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Mulwarrie Gold Project, WA – Resource Update

Mineral Resource for Mulwarrie Gold Project Jumps to 350koz at 3.6g/t Au

Pivotal MRE upgrade delivers significant increase in scale and grade

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') completed by Gorilla Gold for the Mulwarrie Gold Project (with a number of extensional drill hole assays not making it back from the labs intime for this MRE update but will contribute to the next MRE update), located 100km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, comprising:
  - **3.0 Mt at 3.6g/t Au for 350Koz of contained gold**
- This represents a **340% increase** on previously estimated **Resource ounces** and **29% increase** on the previously estimated Resource **grade.**
- **Additional ounces delivered at a discovery cost of ~$15/oz.**
- **Indicated component of the MRE totals 1.3 Mt at 2.8g/t Au for 110Koz, representing 32% of the total contained ounces.**
- 1.2 Mt at 2.7g/t Au for 110Koz (50% in Indicated category) reports into an **open pit** shell at a 0.5g/t cut-off grade and **A$4,000/oz gold price** (~25% discount to spot price).
- 0.9 Mt at 4.3g/t Au for 130Koz (97% Inferred) reports into underground Mineable Shape Optimisations ('MSO's') at a cut-off grade of 1.1g/t Au and A$4,000/oz gold price.
- Engineering studies are set to commence at Mulwarrie.
- Comprehensive metallurgical studies are also underway, with previous testwork reporting up to **96% recoveries** in environments that simulated a **standard CILP gold plant** with a gravity gold circuit.
- **There is clear potential to further significantly increase the Resource base at Mulwarrie**, with growth drilling set to re-commence in the September 2025 Quarter, initially targeting a 100% increase to the Mulwarrie MRE.
- Drilling at the Comet Vale Project is ongoing, with five drill rigs targeting a major Resource update in Q4 2025.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('**Gorilla**', '**GG8**' or '**the Company**'), is pleased to announce the delivery of an updated MRE for its 100%-owned Mulwarrie Gold Project, located 100km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Goldfields, comprising 3.0 million tonnes grading 3.6g/t Au for 350 thousand ounces of contained gold.

The updated Resource represents a 340% increase in contained ounces and a 29% increase in grade over the previous MRE of 0.88 Mt grading 2.8g/t Au for 78,700 ounces announced by the previous project owner, Bardoc Gold Limited (now Genesis Minerals Limited), ASX Announcement 13 November 2018 – Bardoc Gold Limited – 2.6Moz JORC Resource for Bardoc Gold Project.

The additional ounces have been delivered at a discovery cost of just ~A$15 per ounce.

Charles Hughes, Chief Executive Officer of Gorilla Gold, commented:
"This is a great result for the Company and our shareholders! After just six months of drilling, we have been able to take this project well and truly to the next level with a major uplift in the ounces and grade as part of this pivotal MRE update.

"The true potential of the Mulwarrie Project is really starting to shine through and, as a result of this MRE update, we're now in a much better position to convey the scale of the opportunity at Mulwarrie to the market.

"Importantly, this major Resource update comes after what is only the first phase of our exploration and growth program at Mulwarrie, with significant growth potential still remaining at this high-grade, strategically located project.

"Gorilla has now added 540Koz of high-grade Resources across its West Australian projects so far in 2025, with another major resource update planned for the back end of this year from Comet Vale.

"This update takes our West Australian group gold MRE to 720koz at 3.9g/t Au and our total group MRE past the million-ounce mark to 1.2Moz at 4.3g/t Au.

"What a fabulous effort by the Gorilla team to safely execute this drilling program at Mulwarrie and deliver our first MRE update in a very short time frame and at a very low cost.

"Gorilla is also rapidly advancing our exploration and growth strategy at the Comet Vale Project, with five rigs operating and a major MRE update scheduled for Q4 2025."

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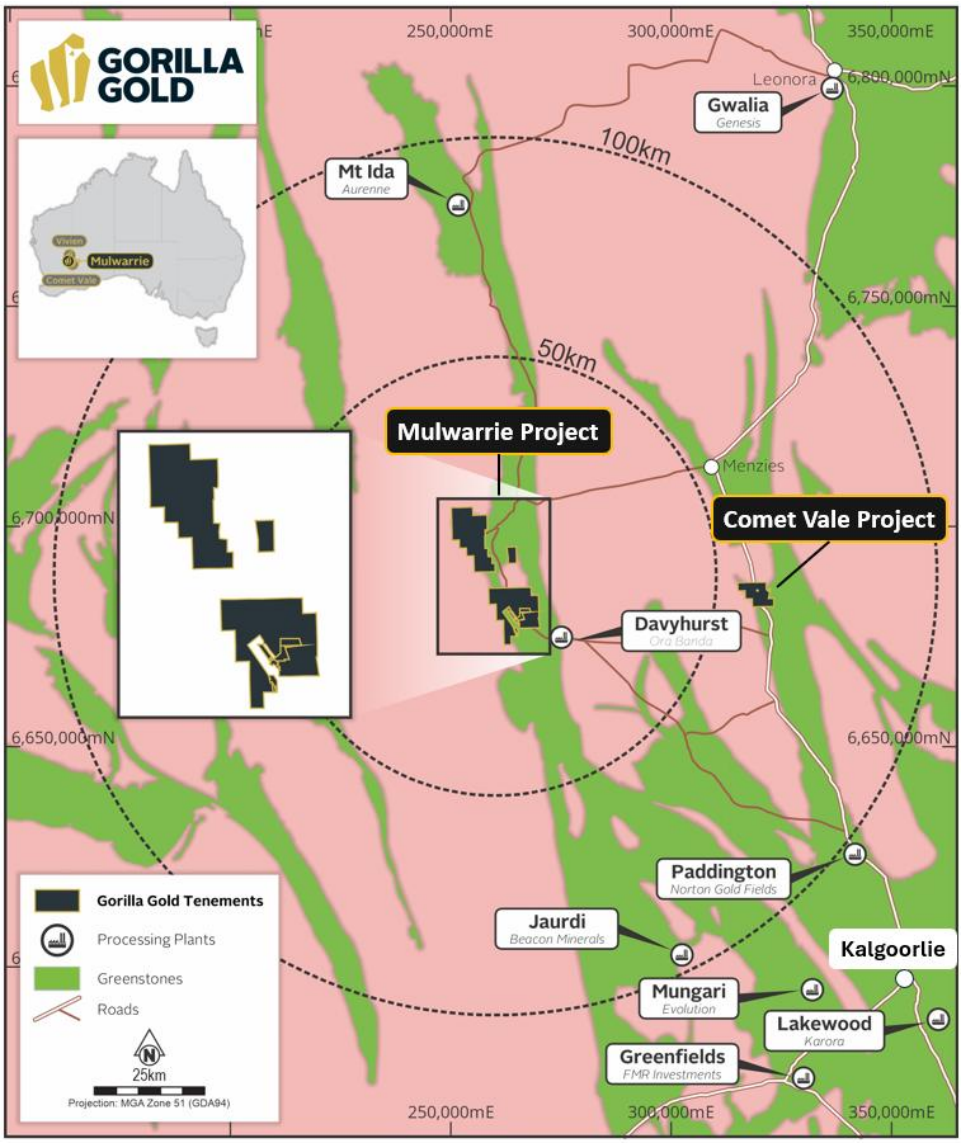

