ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MIRAMAR RESOURCES LTD.

MULTIPLE GOLD ZONES IN FIRST 8 MILE DRILL HOLE

- **First 8 Mile RC hole intersects multiple gold zones and ends in mineralisation**
- **Infill gravity and detailed SAM surveys to help target further drilling**

Miramar Resources Limited (**ASX:M2R**, "Miramar" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the first RC drill hole at the 8 Mile prospect has intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation.

This is in addition to the Company's recent announcement that its first RC drill hole immediately adjacent to Northern Star Resources Ltd's ("NST") 8-Mile Dam gold deposit (**7Mt @ 1.4g/t Au** for **313,977 ounces**[1]) had intersected high-grade gold and ended in gold mineralisation.

The Gidji JV Project ("Gidji" or "the Project") is located approximately 15 kilometres north of Kalgoorlie and is surrounded by multiple large gold mining and processing operations, including NST's Kalgoorlie gold operations (Figure 1).

All results have now been received for the first RC hole, **GJRC029**, which intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation within the 8 Mile mafic unit, and ended in gold mineralisation at 504m downhole.

Miramar's Executive Chairman, Mr Allan Kelly, said intersecting multiple zones of gold mineralisation not only proved that gold mineralisation at 8-Mile Dam continued onto Miramar's tenement but also provided encouragement for further RC and/or diamond drilling.

"We are looking forward to results from the other RC holes but have already identified a number of high-priority follow-up drill targets using information from our previous aircore drilling and IP surveys," he said.

"There appears to be a significant fault offset close to the tenement boundary, so we are planning to use additional tools such as infill gravity and sub-audio magnetics to help refine future drill targets," he added.

"8 Mile is a really exciting target with the potential for significant gold mineralisation, as evident by the neighbouring 8-Mile Dam deposit, and we are looking forward to uncovering its true scale," he said.

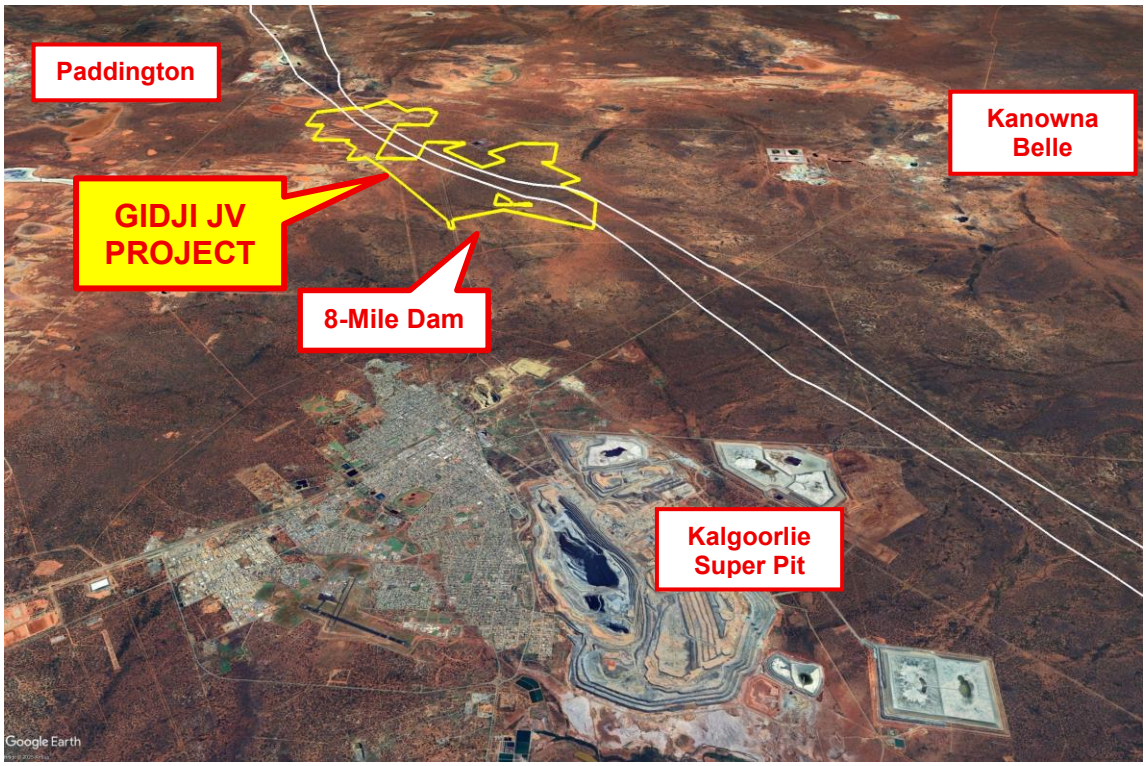


Figure 1. *The Gidji JV Project and 8-Mile Dam in relation to Kalgoorlie and surrounding deposits.*

