

29 June 2026

INTERIM DRILLING UPDATE - MAJESTIC NORTH GOLD PROJECT DELIVERS HIGH GRADE SHALLOW GOLD INTERSECTIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Interim assay results received from 27 hole RC drilling program at the 100% owned Majestic North Gold Project (WA) - results received for Stage 1 ten-hole Resource Development infill program.
- High-grade gold returned from infill drilling within the shallow optimised pit shell, including **2 m at 17.69 g/t Au from 19 m (MNRC253)**, and **1 m at 8.05 g/t Au from 20m (MNRC256)**.
- Nine of the infill holes returned gold above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, with five intersecting shallow mineralisation from approximately 19 m downhole.
- Assays for the sixteen structural junction holes and the deeper basement hole (MNRC276) remain pending and will be reported when received and verified.
- Results have the potential to improve the quality of the current Mineral Resource of 1.38 Mt at 1.14 g/t Au for approximately 50,300 ounces at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t, comprising of 966 kt at 1.1g/t Au Indicated and 409 kt at 1.2 g/t Au Inferred¹.
 - In particular, the previously reported higher-grade domain of 249 kt at 2.42 g/t Au for 19,300 oz at a 1.5 g/t Au cut-off comprising of 171 kt at 2.3 g/t Au Indicated and 78 kt at 2.6 g/t Au Inferred¹.

Orbminco Limited (ASX: OB1) ("Orbminco" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an interim update on the reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program completed at its 100% owned Majestic North Gold Project ("Majestic North" or "the Project"), located approximately 65 km south-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

The program was announced on 12 May 2026 ("Drilling to commence at Majestic North Gold Project") and followed the structural targeting work that accompanied the JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate announced on 23 March 2026.

¹ Refer ASX announcement New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North dated 23rd March 2026

This update reports the first assay results from the ten-hole Resource Development infill program. Assays for the sixteen structural junction holes and the deeper basement hole are pending and will be reported as they are received and validated.

DRILLING PROGRAM COMPLETED

The combined program comprised twenty-seven RC holes for approximately 2,220 m. The ten-hole vertical Resource Development infill program (540 m) targeted Inferred Mineral Resource within the shallow optimised pit shell. The sixteen-hole angled program (approximately 1,560 m) tested the four interpreted structural junctions, and one deeper hole (MNRC276) tested the primary basement source beneath the supergene blanket. Routine 1 m samples were submitted for Photon Assay from 16m, between 0 to 16m, 4m composite samples were taken.

Table 1. Drilling program and assay status

Stage	Program	Holes	Metres	Assay status
1	Resource Development infill	10	536	Assays received (this update)
2	Structural junction testing	16	~1,560	Drilled, assays pending
3	Basement test (MNRC276)	1	~120	Drilled, assays pending
Total		27	~2,220	

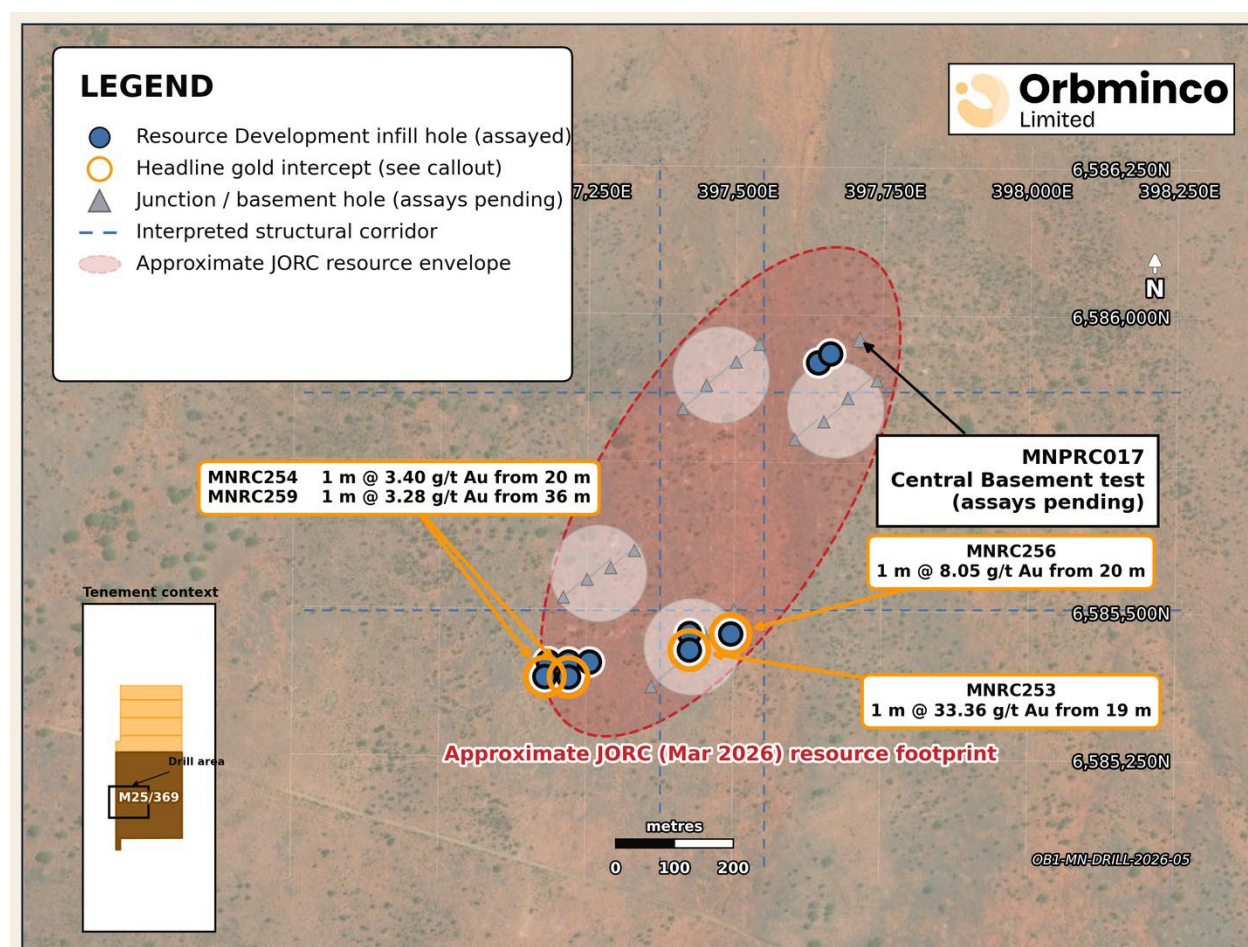


Figure 1. Majestic North RC drilling collar plan on satellite imagery. The ten Resource Development infill holes reported in this update (MNRC250 to MNRC259) are emphasised; the structural junction and basement holes (assays pending) are greyed. Callouts mark the holes that returned the headline gold intercepts. Coordinates MGA94 / Zone 51; tenement-context inset shows M25/369..

STRUCTURAL JUNCTION AND BASEMENT HOLES

Assays for the sixteen structural junction holes and the deeper basement hole (MNRC276) had not been received as at the date of this announcement. These results will be reported as they are received and verified.