Figure 1 Plan of the Mulwarrie Project, Western Australia

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate

The main mineralisation at Mulwarrie was discovered in 2017, with modest open pit production occurring before then. Prior to the 2017 discovery, the project had fractured ownership, and after the discovery, the project was tenure constrained and caught up in M&A activity.

When Gorilla Gold acquired the Mulwarrie Project in November 2024, the Company further consolidated tenure in the area to unlock growth opportunities for the project. A MRE of 78koz @ 2.8g/t Au (see ASX Announcement Reporting on Genesis Minerals Mulwarrie Project dated 18 November 2024) was previously defined at the project, which Gorilla has since sought to increase both in terms of tonnes and grade.

Mulwarrie lies within granted Mining Leases, is adjacent to the Riverina-Davyhurst haul road, and is situated in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

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At Mulwarrie, a major north-west trending, steeply dipping mineralised fault system is developed in mafic and intermediate lithologies with mineralisation associated with this structural system and the development of quartz veining, pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphides and biotite alteration, often at the margins of intermediate porphyries.

An updated MRE has been undertaken by Snowden Optiro using historical data and GG8 data (see Table 1).

Mulwarrie Project Mineral Resource Estimate						
		Resource category	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	Au Tonnes (kt)	Au Grade (Au g/t)	Au (koz)
Mulwarrie	OP	Measured	0.5			
		Indicated		1,200	2.7	110.0
		Inferred		850	4.0	110.0
		Sub Total		**2,100**	**3.3**	**220.0**
	UG	Measured	1.1			
		Indicated		34	3.1	3.3
		Inferred		900	4.3	130.0
		Sub Total		**940**	**4.3**	**130.0**
	ALL	Measured				
		Indicated		1,300	2.8	110.0
		Inferred		1,800	4.2	240.0
		Total Resource		**3,000**	**3.6**	**350.0**

Notes:

- *Open Pit (OP) resources are constrained within optimised pit shells based on A$4,000 per ounce gold price and reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.*
- *Underground (UG) resources are evaluated below the optimised pit shell and constrained within mineable shapes designed at 1.1g/t gold cut-off grade and reported within the mineralised domains*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Table 1 Mulwarrie Project MRE table

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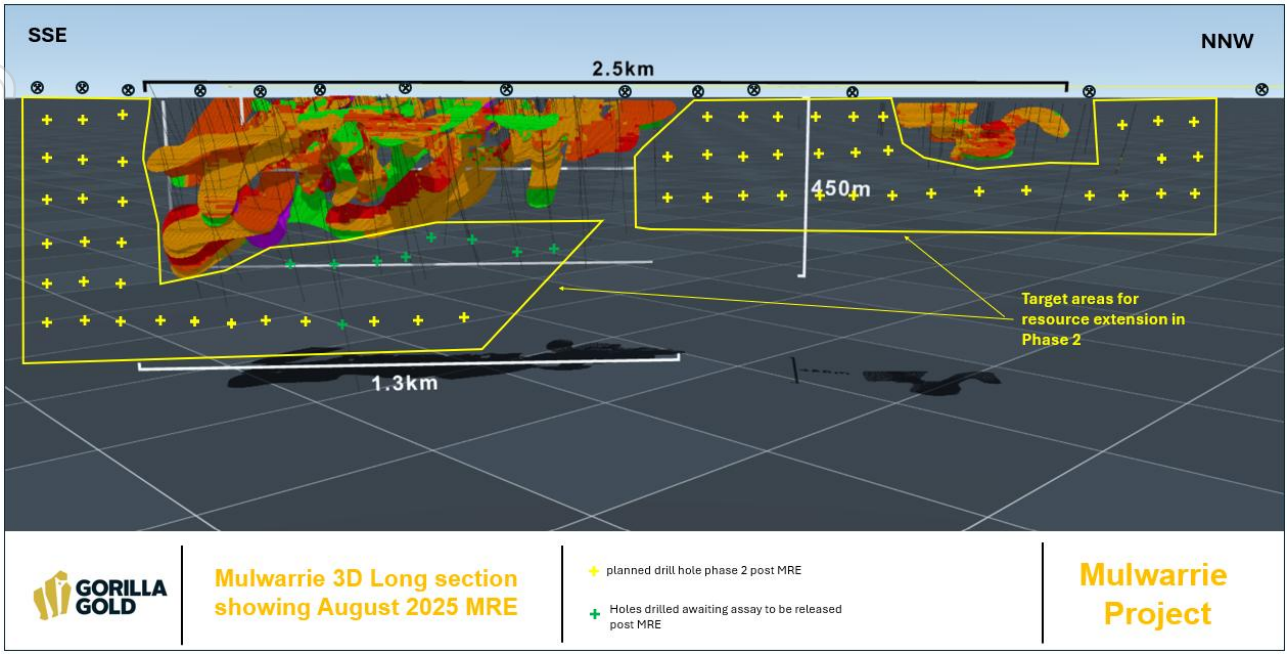

Figure 2 3D long section of new Mulwarrie MRE showing phase 2 drilling

Summary of Material Information (as per ASX LR 5.8.1):

The following Material Information Summary for the Mulwarrie Mineral Resource estimate is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 requirements. Further details are provided in the JORC Code Table 1 (Appendix 1).

Geology and Geological Interpretation:

The Mulwarrie Project is located at the boundary between the Kalgoorlie Terrane - a component of the mineral rich Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, host to world class orogenic gold deposits including the Super Pit and Gwalia Underground; and the greenstones of the Youanmi Terrane, comprising metamorphosed mafic volcanics, mafic and ultramafic intrusives and subordinate felsic dykes, flows and volcaniclastics.

Regionally, the greenstone belt hosting Mulwarrie lies on the western flank of the regional-scale Goongarrie-Mount Pleasant Anticline, a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along a NNW/SSE trend. Major north-trending, east-dipping, mantle-tapping faults of the Mount Ida – Zuleika fault zone traverse the project area.

