

Springfield Gold Project, NSW – Exploration Update

MORE BROAD HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS STRENGTHEN DEPTH POTENTIAL AT SPRINGFIELD GOLD DEPOSIT, NSW

Latest assays confirm wide zones of strong mineralisation down-dip, reinforcing the growing scale and depth potential of the Springfield gold system

Highlights

- Latest assays from the Company's maiden drilling program at Springfield have confirmed further depth extensions of broad gold mineralisation, including:
 - 22m @ 2.62g/t Au from 120 metres, including:
 - 5m @ 4.60g/t Au from 120 metres; and
 - 5m @ 4.45g/t Au from 133 metres (SFRC026).
- Results reinforce the potential to delineate additional extensions and repetitions of the stronger gold zones intersected to date across the Springfield Deposit.
- Assays now received for all 27 holes from Xpedra's maiden drilling program. Previously reported results included:
 - 94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:
 - 13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres (SFRC025).
 - 44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:
 - 7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre, and
 - 12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);
 - 24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:
 - 15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:
 - 8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017).
- Xpedra's maiden drilling has demonstrated the presence of a very robust broad, shallow gold system, which contains multiple higher-grade zones and extends continuously over more than 400 metres of strike.
- Mineralisation seems to be improving – and remains completely open – at depth.
- Very encouraging gold and arsenic anomalism is evident in historical shallow sampling over the northern 1.1km of the mineralised intrusion – which remains completely untested with drilling.
- Assays are pending from four recently completed follow-up holes, drilled to further evaluate down-dip depth extensions.

- Once assays are received for these four holes, an extensive follow-up drilling program will be implemented at Springfield to:
 - Begin to test the northern 1.1km strike extent of the mineralised intrusion;
 - Continue to test the down-dip extensions of the 400m of strike that has been drilled to date; and
 - Deliberately target the strike and depth extensions of some of the more significant recent high-grade intersections that included 13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres.

Xpedra's Managing Director, Scott Funston, said:

"The Company has now received all assay results from our maiden 27-hole drilling program at the Springfield Deposit – which has been a phenomenally successful program.

"Assays from the final two holes continue to underline the emergence of a significant intrusion-hosted gold system at Springfield, with hole SFRC026, which was one of the deepest holes drilled in the program, returning another broad intercept of 22m @ 2.62g/t gold.

"This follows the standout result from one of the other deeper holes drilled to date, SFRC025, which intersected 94m @ 2.00g/t gold including a very significant thick, high-grade zone of 13m @ 10.21g/t gold.

"This drilling program has now clearly demonstrated the presence of a very robust broad, shallow gold system, which repeatedly contains higher-grade zones that extends continuously over more than 400 metres of strike, with the mineralisation remaining completely open at depth. And there are multiple strong indicators suggesting that there is excellent potential to discover extensions of this mineralisation within another completely untested 1.1km of strike of the intrusion to the north.

"We are eagerly awaiting assay results for a further four deeper holes that we drilled in a short follow-up program before most of the assays from the first 27 holes were available.

"Once we receive all those assay results, we'll finalise plans to undertake a concerted program of further drilling that will test for further extensions both along strike and at depth – as we are very confident that Springfield has the potential to be a very sizeable deposit."

