

SIGNIFICANT RC DRILL INTERCEPTS AT EAST MENZIES POTENTIAL TO INCREASE THE CURRENT GOLD RESOURCE AT GOODENOUGH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold assay results received from 18 drill hole RC program at East Menzies Gold Project
- Drilling and sampling completed in February 2026, with 11 holes at Goodenough, a single hole at Maranoa, and 6 holes at Gigante Grande
- Best results at Goodenough were from 26GERC028 with multiple mineralised intercepts, including 2m @ 3.12 g/t Au from 39m, 2m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 57m & 5m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 84m downhole
- Drilling confirmed southern extensions of gold mineralisation of the Goodenough Mineral Resource, including drillhole 26GERC027, with 2m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 116m, including 1m @ 5.02 g/t Au; and 2m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 104m downhole
- Recent drill results at Goodenough, combined with results from August 2023 drilling (GERC04–GERC08), support further revising the Mineral Resource Estimate and optimisation for Goodenough
- A further drill program has been undertaken ([ASX:REZ 10 April 2026](#)), and assay results are pending
- The successful drill program confirms the requirement of development planning for East Menzies

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) is pleased to report results from its January–February 2026 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the East Menzies Gold Project (**EMGP**), located approximately 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The program comprised 18 RC holes across the Goodenough Prospect, the Gigante Grande Prospect and the Maranoa Prospect for a total of 1,968 metres drilled.

Best results were returned from drill hole 26GERC028 at Goodenough with multiple significant gold intercepts, including 2m @ 3.12 g/t Au from 39m, 2m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 57m & 5m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 84m downhole.

The Goodenough Prospect sits on Mining Leases M29/141 & M29/189 & Prospecting Licence P29/2409, which is subject to Mining Lease Application MLA29/457.

REZ GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR J. DANIEL MOORE COMMENTED:

“This discreet program at Goodenough has confirmed extensions of gold mineralisation outside our current resource estimate and verified significant gold near surface. This combination of gold intercepts outside the current mineral resource, together with more near-surface gold mineralisation, is a highly encouraging sign for the Goodenough deposit’s potential.”

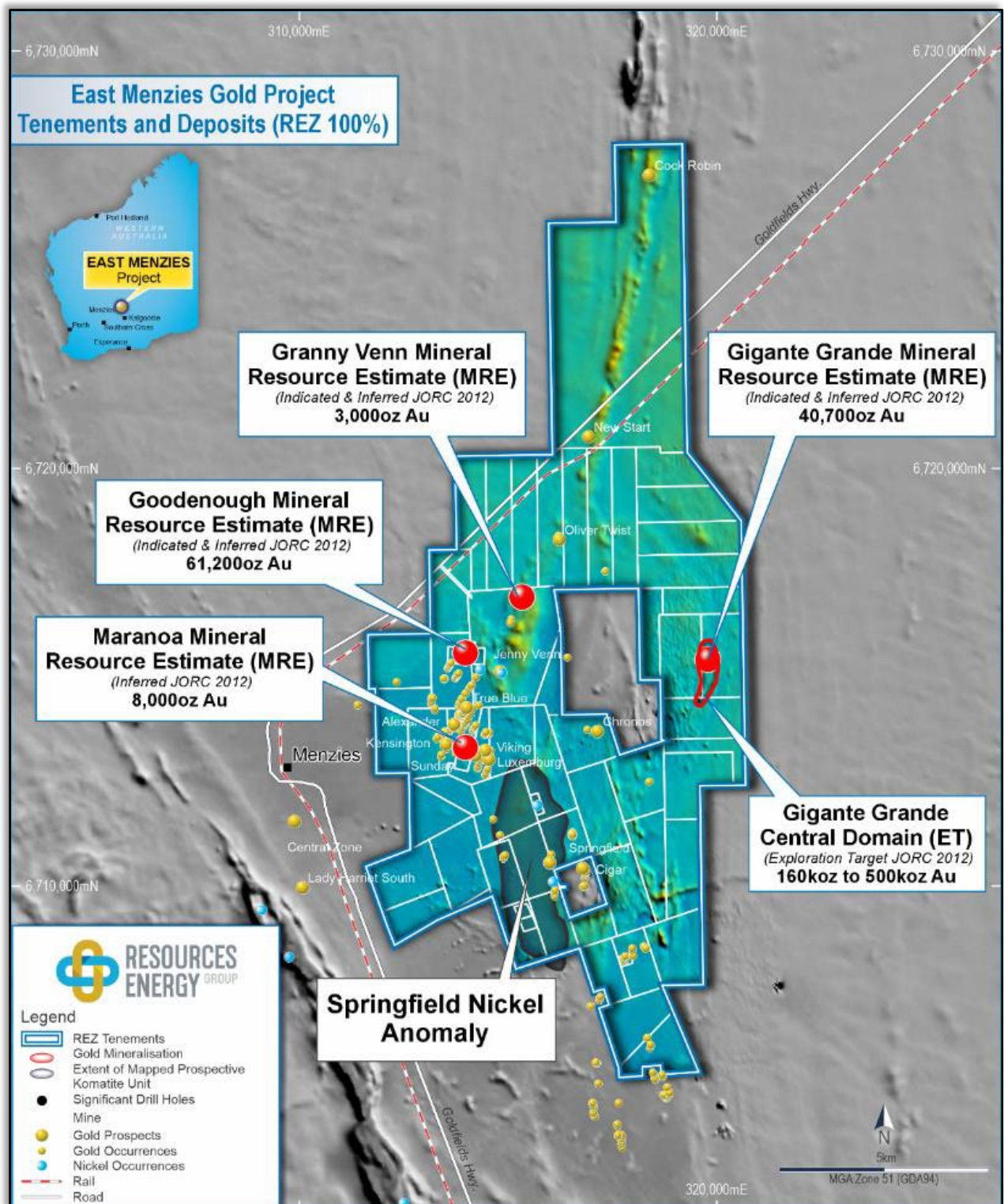


Figure 1: East Menzies Project tenement and prospect location map.

FEBRUARY 2026 RC DRILLING PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The February 2026 RC program was conducted across three distinct prospect areas within the East Menzies Gold Project. REZ is pleased to advise that all holes were completed to the planned depth and that the program goals were met.

At Goodenough, the majority of drilling tested strike and depth extensions of gold mineralisation to the south, southwest, and east of the Mineral Resource, with some holes drilled to increase confidence in the recent estimate and to validate the drill database.

At Gigante Grande (Central Domain), two holes were drilled to gain further understanding of the Mineral Resource extent in the saprolite zone. In comparison, four holes were completed one kilometre to the south (Central Domain Southern Extension) to test for a possible duplication of the Gigante Grande (GG) Mineral Resource.

A single hole was drilled at Maranoa to investigate potential gold mineralisation below the recently mined costean used in a Trial Vat-Leach program, and to better understand the controls to mineralisation.

After focusing on trial mining at the Maranoa Mining Lease since 2023, REZ has now returned to active drilling. This renewed emphasis on developing the wider gold portfolio, in parallel with ongoing Maranoa activities ([ASX:REZ 17 June 2026](#)), strengthens the Company's strategy to unlock multiple value generation pathways and broaden the Project's prosperity potential.

