

Springfield Gold Project, NSW – Exploration Update

DRILLING CONTINUES TO RETURN COMPELLING WIDE, SHALLOW GOLD INTERCEPTS AT THE SPRINGFIELD GOLD DEPOSIT, NSW

52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20 metres reinforces potential for a substantial near-surface gold system

Highlights

- Assays from a further three Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes returned wide, shallow gold intercepts, including high-grade zones, highlighted by:
 - 52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20 metres, including:
 - 11m @ 3.03g/t Au from 39 metres, which included:
 - 4m @ 5.69g/t Au from 39 metres (SFRC004);
 - 25m @ 1.23g/t Au from 42 metres (SFRC003); and
 - 24m @ 1.03g/t from surface (SFRC005)
- The latest results continue to demonstrate broad zones of shallow gold mineralisation with higher-grade intervals, consistent with the first two drill holes, which returned results including:
 - 36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19 metres, including:
 - 13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20 metres (SFRC001)
- Mineralisation has now been intersected from surface across multiple holes.
- Higher-grade mineralisation is interpreted to occur within quartz vein zones, providing important information for targeting extensions and optimising future drilling programs.
- Assays pending for a further 22 drill holes expected to be received progressively over the coming weeks.
- Preparations are well advanced for a June drilling program that will continue to test the continuity of mineralisation across the deposit.

Xpedra's Managing Director, Scott Funston, said:

"Results from the latest three drill holes continue to reinforce our confidence in the scale and continuity of the Springfield Gold Deposit. Importantly, all holes reported to date have intersected broad zones of shallow gold mineralisation, including multiple higher-grade intervals, with SFRC004 returning one of the strongest intercepts received so far of 52 metres at 1.35g/t gold from 20 metres, including 11 metres at 3.03g/t gold.

"With assays pending for a further 22 holes, we expect a steady flow of results over the coming weeks as we continue to define the full extent of Springfield. Preparations are already well advanced for our next drilling program in June, which is designed to continue testing the continuity and broader extent of mineralisation across the deposit."