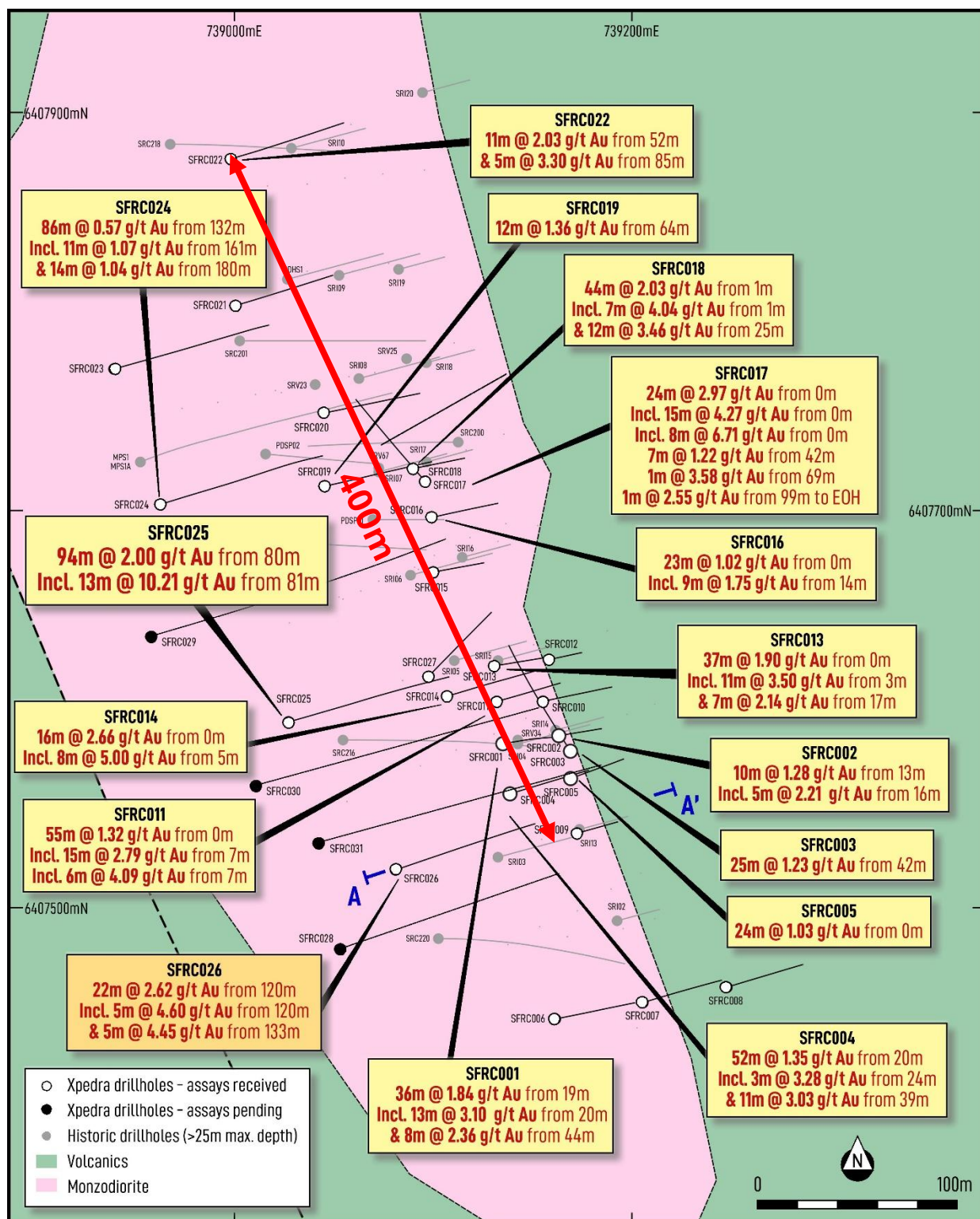


Figure 1: Plan view showing the location of recent drill holes at the Springfield Gold Deposit. Assays released in this announcement are shown in dark yellow. Assays that have been announced previously are shown in light yellow.

Xpedra Resources Limited (ASX: XPD; “Xpedra” or “the Company”) is pleased to report significant assay results for the final two drill holes (SFRC026 and SFRC027) from its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Springfield Gold Deposit (“Springfield” or “the Project”), located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

The maiden RC drilling program comprised a total of 27 holes for 2,579 metres and was designed to begin to systematically test and extend known zones of gold mineralisation within a 1.7km-long mineralised intrusion, while also beginning to test new targets within the mineralised corridor.

The latest results reinforce that the maiden drilling program has demonstrated the presence of a very robust broad, shallow gold system, which contains multiple higher-grade zones and extends continuously over more than 400 metres of strike.

Broad gold mineralisation continues to be extended below previous drilling

SFRC026 was one of a series of four deeper holes (SFRC023 to SFRC026) which were designed to begin testing the down-dip potential of the system (see Figures 1 and 2).

A very significant intersection was returned, comprising:

- **22m @ 2.62g/t Au from 120 metres, including:**
 - **5m @ 4.60g/t Au from 120 metres; and**
 - **5m @ 4.45g/t Au from 133 metres.**

This result follows the standout intersection reported recently from one of the other deeper holes, SFRC025, (see Figure 1) of:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
 - **13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres.**

Significantly, all four step-out holes have intersected broad and higher-grade mineralisation, providing further evidence of a sizeable mineralised system which remains completely open at depth.

