REZ Upgrades Goodenough Mineral Resource to 61koz Gold
East Menzies Gold Project, WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource for the Goodenough Gold Deposit**
- **Resource increased to 1.36 Mt @ 1.40 g/t Au for 61,200 oz Au**
- **54% increase in tonnes and +15,090 oz contained gold**
- **Majority of the Mineral Resource classified as Indicated (56,400 oz)**
- **Resource constrained within optimised open pit shells demonstrating reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction**
- **Mineralisation remains open to the southwest, east and at depth**

Resources & Energy Group Limited (**ASX: REZ**) (**REZ** or the **Company**) is pleased to report an updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for the Goodenough Gold Deposit at the East Menzies Gold Project in Western Australia.

The updated Mineral Resource totals 1.36 million tonnes at 1.40 g/t Au, containing 61,200 ounces of gold, representing a 54% increase in tonnes and an increase of 15,090 ounces of contained gold compared with the 2020 estimate (ASX:REZ 3 November 2020).

Table 1. Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimate by classification, March 2026

Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
Indicated	1,271,000	1.38	56,400
Inferred	87,000	1.72	4,800
Total	**1,358,000**	**1.40**	**61,200**

Notes to Mineral Resource Table
1. The Mineral Resource is reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition.
2. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource is Phil Jankowski FAusIMM of ERM
3. The Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cutoff of 0.5g/t Au
4. Rounding may lead to minor apparent discrepancies
5. Additional notes and information are provided on page 14

The Mineral Resource is open down dip and along strike and there is a high likelihood of additional mineralisation being identified with further drilling.

More than 90% of the Mineral Resource is classified Indicated (1.27Mt @ 1.38g/t Au for 56,400 oz Au), with the average distance to an assayed drill sample used as the primary tool for classification. The Inferred portions of the Mineral Resource (<10%) are from the less continuous mineralised domains in the hangingwall of the deposit, and the less well-drilled Four O'clock prospect area to the southwest.

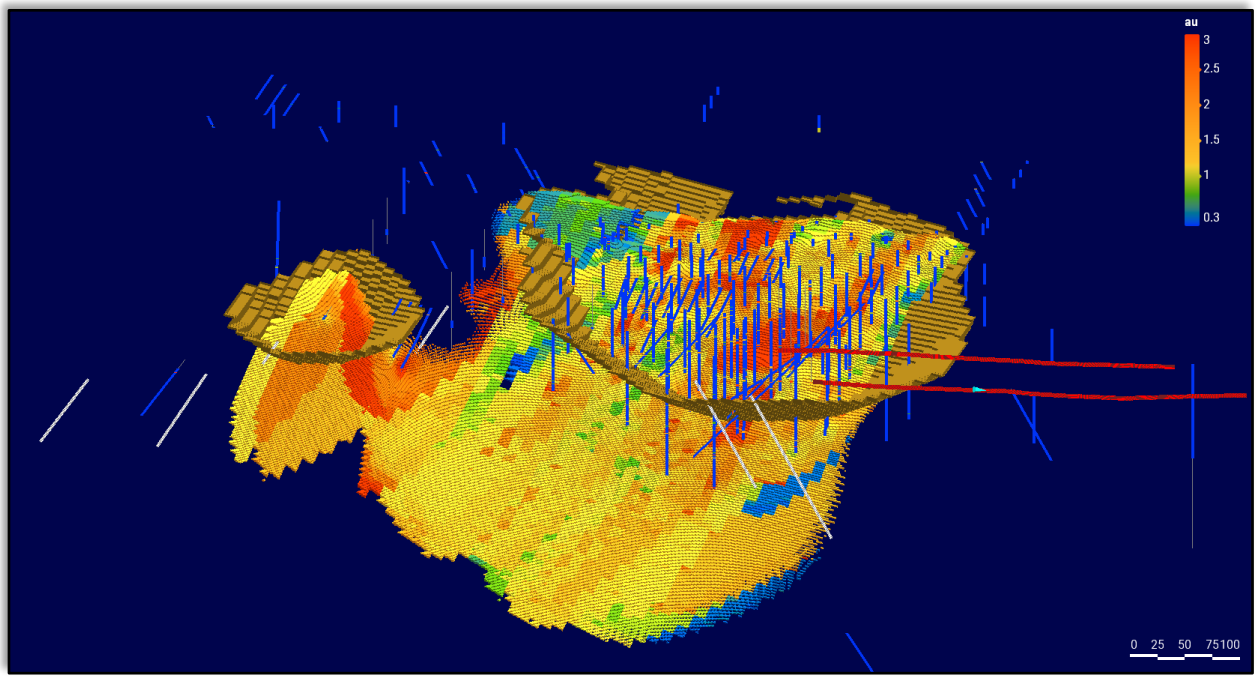


Figure 1: The Goodenough Mineral Resource model coloured by gold grade viewed from the southeast. Drill traces are coloured by gold grade. The optimised pit shells used in resource reporting shown in brown.

The growth of the Goodenough Mineral Resource complements the high-grade, low tonne gold deposits at East Menzies such as Maranoa (46k tonnes @ 5.7g/t Au for 8,000oz inferred mineral resource) (ASX:REZ 18 January 2022), as well as the higher tonne lower grade prospects such as the recently estimated Gigante Grande (1.39M tonnes at 0.91g/t Au for 40,700oz inferred mineral resource) (ASX:REZ 23 September 2025). There is further upside at East Menzies with the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource surrounded by its Central Domain Exploration Target (ASX:REZ 12 November 2025).

REZ GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR J. DANIEL MOORE COMMENTED:

"This Mineral Resource upgrade is evidence of the continuous improvement at REZ as we enhance our systems and data management in a review of exploration and mining across the project. The estimate of 1.36 Mt at 1.40 g/t for 61,200 oz is a significant upgrade from the 2020 estimate.

Notably, Goodenough has gold mineralisation near-surface, with the geometry of the multiple plunging shoots of gold more clearly understood thanks to the involvement of world-class consultant geologists from ERM. The mineralisation remains open to the southwest, east and at depth, giving clear opportunities to grow the Mineral Resource, and we look forward to the results of recently completed drilling and sampling."

REZ initiated the re-estimate of Goodenough as part of a data review of its undervalued prospects as the company pivots to grow its gold Mineral Resources to enable development beyond current small-scale mining. The re-estimate, combined with the pending results from recent drilling (ASX:REZ 17 February 2026), will assist REZ in determining its exploration strategy and budget allocation.

The Goodenough Mineral Resource is located on Mining Lease M29/141 and Prospecting Licence P29/2409, which are within the East Menzies Gold Project.

The East Menzies Gold Project (**EMGP**) (Figure 2) is located 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, comprising over 50 tenements with a surface area of ~103 km². These tenements cover 20 km of continuous strike of a mineralised greenstone belt, including the Springfield Venn Gold Corridor, and the Goodenough Syncline. Identified gold deposits in the EMGP include Granny Venn, Gigante Grande, Maranoa and Goodenough.

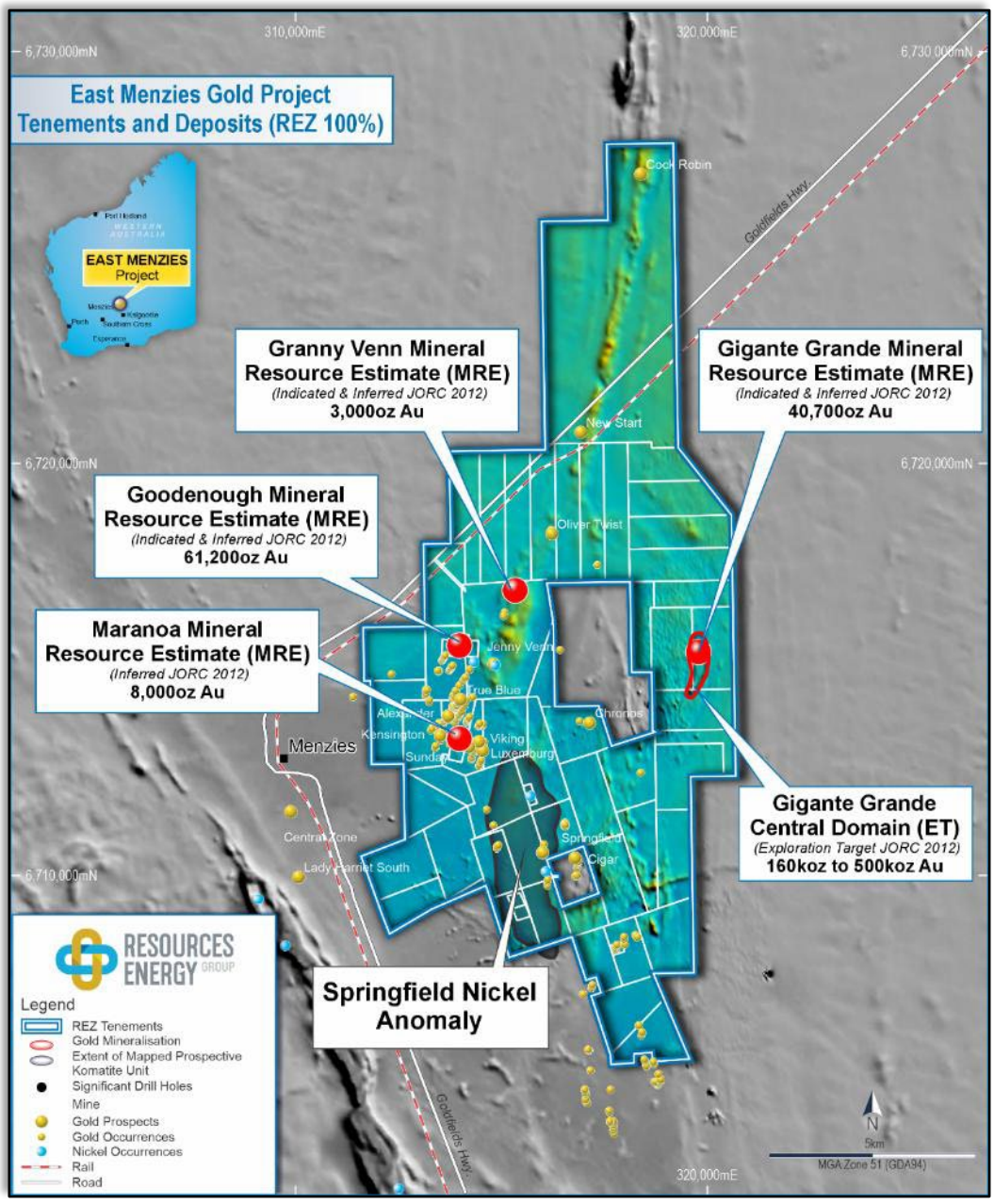


Figure 2: East Menzies Project tenement and prospect location map.

The evaluation of the economics of Goodenough is the most recent of several planned steps in the East Menzies Gold Project data review. The Goodenough Mineral Resource upgrade, along with the recently estimated Gigante Grande Mineral Resource, provides REZ with further confidence in the prospectivity of its East Menzies Gold Project.

GOODENOUGH MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Table 2. Goodenough 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate by classification at different cutoff grades

Cutoff	Indicated tonnes	Indicated Grade (Au)	Indicated Ounces (Au)	Inferred tonnes	Inferred Grade (Au)	Inferred Ounces (Au)	Indicated & Inferred Tonnes	Indicated & Inferred Grade (Au)	Indicated & Inferred Ounces (Au)
0.5	**1,273,907**	**1.39**	**56,743**	**87,121**	**1.73**	**4,835**	**1,361,028**	**1.41**	**61,578**
0.6	1,190,000	1.44	55,260	76,555	1.89	4,652	1,266,555	1.47	59,912
1.0	752,309	1.84	44,399	63,113	2.10	4,269	815,422	1.86	48,668
2.0	234,712	2.77	20,903	36,825	2.71	3,209	271,537	2.76	24,112

Geology

The majority of the gold at Goodenough is hosted in a siliceous (cherty) pyritic horizon, at the contact between the felsic footwall and mafic hangingwall metavolcanics (basalts). The deposit is located on the hinge of a broad regional synform structure, with enrichment and thickening of the gold mineralisation on parasitic fold structures in the major hinge zone. No less than four high-grade shoots plunging between 23 and 45 degrees to the south toward azimuth ~ 196° are currently recognised in the main mineralised zone (cherty horizon contact zone).

In addition to the gold found in the largest mineralised zone (cherty horizon), gold mineralisation is also present in shears within the overlying basalts in the hangingwall immediately above the contact. Gold has also been intercepted below the contact zone, in the footwall. On review of the data, six unique mineralised shears have been interpreted in the hangingwall and assigned to domains, and a single mineralised zone is in the footwall (Figure 3). There are additional drill intercepts of gold identified that remain unassigned to a domain and are therefore not contributing to this Mineral Resource Estimate.

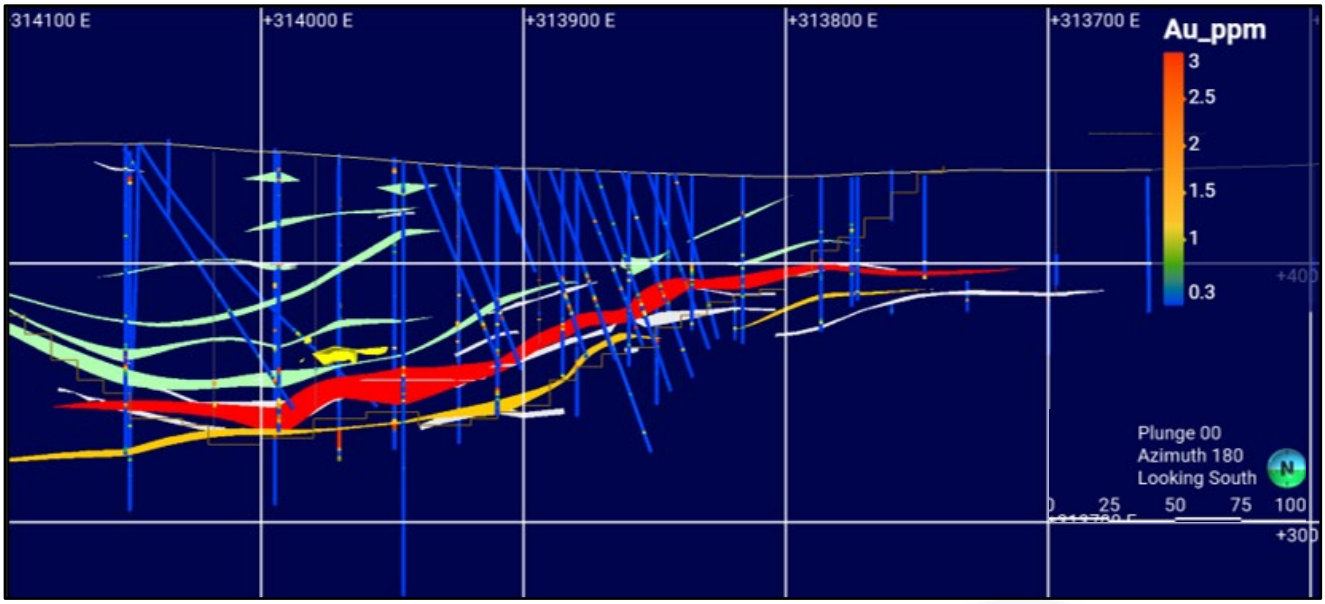


Figure 3: Goodenough Long Section (6715425mN) looking south. Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; Hangingwall Domains: Green; Previous 2020 interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Previous Mining

The historic mine at Goodenough is located on the hinge of a broad regional synform structure, with a shallow south-west plunge. Underground and minor open pit mining of Goodenough began on the oxide ore from 1897 to 1906; there was then intermittent mining until 1969 and a phase from 1981 to 1984. Total recorded production to 1984 is 19,328 t @ 16.7 g/t Au for 10,408 ounces.

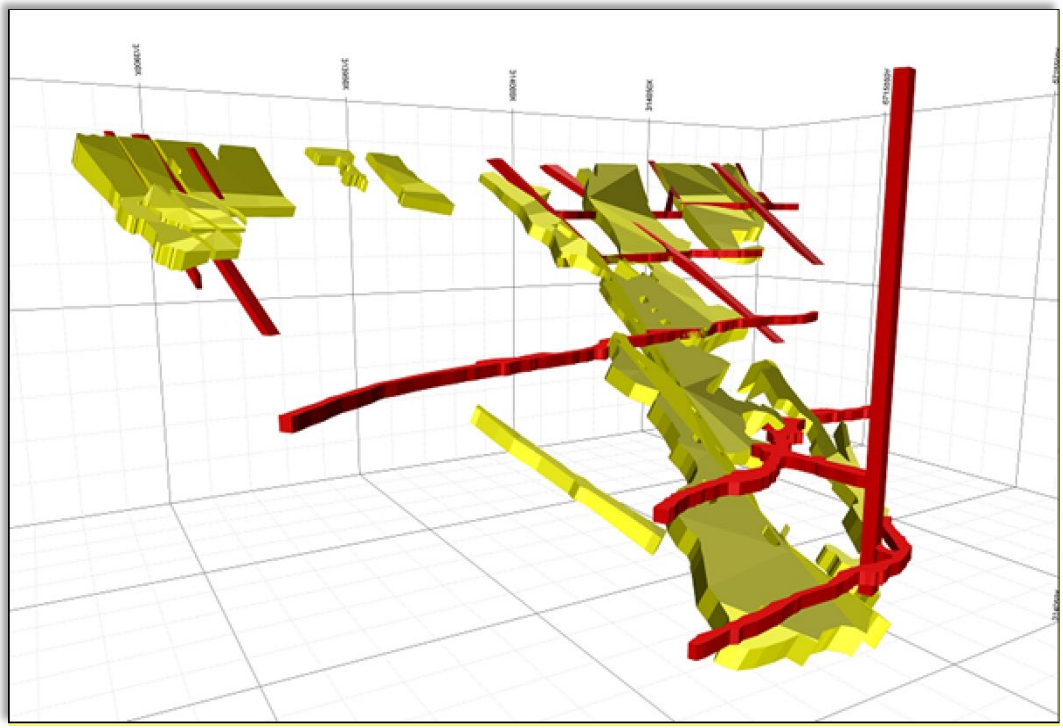


Figure 4. Oblique view of voids and drives from mining prior to 1984, facing north-east

A new shaft was sunk in late 2009, with tribute mining at Goodenough undertaken in two phases of production in 2010 and 2011. Total recorded gold from both tribute campaigns is 2,204.54 tonnes milled and 607.18 oz Au produced, at a recovered grade of 8.57g/t Au.

Figure 5 (left). Shaft sunk in 2009 for Tribute Mining at Goodenough

Figure 6. Competent Person Phil Jankowski and remnants of underlay shaft circa 1920. Goodenough, January 2026

Data used in the Mineral Resource estimate

The drillhole database was exported and supplied to ERM on 26 November 2025. The dataset included tables for collars, downhole surveys, lithology and assays, as well as surface and solid files. A complete list of drillholes relevant to the estimate is provided in Appendix 3.

Table 3. Summary of Goodenough database export used in the estimate

File name	Contents	Number of Records
GE_DH_COLLAR.XLSX	Drillhole collars	251
GE_DH_SURVEY.XLSX	Downhole drillhole surveys	711
GE_DH_LITHOLOGY.XLSX	Lithology logging	11,480
GE_DH_ASSAY.XLSX	Au assays	12,632

Additionally, the 1993 Annual Report to the Mines Department (Hansen, 1993) sourced from WAMEX was reviewed from which the surface map of the Goodenough prospect (Figure 7) was used to supplement the drillhole data in the interpretation.