Locally, the Mulwarrie Project area covers a sequence of northwest trending, foliated Archean greenstones flanked by multiple granitic intrusions. The metamorphosed mafic sequence can be divided into two distinct lithologies: a fine-grained basalt, which in places contains pillow structures; and a medium to coarse grained dolerite. Distinct banding represents selectively deformed and altered zones in the mafic sequence rather than distinct lithologic units.

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Gold mineralisation has been found in two distinct settings at Mulwarrie. Firstly, in narrow shear zones with only minor or no quartz veining, with limited calcsilicate alteration haloes and erratic but occasionally high gold values. Zones of mineralisation may be up to 2 metres wide but are generally less than 50 cm, conformable to the stratigraphy and foliation. The second dominant style of gold mineralisation is associated with shallow dipping, often massive, quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Strong pyrrhotite and pyrite alteration is developed within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation.

Multiple planar, sub-parallel, gold mineralised domains are defined using a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade within a contiguous zone over 2,200m (north-south) and 300m (east-west). Individual steeply dipping domains range from less than a metre to multiple metres wide, extending from near surface up to 400m vertical depth. Higher grade zones appear to plunge 30-45 degrees to the south.

Drilling Techniques:

A total of 331 drillholes for 44,019 metres, comprising surface Reverse Circulation (295 holes for 32,024 m), surface Diamond Drilling (8 holes for 2,104 m), and surface RC_DD (RC precollar with DD tail) (28 holes for 9,891 m) are used in the estimation of the Mineral Resource. Diamond drilling used HQ/NQ core, with orientation tools in targeted areas. RC drilling employed face-sampling hammers with cone splitters (1 m samples), including 4m composites and with 1m re-splits on anomalous results.

Diamond core was sampled to geological boundaries (0.3–1.5 m) and drilled at high angles to the mineralisation to minimise directional bias. Diamond core and RC chips provided lithological and structural data for lode definition.

A total of 103 drillholes (64 RC, 11 DD, and 28 RC_DD) for 27,647 m (14,725m RC, 3,031m DD, and 9,891m RC_DD) have been completed and added to the drilling database since the previous Mineral Resource was reported (ASX Announcement 13 November 2018 – Bardoc Gold Limited – 2.6Moz JORC Resource for Bardoc Gold Project).

Sampling Techniques:

Sampling has been conducted using industry-standard methods appropriate for orogenic gold deposits and suitable for resource estimation. The sampling procedures aim to ensure representativity, reliability, and quality control across all drilling types.

Historic Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling was sampled as 1m downhole intervals via a cone splitter. Diamond drilling ('DD') samples were collected at nominated intervals on interpreted mineralisation, alteration and lithological contacts.

GG8 RC samples are collected as 4m composites. In areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m samples were taken. Initial composite samples are collected from samples piles. 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chute on the cone.

Diamond drilling samples are collected as half core intervals between 0.3-1.0m based on lithology and alteration.

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Sample Preparation and Assay

Samples collected by GG8 field crew are submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity.

Historical drilling programs used 30 g fire assay with AAS finish, from accredited assay laboratories. All samples for fire assay were crushed to 75 µm.

All samples and assays are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used.

Classification:

The Mineral Resource has been classified in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 edition (JORC Code). Classification into Indicated and Inferred categories is based on the level of confidence in geological and grade continuity, supported by the quality of drilling, sampling and assay data, and the reliability of the grade estimation.

Indicated Mineral Resources are defined in areas where drilling is spaced at less than 20 to 30 metres, and where there is a high degree of confidence in both geological and grade continuity. Inferred Mineral Resources are reported in zones with moderate geological confidence and continuity, typically where drill spacing exceeds 30 metres.

Estimation Methodology:

Resource estimation was undertaken using Datamine Studio RM, with geostatistical analysis completed in Snowden Supervisor. Mineralisation interpretation was carried out by Gorilla personnel using Leapfrog software. Gold grades were estimated using a three-pass Ordinary Kriging ('OK') approach with dynamic anisotropy, supported by an Inverse Distance squared ('ID^2') estimate for validation purposes.

Estimates were generated within a block model rotated 45º around the Z axis, using parent block dimensions of 5 m (E) x 10 m (N) x 10 m (RL). These block sizes were determined through kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the spatial variability supported by current drill spacing. Sub-celling was applied down to 1 m x 2 m x 2 m to ensure accurate volumetric representation. Top cuts were applied where grade outliers were identified within specific domains.

Variography was performed on composited data to assess spatial continuity, and dynamic anisotropy was used to control the orientation of search ellipses. A three-pass estimation strategy was implemented, incorporating increasing search radii and reduced sample numbers. Hard boundaries were applied between grade estimation domains, with soft boundaries used across different weathering profiles.

Model validation included visual inspection, swath plot analysis, statistical comparisons between input composites and estimated blocks, and domain-based volume checks. Bulk density values were assigned according to the degree of weathering.

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Cut-off Grade:

Cut-off grades were selected based on mining and processing assumptions, including recoveries, costs, and a gold price of A$4,000. The open pit was reported above a grade of 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and reported within a Whittle-optimised shell. The underground was reported above a 1.1 g/t gold cut-off grade and reported within MSO-generated stope shapes. These values reflect similar peer operations and are consistent with the project's development stage.

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

The Mineral Resources for Mulwarrie have been assessed for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction ('RPEEE') in accordance with the JORC Code. Mulwarrie has been reported as open pit resources with portions reported as underground resources.

- Open Pit resources are constrained within an optimised pit shell generated using A$4,000/oz gold price. Assumed processing cost $50/t, recovery ~95%, mining method is conventional open pit with 10% dilution. Mineralisation is near surface, in a well-established mining region, and supported by nearby infrastructure.
- Underground Mineral resources are constrained within MSOs, generated using a A$4,000/oz gold price, minimum mining width of 1.5 m and cut off grade of 1.1 g/t gold. The mineralised portion within the MSO shapes has been reported.

Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

Metallurgical testwork on RC samples from the Mulwarrie Project has returned strong gold recoveries, confirming the non-refractory nature of both ore types. Bottle roll cyanidation tests achieved 96.6% recovery from a quartz lode composite and 91% from a sulphide-bearing altered basalt composite. These results support the potential for conventional processing methods.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Vivien Gold Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Mulwarrie Gold project was prepared by Ms Susan Havlin and reviewed by Ms Jane Levett, both employees of Snowden Optiro. Ms Havlin and Ms Levett are both Members and Chartered Professionals of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and they have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Havlin consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Mulwarrie Drilling Update	28 July 2025
Mulwarrie Drilling Update	17 July 2025
Update For Comet Vale and Mulwarrie	2 July 2025
High Grade Diamond Drill Results from Mulwarrie	12 June 2025
Mulwarrie Drilling Update	30 May 2025
Mulwarrie Update	4 April 2025
Maiden Drilling results from Mulwarrie	21 March 2025
Reporting on Genesis Minerals Mulwarrie Project	18 November 2024
Acquisition of Mulwarrie Project from Genesis Minerals	18 November 2024
High grade diamond drilling results at Mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade	18 March 2019
2.6Moz JORC Resource for Bardoc Gold Project	13 November 2018

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TABLE SHOWING COLLAR DETAILS OF NEW HOLES USED IN THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	Grid	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi
Mulwarrie	MNEX001	126	RC	GDA94z51	264400	6679430	481	60	233
Mulwarrie	MNEX002	78	RC	GDA94z51	264354	6679394	477	60	233
Mulwarrie	MNEX003	84	RC	GDA94z51	264325	6679428	477	60	233
Mulwarrie	MNEX004	126	RC	GDA94z51	264370	6679464	479	60	233
Mulwarrie	MNEX007	150	RC	GDA94z51	264362	6679495	479	60	233
Mulwarrie	MNEX008	185	RC	GDA94z51	264399	6679529	482	60	233
Mulwarrie	MWEX002	301.5	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265456	6678141	483	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX003	252.7	RC	GDA94z51	265335	6678204	485	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX004	237.6	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265332	6678263	486	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX007	107	RC	GDA94z51	264675	6678733	481	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX008	192	RC	GDA94z51	265250	6678346	492	65	240
Mulwarrie	MWEX009	180	RC	GDA94z51	265292	6678293	488	60	250
Mulwarrie	MWEX010	375.6	RC	GDA94z51	265322	6678367	488	50	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX011	185	RC	GDA94z51	265193	6678390	490	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX012	342.7	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265400	6678226	485	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX013A	360	RC	GDA94z51	265398	6678304	486	50	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX014	363.3	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265468	6678251	485	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX015	228	RC	GDA94z51	265011	6678534	484	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX016	317	RC	GDA94z51	265514	6678183	483	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX017	234	RC	GDA94z51	264932	6678582	484	65	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX018	320	RC	GDA94z51	265594	6678109	484	60	241
Mulwarrie	MWEX019	222	RC	GDA94z51	264865	6678641	486	64	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX020	216	RC	GDA94z51	265550	6678073	485	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX021	138	RC	GDA94z51	264760	6678679	484	50	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX022	296	RC	GDA94z51	265232	6678425	492	64	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX023	204	RC	GDA94z51	264800	6678707	486	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX025	313.52	RC	GDA94z51	264926	6678704	489	57	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX026	208	RC	GDA94z51	264721	6678767	484	62	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX028	300	RC	GDA94z51	265323	6678366	488	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX030	252	RC	GDA94z51	265291	6678288	488	68	245
Mulwarrie	MWEX031	307.4	RC	GDA94z51	265011	6678640	489	57	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX032	204	RC	GDA94z51	265235	6678349	492	60	240
Mulwarrie	MWEX033	198	RC	GDA94z51	265235	6678348	492	65	255
Mulwarrie	MWEX034	429.5	RC_DDT	GDA94z51	265598	6678113	490	73	236
Mulwarrie	MWEX035	517.3	RC	GDA94z51	265598	6678110	484	79	240
Mulwarrie	MWEX036	426.3	RC	GDA94z51	265527	6678186	483	73	231
Mulwarrie	MWEX038	372.8	RC	GDA94z51	265479	6678250	499	68	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX039	462.09	RC	GDA94z51	265476	6678249	485	76	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX042	290	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265294	6678287	488	75	250
Mulwarrie	MWEX043	500.15	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265322	6678367	488	78	243

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Mulwarrie	MWEX045	370	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265234	6678425	492	74	236
Mulwarrie	MWEX050	436	RC_DD	GDA94z51	264928	6678711	490	76	237
Mulwarrie	MWEX053	381.4	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265017	6678645	489	68	236
Mulwarrie	MWEX055	402.3	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265118	6678591	491	67	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX056	339.2	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265224	6678532	496	50	236
Mulwarrie	MWEX057	417.3	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265227	6678535	496	62	238
Mulwarrie	MWEX058	486.6	RC_DD	GDA94z51	265229	6678535	496	70	239
Mulwarrie	MWEX059	102	RC	GDA94z51	264615	6678784	479	55	240
Mulwarrie	MWEX063	288	RC	GDA94z51	265111	6678507	487	62	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX064	180	RC	GDA94z51	265068	6678480	485	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX066	230	RC	GDA94z51	265476	6678018	484	60	233
Mulwarrie	MWEX067	120	RC	GDA94z51	265427	6677998	484	60	233
Mulwarrie	MWEX069	180	RC	GDA94z51	265076	6678407	488	59	232
Mulwarrie	MWEX070	156	RC	GDA94z51	265010	6678448	484	60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX072	300	RC	GDA94z51	264771	6678463	479	60	230
Mulwarrie	MWEX073	300	RC	GDA94z51	264811	6678506	480	60	233
Mulwarrie	MWEX074	300	RC	GDA94z51	264845	6678533	481	60	233
Mulwarrie	MWEX076	300	RC	GDA94z51	264746	6678452	479	60	233

TABLE SHOWING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS ABOVE 0.5G/TAU OF NEW HOLES USED IN THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
MNEX001	52.0	53.0	1.0	1.5
MNEX002	13.0	14.0	1.0	1.6
MNEX003	13.0	15.0	2.0	7.8
MNEX004	47.0	48.0	1.0	0.5
MNEX004	78.0	79.0	1.0	1.2
MNEX004	82.0	83.0	1.0	5.1
MNEX007	53.0	54.0	1.0	0.9
MNEX007	81.0	83.0	2.0	4.5
MNEX007	88.0	89.0	1.0	1.4
MNEX008	110.0	111.0	1.0	1.6
MWEX002	120.0	121.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX002	146.0	148.0	2.0	2.9
MWEX003	28.0	29.0	1.0	1.1
MWEX003	90.0	92.0	2.0	2.7
MWEX004	80.0	84.0	4.0	3.3
MWEX004	139.0	142.0	3.0	1.1
MWEX007	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.8
MWEX007	80.0	84.0	4.0	1.0
MWEX008	108.0	112.0	4.0	0.8
MWEX009	140.0	144.0	4.0	2.2
MWEX009	160.0	168.0	8.0	1.0