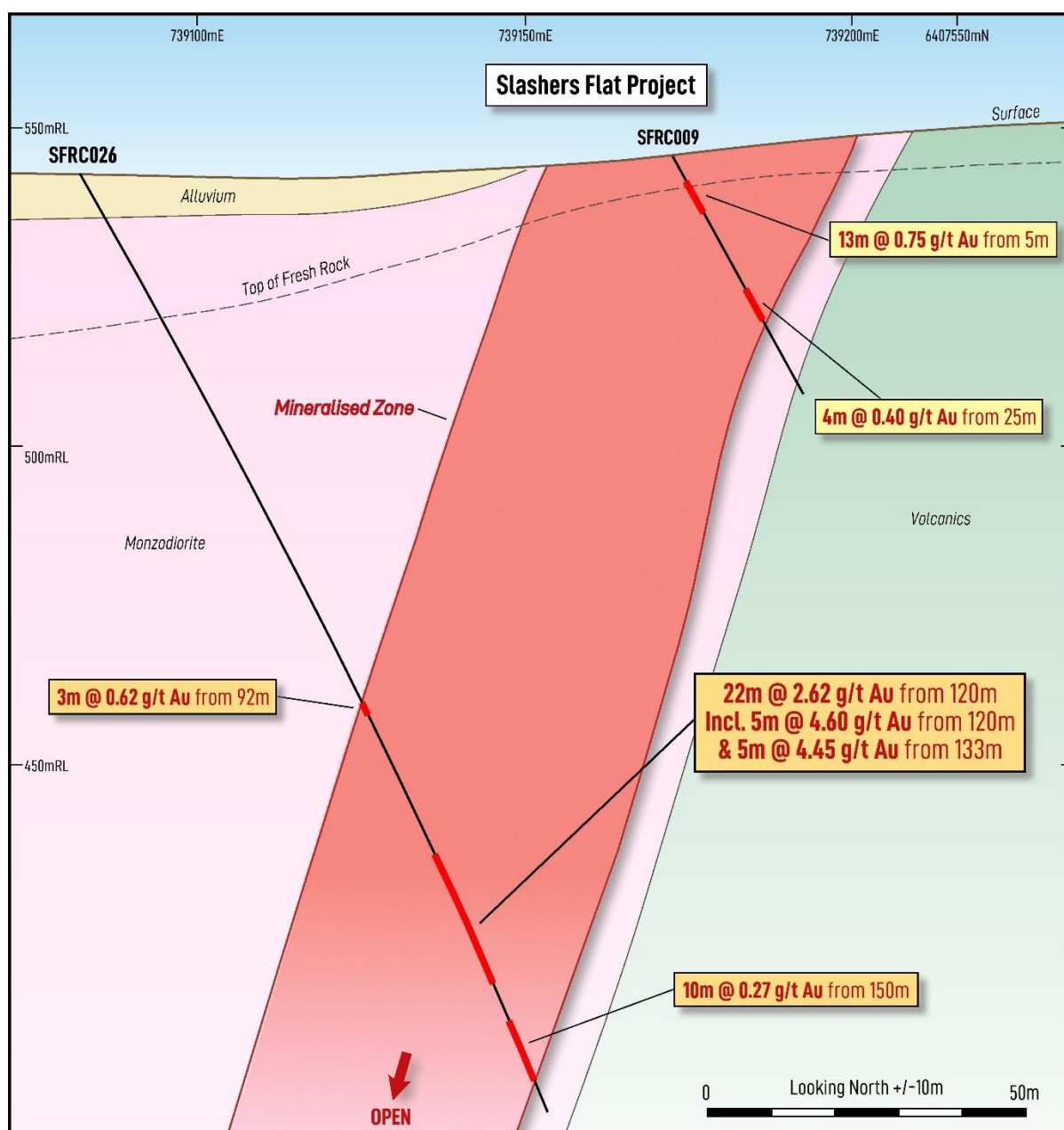


Figure 2: Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC009 and SFRC026. The mineralised zone remains completely open at depth.

Assays have now been received for all 27 holes completed in Xpedra's maiden drilling program, which has confirmed the presence of broad, shallow gold mineralisation containing multiple higher-grade zones across 400m of strike, together with significant depth extensions below previous drilling.

