ASX Announcement

18 March 2026

High-grade gold intersected 700m beyond 350,000oz Resource at Mulwarrie

First holes from step-out drilling highlight significant resource growth potential

- **Results from the first step-out drill holes,** more than **700m along strike** from the existing **350,000oz @ 3.6g/t Au** Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE'), have intersected high-grade mineralisation, highlighting the strong regional growth potential at the Mulwarrie Gold Project:
  - **3.4m @ 9.0g/t Au from 376.9m in MWEX115, 700m south along strike of previous drilling and 100m down dip of MWEX111.**
  - **0.7m @ 24.8g/t Au from 110.3m in MWEX111, 700m south along strike of previous drilling and 100m up dip of MWEX115.**
- **Recent soil sampling programs at Mulwarrie Gold** have delineated several **significant new gold anomalies,** outside the current MRE footprint:
  - **~2.5km long gold-in-soil anomaly** defined to the north-west of the Mulwarrie MRE.
  - **>11km strike length of new gold anomalies** identified 12km north of the Mulwarrie MRE at Mulline, which is untested and highlights the **significant camp-scale potential** at Mulwarrie.
- **Strategic tenement acquisition between the Mulwarrie and Mulline Projects enhances continuity along a highly prospective mineralised horizon:**
  - Acquired from Hamelin Gold Limited (ASX: HMG) for $200,000 in GG8 scrip.
- **Drilling is continuing** at Mulwarrie with two diamond rigs as part of Gorilla's 5-rig, 150,000m drilling program to drive major resource growth and further define resources.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('**Gorilla**', '**GG8**' or '**the Company**'), is pleased to report further highly encouraging results from ongoing drilling and soil sampling programs at its 100%-owned Mulwarrie Gold Project, located near multiple operating gold processing facilities north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Goldfields.

Recent step-out drilling has intersected significant high-grade gold mineralisation more than 700m south-east of the existing MRE, representing the furthest step-out drill test along strike to date.

These results demonstrate the strong potential for mineralisation to extend well beyond the current MRE boundary (350,000koz at 3.6g/t Au), supporting the substantial upside to this under-explored historical gold mining area. Together with the expanding footprint of gold-in-soil anomalism, this highlights the **significant under-explored potential of the broader Mulwarrie corridor**.

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Gorilla Chief Executive Officer, Charles Hughes, commented:

"The Mulwarrie Project remains significantly under-explored, and these exciting step-out drilling results demonstrate the scale of the opportunity ahead of us. Intersecting high-grade gold more than 700 metres beyond the existing resource boundary, as shown in Figure 1 below, highlights the potential to materially expand the Mulwarrie Mineral Resource through continued drilling in 2026.

"Our recent soil sampling has delineated multiple new walk-up drill targets along an extensive corridor of mineralisation extending from Mulwarrie South through Mulwarrie Central, where the current MRE has been defined, up to Mulwarrie North. Extensive zones of soil anomalism have also been defined up to Mulline, along strike of the OBM Lady Gladys deposit as well as anomalies along strike of the recent OBM Little Gem discovery. A total of 30km of specific targets are now defined at the Mulwarrie Project, demonstrating real, district-scale multi-million ounce potential, and prompting us to consolidate this ground through the transaction with Hamelin Gold, where we look forward to integrating this area into exploration programs subject to prioritisation.

"Importantly, we are seeing strong geological parallels with the success achieved at Comet Vale during 2025, where the identification of similar anomalies ultimately translated into the discovery of an additional 750,000oz through systematic drilling. We've seen a really good strike rate of converting these high grade gold targets into high grade gold resources and we look forward to further success on both projects.

"Having added more than 1.3 million ounces at an average grade of 3.7g/t through exploration during 2025, Gorilla is well positioned to continue growing our existing resource base while simultaneously increasing resource confidence and scale across the portfolio in 2026."