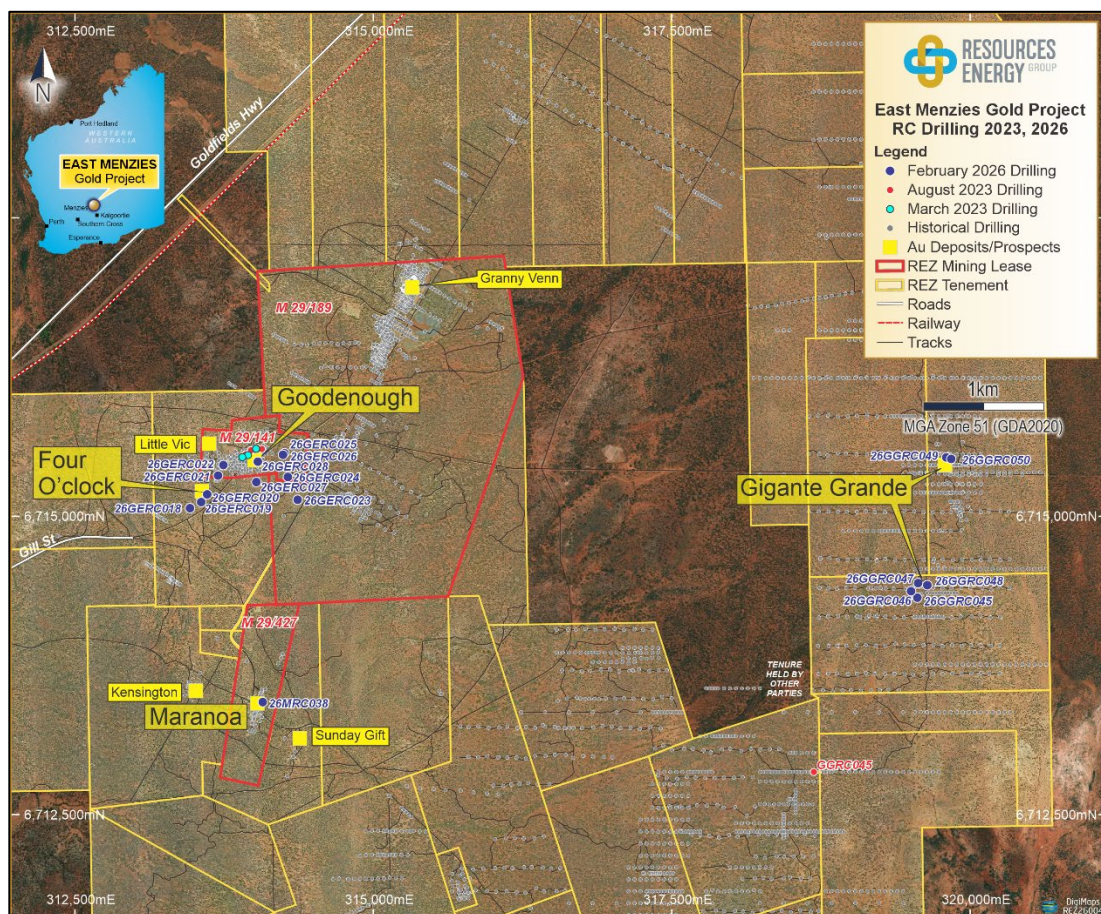


Figure 2: East Menzies Gold Project – RC Drilling Overview Map. February 2026 collars shown in blue; July 2023 in red; March 2023 in teal; historical drilling in grey. REZ Mining Leases (M29/141, M29/189, M29/427) shown in red outline. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

RESULTS – GOODENOUGH PROSPECT

Eleven holes were completed across the Goodenough Prospect with 1,122 metres drilled and sampled in January and February 2026. Drill orientations and depths were arranged to meet an array of purposes from exploration to resource infill and quality assurance, quality control.

Drilling commenced on a ridge line located to the southwest of the Goodenough historic mining areas, testing for gold mineralisation proximal to old workings in a zone named Four O'clock. Once work at the Four O'clock area was completed, drilling took a more exploration tone, targeting the east limb of the fold that forms the main mineralised zone at Goodenough.

Subsequently, REZ drilled a relatively deep (150m) angled drill hole, 26GERC027, testing for the continuation of gold mineralisation south of the current Goodenough Mineral Resource. Drilling finished with a vertical resource infill drillhole, 26GERC028, near the historic Vujcich shaft, to be used as a quality control measure.

Results were variable across the program, indicating that further drilling is required to the south and south-west, where mineralisation remains open. Drilling through the cherty band on the east limb of the Goodenough Syncline has confirmed the current known eastern extent of economic mineralisation.

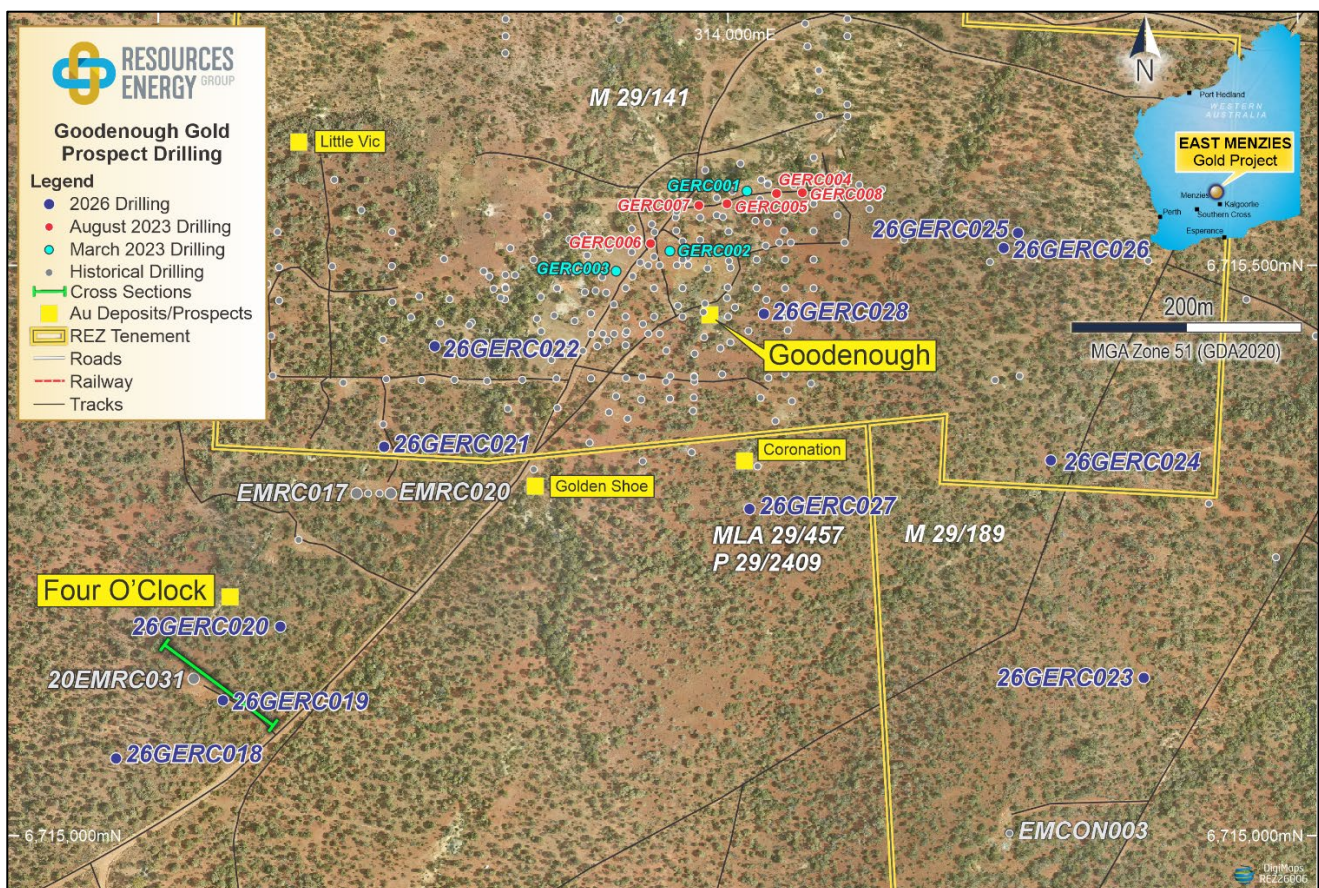


Figure 3: RC Drilling Goodenough Prospect. February 2026 collars in blue; July 2023 in red; March 2023 in teal; historical drilling in grey. Tenement boundaries yellow double stripe. Yellow boxes are prospect areas. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – SOUTHERN EXTENSION AND RESOURCE VERIFICATION

The standout results of the program came from 26GERC028, drilled vertically to 96m adjacent to the Vujcich headframe and shaft. This hole intersected multiple gold intervals, returning 2m @ 3.12 g/t Au from 39m, 2m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 57m, and 1m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 80m downhole depth. The main zone of mineralisation in 26GERC028 is an interval of 6m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 84m downhole depth. Gold is associated with quartz veining and alteration hosted in strongly foliated and schistose basalts. Felsic porphyries are also present but not associated with mineralisation.

