

RC DRILLING CONFIRMS GOLD MINERALISATION 1KM SOUTH OF GIGANTE GRANDE RESOURCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from drilling at the Gigante Grande show a strong likelihood to grow the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource, with intercepts of:
 - 26GGRC049 8m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 36m downhole
 - 26GGRC050 4m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 40m downhole
- Assay results from RC drilling at Gigante Grande verify gold mineralisation at a target 1 kilometre south of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource
- Exploration drilling results at the Gigante Grande Central Domain Southern Extension confirm the large scale prospectivity of the area, with 4-m composite assays of:
 - 26GGRC046 16m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 152m downhole, including 4m @ 1.96 g/t Au
 - 26GGRC046 4m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 128m downhole
 - 26GGRC046 4m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 108m downhole
- Gold Mineralisation in the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande supports Mining Lease Application MLA29/437
- Six drillholes were completed at Gigante Grande, four drillholes testing the southern extension target and two holes investigating gold mineralisation in the saprolite on the edge of the Mineral Resource

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) is pleased to report results from its reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Gigante Grande prospect, completed in February 2026 at the East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP), located approximately 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The program comprised six RC holes drilled at -60° angles across two areas of the Gigante Grande Prospect, for a total of 726 metres. The best results were returned from drillholes 26GGRC049 and 26GGRC046, with 4-metre-wide intervals of gold mineralisation taken as composite samples. Mineralised zones identified from composite samples have had single-metre samples submitted for analysis. Based on the grades of the 4m-Composites REZ is excited by the potential grades from the 196 single-metre samples that have been submitted.

The successful campaign confirms the broader Gigante Grande area as a large gold system, with mineralisation in multiple downhole zones in both the fresh rock and the overlying saprolite, 1km south of the Mineral Resource.

These strong results support the Exploration Target Gigante Grande Central Domain Exploration Target of 4,000,000 - 5,000,000 tonnes @ 1.3g -3g/t Au for 160k oz to 500k oz Au (ASX:REZ [12 November 2025](#)), and the Maiden Gigante Grande Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 1.39 Mt @ 0.91 g/t Au for 40,700 oz (ASX:REZ [23 September 2025](#)). The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature; there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

REZ GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR J. DANIEL MOORE COMMENTED:

“Our drill intercepts 1km south of the Maiden Mineral Resource confirm gold at a step-out position. Each hole teaches us more about Gigante Grande's potential, particularly given the 7km strike length.”

These results in the south of Gigante Grande support the Exploration Target of 160,000 to 500,000 Ozs Au announced in November 2025 and support our decision to apply for a Mining Lease over the area..”