[1] Mineralisation Report, 8 Mile Dam Project, KCGM, 25 August 2017

GJRC029 aimed to test an Induced Polarisation (IP) anomaly interpreted to originate from sulphide-rich gold mineralisation seen at the neighbouring 8-Mile Dam Deposit.

The hole was collared approximately 10m north of the tenement boundary and aimed to mirror MPGD008, a diamond hole approximately 40m south of the tenement boundary which intersected significant gold mineralisation related to the 8 Mile mafic unit (**281m @ 1.03g/t Au from 314m downhole**).

GJRC029 deviated significantly from the planned azimuth and ended up approximately 75m north of the tenement boundary. Despite this, the hole intersected a thick section of the westerly-dipping and highly altered 8 Mile mafic unit and multiple zones of mineralisation, as shown in Figure 2 and listed in Table 1.

The best gold mineralisation was associated with significant sulphide development, specifically arsenopyrite, and this was reflected in strongly anomalous arsenic values obtained from handheld portable XRF readings during logging, which makes this a potentially very useful tool for further drilling.

The presence of fuchsite, a chromium mica formed through hydrothermal alteration and often found in association with orogenic gold mineralization, was also noted throughout the hole.

The initial 8 Mile RC drilling programme also tested two other offset IP targets, with collar information for these additional holes shown in Table 2. Results from these holes are expected within 2-3 weeks and will be reported once received. Once all assays are received, the Company will plan further drilling at 8 Mile.

The Company has identified multiple drill targets at 8 Mile, using a combination of aircore drilling and various induced polarisation (IP) surveys) (Figure 3), and is planning an infill gravity survey and/or a detailed sub-audio magnetic (SAM) survey to assist with targeting further RC and/or diamond drilling.

Exploration Update

The Company provides a summary of activities across its various exploration projects:

- The EIS-co-funded detailed airborne magnetic and VTEM survey at the **Bangemall** Ni-Cu-PGE Projects is progressing with approximately 20% completed so far
- A field trip to conduct further soil and rock chip sampling is planned for the high-grade **Chain Pool** sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag Project
- The Company has commenced a sale process for various non-core projects, including the **Glandore** and **Randalls** Gold Projects located in the Eastern Goldfields

For more information on Miramar Resources Limited, please visit the company's website at www.miramarresources.com.au, follow the Company on social media (Twitter @MiramarRes and LinkedIn @Miramar Resources Ltd) or contact:

Allan Kelly
Executive Chairman
info@miramarresources.com.au

Margie Livingston
Ignite Communications
margie@ignitecommunications.com.au

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Allan Kelly, Executive Chairman, on behalf of the Board of Miramar Resources Limited.

