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DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS CHANACH COPPER-GOLD EXPLORATION AND RESOURCE POTENTIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
AND AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

30 September 2025

Highlights:

- Final assays from 4,300m of diamond drilling further demonstrate the scale and high-grade nature of key targets within the Chanach Copper-Gold Project area
- Previous highlights of this year's drilling include:
 - 59.9m @ 0.67% Cu from 9.6m
 - 3.4m @ 15.3g/t Au from 754.4m
 - 1.8m @ 7.51g/t Au from 773.2m
 - 3.1m @ 6.54g/t Au from 791.7m
 - 3.7m @ 12.47g/t Au from 174m
 - 4.5m @ 1.76g/t Au and 1.06% Cu from 32.8m
 - 7.8m @ 11.65g/t Au from 41m
- Chanach hosts existing high-grade JORC compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.95 Mt @ 5.11 g/t Au for 484,000 ounces of Au and 17.23 Mt @ 0.37% Cu for 64,000t of Cu1 (141.1 Mlbs Cu) from only limited drilling to date
- Significant intercepts from new drilling are highlighted below with details in Appendix 3
- Broad Oxide Copper intercept on southern edge of northern chargeable geophysical anomaly:

Hole DD25-12

- 21.9m @ 0.39% Cu from 52.2m including:
 - 2.9m @ 0.62% Cu from 66m
- 3.5m @ 0.35% Cu from 229.5m
- 1.7m @ 0.63% Cu from 242.9m

Hole DD25-13

- 2.10m @ 0.41%Cu from 30.6m
- 25.9m @ 0.49% Cu from 62.1m including
 - 1.0m @ 1.10% Cu from 62.1m
 - 1.2m @ 1.06% Cu from 86.8m
- 16.8m @ 0.44% Cu from 241.5m
- 5.4m @ 0.57% Cu from 263.4m

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- **High-grade Gold intercepted in gold veining outside of gold resource area – several other mapped veins remain untested:**

Hole DD25-11

- **0.50m @ 10.2g/t Au from 6.55m**
- **6.05m @ 9.23g/t Au from 31.4m including:**
 - **2.65m @ 17.85g/t Au from 32.6m**
- **1.00m @ 6.43g/t Au from 51.3m**

The Board of RTG Mining Inc. (“RTG”, or the “Company”) (TSX Code: RTG, ASX Code: RTG) is pleased to provide the following update on the final assays received from the 2025 diamond drilling campaign at its 90% owned Chanach Gold & Copper Project (“Chanach”) in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The 2025 field season incorporated 4,300m of diamond drilling. Drilling was completed outside of the existing gold resource base, mainly targeting the strong 1.8km diameter IP anomaly identified last year along with a series of magnetic and skarn targets.

Drilling commenced on 6 May with two diamond drill rigs and at the time of this release all 13 planned holes had been completed. Logging and assaying has also been completed for this year’s program.

Commenting on the final assays from the 2025 campaign and on Chanach’s growing exploration upside, RTG’s CEO Justine Magee said: *“We are very pleased to report these final assays from our 2025 field season at Chanach. Diamond drilling continues to deliver high-grade intercepts from key copper and gold prospects, demonstrating the scale and quality of this mineral field and providing valuable information that will refine our target generation for the next drilling campaign.”*

This program was designed to target high-grade zones and provide a better understanding of the significant opportunities of the mineral field which drilling has demonstrated hosts various styles of mineralization, including high-grade gold from our epithermal gold area (See Diagram 3), high-grade copper and gold from our 6.5km of mineralised skarns (See Diagram 3) and the broad oxide copper zone associated with the large geophysics anomaly (See Diagrams 2 and 3).

Along with the growing copper oxide footprint, our technical team remains very encouraged by the potential to grow our existing gold resource base, with drilling of a quartz vein, which sits ~170m outside of the resource, returning exceptional results up to 10g/t Au (See Diagrams 4 and 5). Several other mapped veins will be tested during our next field campaign.”