The main gold intercept at 84m aligns with the pyritic-rich, cherty horizon, which is the consistent zone of mineralisation throughout Goodenough, validating the interpretation of the recent Mineral Resource.

The multiple overlying mineralised intercepts seen at 12m, 39m, 57m, 65m, 72m & 80m are consistent with the more structurally controlled hanging wall zones of the Mineral Resource, which appear more strain-related and secondary to the main cherty zone (Domain 1). The footwall mineralised zone was also sampled and assayed in 26GERC028, returning 1m @ 0.28g/t Au at 95m.

These results are consistent with the high-grade plunging shoot modelled from earlier Goodenough drilling and further validate the gold mineral resource.

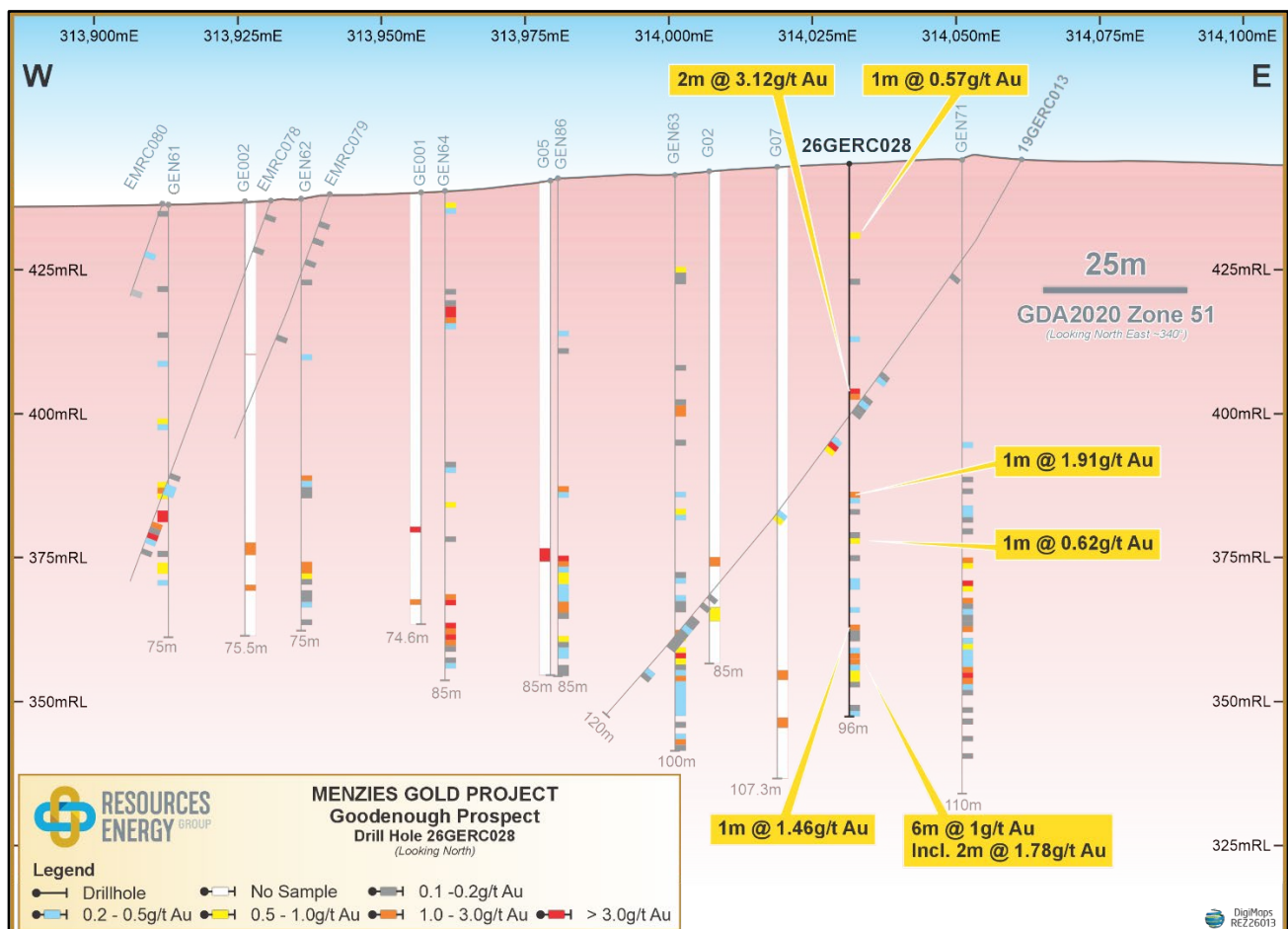


Figure 4: Cross section at Goodenough showing drillhole 26GERC028, at the southern end of the recently estimated Goodenough Mineral Resource. Drillhole 26GERC028 validates the domain interpretation from the Mineral Resource estimate, with results such as 2m @ 3.12 g/t Au from 39m and 6m @ 1.00 g/t Au including 2m @ 1.78 g/t Au from 84 metres depth downhole.

*Table 1: Goodenough – Southern Extension Significant Gold Intercept
Resources and Energy Group RC Drilling, February 2026 (>0.5 g/t Au)*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GERC027	104	106	2	0.87	
26GERC027	116	118	2	2.64	incl. 1m @ 5.02 g/t Au
26GERC028	12	13	1	0.57	
26GERC028	39	41	2	3.12	
26GERC028	57	59	2	1.06	
26GERC028	65	66	1	0.62	
26GERC028	80	81	1	1.46	
26GERC028	84	90	6	1.00	incl. 2m @ 1.78 g/t Au

