COMET GOLD PROJECT ADVANCES IN MURCHISON

Key Points

- **Key tenement granted at Comet Gold Project, expanding control over 68Km^2 of highly prospective formations - host to neighbouring Break of Day Trend (900 Koz), Comet to Venus gold mines (250 Koz) and the 1.2 Moz Tuckabianna Mining Centre.**
- **Work during Q1 has defined three new gold targets all within 10km of Westgold Resources' (ASX:WGX) 1.2Mtpa Tuckabianna gold mill.**

Accelerate Resources Limited ("AX8", "Accelerate" or the "Company") is pleased to advise of positive developments at its 100% owned Comet Gold Project ("Comet" or "Project") in the prolific Murchison Goldfield (>20Moz Au endowment) of Western Australia.

Project Boost

The company has received notification from the Department of Energy, Mines Industry Regulation and Safety that exploration licence E20/1000 (Figure 1) has been granted for an initial term of 5 years. This licence is located just 700m from the Westgold Resources 1.2Mtpa Tuckabianna gold mill and, this hosts several shear zones and banded iron formation ("BIF") targets adjacent to the highly endowed Cundimarra East Shear Zone, host to over 1.2 million ounces of previous gold Production.

Following recent high-grade gold discoveries of Caprice Resources and former ASX-listed Musgrave Minerals (now Ramelius Resources ASX: RMS) nearby, Accelerate completed detailed reassessment of the tenement including field reconnaissance. This work has identified three new gold targets (Figure 2) within interpreted trends of the nearby discoveries.

New Gold Targets

Following a detailed review initiated on 24 February 2024 Accelerate has identified three new high-priority exploration targets at Comet. The review included assessment of historic drill holes and reinterpretation of geophysical data, which led to the identification of an untested and highly prospective BIF zone yet to be effectively drill tested. This discovery highlights the Project's potential for hosting new gold discoveries similar to that of nearby exploration success and operations.