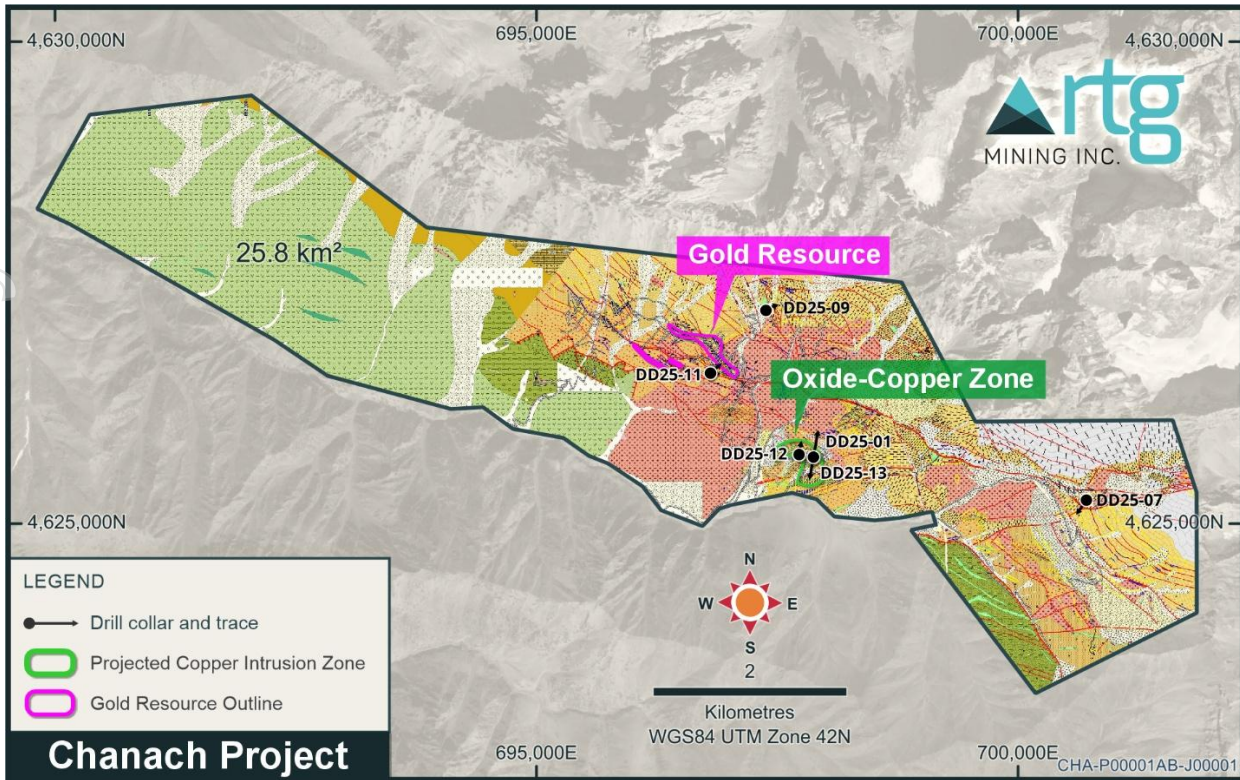


Diagram 1 – License Area Showing New Drill Holes Associated with this Announcement.

Geophysical Target: Growing Copper Potential Warrants Follow-up Campaign

Holes DD25-12 and DD25-13 were drilled as a follow up to DD25-01 which intercepted a large oxide copper zone on the southern edge of the northern chargeable anomaly. Both holes intercepted broad anomalous copper zones which further show the size and prospectivity of this area.

The three holes that have been drilled into this area, show the potential extent of the area, which can be seen from previous channel sampling and soil sampling with dimensions up to 600m long and 40m wide. This is an exciting area for copper mineralisation and requires further targeted drilling.