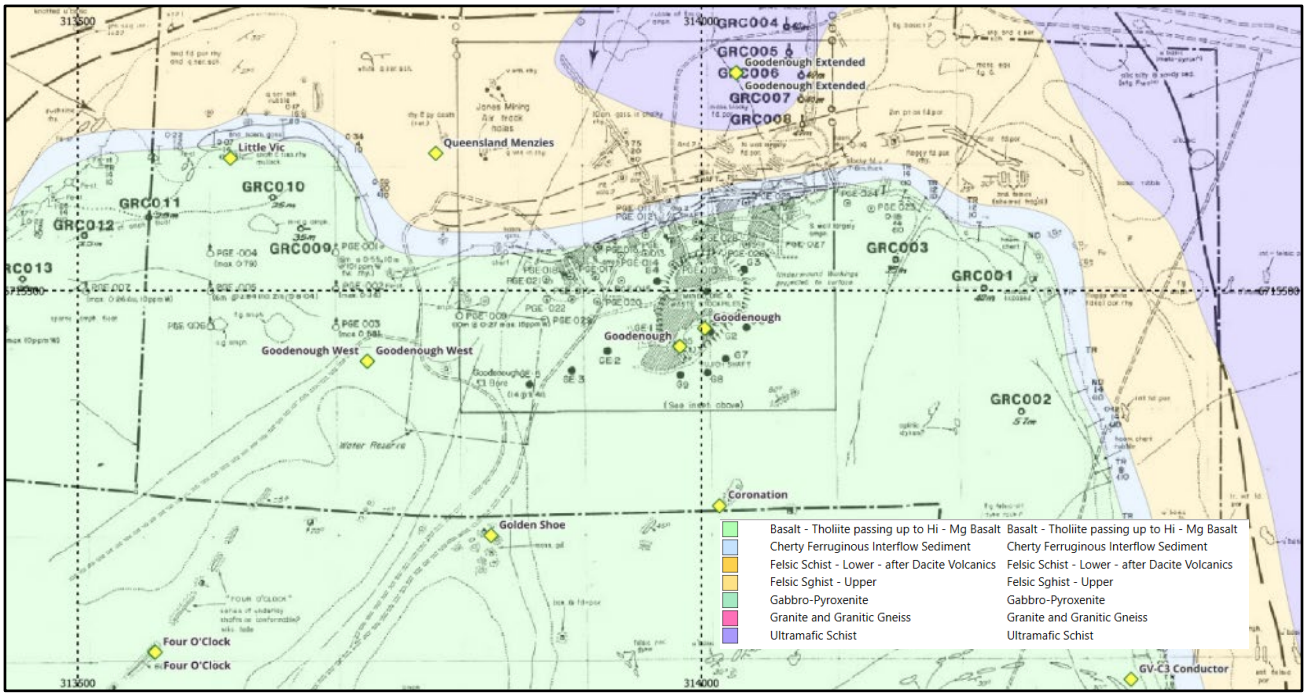


Figure 7. Goodenough map from Hansen (1993) with Minedex prospects over geology from Dr Dennis Gee (2012).

Comparison to Previous Mineral Resource Estimates

The March 2026 Mineral Resource estimate is an update to a previous estimate at Goodenough, completed in November 2020 and announced by Resources and Energy Group ("REZ"). The 2020 Mineral Resource was estimated in accordance with JORC 2012 at a 1 g/t Au cutoff comprising an Indicated Mineral Resource of 633.8 kt @ 1.84 g/t Au for 37.5k oz and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 81.9 kt @ 1.99 g/t Au for 5.2 k oz.

To a large degree, the 2026 estimate can be considered a new estimate, as the remodelling revises the interpretation to remove artefacts from the previous interpretation and uses estimation parameters more appropriate to match the current geological structural model. The 2026 estimate also considers drill samples completed since the previous estimate.

Table 4. Comparisons of 2020 and 2026 Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimates at various cut-off grades

Cutoff grade in g/t Au	2026 MRE Indicated & Inferred Tonnes	2026 MRE Indicated & Inferred Grade (g/t Au)	2026 MRE Indicated & Inferred Ounces (Au)	2020 MRE Indicated & Inferred Tonnes	2020 MRE Indicated & Inferred Grade (g/t Au)	2020 MRE Indicated & Inferred Ounces (Au)
0.5	**1,361,028**	**1.41**	**61,578**	886,710	1.61	46,110
0.6	1,266,555	1.47	59,912	797,630	1.74	44,880
1.0	815,422	1.86	48,668	**715,840**	**1.85**	**42,760**
2.0	271,537	2.76	24,112	217,010	2.58	18,010

A review of the model from the 2020 Mineral Resource estimate concluded the following points:

- High grades were topcut to 4 g/t Au, which was recognised as conservative.
- Block size of 4mE x 1mN x 1mRL is far smaller than the average drill spacing, potentially distorting the grade-tonnage curve by predicting greater selectivity than achievable.
- The Mineral Resource was reported at a cut-off Au grade of 1 g/t Au.

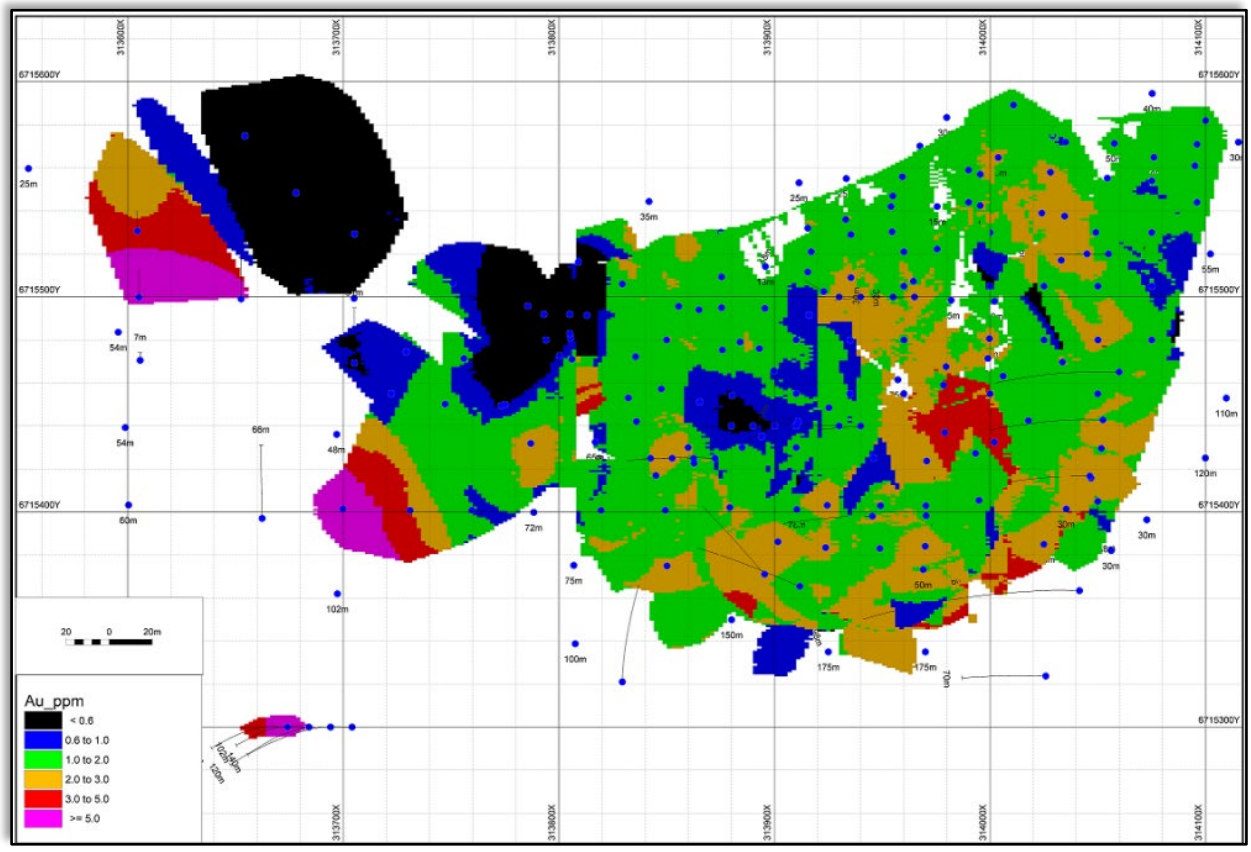


Figure 8. Plan view of the 2020 Goodenough MRE block model coloured by gold grade with drill collars and traces

- Inspection of the 2020 estimate demonstrated that although the main domain was reasonably continuous, the hanging wall shapes were largely based on low numbers of intersections; many were based on a single intersection.
- The sectional approach created numerous interpretation artefacts where the wireframe's thickness changes based on interpreted straight lines joining drillhole intersections.

- The 2020 deposit was split into 3 domains modelled separately, with search ellipsoids orientated with identified spatial anisotropy. The high- and low-grade distribution is a patchy mosaic not in accord with previous mining of strongly oriented stopes in a down plunge orientation.
- Data used in the 2020 estimate was from selected drilling programs totalling 171 drill holes.
- The 2020 Mineral Resource estimate was not constrained to an optimised pit shell.

Geological Modelling

To model the mineralised lodes, the drillhole database was imported into Leapfrog software, with the Hansen geological map (Figure 7) overlain on the topography for guidance.

A nominal 0.3g/t Au cutoff was used to extract mineralised intersections from the drillholes. These were then coded into numbered mineralised domains. Domain 1 is the main mineralised domain (the cherty pyrite rich horizon); Domain 0 is the immediate footwall domain; and Domains 2 to 7 are shear-hosted mineralisation in the hanging wall.

A grid of 5m E by 5m N pseudo-drillholes was created to intersect with the historic underground workings prior to 1984 (Figure 4). These intersections were added to the digitised drillhole intersections to ensure that the mineralisation accurately modelled the old stopes.

The mineralisation shapes were generated by using the Leapfrog vein modelling package, with the lodes pinching out at the ends and around blank drillholes without significant intersections.

Sectional comparisons of the revised interpretation to the previous model are presented in Figures 9 & 10 below, with a long section in Figure 3 above. Additional diagrams and sections are included in Appendix 1.

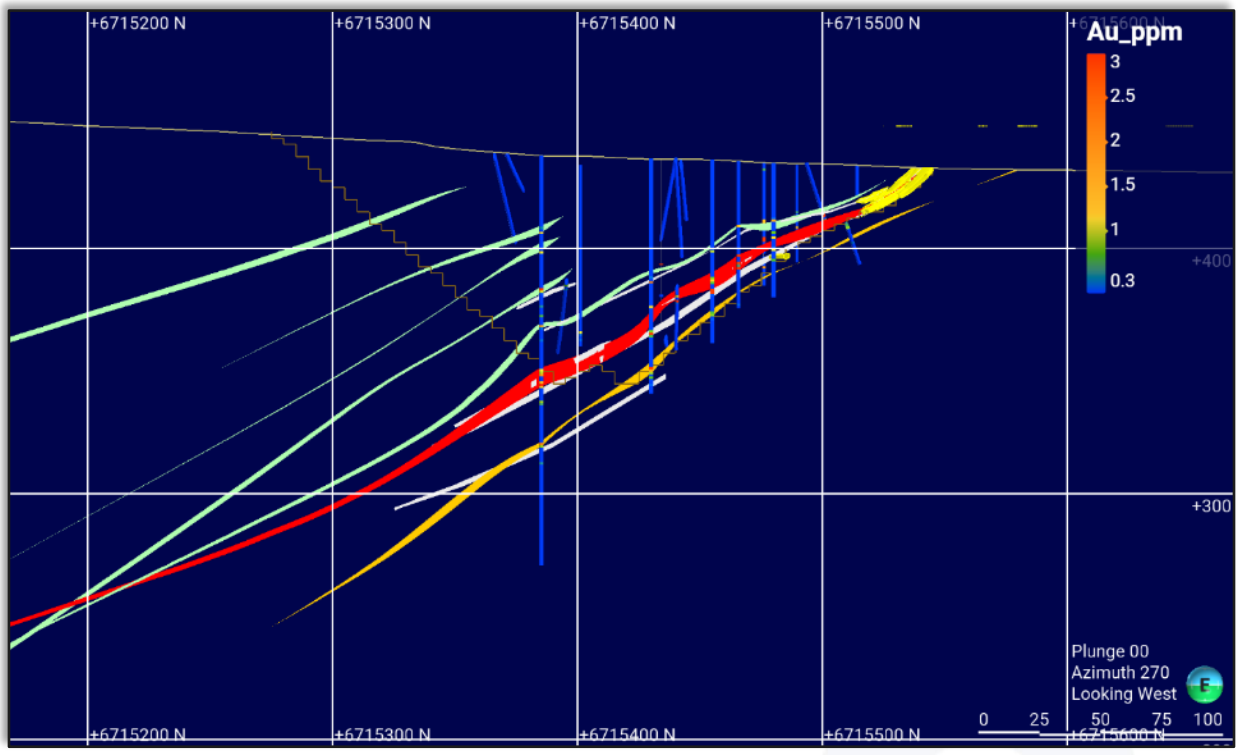


Figure 9. Section 313 900mE (looking west)
Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green;
Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

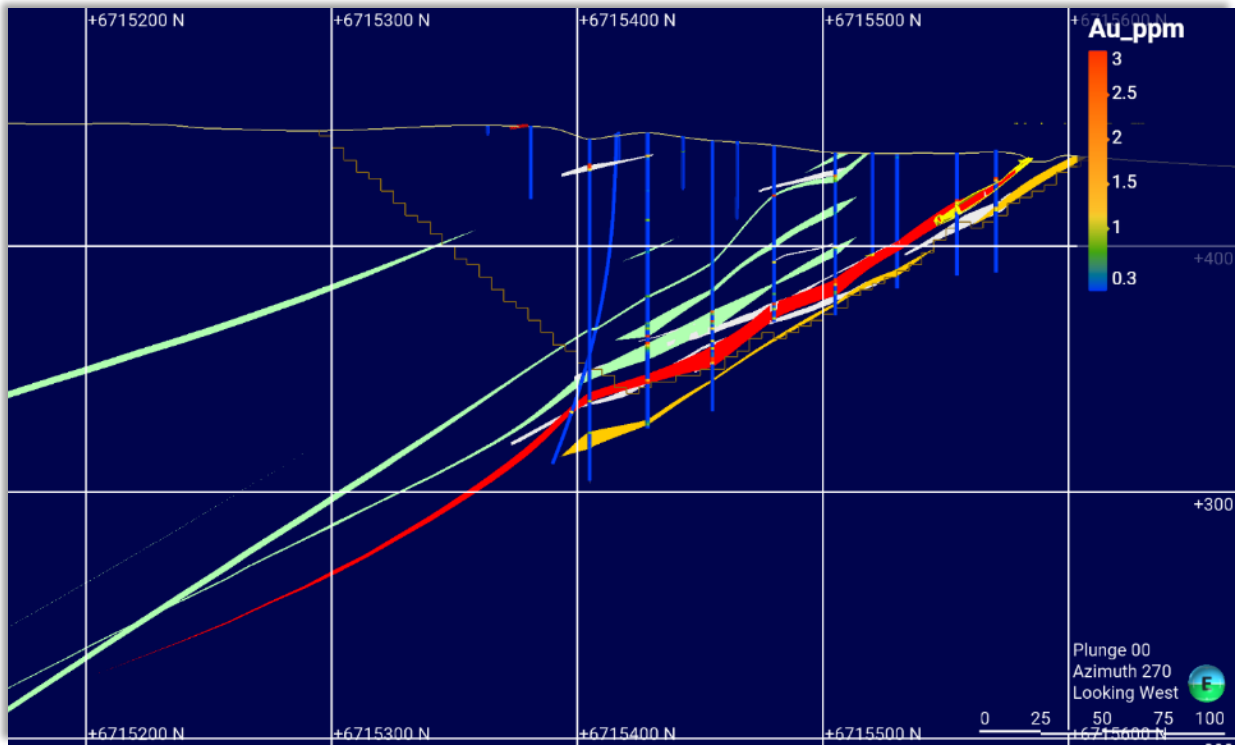
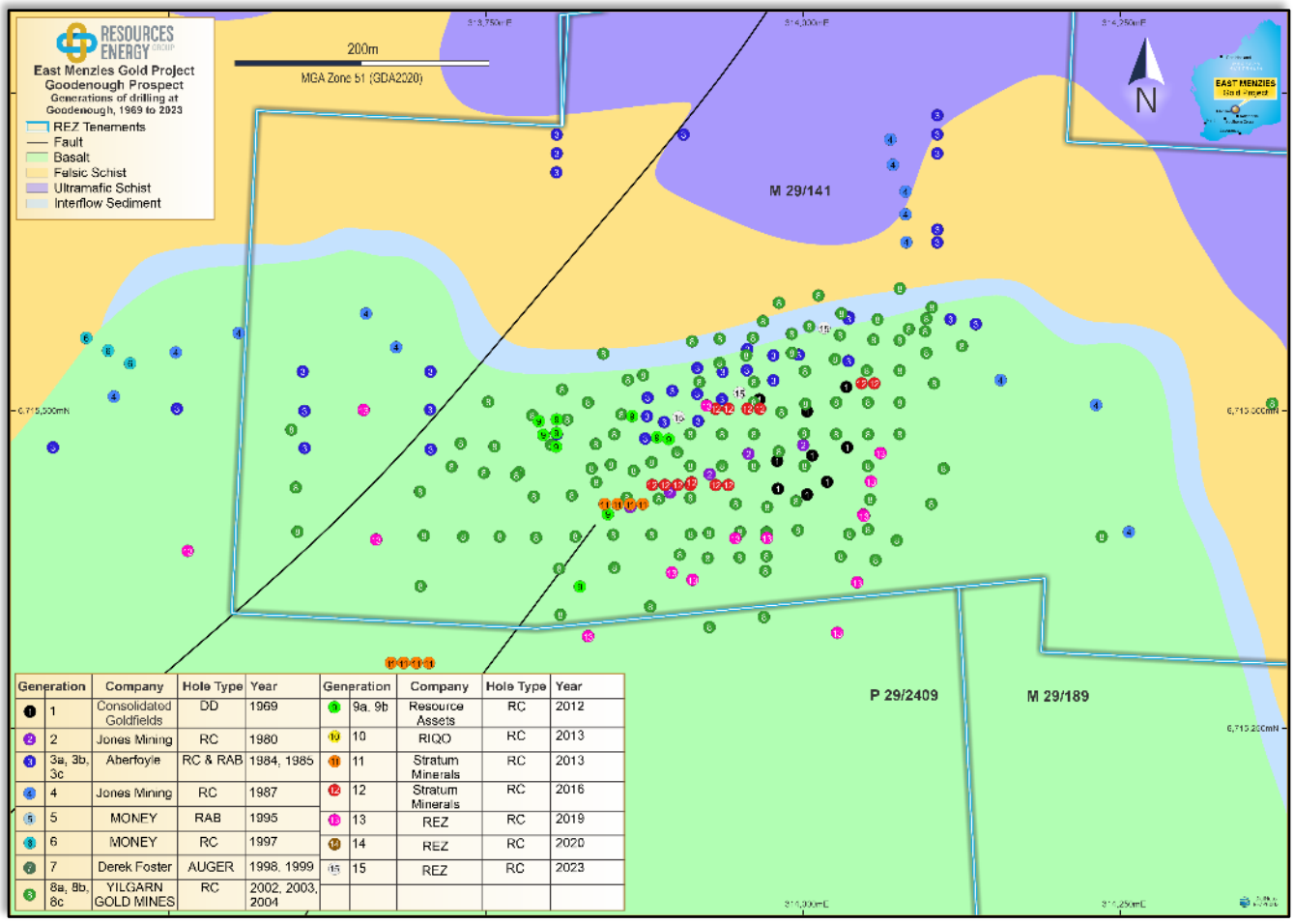


Figure 10. Section 314 050mE (looking west)
Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green;

Drilling, Sampling Techniques and Analysis Method

- There have been 15 generations of drilling at Goodenough considered in the estimate, with the first drilling carried out in 1969, and the most recent in 2023.
- The largest cohort of drilling used in the estimate is from Yilgarn Gold Mines NL, with 120 RC holes completed for 8,319m between 2002 and 2004.
- A total of 251 drillholes for 15,407 metres were considered in the estimate.
- A list of drillholes relevant to the estimate is provided in Appendix 3.
- The assay results used in the estimate are primarily based on samples won through Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used have ranged in diameter from 125mm to 150mm.
- There have been a few HQ3, and NQ3 diamond cored holes drilled at Goodenough and their results have been included in the estimate.
- RAB drill holes from the Goodenough prospect area were reviewed for lithology, but assays from RAB samples were not used in the estimate.
- For recent RC drilling (since 2018), the drilled interval was continuously sampled every meter using a cone splitter slung directly under the cyclone. Prior to this, RC samples were nominally collected in full under the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter.
- Lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering conditions have been noted on most drill logs, which have included obtaining data from historical drilling and logging using the Western Australian Department of Mines historical reporting system WAMEX.