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MWEX010	39.0	41.0	2.0	1.0
MWEX010	228.0	229.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX010	310.0	312.0	2.0	1.4
MWEX010	337.8	338.1	0.3	1.0
MWEX011	29.0	30.0	1.0	8.2
MWEX012	88.0	89.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX012	142.0	143.0	1.0	2.2
MWEX012	150.0	152.0	2.0	0.9
MWEX012	204.0	205.0	1.0	2.3
MWEX012	217.6	225.1	7.5	24.1
MWEX013A	188.0	195.0	7.0	12.9
MWEX013A	244.0	245.0	1.0	8.9
MWEX013A	312.0	315.0	3.0	1.0
MWEX013A	319.0	320.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX013A	322.0	323.0	1.0	2.7
MWEX014	311.4	312.1	0.7	4.0
MWEX014	324.1	325.5	1.5	24.2
MWEX014	330.5	331.0	0.5	0.8
MWEX014	332.0	332.4	0.4	1.5
MWEX015	11.0	12.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX015	220.0	221.0	1.0	1.2
MWEX016	233.0	234.0	1.0	1.0
MWEX016	241.0	242.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX016	243.0	244.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX016	249.0	253.0	4.0	20.0
MWEX016	258.0	259.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX016	285.0	286.0	1.0	3.9
MWEX016	302.0	304.0	2.0	1.5
MWEX017	127.0	129.0	2.0	2.8
MWEX018	161.0	162.0	1.0	1.8
MWEX019	83.0	84.0	1.0	5.6
MWEX019	107.0	108.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX019	114.0	117.0	3.0	2.4
MWEX019	118.0	119.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX019	139.0	140.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX019	141.0	143.0	2.0	1.9
MWEX020	152.0	153.0	1.0	1.1
MWEX021	20.0	21.0	1.0	2.0
MWEX021	107.0	108.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX022	251.0	256.0	5.0	1.4
MWEX022	258.0	259.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX023	98.0	99.0	1.0	1.4
MWEX023	101.0	102.0	1.0	0.5

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MWEX023	103.0	106.0	3.0	0.8
MWEX025	263.0	265.0	2.0	0.7
MWEX026	104.0	105.0	1.0	31.4
MWEX028	42.0	43.0	1.0	1.2
MWEX030	134.0	135.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX031	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
MWEX032	73.0	74.0	1.0	0.9
MWEX032	117.0	118.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX032	187.0	191.0	4.0	4.5
MWEX033	97.0	98.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX033	101.0	106.0	5.0	1.2
MWEX034	333.6	334.5	1.0	8.9
MWEX035	329.0	330.0	1.0	1.0
MWEX035	345.9	346.4	0.6	2.0
MWEX035	382.5	384.0	1.5	3.8
MWEX035	402.9	405.5	2.6	2.1
MWEX036	256.0	262.0	6.0	7.1
MWEX036	279.6	279.9	0.4	1.2
MWEX036	358.0	359.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX038	363.3	365.0	1.7	0.8
MWEX039	288.8	289.5	0.7	1.7
MWEX039	301.7	302.3	0.6	1.2
MWEX042	135.0	136.0	1.0	2.3
MWEX042	181.2	182.1	0.9	11.9
MWEX042	187.1	194.5	7.4	4.9
MWEX042	214.1	215.0	0.9	29.2
MWEX043	37.0	38.0	1.0	1.2
MWEX045	324.0	325.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX050	54.0	55.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX053	53.0	54.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX055	46.0	47.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX056	70.0	77.0	7.0	7.4
MWEX056	78.0	79.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX057	77.0	79.0	2.0	1.7
MWEX058	79.0	89.0	10.0	2.2
MWEX058	90.0	91.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX059	15.0	16.0	1.0	12.5
MWEX059	69.0	70.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX063	196.0	198.0	2.0	8.0
MWEX063	252.0	253.0	1.0	1.8
MWEX063	258.0	259.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX063	282.0	283.0	1.0	2.0
MWEX064	130.0	131.0	1.0	3.5

MWEX064	138.0	141.0	3.0	35.5
MWEX064	146.0	147.0	1.0	0.6
MWEX064	151.0	152.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX064	153.0	154.0	1.0	3.7
MWEX066	173.0	174.0	1.0	0.9
MWEX067	94.0	97.0	3.0	5.3
MWEX069	10.0	12.0	2.0	3.6
MWEX069	33.0	39.0	6.0	6.2
MWEX069	40.0	41.0	1.0	0.8
MWEX069	53.0	55.0	2.0	0.9
MWEX070	10.0	12.0	2.0	0.9
MWEX072	52.0	53.0	1.0	0.7
MWEX072	54.0	55.0	1.0	4.4
MWEX073	100.0	101.0	1.0	0.5
MWEX074	132.0	133.0	1.0	1.1
MWEX076	39.0	40.0	1.0	0.7

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APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	▪ Exploration drill sample data has been collected by various exploration companies between 1983 and 1996. Drilling programs included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques, the historical database includes 528 holes for a total of 23,763m. This includes publicly available data from outside of the tenement area that affects interpretation of the model. ▪ Pre-GG8 Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling occurred on nominal 50m x 25m grid spacing. Drilling was mainly completed by Bardoc Gold Ltd in conjunction with Spitfire Minerals The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 233 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. ▪ Bardoc RC drilling was sampled as one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were sent to the lab oven dried, crushed, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample was then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. ▪ Approximately 200g of pulp material was returned to Bardoc for storage and potential re-assay at a later date. The Diamond samples were collected at nominated intervals by Bardoc staff based on interpreted mineralisation, alteration and lithological contacts. ▪ GG8 has conducted a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programs with samples collected as 4m composites. In areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chute on the cone. ▪ GG8 Diamond drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology. ▪ Samples collected by GG8 field crew are submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used. ▪ The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	▪ Pre-GG8 drilling programs at Mulwarrie included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. ▪ Hole depths range from 3m to 234m. ▪ RAB drilling makes up 55.8% and RC drilling makes up 43.6% of the historical exploration drilling completed at Mulwarrie. The three diamond holes makes up 0.6% of drilling. ▪ Several campaigns of drilling were undertaken by the historical companies between 1983 and 1996.

