled Australian-based Projects primarily located within the Lachlan Fold Belt ("LFB") NSW, a world-class gold-copper and rare earth element province of Australia. Godolphin have strategic focus on exploring for and development of critical minerals and metals, we remain committed to sustainability across the community in which we operate, the environment we undertake exploration and development on and to deliver projects which will assist Australia and the world in the clean energy transition. Currently the Company's tenements cover 3038km² of ground highly prospective for gold, silver, base metals and rare earths and is host to the Company's advanced Lewis Ponds Gold and Silver Project, the Narraburra REE Project and the Yeoval Cu-Au and Mt Aubrey Au Projects. At Godolphin we aim to operate ethically and responsibly and remain outcome focused to deliver on what we say to add value for all stakeholders.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Jeneta Owens, Managing Director for Godolphin Resources Ltd. Ms Owens is the Managing Director, full-time employee, Shareholder and Option holder of Godolphin Resources Limited. Ms Owens is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) she has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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". Ms Owens consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

PREVIOUS DISCLOSURES

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, associated with the Company's projects is extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- *ASX Announcement Titled "Great Plains Metals Corp. meets initial earn-in milestone under JV with Godolphin over Yeoval and Goodrich tenements" dated 16 June 2026*

A copy of the market announcements referred to above are available on the Company's website www.godolphinresources.com.au. The announcements were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.



DrillHole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu_ %	Au_g/t	Mo_g/t
GGDD003	29.15	82.12	52.97	0.20	0.02	42.9
<i>including</i>	29.15	33.9	4.75	0.56	0.04	404.4
<i>including</i>	70.15	82.12	11.97	0.54	0.03	22.7
GGDD004	81.45	218	136.55	0.32	0.16	43.0
<i>including</i>	81.45	85	3.55	2.80	0.18	48.0
<i>including</i>	93	98	5.00	0.30	0.10	11.9
<i>including</i>	102	128	26.00	0.52	0.24	51.6
<i>including</i>	131	143	12.00	0.45	0.36	91.9
<i>including</i>	158	163	5.00	0.66	0.49	191.8
<i>including</i>	176	183	7.00	0.31	0.29	100.8
<i>including</i>	205	209	4.00	0.26	0.19	86.1

Table 1: Summary of GGDD003 and GGDD004 significant assays



Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies 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). 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.	- Sawn half core samples from diamond drilling were sent for Industry standard sample preparation and analysis at a commercial laboratory in Orange, NSW. Sampling was at 1m intervals and/or based on geological control. No sample results are being reported for the current drill program. - Field duplicates were obtained in drill core by quartering the core. - Mineralisation is defined by the visual presence of sulphide mineralisation within the host rock accompanied by significant alteration - Four diamond holes (DD) holes were drilled for 1019.76m. Holes GGDD003 and 004 were assayed only.
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).	Diamond drilling for HQ3 core using a Sandvik DE881 tracked mounted diamond drill rig.
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.	- Recovery of core has been measured by restoring the core, fitting individual pieces end to end where possible. Lengths of the assembled core were measured to compare with the intervals between drillers' downhole markers. The ratio between the measured length and the marker interval length was recorded as core recovery percent. - Triple tube HQ3 helps to maximise recovery, as does the appropriate use of drill fluids and to drill to conditions in soft ground - No sampling bias has occurred due to the loss/ gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)	- The drill core was logged by GRL geologists or contractors. The log includes detailed datasets for: Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation, Veins, Structure, RQD/fracture frequency and magnetic susceptibility. - The data is logged by a qualified geologist and is suitable for use in any future geological modelling, resource estimation, mining and/or metallurgical studies - Core photographs were taken. The core logging is qualitative based on a series of codes for the various parameters recorded. - All relevant sections were logged.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - 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.	- Sample intervals were marked by the geologist using lithology and visual observation of sulphide mineralisation as guides. Sample lengths are not equal. The core was split using a core saw and one half of each sample interval was sent for assay analysis. - All samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis (ALS in Orange). - QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals and also at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. Standards were quantified industry standards. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. - Mineralization is typically disseminated and has not raised problems of representivity with the ¼ core field duplicates. - Sample sizes are considered adequate.
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 for gold using a 30g fire assay technique with FA-AA finish (Au-AA25) and for a 34-element suite using a 4 acid digest with an ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61). Both techniques are considered a near total technique. - GRL routinely inserts analytical blanks [coarse and pulp blanks] and standards at regular intervals (sometimes at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion but nominally at an insertion rate of 1 in 25) into the client sample batches for laboratory accuracy performance monitoring. Standards used are commercially available standards. - No second laboratory checks were reported. - All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed and are within designated thresholds. One blank sample to monitor contamination was above the expected threshold and was positioned directly after an >8% copper sample. This level of contamination is considered normal in terms of residue left over in the crucible, however, the addition of quartz blanks inbetween future high grade samples will be considered.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Significant intersections have been reviewed and verified by internal GRL geologists - No twinned holes were completed - All primary data is captured into digital excel logging sheets and transferred to a Microsoft Access database. This is stored on the GRL server. - Primary assay data is received by the Company from the laboratory and entered/ stored on the GRL server. GRL database geologists facilitate this process. - Assays which are below detection are entered as half their detection limit. Any assay values above detection have been re-assayed for their true value.
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.	- Drill hole collars have been picked up using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m and using datum UTM grid GDA94_Zone 55 - Downhole surveys were taken at 30m intervals. - RLs have been calculated using the regional DEM. Holes need to be picked up with differential GPS in the future.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- Drill holes were not drilled on a grid, rather targeted selected geological targets - GGDD003 and GGDD004 were drilled into the existing Goodrich Deposit. These holes combined with the historical drilling, may be considered appropriate for MRE purposes. - No sample compositing was 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.	GGDD003 drilled down the margins of the system. GGDD004 intersected the top of the porphyry intrusion and drilled across the intrusion at a steep angle. True widths are not known at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- All samples were bagged into calico bags by GRL personnel following GRL procedures and were transported direct to the laboratory using a company vehicle. - The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review or audit has been completed.