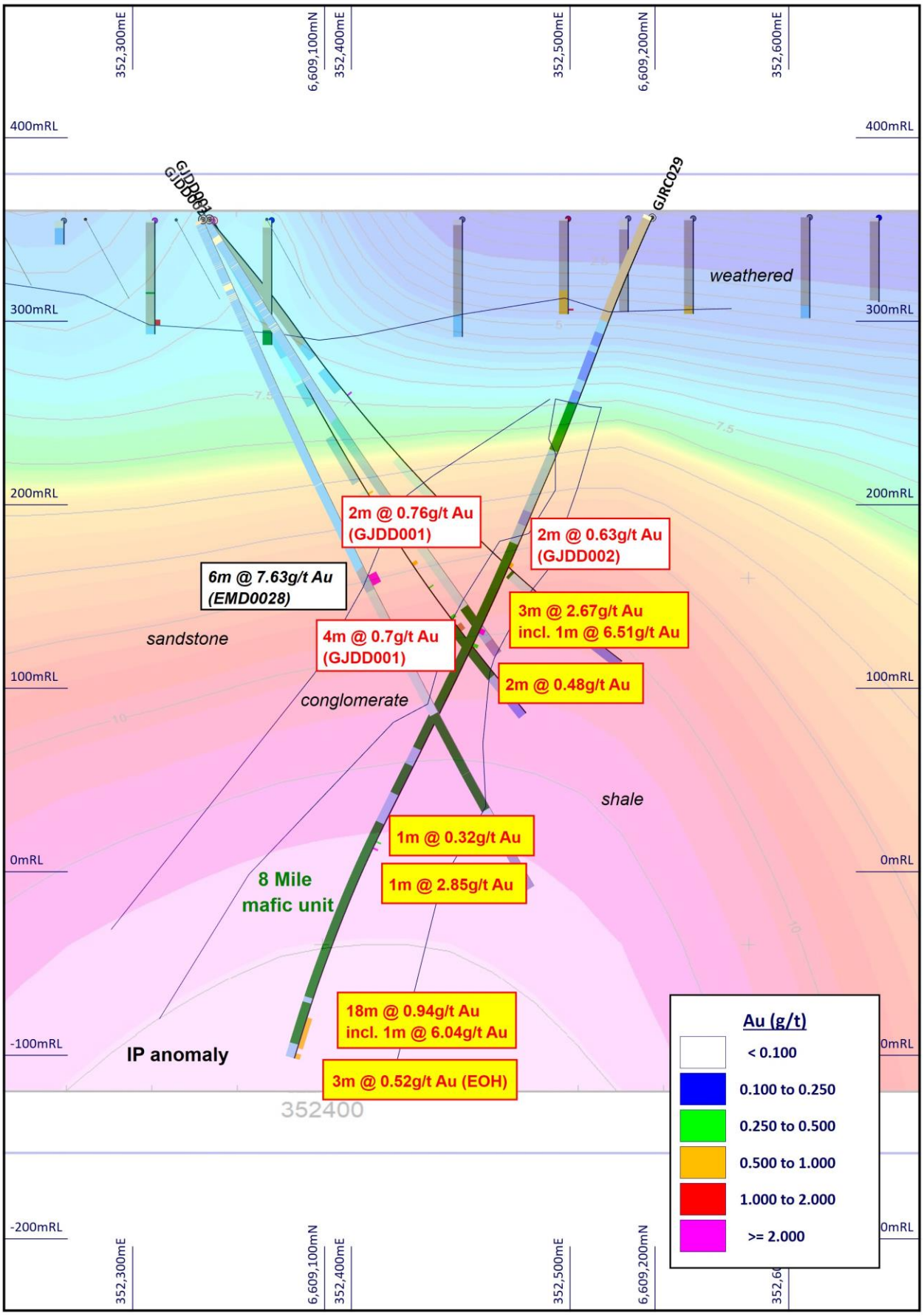


Figure 2. *Cross section showing GJRC029 in relation to the 8 Mile mafic unit and the IP anomaly.*