OUTLOOK

The infill drilling targeted conversion of Inferred material to Indicated within the shallow optimised pit shell, while the structural junction program provides the first direct test of the structures interpreted to control the previously reported higher-grade domain of 249 kt at 2.42 g/t Au for approximately 19,300 ounces at a cut-off of 1.5 g/t, comprising 171 kt Indicated and 78 kt Inferred².

Subject to all results being finalised and verified, the Company considers the program has the potential to improve overall resource quality, in particular the higher-grade domain, through improved resource classification, grade continuity and possible extensions along strike and at depth. Any resulting change to the Mineral Resource will be estimated and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). These statements are forward-looking; there is no certainty that the program will result in any change to the Mineral Resource (refer Forward-Looking Statements).

NEXT STEPS

- Receipt and verification of the structural junction and basement (MNRC276) assays, and release to the market.
- Incorporation of the infill and junction results into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate in the second half of 2026.
- Feed of the results into Stage 1 mining studies under the Mine Development Program outlined in the Company's 1 May 2026 announcement.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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² Refer ASX announcement New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North dated 23rd March 2026

ABOUT ORBMINCO LIMITED

Orbminco Limited (ASX: OB1) is an Australian exploration and development company focused on advancing its 100% owned Majestic North Gold Project in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Majestic North comprises a 127 square kilometre tenement package, including one granted Mining Lease (M25/369), located approximately 65 km south-east of Kalgoorlie near existing gold operations and infrastructure. The Project hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 1.38 Mt at 1.14 g/t Au for approximately 50,300 contained ounces at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t, comprising 966 kt of Indicated and 409 kt of Inferred Resources³. This includes a higher-grade domain of 249 kt at 2.42 g/t Au for approximately 19,300 contained ounces at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t, comprising 171 kt of Indicated and 78 kt of Inferred Resources³. The higher-grade domain forms a subset of the total Mineral Resource. The Company's strategy is to bring Majestic North into production via the most direct available pathway.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results at Majestic North is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Emily Henry, Principal Geologist of Exora Consulting. Ms Henry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Ms Henry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource Estimate referred to in this announcement was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 March 2026 ("New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the implications of the drilling results for the Mineral Resource Estimate, the Mine Development Program and the Final Investment Decision, and the timing of further assay results. Forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and assumptions as at the date of this announcement and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules.

Statements regarding the potential for the drilling program to improve, upgrade or extend the Mineral Resource, including the higher-grade domain, are forward-looking and are based on exploration results that remain subject to finalisation and verification by the Competent Person. There is no certainty that the program will result in any change to the Mineral Resource. Any future Mineral Resource estimate or update will be prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Investors are cautioned that Inferred Mineral Resources have a lower level of geological confidence than Indicated Mineral Resources and that economic considerations cannot be applied to them.

³ Refer ASX announcement New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North dated 23rd March 2026

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant prior market announcements referred to in this announcement, namely the announcements dated 23 March 2026 ("New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North") and 12 May 2026 ("Drilling to commence at Majestic North Gold Project", ASX Doc 03092964). All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 2: Majestic North Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off (March 2026)

Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	0.5	966,000	1.10	34,000
Inferred	0.5	409,000	1.24	16,300
Total	0.5	1,375,000	1.14	50,300

Notes: Mineral Resource reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition) and the ASX Listing Rules. Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence and precision. Rounding may result in apparent differences in summation. The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry in-situ basis. Reported on the ASX 23rd March 2026, Refer ASX announcement New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North dated 23rd March 2026

Table 3: Higher-Grade Domain, 1.5 g/t Au Cut-off (March 2026)

Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	1.5	171,000	2.32	12,800
Inferred	1.5	78,000	2.62	6,600
Total	1.5	249,000	2.42	19,300

Notes: The higher-grade subset is contained within the total Mineral Resource reported in Table 2 and is not additive. Mineral Resource reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition) and the ASX Listing Rules. Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence and precision. Rounding may result in apparent differences in summation. The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry in-situ basis. Reported table at the 1.5 g/t cut off is for informational purposes to illustrate the grade distribution within the resource. Reported on the ASX 23rd March 2026, Refer ASX announcement New JORC Resource and Development Update for Majestic North dated 23rd March 2026

APPENDIX A. JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

Assay results for the ten-hole Resource Development infill program (MNRC250 to MNRC259) are set out below. Nine of the ten holes returned gold above a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off. Mineralisation is shallow, from approximately 19 m downhole, consistent with the supergene-enriched horizons that host the current Mineral Resource.

Table 1 Collar Locations of the 10 Infill Drill Holes

Hole ID	Depth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth
MNRC250	54	397219.9	6585409.8	326.1	-90	0
MNRC251	54	397185.3	6585410.0	326.2	-90	0
MNRC252	54	397424.6	6585460.1	325.7	-90	0
MNRC253	54	397424.8	6585432.2	325.8	-90	0
MNRC254	54	397179.8	6585385.1	326.2	-90	0
MNRC255	47	397254.8	6585410.3	326.1	-90	0
MNRC256	54	397495.2	6585460.1	325.6	-90	0
MNRC257	54	397640.2	6585920.0	324.0	-90	0
MNRC258	50	397660.2	6585935.0	324.0	-90	0
MNRC259	54	397220.4	6585384.8	326.2	-90	0

1. Collar co-ordinates reported in MGA94 52
2. All holes are drilled as Reverse Circulation (RC)

3. Holes released have gold assay results returned

Table 2 Significant assays for drilling outlined in Table 1 nominal 0.2g/t cut-off grade

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Significant Intercept Au (g/t)	gram*meter
MNRC250	36	37	1	0.71	0.71
MNRC251	20	21	1	1.65	1.65
MNRC252	20	21	1	2.94	2.94
MNRC252	44	45	1	1.31	1.31
MNRC252	45	46	1	0.81	0.81
MNRC253	19	21	2	17.69 incl. 1m at 33.36g/t from 19m	35.38
MNRC253	34	35	1	5.35	5.35
MNRC253	35	37	2	0.84 incl. 1m at 1.34g/t from 36m	1.68
MNRC253	41	45	4	0.25	1.00
MNRC254	20	24	4	1.00 incl. 1m at 3.40g/t from 20m	3.99
MNRC254	36	42	6	0.27	1.62
MNRC256	8	12	4	0.32	1.28
MNRC256	20	21	1	8.05	8.05
MNRC256	44	46	2	0.23	0.45
MNRC257	29	39	10	0.84 incl. 1m at 2.36g/t from 30m incl. 1m at 1.13g/t from 33m	8.40
MNRC257	41	43	2	0.28	0.56
MNRC258	28	30	2	0.67	1.34
MNRC259	36	37	1	3.28	3.28
MNRC259	39	40	1	0.40	0.40

1. All intercepts are reported as downhole interval lengths and represent true width as drilling is perpendicular to mineralisation and calculated using a nominal 0.2g/t cut off.
2. No top cuts have been applied
3. Figures can include up to 1m of internal dilution.