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 license to operate in the area.	- The project area is located close to the township of Yeoval in NSW - The exploration rights to the project are owned 100% by the Godolphin Resources through the granted exploration licences EL8538 and EL9243 - Exploration over the project area is subject to a Farm In with Great Plains Metals Corp (TSX V listed Company). - Security held over both EL8538 and EL9243 is \$51,000. There are no known impediments																																				
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Goodrich Table below outlines previous exploration across the Goodrich prospect. <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Company</th><th>Start Date</th><th>End Date</th><th>Elements</th><th>Units</th></tr><tr><td>ML811</td><td>Mr K Barker</td><td>1967</td><td>1988</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>ML811</td><td>Peko-Wallsend/K Barker</td><td>1981</td><td>1984</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>EPL491</td><td>Lynch Mining/K Barker</td><td>1988</td><td>1998</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>ML811</td><td>Malachite Resources</td><td>1998</td><td>2002</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>ML811</td><td>Augur Resources</td><td>2002</td><td>2012</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	Tenement	Company	Start Date	End Date	Elements	Units	ML811	Mr K Barker	1967	1988	Cu, Au, Mo	2	ML811	Peko-Wallsend/K Barker	1981	1984	Cu, Au, Mo	2	EPL491	Lynch Mining/K Barker	1988	1998	Cu, Au, Mo	2	ML811	Malachite Resources	1998	2002	Cu, Au, Mo	2	ML811	Augur Resources	2002	2012	Cu, Au, Mo	2
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Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The Project covers a large portion of the Early Devonian Yeoval Batholith including felsic to mafic intrusives of the Yeoval Intrusive Complex. The Yeoval Complex is strongly fractionated and comprised of various intermediate intrusive lithologies – granite, quartz monzodiorite, quartz diorite, microgranodiorite, granodiorite, diorite and gabbro (Pogson et al 1998). The more fractioned intermediate phases are highly prospective for porphyry copper - molybdenum ± gold mineralisation. This Yeoval intrusive complex formed during a Late Silurian to Early Devonian melting and rifting event that split the Ordovician to Early Silurian Macquarie Arc. Its chemistry is shoshonitic, in common with the Ordovician volcanic rocks that host the Cadia and Northparkes porphyry copper-gold deposits, and a similar mantle source and mineral potential is inferred. The south-eastern portion of the licence area hosts the Silurian aged Canowindra Volcanics - garnetiferous quartz-feldspar-cordierite tuffs, ashstone and breccias. A core of Ordovician sandstone, siltstone and minor limestone from the Kabadah Formation found within the Silurian sediments and volcanics. This area is considered prospective for low sulphidation Au-Ag mineralisation similar																																				