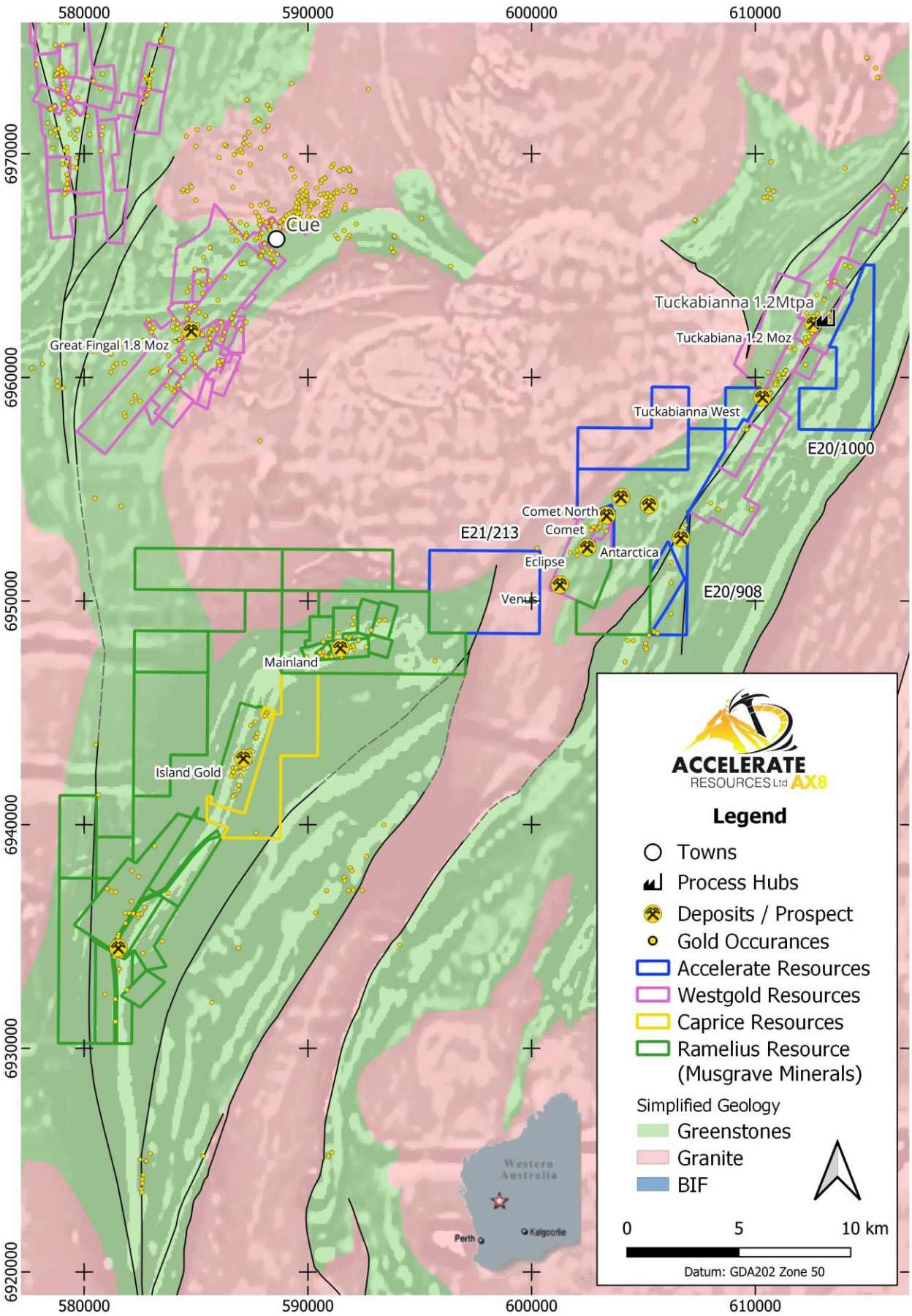

Figure 1: Comet Project in relation to neighbouring gold projects. Newly granted tenement top right (E20/1000)

Target C1 at Comet East is defined by an intensely folded BIF unit located 400m east of Accelerate's 2020 RC drill program that included **9m at 3.89 g/t Au** from 34m (20CORC002), **6m at 1.11 g/t Au** from 30m (20CORC003), **6m at 2.29 g/t Au** from 44m (20CORC019) and **6m at 1.45 g/t Au** from 50m (20COR024)[1].