Appendix B: Plan and Cross Sections

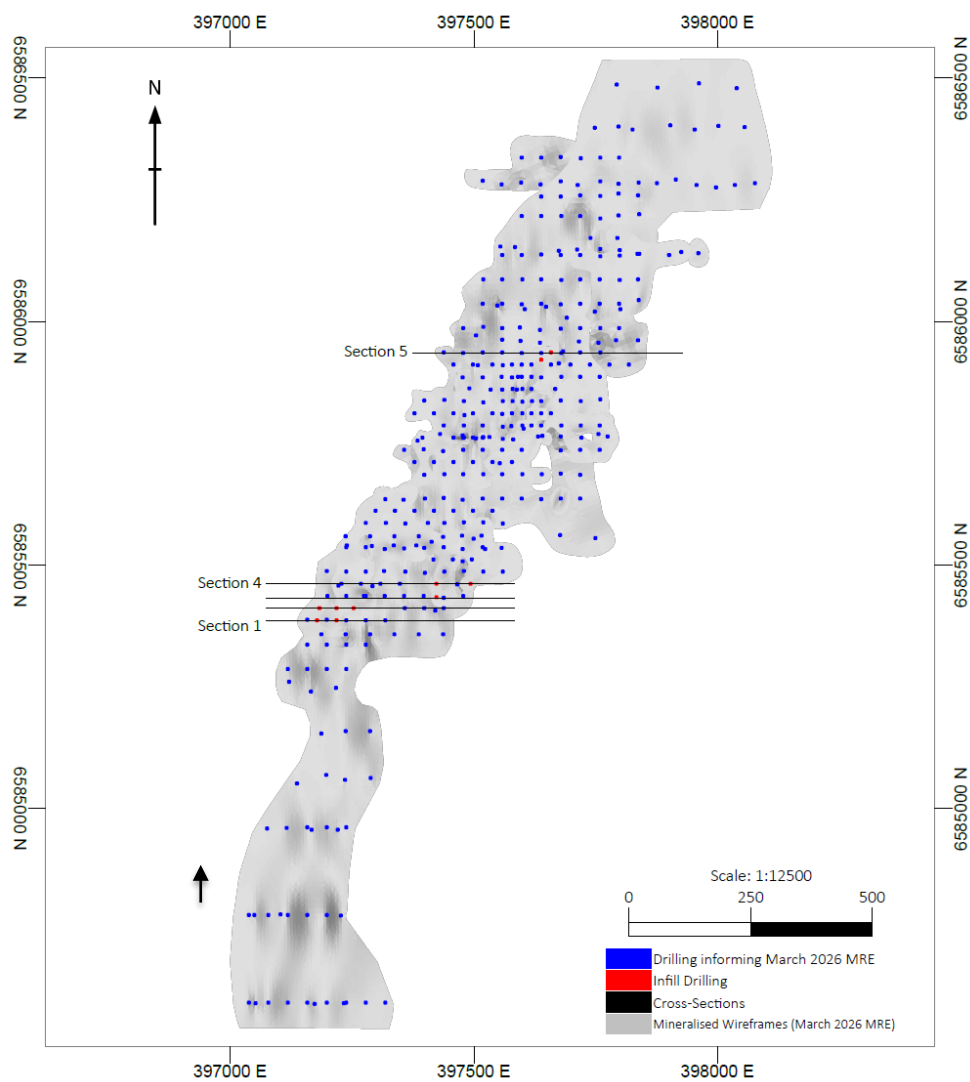


Figure 1 Plan Image of recent 10 hole infill drilling program against current drilling informing March 2026 MRE

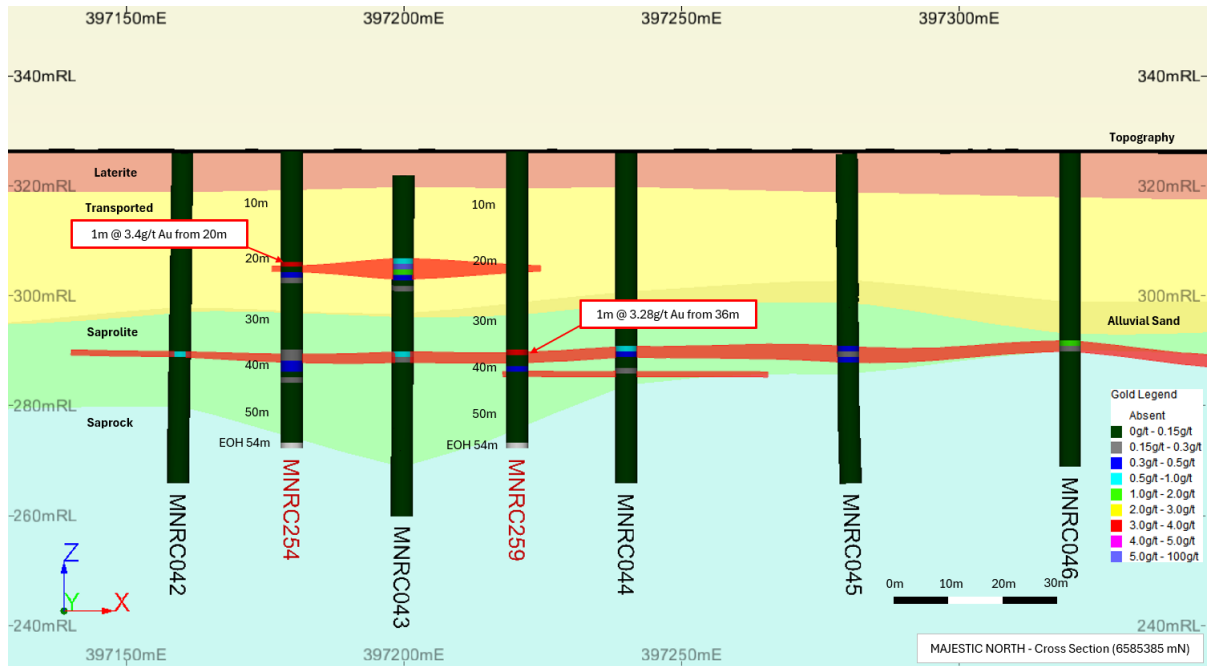


Figure 2 Section 1: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585385mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC254 and MNRC259) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