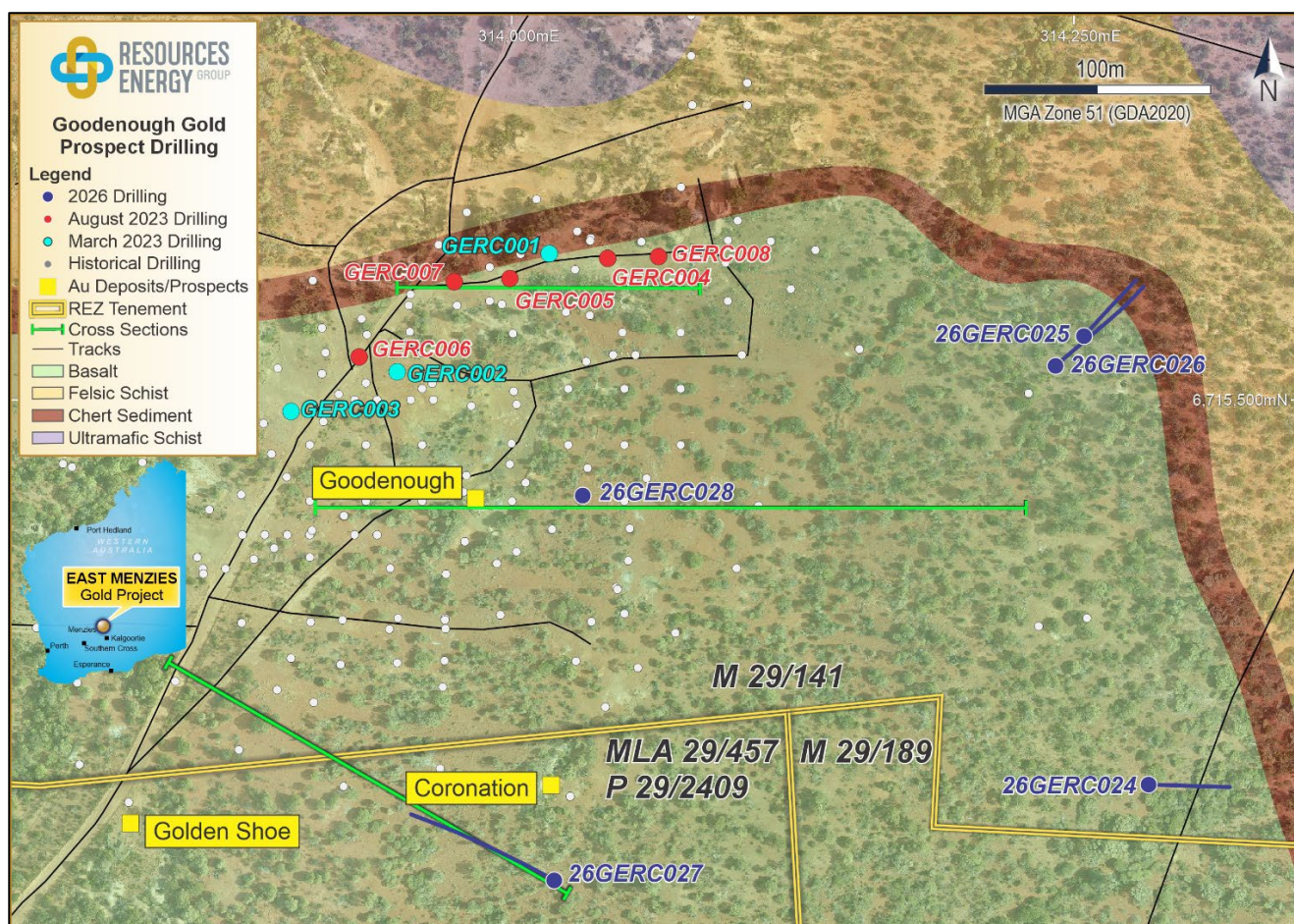


Figure 5: RC Drilling Goodenough Prospect over transparent geology with section lines in green. Historic small scale prospect areas are labelled yellow boxes. February 2026 collars shown in blue; July 2023 in red; March 2023 in teal; Historical drilling in grey. Tenement boundaries yellow double stripe. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

26GERC027, drilled on the Coronation Hill area to the south of the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate, intersected multiple mineralised zones between 71 and 118m downhole, aligning with quartz veining and structural features consistent with intense strain.

Best intercepts are 2m @ 0.87g/t Au, including 1m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 104m depth, and 2m @ 2.64 g/t Au, including 1m @ 5.02 g/t Au from 116m downhole. Total depth of drillhole is 126m. Subsequent review of the section suggests the main lode of mineralisation is likely at further depth and still untested. REZ will consider options for re-entering this hole with an RC rig or extending the drilling with a diamond-core tail.

Locating gold mineralisation in 26GERC027 is an important result for REZ, as it confirms the structural interpretation of multiple hanging-wall loads plunging to the south, with potential extension into the Mineral Resource.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – ASSAY RESULTS FROM AUGUST 2023 DRILLING

A data review conducted as part of the recent Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate found a suite of RC drillholes from July and August 2023 for which results had not been publicly reported. At this time, REZ was undergoing a rapid transition from nickel-focused exploration to trial mining of gold at the Maranoa prospect.

With the company now returning to gold exploration at Goodenough, it is pertinent to report the August 2023 drilling, which will be included in future Mineral Resource Estimates.

To summarise, in August 2023 five vertical holes (dip -90°, azimuth 360°) were completed on Mining Lease M29/141. All drillholes intersected the pyritic cherty band (Domain 1) at near-surface depths of 11–26m.

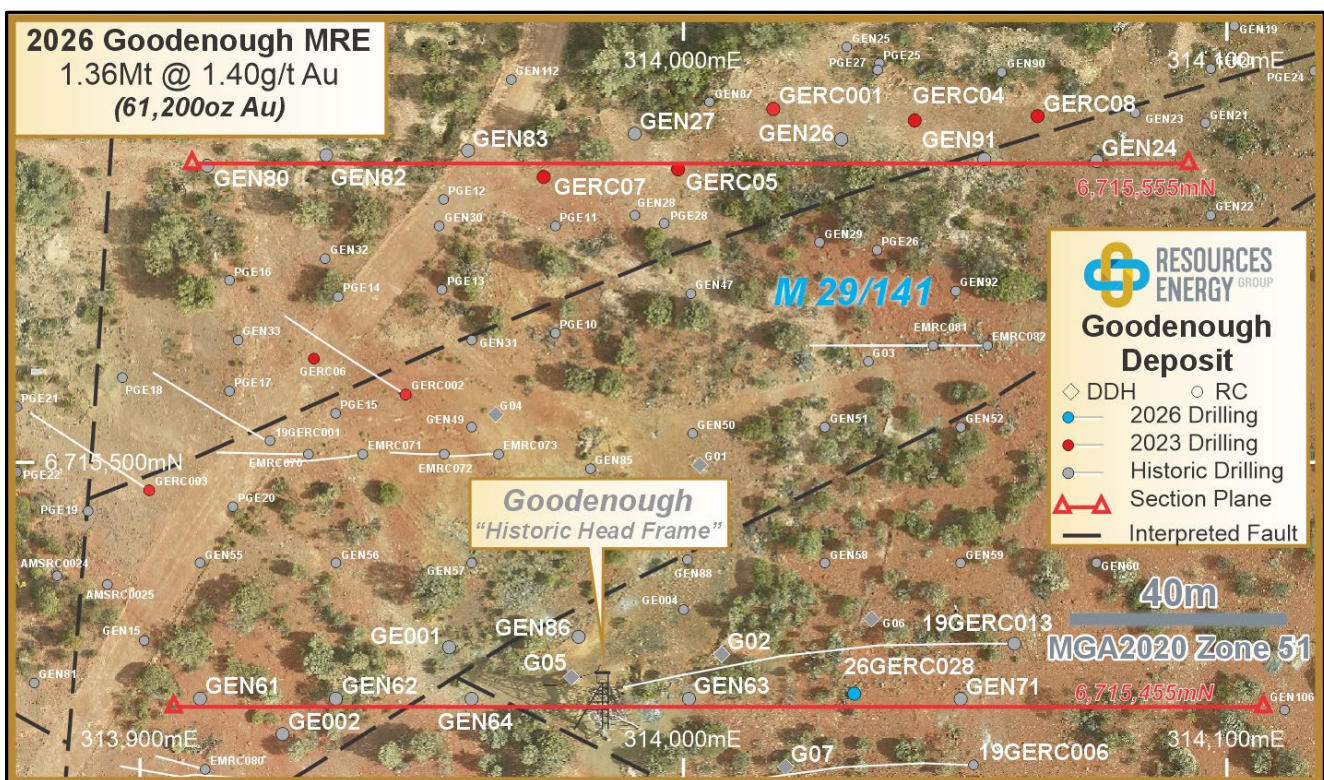


Figure 6: 2023 & 2026 RC Drill Collars at Goodenough Prospect. RC drilling from 2023 in red; from 2026 in blue. Historical drilling in grey. Cross-sections at red lines are shown in Figures 4 (GERC028) and 9 (GERC04-08). GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