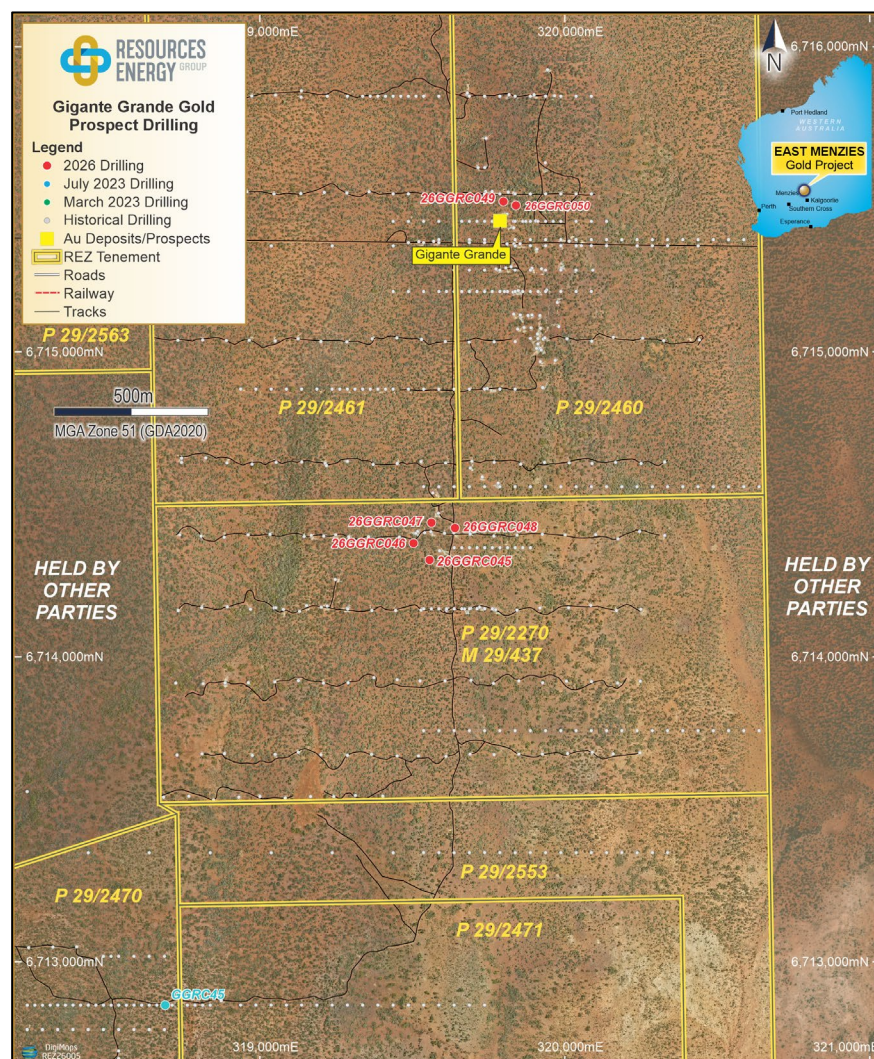


Figure 1: Tenements over the central and southern domains of the Gigante Grande Prospect