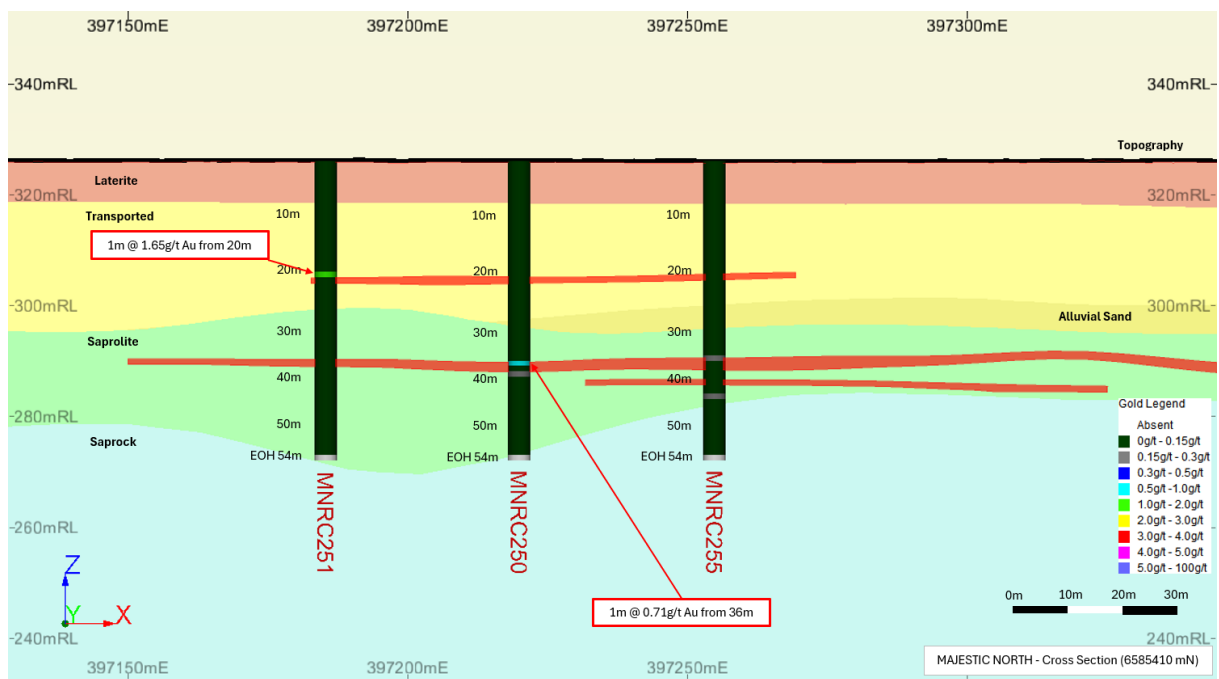


Figure 3 Section 2: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585410mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC250, MNRC251 and MNRC255) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

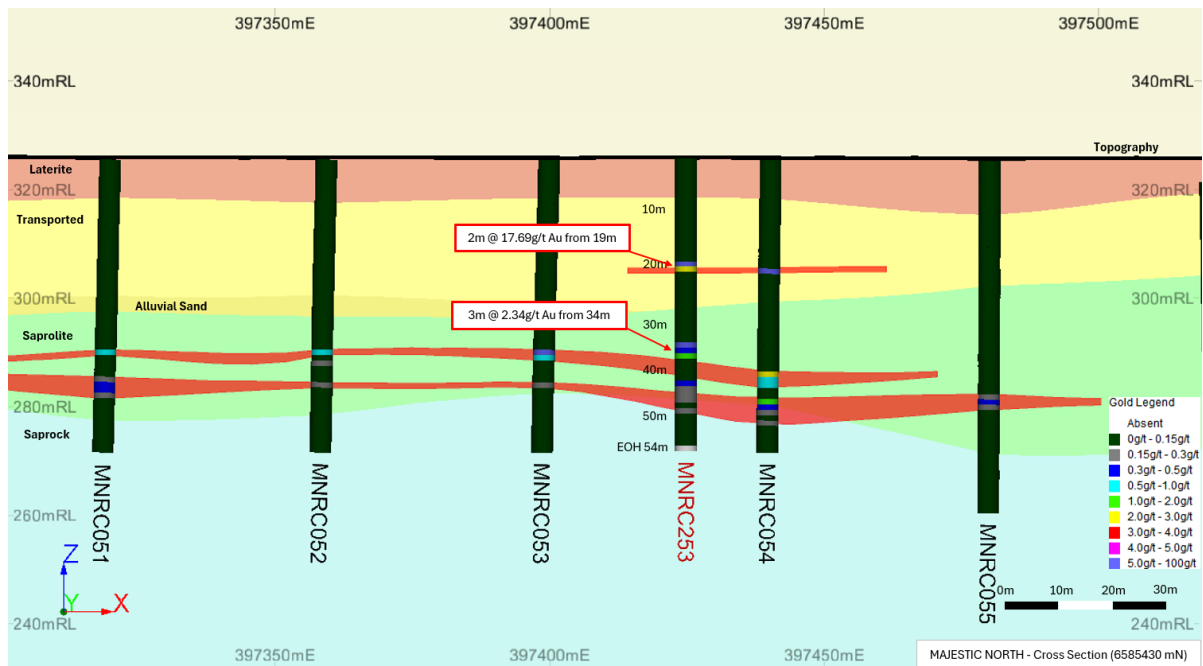


Figure 4 Section 3: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585430mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs, MNRC253) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

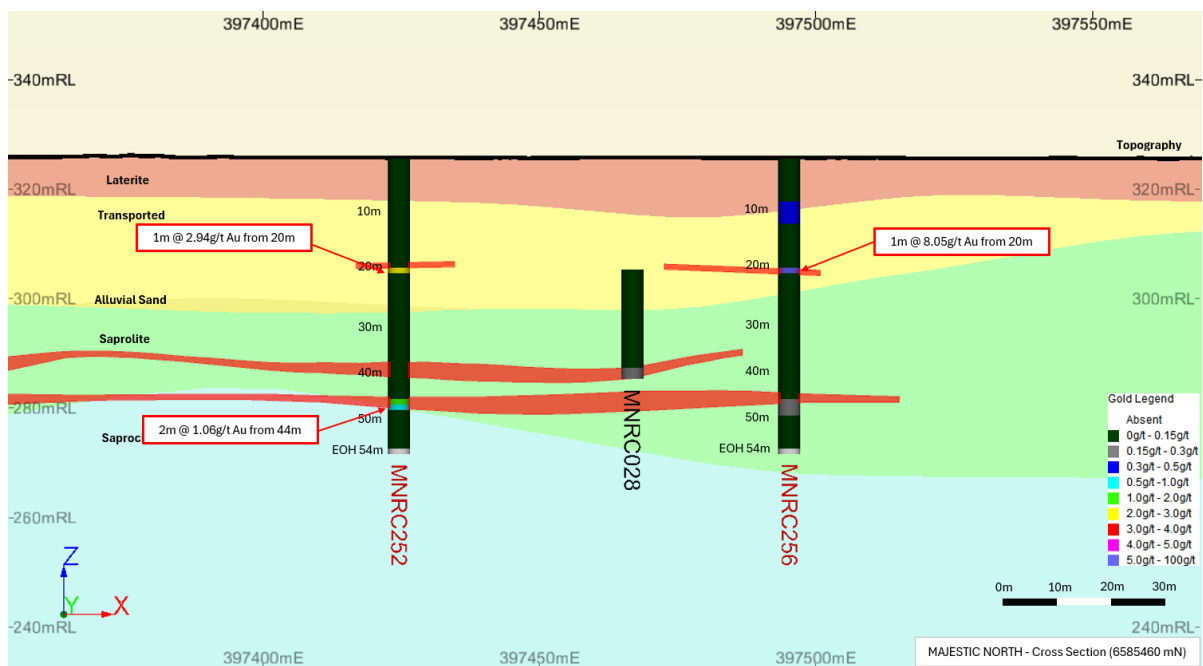


Figure 5 Section 4: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585460mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC252 and MNRC256) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