- For the majority of samples used in the estimate a 30g or 50g charge for fire assay analysed using ICP-AES has been used as per industry standard for mineralised and ore grade gold determination.
- For some select samples from drilling a broad spectrum, 33-element analysis has also been determined using a 4-acid digest, followed by ICP-AES.
- QA/QC procedures have included the use of blanks, standards and field duplicates.
- For drilling and sampling from 2019 to 2023 the field duplicate to primary sample assays has been reported to have a correlation coefficient of 0.99, which indicates acceptable level of precision and repeatability is being obtained.
- The laboratories engaged also employ internal laboratory checks using certified reference material, blanks, splits, and repeats as part of the in-house procedures.
- Further details on the Drilling, Sampling Techniques and Analysis Method are provided in the Appendix JORC Table 1.



Generation		Company	Hole Type	Year
1	1	Consolidated Goldfields	DD	1969
2	2	Jones Mining	RC	1980
3	3a, 3b, 3c	Aherfoyle	RC & RAB	1984, 1985
4	4	Jones Mining	RC	1987
5	5	MONEY	RAB	1995
6	6	MONEY	RC	1997
7	7	Derek Foster	AUGER	1998, 1999
8	8a, 8b, 8c	YILGARN GOLD MINES	RC	2002, 2003, 2004

Generation		Company	Hole Type	Year
9	9a, 9b	Resource Assets	RC	2012
10	10	RIQO	RC	2013
11	11	Stratum Minerals	RC	2013
12	12	Stratum Minerals	RC	2016
13	13	REZ	RC	2019
14	14	REZ	RC	2020
15	15	REZ	RC	2023

Figure 11. Plan of Goodenough with more than 250 drill collars from 15 generations of drilling considered in the estimate, with the first drilling carried out in 1969, and the most recent in 2023. Over geology with tenements.

Composites, Statistics and Cut-off Grade

For each domain, the RC and diamond drillholes were intersected with the wireframes, and 1m downhole composites were extracted using the best fit method. For estimation, the domains were treated as 'hard', i.e. composites were not used in adjacent domains. The raw composite population statistics by domain are tabulated in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Goodenough composite statistics by domain

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Count	253	875	223	24	67	115	30	45
Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04
Maximum	13.25	68.30	34.70	7.23	23.69	5.13	12.84	1.63
Mean	0.74	1.85	1.14	0.72	1.04	0.78	1.56	0.46
Median	0.36	0.61	0.38	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.52	0.33
SD	1.35	4.27	2.89	1.43	3.14	1.05	2.74	0.34
CV	1.84	2.30	2.54	2.00	3.01	1.35	1.76	0.74

For the estimate of gold, high grades were cut to 20g/t, based on a topcut analysis of a mean and variance plot, which is included in Figure 12 below. The aim of the topcuts was to reduce the variability without unduly reducing the overall grade. The topcut has had the greatest effect on Domain 1, with the raw mean of 1.85 g/t Au reduced by 7% to a cut mean of 1.72g/t Au, while the variance is reduced by 27.7%. The changes in mean and CV of the grade for each domain are tabulated in

Table 1-1

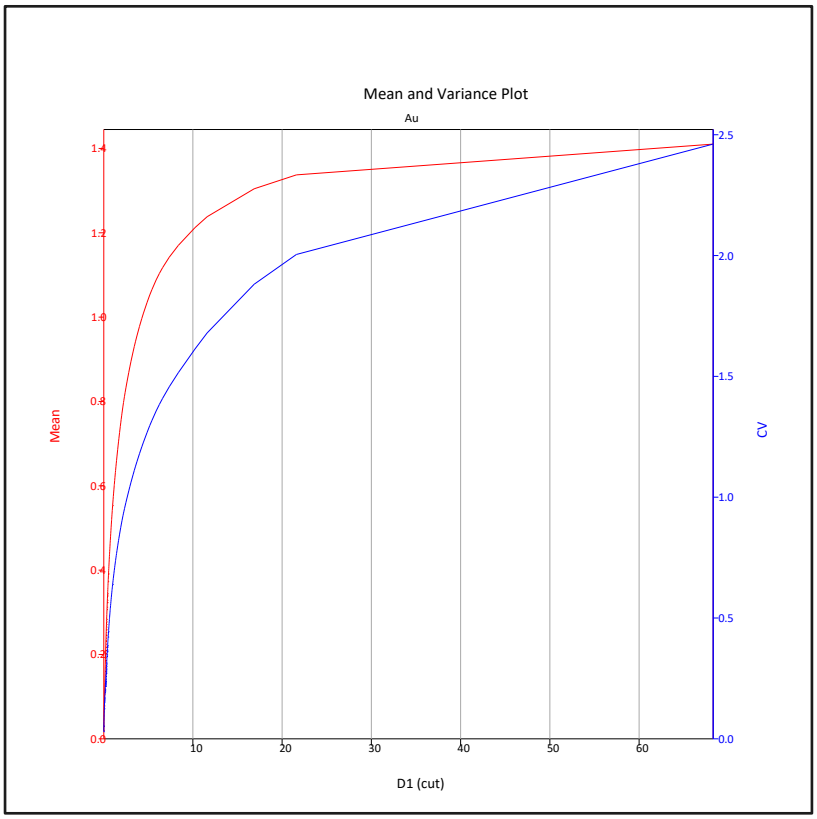


Figure 12. Goodenough Domain 1 mean and variance plot used in determining a reasonable top cut of 20g/t Au

Estimation Methodology

A block model for the resource estimation was created in Surpac software covering the extent of mineralisation. The block size was chosen in consideration of the drill sample spacing and the orientation of the mineralisation. Sub-blocking used has a minimum size of 1.25 metres.

Table 6. Goodenough block model parameters

	X	Y	Z
Minimum	313 350	671 5000	200
Maximum	314 250	671 5750	460
Block size	10	5	2.5
Subblock size	1.25	1.25	1.25

Grades of gold were estimated into the flagged ore domain blocks using Ordinary Kriging, applying the variogram models derived from the experimental variograms. The kriging parameters for the first pass were derived from a kriging neighbourhood analysis. A second wider pass was applied to ensure all blocks flagged as mineralisation were estimated. This second pass was three times the radius of the first pass search. The Kriging estimation parameters are in Appendix 1.

No density measurements are available for the Goodenough estimate. The values from the previous 2020 model were adopted, with completely weathered 2.3 t/m^3, partly weathered 2.5 t/m^3 and fresh 2.8 t/m^3. Weathering surfaces were generated from the drillhole logging by digitising the weathering interfaces and creating smoothed surfaces in Leapfrog.

The stope model (as shown in Figure 7) has been completely estimated with the available data.

The model predicts 51,565 tonnes in the stopes; this mass is greatly exceeding the recorded production of 19,328 t @ 16.7 g/t Au for 10,408 ounces. There are very few informing data in the stopes, so the lower grade of this estimate is not considered a significant issue. However, the difference in the volume suggests that the recorded production is a gross underestimate.

The comparison between the input composite data and the estimated grade is analysed using the average distance to the informing data, as shown in Table 7. This shows that for the larger domains, the input data and estimates are reasonably similar up to an average distance of 100m; for more distant data, the estimates are less similar.

Table 7. Comparison between mean composite grades and estimated by average distance

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cut Mean	0.74	1.72	1.07	0.72	0.99	0.78	1.56	0.46
0-50m Mean	0.73	1.64	1.08	0.61	1.09	0.77	0.96	0.46
50-100m Mean	0.71	1.71	1.03	0.56	1.46	0.78	1.05	0.49
100-150m Mean	0.88	1.68	0.99			0.75	1.09	0.46
150-200m Mean	0.87	1.48	1.15			0.74	0.87	0.46
200-250m Mean		1.34	1.13			0.70	0.86	
250-300m Mean			1.02					

Reasonable Prospects

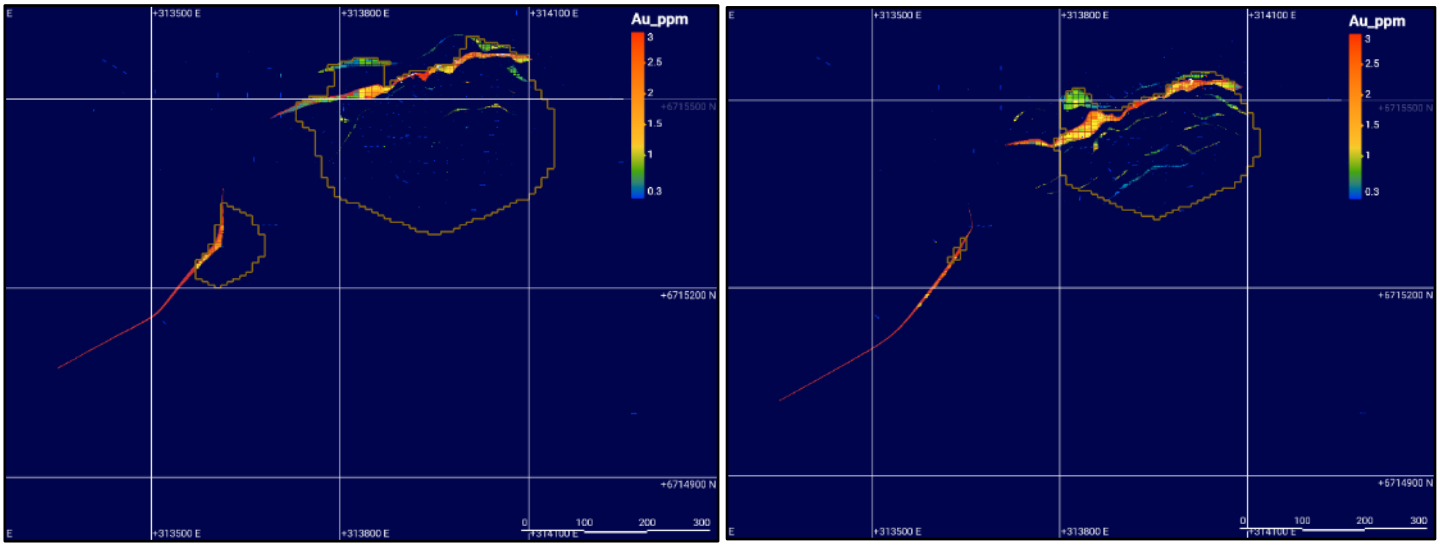
To assess the model for Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), an open-pit optimisation was completed. Due to the very early stage of development, entirely assumed, generic optimisation parameters were adopted based on experience in the Western Australian gold industry. A processing plant was assumed to be located within trucking distance of Goodenough, and a conservative gold price of A$5,000 per ounce was applied.

The optimisation generated two lobes, a larger one around the main shaft area and a smaller one in the Four O'clock workings. The large pit shell extends to a depth of 75 m, with a width and length of 300 m and 400 m, respectively. The smaller optimised pit shell around Four O'clock is 30 m deep with a width and length of 80 m and 150 m respectively. The combined pits have an indicative strip ratio of 14:1. The optimisation inputs are summarised in Table 8 below, and the pit shells are shown in Figures 1 and 15.

Table 8. Inputs used in resource optimisation for open pit mining at Goodenough

Input	Value used
Gold price	A$5,000/oz
Royalty	2.5%
Mining cost	4.5 A$/t of rock
Mining cost increment	0.2 A$/t per 10 meters of depth
Processing cost	35 A$/t of feed
Grade control	5 A$/t of feed
G&A cost	5 A$/t of feed
Selling cost	80 A$/oz of gold
Processing Rate	120 ktpa

Processing recovery	90%
Overall pit slope angle	40 degrees
Rehabilitation of waste dump	0.2 A$/t of waste



Figures 13 & 14. Plan of 425mRL (left) and 400mRL (right) showing block model blocks in domains by grade and outlines of optimised pit shells in brown. The Four O'clock mineralisation is in the southwest of the plans.

Classification and Reporting of the Goodenough Mineral Resource

The Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified according to the JORC 2012 Code. The average distance to the data used was the primary tool for classification. The Open Pit resources are constrained by optimised pit shells using inputs adopted from experience in the Western Australian gold industry (Table 8).

All blocks in the main pit with an average distance of less than 100m have been classified Indicated, except for the Domains 6 and 7, which are less continuous and have been classified Inferred. All blocks in the smaller Four O'clock pit have been classified Inferred.

Table 9. Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimate by classification, March 2026

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Notes to Mineral Resource Table

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3. The Competent Person is Phil Jankowski FAusIMM of ERM
4. The Open Pit resources are reported at a cutoff of 0.5g/t
5. The Open Pit resources are constrained by optimised pit shells using a metal price of AUD5,000 per ounce Au and process recovery of 90%.
6. Rounding may lead to minor apparent discrepancies

In addition to the reported Mineral Resource, below the reporting pits is a total of 1.88Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au of unclassified material, which equates to approximately 72,000 ounces of gold in downdip and along strike extensions of the Mineral Resource.

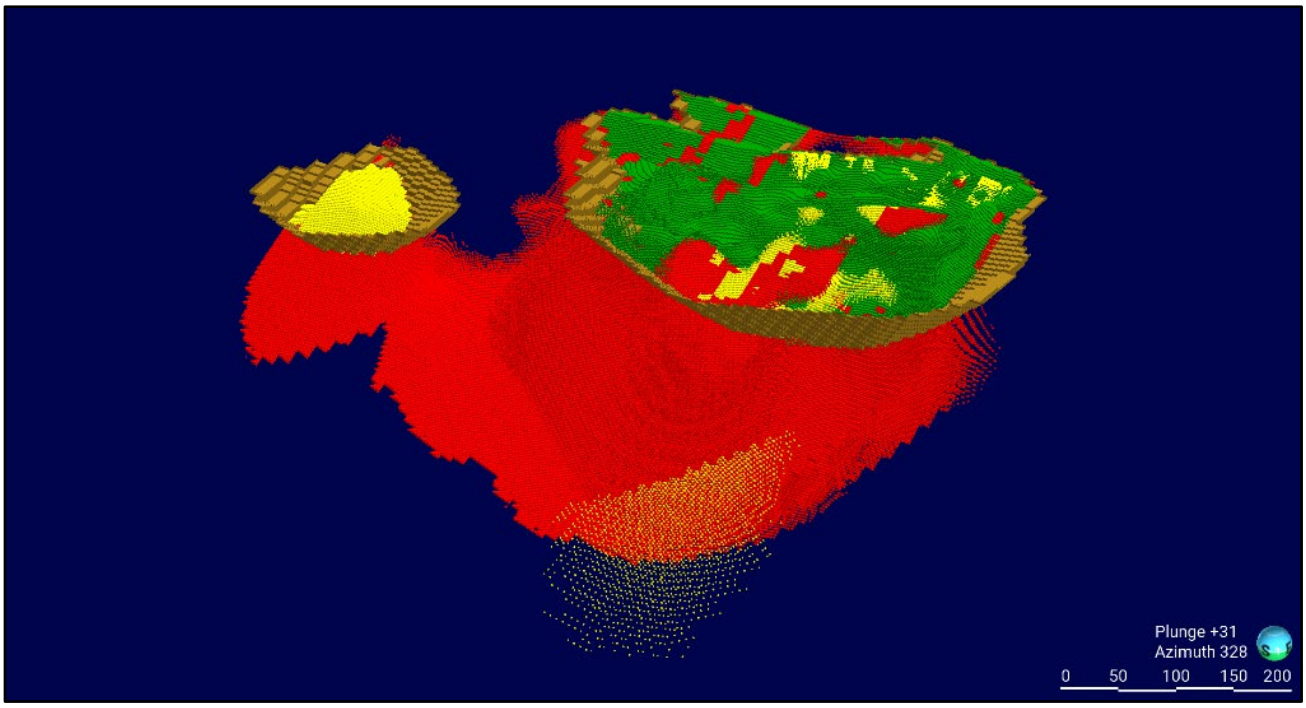

Figure 15. View from southeast of Mineral Resource model coloured by classification.
Green: Indicated; Yellow: Inferred; Red: Unclassified.
There is a significant amount of gold mineralisation that is unclassified as it is below the optimised pits.

A grade tonnage curve is presented in Figure 14 with a table by classification in Table 10. Figure 14 demonstrates that there is very little material estimated as being below 0.5g/t Au, with no additional tonnes below 0.2g/t Au.

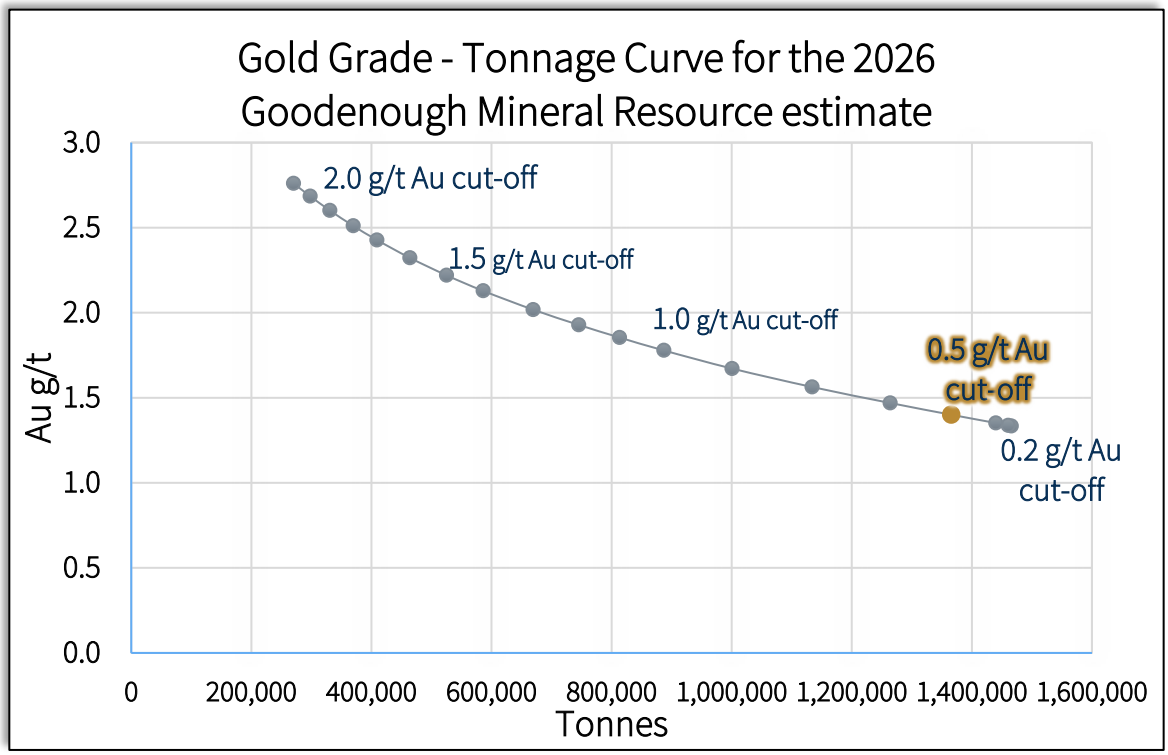

Figure 14. Gold Grade - Tonnage Curve for the 2026 Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate

The selected estimation parameters have resulted in a relatively smooth grade tonnage curve, with higher grades aligned to the down plunge search.