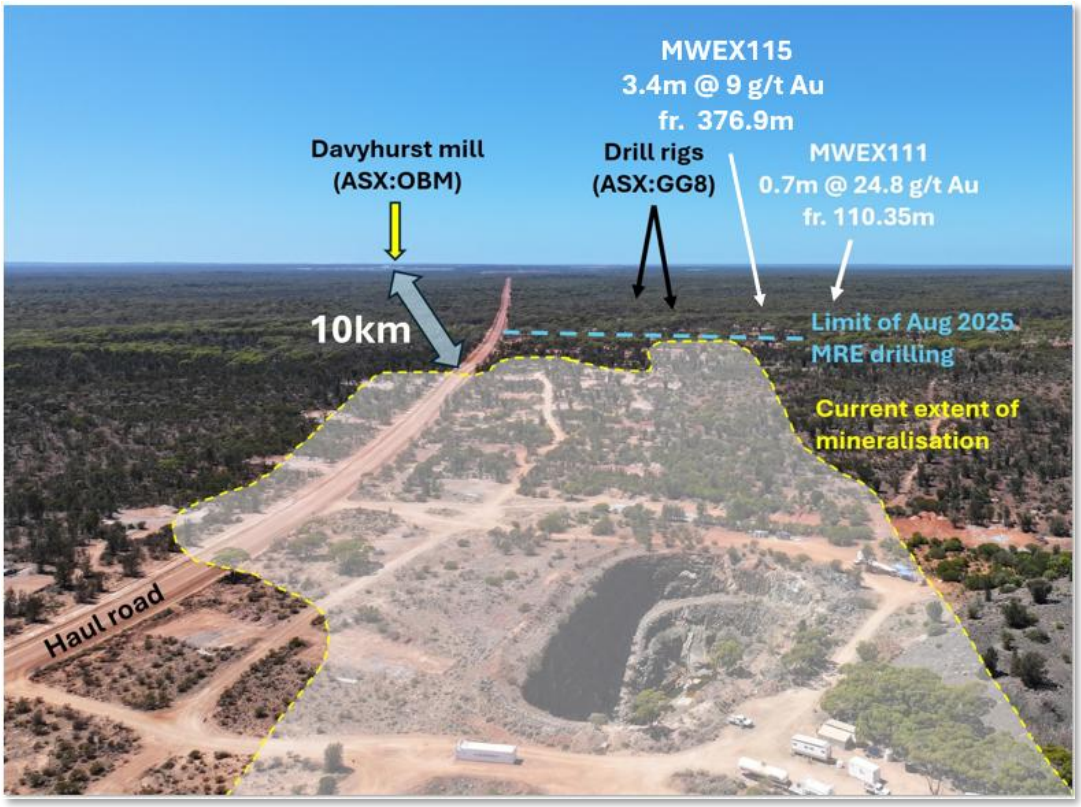

Figure 1. *Aerial view of Mulwarrie Central looking south-east towards the ongoing extensional drilling at Mulwarrie South. The new step-out intercept is shown relative to the 350,000oz MRE envelope with the Davyhurst Mill shown in the background.*