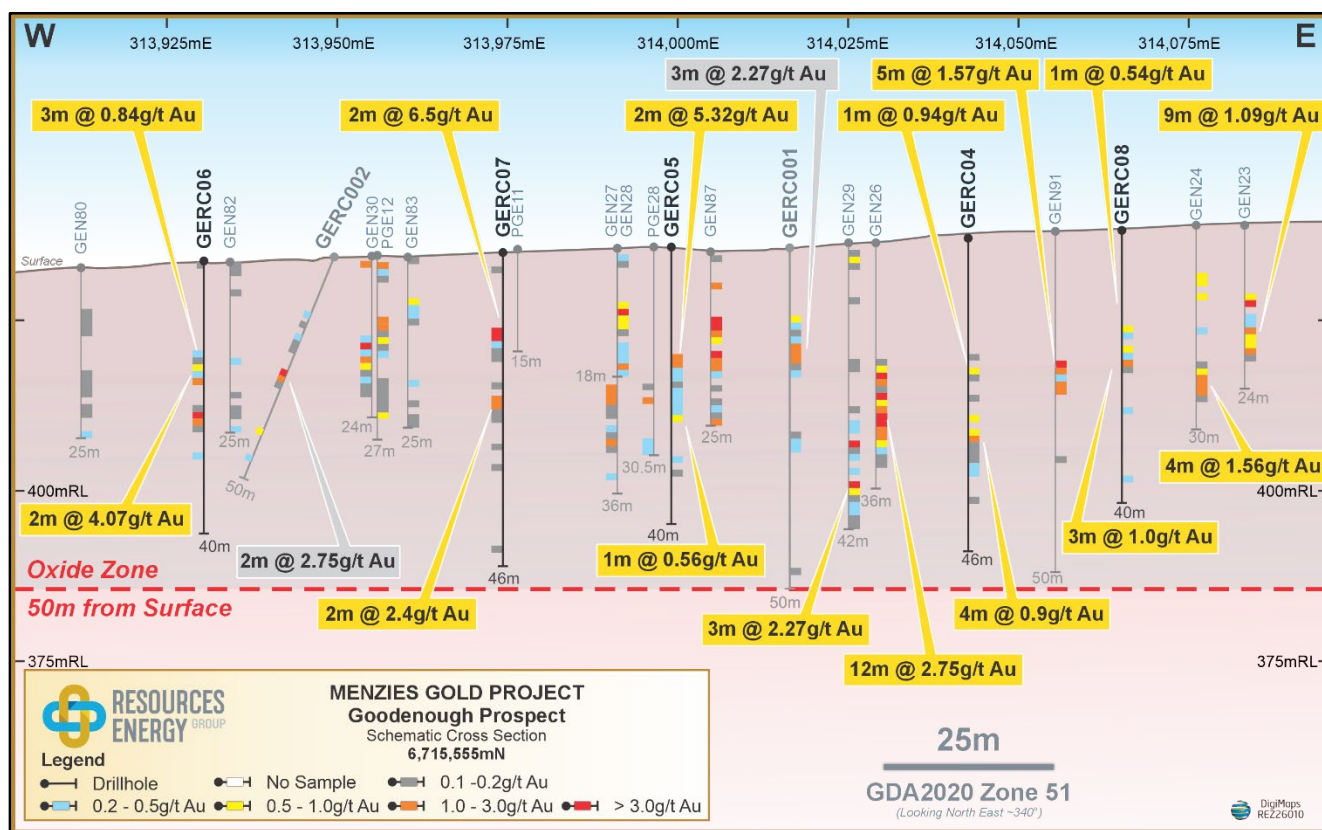


Figure 7: Cross section at Goodenough showing results of drilling from August 2023, including drillholes GERC004 to GERC008.

Table 2: Goodenough – Significant Gold Intercept

Resources and Energy Group RC Drilling, August 2023 (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
GERC04	19	20	1	0.94	
GERC04	26	30	4	0.89	
GERC05	15	17	2	2.82	incl. 1m @ 3.63 g/t Au
GERC05	24	25	1	0.56	
GERC06	15	18	3	0.84	
GERC06	22	24	2	4.07	incl. 1m @ 6.92 g/t Au
GERC07	11	13	2	6.50	incl. 1m @ 8.07 g/t Au
GERC07	21	23	2	2.40	incl. 1m @ 2.77 g/t Au
GERC08	14	15	1	0.54	
GERC08		20	3	1.00	

All intervals reported as downhole widths. True widths estimated at approximately 80–100% of downhole lengths. COG = 0.5 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2 m. Bold Au values ≥ 1.5 g/t.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – FOUR O'CLOCK

Holes 26GERC018 to 26GERC022 tested the Four O'clock area, a mineralised zone running along on a ridge to the south-west of the historic mining zones at Goodenough. Some of the Four O'clock area was included in the recent Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate (1.36 Mt tonne @ 1.4g/t Au for 61,200k oz; [ASX:REZ 23 March 2026](#)).

The February 2026 drilling program was designed to increase confidence in the geological interpretation underpinning the estimate and to assess the southwest strike extent of gold mineralisation along the fold-hinge-related ridge at the Four O'clock area.

Drillholes 26GERC019 and 26GERC020 intercepted 4m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 12m and 4m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 43m downhole depth, respectively – confirming continuity of gold mineralisation along the Four O'clock ridgeline.

Drillhole 26GERC019 explored under an RC hole completed in 2020, 20EMRC031, and when viewed together on section, these drillholes show multiple mineralised zones (Figure 9). 26GERC021 returned at least three low to medium grade gold intercepts, supporting a stacked lode system broader than previously interpreted at Four O'clock.

Mineralisation appears related to quartz-carbonate veinlets in zones of highly strained altered basalts and mafic schists.

*Table 3: Goodenough - Four O'clock Significant Gold Intercept
Resources and Energy Group RC Drilling, January 2026 (>0.5 g/t Au)*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GERC018	–	–	-	-	No significant intercepts
26GERC019	12	16	4	1.15	
<i>including</i>	13	14	1	3.29	
26GERC020	43	47	4	1.05	incl. 1m internal dilution
<i>including</i>	43	44	1	3.81	
26GERC021	16	17	1	0.55	
26GERC021	88	90	2	0.64	
<i>including</i>	88	89	1	1.06	
26GERC021	102	104	2	0.54	
<i>including</i>	102	103	1	0.76	
26GERC022	–	–	-	-	No significant intercepts