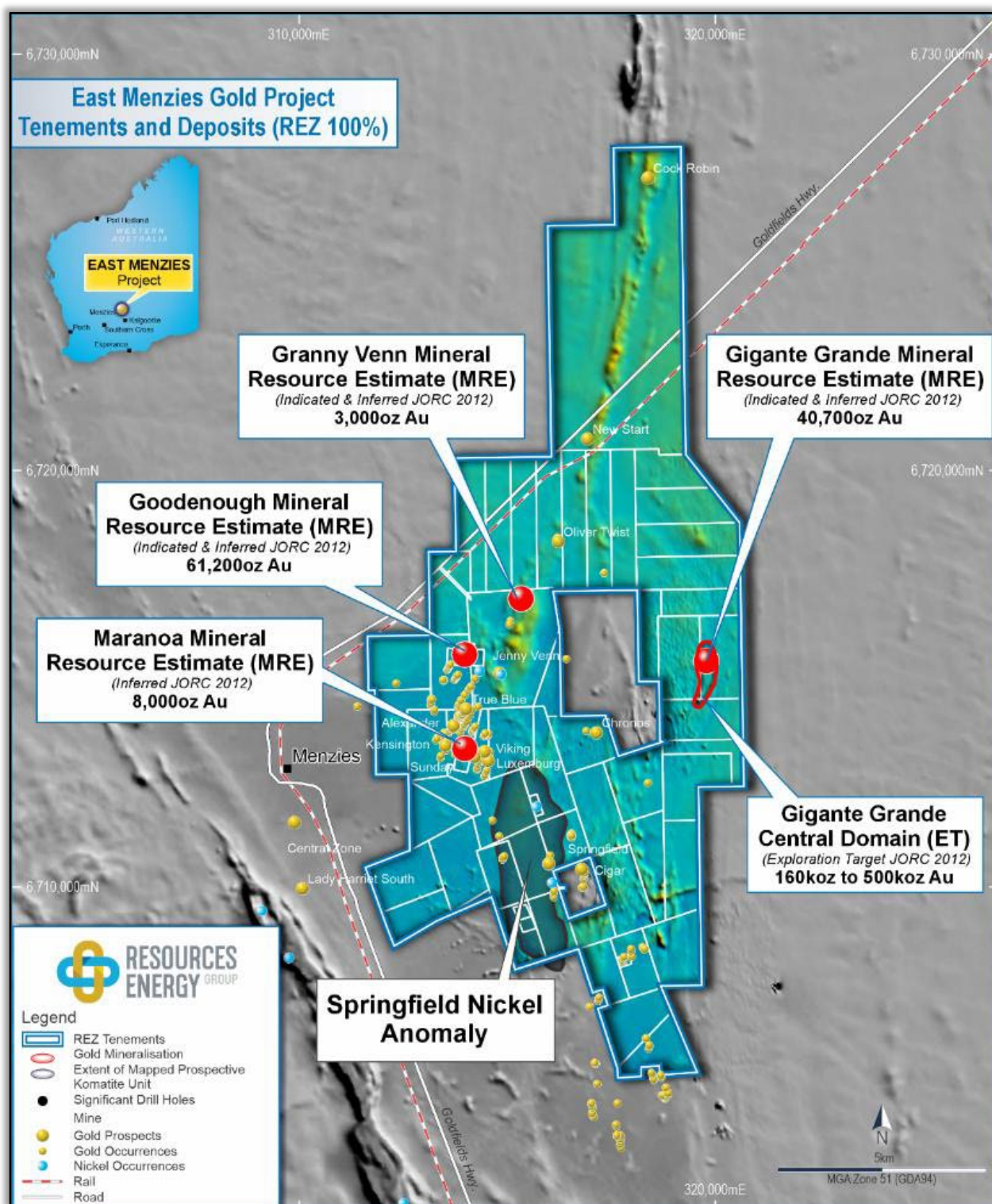


Figure 2: East Menzies Project tenement and prospect location map.

FEBRUARY 2026 GIGANTE GRANDE RC DRILLING PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The February 2026 RC program at the East Menzies Gold Project was carried out over two distinct areas at Gigante Grande, with four RC holes testing for gold at the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande Central Domain, and two holes drilled on the northern edge of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource. REZ is pleased to advise that all holes were completed to the planned depth and that the program goals were met.

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

The program sees REZ return to drilling for the first time since August 2023, with recent years focused on trial mining gold from the Maranoa Mining Lease. The refocus on developing other gold assets, in addition to the Maranoa trial mining, increases REZ's options for future multi-source wealth creation from the Project.

ASSAY RESULTS – GIGANTE GRANDE PROSPECT

Six holes were drilled at Gigante Grande in February 2026, targeting the southern and central portions of the Central Domain, to define the down-dip extension of saprolite-hosted gold enrichment identified in earlier drilling.

26GGRC046 returned four intervals in a 180m hole: 4m @ 0.51 g/t from 68m, 8m @ 0.53 g/t from 108m, 8m @ 0.62 g/t from 124m, and 16m @ 0.90 g/t from 152m including 4m @ 1.96 g/t Au, demonstrating that the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande Central Domain remains mineralised to depth and at widths suitable for resource estimation.