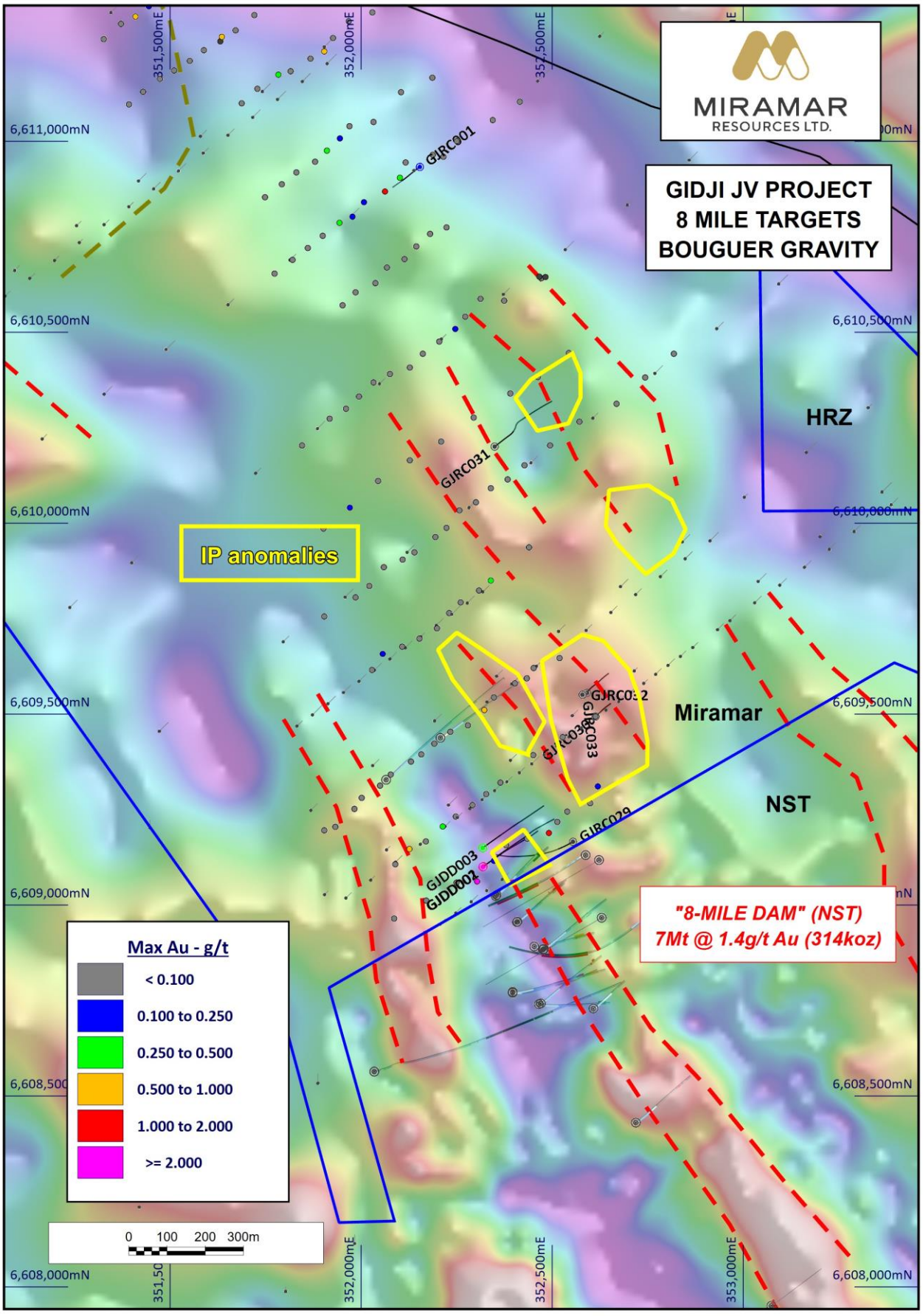


Figure 3. *8 Mile prospect showing IP anomalies and targets (red dashed lines) over Bouguer gravity.*

Table 1. Significant gold results from GJRC029

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
243	**246**	**3**	**2.67**	
	Incl.	**1**	**6.51**	
252	254	2	0.48	
374	375	1	0.32	
378	379	1	2.85	
480	**497**	**18**	**0.94**	
	Incl.	**4**	**2.83**	
	Incl.	**1**	**6.04**	
501	**504**	**3**	**0.52**	**EOH**

Note:

- Intervals calculated using 0.25g/t lower cutoff and maximum 1 sample of internal dilution.

Table 2. 8 Mile RC drill hole collar information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Comments
GJRC029	35255	6609165	355	-65	240	504	Azimuth deviation
GJRC030	352614	6609493	355	-85	54	252	Abandoned due to lifting
GJRC031	352350	6610200	355	-60	54	384	
GJRC032	352580	6609550	355	-90	0	246	Abandoned due to collar blowout
GJRC033	352592	6609555	355	-90	0	504	