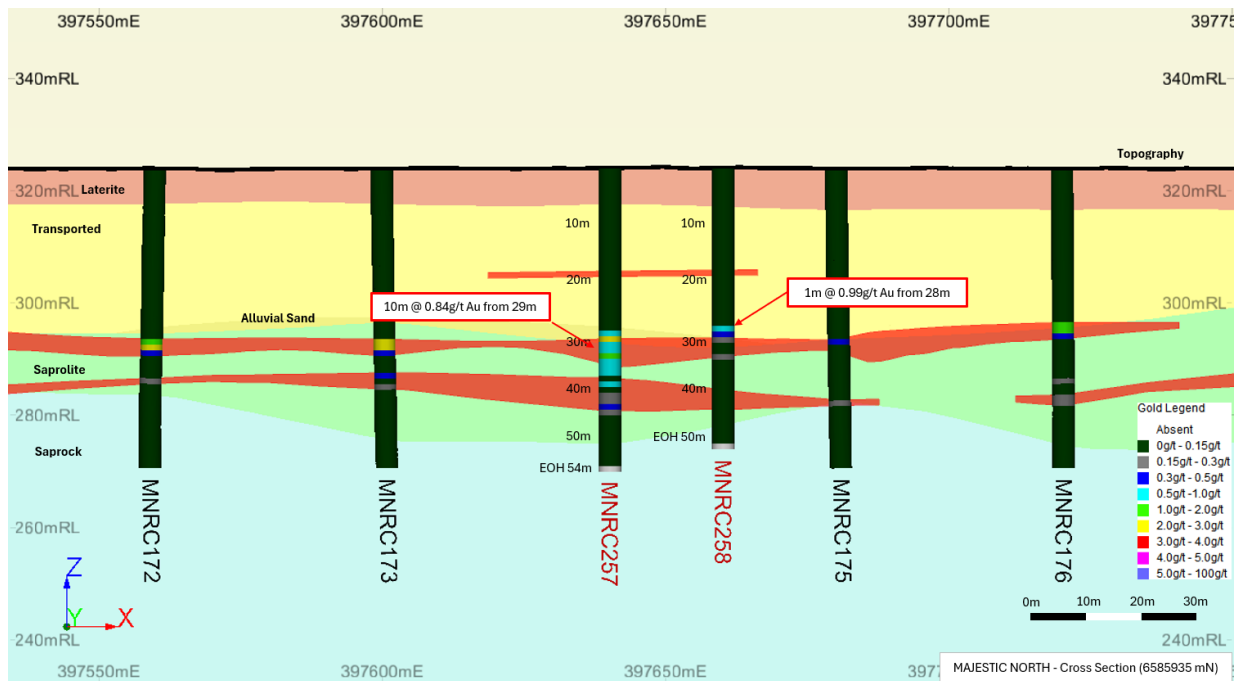


Figure 6 Section 5: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585935mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC257 and MNRC258) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

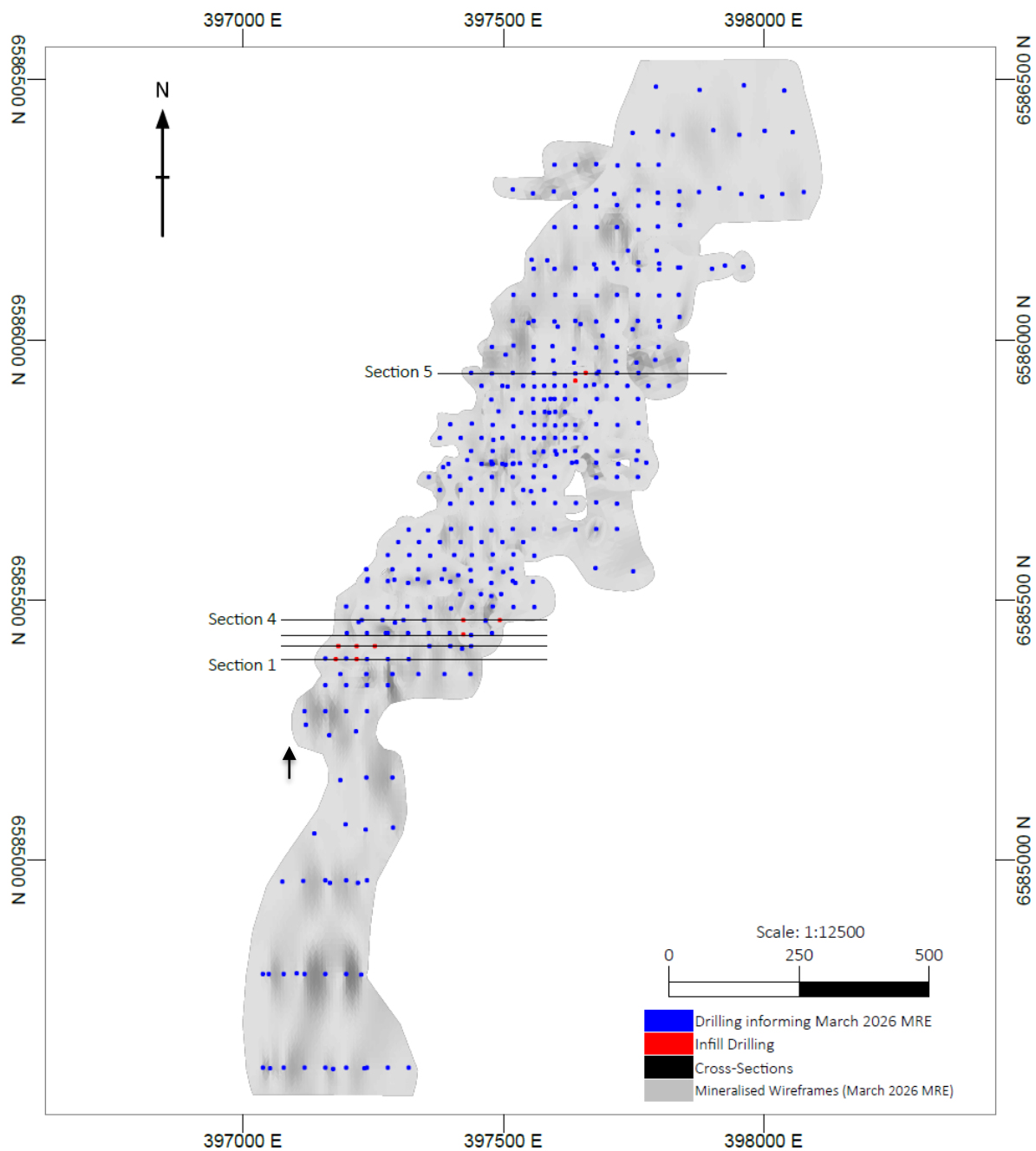


Figure 7 Plan Image of recent 10 hole infill drilling program against current drilling informing March 2026 MRE