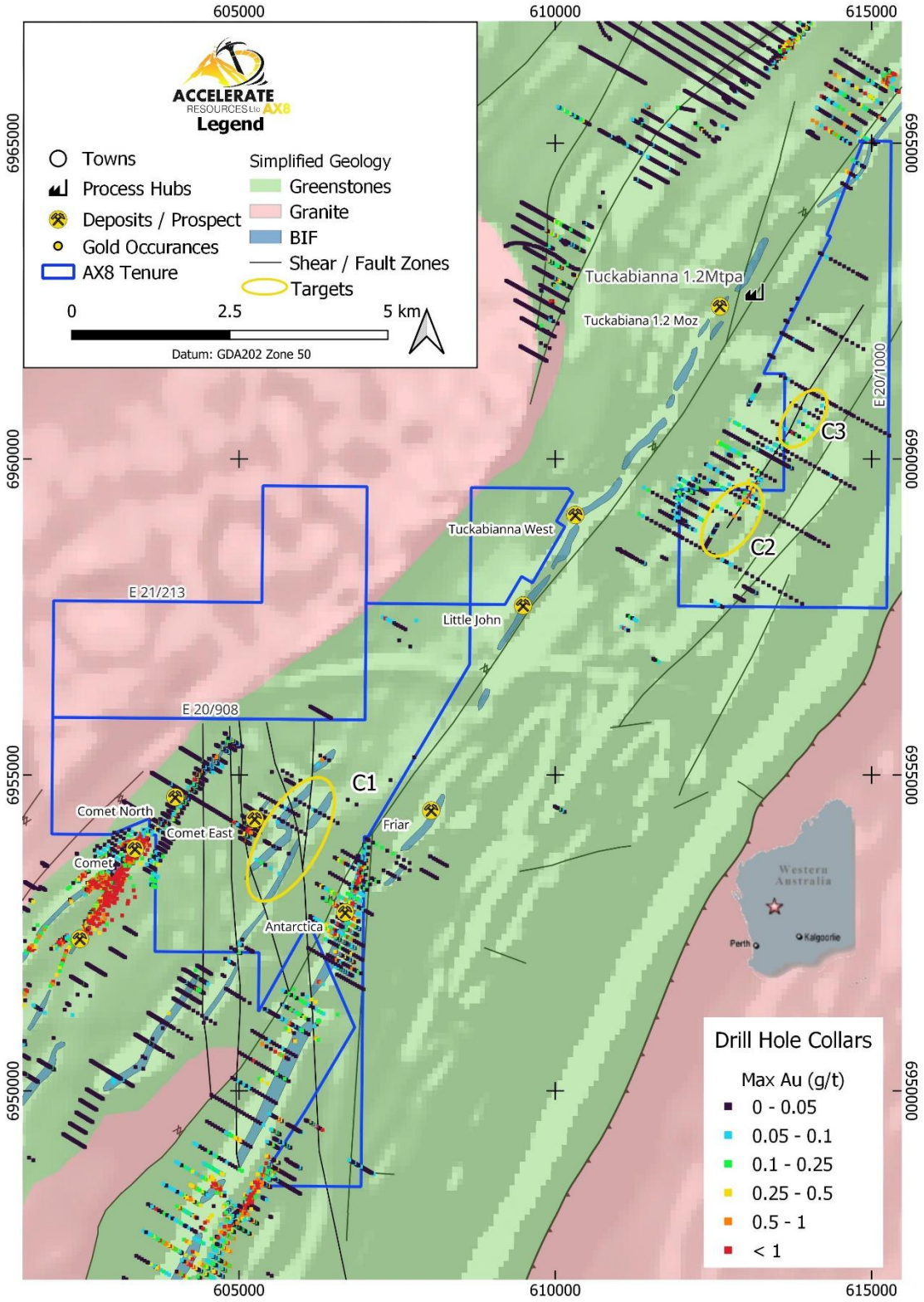

Figure 2: Comet Gold Project: Current Prospects and new gold targets circled in yellow

[1] ASX Announcements : AX8 – 2/11/2020 and 18/01/2021

Last drilled in the mid 1990's[2] with shallow RAB holes averaging 34m depth, the Company identifies exciting potential at depth and within interpreted fold-hinge and deformation zones which can concentrate gold bearing fluids in quartz-carbonate veins and sulphide replacement zones. Target C1 is drill ready subject to heritage clearances.

Target C2 & C3 occur where shallow RAB drilling from 1990-2000 defines a North-east trending gold bearing structure parallel to the highly endowed Tuckabianna Shear Zone. Traversing the C2 and C3 Targets is an area of shears as opposed to BIF mineralisation, with ~500m of strike in C2 and 700m of strike in C3. Electrical geophysical surveys will be required to focus drill targets along the structure.

Next Steps

The Company considers Comet to hold significant exploration upside, particularly in light of recent high-grade discoveries by neighbouring operators. To optimise resource allocation towards its recently acquired Kanowna East Project near Kalgoorlie, Accelerate is engaging with potential strategic partners to advance the Project further.

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*This announcement has been produced under the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and approved by the Board***.**

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Related ASX Announcements

This release contains information extracted from the following market announcements which are available on the Company website www.ax8.com.au

- *24/02/2025: AX8 – Comet Gold Project Review Following Discovery Along Strike*
- *18/01/2021: AX8 – Comet Gold Project – Mineralisation Extended*
- *08/12/2020: AX8 – Follow-up RC Drilling Commenced at Comet Gold Project*
- *02/11/2020: AX8 – Significant Gold Intercepted at Comet Project*
- *02/10/2020: AX8 – Completion of Drilling at Comet Gold Project*
- *10/09/2020: AX8 – Drilling to Commence at Comet Gold Project*
- *14/07/2020: AX8 – Exploration Review Commenced – Comet Gold Project*