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		▪ Company drilling rigs and professional drilling contractors were used by the historical exploration companies. ▪ The diamond holes completed by Bardoc were drilled HQ to 70.7m & the remainder NQ2 to 99.6m. All core was orientated from 17MWDD001,2 and 3. ▪ The June and August 2017 RC drilling were completed using a face sampling hammer with 5.75 inch bit. ▪ GG8 RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. GG8 Diamond drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ Minor sample recovery problems were noted in the pre-GG8 historical reports when drilling encountered faulted/fractured ground. No sample recovery problems were encountered with the Bardoc diamond & RC drilling. ▪ GG8 RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. GG8 DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.
	▪ 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.	▪ No obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	▪ The geological logging was appropriate for the style of drilling and the lithology's encountered. ▪ Geological logs are available for most pre-GG8 holes. However, historical logging was often rudimentary and some logs were not recorded or not included in the reports. Detailed logs were recorded for all recent pre-GG8 diamond & RC drilling. ▪ Drill hole logging data was entered into the Mulwarrie database directly from historical drilling reports and assay reports. Hard copy logs were entered by hand for the recent pre-GG8 drilling. ▪ GG8 RC drilling is logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. ▪ DD core stored in trays with every metre logged.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ Logging is qualitative, with the exception of some quantitative logging of sulphide, quartz veining and alteration content. Percent sulphide & quartz veining was recorded for RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core. Photos are taken for all GG8 RC chip trays and Diamond core trays.
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ 100% of relevant intersections logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	▪ Diamond core is sawn with half cores taken for assay, the other half retained for geotechnical and metallurgical work and general logging.
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	▪ RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle

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		size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	▪ QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by the assay laboratory.
	▪ 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.	▪ 1m samples from RC drilling are automatically bagged from the cyclone. Feld duplicates from pre-GG8 drilling were collected from the RC piles, GG8 field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter. Duplicates for DD drilling were collected from the second half of the core.
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. DD core samples are minimum 0.3m length. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
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.	▪ Pre-GG8 samples were sent to accredited laboratories using appropriate analyses methods. All GG8 samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method. Fire assay and photon gold analyses methods are considered total techniques.
	▪ 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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Industry standard QC protocols using standards, blanks and duplicates have been used for all historical and GG8 drilling, and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. ▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch of GG8 samples to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ One GG8 RC drillhole has been twinned by a DD hole, with no material issues identified.
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ Primary data from historical and GG8 drilling was captured directly into digital spreadsheets or specific geological logging software and uploaded directly to the digital databases. Physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs. Digital assay files have been sent directly

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		from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors.
	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made 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.	▪ Downhole survey measurements were collected for some of the historical RC holes using a single shot downhole survey tool. For many of the shallow holes, only one top of hole survey was completed at the collar position, noting the azimuth and dip at the start of the hole. ▪ North seeking gyro down hole surveys were completed for the GG8 RC drilling. ▪ The Mulwarrie Gold project drill holes were drilled on a local grid, sub-parallel to strike (orientated at 323 degrees magnetic). Most historical drill hole collars were surveyed using a standard GPS and later checked with a differential GPS. ▪ GG8 drill hole collar locations were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing for Exploration Results is varied, is documented, and is appropriate for the relevant reporting.
	▪ 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.	▪ Drillhole data spacing of up to approximately 20m x 20m, 40m x 40m and approximately 80m x 80m is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classifications applied.
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Exploration result intersections are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut off grade and maximum 3m of dilution material.
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.	▪ The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	▪ 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.	▪ No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples from GG8 drilling were transported from the field directly to the lab by GG8 company personnel. Unknown for historical datasets.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ Apart from desktop reviews of the historic data, no audits have been undertaken. It is unknown whether regular audits were conducted by historical companies on laboratories used. ▪ GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field and data processes.

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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 Mulwarrie project is in the Davyhurst region of the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. The 100% GG8 owned granted tenements comprise M30/119 and M30/145. A 2.5% NSR is payable on the first 50koz of combined gold production from M30/119 and M30/145.
	▪ 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.	▪ No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ See previous announcements. Review the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, HIGH-GRADE DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS AT MULWARRIE CONFIRM LODE STRUCTURES AND PAVE WAY FOR RESOURCE UPGRADE ▪ A summary of previous exploration at Mulwarrie Gold Project is included below. ▪ The Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from 19,728 tonnes for an average grade of 41.53 g/t Au (1903-1910). ▪ 1983 -1988 – Pancontinental Mining Limited completed gridding, geological mapping, aeromagnetic and ground surveys, IP surveys, regional soil sampling, costeaning, RAB and RC drilling. ▪ Callion, a subsidiary of the German based corporation, Thyssen Schachtbau GMBH (TSG) commenced mining at Mulwarrie Central West in November 1989, with New Holland Mining N.L. (20% interest) and H.F. Reif (6.25% interest). A total of 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold was recovered. ▪ In 1995 Consolidated Minerals had secured the tenements and in 1996 completed 34 RC holes (MWRC 601-634) for a total of 2,977 metres and to a maximum depth of 126 metres. ▪ Post 1997 and up to the date that Ethan Minerals Ltd signed option agreements with Reif and Hoppmann the latter parties conducted their own exploration programs within the Mulwarrie tenements. This work consisted of RC drilling, reconnaissance prospecting and loam sampling. ▪ In 1998 Reif and Hoppmann conducted an RC drilling program of 8 drill holes. MWRC 635 – MWRC 642 which was focused directly south of the Central Pit between 9590 North and 9620 North. The individual assay results from this program cannot be located in available reports. ▪ In 2017 Spitfire Minerals conducted drilling programs and after Bardoc took ownership conducted a resource estimation and investigated internally mining and economic studies. A pit cutback design was created.

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Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Mulwarrie Gold Project lies within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant north trending Mt. Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along an NNW/SSE trend. ▪ Gold mineralisation has been found in two distinct settings at Mulwarrie. Firstly, in narrow shear zones with only minor or no quartz veining, with limited calcsilicate alteration haloes and with variable, but occasionally high gold values. The zones of mineralisation may be up to 2 metres wide but are generally less than 50 cm. They are conformable to the stratigraphy and foliation. The second and most important type of gold mineralisation is associated with quite flat dipping often massive quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes where gold is also found and contributes to the overall wide mineralised intervals. ▪ Gold mineralisation at Mulwarrie is associated with flat to steep dipping quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Pyrrhotite and pyrite development is also strong within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and in sheared & altered country rocks. ▪ The main modelled mineralised domains have total dimensions of 2,200m (north-south), with domains ranging between less than a metre to multiple metres over up to 150m (east-west) in multiple veins and up to 450m vertical depth. ▪ Benson (1996) interpreted the mineralised zones as being structurally and stratigraphically controlled with the zones commonly occurring at felsic/mafic contacts, within shear zones and at metabasalt -metadolerite contacts.
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.	▪ Drilling data in the tables in the body of the announcement and in previous reporting of Exploration Results by historical companies and GG8 include all information material to the understanding of the exploration results. All GG8 drilling data is reported in MGA GDA 94 zone 51.
	▪ 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.	▪ No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

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Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	▪ Exploration Results were reporting using cut-off grades of 0.5ppm (g/t). ▪ Mineralisation intervals were kept to intersections of a single lode. ▪ The mineralized drill intersections will be reported as down hole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of lode geometry.
	▪ 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.	▪ Where downhole samples within the same mineralised lode are amalgamated for reporting, a length-weighted average is calculated.
	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Metal equivalent values have not been reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ All drilling was undertaken using approximately orthogonal orientations to the interpreted mineralisation. ▪ Reported intersections are downhole lengths and not necessarily indicative of true width.
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.	▪ Appropriate plan and diagrams are included in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Reporting is balanced and representative of all Exploration Results.