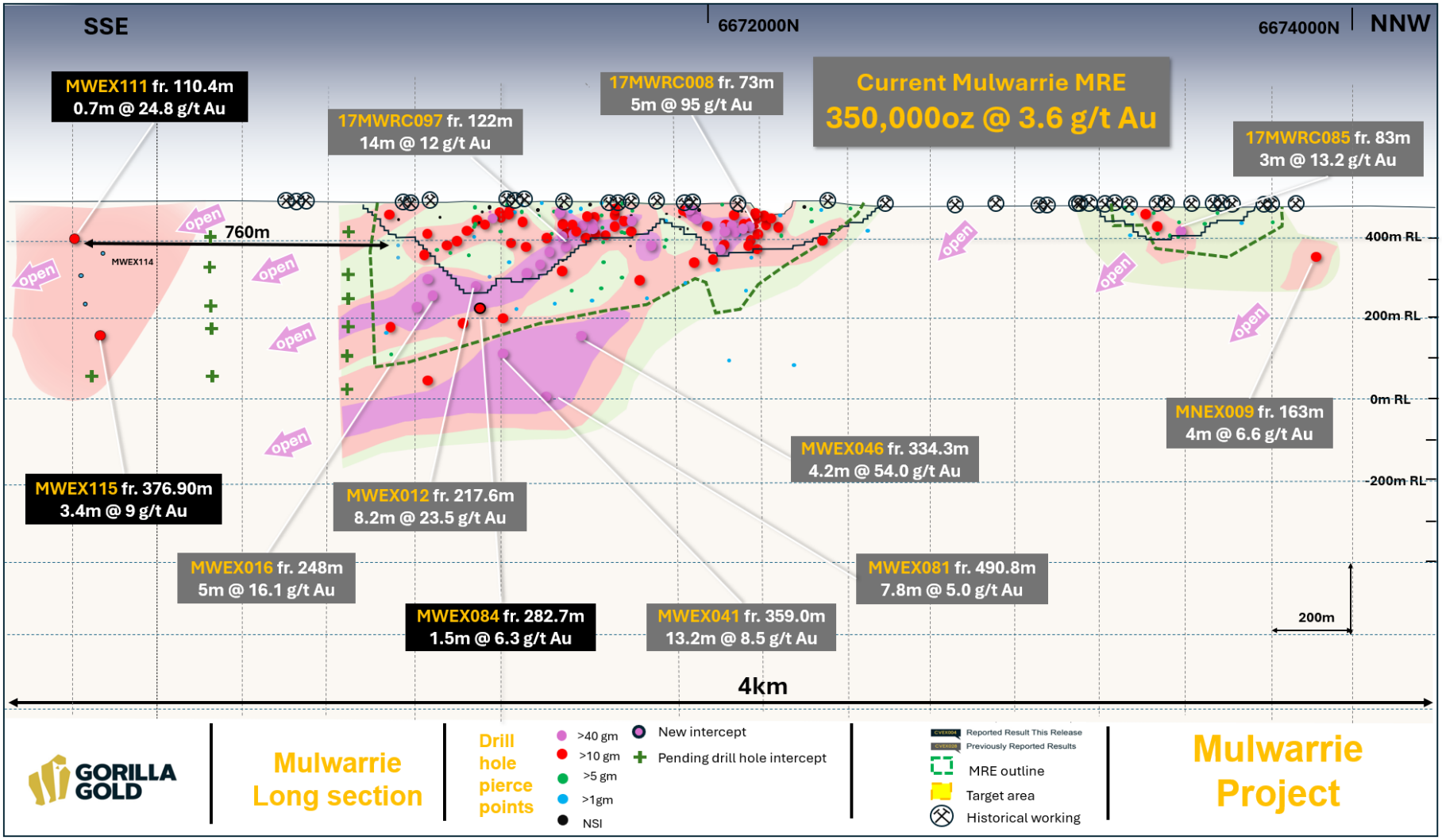

Figure 2. *Long Section showing the early success of step-out drilling to the south-east.*

Growth and Exploration activities at Mulwarrie

The assay results from hole MWEX111, located >700m south-east along strike of the existing MRE at Mulwarrie, demonstrates the potential scale of resource growth GG8 will achieve in 2026.

Numerous excellent high-grade drill results were returned from the Project during 2025, as shown in the Long Section in Figure 2, as well as an updated MRE of 350,000oz @ 3.6g/t Au, that was announced in August 2025.

Achieving significant new high-grade results so far from the existing resource boundary reinforces the significant growth upside at Mulwarrie, which lies on granted Mining Leases adjacent to the Riverina-Davyhurst haul road 10km from the Davyhurst Mill (Figure 1) and close to multiple other mills within trucking distance.

Figure 3 shows the recently defined gold targets from ultra fine soil sampling over the Mulwarrie resource area. This highlights the significant growth potential along strike to the north-west and south-east of the current MRE at Mulwarrie with only 1.3km of 5km long system currently drill tested.

At Mulwarrie a major north-west trending, steeply dipping fault system is developed in mafic and intermediate lithologies with gold mineralisation associated with this structural system and the development of quartz veining, pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphides and biotite alteration, often at the margins of intermediate porphyries. This results in multiple high-grade free-milling gold-lodes, from surface present to at least 450m vertically.

Figure 4 shows multiple untested gold-in-soil anomalies over a strike length of 35km within Gorilla's significant, and now contiguous, regional scale tenement package in the Mulwarrie area. Soil sampling over the Mulwarrie resource clearly demonstrates that a material ultrafine fraction soil anomaly is >10ppb Au at Mulwarrie, and these regional soil sampling results clearly demonstrate the emerging camp-scale potential and significant long-term pipeline of exploration and discovery opportunities at the Project.