[2] ASX Announcement: AX8 – 14/07/2020

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Meter. Mr Meter is a qualified geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Meter has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves'. Mr Meter is employed by Accelerate Resources as its Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - Historical Drill Hole Collar Locations

Maximum down hole gold Intercept greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t (Datum: GDA2020 Zone 50)

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DEPTH	Max Au (g/t)
12CORC064	606937.6	6953620	436.2	40	1.13
12CORC065	606949.3	6953611	436.29	64	1.13
12CORC068	606946.7	6953516	435.95	68	1
12CORC070	606887.6	6953405	435.66	28	10.4
12CORC072	606881.7	6953320	435.5	72	1.54
12CORC074	606829.7	6953289	435.35	28	2.02
20CORC002	605182	6954184	430	60	18.1
20CORC003	605144	6954114	430	70	2.63
20CORC004	605162	6954103	430	80	0.73
20CORC005	605181	6954091	430	100	1.54
20CORC006	606886	6953501	430	80	4.58
20CORC007	606931	6953471	430	84	0.68
20CORC008	606875	6953415	430	54	1.73
20CORC009	606909	6953390	430	84	0.54
20CORC011	606896	6953253	430	114	0.68
20CORC012	606846	6953170	430	68	0.52
20CORC013	606873	6953154	430	60	0.73
20CORC014	606836	6952941	430	60	1.28
20CORC016	606816	6952726	430	60	0.59
20CORC017	606698	6952546	430	60	0.60
20CORC018	605151	6954157	430	54	1.6
20CORC019	605172	6954144	430	82	4.54
20CORC020	605194	6954132	430	92	1.37
20CORC021	605204	6954171	430	78	4.74
20CORC022	605186	6954229	430	42	6.35
20CORC023	605207	6954216	430	60	1.29
20CORC024	605229	6954204	430	83	4.96
20CORC025	605206	6954264	430	54	0.83
20CORC026	605227	6954251	430	71	0.52
20CORC027	605249	6954239	430	86	0.80
ARC1020	606902.1	6953421	439	80	2.01
ARC1021	606937	6953402	440	80	0.99
ARC1022	606870.9	6953324	439	72	1.02
ARC1023	606905.8	6953304	439	84	3.24
ARC1024	606839.7	6953227	441	72	1.04
ARC2163	606868.9	6953038	439	60	1.43
ARC2173	606833.7	6953174	442	50	1.06
ARC2174	606851.1	6953165	442	80	0.81
ARC2175	606846.3	6953278	440	60	4.29
ARC2176	606881.3	6953258	441	86	4.4
ARC2177	606895.1	6953367	440	54	1.89