Previously reported results from Xpedra's maiden drill program include:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
 - **13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres (SFRC025).**
- **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
 - **7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre; and**
 - **12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);**

- **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - **15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:**
 - **8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017);**
- **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - **15m @ 2.79g/t Au from 7 metres, which included:**
 - **6m @ 4.09g/t Au from 7 metres (SFRC011);**
- **37m @ 1.90g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - **11m @ 3.50g/t Au from 3 metres (SFRC013); and**
- **16m @ 2.66g/t Au from surface, including**
 - **8m @ 5.00g/t Au from 5 metres (SFRC014)**
- **52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20 metres, including:**
 - **11m @ 3.03g/t Au from 39 metres, which included:**
 - **4m @ 5.69g/t Au from 39 metres (SFRC004); and**
- **36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19 metres, including:**
 - **13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20 metres (SFRC001)**
- **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
 - **7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre, and**
 - **12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);**
- **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - **15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:**
 - **8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017).**

These results have materially advanced Xpedra's understanding of Springfield and established a strong foundation for concerted further exploration drilling, with:

- (i) Mineralisation appearing to be improving – and remaining completely open – at depth; and
- (ii) Very encouraging gold and arsenic anomalism evident in historical shallow sampling over the northern 1.1km of the mineralised intrusion – which remains completely untested with drilling.

To the north of the current 400 metre strike extent, historical aircore drilling identified a series of arsenic anomalies extending along the mapped monzodiorite (see Figure 3). The drilling also returned 2m @ 1.43g/t Au from 13m in SRC033, 1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 4m to the end of hole in SRC066, and 1m @ 1.12g/t Au from 10m to the end of hole in SRC067. Importantly, SRC066 and SRC067 both ended in gold mineralisation, providing further encouragement that mineralisation may continue beneath these shallow holes. Together, the geochemical anomalies and historical drill results provide a strong basis for testing the largely unexplored northern continuation of the approximately 1.7km-long monzodiorite intrusion.

Upcoming RC drilling will directly test the northern arsenic anomalies and assess whether gold mineralisation continues beyond the current 400 metres of drilled strike length. Future drilling will also test shallower positions above the deeper mineralisation intersected in SFRC023 to SFRC026.

Targeting will incorporate results from the Company's initial 31 drill holes, comprising 27 holes reported to date and four deeper follow-up holes for which assays remain pending (see Figure 1), with the aim of expanding the known mineralised footprint and identifying further continuations and repetitions of mineralisation across the Springfield Deposit.