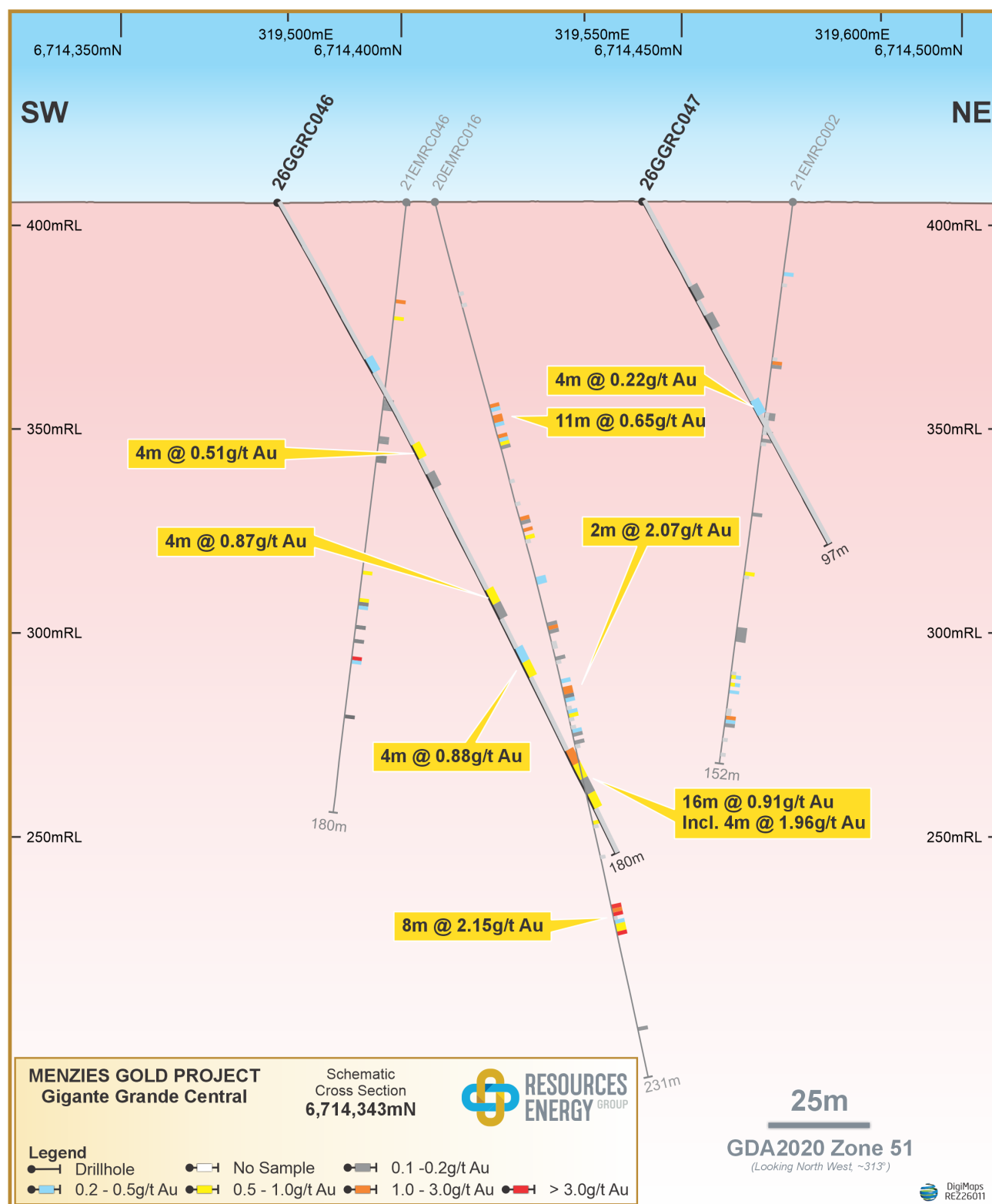


Figure 3: Cross section at Gigante Grande showing mineralised intercepts in 26GGRC046 & 26GGRC047. Results enhance the certainty of gold mineralisation in the Southern Extension of the Gigante Grande Central Domain.