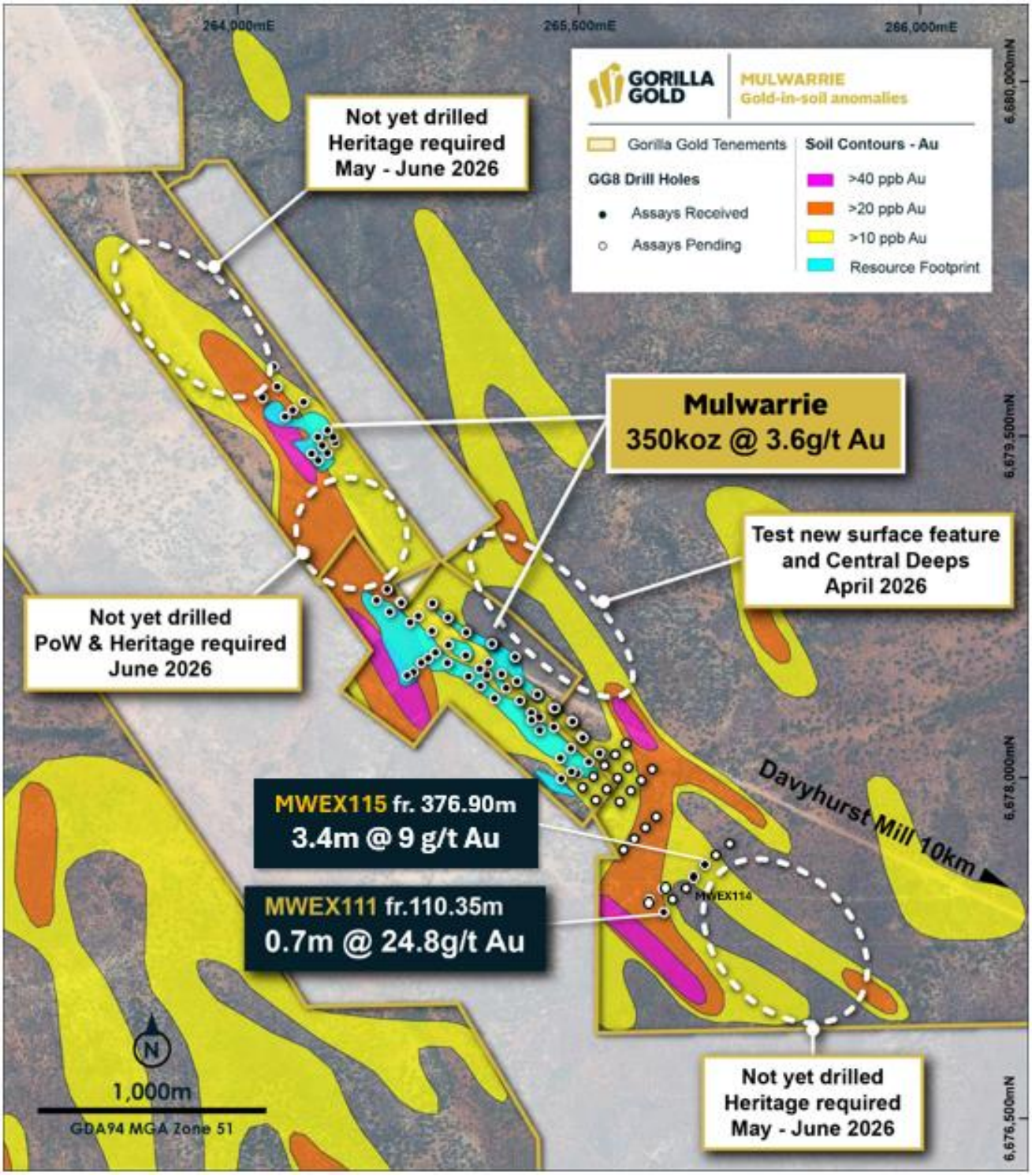

Figure 3. *Gold-in-soil anomalies adjacent to the August 2025 MRE at Mulwarrie.*

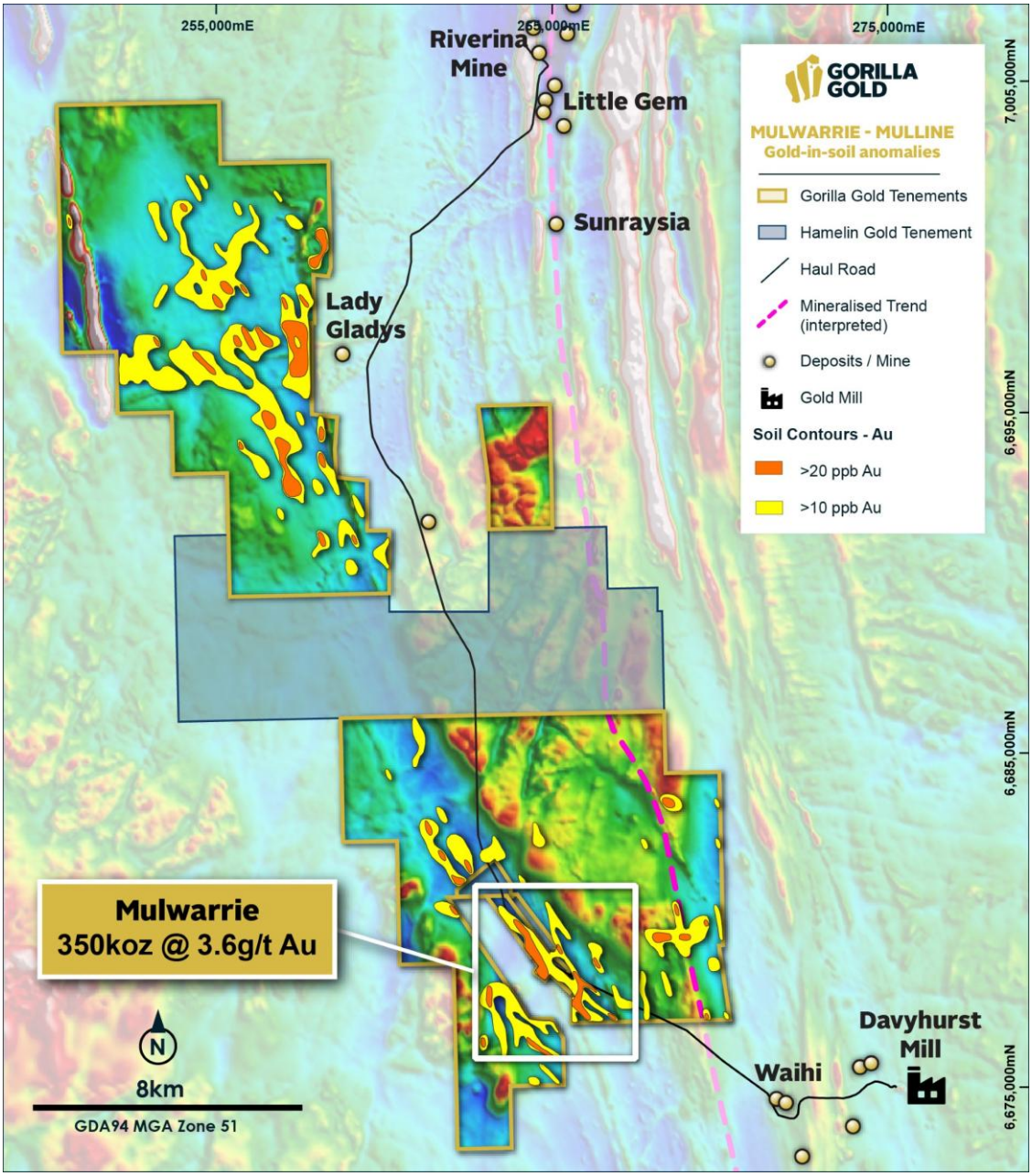

Figure 4. *Gold-in-soil anomalies over magnetics (TMI-RTP) at Mulwarrie-Mulline.*

Acquisition of E30/561

The Company has executed an agreement to acquire E30/561 (Figure 4), from Hamelin Gold Limited (ASX: HMG) for $200,000 to be paid via the issue of GG8 ordinary shares that will be escrowed for 12 months, calculated using the 5-day VWAP as of the day prior to completion.

As shown in Figure 4, this tenement allows consolidation of continuous tenure between Mulwarrie and Mulline and strategically aligns with the growth of the Mulwarrie Gold Project.

Next steps at Mulwarrie

Gorilla has a 150,000m drilling program underway with the aim of delivering major resource growth and increasing resource confidence. Roughly 55,000m of this program is allocated to the Mulwarrie project with sequencing shown in Figure 2.

In addition to aggressive drilling programs, Gorilla is undertaking studies and permitting work to de-risk and define conceptual development pathway for the project (as shown below in Figure 5). The scale of any studies and potential development opportunities will continue to increase as GG8 discovers further mineralisation.