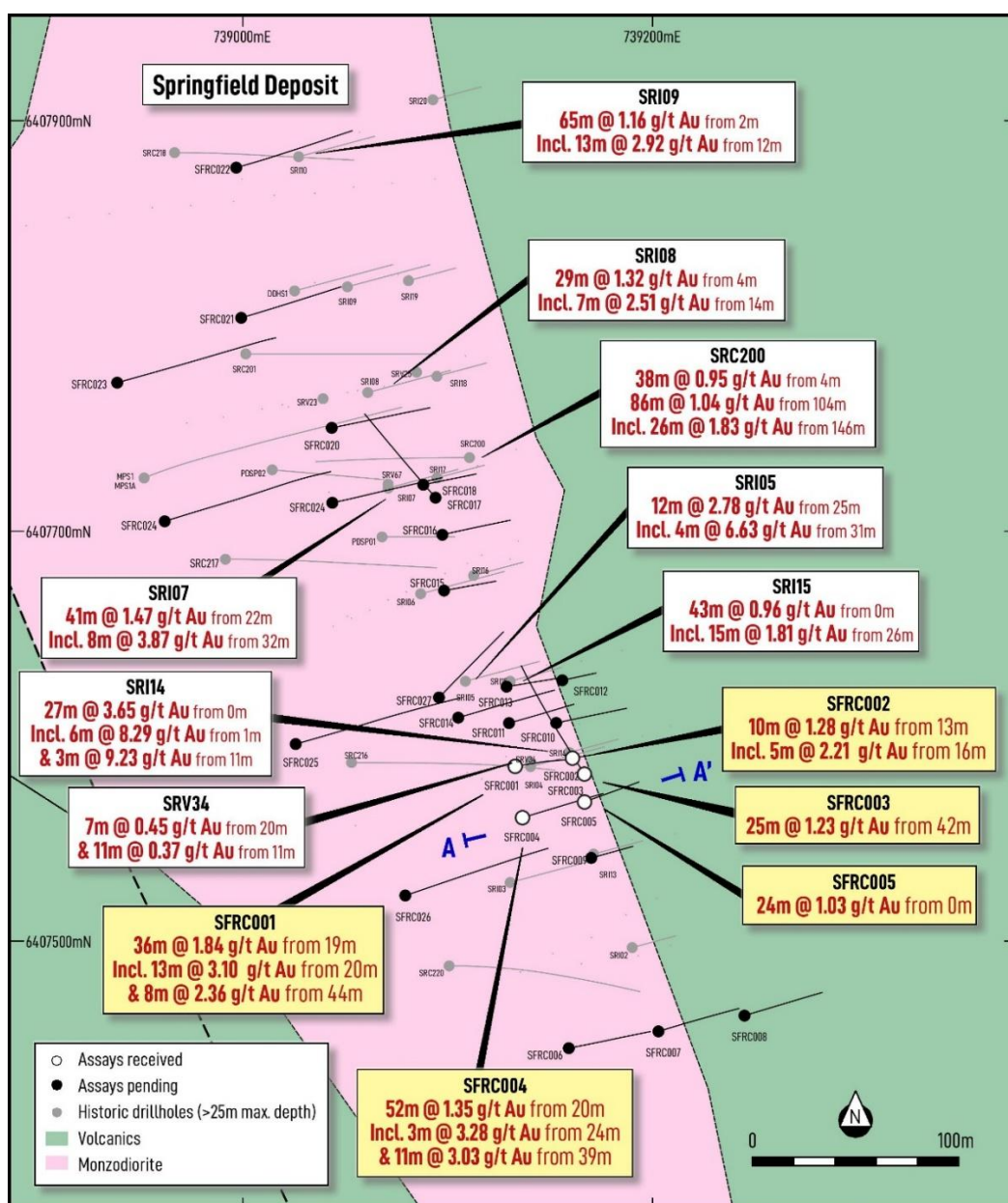


Figure 1: Plan view showing the location of recent and historical drill holes at the Springfield Gold Deposit. Historic drill holes are shown in white, and assays from the Company's first five drill holes in yellow. Assays for all other holes drilled in the recent program are pending and expected in the coming weeks.

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

The maiden RC drilling program comprised twenty-seven (27) holes designed to systematically test and extend known zones of gold mineralisation within a 1,700m-long mineralised intrusion, while also beginning to test new targets along the mineralised corridor.

Broad Zones and Continuity of Mineralisation Confirmed – Plus Higher-Grade Intervals

Hole SFRC004 returned one of the strongest intercepts received to date, intersecting:

- **52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20m, including:**
 - **11m @ 3.03g/t Au from 39m;** that included:
 - **4m @ 5.69g/t Au from 39m,** and;
 - **3m @ 3.28g/t Au from 24 metres.**

Further evidence of a broad mineralised system was provided by hole SFRC003, which intersected:

- **25m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 42m,** including a higher-grade interval of:
 - **2m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 54m.**

SFRC005, a shallower hole that was drilled on the same section line as SFRC004 (see Figure 2), also returned broad shallow mineralisation, intersecting:

- **24m @ 1.03 g/t Au from surface,** including:
 - **7m @ 2.06 g/t Au from surface.**

Importantly, the higher-grade mineralisation – which occur within structurally controlled quartz vein zones – supports the Company’s evolving understanding that higher-grade zones persist within the broader mineralisation while also providing important information to target extensions and inform the design of future drilling programs.

The Company believes that the Springfield Gold Deposit is beginning to demonstrate the characteristics of a scalable, shallow mineralised gold system with significant exploration upside.

The Company remains very encouraged:

- By the continued shallow depths of the mineralisation;
- That broad intervals of mineralisation continue to be intersected;
- That multiple higher-grade zones have been intersected in all holes to date; and
- That the mineralisation remains completely open at depth (to the west).