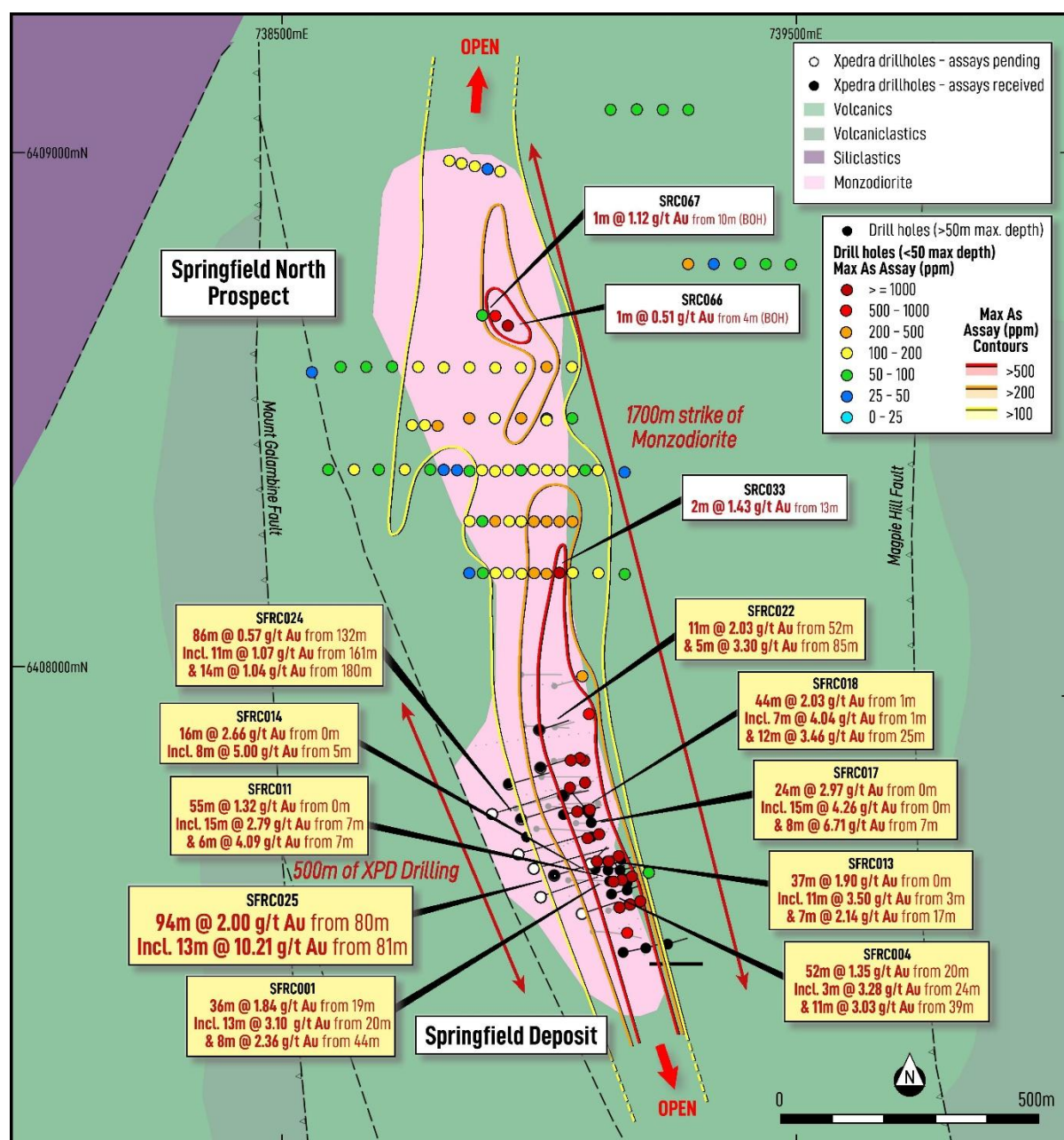


Figure 3: Maximum arsenic assays in historical shallow air core drilling.

Recent Second Phase Drilling Program

A second phase RC drilling program, comprising four holes for 867 metres, which was initiated before most of the assays from the maiden 27-hole drilling program were received, has now been completed. These holes were designed to begin to test for depth extensions of the mineralisation delineated in the Company's maiden drilling program.

Assays from all four of these holes are pending and expected to be received in the next 3-4 weeks. They will provide further important information on the continuity, scale and controls of mineralisation at Springfield.

Planning for a Concerted Follow-Up Drilling Program

Once assays are received for the four holes completed recently, plans will be finalised for a concerted third-phase follow-up drilling program that will test for further extensions of mineralisation, both along strike and at depth. With \$3.1 million in cash at the end of the June quarter, the Company is very well funded to implement this further work program.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information please contact:

Scott Funston

Managing Director

Xpedra Resources Limited

Phone: +61 413 867 600

Email: sfunston@xpedraresources.com

Nicholas Read

Read Corporate

Media Inquiries:

Phone: +61 419 929 046

Email: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

About the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW

In November 2025 Xpedra acquired a 100% interest in the Springfield Gold Deposit in central NSW.

Springfield is hosted within a well-mineralised intrusion that has been mapped over more than 1,700m of strike. The project had seen very limited historical drilling, with only 186 holes for 6,568 metres (average depth 35 metres) completed and, prior to Xpedra's recent activities, no drilling undertaken since 1999.

Historical drilling confirmed broad zones of gold mineralisation including:

- **27.0m @ 3.65g/t Au from 0m (surface), including:**
 - *6.0m @ 8.29g/t Au from 1.0m; and*
 - *3.0m @ 9.23g/t Au from 11.0m*
- **86.0m @ 1.04g/t Au from 104.0m, including:**
 - *12.0m @ 2.90g/t Au from 160.0m; and*
 - *26.0m @ 1.83g/t Au from 146.0m*
- **65.0m @ 1.16g/t Au from 2.0m, including:**
 - *13.0m @ 2.92g/t Au from 12.0m*
- **41.0m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 22.0m, including:**
 - *8.0m @ 3.87g/t Au from 32.0m*
 - *4.0m @ 6.63g/t Au from 31.0m*

Xpedra's maiden RC drilling program, beginning in March 2026, has now confirmed that Springfield hosts considerable broad very shallow high-grade gold mineralisation. These results include:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
 - *13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres, and*
 - *22m @ 1.37g/t Au from 147 metres (SFRC025)*
- **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - *15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:*
 - *8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017)*
- **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
 - *7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre, and*
 - *12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);*
- **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - *15m @ 2.79g/t Au from 7 metres, which included:*
 - *6m @ 4.09g/t Au from 7 metres (SFRC011);*

Mineralisation remains completely open at depth and along strike to the north.