Diagram 2 shows the position and possible extent of the copper zone, along with the intercepts so far. Best intercepts from the two holes include:

Hole DD25-12

- 21.9m @ 0.39% Cu from 9.6m *including*:
 - 2.9m @ 0.62% Cu from 66m
- 3.5m @ 0.35% Cu from 229.5m
- 1.7m @ 0.63% Cu from 242.9m

Hole DD25-13

- 2.10m @ 0.41%Cu from 30.6m
- 25.9m @ 0.49% Cu from 62.1m *including*
 - 1.0m @ 1.10% Cu from 62.1m
 - 1.2m @ 1.06% Cu from 86.8m
- 16.8m @ 0.44% Cu from 241.5m
- 5.4m @ 0.57% Cu from 263.4m

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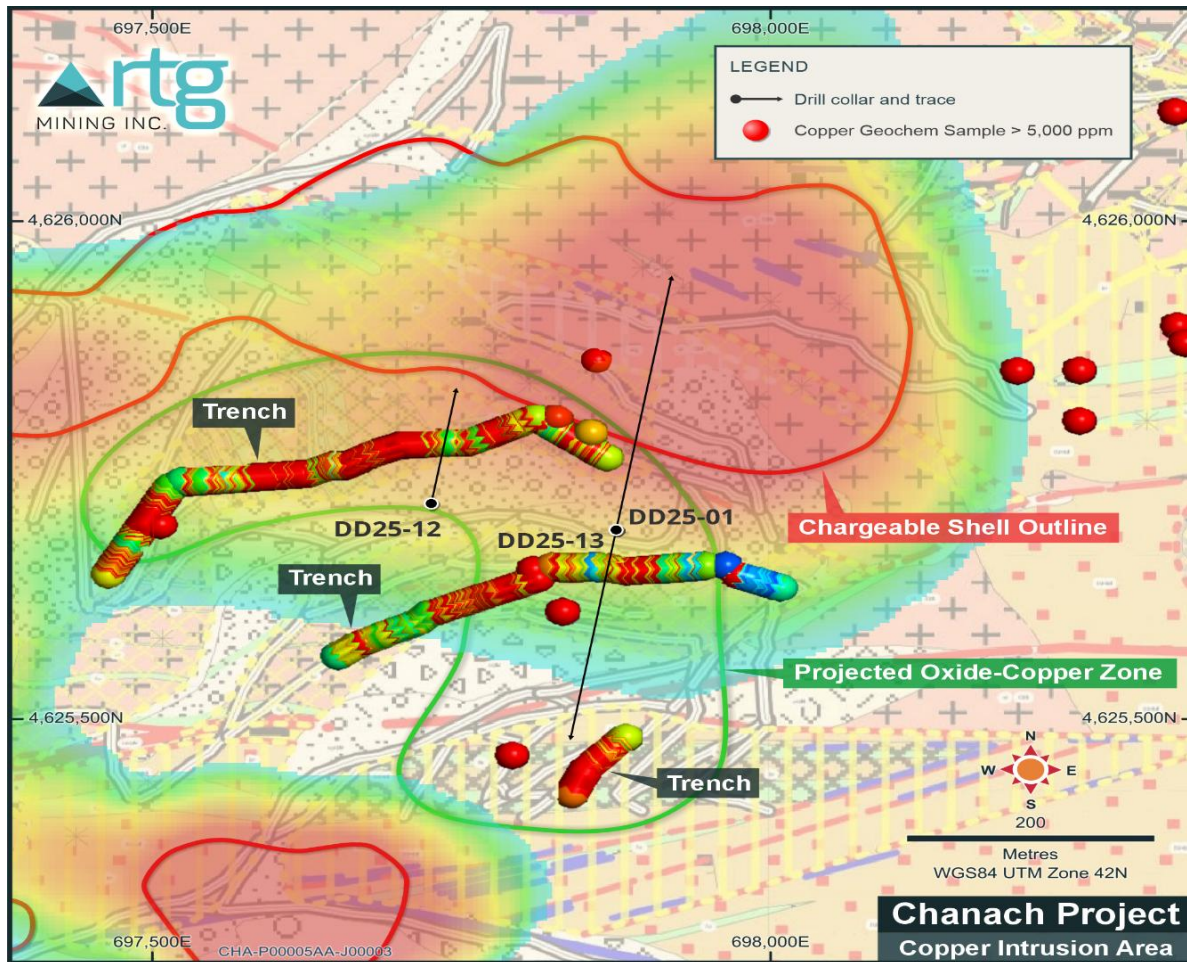