About the Gidji JV Project

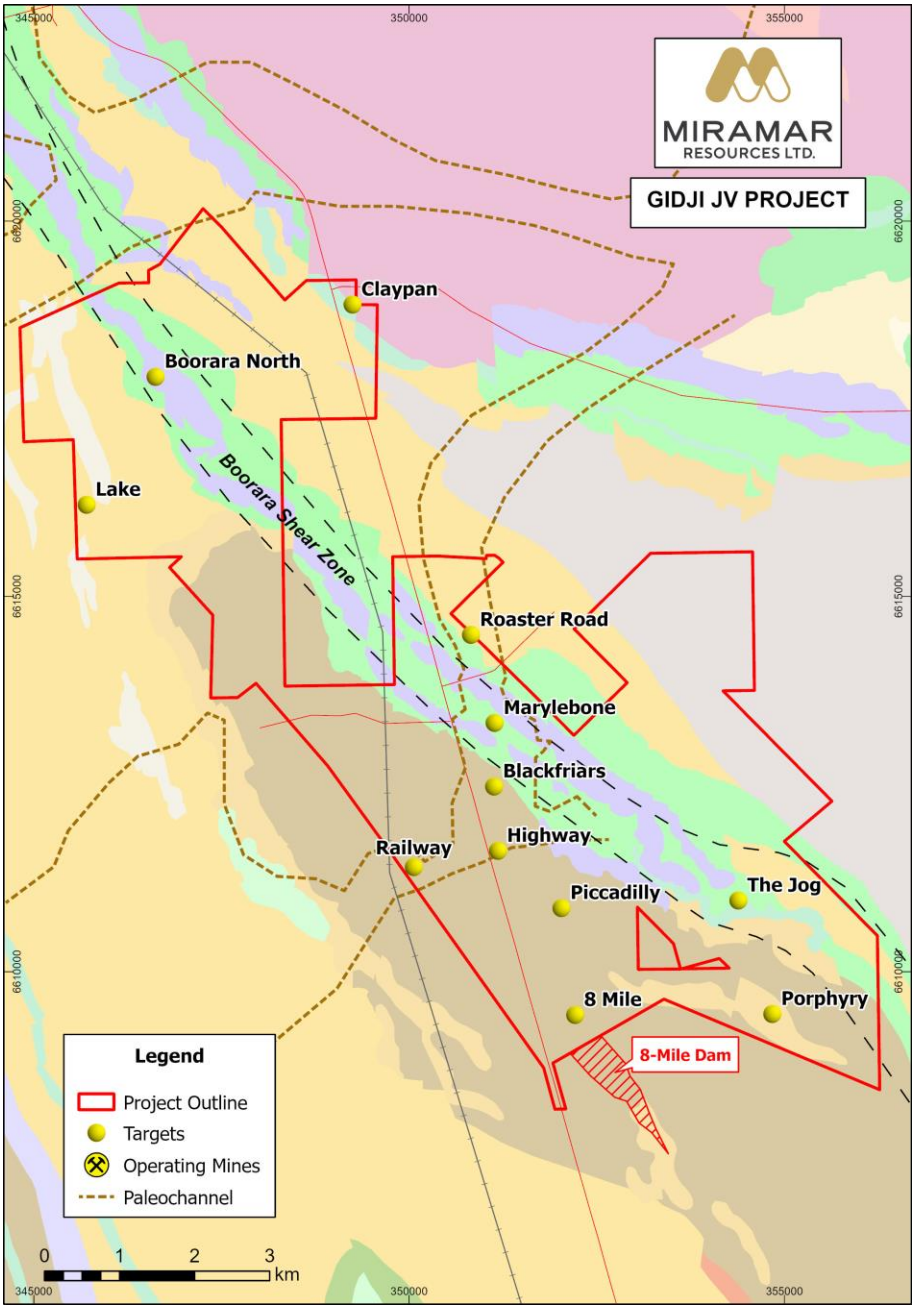
Miramar's 80%-owned Gidji JV Project is located approximately 15 kilometres north of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and is one of three projects held by Miramar in the world-class Eastern Goldfields Province of WA.

The Project contains approximately 15 kilometres of strike of the Boorara Shear Zone, which hosts several gold deposits along strike in either direction.

Despite the Project being surrounded by multiple gold mining and processing operations, it has been underexplored due to extensive shallow transported cover, and the Gidji Paleochannel which crosscuts the most prospective basement geology.

Since commencing exploration in late 2020, Miramar has made multiple large new supergene gold discoveries with systematic aircore drilling and has defined multiple bedrock targets for deeper drilling.

Miramar believes there is potential for the discovery of a new gold camp, with multiple gold deposits, within the Gidji JV Project.



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allan Kelly, a "Competent Person" who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kelly is the Executive Chairman of Miramar Resources Ltd. He is a full-time employee of Miramar Resources Ltd and holds shares and options in the company.