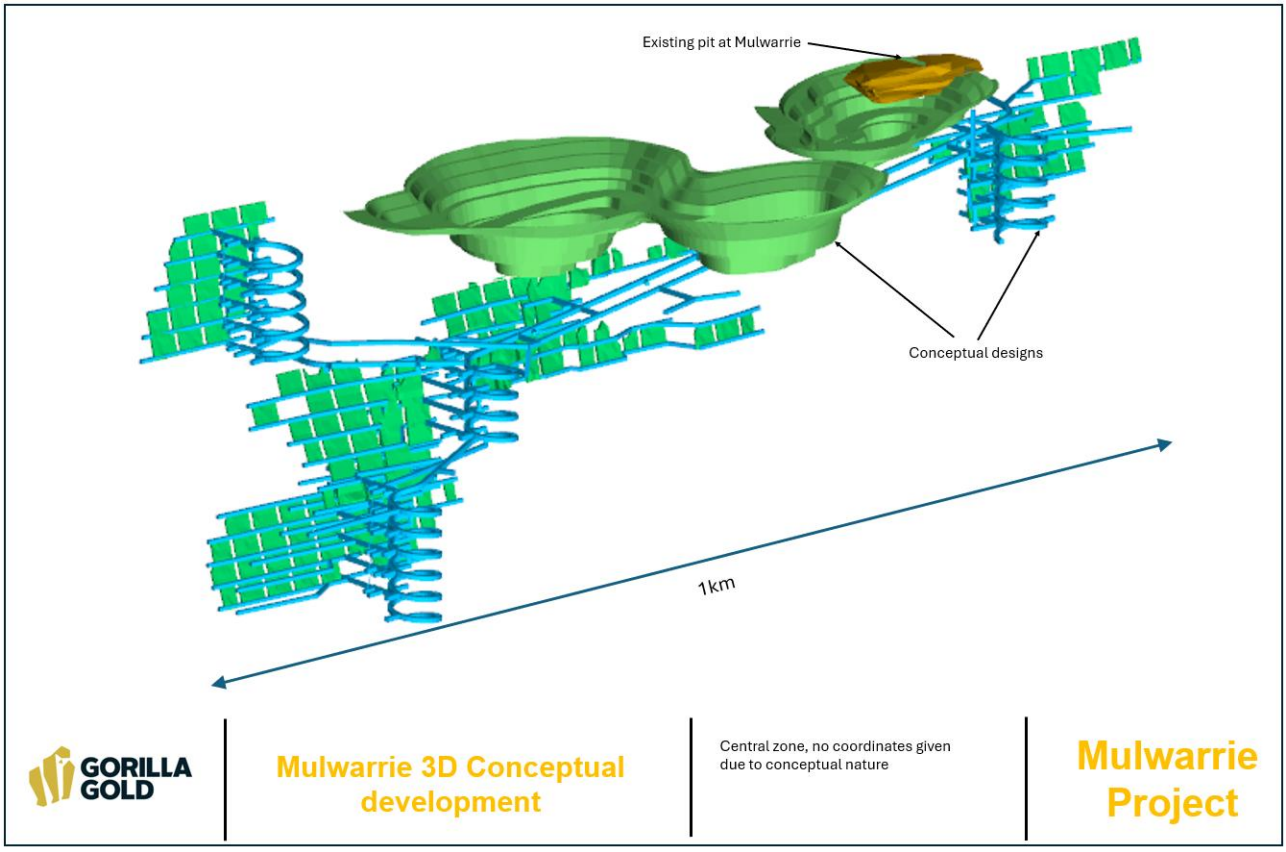

Figure 5. *Conceptual development design image for Mulwarrie*

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Mulwarrie Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Mulwarrie Drilling Resumes and Further High-Grade Intercepts	27 January 2026
Mulwarrie Met Results and Drilling Commenced	24 November 2025
New priority targets from soil sampling at Comet Vale and Mulwarrie	17 October 2025
Mulwarrie High Grade Step Outs	3 October 2025
High Grade Step-Out Holes at Mulwarrie	26 August 2025
Mulwarrie Resource Update	4 August 2025
Mulwarrie Drilling Update	28 July 2025
Mulwarrie Drilling Update	17 July 2025
Update For Comet Vale and Mulwarrie	2 July 2025
High Grade Diamond Drill results from Mulwarrie	12 June 2025
Mulwarrie Drilling Update	30 May 2025
Mulwarrie Update	4 April 2025
Maiden Drilling Results from Mulwarrie	21 March 2025
Reporting on Genesis Minerals Mulwarrie Project	18 November 2024
Acquisition of Mulwarrie Project from Genesis Minerals	18 November 2024
High grade diamond drilling results at Mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade	18 March 2019

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	**Tonnage (Mt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Inferred	1.3	2.8	110,000
Indicated	1.8	4.2	240,000
Total	***3.0***	***3.6***	***350,000***