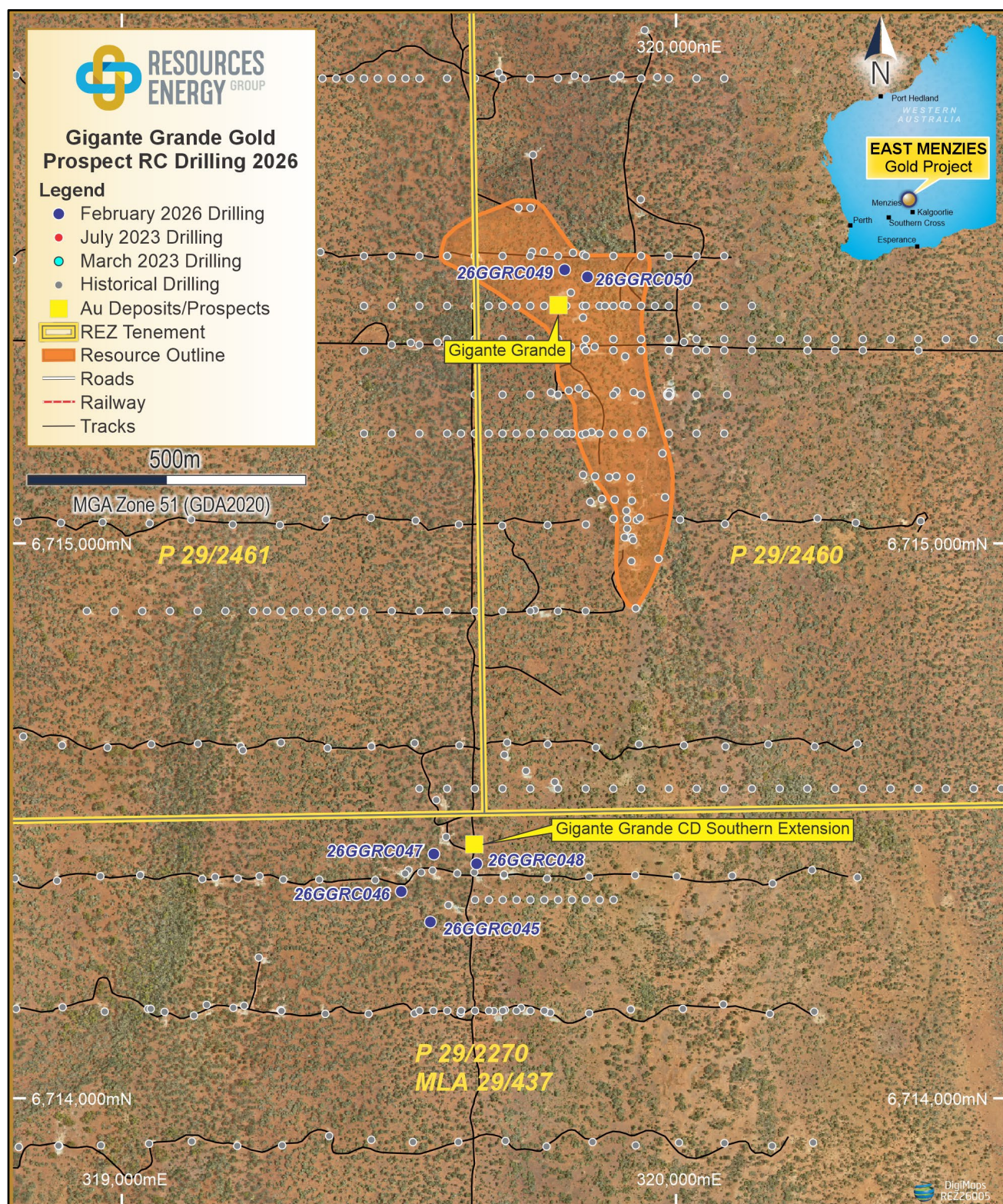


Figure 4: RC Drilling at Gigante Grande Prospect, with 4 RC holes testing an area of interest 1km south of the recently estimated Gigante Grande Mineral Resource. Prospect areas labelled in yellow boxes. February 2026 collars shown in blue; historical drilling in grey. Tenement boundaries yellow double stripe. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

Drilling at Gigante Grande was done with angled holes at an azimuth of 045° to best intercept at a perpendicular angle some “mineralised features” in the saprolite zone striking at ~315° interpreted in the recent Mineral Resource Estimate. This northwest orientation in the saprolite is not aligned to the main north-south lithological contact in the fresh rock, and it is postulated that there is a separate structural feature affecting the orientation of gold mineralisation in the saprolite zone.

Angled drilling on the northeast extent of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource returned the best gold result. Here drillhole 26GGRC049 intersected a broad zone of mineralisation within the Central Domain, with 20m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 32m including 8m @ 1.32 g/t Au. 26GGRC050 collared 40m away, returned 16m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 36m, including 4m @ 1.66 g/t Au.