Mr Kelly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Kelly consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historic and recent exploration results from the Gidji JV Project, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information where applicable, was included in the following ASX Announcements:

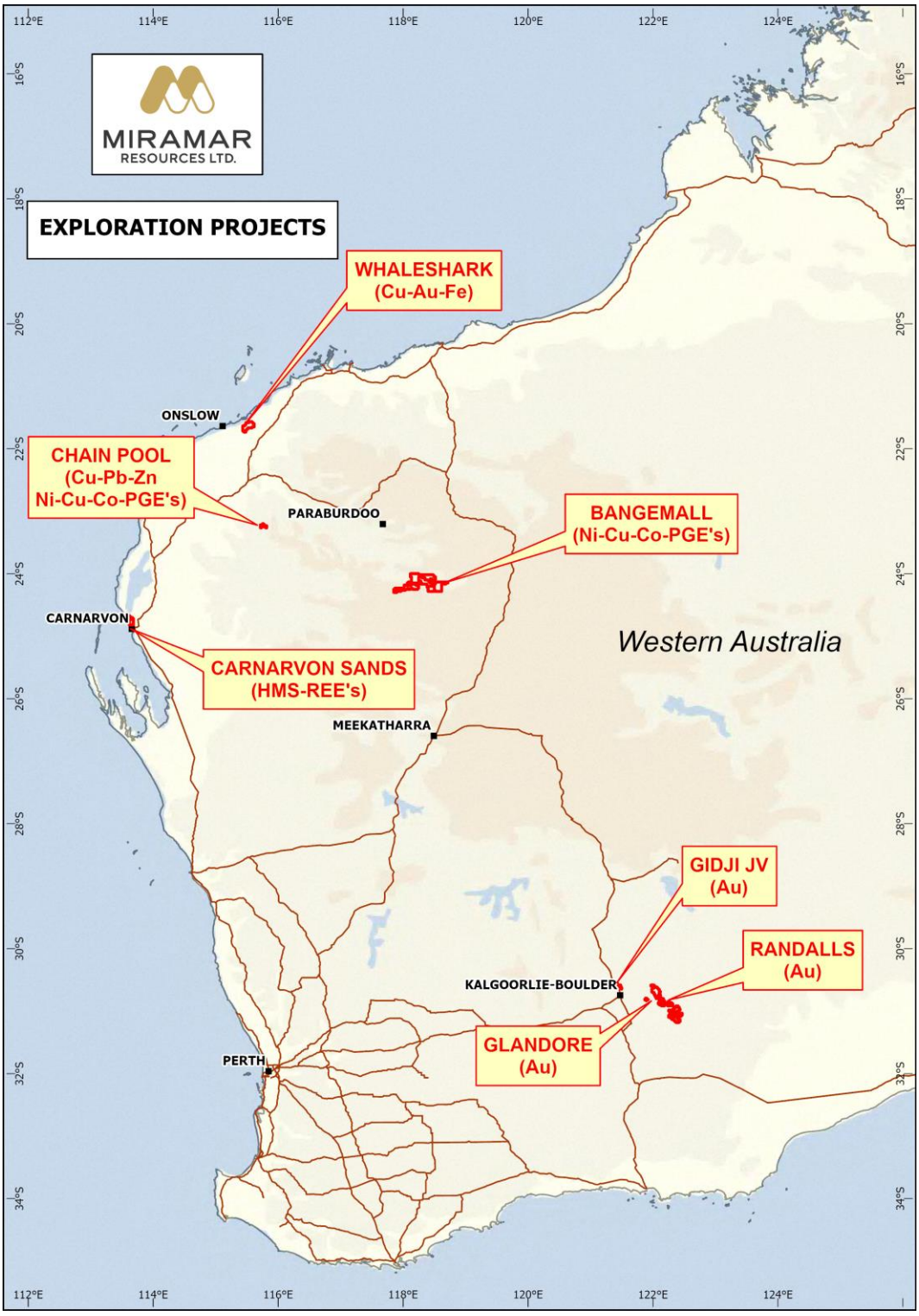
- 18/7/2025 *High-Grade Gold Discovery in First 8 Mile Drill Hole*
- 15/7/2025 *Gidji Drilling & SAM Survey Highlight Bedrock Gold Targets*
- 23/6/2025 *SAM Survey underway at Gidji JV*
- 13/6/2025 *Drill for Equity Agreement at Gidji JV Gold Project*
- 12/5/2025 *Gidji Drilling Delivers More Gold Results*
- 3/7/2024 *Potential Extension to 8 Mile Dam Gold Deposit Outlined by IP Survey*
- 3/5/2024 *Gidji JV Exploration Update – Amended*
- 22/4/2024 *Goldfields Exploration Update*
- 9/4/2024 *Gold & Nickel Exploration Update*
- 2/2/2023 *Large Exploration Target Highlights Gidji JV Gold Potential*
- 10/8/2022 *Significant gold results from "Highway" Target*
- 1/8/2022 *Further High-Grade Gold Results from Gidji JV*
- 30/6/2022 *Multiple High-Grade Gold Results from Gidji JV*
- 29/6/2022 *Gidji JV Project – Exploration Update*
- 26/5/2022 *Gidji JV Exploration Update*
- 3/5/2022 *Miramar to accelerate Gidji drilling following $2.4M raising*
- 13/4/2022 *Potential for Multiple Large Deposits at Gidji JV*
- 8/4/2022 *Multiple High-Grade Gold Results from Gidji JV*
- 10/3/2022 *Nickel Sulphide Targets Identified at Gidji JV*
- 1/2/2022 *RC Drilling Underway at Marylebone*
- 10/1/2022 *New Target at Gidji JV Increases Camp-Scale Potential*
- 22/12/2021 *Gidji drilling results indicate potential new gold camp*
- 25/11/2021 *Gidji JV Exploration Update*
- 7/10/2021 *Significant Gold Results from Gidji JV Drilling*
- 23/09/2021 *Multiple High-Grade Gold Results from Marylebone*
- 13/09/2021 *Gidji JV Tenements Granted*
- 2/08/2021 *Aircore Drilling Grows Marylebone*
- 29/06/2021 *New Aircore Results Upgrade Gidji Targets*
- 3/06/2021 *RC and Aircore Drilling Underway at Gidji JV*
- 11/05/2021 *Aircore Drilling Extends and Upgrades Marylebone*
- 6/05/2021 *Gidji JV Project Exploration Update*
- 15/04/2021 *Gidji Diamond Drilling - Additional Information*