Table 10. Goodenough 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate by classification at cutoff grades from 0.5 to 2.0 g/t Au

Cutoff	Indicated tonnes	Indicated Grade (Au)	Indicated Ounces (Au)	Inferred tonnes	Inferred Grade (Au)	Inferred Ounces (Au)	Indicated & Inferred Tonnes	Indicated & Inferred Grade (Au)	Indicated & Inferred Ounces (Au)
0.5	1,273,907	1.39	56,743	87,121	1.73	4,835	1,361,028	1.412	61,578
0.6	1,190,000	1.44	55,260	76,555	1.89	4,652	1,266,555	1.467	59,912
0.7	1,061,053	1.54	52,565	75,428	1.91	4,629	1,136,481	1.565	57,194
0.8	928,558	1.65	49,370	74,487	1.92	4,606	1,003,045	1.670	53,976
0.9	817,845	1.76	46,380	71,512	1.97	4,523	889,357	1.777	50,903
1.0	752,309	1.84	44,399	63,113	2.10	4,269	815,422	1.860	48,668
1.1	688,902	1.91	42,279	58,572	2.19	4,116	747,474	1.932	46,395
1.2	615,526	2.00	39,566	55,892	2.24	4,020	671,418	2.020	43,586
1.3	546,502	2.10	36,815	41,529	2.59	3,452	588,031	2.135	40,267
1.4	486,976	2.19	34,250	40,074	2.63	3,390	527,050	2.223	37,640
1.5	426,279	2.29	31,440	39,419	2.65	3,359	465,698	2.320	34,799
1.6	371,683	2.40	28,737	39,096	2.66	3,343	410,779	2.425	32,080
1.7	332,064	2.49	26,635	39,003	2.66	3,338	371,067	2.508	29,973
1.8	293,891	2.59	24,500	38,473	2.67	3,308	332,364	2.599	27,808
1.9	261,799	2.69	22,601	37,423	2.70	3,247	299,222	2.691	25,848
2.0	234,712	2.77	20,903	36,825	2.71	3,209	271,537	2.762	24,112

Further targeted drilling may increase the Mineral Resource by adding further high-grade material into the interpreted higher-grade shoots. As well as an open pit target, there may be scope for an underground resource if the size and grade of any defined higher-grade shoots meet thresholds for the RPEEE test.

The Mineral resource is open down dip and along strike and there is a high likelihood of additional mineralisation being identified with further drilling. From this estimate, REZ can build the knowledge base towards advanced mining studies that will de-risk a future decision for mining.

Future Work

The company has recently completed an RC drill program at Goodenough, with assays pending. Drilling included 11 holes testing extensions to mineralisation and infill areas at Goodenough. REZ's technical team looks forward to receiving and interpreting these results, with further drilling, mapping, and density testing planned at Goodenough in the coming months.

- ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit:

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ABOUT RESOURCES & ENERGY GROUP LIMITED (ASX:REZ)

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an ASX-listed gold explorer and miner, focused on unlocking the full potential of the East Menzies Gold Project in Western Australia. The Company is committed to advancing cost-effective gold extraction through innovative processing methods, such as vat leaching while exploring additional high-grade gold deposits within its extensive tenement package.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and data validation is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Hudson, who is a Member (#3088) and Registered Professional (#10,123) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hudson is a consultant through Giant Geological Consulting to Resources and Energy Group Ltd. Mr Hudson has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hudson consents to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein is based on information compiled by Mr Phil Jankowski, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Jankowski is a full-time employee of ERM Sustainable Mining Services and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Jankowski consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

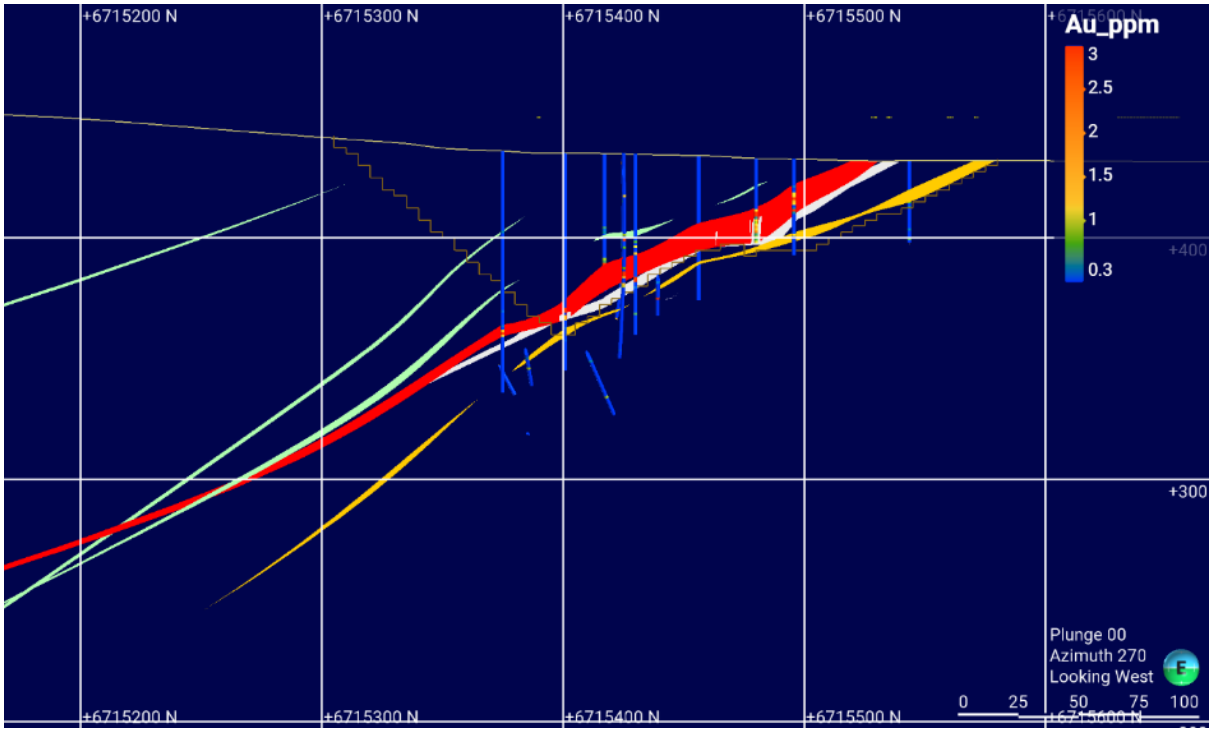
This Announcement may contain forward-looking statements, which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'should', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expecting', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are considered reasonable. Such forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors, and the management. The Directors cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in previous market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1.

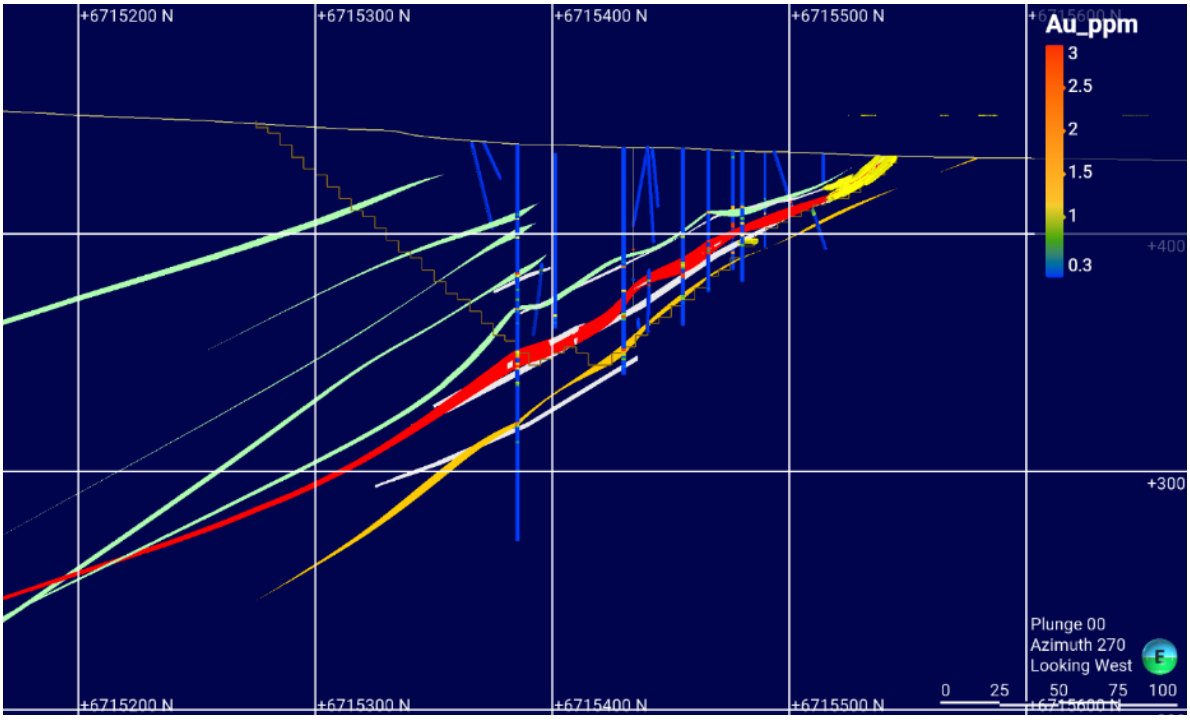
Diagrams, tables and sections in support of the 2026 Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate

Figure 1-1. Section 313 850mE (looking west)



Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

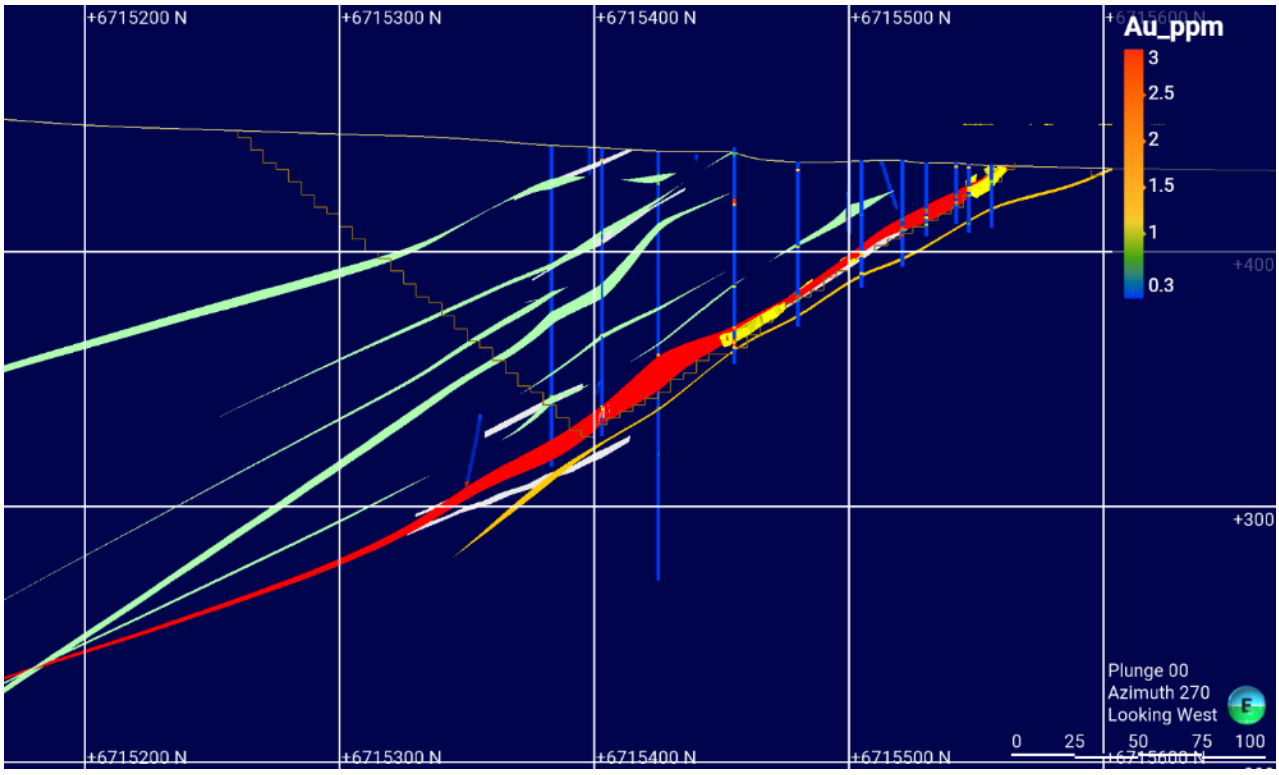
Figure 1-2. Section 313 900mE



Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey;

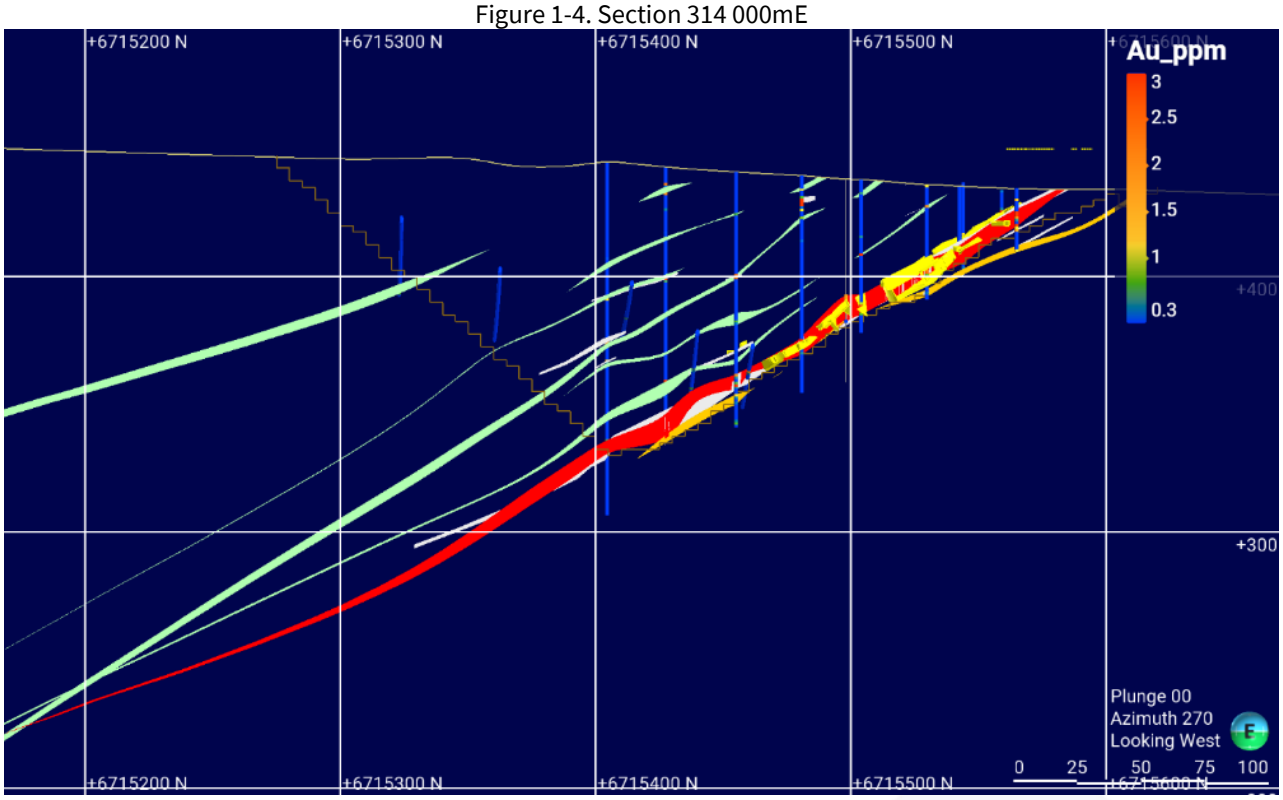
Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Figure 1-3. Section 313 950mE



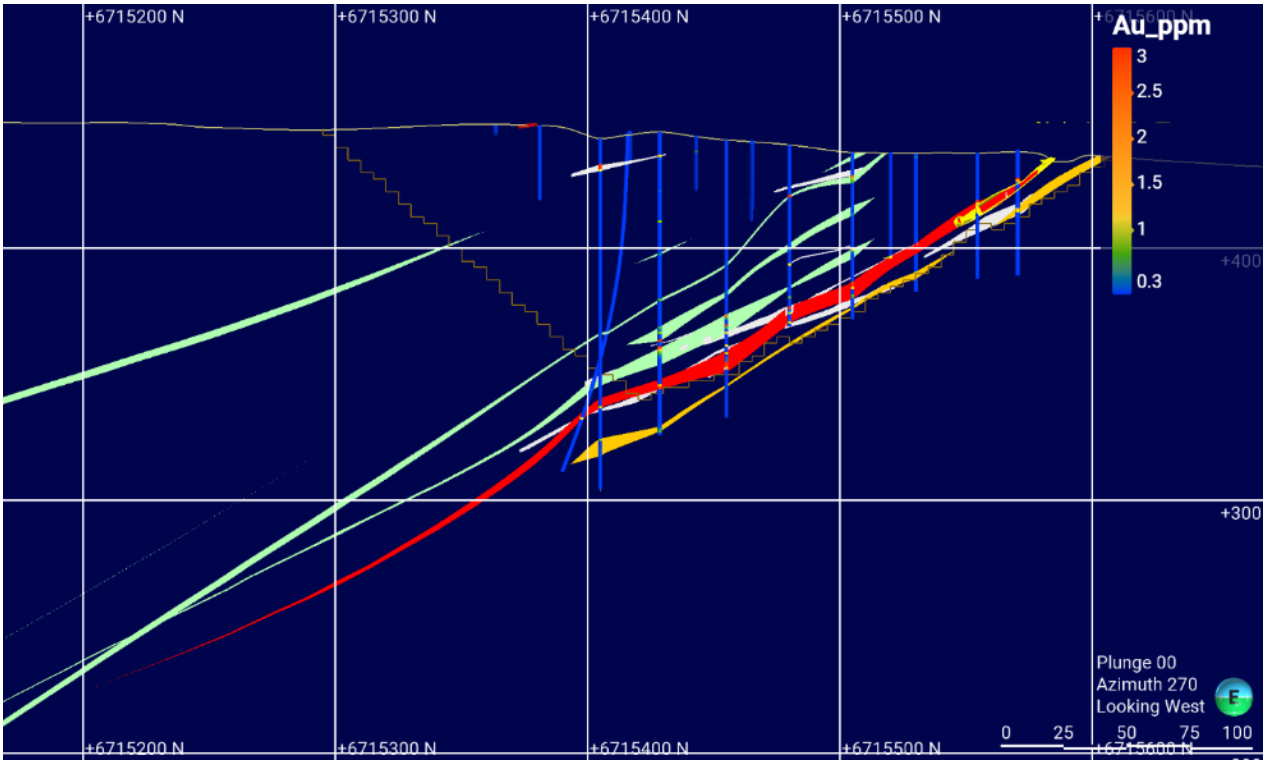
Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Figure 1-4. Section 314 000mE



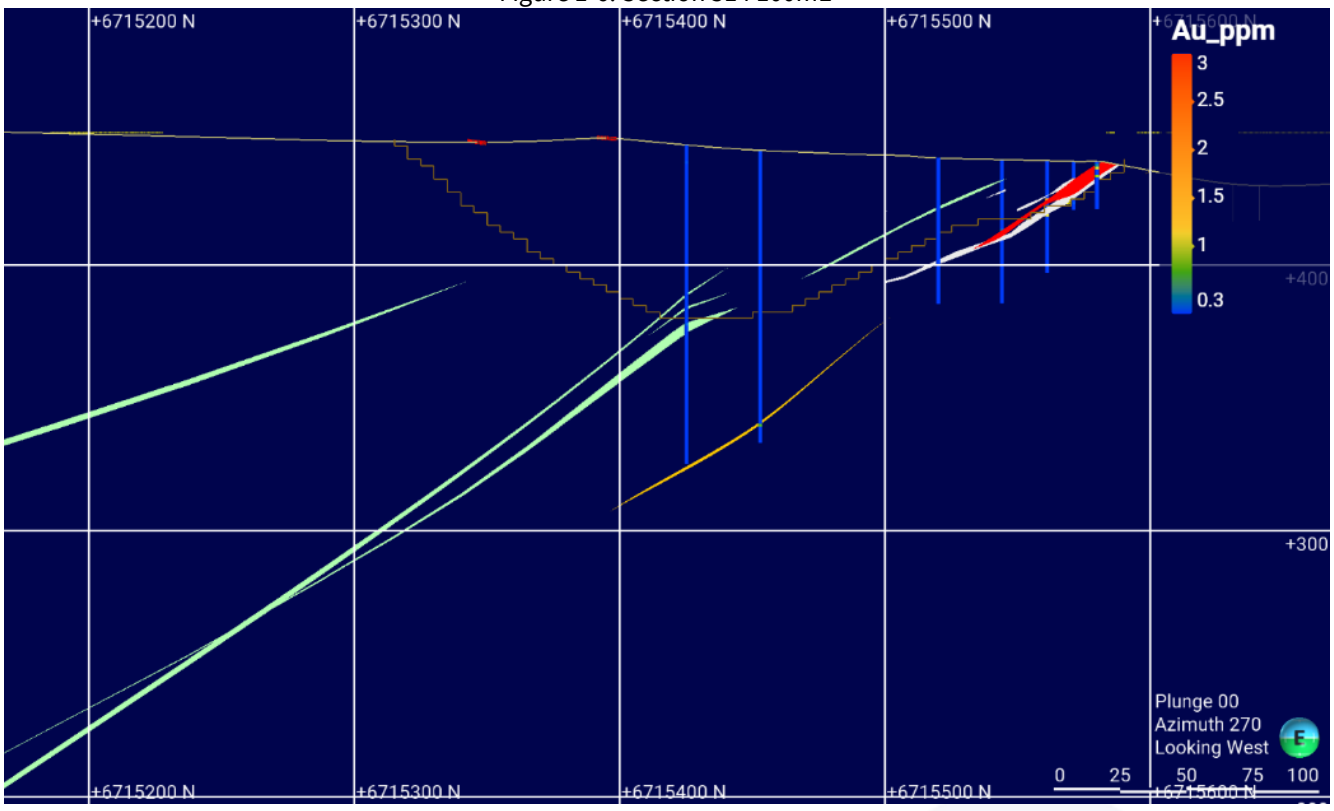
Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Figure 1-5. Section 314 050mE