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DEPTH	Max Au (g/t)
ARC2178	606912.4	6953358	440	71	1.32
ARC2179	606919.4	6953410	439	87	2.52
ARC2183	606900	6953477	440	50	3
ARC2184	606917.1	6953468	441	66	2.57
ARC2186	606923.1	6953521	439	65	4.07
ARC2188	606941	6953569	439	80	9.03
ATK2163	606895.9	6953482	440	23	2.16
ATK2258	606651.4	6953618	439	39	0.88
ATK2270	606543.4	6953106	439	42	0.80
ATK2274	606683.2	6953028	438	40	0.54
ATK2277	606788	6952970	438	39	1.01
ATK2278	606822.9	6952950	439	42	1.05
ATK2377	606509.8	6952552	437	42	1.31
ATK2383	606719.4	6952436	437	42	2.21
ATK2456	606789.2	6952397	438	42	0.78
ATK2486	606832.9	6953173	442	42	1.68
ATK2487	606867.8	6953154	442	42	0.84
ATK2492	606846.6	6953280	440	42	1.76
ATK2493	606881.5	6953261	441	42	4.92
ATK2499	606895.3	6953368	440	42	1.56
ATK2500	606930.2	6953348	440	42	0.94
ATK2624	606922.7	6953581	438	40	2.1
ATK2636	606799.2	6952620	437	45	3.69
ATK2644	606826.6	6952834	437	18	1.79
ATK2797	612830.8	6959100	430	20	0.64
ATK2821	613752.1	6960417	430	39	1.31
ATK3119	607313	6957480	452	40	4.38
ATK3295	606779.2	6952173	438	43	0.50
ATK3305	606542.2	6952077	437	37	0.60
ATK3312	606786.7	6951940	438	40	0.81
ATK3432	614990.3	6965026	430	52	3.55
ATK3957	606312	6955237	445	72	0.68
ATK4786	606627	6952373	437	52	0.95
ATK4794	606482.9	6952453	438	40	0.81
ATK4805	606747.9	6952534	438	30	1.4
ATK4806	606733.1	6952542	438	42	0.68
ATK4817	606549.7	6952645	441	40	3.24
ATK4818	606532.2	6952654	440	60	1.24
ATK4824	606858.3	6952702	439	36	1.28
ATK4826	606830.4	6952717	439	40	0.53
ATK4828	606803.3	6952732	440	40	1.1
ATK4829	606785.8	6952742	440	34	1.2
ATK4832	606733.4	6952771	438	36	0.50

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DEPTH	Max Au (g/t)
ATK4842	606782.1	6952057	437	36	0.63
ATK4854	606570.8	6952175	438	33	2.58
ATK4856	606535	6952195	437	38	2.38
ATK4878	606953.3	6953564	439	35	0.85
ATK4879	606934	6953575	439	37	2.76
ATK5126	605421	6948691	428	44	1.85
BOH9980	606510.9	6952484	438	11	1.25
PAB17	604175.6	6954701	440	30	2.63
PAB186	603897	6954332	441	23	1.68
PAB233	603988.2	6954651	444	24	2.22
PAB266	604304.9	6955020	443	15	0.51
PAB289	604599.6	6955215	446	27	1.9
PAB332	603839.3	6954250	440	32	0.61
PAB347	604059.7	6954514	441	31	0.81
PAB353	603974.1	6954566	444	24	0.63
PAB36	603803.1	6954202	440	26	1.04
PAB362	604133.9	6954656	439	24	0.78
PAB381	604209.3	6954790	442	37	0.90
PAB391	604295.1	6954932	442	44	1.94
PAB410	604624.7	6955294	443	24	1.08
PAB411	604614	6955300	443	24	0.91
PAB441	604863.9	6955564	445	27	1.52
PAB447	603996.1	6954366	442	42	3.08
PAC19	604646.1	6955281	445	100	0.99
PRB305	605137.3	6954119	440	31	20.5
PRB498	605220.9	6954256	443	33	0.60
PRB499	605206.3	6954264	441	30	2.32
PRB500	605193.5	6954272	441	30	1.82
PRB515	605072.4	6953971	442	26	0.64
PRB619	605172.7	6954191	442	44	1.18
PRB620	605153.8	6954203	443	35	3.2
PRC267	605132.9	6954121	440	60	1.46
PRC268	605151.5	6954107	440	70	1.56
PRC269	605168.6	6954097	440	90	7.55
PRC270	604922	6954249	442	90	2.54
PRC283	605190.4	6954088	441	99	0.90
TBED32	612984.4	6959358	430	29	1.31
TKAC0003	606222.3	6949440	431	60	3.77
TKAC0005	606173.2	6949470	429	44	1.95
TKAC0009	606101.8	6949527	425	35	0.72
TKRB0001	606320.1	6949383	429	78	2.38
TUB1043	613065.1	6959427	430	50	1.26
TUB1045	612999	6959349	430	46	0.75