About Miramar Resources Limited

Miramar Resources Limited is an active, WA-focused mineral exploration company exploring for gold, copper and Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in the Eastern Goldfields and Gascoyne regions of WA.

Miramar aims to create shareholder value through discovery of high-quality mineral deposits.

The Company's Board has a track record of successful discovery, development and production within Australia, Africa, and North America.



JORC 2012 Table 1 – Gidji JV RC Drilling

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 collected from 1m sample piles • Sampling commences from intersection of fresh rock • Samples average 2.5kg in weight
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).*	• RC drilling with 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.* • *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.*	• Comments recorded for samples with low recovery
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*	• Samples were logged for colour, weathering, grain size, geology, alteration and mineralisation where possible

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
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 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.*	• 1m samples approximately 2.5kg of sample • Sampling commences at fresh rock
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.*	• Samples were assayed using a 40g fire assay with analysis by AAS • QAQC samples inserted at frequency of 4 QAQC samples (i.e. standard, blank duplicate) per 100 samples
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.*	• No verification
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.*	• Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA Zone 51S • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable
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*	• Drill holes located to test specific IP anomalies • Drill spacing is not sufficient to determine a Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
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.*	• Drill holes were located to test specific IP anomalies • It is likely that the mineralized structures trend at a different orientation to the regional geology
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory by Miramar staff
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken

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.*	• The exploration was conducted on E26/214 which is owned 80% by Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd and 20% by Thunder Metals Pty Ltd • Miramar Goldfields Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Limited • Miramar has an exploration JV with Thunder Metals Pty Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been previously completed by other companies including Goldfields and KCGM, and included auger drilling, RAB, aircore and limited RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target is Archaean greenstone-hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation.

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.*
		• See Table 1 and 2 and Figure 2 and 3 which shows the location of GJRC in relation to other drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Intervals reported over 0.25g/t Au with maximum of 1 sample of internal dilution
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No assumptions about true width or orientation of mineralisation can be made from the current programme
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.*	• See attached Tables and Figures
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.*	• Figure 2 shows drill plan and Figure 3 shows composite drill section • Table 2 shows collar information for all holes completed
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 data
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.*	• FurtherRC and/or diamond drilling planned