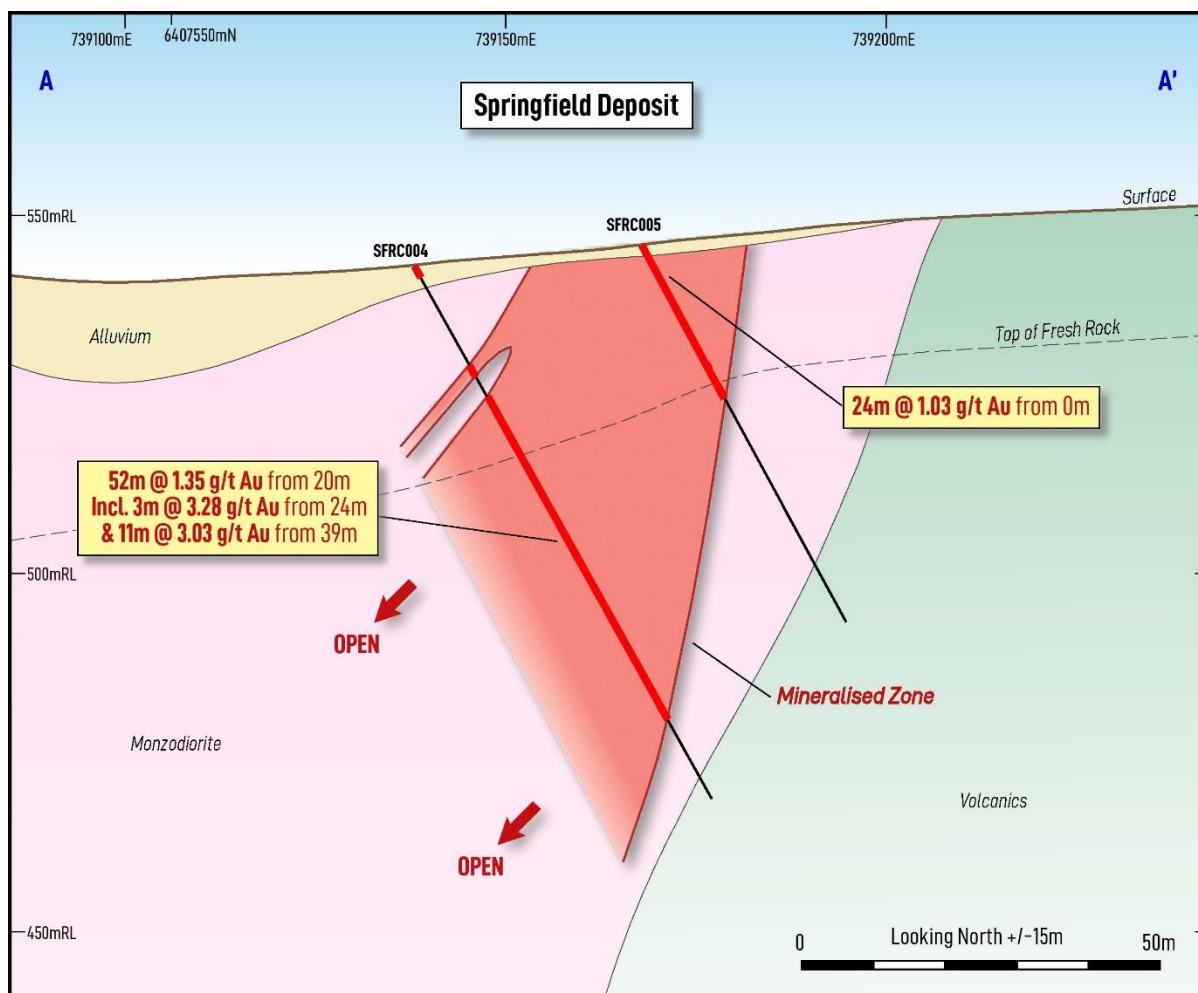


Figure 2: Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC004 and SFRC005. The mineralised zone remains open at depth.

Pending Assay Results

Despite completing the drilling program in mid-April, unfortunately extended turnaround times have been experienced between sample submission and the receipt of assay results. Constructive and ongoing dialogue has been maintained with the assay laboratory regarding the processing of samples, with turnaround times expected to improve in the near term.

The Company expects a steady flow of results in the coming weeks as assays for the remaining 22 holes are received.

Upcoming Follow-up Drilling Program

Encouraged by the strength and continuity of mineralisation intersected in the initial holes, the Company is well advanced with its preparations to commence an additional RC drilling program in June, aimed at further expanding and refining the known mineralised footprint while advancing the understanding of the broader system.