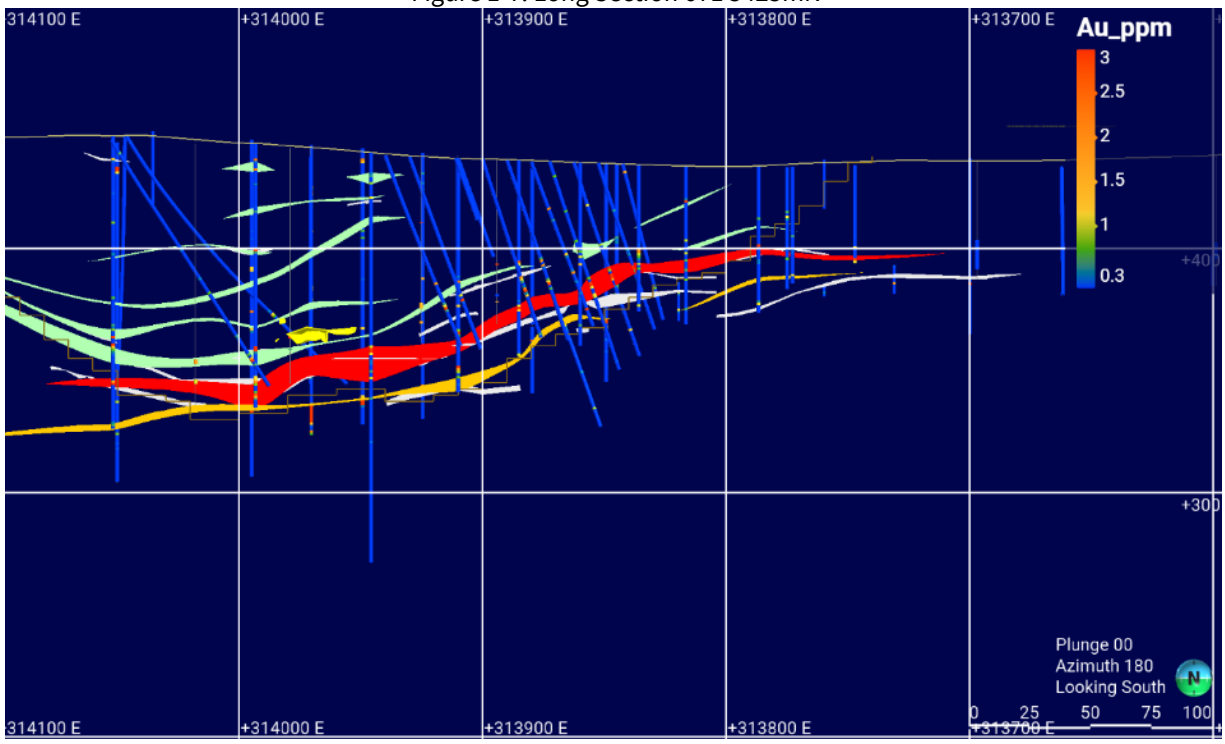
Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Figure 1-6. Section 314 100mE



Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Figure 1-7. Long Section 671 5425mN



Stopes: Yellow; Footwall Domain: Orange; Main Domain: Red; HW Domains: Green; Previous interpretation: Pale Grey; Optimised Pit Shell: Brown

Table 1-1 Raw and cut composite statistics by domain

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Raw Mean	0.74	1.85	1.14	0.72	1.04	0.78	1.56	0.46
Raw CV	1.84	2.30	2.54	2.00	3.01	1.35	1.76	0.74
Cut Mean	0.74	1.72	1.07	0.72	0.99	0.78	1.56	0.46
Cut CV	1.84	1.80	2.21	1.95	2.76	1.34	1.73	0.73
Mean Change	-0.0%	-7.0%	-6.1%	-0.0%	-4.8%	-0.0%	-0.0%	-0.0%
CV Change	-0.0%	-21.7%	-13.0%	-2.5%	-8.3%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-1.4%

Table 1-2 Comparison between mean composite grades and estimated by average distance

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cut Mean	0.74	1.72	1.07	0.72	0.99	0.78	1.56	0.46
0-50m Mean	0.73	1.64	1.08	0.61	1.09	0.77	0.96	0.46
50-100m Mean	0.71	1.71	1.03	0.56	1.46	0.78	1.05	0.49
100-150m Mean	0.88	1.68	0.99			0.75	1.09	0.46
150-200m Mean	0.87	1.48	1.15			0.74	0.87	0.46
200-250m Mean		1.34	1.13			0.70	0.86	
250-300m Mean			1.02					

Table 1-3 Estimation parameters

	Pass 1	Pass 2
Maximum Search	100m	300m
Minimum composites	8	8
Maximum composites	24	24
Bearing rotation	213	213
Plunge rotation	-27	-27
Dip Rotation	0	0
C_0	0.31	0.31
C_1	0.54	0.54
A_1	16m	16m
Major/semi ratio	2.0	2.0
Major/minor ratio	2.0	2.0
C_2	0.15	0.15
A_2	45m	45m
Major/semi ratio	1.5	1.5
Major/minor ratio	2.0	2.0

Figure 1-8. View from southeast of resource model, drilling and resource reporting pit.

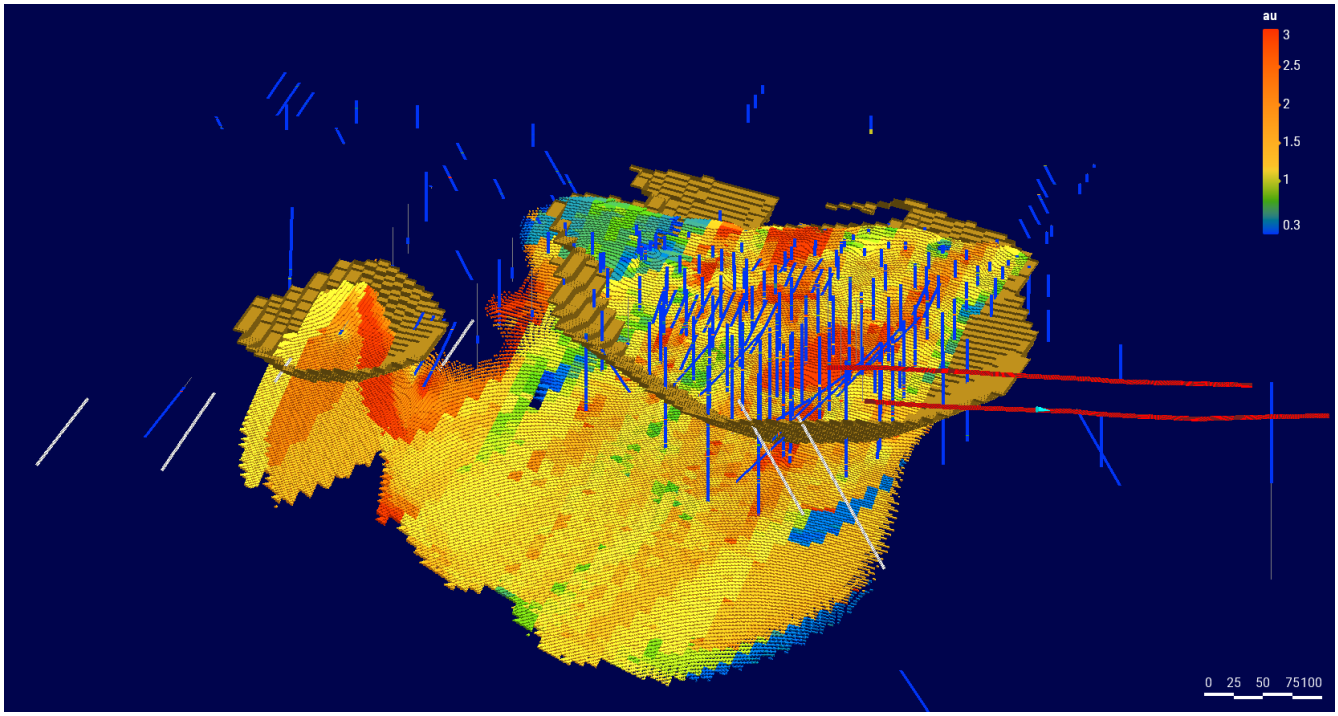


Figure 1-9. Plan 425mRL block model and optimised pit

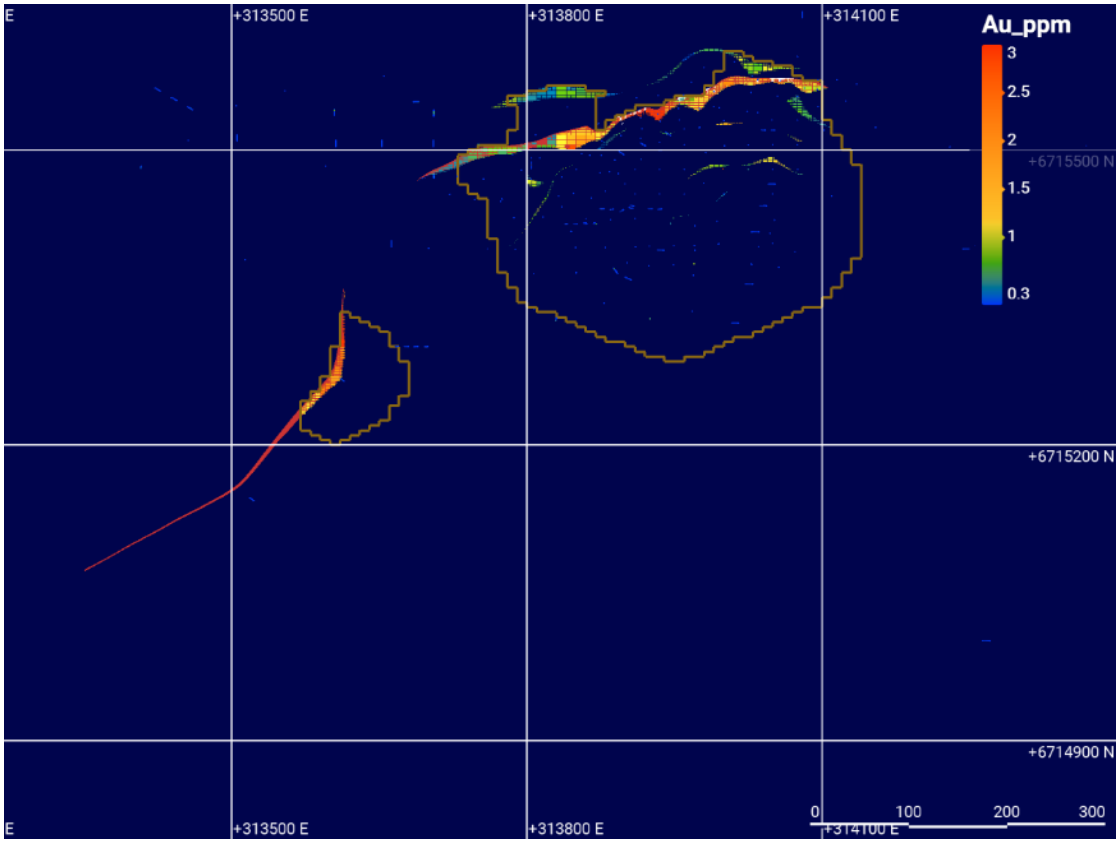


Figure 1-10. Plan 400mRL block model and optimised pit

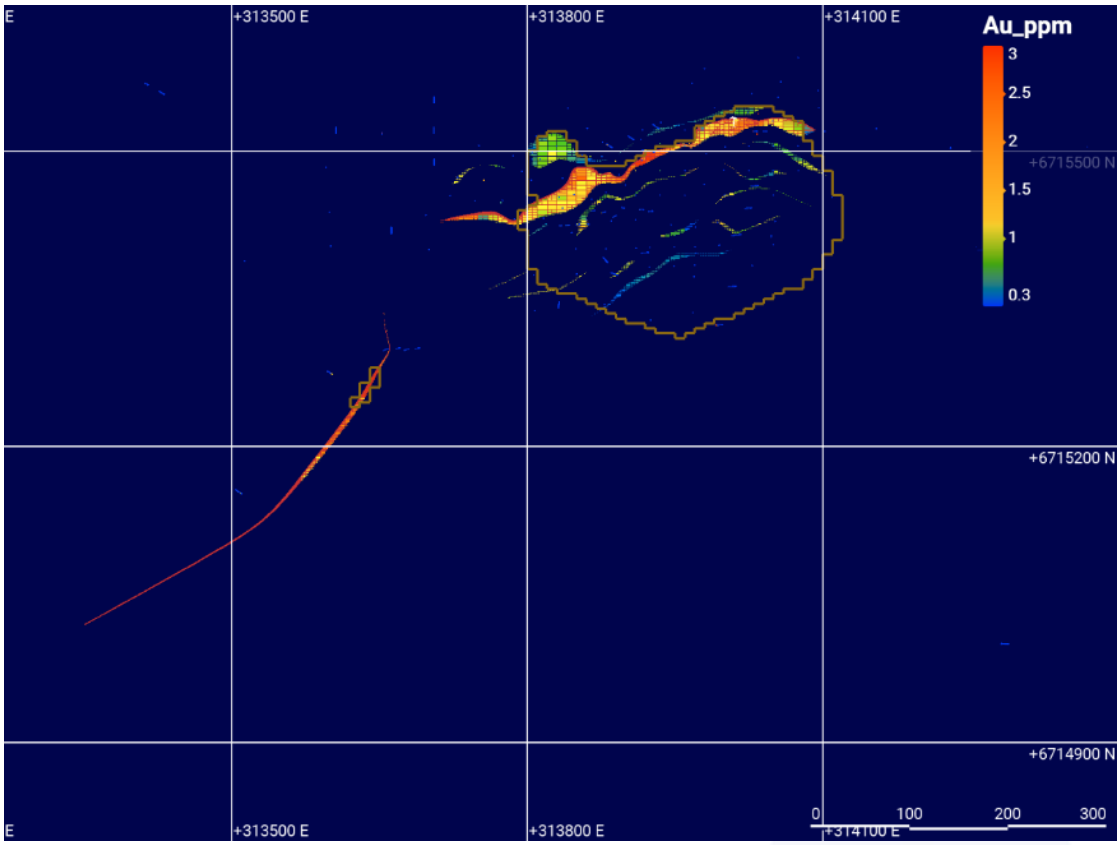


Figure 1-11. Plan 375mRL block model and optimised pit

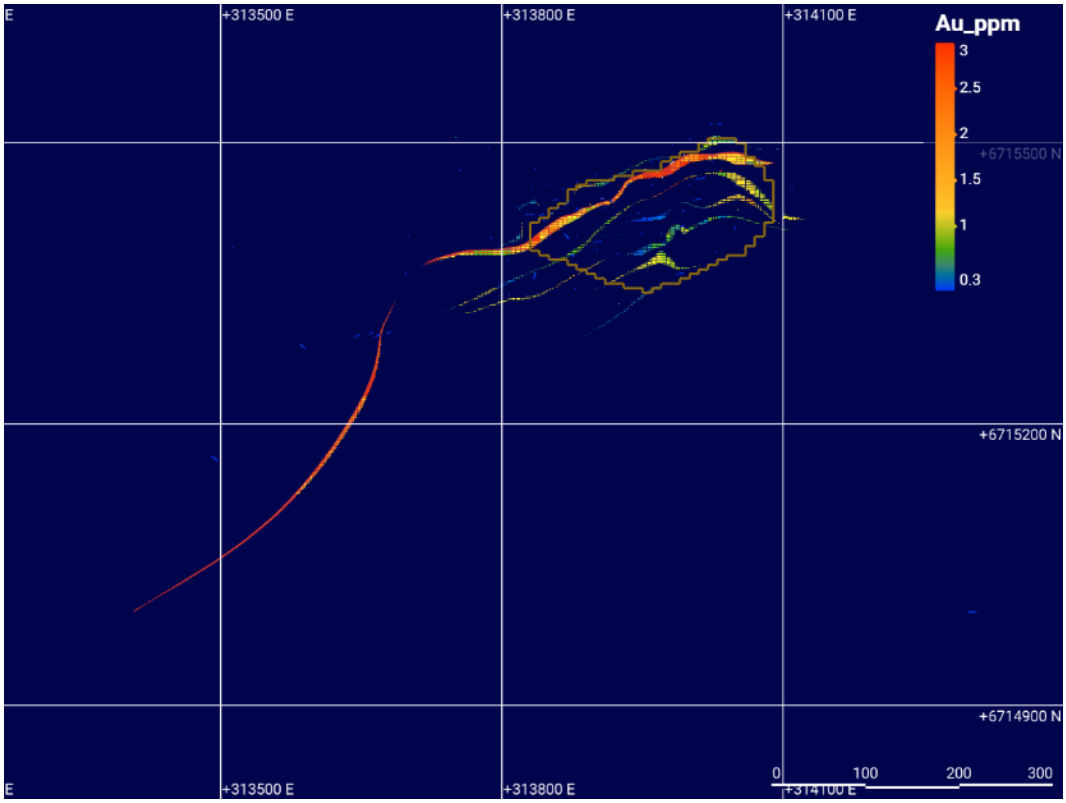
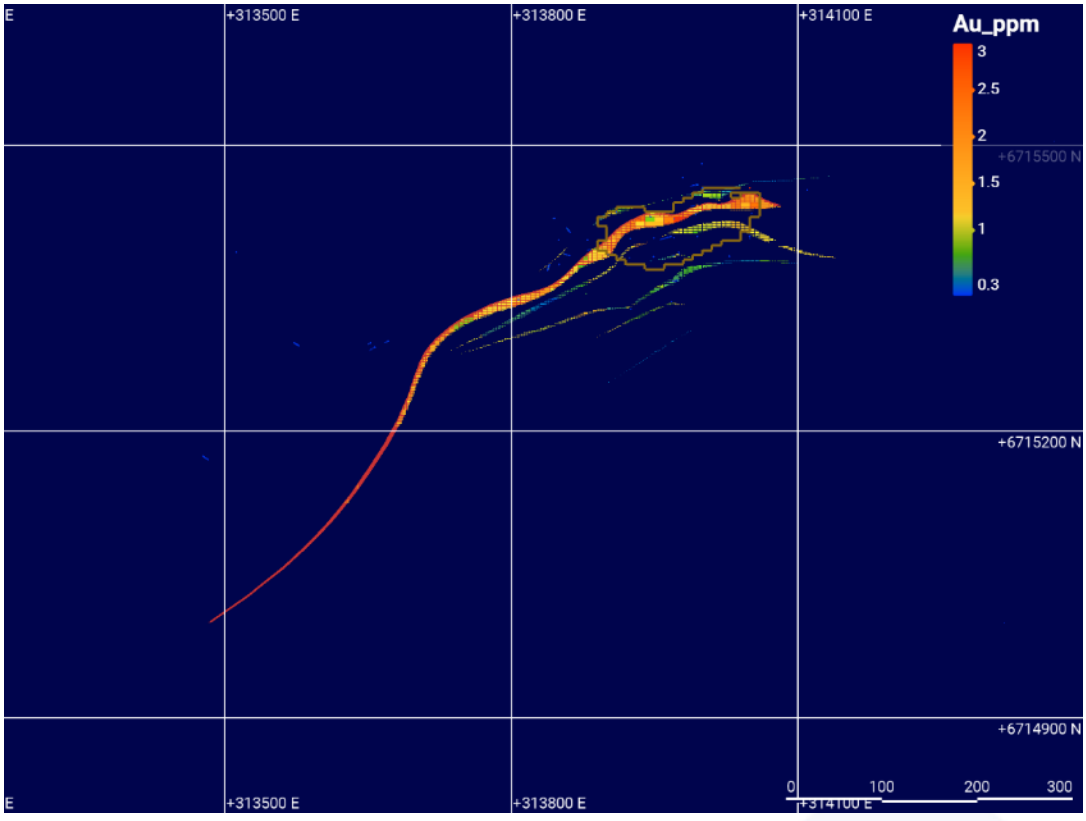