Diagram 2 – Showing Potential Oxide Copper Zone Intercepted by DD25-01, DD25-12 and DD25-13

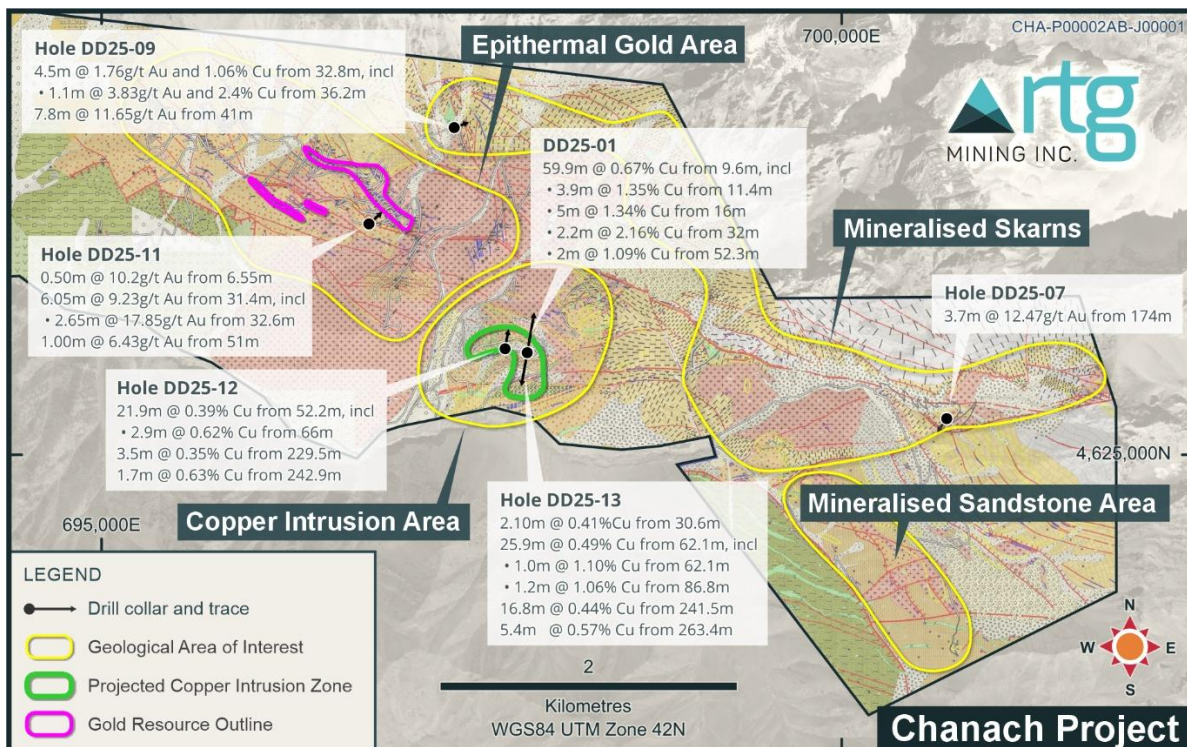


Diagram 3 – Tenement Map Showing Key Mineralised Areas and Key Results from 2025 Drilling Campaign

High Grade Gold Vein: Exciting Potential to Grow Existing Gold Resource

The western side of the tenement hosts a series of epithermal gold veins. There is currently a **JORC compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.95 Mt @ 5.11 g/t Au for 484,000 ounces of Au**. The resource is associated with a series of quartz veins and is open along strike and down dip.