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DEPTH	Max Au (g/t)
TUB1046	613034	6959330	430	49	0.98
TUC307	606799.2	6952620	437	80	0.80
TUC308	606804.2	6952732	440	80	1.89
TUC309	606830.4	6952717	439	78	0.71
WB349	605334.6	6948559	425	34	1.78
WB360	605364	6948550	425	27	0.97
WB361	605351.1	6948558	425	34	0.62
WB364	605532.3	6948701	432	67	38
WB365	605494.5	6948706	432	42	4.89
WB433	605497.1	6948820	428	37	0.61
WB447	605383.9	6948654	427	45	0.91
WPA11	606400.9	6953010	441	57	2.1
WPA18	606515.3	6952482	438	69	1.48
WPA19	606485	6952499	437	53	1.34
WPA21	606428.8	6952532	437	72	0.53
WPA25	606312	6952599	438	81	1.39
WPA5	606529.8	6952935	437	69	2.04
WPA7	606483.9	6952962	438	54	1.15
WPA90	605532.3	6948701	432	60	0.78
WPB209	605600.9	6948760	428	39	0.52
WPB221	605458.6	6948704	430	30	1.62
WPC38	605321.7	6948517	425	80	1.62

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig using a rig-mounted static cone splitter to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Perth) for preparation and analysis for gold by 40g Fire Assay. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling. 169 RAB holes for 6,337m, undertaken by Leonora Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig. No details provided, but assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. This is based on knowledge of general industry procedures for RAB drilling programs conducted during the 1990's. • Composite 4m samples were collected and submitted to either Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue or Sheen Analytical Services in Mt Magnet, for Au analysis by aqua regia/AAS method. Composite samples returning Au grades>0.2 ppm, were resampled as grab samples at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling. Six RC holes for 476m, undertaken by Walsh Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig. No details provided, but assumed to be via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. Assumed from knowledge of general industry practices from the 1990's • Selected 1m samples were mixed/riffle split to obtain a 2kg sample. The remaining intervals were composited into 4m samples or part thereof. All samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for Au analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method. Composite samples returning Au grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled at 1m intervals, by mixing/riffle splitting to provide individual 1m samples for analysis. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling. 154 RAB holes for 5,488m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, using a small capacity rig. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for logging. This is based on knowledge of general industry procedures for RAB drilling programs conducted during the mid-1990's. • Initial 4m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by ALS in Perth by Aqua regia digest (50 g charge) with AAS finish (Au 0.02ppm detection). If 4m composite returned results >0.2ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig, via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. • Samples exhibiting alteration and potential gold mineralisation were riffle split at 1m intervals to obtain a 3kg sample. Samples deemed to be non-mineralised were composited into 4m samples using a PVC sampling spear. All wet samples, both 1m and 4m composites were collected by spear. Analysis for gold undertaken by ALS Laboratories in Perth, using Aqua regia digest (50g charge) with AAS finish (Au 0.02ppm detection). • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. 35 holes for 1,366m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty L:td. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. This is based on knowledge of general industry procedures for RAB drilling programs conducted during the mid-1990's. • initial 3m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by Analabs Mt Magnet (Method GG335, Aqua regia digest/AAS finish, Au 0.01ppm detection). If 3m composite results >0.1ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. 11 RC holes for 500m, undertaken by Challenge Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig, via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. Assumed from knowledge of current industry practices from the 2010-2020 period. • RC holes were sampled in two ways; 4m composite samples were collected routinely by spear sampling the bags of 1 m samples from the start of the hole. From a pre-determined depth (approximately 30m from the target zone), samples were collected at 1m intervals directly via a rig mounted riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone. • The samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method, with Inductively Coupled Plasma-optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		OES) detection (Au 0.001 ppm detection). Standard and duplicate samples were submitted on a routine basis at a rate of 1 in 20 samples to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sample analysis. No bias in the analysis was identified from the control samples. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the sampling techniques described in the open file WAMEX reports are fit for the purpose of evaluating the prospectivity of the Comet project, in terms of assessing the historical exploration practices and the indicative results
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• All holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • Drill bit diameter was nominally 143mm. • A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling. 169 RAB holes for 6,337m, undertaken by Leonora Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling. Six RC holes for 476m, undertaken by Walsh Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling. 154 RAB holes for 5,488m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, using a small capacity rig. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling. Five RC holes for 409m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, using a truck mounted Schramm 64 drill rig, with 500 cfm and 350psi capacity and employing a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. 35 holes for 1,366m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. 11 RC holes for 500m, undertaken by Challenge Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the drilling techniques reported in the open file WAMEX reports are fit for the purpose of evaluating the prospectivity of the Comet project, in terms of assessing the historical exploration practices and the indicative results.
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. • A qualitative estimate of sample weight was done to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB & RC drilling. No details on sample recoveries are recorded • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB & RC drilling. No details on sample recoveries are recorded • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. No details on sample recoveries are recorded • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. No details on sample recoveries are recorded • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the RAB samples are unknown, as the details of drill sample recovery are not reported in the open file reports or data, but for the purpose of assessing the Comet project, the recoveries are assumed to be acceptable by the Competent Person and will be tested and assessed in future drilling by the Company. • Unknown as this was not assessed or reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by the previous explorers. The Competent Person has assumed that there is no material sample bias. However QAQC procedures will be observed in future drilling to monitor for bias
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.*	• All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified Geologists. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging. • The reported historical RAB and RC drilling has been geologically logged in detail. The logging records, lithology, colour, mineralogy, weathering, alteration and other appropriate features. • All logging is quantitative. Information collected includes; • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling. All RAB holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, descriptive comments and GSWA geology code • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling. All RC holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, GSWA geology code, colour, alteration mineralogy, texture, % quartz veining, % carbonate veining, % sulphide type and weathering. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC & RAB drilling. All RC holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, colour, mineralogy, texture, % quartz veining, alteration and weathering. No details for logging of the RAB drilling was recorded as no original geology logs were included in the open file report. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. All RAB holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, colour, mineralogy, texture, % quartz veining, alteration and weathering. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. All RC holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, colour, alteration mineralogy, texture, hardness and weathering. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB & RC drilling. All drill holes logged in full. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling. All drill holes logged in full. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling. Unknown as no original geology logs were included in the open file report. • • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. All drill holes logged in full. • • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. All drill holes logged in full