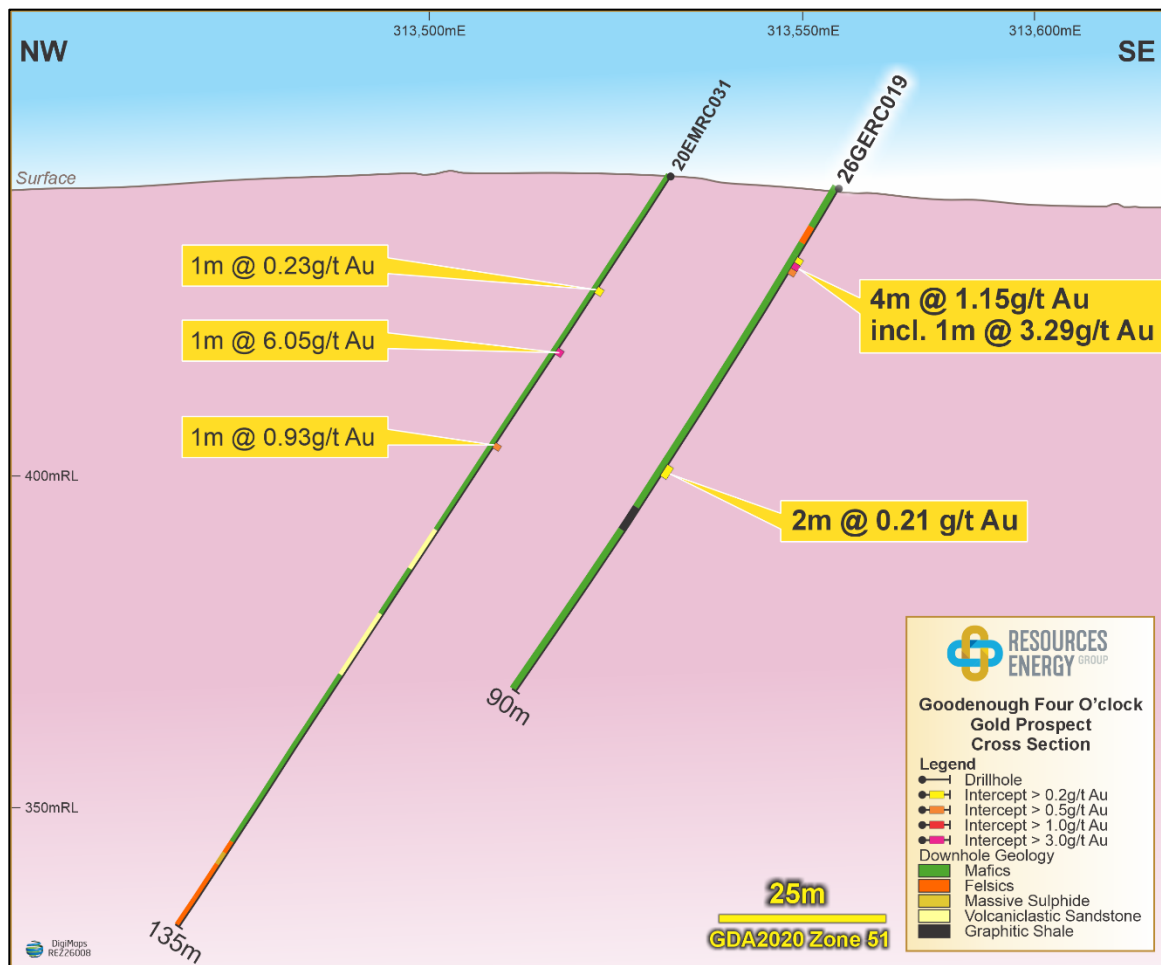


Figure 8: Cross section at Four O'clock, the extension of mineralisation to the southwest of Goodenough. Drillhole 26GERC019 has confirmed gold mineralisation near surface (4m @ 1.15g/t Au including 1, @ 3.29 g/t Au) from 12 metres depth downhole, as well as showing there are multiple mineralised zones in the Four-o'clock ridge.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – EAST LIMB

The main lode (Domain 1) of mineralisation at Goodenough is attributed to a pyritic, cherty band that forms a synformal structure across the prospect. Mineralisation appears strongest in the fold hinge of a parasitic antiform within the broader fold. The cherty band can be seen in outcrop at Goodenough and, more broadly, across the East Menzies Gold Project, and it is particularly prevalent in areas of historic small-scale shafts and workings. The chert band's location on the east of the Goodenough prospect was ground-truthed in January 2026, and drillholes were planned to intersect this host horizon. Drillholes 26GERC023 to 26GERC026 successfully tested the eastern limb of the Goodenough Syncline, with all 4 drillholes intersecting the pyritic chert zone and sampled at 4-metre composites. Assay results for low-grade gold mineralisation suggest that fold structures and later-stage enrichment may be required to achieve economic widths and grades of gold in the pyritic chert band. These holes are flagged for multi-element re-assay to understand the chemistry of this chert band better and to inform future exploration across the project.

Single metre samples were also taken from a historic drillhole, EMCON003, drilled in October 2013 across the east limb of the Goodenough Syncline to test a conductor identified in Nickel exploration. Field observations confirmed that this drillhole had also intersected the pyritic chert band on the east limb, with assay results of 1m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 52m downhole, thereby verifying the gold mineralisation.

*Table 4: Goodenough - East Limb Mineralised Gold Intercepts - RC Drilling
Resources and Energy Group, February 2026 & RIQO, October 2013*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GERC023	40	44	4 (composite)	0.04	Low grade – pyritic chert band
26GERC024	48	52	4 (composite)	0.05	Low grade – pyritic chert band
26GERC025	40	44	4 (composite)	0.03	Low grade – pyritic chert band
26GERC026	20	24	4 (composite)	0.03	Low grade – pyritic chert band
EMCON003	53	54	1	0.76	Single metre sampling of 2013 RIQO hole

ASSAY RESULTS – MARANOA PROSPECT

A single hole was drilled at Maranoa to investigate potential gold mineralisation below the recently mined costean used in a Trial Vat-Leach program, and to better understand the controls to mineralisation. Best intercepts were 1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 52m and 2m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 55m, confirming the continuation of gold mineralisation at Maranoa, but also supporting the interpretation that there is substantial thickening and thinning of the mineralised zones at depth. While grades are modest, the result validates the geological interpretation and provides useful data for further drilling and an updated Maranoa resource estimate.

BACKGROUND – EAST MENZIES GOLD PROJECT

The East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP) is REZ's flagship Western Australian asset, comprising a contiguous package of mining, exploration and prospecting licences exceeding 100 km², situated within the Wiluna–Norseman Greenstone Belt. The project hosts several high-grade lode gold systems along the Goodenough Syncline, including the Goodenough, Gigante Grande and Maranoa prospects.

The Goodenough Prospect (M29/141) hosts shallow, structurally-controlled gold mineralisation in a pyritic cherty band (Domain 1) at depths from surface to approximately 50m. Previous resource drilling and open-pit operations have defined a JORC 2012 resource. The results reported herein, combined with the August 2023 drilling and other data, increase drill density and confidence for use in an updated resource estimate.

NEXT STEPS

- Multi-element re-assay of 26GERC023–026 to confirm indicator elements of pyritic chert band to be used in exploration across the East Menzies Gold Project
- Further drilling to confirm near-surface gold on the west edge of Goodenough to test for resource extension
- Commencement of an updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate for Goodenough, incorporating new drilling and assay data and using the LIDAR survey received in March 2026; and
- Assessment of near-term development and mining restart opportunities at Goodenough and Maranoa.

-Ends-

Released with the authority of the Board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: rezgroup.com.au

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ABOUT RESOURCES & ENERGY GROUP LIMITED

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent ASX-listed mineral resources explorer and developer. REZ's flagship asset is the East Menzies Gold Project, located 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, comprising a contiguous +100 km² package of mining, exploration and prospecting licences within a significant orogenic lode gold province.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement 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.

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.

ADDENDUM – TABLES OF FEBRUARY 2026 RC DRILLING & FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT AUGUST 2023 & NOVEMBER 2013 RC DRILLING AT GOODENOUGH PROSPECT

Table A1: January–February 2026 Drill Hole Collar Summary (GDA2020, MGA Zone 51)

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Location Comment	Tenement
26GERC018	78	313,463	6,715,068	446	-60°	290°	Goodenough – Four O'clock ridge south end	P29/2409
26GERC019	90	313,557	6,715,119	443	-60°	300°	Goodenough – Four O'clock ridge	P29/2409
26GERC020	120	313,607	6,715,183	442	-60°	300°	Goodenough – Four O'clock ridge	P29/2409
26GERC021	150	313,698	6,715,341	439	-60°	300°	Goodenough – Four O'clock ridge north	M29/141
26GERC022	120	313,743	6,715,429	436	-90°	360°	Goodenough – Four O'clock & Goodenough junction	M29/141
26GERC023	84	314,365	6,715,138	448	-60°	90°	Goodenough – far east limb	M29/189
26GERC024	72	314,283	6,715,329	438	-60°	90°	Goodenough – east limb	M29/141
26GERC025	72	314,255	6,715,528	441	-60°	90°	Goodenough – east limb, kink of fold	M29/141
26GERC026	114	314,242	6,715,515	440	-60°	90°	Goodenough – east limb, kink of fold	M29/141
26GERC027	126	314,019	6,715,286	450	-60°	300°	Goodenough – Coronation hilltop south of MRE	P29/2409
26GERC028	96	314,031	6,715,457	443	-90°	360°	Goodenough – MRE Validation hole Vujcich shaft	M29/141
26MRC038	120	314,072	6,713,443	465	-52°	282°	Maranoa – under costean	M 29/427

Holes were surveyed using RTK-GPS. All co-ordinates are reported in GDA2020, MGA Zone 51

Table A2: RC Drilling January–February 2026 Significant Intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GERC018	–	–	No significant intercepts		
26GERC019	12	16	4	1.15	Four O'clock ridge
<i>including</i>	13	14	1	3.29	
26GERC020	43	47	4	1.05	incl. 1m internal dilution
<i>including</i>	43	44	1	3.81	
26GERC021	16	17	1	0.55	
26GERC021	88	90	2	0.64	
<i>including</i>	88	89	1	1.06	
26GERC021	102	104	2	0.54	
26GERC022	–	–	No significant intercepts		Felsic porphyry dominant
26GERC023	–	–	No significant intercepts		Low grade – confirms chert band
26GERC024	–	–	No significant intercepts		Low grade – confirms chert band
26GERC025	–	–	No significant intercepts		Low grade – confirms chert band
26GERC026	–	–	No significant intercepts		Low grade – confirms chert band
26GERC027	104	106	2	0.87	
26GERC027	116	118	2	2.64	
<i>including</i>	116	117	1	5.02	
26GERC028	12	13	1	0.57	
26GERC028	39	41	2	3.12	
26GERC028	57	59	2	1.06	
26GERC028	65	66	1	0.62	
26GERC028	80	81	1	1.46	
26GERC028	84	90	6	1.00	
<i>including</i>	85	97	2	1.78	
26MRC038	52	53	1	0.53	
26MRC038	55	57	2	0.79	

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. Significant Intercepts >0.5 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2 m. Drilling by reverse circulation using a 141mm face-sampling percussion hammer. Assays by 50g Fire Assay.