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 4 August 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION THIS RELEASE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	Grid	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi
Mulwarrie Central	MWEX052	453.1	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265019	6678647	491	-75	244
Mulwarrie Central	MWEX084	368	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265398	6678307	486	-60	206.9
Mulwarrie South	MWEX090	168.1	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265520	6677957	497	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX092	360.8	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265613	6678052	492	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX098	531	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265817	6678026	500	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX107	60	RC	GDA94z51	265924	6677657	486	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX111	200	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265880	6677401	487	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX112	285	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265914	6677467	483	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX113	440	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265973	6677516	482	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX114	370	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	266009	6677568	481	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX115	402	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	266054	6677618	480	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX116	490	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	266105	6677661	480	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX119	266	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265629	6677957	498	-60	225
Mulwarrie South	MWEX120	367	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265672	6678002	493	-60	225

APPENDIX 2 SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	
MWEX052	423.25	423.9	0.65	3.6	2025 non-priority result
MWEX084	150.2	151.2	1	1.8	
MWEX084	266.3	266.8	0.5	2.9	
MWEX084	282.7	284.2	1.5	6.3	
MWEX084	296.4	298.4	2	3	
MWEX090	38	42	4	0.8	
MWEX090	63	64	1	0.6	
MWEX090	146.4	147.4	1	1.5	
MWEX092	68	70	2	0.5	Precollar only

MWEX098	44	46	2	0.3	Precollar only
MWEX107	58	59	1	2.4	Precollar only
MWEX111	77	78	1	0.6	
MWEX111	110.4	111.1	0.7	24.8	
MWEX111	180	180.6	0.6	1.8	
MWEX112	134.8	135.2	0.4	0.5	
MWEX113	189	189.8	0.8	0.9	
MWEX114	204.1	204.4	0.3	1	
MWEX114	232.1	233.1	1	0.5	
MWEX114	241.8	242.8	1	1.6	
MWEX115	142.9	143.9	1	2.5	
MWEX115	185.3	186.3	1	0.8	
MWEX115	375	375.6	0.6	0.4	
MWEX115	376.9	380.3	3.4	9	
MWEX116	180.3	180.8	0.5	0.7	
MWEX119	66	67	1	0.5	Precollar only
MWEX120	84	85	1	1.6	Precollar only

APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	SOILS ▪ Soil samples were collected by Gorilla Gold and contractors (Omni GeoX) personnel on a nominal 400x200m grid across Mulwarrie (Mulline). ▪ Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g –2mm sample. ▪ Samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and ICP-OES for determination of Au and 51 elements.

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).	▪ N/A
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ N/A
	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ N/A
	▪ 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.	▪ N/A
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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ N/A
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	▪ N/A
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	SOILS ▪ Soil samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth where the -2µm particle size fraction is extracted using the Ultra Fine method developed by CSIRO and LabWest.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	SOILS ▪ The Ultra Fine Fraction sampling and analysis has been proven to be an effective technique for gold exploration across a wide range of regolith types.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	SOILS ▪ Sub-sampling is conducted by LabWest using their proprietary UFF method.
	▪ 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.	SOILS ▪ Every 50 samples a field duplicate is collected by digging a second pit within 2-3m of the original sample pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample.
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	SOILS ▪ Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	SOILS ▪ Samples were screened in the field to -2mm. LabWest then takes a sub-sample of <2µm material for analysis. ▪ The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development project conducted under the direction of CSIRO. ▪ Field duplicates are submitted and perform to internal GG8 standards.

	▪ 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.	▪ N/A
	▪ 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.	SOILS ▪ Field duplicates at a frequency of 1:50 are submitted and performed to GG8 internal standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	SOILS ▪ Significant results are revisited with ground-truthing and follow-up sampling where appropriate.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ N/A
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	SOILS ▪ Sample locations and track files are stored directly onto the sampler's GPS and downloaded for verification. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	SOILS ▪ Data spacing is varied with sampling at 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline).
	▪ 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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ No compositing was completed.
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.	SOILS ▪ Soil lines have been oriented perpendicular to interpreted structures and lithological contacts as appropriate in orogenic gold exploration.
	▪ 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.	▪ N/A
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	SOILS ▪ Samples were transported from the field to LabWest by GG8's freight contractor.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes and results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	▪ RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and n areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology.
	▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	▪ Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are 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 (e.g. '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').	▪ The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
	▪ 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).	▪ RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. RC drilling uses a standard 5.5in bit and an auxiliary booster capable of 900psi, sufficient to keep sample dry at most depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.
	▪ 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.	▪ no obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have 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.	▪ Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. ▪ DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. ▪ Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core

	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	▪ Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	▪ RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	▪ QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS.
	▪ 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.	▪ 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second shute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. DD sample size is appropriate
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	▪ All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy.
	▪ 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.	▪ All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	▪ 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.	▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ No twinned holes at this stage
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.