Sub-sampling 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 sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material*	• All 1m samples were cone split at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas laboratory. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -3mm in a Boyd crusher. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 90% passing 75um. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling. Composite 4m samples were collected and submitted to either Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue or Sheen Analytical Services in Mt Magnet, for Au analysis by aqua regia/AAS method. Composite samples returning Au grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled as grab samples at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling. Selected 1m samples were mixed/riffle split to obtain a 2kg sample. The remaining intervals were composited into 4m samples or part thereof. All samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for Au analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method. Composite samples returning Au grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled at 1m intervals, by mixing/riffle splitting to provide individual 1m samples for analysis. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling. Initial 4m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by ALS in Perth by Aqua regia digest (50 g charge) with AAS finish (Au 0.02ppm detection). If 4m composite returned results >0.2ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • **A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling.** Samples exhibiting alteration and potential gold mineralisation were riffle split at 1m intervals to obtain a 3kg sample. Samples deemed to be non-mineralised were composited into 4m samples using a PVC sampling spear. All wet samples, both 1m and 4m composites were collected by spear. Analysis for gold undertaken by ALS Laboratories in Perth, using Aqua regia digest (50g charge) with AAS finish (Au 0.02ppm detection). • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. initial 3m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by Analabs Mt Magnet (Method GG335, Aqua regia digest/AAS finish, Au 0.01ppm detection). If 3m composite results >0.1ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • **A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling.** RC holes were sampled in two ways; 4m composite samples were collected routinely by spear sampling the bags of 1 m samples from the start of the hole. From a pre-determined depth (approximately 30m from the target zone), samples were collected at 1m intervals directly via a rig mounted riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone. The samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method, with ICP-OES detection (Au 0.001 ppm detection). • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling. No details provided, but assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling as 4m composites. Composite samples returning Au grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled as grab samples at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. • A4018 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling. No details provided, but assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. Initial 4m composite sample collected by PVC spear. If 4m composite returned results >0.2ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil and sent for analysis. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling. Samples collected using a truck mounted Schramm 64 drill rig, with 500 cfm and 350psi capacity and employing a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. No details of rig sampling provided, but assumed to be collected via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. Samples exhibiting alteration and potential gold mineralisation were riffle split at 1m intervals to obtain a 3kg sample. Samples deemed to be non- mineralised were composited into 4m samples using a PVC sampling spear. All wet samples, both 1m and 4m composites were collected by spear. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. No details provided, but assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. Initial 3m composite sample collected by PVC spear and sent for analysis. If 3m composite results >0.1ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil and sent for analysis. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. No details provided, but assumed to be collected via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. 4m composite samples were collected routinely by spear sampling the bags of 1 m samples from the start of the hole. From a pre-determined depth (approximately 30m from the target zone), samples were collected at 1m intervals directly via a rig mounted riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone. The samples were then submitted for analysis. • No presence of coarse grained gold affecting gold assay results have been recognised by Accelerate in the historic Comet drilling data. As such the drilling techniques used in the historic drilling are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analysis for gold only was undertaken at Bureau Veritas by 40g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. • Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling. Samples were analysed by either Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue or Sheen Analytical Services in Mt Magnet, for Au by aqua regia/AAS method. Sample preparation and further details of the analysis was not recorded. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling. Samples were analysed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for Au by 50g charge Fire Assay method. Sample preparation and further details of the analysis was not recorded. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB & RC drilling. Samples were analysed for gold at ALS Laboratories in Perth by Aqua regia digest (50 g charge) with AAS finish (Au 0.02ppm detection). Sample preparation and further details of the analysis was not recorded. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. Samples were analysed for gold by Analabs Mt Magnet. All samples were sorted and dried, then hammer milled to ~1mm size. A 300g to 400g sub sample was collected and fine pulverised to -75um. Analysis by Analabs Method GG335 (Aqua regia digest/AAS finish, Au 0.01ppm detection). 50g charge, aqua regia digest with organic extraction, Flame AAS Finish. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. Samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method (FA002), with ICP-OES detection (Au 0.001 ppm detection). The samples are sorted and dried, then crushed and pulverised in a ring pulveriser so that 95% of the sample is pulverised to less than 75µm in size. A barren wash of the bowls using silica sand is routinely carried out before and after processing a client's samples. Fire Assay method FA002 comprises firing and cupellation with lead collection to collect the gold, using a nominal 50gram charge. The lead prill is parted with nitric acid and the gold dissolved by aqua regia for ICP analysis. • Standard laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. In addition to this: A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB & RC drilling. No further information provided. A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB & RC drilling. No further information provided. A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. No further details provided. A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. No details further provided.
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.*	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's consultant geologist.. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intersections are compiled by the Company's geological consultant. • There were no adjustments to assay data. • Historical results have been verified by other company personnel. • No twinned holes were completed by the historical workers. • Historical drilling data, including logging records, lithology, grain size, recovery, weight (kg), colour, brightness, staining, assay results, etc, is being extracted from the WAMEX open file reports A31118, A40185, A45735, A97235 and collated using Excel templates, which will be entered and stored into a project database. • Electronic data is stored on the Perth office