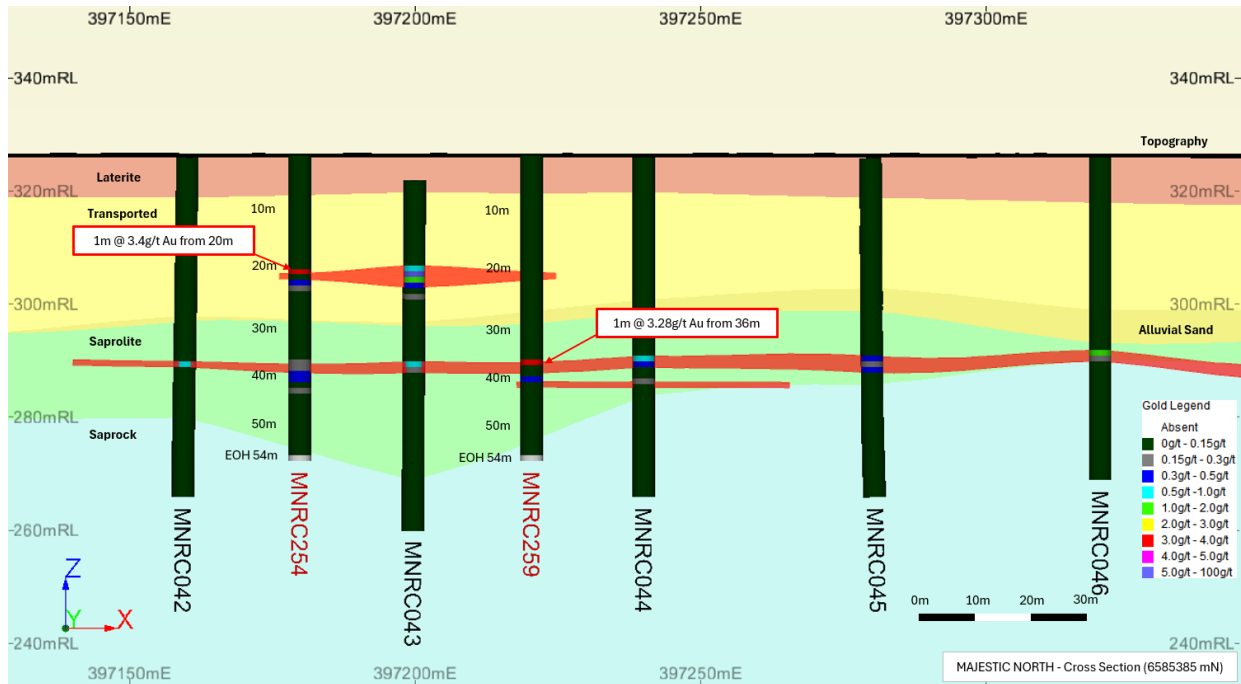


Figure 8 Section 1: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585385mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC254 and MNRC259) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

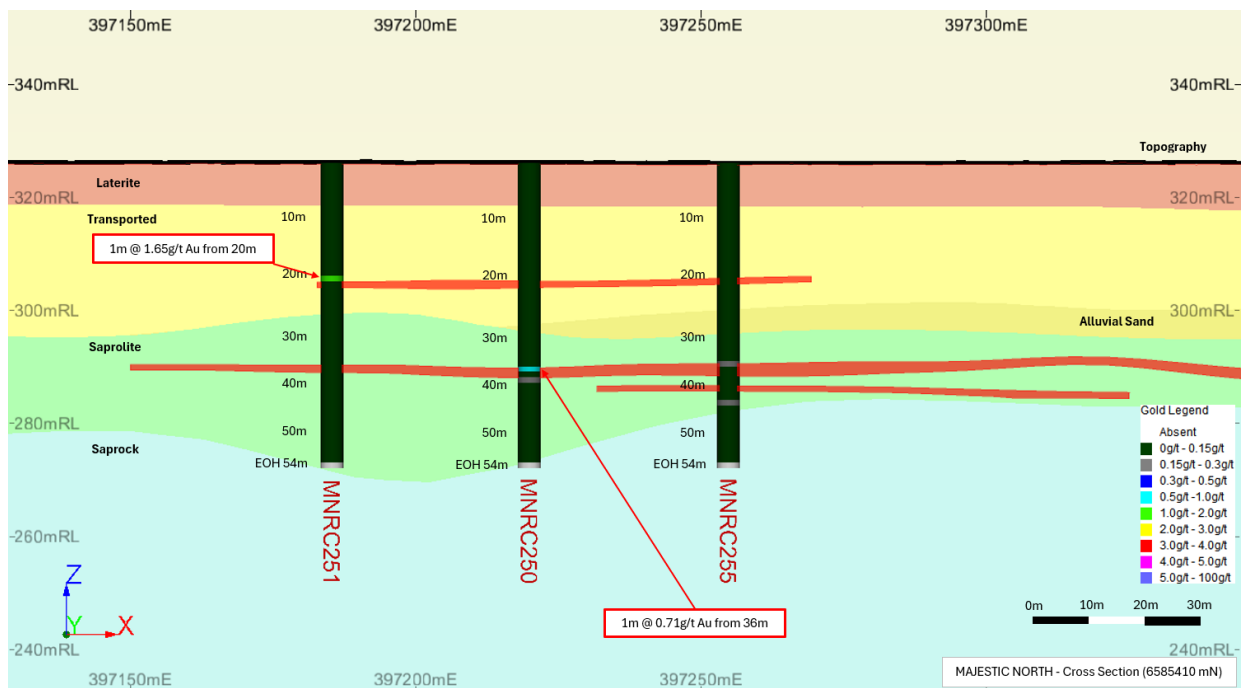


Figure 9 Section 2: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585410mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC250, MNRC251 and MNRC255) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

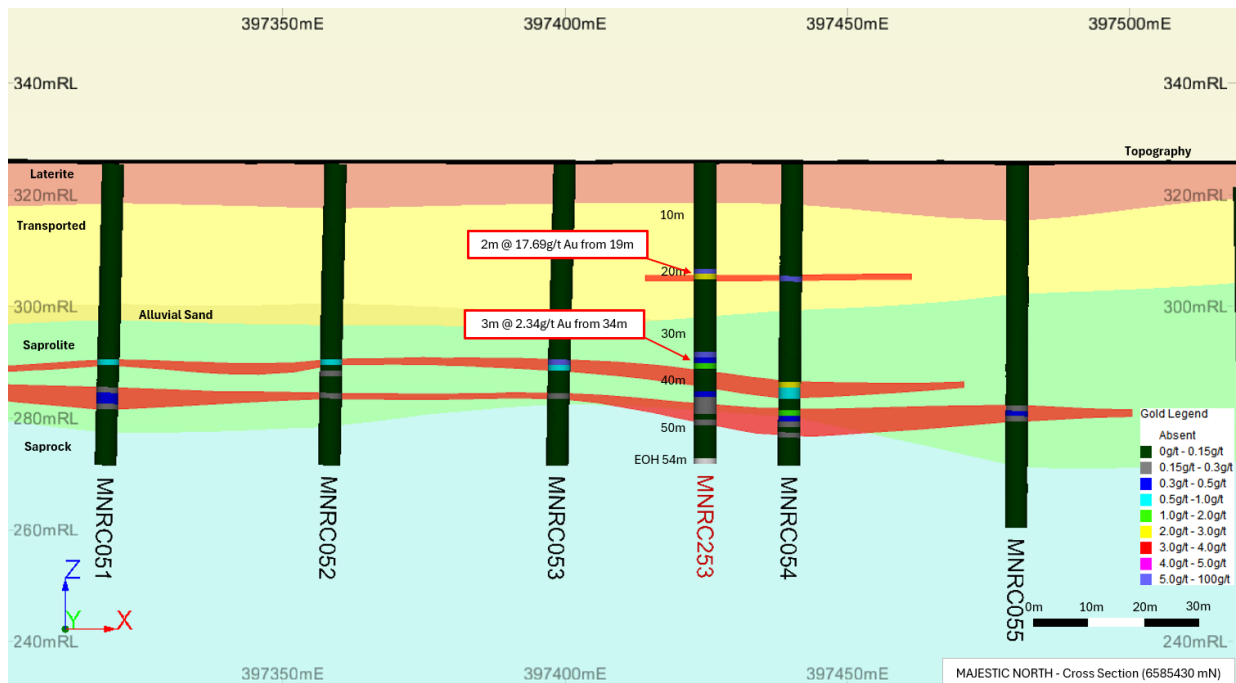


Figure 10 Section 3: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585430mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs, MNRC253) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