Figure 1-12. Plan 350mRL block model and optimised pit



Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
19GERC001	313,923	6,715,503	439.3	RC	48	-60	300	Domain 01	19GERC001	26	31	5	1.86
								Domain 00	19GERC001	37	38	1	0.41
								Domain 02	19GERC001	20	22	2	0.35
								Domain 04	19GERC001	12	14	2	0.25
19GERC002	314,046	6,715,417	449.5	RC	138	-60	270	Domain 02	19GERC002	133	134	1	0.29
								Domain 04	19GERC002	108	109	1	0.22
								Domain 05	19GERC002	92	100	8	0.62
								Domain 06	19GERC002	59	60	1	0.35
19GERC003	313,945	6,715,398	444.1	RC	150	-60	270	Domain 01	19GERC003	101	110	9	1.07
								Domain 00	19GERC003	126	127	1	0.18
19GERC004	314,042	6,715,363	453.1	RC	198	-60	270	Domain 01	19GERC004	171	176	5	1.88
								Domain 05	19GERC004	121	125	4	0.45
								Domain 06	19GERC004	93	94	1	0.41
19GERC005	314,026	6,715,324	453.6	RC	70	-60	270	No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC005	60	62	2	5.51
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC005	64	65	1	0.73
19GERC006	314,052	6,715,443	447.5	RC	120	-60	270	Domain 01	19GERC006	104	110	6	1.11
								Domain 02	19GERC006	95	97	2	0.49
								Domain 04	19GERC006	74	75	1	0.75
								Domain 05	19GERC006	66	70	4	0.32
								Domain 06	19GERC006	44	45	1	0.14
19GERC007	313,912	6,715,365	443.9	RC	120	-60	290	Domain 01	19GERC007	99	100	1	0.61
								Domain 00	19GERC007	111	113	2	0.58
								Domain 02	19GERC007	77	80	3	0.76
								Domain 05	19GERC007	61	62	1	1.63
								Domain 06	19GERC007	47	48	1	0.39
								Domain 07	19GERC007	40	42	2	0.17
19GERC008	313,895	6,715,371	443.3	RC	130	-60	315	Domain 01	19GERC008	82	85	3	0.85
								Domain 02	19GERC008	68	69	1	0.16
								Domain 07	19GERC008	28	31	3	0.41
19GERC009	313,829	6,715,321	440.8	RC	120	-60	0	Domain 01	19GERC009	88	91	3	1.01
								Domain 00	19GERC009	105	106	1	1.14
								Domain 02	19GERC009	78	79	1	0.47
								Domain 05	19GERC009	55	56	1	0.25
19GERC010	313,653	6,715,499	442.1	RC	40	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC010	29	30	1	0.53
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC010	33	34	1	1.19
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC010	38	39	1	4.68
19GERC011	313,514	6,715,388	445.6	RC	100	-90	360	No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC011	67	68	1	0.67
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	19GERC011	77	78	1	0.93
19GERC012	313,662	6,715,397	441.8	RC	66	-60	0	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
19GERC013	314,060	6,715,465	446.4	RC	120	-60	270	Domain 01	19GERC013	98	100	2	1.13
								Domain 00	19GERC013	109	110	1	0.35
								Domain 04	19GERC013	57	60	3	1.33
								Domain 05	19GERC013	49	51	2	0.25
19GERC016	314,047	6,715,416	449.6	RC	138	-89	162	Domain 01	19GERC016	112	116	4	0.44
								Domain 02	19GERC016	99.00	104.00	5	0.20
								Domain 05	19GERC016	80	81	1	0.30
19GERC017	313,970	6,715,398	446.7	RC	138	-90	360	Domain 01	19GERC017	123	131	8	2.35
								Domain 02	19GERC017	115.00	117.00	2	1.71
								Domain 04	19GERC017	93	94	1	2.25
								Domain 05	19GERC017	64	69	5	0.66
								Domain 07	19GERC017	43	44	1	0.41
20EMRC031	313,531	6,715,138	449.2	RC	135	-57	305	Domain 01	20EMRC031	31	32	1	6.05
20EMRC032	313,623	6,715,259	446.5	RC	122	-60	303	Domain 01	20EMRC032	28	32	4	0.23
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	20EMRC032	50	53	3	1.16
AMSRC0014	313,805	6,715,481	437.1	RC	27	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0014	10	19	9	0.47
AMSRC0015	313,804	6,715,470	436.8	RC	43	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0015	14	24	10	0.67
								Domain 00	AMSRC0015	37	41	4	0.52
								Domain 03	AMSRC0015	3	10	7	1.49

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
AMSRC0016	313,805	6,715,492	437.5	RC	33	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0016	13	15	2	0.26
AMSRC0017	313,791	6,715,490	437.8	RC	33	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
AMSRC0018	313,794	6,715,479	437.3	RC	36	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0018	17	24	7	0.29
AMSRC0019	313,864	6,715,494	437.3	RC	33	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0019	24	29	5	1.04
								Domain 00	AMSRC0019	32	33	1	0.30
AMSRC0024	313,884	6,715,478	438.0	RC	39	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0024	27	35	8	1.76
								Domain 02	AMSRC0024	21.00	22.00	1	0.11
AMSRC0025	313,893	6,715,476	438.2	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	AMSRC0025	30	32	2	5.25
								Domain 00	AMSRC0025	32	33	1	1.17
								Domain 02	AMSRC0025	23	27	4	1.69
EMCON003	314,247	6,715,002	461.4	RC	120	-55	91	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
EMRC013	313,843	6,715,425	438.4	RC	66	-75	264	Domain 01	EMRC013	43	46	3	0.80
								Domain 02	EMRC013	26	27	1	0.40
EMRC014	313,853	6,715,425	439.1	RC	72	-73	270	Domain 01	EMRC014	43	48	5	2.34
EMRC015	313,863	6,715,425	439.6	RC	84	-73	272	Domain 01	EMRC015	45	54	9	2.21
								Domain 02	EMRC015	35	38	3	0.39
EMRC016	313,873	6,715,425	439.9	RC	90	-72	270	Domain 01	EMRC016	50	59	9	2.73
								Domain 00	EMRC016	68	69	1	0.27
								Domain 02	EMRC016	34	44	10	3.77
EMRC017	313,674	6,715,300	444.3	RC	90	-70	274	Domain 01	EMRC017	43	44	1	0.22
EMRC018	313,684	6,715,300	443.7	RC	102	-71	273	Domain 01	EMRC018	60	61	1	0.36
EMRC019	313,694	6,715,300	443.0	RC	120	-70	271	Domain 01	EMRC019	68	70	2	0.18
EMRC020	313,704	6,715,300	442.4	RC	140	-71	272	Domain 01	EMRC020	82	84	2	7.79
EMRC070	313,930	6,715,500	439.9	RC	54	-70	270	Domain 01	EMRC070	30	37	7	1.81
								Domain 00	EMRC070	45	46	1	0.12
								Domain 02	EMRC070	18	19	1	0.50
EMRC071	313,940	6,715,500	440.7	RC	42	-70	260	Domain 01	EMRC071	33	39	6	6.18
								Domain 02	EMRC071	24	25	1	0.19
EMRC072	313,955	6,715,500	441.4	RC	30	-70	270	Domain 02	EMRC072	18	24	6	2.38
EMRC073	313,965	6,715,500	441.8	RC	30	-70	270	Domain 02	EMRC073	24	26	2	2.01
EMRC074	313,880	6,715,440	439.4	RC	72	-70	270	Domain 01	EMRC074	47	53	6	0.62
								Domain 00	EMRC074	57	60	3	0.29
								Domain 02	EMRC074	39	42	3	0.74
EMRC075	313,890	6,715,440	439.5	RC	78	-70	260	Domain 01	EMRC075	51	56	5	1.40
								Domain 02	EMRC075	42	47	5	1.08
EMRC076	313,900	6,715,440	439.7	RC	78	-70	240	Domain 01	EMRC076	55	60	5	1.89
								Domain 00	EMRC076	74	77	3	0.28
								Domain 02	EMRC076	45	46	1	0.30
EMRC077	313,910	6,715,440	439.6	RC	43	-70	280	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
EMRC078	313,930	6,715,440	439.9	RC	84	-70	270	Domain 01	EMRC078	60	64	4	1.47
								Domain 00	EMRC078	80	82	2	0.14
								Domain 02	EMRC078	53	55	2	0.25
EMRC079	313,940	6,715,440	440.5	RC	84	-70	265	Domain 01	EMRC079	65	69	4	1.83
								Domain 02	EMRC079	55	57	2	1.20
EMRC080	313,911	6,715,442	439.6	RC	27	-70	285	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
EMRC081	314,045	6,715,520	445.2	RC	66	-70	270	Domain 01	EMRC081	44	46	2	3.13
								Domain 00	EMRC081	50	56	6	0.29
EMRC082	314,055	6,715,520	445.4	RC	72	-70	270	Domain 01	EMRC082	44	47	3	1.99
								Domain 00	EMRC082	52	55	3	1.11
G01	314,002	6,715,498	443.7	DD	79.6	-90	360	Domain 01	G01	45.3	48.6	3.3	2.06
								Domain 00	G01	55.2	56.4	1.2	0.30
G02	314,006	6,715,463	444.3	DD	85	-90	360	Domain 01	G02	75.2	77.6	2.4	0.87
								Domain 02	G02	66.5	68.1	1.6	1.39
G03	314,033	6,715,517	444.9	DD	61.7	-90	360	Domain 01	G03	41	42.7	1.7	5.96
G04	313,964	6,715,507	441.6	DD	47.8	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
G05	313,978	6,715,459	442.5	DD	85	-90	360	Domain 02	G05	62.9	65.2	2.3	11.45
G06	314,034	6,715,470	446.0	DD	88.6	-90	360	Domain 01	G06	77.5	79.8	2.3	1.76
G07	314,018	6,715,442	446.5	DD	107.3	-90	360	Domain 01	G07	88.5	90.2	1.7	2.03
								Domain 00	G07	96.7	98.5	1.8	1.01
G08	314,002	6,715,432	446.0	DD	104.8	-90	360	No Domain assigned (NDA)	G08	84	86	2.0	5.14
G09	313,979	6,715,437	444.0	DD	96.7	-90	360	Domain 01	G09	82.1	82.5	0.4	0.60
								Domain 02	G09	76	77.9	1.9	5.16
GE001	313,956	6,715,464	440.7	RC/DD	74.6	-90	360	Domain 01	GE001	57.7	58.7	1.0	6.46
								Domain 00	GE001	70.3	71.3	1.0	1.40
GE002	313,925	6,715,448	439.5	RC/'DD	75.5	-90	360	Domain 01	GE002	59.3	61.5	2.2	1.71

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
GE003	313,894	6,715,434	439.9	RC/'DD	67.4	-90	360	Domain 01	GE003	55	58.4	3.4	0.77
								Domain 02	GE003	42.5	43	0.5	11.30
GE004	313,999	6,715,471	443.8	RC/'DD	82	-90	360	Domain 01	GE004	69.3	72.3	3.0	36.80
								Domain 00	GE004	78	78.5	0.5	1.55
								Domain 02	GEN10	13	14	1.0	0.17
GE005	313,863	6,715,423	439.7	RC/'DD	70.3	-90	360	Domain 01	GE005	54.8	55	0.2	4.36
								Domain 00	GE005	62	68.3	6.3	7.28
GEN01	313,596	6,715,484	444.0	RC	54	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN02	313,599	6,715,438	443.0	RC	54	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN03	313,600	6,715,403	442.7	RC	60	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN04	313,697	6,715,435	440.2	RC	48	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN05	313,700	6,715,400	441.2	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN05	51	52	1	17.60
GEN06	313,697	6,715,360	443.0	RC	102	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN07	314,234	6,715,399	448.2	RC	81	-60	90	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN08	313,731	6,715,399	441.1	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN08	51	52	1	2.04
GEN09	313,760	6,715,400	440.5	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN09	54	55	1	0.47
GEN10	313,788	6,715,399	439.2	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN10	49	52	3	0.26
								Domain 00	GEN10	55	56	1	0.27
GEN11	313,819	6,715,400	439.3	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN11	51	54	3	0.59
								Domain 00	GEN11	59	61	2	0.79
GEN12	313,849	6,715,401	439.9	RC	90	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN12	60	69	9	2.73
								Domain 00	GEN12	72	76	4	0.20
GEN13	313,880	6,715,401	441.6	RC	96	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN13	72	79	7	0.54
								Domain 02	GEN13	55	56	1	0.16
GEN14	313,910	6,715,401	442.8	RC	78	-90	360	Domain 02	GEN14	72	76	4	0.49
GEN15	313,900	6,715,466	438.7	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN15	38	45	7	1.66
								Domain 00	GEN15	53	54	1	0.19
								Domain 02	GEN15	26	27	1	1.63
GEN16	313,836	6,715,442	437.5	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN16	32	43	11	0.85
								Domain 00	GEN16	57	59	2	0.60
GEN17	313,865	6,715,451	438.7	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN17	38	45	7	2.07
								Domain 00	GEN17	49	52	3	0.79
								Domain 02	GEN17	30	31	1	0.94
GEN18	313,971	6,715,423	444.5	RC	97	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN18	88	96	8	2.35
								Domain 02	GEN18	82	83	1	0.33
								Domain 04	GEN18	64	68	4	0.22
								Domain 05	GEN18	44	48	4	0.20
								Domain 07	GEN18	23	24	1	0.24
GEN19	314,100	6,715,580	442.8	RC	18	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN19	1	6	5	0.53
GEN20	314,096	6,715,571	443.3	RC	18	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN20	6	14	8	1.29
GEN21	314,095	6,715,561	443.7	RC	42	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN21	14	16	2	0.88
GEN22	314,096	6,715,544	444.1	RC	54	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN22	26	30	4	0.31
								Domain 02	GEN22	8	9	1	0.14
GEN23	314,082	6,715,563	443.9	RC	24	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN23	10	19	9	1.09
GEN24	314,075	6,715,554	444.3	RC	30	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN24	21	25	4	1.56
								Domain 00	GEN24	15	16	1	0.48
								Domain 02	GEN24	7	11	4	0.65
GEN25	314,029	6,715,575	442.0	RC	18	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN25	0	2	2	0.42
								Domain 00	GEN25	10	17	7	0.65
GEN26	314,028	6,715,558	442.8	RC	36	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN26	18	28	10	2.83
								Domain 00	GEN26	28	31	3	0.65
GEN27	313,990	6,715,559	440.8	RC	18	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN27	7	12	5	0.99
GEN28	313,990	6,715,544	441.5	RC	36	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN28	20	23	3	1.67
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN28	28	29	1	1.18
								Domain 00	GEN28	33	34	1	0.42
GEN29	314,024	6,715,539	443.5	RC	42	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN29	26	34	8	2.37
								Domain 00	GEN29	35	39	4	0.80
								Domain 04	GEN29	2	3	1	0.86
GEN30	313,954	6,715,542	439.9	RC	24	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN30	12	19	7	1.31
GEN31	313,960	6,715,521	441.1	RC	42	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN31	23	30	7	1.19
								Domain 00	GEN31	40	41	1	0.32
GEN32	313,933	6,715,536	438.8	RC	18	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN32	9	12	3	6.24
GEN33	313,917	6,715,521	438.3	RC	36	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN33	15	18	3	3.42
								Domain 00	GEN33	29	30	1	2.58
GEN35	313,946	6,715,425	441.8	RC	168	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN35	79	94	15	0.98

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
								Domain 00	GEN35	100	101	1	0.55
								Domain 02	GEN35	74	75	1	0.11
								Domain 04	GEN35	61	62	1	0.24
								Domain 05	GEN35	26	29	3	0.25
								Domain 07	GEN35	18	19	1	1.02
GEN36	313,993	6,715,427	445.9	RC	109	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN36	95	108	13	0.94
								Domain 00	GEN36	105	108	3	0.22
								Domain 02	GEN36	83	90	7	2.15
								Domain 04	GEN36	74	75	1	0.21
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN36	60	61	1	0.17
								Domain 06	GEN36	43	45	2	1.77
								Domain 07	GEN36	25	28	3	0.37
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN36	6	7	1	2.54
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN36	10	11	1	2.36
GEN37	313,925	6,715,402	443.1	RC	109	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN37	95	100	5	2.72
								Domain 02	GEN37	82	85	3	0.23
								Domain 05	GEN37	51	52	1	1.77
GEN38	313,949	6,715,403	444.1	RC	113	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN38	101	108	7	5.52
								Domain 04	GEN38	73	75	2	0.73
								Domain 05	GEN38	53	59	6	0.21
								Domain 07	GEN38	32	38	6	0.41
GEN39	313,970	6,715,403	446.3	RC	119	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN39	106	119	13	5.17
								Domain 02	GEN39	96	100	4	0.14
								Domain 05	GEN39	57	66	9	0.86
								Domain 07	GEN39	35	38	3	0.64
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN39	17	22	5	1.37
GEN40	313,995	6,715,404	448.3	RC	138	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN40	108	113	5	2.33
								Domain 02	GEN40	97	100	3	0.26
								Domain 04	GEN40	77	79	2	0.93
								Domain 05	GEN40	69	71	2	1.40
								Domain 06	GEN40	52	54	2	1.27
								Domain 07	GEN40	37	41	4	0.23
GEN41	313,902	6,715,385	443.0	RC	167	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN41	87	95	8	2.43
								Domain 00	GEN41	117	119	2	1.60
								Domain 02	GEN41	69	71	2	1.18
								Domain 05	GEN41	54	57	3	2.15
								Domain 06	GEN41	36	40	4	0.33
								Domain 07	GEN41	29	32	3	0.63
GEN42	313,924	6,715,382	443.9	RC	140	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN42	103	108	5	1.34
								Domain 00	GEN42	117	120	3	1.01
								Domain 02	GEN42	97	100	3	2.93
								Domain 07	GEN42	35	37	2	0.48
GEN43	313,949	6,715,383	445.4	RC	126	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN43	115	123	8	2.02
								Domain 02	GEN43	98	101	3	1.83
								Domain 04	GEN43	89	90	1	0.21
								Domain 05	GEN43	65	70	5	0.32
								Domain 06	GEN43	57	59	2	0.50
								Domain 07	GEN43	46	48	2	0.52
GEN44	313,970	6,715,384	447.6	RC	151	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN44	128	131	3	3.44
								Domain 00	GEN44	136	140	4	1.55
								Domain 02	GEN44	114	116	2	0.80
								Domain 04	GEN44	93	95	2	0.66
								Domain 05	GEN44	80	87	7	0.60
								Domain 06	GEN44	65	70	5	1.33
								Domain 07	GEN44	48	49	1	0.34
GEN46	313,969	6,715,372	448.2	RC	50	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN47	314,000	6,715,530	442.6	RC	45	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN47	29	38	9	1.85
								Domain 00	GEN47	41	44	3	0.34
								Domain 04	GEN47	8	10	2	1.19
GEN48	314,075	6,715,530	445.1	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN48	30	40	10	0.49
								Domain 02	GEN48	18	20	2	1.63
GEN49	313,960	6,715,505	441.5	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN49	36	40	4	1.02