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

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About the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW

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

Historical shallow drilling and mapping has delineated a well-mineralised intrusion extending over >1,700m of strike. Very limited drilling has been undertaken previously (only 6,568m), yet considerable shallow, thick, and high-grade mineralisation has been intersected, including:

- **27.0m @ 3.65g/t Au from 0m (surface), including:**
 - *6.0m @ 8.29g/t Au from 1.0m; and*
 - *3.0m @ 9.23g/t Au from 11.0m*
- **86.0m @ 1.04g/t Au from 104.0m, including:**
 - *12.0m @ 2.90g/t Au from 160.0m; and*
 - *26.0m @ 1.83g/t Au from 146.0m*
- **65.0m @ 1.16g/t Au from 2.0m, including:**
 - *13.0m @ 2.92g/t Au from 12.0m*
- **41.0m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 22.0m, including:**
 - *8.0m @ 3.87g/t Au from 32.0m*
- **43.0m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 0m (surface), including:**
 - *15.0m @ 1.81g/t Au from 26.0m*
- **29.0m @ 1.32g/t Au from 4.0m, including:**
 - *2.0m @ 4.61g/t Au from 4.0m; and*
 - *7.0m @ 2.51g/t Au from 14.0m, and*
- **12.0m @ 2.78g/t Au from 25.0m, including:**
 - *4.0m @ 6.63g/t Au from 31.0m*

Drilling to test below shallow mineralisation has been constrained to only 500m of the >1,700m strike length of the mineralised intrusion, with mineralisation remaining completely open in both directions along strike and at depth. There had been no drilling completed at the project since 1999 prior to the Company's maiden drilling program that began in March 2026.