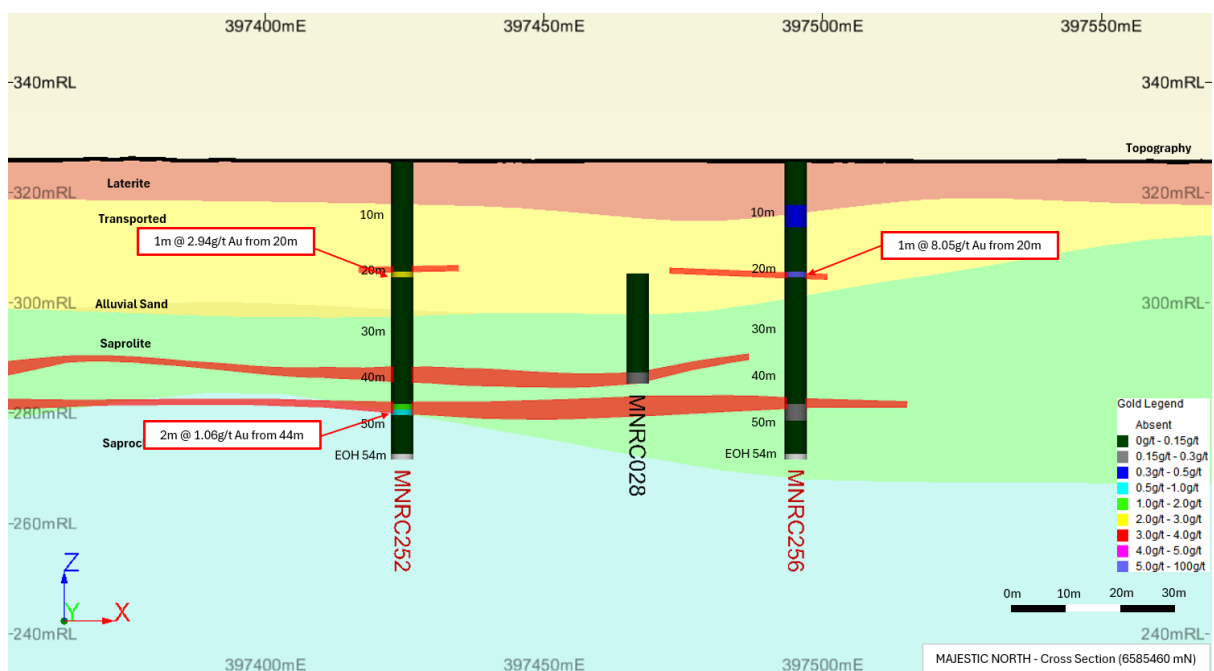


Figure 11 Section 4: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585460mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC252 and MNRC256) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

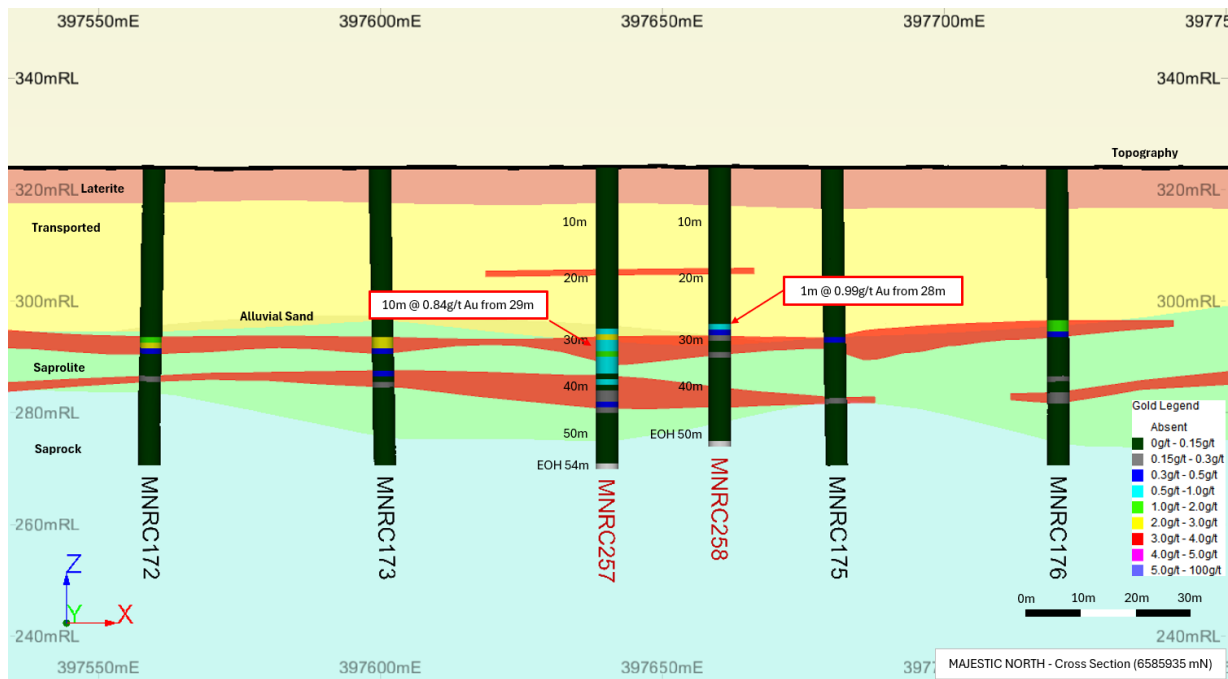


Figure 12 Section 5: Majestic North Cross-Section (6585935mN +/-20m) capturing the recent drilling (red hole IDs MNRC257 and MNRC258) against the current drilling. The mineralisation horizons have been captured as red horizontal horizons plotted against weathering and gold grades plotted along drill traces.

Appendix C: JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 to 2

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.	- Orbminco Limited has completed an infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at its 100% owned Majestic North Gold project located approximately 65km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfield region of Western Australia. - The significant assays reported are from assays received to date from 10 drill holes for 536m of the planned 27 holes totalling 2,427m of drilling. - Sampling was conducted at 4m composite intervals for first 16m, then 1m primary sample for remainder of hole. - The bottom of hole sample was submitted for multielement analysis. - The 1m samples were collected using a rig mounted cone splitter with a target weight of 2–3kg per sample. Photon Analysis - The samples were prepared at the Intertek Kalgoorlie laboratory for a 500g weight charge for Photon analysis for Au to be conducted at the Perth Intertek laboratory. - Intertek analysis methods used for gold was the Photon standard gold analysis 2 cycle PAAU02 method. Multi-element Analysis - The bottom of hole sample was submitted for 4 acid ICPMS multielement analysis for lithological interpretation work. - Samples that had multielement analysis were pulverized to 75 microns for ICP MS analysis (end of hole where drilling intersected top of fresh rock). - For the multielement assays the Four Acid Digestion Multi-Element Analysis using the 48 Element package utilizing the 4A/MS48 method (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry).
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).	- Drilling was conducted by VM Drilling using Epiroc ROC L8 track mounted RC rig. - Drilling was conducted using a standard RC drill bit – face sampling hammer with a 133mm hole size using 6m, 4in diameter drill rods.
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.	- All drilling was completed within the rig capabilities with all measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. - Drilling was completed by drill company VM Drilling Pty Ltd. - No recovery information was provided, but visual inspection showed that the required 2–3kg weight was achieved for dry holes for the majority of samples. Some holes had wet samples when drilling intersected shallow perched water horizons and or swelling clays.
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.	- Geological logging parameters recorded include depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, veining, grain size and general comments. - All drill chips were logged on 1 m increments, the minimum sample size, with all chip trays photographed. - Logging has been completed by different geologists over the drilling campaign working on an 15:13 roster. - Total hole was geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	All RC samples were split with a rig mounted double drop doors over a static Cone Splitter with 10% Split to produce a nominal 2–3 kg calico bags with the remainder of the sample interval stored in plastic bags