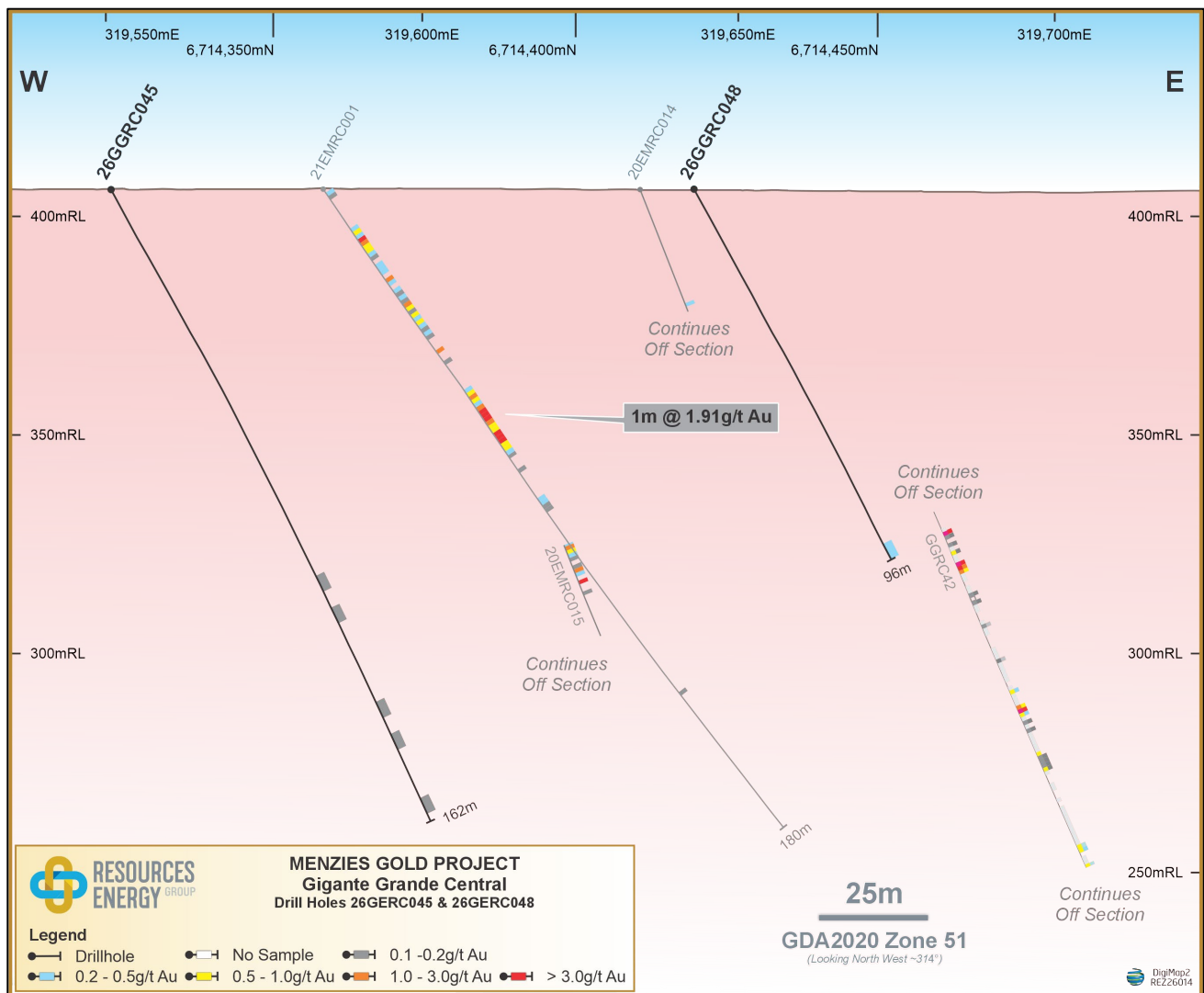


Figure 5: Cross section at Gigante Grande Central Domain Southern Extension showing 26GGRC045 & 26GGRC048 with previous RC drilling in the area. Areas with mineralised 4m composite samples have had 1m samples submitted to increase the resolution of grade intercepts.

Table 1: RC Drilling at Gigante Grande, February 2026. Samples are 4-m composites. Significant Intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GGRC045	–	–	No significant intercepts		
26GGRC046	68	72	4	0.51	
26GGRC046	108	116	8	0.53	
26GGRC046	124	132	8	0.62	
26GGRC046	152	168	16	0.90	incl. 4m @ 1.96 g/t Au
26GGRC047	–	–	No significant intercepts		
26GGRC048	–	–	No significant intercepts		
26GGRC049	32	52	20	0.65	incl. 8m @ 1.32 g/t Au
26GGRC050	36	52	16	0.53	incl. 4m @ 1.66 g/t Au

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.