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
								Domain 00	GEN49	44	45	1	1.20
								Domain 02	GEN49	20	23	3	0.27
GEN50	314,001	6,715,504	443.4	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN50	48	53	5	1.74
								Domain 04	GEN50	29	30	1	23.69
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN50	22	23	1	0.51
								Domain 05	GEN50	5	7	2	0.42
GEN51	314,025	6,715,505	445.0	RC	66	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN51	51	53	2	0.81
								Domain 00	GEN51	58	66	8	1.30
								Domain 02	GEN51	40	42	2	0.24
								Domain 04	GEN51	27	28	1	0.45
								Domain 05	GEN51	3	4	1	0.58
GEN52	314,050	6,715,505	445.9	RC	66	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN52	51	58	7	1.42
								Domain 00	GEN52	61	62	1	0.17
								Domain 02	GEN52	38	42	4	0.47
								Domain 04	GEN52	21	25	4	0.24
								Domain 05	GEN52	9	12	3	1.35
								Domain 07	GEN52	1	3	2	0.27
GEN53	314,075	6,715,505	445.4	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN53	44	51	7	0.45
								Domain 00	GEN53	53	54	1	0.75
								Domain 02	GEN53	30	31	1	0.19
								Domain 04	GEN53	16	18	2	2.38
GEN54	313,850	6,715,480	437.2	RC	35	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN54	20	35	15	4.37
								Domain 02	GEN54	11	12	1	0.32
GEN55	313,910	6,715,480	439.0	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN55	39	41	2	0.50
								Domain 00	GEN55	51	52	1	0.18
								Domain 02	GEN55	28	31	3	0.76
								Domain 04	GEN55	22	24	2	1.17
GEN56	313,935	6,715,480	439.9	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN56	46	48	2	3.29
								Domain 02	GEN56	30	31	1	0.66
GEN57	313,960	6,715,480	441.6	RC	65	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN57	52	56	4	1.96
								Domain 00	GEN57	63	64	1	0.14
								Domain 02	GEN57	33	35	2	0.58
								Domain 05	GEN57	3	4	1	1.62
GEN58	314,025	6,715,480	445.6	RC	75	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN58	69	71	2	1.21
								Domain 02	GEN58	59	60	1	1.38
								Domain 04	GEN58	35	36	1	0.16
								Domain 05	GEN58	20	21	1	0.17
								Domain 07	GEN58	12	14	2	0.42
GEN59	314,050	6,715,480	446.5	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN59	64	71	7	1.15
								Domain 02	GEN59	56	57	1	0.28
								Domain 04	GEN59	39	42	3	0.26
								Domain 05	GEN59	20	21	1	3.95
GEN60	314,075	6,715,480	445.7	RC	72	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN60	65	68	3	0.30
								Domain 02	GEN60	46	54	8	0.58
								Domain 05	GEN60	14	15	1	0.16
GEN61	313,910	6,715,455	439.3	RC	75	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN61	48	56	8	1.61
								Domain 00	GEN61	62	66	4	0.48
								Domain 02	GEN61	37	39	2	0.61
GEN62	313,935	6,715,455	439.7	RC	75	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN62	63	66	3	1.21
								Domain 00	GEN62	70	71	1	0.33
								Domain 02	GEN62	48	50	2	0.75
GEN63	314,000	6,715,455	444.4	RC	100	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN63	79	85	6	1.54
								Domain 00	GEN63	87	91	4	0.61
								Domain 02	GEN63	73	75	2	0.20
								Domain 04	GEN63	55	60	5	0.44
								Domain 05	GEN63	40	42	2	2.54
GEN64	313,960	6,715,455	441.2	RC	85	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN64	70	79	9	4.50
								Domain 00	GEN64	82	83	1	0.25
								Domain 02	GEN64	54	55	1	0.97
								Domain 04	GEN64	48	49	1	0.21
								Domain 05	GEN64	20	24	4	2.71
								Domain 07	GEN64	2	4	2	0.55
GEN65	313,860	6,715,430	439.3	RC	75	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN65	51	56	5	1.71
								Domain 02	GEN65	36	39	3	0.62
GEN66	313,885	6,715,429	439.9	RC	80	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN66	55	63	8	1.18

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
								Domain 00	GEN66	78	80	2	0.65
								Domain 02	GEN66	41	43	2	1.93
GEN67	313,910	6,715,430	439.8	RC	96	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN67	70	76	6	0.94
								Domain 00	GEN67	85	93	8	1.09
								Domain 02	GEN67	48	51	3	1.46
GEN68	313,850	6,715,375	441.1	RC	100	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN68	72	77	5	2.80
								Domain 02	GEN68	57	58	1	0.24
								Domain 05	GEN68	33	34	1	0.47
GEN69	313,878	6,715,344	442.3	RC	150	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN69	108	113	5	0.43
								Domain 00	GEN69	136	142	6	0.26
								Domain 02	GEN69	100	104	4	0.60
								Domain 05	GEN69	77	79	2	2.51
								Domain 07	GEN69	38	39	1	0.22
GEN70	313,925	6,715,328	444.8	RC	175	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN70	145	147	2	0.48
								Domain 00	GEN70	174	175	1	0.68
								Domain 02	GEN70	132	133	1	0.22
								Domain 05	GEN70	97	98	1	1.44
								Domain 06	GEN70	88	90	2	0.52
								Domain 07	GEN70	65	66	1	0.62
GEN71	314,050	6,715,455	447.0	RC	110	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN71	83	92	9	1.56
GEN72	314,052	6,715,429	448.3	RC	120	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN72	98	102	4	4.98
								Domain 00	GEN72	117	119	2	0.57
								Domain 02	GEN72	85	92	7	1.49
								Domain 04	GEN72	77	83	6	2.16
								Domain 05	GEN72	66	67	1	0.71
								Domain 06	GEN72	48	49	1	0.48
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN72	35	36	1	0.81
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN72	9	11	2	0.89
GEN73	314,050	6,715,405	450.6	RC	140	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN73	103	107	4	0.56
								Domain 00	GEN73	119	126	7	0.29
								Domain 02	GEN73	95	98	3	0.26
								Domain 05	GEN73	77	78	1	0.17
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN73	10	13	3	17.06
GEN74	314,029	6,715,384	452.1	RC	150	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN74	124	131	7	0.28
								Domain 02	GEN74	118	119	1	4.39
								Domain 05	GEN74	90	91	1	0.37
								Domain 06	GEN74	66	67	1	1.30
GEN75	313,968	6,715,336	448.9	RC	175	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN75	151	156	5	1.55
								Domain 02	GEN75	134	135	1	0.13
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN75	117	118	1	1.12
								Domain 05	GEN75	110	116	6	0.93
								Domain 06	GEN75	94	95	1	0.48
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN75	85	86	1	0.62
								Domain 07	GEN75	76	78	2	0.73
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN75	44	45	1	0.70
GEN76	313,829	6,715,505	437.6	RC	42	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN76	6	17	11	0.55
								Domain 00	GEN76	29	42	13	0.70
GEN77	313,836	6,715,472	437.1	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN77	18	30	12	0.77
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN77	53	54	1	0.50
								Domain 00	GEN77	41	42	1	0.17
								Domain 02	GEN77	12	13	1	0.19
GEN78	313,861	6,715,523	436.9	RC	30	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN78	0	8	8	2.65
GEN79	313,856	6,715,496	437.3	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN79	11	24	13	2.93
								Domain 00	GEN79	30	32	2	0.82
GEN80	313,911	6,715,553	436.9	RC	25	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN81	313,880	6,715,458	438.6	RC	70	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN81	45	53	8	1.17
								Domain 00	GEN81	57	59	2	0.63
								Domain 02	GEN81	34	35	1	0.29
GEN82	313,933	6,715,555	438.0	RC	25	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN82	14	15	1	0.23

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
GEN83	313,959	6,715,556	439.3	RC	25	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN83	6	9	3	0.52
								Domain 00	GEN83	18	19	1	0.35
GEN84	313,873	6,715,526	436.5	RC	25	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN84	0	1	1	0.41
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN84	13	14	1	0.53
								Domain 00	GEN84	17	19	2	0.39
GEN85	313,982	6,715,497	442.6	RC	65	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN85	45	52	7	0.99
								Domain 00	GEN85	53	54	1	0.94
								Domain 05	GEN85	1	6	5	0.52
GEN86	313,980	6,715,466	442.5	RC	85	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN86	64	74	10	2.85
								Domain 00	GEN86	78	82	4	0.30
								Domain 02	GEN86	52	54	2	0.71
								Domain 05	GEN86	25	26	1	0.32
GEN87	314,004	6,715,565	441.2	RC	25	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN87	9	17	8	2.87
								Domain 00	GEN87	22	25	3	0.49
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GEN87	4	5	1	1.54
GEN88	314,000	6,715,481	443.7	RC	85	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN88	63	70	7	0.98
								Domain 02	GEN88	51	52	1	0.17
								Domain 04	GEN88	44	45	1	0.20
								Domain 05	GEN88	16	18	2	0.53
								Domain 06	GEN88	8	14	6	4.52
								Domain 07	GEN88	4	6	2	0.71
GEN89	314,011	6,715,589	440.5	RC	25	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN89	13	15	2	1.33
GEN90	314,058	6,715,570	443.3	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN90	11	13	2	4.19
								Domain 00	GEN90	23	25	2	1.19
GEN91	314,054	6,715,554	444.0	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN91	19	24.18	5	1.52
GEN92	314,049	6,715,530	444.9	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN92	36	40	4	0.44
								Domain 00	GEN92	47	50	3	0.50
GEN93	314,075	6,715,595	442.3	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN93	4	6	2	0.67
GEN94	314,102	6,715,520	444.2	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 02	GEN94	18	19	1	0.25
GEN95	314,124	6,715,549	442.6	RC	35	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN96	313,847	6,715,456	437.6	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN96	27	39	12	1.30
								Domain 00	GEN96	44	45	1	0.31
GEN97	313,832	6,715,453	437.1	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN97	26	37	11	1.94
								Domain 00	GEN97	51	52	1	0.28
								Domain 02	GEN97	13	14	1	0.19
GEN98	313,817	6,715,432	437.3	RC	65	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN98	35	43	8	0.40
								Domain 00	GEN98	58	59	1	0.60
								Domain 02	GEN98	13	15	2	3.26
								Domain 03	GEN98	30	33	3	0.45
GEN99	313,841	6,715,543	437.3	RC	35	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN99	12	20	8	0.41
GEN100	313,813	6,715,491	437.3	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN100	14	20	6	0.26
								Domain 00	GEN100	30	37	7	0.53
GEN101	313,800	6,715,472	436.9	RC	57	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN101	16	30	14	0.82
								Domain 00	GEN101	36	40	4	0.61
								Domain 03	GEN101	8	12	4	0.26
GEN102	313,756	6,715,470	438.4	RC	55	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN102	24	31	7	0.89
								Domain 00	GEN102	42	44	2	0.38
								Domain 03	GEN102	18	21	3	0.25
GEN103	313,751	6,715,505	439.8	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN103	0	8	8	0.69
GEN104	313,808	6,715,338	440.9	RC	100	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN104	83	89	6	1.80
								Domain 02	GEN104	71	76	5	0.44
								Domain 05	GEN104	56	59	3	0.40
GEN105	313,807	6,715,374	440.7	RC	75	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN105	64	69	5	0.27
								Domain 02	GEN105	42	43	1	0.19
								Domain 05	GEN105	19	20	1	0.17
GEN106	314,110	6,715,453	444.8	RC	110	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN106	103	104	1	0.73
GEN107	314,100	6,715,425	446.8	RC	120	-90	360	Domain 02	GEN107	67	71	4	0.21
								Domain 04	GEN107	61	62	1	0.13
								Domain 05	GEN107	56	57	1	0.07
GEN108	314,073	6,715,396	450.6	RC	30	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN109	314,056	6,715,381	452.2	RC	30	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN110	314,035	6,715,401	451.0	RC	30	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN111	313,980	6,715,583	439.1	RC	30	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN111	19	20	1	0.57
GEN112	313,967	6,715,569	439.1	RC	30	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN112	16	18	2	0.25

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
GEN113	314,369	6,715,504	444.6	RC	212	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GEN114	313,775	6,715,450	437.7	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN114	28	29	1	0.25
								Domain 00	GEN114	43	44	1	0.29
								Domain 03	GEN114	17	22	5	0.54
GEN115	313,787	6,715,431	437.9	RC	60	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN115	31	33	2	3.03
								Domain 00	GEN115	44	46	2	0.25
								Domain 03	GEN115	21	22	1	0.67
GEN116	313,773	6,715,448	437.9	RC	48	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN116	28	32	4	0.23
								Domain 00	GEN116	44	46	2	0.64
								Domain 03	GEN116	20	21	1	0.26
GEN117	313,747	6,715,450	438.8	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN117	27	30	3	0.26
								Domain 00	GEN117	38	40	2	2.18
GEN118	313,722	6,715,454	439.4	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN118	22	25	3	0.57
GEN119	313,729	6,715,473	439.5	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN119	14	18	4	0.35
								Domain 00	GEN119	34	36	2	1.73
GEN120	313,785	6,715,495	438.1	RC	67	-90	360	Domain 01	GEN120	10	15	5	1.23
								Domain 00	GEN120	26	32	6	0.29
GEN121	313,809	6,715,515	438.2	RC	45	-90	360	Domain 00	GEN121	24	31	7	0.61
GERC001	314,016	6,715,564	441.9	RC	50	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GERC002	313,949	6,715,513	440.9	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GERC002	26	28	2	2.75
								Domain 00	GERC002	39	42	3	0.18
								Domain 02	GERC002	13	14	1	0.29
GERC003	313,901	6,715,493	438.1	RC	50	-90	360	Domain 01	GERC003	24	27	3	1.74
								Domain 00	GERC003	35	37	2	0.25
								Domain 02	GERC003	20	21	1	0.25
GRAB1	313,804	6,715,686	436.3	RAB	20	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB2	313,805	6,715,701	436.7	RAB	15	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB3	313,805	6,715,716	436.5	RAB	10	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB4	313,905	6,715,716	433.0	RAB	20	-90	360	(NDA) RABassays not used in MRE	GRAB4	15	20	5	1.03
GRAB5	314,105	6,715,701	436.6	RAB	12	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB6	314,105	6,715,716	435.7	RAB	9	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB7	314,105	6,715,731	435.1	RAB	4	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB8	314,105	6,715,631	441.1	RAB	14	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRAB9	314,105	6,715,641	440.8	RAB	13	-90	360	RAB hole - assays not used in MRE					
GRC01	314,230	6,715,503	443.7	RC	40	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC02	314,256	6,715,403	447.8	RC	57	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC03	314,155	6,715,523	441.2	RC	35	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC04	314,068	6,715,712	436.4	RC	40	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC04	0	3	3	0.57
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC04	38	40	2	0.29
GRC05	314,070	6,715,692	437.5	RC	40	-60	0	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC06	314,080	6,715,671	438.4	RC	40	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC06	0	1	1	1.32
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC06	9	12	3	0.44
GRC07	314,080	6,715,653	439.5	RC	40	-60	0	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC08	314,080	6,715,631	440.6	RC	40	-60	0	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC09	313,678	6,715,548	443.8	RC	35	-60	90	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC09	16	32	16	0.23
GRC10	313,654	6,715,575	447.9	RC	25	-90	360	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC10	11	12	1	0.34
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC10	17	18	1	0.35
GRC11	313,554	6,715,560	448.2	RC	25	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GRC12	313,504	6,715,544	449.8	RC	25	-90	360	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GRC12	7	10	3	0.31
GRC13	313,456	6,715,510	450.4	RC	28	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
GVRC0248	313,434	6,715,556	450.0	RC	52	-60	300	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GVRC0248	4	5	1	0.90
GVRC0249	313,451	6,715,546	450.6	RC	64	-60	300	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GVRC0249	6	7	1	0.57
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	GVRC0249	9	10	1	0.35

Appendix 2. Drillhole, Gold Mineralised Intercepts and Assigned Domains relevant to the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. March 2026

Hole ID	Location MGA94 Z51			Hole Type	Hole Length	Down Hole Survey		Mineralised Domain #	Hole ID	Mineralised Intercept			Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL		metres	Dip	Azimuth			From	To	Length	Au g/t
GVRC0250	313,468	6,715,536	450.5	RC	46	-60	300	No Domain assigned (NDA)	GVRC0250	20	23	3	0.30
PGE01	313,705	6,715,529	441.9	RC	57	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE01	13	19	6	0.55
PGE02	313,705	6,715,499	441.2	RC	51	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE02	17	23	6	0.17
PGE03	313,705	6,715,468	440.2	RC	51	-60	0	Domain 01	PGE03	13	15	2	0.58
PGE04	313,604	6,715,529	445.3	RC	35	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE04	19	21	2	0.79
PGE05	313,606	6,715,498	443.9	RC	55	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE05	25	27	2	8.04
PGE06	313,606	6,715,469	443.6	RC	7	-60	0	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
PGE07	313,505	6,715,500	447.3	RC	35	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE07	15	17	2	0.26
PGE08	313,408	6,715,470	451.2	RC	27	-60	0	No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE08	15	25	10	0.27
PGE09	313,805	6,715,480	437.1	RC	45	-60	0	Domain 01	PGE09	15	25	10	0.27
								No Domain assigned (NDA)	PGE09	31	33	2	0.68
								Domain 00	PGE09	39	43	4	0.31
PGE10	313,975	6,715,522	441.7	RC	40.8	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE10	30	38	8	1.14
								Domain 00	PGE10	40	40.8	1	0.45
PGE11	313,975	6,715,542	440.8	RC	15	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
PGE12	313,955	6,715,547	439.6	RC	27	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE12	9	15	6	0.64
								Domain 00	PGE12	23	24	1	0.51
PGE13	313,955	6,715,530	440.6	RC	29	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE13	18	25	7	1.67
PGE14	313,935	6,715,529	439.4	RC	33	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE14	10	18	8	0.90
								Domain 00	PGE14	30	31	1	0.84
PGE15	313,935	6,715,508	440.1	RC	37.5	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE15	26	30	4	2.81
								Domain 02	PGE15	15	17	2	0.12
PGE16	313,915	6,715,532	437.8	RC	21	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE16	9	13	4	5.22
PGE17	313,915	6,715,512	438.5	RC	36	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE17	21	26	5	0.63
								Domain 02	PGE17	17	18	1	1.33
PGE18	313,896	6,715,514	436.9	RC	12.5	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)					
PGE19	313,889	6,715,490	437.7	RC	40	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE19	24	31	7	0.74
								Domain 02	PGE19	19	21	2	0.43
								Domain 04	PGE19	10	15	5	0.28
PGE20	313,916	6,715,490	439.1	RC	42	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE20	31	36	5	6.05
								Domain 02	PGE20	20	25	5	0.55
								Domain 04	PGE20	5	15	10	0.27
PGE21	313,876	6,715,509	437.1	RC	30	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE21	10	15	5	1.13
								Domain 00	PGE21	23	27	4	0.22
								Domain 02	PGE21	5	8	3	0.32
PGE22	313,876	6,715,494	437.4	RC	30	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE22	20	29	9	1.01
								Domain 02	PGE22	12	14	2	0.17
PGE23	314,135	6,715,567	441.7	RC	24	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)				0	
PGE24	314,115	6,715,571	442.5	RC	30	-90	360	No siginificant intercepts (NSI)				0	
PGE25	314,035	6,715,572	442.4	RC	23	-90	360	Domain 00	PGE25	16	23	7	1.38
PGE26	314,035	6,715,538	444.1	RC	36	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE26	30	33	3	4.02
PGE27	314,035	6,715,571	442.4	RC	24	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE27	11	15	4	3.12
								Domain 00	PGE27	18	22	4	0.43
PGE28	313,995	6,715,542	441.8	RC	30.5	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE28	22	30.5	9	0.84
PGE29	313,874	6,715,477	437.9	RC	38.7	-90	360	Domain 01	PGE29	29	34	5	2.00
								Domain 02	PGE29	20	25	5	1.01
TB1	313,970	6,715,402	446.4	K (assumed	150	-90	360	Domain 01	TB1	112	117	5	1.92
								NDA	TB1	18	21	3	2.77
								NDA	TB1	38	40	2	0.99
								NDA	TB1	60	63	3	1.96
								NDA	TB1	66	72	6	1.80
								NDA	TB1	91	93	2	0.99
								NDA	TB1	102	104	2	1.79
TRIB01	313,845	6,715,417	439.0	RC	57	-90	360	Domain 01	TRIB01	43	54	11	2.95
								Domain 02	TRIB01	30	33	3	0.48

Appendix 3.