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Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ All other relevant meaningful and material data has been included within this report. GG8 acknowledges that over time additional data may be obtained from previous geologists/companies that have explored the ground.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	▪ Further work will be conducted to investigate the extension of mineralisation at depth and along strike. Refer to the body of the text.
	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Diagrams highlight areas of possible extensions are included in the body of the text.

JORC Table 1; Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	▪ Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	▪ Snowden Optiro received the final drillhole database from Gorilla Gold (GRG) on 24th July 2025. A series of CSV files was exported from the GRG managed MS Access database, with the data extracted 24th July 2025.
	▪ Data validation procedures used.	▪ Prior to undertaking resource estimation, a high-level data review and referential checks were conducted, including topo to collar checks, overlapping and duplicate records. A number of collars were above the topographic surface however these were not used in the estimation. All other data was found to be appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation. ▪ The drillholes and all data used in the MRE is in MGA94 zone 51 the recent drilling has rounded easting and northing data. ▪ The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) database includes data collected across multiple drilling campaigns, from 1983 to 2025. Five holes within the project area do not have date information recorded. The spatial location of these holes was reviewed and, they are distributed through the deposit with 2017 and 2025 holes surrounding them. The risk is considered low. ▪ The final drillhole database used for estimation includes 295 reverse circulation drillholes (32,024 m) and 8 diamond drillholes (2,104 m) and 28 reverse circulation collars with diamond tails (9,891 m) totalling 331 holes for 44,019 m. ▪ Bias between different drill types - RC, diamond, and RC with diamond tails were investigated as well as the drill year. Minimal bias was noted and all drill types were used in the estimation. A negative bias

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		was identified in the RC holes drilled in 1985 however spatially these holes were drilled in a small area with limited other drillholes and the negative bias meant the risk was considered low so all the drillholes were used in the estimation. ▪ Rotary air blast and air core holes were excluded from the estimation process based on quality of the drilling technique. ▪ Snowden Optiro is of the opinion that the drillhole data is suitable for resource estimation for all of the deposits, given the level of classification applied.
Site visits	▪ Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	▪ The GRG CP, responsible for the data and geological interpretation has visited the site and observed collars, drill pads and general site layout including previous mining operations. ▪ The Snowden Optiro CP visited site on 17 and 18 March 2025, observed the general site layout as well as the Mulwarrie pit.

Geological interpretation	▪ Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	▪ Gold mineralisation occurs in two main settings:
		  ▪ Shear-hosted zones: narrow, conformable to foliation, typically <0.5 m wide (locally up to 2 m), with erratic but occasionally high-grade gold, minimal quartz veining, and weak calcsilicate alteration.
		  ▪ Quartz reef-hosted zones: shallow-dipping, massive quartz veins up to several metres wide, associated with strong diopside–biotite–epidote–carbonate alteration. Sulphides include pyrrhotite and pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Gold is often associated with the sulphide zones and alteration halos.
		▪ Mineralisation is defined within a contiguous, structurally controlled zone approximately 2.2 km long (north–south) and up to 300 m wide (east–west), with multiple steeply dipping mineralised domains ranging from <1 m to several metres thick. These extend from surface to at least 400 m vertical depth, with higher-grade shoots plunging 30–45° to the south.
		▪ Mulwarrie was mined historically via open-pit method (late 1980's).
		▪ The geological interpretation of the deposit is based on logging of drillholes and grade.
		▪ The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification.

	▪ Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	▪ Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. ▪ Mineralisation was modelled at a nominal 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade. ▪ The interpreted trend was influenced by historical mining and previous interpretations ▪ Geological and mineralisation continuity between drillholes and sections is good for well drilled areas.
	▪ The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ Alternative interpretations were not considered as there is significant evidence to support this interpretation, with data gathered over the long history of this deposit. ▪ Alternative interpretations may be possible with additional drilling and may affect the grade and continuity of the deposit.
	▪ The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ Geology was integral to guiding the Mineral Resource estimation, with mineralisation modelled based on two key settings: narrow, shear-hosted zones and broader quartz reef-hosted veins. These geological controls informed the interpretation of mineralised domains, continuity, and geometry. Alteration styles

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		and associated sulphide assemblages were also used to refine domain boundaries and support grade estimation.
	▪ The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	▪ All geological observations were used to guide the interpretation and further control the mineralisation trends for the Mineral Resource estimate. ▪ The mineralisation is truncated to the north-west along strike by current drilling and is still open to the south-east. ▪ The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification.
Dimensions	▪ The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource	▪ Mineralised lodes strike northwest (315°), the dip of the ore body ranges from 40-70° to the east northeast for the main area and shallower dipping (30°) for the northern area. The lodes in the main area are constrained to a corridor approximately 400 m wide, 200 m wide for the northern area. Average lode width is approximately 3 m, mostly ranging between 1- 6m. Established strike length of the main area is 1,300 m and 400 m for the northern zone. The down-dip extent of the main zone is 450m and 120m for the northern area.
Estimation and modelling techniques	▪ The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	Software used: ▪ Leapfrog Geo – wireframe modelling of geological units. ▪ Snowden Supervisor - geostatistics, variography, kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) and block model validation. ▪ Datamine Studio RM – drillhole validation, compositing, block modelling, grade estimation, classification and reporting. ▪ The Mineral Resource estimates were completed employing ordinary block kriged (OK) grade estimation of 1 m length, top cut composites and also Inverse distance squared (ID^2) as a check estimate. The mineralised interpretations defined zones of mineralised material as defined by assay data. Block model and estimation parameters: ▪ Au Block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). No other analytes were estimated. OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains that had sufficient data. For domains with blocks that did not estimate, the average domain grade was applied to the unestimated blocks. For all estimates, dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the mineralised veins. ▪ One metre downhole composited, top-cut data were estimated into parent blocks using OK. ▪ Top cuts were applied to select domains to reduce the impact of outlier values ▪ Normal scores variogram analysis was undertaken on combined mineralised domains to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of gold. ▪ Continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have a main direction range of 80 m and a semi-major range of 35 m, with a nugget of 38%. The variography is fair, and equivalent to variograms produced by earlier practitioners. ▪ The number of samples used for block grade estimation was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). ▪ Three estimation passes were used for the estimate. The first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was 1.5 times the initial