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																
		in style to the Ardea Mt Aubrey gold deposit to the south-west of the area. Emplacement of intrusives and extrusives in the Early Devonian which are related to the Boggy Plain Supersuite have given rise to intrusive related mineralisation. Numerous copper-gold occurrences are known in the Yeoval Complex. Mineralisation ranges from disseminated chalcopyrite-gold within altered granodiorite (Yeoval, Yeoval South) to quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veining within structures inferred within the granodiorite, at the Goodrich Mine. The style of the mineral occurrences is indicative of a porphyry copper-gold setting. Minor occurrences of copper ± gold mineralisation is present within the microgranite and granite of the Yeoval Complex. Minor molybdenum is reported at the Martins Reef Prospect in the south-west of the licence area. Scattered copper-gold prospects also occur within the Silurian and Devonian sequences east of the Yeoval Batholith. Mineralisation hosted within the Yeoval complex is centred in and around quartz monzonite porphyry complexes which intruded the volcanic centres, composing of pipes, dykes and stocks.																																																																																																
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: <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> - 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.	- Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1 and tabled below.<table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Hole_Type</th><th>Depth (m)</th><th>Grid_ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Prospect</th></tr><tr><td>GGDD003</td><td>DD</td><td>420.96</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648405</td><td>6372997</td><td>450</td><td>-84</td><td>151</td><td>Goodrich</td></tr><tr><td>GGDD004</td><td>DD</td><td>297.5</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648438</td><td>6372936</td><td>450</td><td>-82</td><td>351</td><td>Goodrich</td></tr><tr><td>GGDD005</td><td>DD</td><td>161.2</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648487</td><td>6372867</td><td>454</td><td>-62</td><td>179</td><td>Goodrich</td></tr><tr><td>MRDD001</td><td>DD</td><td>140.1</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648756</td><td>6371417</td><td>465</td><td>-61</td><td>11</td><td>Mt Rose</td></tr></table> - No drill hole information has been excluded	Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Depth (m)	Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect	GGDD003	DD	420.96	MGA94_55	648405	6372997	450	-84	151	Goodrich	GGDD004	DD	297.5	MGA94_55	648438	6372936	450	-82	351	Goodrich	GGDD005	DD	161.2	MGA94_55	648487	6372867	454	-62	179	Goodrich	MRDD001	DD	140.1	MGA94_55	648756	6371417	465	-61	11	Mt Rose																																														
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GGDD005	DD	161.2	MGA94_55	648487	6372867	454	-62	179	Goodrich																																																																																									
MRDD001	DD	140.1	MGA94_55	648756	6371417	465	-61	11	Mt Rose																																																																																									
Data aggregation methods And Gold Equivalent Calculation	- 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.	- Weighted averages of mineralisation reported by the current drill program have been calculated in Microsoft excel. - The Significant assay table is provided in the body of the announcement and is shown below.<table><tr><th>DrillHole ID</th><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Interval (m)</th><th>Cu_ %</th><th>Au_ g/t</th><th>Mo_ g/t</th><th>Comments</th></tr><tr><td>GGDD003</td><td>29.15</td><td>82.12</td><td>52.97</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.02</td><td>42.9</td><td>No cut off. Visual disseminated chalcopyrite</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>29.15</td><td>33.9</td><td>4.75</td><td>0.56</td><td>0.04</td><td>404.4</td><td>No cut off. Based on altered monzonite porphyry/ UST Zone</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>70.15</td><td>82.12</td><td>11.97</td><td>0.54</td><td>0.03</td><td>22.7</td><td>No cut off. Based on altered monzonite porphyry/ UST Zone</td></tr><tr><td>GGDD004</td><td>81.45</td><td>218</td><td>136.55</td><td>0.32</td><td>0.16</td><td>43.0</td><td>No cut off. Based on visual disseminated chalcopyrite in Monzonite porphyry</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>81.45</td><td>85</td><td>3.55</td><td>2.80</td><td>0.18</td><td>48.0</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff. UST Contact Zone.</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>93</td><td>98</td><td>5.00</td><td>0.30</td><td>0.10</td><td>11.9</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2.03m run of <0.2% Cu</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>102</td><td>128</td><td>26.00</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.24</td><td>51.6</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2m run of <0.2% Cu</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>131</td><td>143</td><td>12.00</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.36</td><td>91.9</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2m run of <0.2% Cu</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>158</td><td>163</td><td>5.00</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.49</td><td>191.8</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>176</td><td>183</td><td>7.00</td><td>0.31</td><td>0.29</td><td>100.8</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2m run of <0.2% Cu</td></tr><tr><td>including</td><td>205</td><td>209</td><td>4.00</td><td>0.26</td><td>0.19</td><td>86.1</td><td>0.2% Cu cutoff</td></tr></table> - No metal equivalents have been included	DrillHole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu_ %	Au_ g/t	Mo_ g/t	Comments	GGDD003	29.15	82.12	52.97	0.20	0.02	42.9	No cut off. Visual disseminated chalcopyrite	including	29.15	33.9	4.75	0.56	0.04	404.4	No cut off. Based on altered monzonite porphyry/ UST Zone	including	70.15	82.12	11.97	0.54	0.03	22.7	No cut off. Based on altered monzonite porphyry/ UST Zone	GGDD004	81.45	218	136.55	0.32	0.16	43.0	No cut off. Based on visual disseminated chalcopyrite in Monzonite porphyry	including	81.45	85	3.55	2.80	0.18	48.0	0.2% Cu cutoff. UST Contact Zone.	including	93	98	5.00	0.30	0.10	11.9	0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2.03m run of <0.2% Cu	including	102	128	26.00	0.52	0.24	51.6	0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2m run of <0.2% Cu	including	131	143	12.00	0.45	0.36	91.9	0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2m run of <0.2% Cu	including	158	163	5.00	0.66	0.49	191.8	0.2% Cu cutoff	including	176	183	7.00	0.31	0.29	100.8	0.2% Cu cutoff. Includes 2m run of <0.2% Cu	including	205	209	4.00	0.26	0.19	86.1	0.2% Cu cutoff
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Relationship between mineralization 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.	The causative porphyry intrusion is thought to be near vertical. GGDD004 was drilled across the intrusion at a steep angle.																																																																																																
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.	Diagrams can be found in the body of the announcement.																																																																																																



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Results.	Results reported in this announcement have associated “from” and “to” depths to highlight their location down hole. A summary of significant assays is reported in Table 1.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All exploration results have been reported in previous ASX releases
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Diamond drilling of the Goodrich Prospect to commence in last quarter of 2026