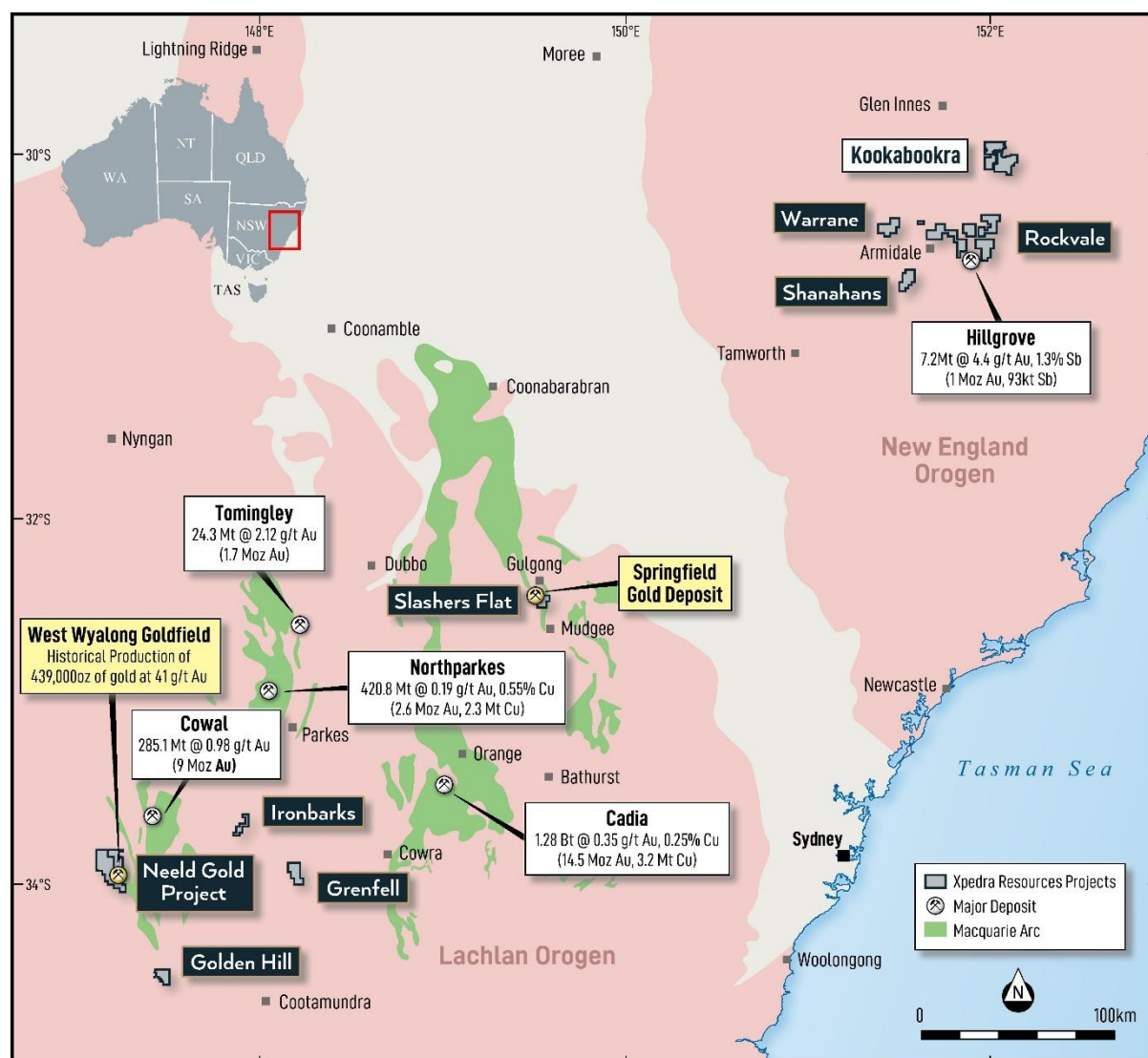


Figure 4. Location of the Springfield Gold Deposit within Xpedra's project portfolio in NSW.