JORC (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
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.	• The majority of samples were obtained from Reverse Circulation drilling with some cored holes also used. For RC and cored holes, the sample intervals were typically 1m. • RC samples were collected for every metre drilled from a riffle or cone splitter. The samples were in the main dry and free flowing. • In general, the complete drilled interval has been sampled and tested. • RAB drill holes from the Goodenough prospect area were reviewed for lithology and interpretation. • No assays from RAB samples were used in the estimate.
Drilling techniques	
• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.), and details (e.g. 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.).	• The mineral resource estimate is primarily based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used ranged from 125mm to 150mm diameter. • There have been a few HQ3, and NQ3 diamond cored holes drilled at Goodenough and their results have been included in the estimate. • RAB drill holes from the Goodenough prospect area were reviewed for lithology but assays from RAB samples were not used in the estimate.
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.	• RC sample recoveries were visually assessed in field and recorded on site. Sample masses are measured and recorded at the laboratory. • For recent RC drilling (since 2018) the drilled interval is continuously sampled every meter using a splitter slung directly under the cyclone. Prior to this RC samples were collected in full under the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter. • Since 2018 cone splitters have been used for RC drilling. Field procedures included checking the splitter after every sample for riffle splitter, and after every rod for cone splitters, to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval.

	• The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly (typically after each 6m rod),and cleaned physically and with compressed air. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.
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.	• Lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering condition have been noted on geology logs. • Lithology and geology logging is qualitative and descriptive. • Sample logging (location, drill and sample type) are quantitative. • Chip trays for recent drilling (since ~2019) have been retained and stored for future reference. Some chip trays have been photographed. • In the main 100% of recently drilled holes have been logged. For earlier drilling, intervals of no logging or missing logs have been recorded in the drillhole database.
Subsampling 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 subsampling stages to maximise representativity 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.	• For most RC samples, a riffle splitter was used to obtain 1m sub sample with a weight of approximately 3kg. For more recent (since 2019) drilling a cone splitter was used. • In most cases the sample was dry and classed accordingly. • The field procedures adopted for Reverse Circulation drilling and sampling are industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field the (sub)samples were safely transported to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. • All subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant procedures. This includes best practice for sample preparation involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm or <2mm (when required) and then pulverising to P_{85} or P_{80} passing 75 µ prior to further sub-sampling. • Site QA/QC procedures involve the use of blanks and duplicates. This has been employed since 2019, with the insertion rate averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 to 50 samples taken (which typically equates to 20 or 50 metres drilled). Field Duplicates were generated on-site by a range of methods, including the cone and quarter method, having the same sample run through a riffle spitter twice with a subsample split off, or since 2019 using a cone splitter with two chutes. • Blanks consisted of crushed gravel sourced from off site. Many of the laboratories used also include regular application of blanks, repeats, duplicates (lab duplicates) and certified reference material (CRMs). • Field duplicates were collected at 1 m intervals (in the most part directly from the splitter) and included in the sample stream. These have been tracked, analysed, and checked by the supervising geologists. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference material for internal QA/QC assurance. • No material issues with the sample collection and preparation methodology were noted. • The sample taken for analysis is truly a sub sample, with reference to the sample being the entire content of the drillhole trace for each full metre. Typical sample (or subsample) sizes of ~ 3 kg are considered appropriate. This represents typically 10 to 15% of the full sample taken for the metre (20 to 30kg). • The 3 kg (sub)sample is of sufficient size to be representative and from this an aliquot is taken for analysis given that the grain size of the pulverized (sub)sample is 85% passing 75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• A 30g or 50g charge for fire assay analysed using ICP-AES is an industry standard for gold mineralised and ore grade

• 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	determination. For some drilling a broad spectrum, 33-element analysis has also been determined on 30g sub sample pulverised to pass 75um, using a 4-acid digest, followed by ICP-AES. • No known geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar instruments have been used in the field or laboratory analysis with regard to this estimate. • Recent drilling (since 2019) adhered to QA/QC procedures which involved the use of blanks and duplicates. This has been employed since 2019, with the insertion rate averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 to 50 samples taken (whereby one sample typically equates to one metre drilled).. The laboratories engaged also employ internal laboratory checks using certified reference material, blanks, splits, and repeats as part of the in-house procedures. • For drilling and sampling the field duplicate to primary sample assays has been reported to have a correlation coefficient of 0.99, which indicates acceptable level of precision is being obtained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All drilling intersections since 2019 were verified by the site geologists, who has been present on site during the drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the supervising geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream.
• 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.	• The database shows twin holes including TB1 and GEN39, and GEN116 and GEN114. • The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the site geologist. The site geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded in the field by the Site Geologist. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Principal Geologist. • For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. After checking the project data is uploaded and stored in an independently managed SQL platform. • No analytical data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	
• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole 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 drill hole sites were located in the field by handheld GPS and relocated by qualified surveyor using RTKGPS. • When used down-the hole surveys were completed in rod using a north seeking Gyro. • The Grid System used is GDA94 Zone 51S • A DTM was prepared using the drill collar locations as a base over which a surface has been draped.
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.	• Recent drilling has been carried out to infill gaps in existing pattern, or to target areas of specific geological interest. In general, recent drillholes are in the main less than 50m apart at the collar. • The drillhole and related sample spacing is considered adequate for establishing mineral resource continuity, and classifications applied. • Drill hole samples have not been composited • Composite samples greater than 1 metre have rarely been used in the mineral resource estimate. For the majority of the dataset 1 metre samples were taken from the initial drilling. In mineralised areas where composite samples were used re-samples have been completed at 1m lengths.

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.	• The drilling since 2019 has been typically orientated 60-70 degrees west (270 degrees). Based on present understanding, this orientation is reasonably perpendicular to the known gold mineralisation at Goodenough. This has reduced the risk of sample bias.
• 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.	• The earlier drill holes completed by Yilgarn (2000 to 2005) were mostly drilled vertically, which also intersects the moderately dipping mineralisation at a high angle. • There is no relationship between drilling orientation and grade.
Sample security	
• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Since 2019 a chain of custody procedure was put in place whereby samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic or polyweave bags. The bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured in bulka bags, (sometimes along with sample submission sheets). The sample batches were loaded by the team in the field and transported directly to the Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits and reviews	
• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been carried out.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
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 Goodenough Project which is subject to this Mineral Resource estimate is located within Mining Lease M29/141 and Prospecting Licence P29/2409. These mining tenements are held by Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd, which is owned by Resources and Energy Group Ltd. The Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd company and associated tenure was acquired by REZ through a purchase agreement completed in December 2019. The tenements do not encompass strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes. • The tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions. • The tenements are located on a portion of the Menzies Town Water Reserve which may add some compliance requirements on any future mining activity.
Exploration done by other parties	• Exploration drilling at the Goodenough Project used in this Mineral Resource estimate has been completed in 15 phases. The majority of drilling has been by Reverse Circulation, with some diamond drilling and a minor amount of RAB drilling. The phases were:
• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	1. In 1969 New Consolidated Goldfields completed 9 diamond drillholes (Holes G01- G09) for 755m. 2. In 1980 Jones Mining completed 5 RC pre-collars with diamond tails (GE1-GE05) for 369m of drilling.

3. During the period 1983-1985 Aberfoyle Exploration completed 29 holes (PGE01-PGE29) for 963m of drilling.
4. Aberfoyle also carried out a RAB drill program in 1984. Hole IDs are GRAB GRAB1 to GRAB9. These holes are on the northern extent of Goodenough where the cherty horizon crops out.
5. In 1987, Jones Mining drilled 17 RC holes (GRC01-GRC17) for 400m. This drilling followed on from Aberfoyle's RAB program, with three of the holes to the southwest of the Goodenough prospect area (along the access road from Menzies)
6. In 1994-95 Money Mining undertook RAB drilling on the southwest extent of the Goodenough prospect area.
7. In 1997 Money Mining drilled 3 RC holes on the western extent of Goodenough testing for the chert horizon (GVRC248 to GVRC0250).
8. In 1998-99 149 surface auger samples were taken on a 50 x 50m grid across the Goodenough mining lease by Derek Foster and Associates. These were analysed for Au, Cu and Ni. Results showed high levels of contamination from previous mining.
9. During 2002-2005 Yilgarn Pty Ltd implemented an extensive program of surface drilling comprising 120 RC holes (GEN01-GEN120) for 8,166m.
10. AMSRC0014 to AMSRC0025 & TRIB019 drill holes were drilled for 351 metres. These are poorly documented but are assumed to have been drilled by the tributers in 2012. These holes were subsequently sampled by Stratum in 2013.
11. Single hole EMCON003 was drilled by RIQO in late 2013 testing a geophysical conductor plate. It is the southeast of the Goodenough MRE area and included in the data set as it may have drilled through the chert horizon ~ 54m.
12. In November 2013 an eight hole RC program for 764m (EMRC13-EMRC20) was drilled by Stratum Metals Pty Ltd. This work tested the high-grade plunging lode model for Goodenough, and the extension of mineralisation toward the Four O'clock area.
13. In May 2016. Stratum drilled 13 RC holes (EMRC70-EMRC82) for 760 metres in the central area testing for the plunging lodes of the mineral resource.
14. In July 2019, Resource and Energy Group (REZ) completed 17 RC holes (19GERC001 to 19GERC017) for 1,696m. Drilling tested the interpreted extents of mineralisation, including 3 drillholes that are outside the Mining Lease (19GERC005, 009 & 012), and in October 2020. 2 RC holes for 257 m testing under old workings at Four o'clock prospect.
15. In March 2023 REZ drilled GERC001 to GERC003. Three 50m vertical RC drillholes testing interpreted lodes.

- In addition to this drilling, several data reviews and resource estimates, as well as other methods of exploration have been undertaken a Goodenough, including:
- 1981 Esso Minerals mapped and collected rock chip samples of gossanous horizons east and west of the minesite during a Joint Venture with Jones Mining N.L. in 1981. Results obtained were of a low order and the Joint Venture was discontinued.
- Between 1983 to 1985 Aberfoyle carried out an IP chargeability survey and inversion modelling west of the Goodenough workings.
- In 1985 Aberfoyle completed five trenches to the east and west of the mine to test areas of poor outcrop where a ground EM survey indicated the possible presence of a conductive unit. Aberfoyle also estimated a resource.
- A revised Mineral Resource estimation was undertaken by Ravensgate Consultants in 2004 for Yilgarn.

	• In 2009 work was done in preparation of sinking shafts around hole GEN54 and GEN88. A vertical shaft was sunk to 23m closer to GEN054, designed to intersect shallow dipping gold. • In 2010-11 tributers sunk a shaft on M29/141 to a depth of 24 metres. The first tribute campaign in 2011 milled 453.54t at an agreed recovered grade of 19g/t for an agreed 277.05 oz. Actual recovery is not known. • A second tribute campaign by Apex Mining in November 2011 milled 1,751 tonnes recovering 330.13 oz, at a recovered grade of 5.38g/t. Tributing at Goodenough ceased on 27 January 2012 because of lack of economic margin. • In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the projection behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. • Stratum commissioned ABIMS to undertake downhole surveys across a range of historic holes to measure density and magnetic susceptibility. This program covered 37 previously drilled holes at Goodenough; with a total of ~1,782m surveyed. • In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a Heli-TEM survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results was done by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. • A Mineral Resource estimate was modelled for REZ by Minera in 2020.
Geology	
• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Goodenough gold deposit occurs within an Archaean Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt. This is-a significant orogenic lode gold province. • At prospect scale the project lies in a synclinal setting, which plunges to the south at about 30 to 35 degrees. High grade shoots are present along north–south orientated structures, which provided pathways for fluid movement. These structures align with the axial plane of the Goodenough Syncline. • Seven lodes with azimuths of about 196 degrees and plunge of between 23 and 45 degrees are currently recognized. The main lode horizon sequence is represented by Quartz-Pyrite-Pyrrhotite mineralisation within a ferruginous interflow chert and altered carbonaceous shale. The interflow sequence is on contact with felsic schist below, and high-Magnesium basalt above. • Mineralisation is also present in shears within the overlying basalts immediately above the largest mineralised area at the contact zone. On review of the data five unique mineralised domains (shears) have been interpreted in the hanging wall, and a single mineralised domain or zone is in the footwall.
Drillhole information	
• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: ○ Easting and northing of the drillhole collar ○ Elevation or RL (reduced level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Downhole length and interception depth ○ Hole length.	• Co-ordinate location, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all drillholes reported in this release are provided in the Appendix of the accompanying documentation.

• 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.	
Data aggregation methods	
• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	• Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered. The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average. In determining intercept lengths, a lower cutoff grade of 0.3g/t Au was used for reporting the primary mineralised interval. • The broad nature of the mineralisation interpretation means in some instances shorter intervals of higher grade may be present within an individual drill hole. • Metal equivalents have not 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• The higher-grade mineralised structures at Goodenough align with the Goodenough Syncline. The ore shoots are orientated azimuth 196 degrees, plunge between 24 and 45 degrees south • To adequately test the true widths of these lodes only drillholes orientated towards the west or east can be used to reasonably confirm true widths. Recent drilling has been spatially arranged with this purpose in mind. • All sample intervals have been described as down hole lengths.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate plans have been provided in the associated report and announcement.
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.	• Reporting of all material data relevant to the Goodenough mineral resource estimate has been adopted.
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.	• A high resolution HeliTEM survey which highlights structures and conductor anomalies within and adjacent to the project area was completed in 2014.
Further work	

• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Future work will include the review and inclusion of results from a recently completed RC drill program, from which 11 holes were drilled and sampled at Goodenough. Some drill holes are testing for extension of gold mineralisation, while others will be used to increase confidence within the current estimate.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Database integrity	
• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The drill and sample data is validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist. For some drilling since 2019 field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. • The logging, sampling and assay data is loaded into an independently managed SQL database which runs a series of validation checks and generates QAQC reports before being incorporated into the final data set. • Additional validation checks include, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, duplicate samples, and co-located collars.
Site visits	
• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The competent person visited the site on the 14th and 15th of January 2026, and inspected the general site layout, drill collar locations, historic surface and underground workings. Surface outcrops were inspected to confirm the structural controls on the mineralisation in the hanging wall.
Geological interpretation	
• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• There has been a significant volume of work completed over the Goodenough Mineral Resource since the 1970's which has led to confidence in the current interpretation. • Data used in the interpretation of the mineral resource estimate consisted of historic drill hole logging and assays, past interpretations, and data acquired by recent drilling programs between 2014 and 2023 a total of 251 drillholes have been considered for use in the interpretation. All of the holes have been collared from the natural topographic surface. • To model the mineralised lodes, the drillhole database was imported into Leapfrog software, with the Hansen map overlain on the topography for guidance. • A nominal 0.3g/t cutoff was used to extract mineralised intersections from the drillholes. These were then coded into numbered mineralised domains. Domain 1 was the main mineralised domain; Domain 0 is the immediate footwall domain; and Domains 2 to 7 are shear hosted mineralisation in the hanging wall. • A grid of 5m E by 5m N pseudo-drillholes was created to intersect with the historic underground workings. These intersections were added to the digitised drillhole intersections to ensure that the mineralisation accurately modelled the old stopes. • The mineralisation shapes were generated by using the Leapfrog vein modelling package, with the lodes pinching out at the ends and around blank drillholes without significant intersections.
Dimensions	

• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The mineral resource occupies a surface area of approximately 9ha, and is constrained along a strike length of 800m, and 250m down dip at depths up to 120m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	
• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters, and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• For each domain, the RC and diamond drillholes were intersected with the wireframes, and 1m downhole composites extracted using the best fit method. For estimation, the domains were treated as 'hard', i.e. composites were not used in adjacent domains. • Grades for Au were estimated into the flagged mineralised domain blocks using Ordinary Kriging and variogram models derived from the experimental variograms. The kriging parameters for the first pass were derived from a kriging neighbourhood analysis. A second wider pass was applied to ensure all blocks flagged as mineralisation were estimated; this second pass was three times the radius of the first pass. • The estimation process was validated by comparing global block grades with the average composite grades, visual checks comparing block grades with raw assay data and volume checks of the mineralised domain wireframes versus the block model volume. • For the estimate, high grades were cut to 20g/t Au, based on a topcut analysis of a mean and variance plot. The aim of the topcuts was to reduce the variability without unduly reducing the overall grade. • No by-products have been considered. • No deleterious elements have estimated • The block sizes (5 mX, 10 mY, 5 mZ) and sub-block sizes (1.25 m X, Y and Z) were chosen to cover the known mineralisation, and to model the volumes to the best resolution supported by the drilling data
Moisture	
• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis and moisture content is not considered in the mineral resource estimate.
Cut-off parameters	
• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• When constructing the mineralized wireframes, a nominal cut-off of 0.3g/t Au was adopted. For mineral resource reporting a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au has been applied.
Mining factors or assumptions	
• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution.	• The wireframes have been modelled using a minimum downhole thickness of approximately 2m which matches selective mining methods of a small-scale open pit, operated by contractors. • To assess the MRE for Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) an open pit optimisation was performed on the model. Due to the very early stage of development, entirely assumed and generic optimisation parameters were used, adopted from ERM's and the competent

It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	person's extensive experience in Western Australian gold industry. • It was assumed that REZ's desired 120ktpa plant would be operational and located within trucking distance of the Goodenough deposit. • A gold price of A$5,000 per ounce was assumed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions • The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• No metallurgical assumptions have been factored into this mineral resource estimate.
Environmental factors or assumptions • Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Environmental considerations have not been factored into this mineral resource estimate. The assumption has been made that: • All approvals to undertake mining are achievable as the deposit is within a goldfields region and the holding company has undertaken open pit mining in the near vicinity (Granny Venn mine is less than 1.5km from Goodenough) as recently as 2021. • Approvals and small-scale mining have been received and acted upon the holding companies Mining Lease M29/427 less than 1.5km from Goodenough. • The waste material can be disposed of in a mine waste dump, and process residues contained offsite at a regional CIL gold mill.
Bulk Density • Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• No density measurements are available for Goodenough. • The values from the previous 2020 model were adopted, completely weathered 2.3 t/m^3, partly weathered 2.5 t/m^3 and fresh 2.8 t/m^3. • Weathering surfaces were generated from the drillhole logging by digitising the weathering interfaces and creating smoothed surfaces in Leapfrog.
Classification • The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• The mineral resource classification has been assigned on a block by block basis initially via the search parameters. • The comparison between the input composite data and the estimated grade was analysed in by average distance to the informing data. This shows that for the larger domains, the input

• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	data and estimates are reasonably similar up to an average distance of 100m; for more distant data the estimates are less similar. All blocks in the optimised main pit with an average distance of less than 100m has been classified Indicated, except for the Domains 6 and 7, which are less continuous and have been classified Inferred. All blocks in the smaller optimised Four O'clock pit have been classified Inferred. • The Competent Person considers the applied mineral resource classifications to be appropriate.
Audits and reviews	
• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The current Mineral Resource estimate has not been the subject of any audit or review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. Geostatistical methods to quantify the relative accuracy of the mineral resource have not been undertaken. Historical drilling forms a large part of the data used to estimate the Mineral Resource. QA/QC procedures associated with parts of this historic drilling were insufficient to form a view on its reliability. However, more recent confirmatory drilling including twin holes indicates that a material bias is unlikely. Collection of additional bulk density data could result in changes to local tonnages, however, a material impact on the global mineral resource tonnage is unlikely with knowledge of density of material from similar deposits. The cut-off used to determine the Mineral Resources was based on assumed mining factors that are preliminary in nature and require confirmation through feasibility work. • The resource statement is a global mineral resource estimate, no reliance should be placed on individual block estimates in isolation. • The current stope model has been completely estimated with the available data. The model predicts 51,565t in the stopes; this mass is greatly exceeding the recorded production of 19,328t @ 13.6 g/t Au for 8,469 ounces. There are very few informing data in the stopes, so the lower estimated grade is not considered a significant issue however the difference in the volume suggests that the recorded production is a gross underestimate.