	• 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.	adjacent to the drill hole for later observations and sample selection for potential use in metallurgical studies. • Composition of the first 16m of the drill holes into 4-meter composites were done using a mini shovel, observing 1m samples sizes when compositing. • For QAQC, three oxide and one supergene Certified Reference Materials (CRM) with various grades to test low, medium and medium-high grades were used, at frequency of 1:20, were submitted. Blanks were submitted every 1:80. • QAQC checks are yet to be completed • All blanks came back clean i.e. no sample contamination. • Lab check samples were completed which show no material systematic bias. • On completion of the drilling, duplicate sampling will be conducted on selected mineralised zones to further understand the repeatability of the mineralised zones. • Sample material is weathered clay material (oxide/supergene) generally fine grained. A sample size of approximately 2–3 kg was generally collected and is considered appropriate for Majestic North gold project.
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.	• Assays were completed in a certified laboratory (Intertek) in Perth, with sample prep conducted at the Kalgoorlie Intertek laboratory. Sample preparation for the gold assays involves drying, crushing the entire sample (commonly 2–3 kg) to a coarse size, usually nominally <2–3 mm. The sample is presented to the Photon analyzer in standard plastic jars supplied by Intertek to provide 500g charge for the analysis. Intertek method for the Photon analysis was PAU02. • For the bottom-of-hole multielement assays, the Four Acid Digestion Multi-Element Analysis (48 Element package) utilizing Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (4A/MS48) was used.
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.	• Verification of significant interceptions was completed by an experienced geology consultant who understands and has developed the geological understanding of the Majestic North Gold project. • No twinned holes were drilled • All the primary data was recorded onto excel spreadsheets in either csv or xlsx format from all sources, Geology, Survey, Down hole survey and Assay lab. Once validation was completed, the data was uploaded into the master MS Access database.
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 completed drill hole collars were surveyed by Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) methods for high-precision positioning for vertical (Z) coordinate, and horizontal (X,Y) coordinate position. This method provides centimeter-level accuracy. • RTK aerial survey with a Mavic 3E then vegetation removed using Agisoft software to produce a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) surface; horizontal accuracy taken off government bench mark to the west of Majestic North and vertical accuracy taken off government benchmark from the Trans Australia railway line to the south. • All survey data is recorded in MGA94 Zone 51, based on the GDA94 datum. • Downhole surveys for each hole was down using Reflex Gyro tool.
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.	• The data spacing for the reported drilling is based on a nominal 25mE x 25mN spacing. These holes are strategically offset from existing drilling to enhance geological understanding of the deposit. • Drill spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation.

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 undertaken at 90° due to a predominant horizontal orientation of the targeted mineralisation/orebody. - No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation as the predominant resource orientation, based on current geological interpretation is horizontal.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were taken by the rig site geologist directly to Intertek in Kalgoorlie in green bags with 4–8 samples/bag in batches of 150–250 samples per job submission.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- The QAQC report indicated that the CRM responses are sufficient to derive a reasonable level of confidence that analytical work performed by Intertek has not introduced a significant bias into the database. - Third party review of procedures for sample collection, data security and the design of the drilling for this announcement was conducted by Exora Consulting Pty Ltd. - Geology logging review was conducted by Metalzoic Geological Consulting.

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.	- The Orbminco Limited tenements containing the Majestic North Gold project are held under Fortify Mining Pty Ltd. These are: M25/0369, P25/2618, P25/2619, P25/2620, P25/2621. The following tenements P25/2789, P25/2790, P25/2791, P25/2792, P25/2798, P25/2799, P25/2800 and E25/635 have been applied for and are pending grant subject to heritage agreement negotiations. Orbminco Limited owns 100% of Fortify Mining Pty Ltd. - All tenements are subject to the Government gold royalty rate of 2.5% of the value of gold produced. Tenements M25/0369, P25/2618, P25/2619, P25/2620, P25/2621 have an additional 1.0% Net Smelter royalty with Zetek Resources Pty Ltd. - All drilling was conducted on M25/0369. - The tenements lie on a pastoral lease with access and mining agreements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The area has been explored by several explorers since the 1990s. - The main work was conducted in 2012 by Crest mining including extensive RC and Air-core drilling and a ground magnetic survey. - Geologist Justin Gum, from Metalzoic Geological Consulting, has compiled the exploration data on the leases around the area and data from the reports has been used in previous interpretation and resource estimation. - Alex Brown has compiled the exploration data on the leases around the area and data from the reports has been used in this interpretation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The majority of the project area is covered by alluvium and colluvium associated with an extensive palaeodrainage system, which currently flows north into Lake Yindarlgooda. The northern parts of the project area are covered in part by playa lakes, dunes and aeolian deposits associated with Lake Yindarlgooda. Historical drilling has intersected up to 31 m of transported (Quaternary and Tertiary) cover locally.

		- Government geology maps show the leases covering the northern and northwestern margins of a granitoid with surrounding felsic–intermediate volcanics. The granitoid is part of the Juglah Monzogranite which has intruded into the felsic volcanics at the core/axis of the Bulong Anticline. Both the granitoid and the felsic volcanics of the Bulong Anticline host gold mineralisation. - The three most significant mineralised zones are the Western Supergene, Central West and Central zones. Gold was intersected in saprolitic basement and in the regolith. - Comprehensive drilling coverage across the southern lease has enabled the generation of a well constrained basement geology map. Bottom-of-hole lithology is for the most part Archean intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastics. All rocks displayed low grade greenschist facies alteration.
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 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.	- Refer to the announcement for hole details. - All RC holes in the program were drilled 90°, vertical.
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. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- No weighting or top cuts have been applied. - Compositing has been completed at the top of the holes. - No aggregation has been applied. - No metal equivalents have been used.
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.	Drilling was conducted at a 90° orientation. No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation, as the resource is considered horizontal, based on historic estimations.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.	Refer to Maps, Tables and Diagrams in the main body of the document and Appendix A and B.
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.	Significant exploration results are displayed in the Appendix A of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;	No other relevant exploration data is presented.

	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.	
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.	• Bulk density data will need to be collected. • Metallurgical test work and geotechnical drilling is in progress. • After completion of the current infill drill campaign, an updated resource model estimate, in accordance with the JORC code (2012) can be completed.