Appendix 1

Drillhole Locations

Co-ordinates are based on GDA94 – MGA Zone 55 grid

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
SFRC026	739081	6407519	543	165	71	-60
SFRC027	739130	6407653	540	80	45	-60

Drill Results

Results are reported using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off; maximum internal waste of 4m

Hole ID		From	To	Width	Au (ppm)
SFRC026		92	95	3	0.62
		114	145	31	1.94
	incl.	120	144	22	2.62
	incl.	120	125	5	4.60
	and	133	138	5	4.45
		150	160	10	0.27
SFRC027		1	11	10	0.33
		17	25	8	0.47
		46	59	13	0.93
		68	72	4	0.42

Additional Information

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Charlie Voorn, who is a consulting geologist. Mr Voorn is a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is an independent consultant geologist. Mr Voorn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Voorn consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to previous exploration results which were announced on 22 September 2025 titled: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Springfield Gold Deposit in NSW and \$2.2 million Placement", 21 April 2026 titled "Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Zones Intersected in Initial Drilling at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW", 28 May 2026 titled "Drilling Continues to Return Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts at the Springfield Gold Deposit NSW", 11 June 2026 titled "Exceptional Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts Continue to Build Scale Potential at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW", 25 June 2026 titled "Further Wide Shallow Gold Intercepts Continue to expand the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW" and 9 July 2026 titled "Thick, High-grade Intercept Delivers Standout Result At Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW".