	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing is varied
	▪ •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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut off grade and 3m of dilution material.
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 relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	▪ 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.	▪ No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Mulwarrie project is in the Davyhurst region of the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. M30/119, M30/145, E30/511, E30/512, E30/513, P30/1141, P30/1142 and P30/1143. A 2.5% NSR is payable on the first 50koz of combined gold production from M30/119 and M30/145.
	▪ 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.	▪ No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ See previous announcements. Review the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, HIGH-GRADE DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS AT MULWARRIE CONFIRM LODE STRUCTURES AND PAVE WAY FOR RESOURCE UPGRADE ▪ A summary of previous exploration at Mulwarrie Gold Project is included below. ▪ The Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from 19,728 tonnes for an average grade of 41.53 g/t Au (1903-1910). ▪ 1983 -1988 – Pancontinental Mining Limited completed gridding, geological mapping, aeromagnetic and ground surveys, IP surveys, regional soil sampling, costeaning, RAB and RC drilling. ▪ Callion, a subsidiary of the German based corporation, Thyssen Schachtbau GMBH (TSG) commenced mining at Mulwarrie Central West in November 1989, with New Holland Mining N.L. (20% interest) and H.F. Reif (6.25% interest). A total of 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold was recovered. ▪ In 1995 Consolidated Minerals had secured the tenements and in 1996 completed 34 RC holes (MWRC 601-634) for a total of 2,977 metres and to a maximum depth of 126 metres. ▪ Post 1997 and up to the date that Ethan Minerals Ltd signed option agreements with Reif and Hoppmann the latter parties conducted their own exploration programs within the Mulwarrie tenements. This work consisted of RC drilling, reconnaissance prospecting and loam sampling. ▪ In 1998 Reif and Hoppmann conducted an RC drilling program of 8 drill holes. MWRC 635 – MWRC 642 which was focused directly south of the Central Pit between 9590 North and 9620 North. The individual assay results from this program cannot be located in available reports. ▪ In 2017 Spitfire Minerals conducted drilling programs and after Bardoc took ownership conducted a resource estimation and investigated internally mining and economic studies. A pit cutback design was created.

Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Mulwarrie Gold Project lies within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant north trending Mt. Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along an NNW/SSE trend. ▪ Gold mineralisation has been found in two distinct settings at Mulwarrie. Firstly, in narrow shear zones with only minor or no quartz veining, with limited calcsilicate alteration haloes and with variable, but occasionally high gold values. The zones of mineralisation may be up to 2 metres wide but are generally less than 50 cm. They are conformable to the stratigraphy and foliation. The second and most important type of gold mineralisation is associated with quite flat dipping often massive quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes where gold is also found and contributes to the overall wide mineralised intervals. ▪ Gold mineralisation at Mulwarrie is associated with flat to steep dipping quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Pyrrhotite and pyrite development is also strong within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and in sheared & altered country rocks. ▪ The main modelled mineralised domains have a total dimension of 1,000m (north-south), ranging between less than a metre to multiple metres over up to 150m (east-west) in multiple veins and ranging between 300m and 500m RL (AMSL). ▪ Benson (1996) interpreted the mineralised zones as being lens shaped pods and as being structurally and stratigraphically controlled with the zones commonly occurring at felsic/mafic contacts, within shear zones and at metabasalt -metadolerite contacts.
Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole. ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length.	▪ Tables reported in the announcement all in MGA GDA 94 zone 51.

	▪ 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.	▪ No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
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.	▪ The mineralized drill intersections will be reported as down hole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of lode geometry. Where gold intersections are amalgamated, a weighted average is calculated & repeats were recorded, the average of all the samples was used. ▪ Metal equivalent values have not been reported.
	▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	▪ Weighted average is applied.
	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples reported are downhole width
	▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	▪ Unknown at this stage, assumed to be roughly orthogonal to drilling
	▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ All intercepts are downhole intercepts
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ Appropriate plan and diagrams are included in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Reporting is representative

Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ All other relevant data has been included within this report. Though GG8 acknowledges that often, with time and the announcement of acquisition, further insight and data is obtained from previous geologists/companies that have explored the ground.
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).	▪ Further work will be conducted to investigate the extension of mineralisation at depth and along strike. Refer to the body of the text.
	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Diagrams highlight areas of possible extensions