Table A3: August 2023 Drill Hole Collar Details – Goodenough Prospect (GDA2020, MGA Zone 51)

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Location Comment	Tenement
GERC04	46	314,043	6,715,563	437	-90°	360°	Goodenough –south of old workings	M29/141
GERC05	40	313,999	6,715,554	435	-90°	360°	Goodenough –south of old workings	M29/141
GERC06	40	313,932	6,715,519	435	-90°	360°	Goodenough –south of old workings	M29/141
GERC07	46	313,974	6,715,553	435	-90°	360°	Goodenough –south of old workings	M29/141
GERC08	40	314,065	6,715,564	438	-90°	360°	Goodenough –south of old workings	M29/141

All holes vertical (-90°/360°). Surveyed by RTK-GPS. All co-ordinates are reported in GDA2020, MGA Zone 51

Table A4: August 2023 Significant Intercepts – Goodenough Prospect (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
GERC04	19	20	1	0.94	
GERC04	26	30	4	0.89	
GERC05	15	17	2	2.82	
<i>including</i>	16	17	1	3.63	
GERC05	24	25	1	0.56	
GERC06	15	18	3	0.83	
GERC06	22	24	2	4.07	
<i>including</i>	22	23	1	6.92	
GERC07	11	13	2	6.50	
<i>including</i>	12	13	1	8.07	
GERC07	21	23	2	2.40	
<i>including</i>	22	23	1	2.77	
GERC08	14	15	1	0.54	
GERC08	17	20	3	1.00	

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. True widths estimated at approximately 90–100% of downhole lengths. Significant Intercepts > 0.5 g/t Au. Maximum internal dilution 2m. Bold values ≥ 2.0 g/t Au.

Table A5: November 2013 Stratum Four O'clock & RIQO Conductor 3 Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Location Comment	Tenement
EMRC017	90	313,673	6,715,306	441	-70°	274°	Goodenough – Four O'clock & Goodenough junction	P 29/2409
EMRC018	102	313,683	6,715,307	440	-71°	274°	Goodenough – Four O'clock & Goodenough junction	P 29/2409
EMRC019	120	313,693	6,715,307	439	-70°	272°	Goodenough – Four O'clock & Goodenough junction	P 29/2409
EMRC020	140	313,702	6,715,307	438	-71°	273°	Goodenough – Four O'clock & Goodenough junction	P 29/2409
EMCON003	120	314,247	6,715,002	456	-55°	92°	Goodenough – East Limb of Goodenough Syncline	M 29/189

All co-ordinates are reported in GDA2020, MGA Zone 51

Table A6: 2013 Stratum Four O'clock & RIQO Conductor 3 Significant Intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
EMRC017	-	-	-	-	No significant intercepts
EMRC018	27	28	1	2.05	
EMRC018	79	80	1	2.18	
EMRC019	-	-	-	-	No significant intercepts
EMRC020	10	11	1	1.66	
EMRC020	37	38	1	0.59	
EMRC020	61	62	1	0.94	
EMRC020	82	84	2	7.79	
Including	82	83	1	11.1	
EMCON003	52	53	1	0.76	Single metre sampled in February 2026

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. Significant Intercepts >0.5 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2 m.

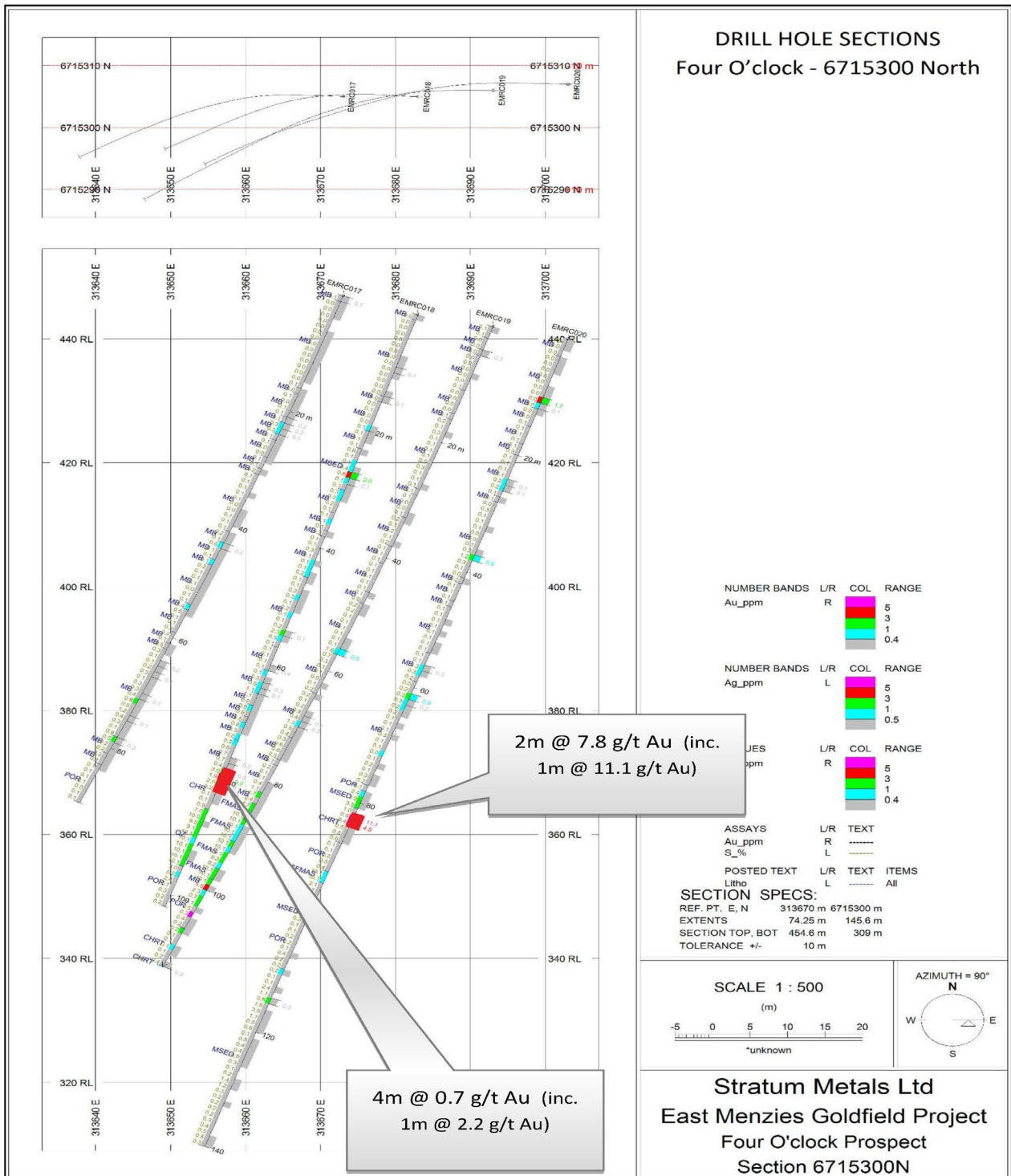


Figure A1. Cross section taken from Stratum Annual Technical Report 2014 showing results of 4 drillholes completed on junction of Four O'clock and Goodenough.