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		server. Data is exported from the database for processing by a number of different software packages. • All electronic data is routinely backed up. • The Company is not aware of any adjustments to the assay data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars were set out in MGA94_50 coordinates • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. • Drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole. • Topography and relief is flat. A nominal 450mRL was applied to the collars. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB & RC drilling. No detailed information on surveying is provided. Collars are reported with a Local Grid reference in the reports. MGA94 co- ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling. No detailed information on surveying is provided. The drilling was undertaken on the re-furbished Local Grid, originally established by Hannans Gold NL. MGA94 co-ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling. All hole collars were surveyed by DGPS utilising the refurbished Hannans Gold NL Local Grid. LG co-ordinates were recorded to 3 decimal places (E, N, RL). MGA94 co-ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling. No detailed information on surveying is provided. The drilling was undertaken on the re-furbished Local Grid, originally established by Hannans Gold NL. MGA94 co-ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling. All hole collars were surveyed by DGPS utilising the MGA94 Zone 50 datum. The co-ordinates were recorded to 3 decimal places (E, N, RL). No down hole surveying was undertaken. • The Competent Person has assumed that the horizontal accuracy of the drill collars extracted from the GSWA drill hole database is ± 5m. These collar positions will be confirmed in the field using hand held GPS, during future field campaigns.
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.*	• Holes were nominally drilled on 50m -100m spaced sections orientated to 300º azimuth. • Hole spacing on section varies between 20m to 40m. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. • Sample compositing was not applied. • Historical drilling on the Comet North Trend was predominantly undertaken on 80m and 160m spaced, grid east-west (120º - 300º) orientated lines with holes spaced predominantly at 12.5m along lines. The drilling at Comet East was predominantly undertaken on 80m spaced, grid east-west (120º - 300º) orientated lines with holes spaced at 20m to 40m along lines. Drilling on the Antarctica Trend was undertaken on 100m and 200m spaced, grid east-west (120º - 300º) orientated lines with holes spaced predominantly at 40m along lines. • The hole spacing and assay data distribution is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not considered sufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity at this early stage of exploration. • The majority of the RAB and RC drilling was initially composited at 3 to 4 metre intervals, with 1m samples collected through zones of mineralisation in RC. Subsequent 1m samples were collected from anomalous 4m composite intervals. All results expressed in the report are from 1m samples.
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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage, however the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the regional geological setting and similar style deposits within the region.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored in a locked storage area at the Toll Transport depot in Cue prior to road transport to the laboratory in Perth. • No details are provided in the historical reports regarding sample security. It is assumed that the methods were typical of the time, in most cases comprising dispatch and delivery to the laboratory by company staff or mine site transport companies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Licence E20/908, E20/1000 &E 21/213 is held 100% by Accelerate Resources Limited. • The tenements are located in the Cue region of Western Australia, ~115km south-southwest of Meekatharra and 20km southeast of Cue. • The project lies within the Austin Downs Pastoral Lease (N050063) in the west and the Yarraquin Pastoral Lease (N049496) in the east. A Crown Reserve (CR 16311) covers the central and western part of the licence and the Comet mine site. • The tenement falls partly within the Yugunga-Nya Peoples Native Title Claim area. There are no Registered Heritage sites identified within the licence. • E20/908 was granted on 28/8/2018. • E20/1000 was granted on 24/03/2025. • E21/213 was granted on 13/08/2021. • No impediments are known
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, RAB and RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Comet project lies Immediately to the north and along strike of the Comet gold mine, part of the Meekatharra to Mount Magnet Greenstone belt, located at the southern end of the Tuckabianna Shear Zone. To the east of the shear zone is a sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with banded iron formation that has been folded in to a syncline. To the west of the shear zone and underlying the majority of the Comet project, there is a felsic,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mafic and ultramafic sequence forming an anti-form. Granitoid rocks have intruded the greenstone sequence, predominantly to the east and the west. The bedrock sequence has undergone deep weathering and much of it is covered by geologically recent superficial materials. • The Tuckabianna gold deposits were mined in the late 1980s and early 1990s and are hosted primarily in a banded iron formation (BIF) sequence. The shear zone has been intruded by post tectonic granitoids, which separates the regional geology, east and west into two domains. Supracrustal sequences are exposed in an asymmetric syncline, including mafic to ultramafic volcanic sequences and associated banded iron formation to the east. To the west, there are the felsic Eelya complex and basalt and high-Mg basalt not associated with BIF. The gold deposits occur in a complex geological setting within shear zone splays, with associated porphyry dyke intrusions, and are largely confined to BIF or rafted BIF within mylonitised mafic sequences.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Historical reported results are summarised in Table 1 of ASX Announcement: AX8 – 14/07/2020 and 24/02/2025. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported. • Grid co-ordinates are MGA94_50 • Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL). Nominally 450mRL • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in MGA94_50 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole intersections are reported as length weighted average grade intervals. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval (unless otherwise stated) • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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 it is not known and only the down hole*	• Results are reported as down hole length, true width is uncertain. • The general trend of gold mineralisation in the Comet – Tuckabianna area is to the North Northeast (030º). Mineralisation intersected to

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	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	date appears to dip moderately to the east. RC drilling is therefore generally oriented perpendicular to the trend and dip of mineralisation. As a result, no significant orientation bias is expected from the drilling.
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.*	• Drill hole location plans are included in the document.
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.*	• Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • All relevant historical information is discussed in the text and reported in Table 1.
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.*	• Please refer to JORC Tables 1 and 2 from ASX Announcement: AX8 – 14/07/2020, 10/09/2020, 02/10/2020, 02/11/2020, 8/12/2020, 18/01/2021, • 24/02/2025
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• RC drilling and geophysical, where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.