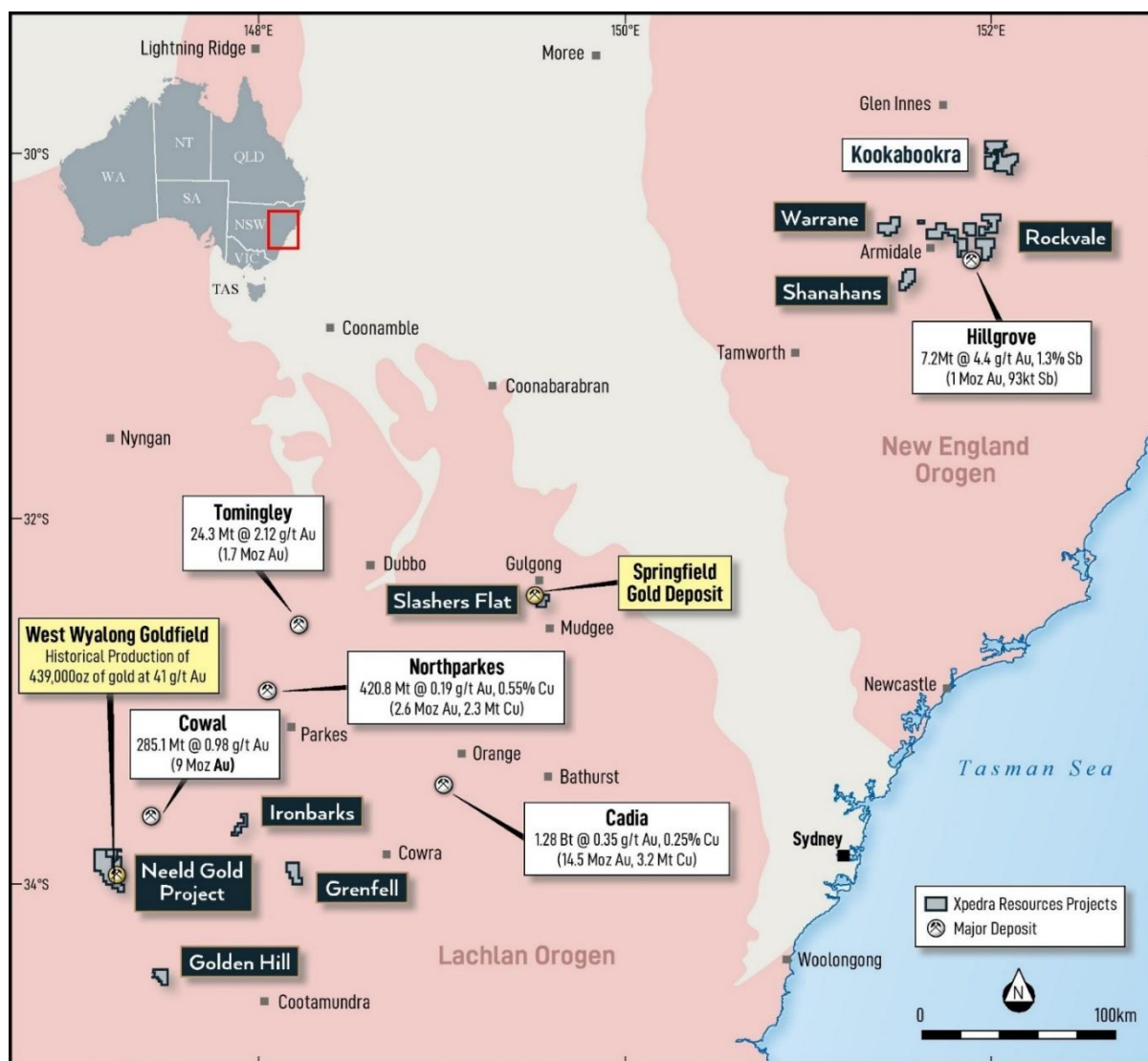


Figure 3. Location of the Springfield Gold Deposit within Xpedra's project portfolio in NSW.

Appendix 1

Drillhole Locations

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

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
SFRC003	739173	6407585	546.0	118	330	-55
SFRC004	739140	6407556	542.8	85	70	-60
SFRC005	739169	6407564	546.2	60	70	-60

Drill Results

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

Hole ID		From	To	Width	Au (ppm)
SFRC003		0	3	3	0.92
		9	12	3	1.80
		21	23	2	0.56
		42	67	25	1.23
	incl.	52	56	4	2.44
	and	54	56	2	3.30
		78	80	2	0.49
SFRC004		0	4	4	0.38
		16	72	56	1.26
	incl.	20	72	52	1.35
	incl.	24	27	3	3.28
	incl.	39	50	11	3.03
	incl.	39	43	4	5.69
SFRC005		0	24	24	1.03
	Incl.	0	7	7	2.06

Additional Information

Competent Persons Statement

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

There is information in this announcement relating to previous exploration results which were announced on 22 September 2025 titled: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Springfield Gold Deposit in NSW and \$2.2 million Placement" and 21 April 2026 titled "Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Zones Intersected in Initial Drilling at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW". Please refer to those announcements for full details and supporting information. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, Xpedra confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters continue to apply and have not materially changed. Xpedra also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings were included have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Details for the Springfield exploration license are given in the table below: <table><tr><th>License No.</th><th>Project</th><th>Ownership</th><th>Expiry</th></tr><tr><td>8437</td><td>Springfield</td><td>100%</td><td>21/6/27</td></tr></table> There are no impediments to operate on the project.	License No.	Project	Ownership	Expiry	8437	Springfield	100%	21/6/27
License No.	Project	Ownership	Expiry							
8437	Springfield	100%	21/6/27							
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration is known to have been conducted on the Springfield project (8437) by the following explorers: Endeavour Mining (1981) DIGS Report No: R00011461 Geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, percussion and diamond drilling. Sabminco (1988-89) DIGS Report No: R00006311 Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, RAB and open hole percussion drilling. It is worth noting that tabulated logging data, assay data and necessary assay lab certificates were not provided in the exploration report R00006311 and so collar locations are given here in Appendix I (SPRB- prefix drillholes) but no assay data is reported or used in significant intercept calculations. This drilling consisted of shallow, “first-pass” RAB drilling. International Mining Corporation (IMC) (1989) DIGS Report No: R00003792 Soil sampling, RAB, percussion, and diamond drilling. Newmont/Newcrest (1990-1991)								

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas.</i>	further 15 holes are still to be drilled within the current program. • Follow up RC and/or diamond drilling is anticipated once all results have been received and interpreted. • Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extension are included within this report.

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