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 and Granny Venn shear, including the Goodenough, Granny Venn and Maranoa prospects. The Gigante Grande prospect, located on the east of the project area, is a separate style of gold system from Goodenough and Granny Venn, with the potential for a large low-grade system in saprolite and fresh rock.

NEXT STEPS

- Receive and review assay results from 196 single metre samples submitted, where 4-m composite samples showed mineralisation
- Planning a broad exploration program to define and test targets along the extent of the Gigante Grande Prospect
- Review of Surface Sample, Drill Data and geophysics combined with recently acquired LIDAR to assess lithological contact related gold mineralisation at Gigante Grande.

-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 AT GIGANTE GRANDE PROSPECT

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

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Location Comment	Tenement
26GGRC045	162	319,557	6,714,318	406	-60°	32°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC046	180	319,504	6,714,372	405	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC047	96	319,563	6,714,440	406	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC048	96	319,640	6,714,423	406	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC049	120	319,799	6,715,493	399	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – Central Domain	P29/2460
26GGRC050	72	319,840	6,715,480	399	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – Central Domain	P29/2460

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

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GGRC045	–	–	No significant intercepts		
26GGRC046	68	72	4	0.51	
26GGRC046	108	116	8	0.53	
26GGRC046	124	132	8	0.62	
26GGRC046	152	168	16	0.90	incl. 4m @ 1.96 g/t Au
26GGRC047	–	–	No significant intercepts		
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26GGRC049	32	52	20	0.65	incl. 8m @ 1.32 g/t Au
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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.

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 February 2026. - RC samples were collected for every metre drilled having passed through cone splitter. The samples were in the main dry and free flowing. - Some ground moisture effected samples from the deeper parts of drillholes 26GGRC046 & GGRC047. - For drilling at Gigante Grande samples were collected into 4-m composites for first pass analysis. The 4-m composites were typically 3kg and sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. - A "sub-sample" of ~ 3kg was captured for each metre drilled, which is stored and can be sent for analysis if the corresponding 4-m composite sample shows anomalous results. The selected 1m samples would undergo pulverisation at the laboratory and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. - In general, the complete drilled interval has been sampled and tested. For some drillholes from 2020 (e.g. 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 RAB and Air Core drill holes.
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	- 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	- 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 drillholes 26GGRC046 & GGRC047. - The field procedures adopted for Reverse Circulation drilling and sampling are industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field the 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. - Composite samples have not had duplicate samples taken. - 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 • 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.	• A 30g or 50g charge for fire assay analysed using ICP-AES is an industry standard for gold mineralised and ore grade 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. • 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 (only 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. • The drillhole and related sample spacing is considered adequate for establishing mineral resource continuity at Gigante Grande Central Domain and with considerations required to the classifications applied.

	Drill hole samples were composited to 4m groups 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 Gigante Grande is -60o angle at azimuth of 045. - 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 known 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 - Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The East Menzies Gold Project consists of more than 60 Mining Tenements. - Drilling at the Gigante Grande Central Domain prospect was carried out on prospecting licences P29/2270 and P29/2460. - 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.
Exploration done by other parties Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous mineral exploration drilling at the Gigante Grande Prospect has been completed - Most of the drilling in the area has been by RAB and air core drilling, with a minor amount of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. - 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.
Geology	
• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered. • The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average. In determining intercept lengths, a lower cutoff grade of 0.1g/t Au was used for reporting the mineralised intercepts for 1m sampling, and 0.03g/t Aa 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. • Intercepts of composite sample areas allow for up to 4m internal dilution. • Metal equivalents have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	
These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• 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. • 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.	• Receive and review assay results from 192 single metre samples submitted where 4-m composite samples showed mineralisation • Planning a broad exploration program to define and test targets along the extent of the Gigante Grande Prospect • Review of Surface Sample, Drill Data and geophysics combined with recently acquired LIDAR to assess lithological contact related gold mineralisation at Gigante Grande.