Stratum reported in the Annual Technical report that logging suggested higher-grade mineralisation within EMRC020 (2m @ 7.8 g/t Au from 82m) appears to be related to veining striking at 210° and dipping to the east at 30 degrees. When projected, this plane has a reasonable correlation with mineralisation within EMRC018 (4m @ 0.70 g/t Au from 78m) and subgrade mineralisation in EMRC017 (1m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 78m). It is also a similar orientation to the overlying faulted basalt

When these results are considered in light of the Goodenough results, it is reasonable to assume mineralisation may continue into the undrilled area to the east of EMRC020.

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.	• Samples for results discussed in the announcement are from Reverse Circulation drilling. • For the most part references are made to drilling conducted in late January and February 2026, however as the announcement discusses drilling and results from August 2023, as well as October and November 2013. • RC samples were collected for every metre drilled having passed through cone splitter. The samples were in the main dry and free flowing. • A "sub-sample" of ~ 3kg was captured for each metre drilled, which was sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. • For some drilling samples were collected into 4-m composites for first pass analysis. The 4m composites were typically 3kg and sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. • In general, the complete drilled interval has been sampled and tested. Some drillholes from 2020 (e.g. 20EMRC031 at Four O'clock, and 20EMRC016 at Gigante Grande CD Southern Extension) the first 20 meters drilled were not sampled and assayed.
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.).	• Drilling discussed in the announcement is Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used ranged from 125mm to 150mm diameter. • Some cross sections in the announcement show HQ3, and NQ3 diamond cored holes. RAB and Air Core drill holes are also shown.
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 the field and recorded. Sub-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 (such as the 2013 RC drilling) 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, including those followed for the recent 2026 drilling, included checking the cone splitter and cyclone after every rod to ensure no residue remained in the sampling system from the previously drilled interval. • The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly in any sticky or wet ground and cleaned physically with scrapers and / or 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. All chip trays from 2026 drilling have been photographed. 100% of the 2026 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 more recent (since 2019) drilling a cone splitter was used, including the 2026 program. - In most cases the sample was dry and classed accordingly. Wet samples were encountered in drillhole 26GGRC046 & GGRC047. - 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 P₈₅ or P₈₀ 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 splitter 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). - More specifically for the 2026 RC drill program standards (CRMs) of know gold grade have been inserted at a rate of 1 sample per 50. No blanks were used in the January - February 2026 program. - 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. This is the methodology employed for the February 2026 drill and sample program. • No known geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar instruments have been used in the field or laboratory analysis with regard to this drilling announcement. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All drilling intersections for the 2026 program 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. • No twin holes were completed as part of the reported program, however 26GERC028 was drilled as a validation of historical drilling. • 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 Consultant Geologist. • Logging, sample tables and metadata has been uploaded to a SQL database and matched with incoming assay results. There are no errors, missing data or overlaps for the 2026 drill and sample program. • 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 (on angle drill holes) down-the hole surveys were completed in rod using a north seeking Gyro. • The Grid System used is GDA2020 Zone 51S
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 target areas of specific geological interest with the majority testing extensions of known mineralisation. • At Gigante Grande Central Domain Southern Extension 4 drillholes were completed on 2 sections, with the section lines 80m apart. The respective drillholes on each section line were 90 and 130m apart. • At Gigante Grande Central Domain two angled drill holes were completed with collars 40m apart. • Goodenough drilling on the east limb is 200m spaced and exploration in nature.

	• Goodenough drilling at the Four O'clock Area (southwest) consisted of 4 holes on unique section lines with 80, 100 & 180m spacing. • Drilling at Goodenough (main body) is nominally 40m spaced collars. • The drillhole and related sample spacing is considered adequate for establishing mineral resource continuity as Gigante Grande Central Domain and Goodenough Four O'clock and Goodenough (main body), with considerations required to the classifications applied. • Drill hole samples have not been composited at the main body of Goodenough or at Maranoa. • Drill hole samples were composited to 4m groups for drilling on the east limb of Goodenough, and for drilling at Gigante Grande
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	
• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling at Goodenough main body and Four O'clock is a combination of vertical and angled holes (-60o -> 300). • The drilling at Goodenough East Limb is -60° angle at azimuths of 060 and 090. • The drilling at Gigante Grande is -60o angle at azimuth of 045. • The drilling at Maranoa is -52° angle at azimuth of 272. • For Goodenough main body and Four O'clock drilling was designed to match recent 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. • At Gigante Grande the drill orientation of 045 was selected based on review of the recent Mineral Resource estimate, which showed orientation of mineralisation at an azimuth of ~ 315°. • There is no relationship between drilling orientation and grade.
Sample security	
• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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 labelled polyweave bags. • 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	- The East Menzies gold project consists of more than 60 Mining Tenements. - The Goodenough prospect, which is the subject of the majority of drilling discussed in this announcement, is located within Mining Lease M29/141, and small portion of the western edge of Mining Lease M29/189, and Prospecting Licence P29/2409. - Drilling at the Gigante Grande Central Domain prospect was carried out on prospecting licences P29/2270 and P29/2460. - Drilling on Maranoa was conducted on Mining Lease M29/427. - 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 Goodenough and Maranoa 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	- Previous mineral exploration drilling at the Goodenough Prospect 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: - In 1969 New Consolidated Goldfields completed 9 diamond drillholes (Holes G01- G09) for 755m. - In 1980 Jones Mining completed 5 RC pre-collars with diamond tails (GE1-GE05) for 369m of drilling. - During the period 1983-1985 Aberfoyle Exploration completed 29 holes (PGE01-PGE29) for 963m of drilling. - 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. - 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) - In 1994-95 Money Mining undertook RAB drilling on the southwest extent of the Goodenough prospect area. - In 1997 Money Mining drilled 3 RC holes on the western extent of Goodenough testing for the chert horizon (GVRC248 to GVRC0250). - 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. - During 2002-2005 Yilgarn Pty Ltd implemented an extensive program of surface drilling comprising 120 RC holes (GEN01-GEN120) for 8,166m. - 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. - 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 Goodenough 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. There have been multiple phases of mineral exploration drilling at the Gigante Grande Prospect. First identified as an anomaly in soils from an Auger Program carried out by Goldfields Exploration in 1999, the prospects gold mineralisation was confirmed by RAB drilling. Later stage RC drilling has defined a main area which is now part of a Mineral Resource estimate, and a southern extension of the Gigante Central domain approximately 1km south. Gigante Grande is geologically located entirely within the Gigante Granite close to its eastern margin with mafic schist. The conceptual target seems to have been based on the Golden Cities concept where dilatant quartz-veins splaying from the Mt Pleasant fracture system within greenstones cut across 'internal' granites.
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. - 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.	Co-ordinate location, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all drillholes reported in this release are provided in the body of the announcement, as well as an Addendum.
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.	- 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 0.1g/t Au was used for reporting the mineralised intercepts for 1m sampling, and 0.03g/t Au for 4m composite samples. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au has been applied for significant intercepts. - Intercepts allow for up to 2m internal dilution. - Metal equivalents have not been used.

• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 drillholes should be orientated towards the west on the west side of the syncline, vertical or slightly north in the central zone, and to the east on the east limb to reasonably confirm true widths. Recent drilling has been spatially arranged with this purpose in mind. • At Gigante Grande the relationship between mineralisation and structural orientation has been further defined in the recent Mineral Resource estimate, with drill holes angled to the North-East to better intersect the interpreted orientation of mineralisation, particularly in the saprolite zones. This is slightly different for the north-south orientation interpreted at depth in the fresh rock, sub parallel to the lithological contact. • At Maranoa mineralisation orientation is defined from previous drilling to be perpendicular to the February 2026 drilling. • 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 2026 drill and sample program, and related historical drill and sampling 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.	• All substantive work has been discussed in the announcement. • There is no further exploration data relevant to the locations of the 2026 drill program.
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 a follow up RC drill program at Goodenough. With drill holes testing for extension of gold mineralisation and to increase confidence within the current estimate of gold near surface.