Please refer to those announcements for full details and supporting information. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, Xpedra confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters continue to apply and have not materially changed. Xpedra also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings were included have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this announcement constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees 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, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does 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 does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	- RC drill samples were collected using an onboard cyclone and cone splitter, with a split sample taken of every metre drilled and collected in a numbered calico bag. Sample weights are monitored by the supervising geologist. Remaining bulk material is collected and stored in green bags on the ground, placed in depth order. - Within wall-rock intervals, 4m composite samples were taken from the green bulk bags using a 30mm PVC spear to collect a 2-3kg sample - Sample weights ranged from 1.5kg to 3.5kg. - The sample size is considered acceptable for the grain size of the material being sampled. - Samples were analysed by SGS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. Samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, homogenised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) (0.01 – 100 ppm limits).
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type and details</i>	Reverse Circulation drilling with auxiliary compressor and on-board cyclone and cone splitter. Holes are drilled using a 146mm diameter hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	- Sample recovery and water content are monitored and noted by the supervising geologist. - Sample weight is monitored in the field and measured at the lab. - No grade bias associated with sample recovery has been noted in the drill results reported in this announcement.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically</i>	Logging of RC chips included recording information on lithology, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.</i> • <i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	mineralisation, weathering, veining, sample recoveries and sample condition. • A portion of each 1m interval of RC cuttings is sieved, cleaned and retained in chip trays as a visual reference for logging. Chip trays are labelled with the relevant hole ID, drill depths and individual intervals. • Logging is considered qualitative in nature, except for logging of visual estimates of mineralisation which is semi-quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including field duplicate results.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• RC drill samples were collected using an onboard cyclone and cone splitter, with a split sample taken of every metre drilling and collected in a numbered calico bag. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material being sampled. • Sample preparation are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • Quality control samples included duplicate samples inserted every 20m, certified reference materials every 50m, and blanks every 100m. SGS labs also insert certified reference materials and lab duplicates into the sample series.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• All analysis for gold (Au) is undertaken by SGS Labs (a registered laboratory) using a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. This method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and is a full digestion technique. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, repeats, blanks and internal standards. This is in addition to field duplicates and CRMs submitted by XPD. • No external laboratory checks have been completed. The detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and the analysis technique is appropriate for the detection of Au mineralisation in the materials analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	• Significant intersections and assay results reported above, taken from historical exploration reports, were calculated using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and maximum internal waste of 4m. These significant intercepts have been verified by company personnel and consultant geologists. • Data is collected into a field database during drilling which is backed up daily to company servers, and imported into the XPD geological database every week.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to the data contained within this report.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Coordinates were recorded using a differential GPS with a horizontal accuracy of +/-10cm in GDA94/MGA Zone 55 co-ordinates. - Topographic control adequate and appropriate for the intentions of this report
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 - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drilling data is unevenly distributed within the project area as it is exploratory in nature. - No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of the sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures.	- Nearly all drilling reported is at high angles to the interpreted overall trend of mineralisation and should therefore have been unbiased in terms of sampling. The geometry of mineralization and mineralized structures within this overall trend is still unknown. - An exception to the above are holes SFRC003 and SFRC017, which were drilled obliquely to the interpreted overall mineralised trend. As the orientation of high-grade structures within the Springfield deposit is not yet fully understood, the aim of these holes was to test for the presence of high-grade gold-bearing structures orthogonal/perpendicular to this mineralised trend.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by XPD staff. Samples were stored in a locked storage facility each day, and transported weekly to the lab by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No formal audits of sampling techniques due to the early-stage nature of the drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties. - 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.	Details for the Springfield exploration license are given in the table below: <table><tr><th>License No.</th><th>Project</th><th>Ownership</th><th>Expiry</th></tr><tr><td>8437</td><td>Springfield</td><td>100%</td><td>21/6/27</td></tr></table> There are no impediments to operate on the project.	License No.	Project	Ownership	Expiry	8437	Springfield	100%	21/6/27
License No.	Project	Ownership	Expiry							
8437	Springfield	100%	21/6/27							
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration is known to have been conducted on the Springfield project (8437) by the following explorers: Endeavour Mining (1981) DIGS Report No: R00011461 Geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, percussion and diamond drilling. Sabminco (1988-89) DIGS Report No: R00006311 Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, RAB and open hole percussion drilling. It is worth noting that tabulated logging data, assay data and necessary assay lab certificates were not provided in the exploration report R00006311 and so collar locations are given here in Appendix I (SPRB- prefix drillholes) but no assay data is reported or used in significant intercept calculations. This drilling consisted of shallow, “first-pass” RAB drilling. International Mining Corporation (IMC) (1989) DIGS Report No: R00003792 Soil sampling, RAB, percussion, and diamond drilling.								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Newmont/Newcrest (1990-1991) DIGS Report No: R00003794; R00001773 Ground geophysics, RC and RAB drilling. M. Phillips (1998-99) DIGS Report No: R000020521 Airborne geophysics, Soil sampling, RC & percussion drilling. • A full appraisal of the data mentioned above will be completed during the company's granted due diligence period and will include a full compilation of all open-file exploration data related to the projects, including surface geochemical data, geophysical data, geological mapping, etc. • Exploration completed by parties on the Golden Hill, Grenfell, Ironbarks, Shanahans, and Warrane projects has not been reviewed at this stage and is not material to this announcement. Please see "Further Work" section below for more details.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Springfield project (EL 8437) is located within Ordovician mafic volcanics, volcanoclastics, sediments and intrusives; Silurian acid volcanics and sediments, with subordinate Devonian sediments and intrusives; Permian cover sediments; and Tertiary to Recent alluvium. The Ordovician rocks are the north-eastern most exposure of the Macquarie Volcanics (MV), whereas the Silurian sequences include parts of both the Capertee High (a platform sequence of shallow marine to shoreline sediments and volcanics draped on the MV) and the Hill End Trough rift zone (marine sediments and volcanics). The Devonian rocks are interpreted as marginal platform sediments. The Permian sediments are associated with the initial opening of the Sydney Basin rift. The character of the gold mineralisation located at the Springfield project is consistent with mesothermal vein-style mineralisation controlled by brittle deformation of a structurally competent body. The area is considered prospective for vein gold and, possibly, porphyry copper gold mineralisation hosted by Ordovician volcanics/volcanoclastics and intrusions of the Macquarie Volcanics.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all material information including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - Easting, northing and elevation of the drill hole collar - Dip, azimuth and depth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth	Relevant drill hole information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	This information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If the True width is not known there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All drilling reported is at high angles to the interpreted overall trend of mineralization.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in the body of the report above.
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.	- All relevant results reported in the body of report above. - Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low-grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. - Drill results are reported as grade/widths with a grade cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au and a maximum internal waste of 4m.
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.	No other relevant exploration data to report at this early stage. For results from previous historical drilling not completed by Xpedra, please refer to ASX announcement dated 22 Sept 2025 titled "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Deposit in NSW".

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas.</i>	- Assay results for the remaining 2 holes completed to date are still pending. - Follow up RC and/or diamond drilling is anticipated once all results have been received and interpreted. - Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extension are included within this report.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 do not apply to this announcement as there are no mineral resources, no ore reserves and no gemstones reported in this announcement.