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		search and the third search was 3 times the initial search. The third search had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. First and second pass had a minimum of 8 and 6 samples respectively and maximum of 24 samples, the third pass had a minimum of 2 and maximum of 24 samples. ▪ A maximum composites per drillhole constraint of four samples was applied. ▪ Hard boundaries were applied between the different domains. ▪ Boundary conditions for the weathering boundaries are soft.
	▪ Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	▪ The modelled mineralisation lodes were used to control the search ellipse direction and the major controls on the distribution of grade.
	▪ Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	▪ The coded and composited sample data was used to assess whether the grade distribution required top-cutting to mitigate the impact of outlier grades. ▪ The grade distribution was assessed for each individual domain reviewing histograms, log probability plots, statistics and CVs. Top cuts were applied to 13 domains as required to reduce the influence of high grade outliers. The top cuts ranged from 15 g/t to 50 g/t Au.
	▪ The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	▪ All domains were estimated using OK and DA and a check estimate using ID2. ▪ This estimate was compared to the most recent estimate completed in 2018 and no material differences in the grade were noted. There was a significant increase in the tonnes due to extensional drilling.
	▪ The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	▪ No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products.
	▪ Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	▪ Only gold was estimated, no other elements were estimated, and no deleterious elements are noted.
	▪ In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	▪ Grade estimation was into a block model, rotated 45º around the Z axis. The parent block size is 5 mE by 10 mN by 10 mRL in line with the strike of the mineralisation. ▪ The nominal spacing of the drillholes ranges from 10 mE by 10 mN or 20 mE by 20mN up to 40 m by 40 m with some spacing increasing at depth. ▪ Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 1 mE by 2 mN by 2 mRL were used to represent volume.
	▪ Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	▪ Selective mining units were not modelled.
	▪ Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	▪ No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	▪ The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	▪ Validation checks of the estimate occurred by way of global and local statistical comparison, comparison of volumes of wireframe versus the volume of the block model, comparison of the model average grade (and general statistics) and the declustered sample grade by domain, swath plots by northing, easting and elevation, visual check of drill data versus model data and comparison of global statistics for check estimates. ▪ Only historic mining (late 1980's) and no reconciliation data was available for review.
Moisture	▪ Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	▪ The tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.

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Cut-off parameters	▪ The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied	▪ Grade and tonnes have been reported within A$4,000/oz gold pit shells for open pit. ▪ The cut-off grade has been selected by GG8 in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in-line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of Mineral Resources elsewhere in Australia. Given the stage of the Project and classification applied to the Mineral Resource, and the current gold price, the cut-off grade is considered reasonable. ▪ The Mineral Resource has been reported with consideration of RPEEE for both open pit and underground portions. ▪ The Mineral Resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold for Open Pit resources. For underground, MSOs were generated at a cut off grade of 1.1 g/t gold.
Mining factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	▪ The mineralisation extends from surface. A small open pit has been undertaken and a potential open pit cutback is reasonable. The model has had appropriate open pit depletion applied. ▪ The Mulwarrie deposit is located in a well-established mining jurisdiction, has previously been mined and there are other Mining operations within the region. ▪ Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. ▪ The Mineral Resource has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold, which is considered a reasonable cut-off grade for reporting potential open pit. A cut off grade of 1.1 g/t gold was used to generate the underground MSO shapes. All mineralised domain material is reported inside the MSO, for reporting potential underground Mineral Resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	▪ The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	▪ Metallurgical testing of selected reverse circulation (RC) samples has been conducted both historically and more recently. Initial bottle roll cyanidation and cyanidation rate tests were completed by Ammtec in 1986 and 1987 for Pancontinental. In 2015, further bottle roll cyanidation leach tests were performed by Goldfield Argonaut using a mobile gravity/CIL plant prior to trial mining. Petrological examinations of selected samples were also undertaken at the end of the trial mining phase. ▪ Two composites were prepared for metallurgical evaluation. The first was derived from sulphidic quartz lode ore containing semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite in quartz, while the second was created from biotite-altered and sheared basalt containing disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Both composites originated from ore-grade RC samples collected from East Lode intercepts and were labelled accordingly in the Nagrom report. A standard grind size of P80 (0.106 mm) was used for testing. • Results from this testwork were encouraging, demonstrating that both the quartz lode and the altered basalt ore types are not refractory. Twenty-four-hour bottle roll tests returned a gold recovery of 96.6% for the quartz lode composite and 91% for the sulphide-bearing altered basalt composite.
Environmental factors or assumptions	▪ Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to	▪ No environmental work has been undertaken at Mulwarrie. ▪ Mulwarrie is located in a district that has seen small and large scale mining operations in the past.

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	consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	
Bulk density	▪ Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	▪ A total of 1,243 bulk density measurements were collected from core samples using the Archimedean immersion method, including 268 measurements in 2017 and 975 by GG8. The majority of measurements were from fresh material, with only 9 samples from the transitional zone and none from the oxide material. For the fresh domain, values ranged from 2.52 to 3.30 t/m³, with an average of 2.96 t/m³ applied. Transitional values ranged from 2.62 to 3.05 t/m³, with 2.80 t/m³ assigned due to the small sample population. 2.20 t/m³ was applied to the oxide zone as no samples were available.
	▪ The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	▪ Dry bulk density values were measured using the Archimedean immersion method, which accounts for moisture content and internal voids within the rock mass. The method is appropriate for the range of lithologies and alteration styles encountered in the deposit, and is consistent with industry standards..
	▪ Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	▪ Bulk density values were assigned to the block model by weathering domain (fresh, transitional, oxide). Where data was insufficient (e.g. oxide), values were assigned based on typical values for similar deposits. No assumptions were required for the fresh domain, and only minor assumptions were applied for the transitional zone due to low sample numbers.
Classification	▪ The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	▪ The Mulwarrie Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drillhole spacing, drill data quality, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. ▪ Indicated Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and the lodes were supported by drill spacing less than 20-30 m. ▪ Inferred Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and where either the drill spacing was greater than 30 m.
	▪ Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).	▪ The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data and confidence in estimation of gold (from the kriging metrics).
	▪ Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	▪ The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	▪ No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimates. ▪ Snowden Optiro undertakes rigorous internal peer reviews during the compilation of the Mineral Resource model and reporting.

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	▪ Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate	▪ The assigned classification of Indicate and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. ▪ It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style.
	▪ The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	▪ The Mineral Resource classification is appropriate at the global scale.
	▪ These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	▪ No production data was available for review.