Further highlighting the exciting potential of this region, there remains several untested veins that have been mapped. Diagram 4 shows some of these veins both tested and untested.

DD25-11 was drilled on an untested vein approximately 170m away from the main resource area and intercepted three veins of high-grade gold as outlined below:

Hole DD25-11

- 0.50m @ 10.2g/t Au from 6.55m
- 6.05m @ 9.23g/t Au from 31.4m including:
 - 2.65m @ 17.85g/t Au from 32.6m

- 1.00m @ 6.43g/t Au from 51m.

Diagram 5 shows a cross-section of the intercepted veins and distance from main resource veins.

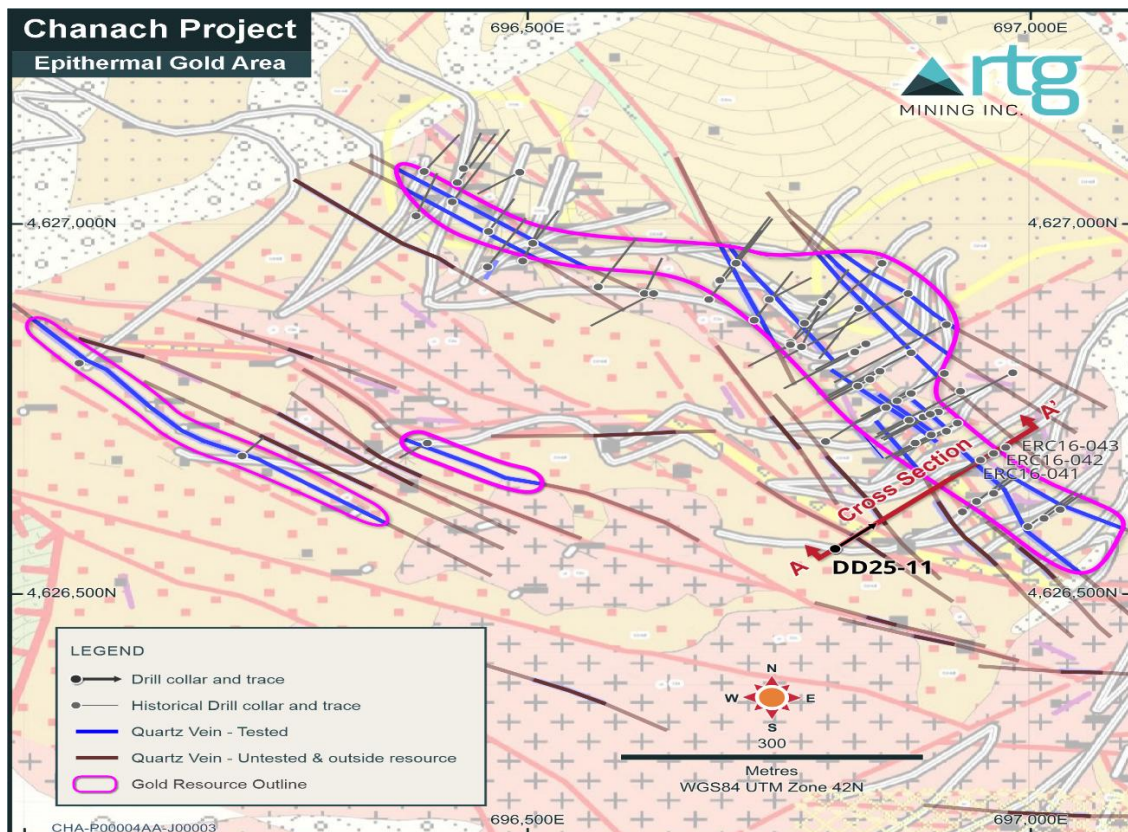


Diagram 4 – Gold Resource Area Showing Tested and Untested Quartz Veining and DD25-11

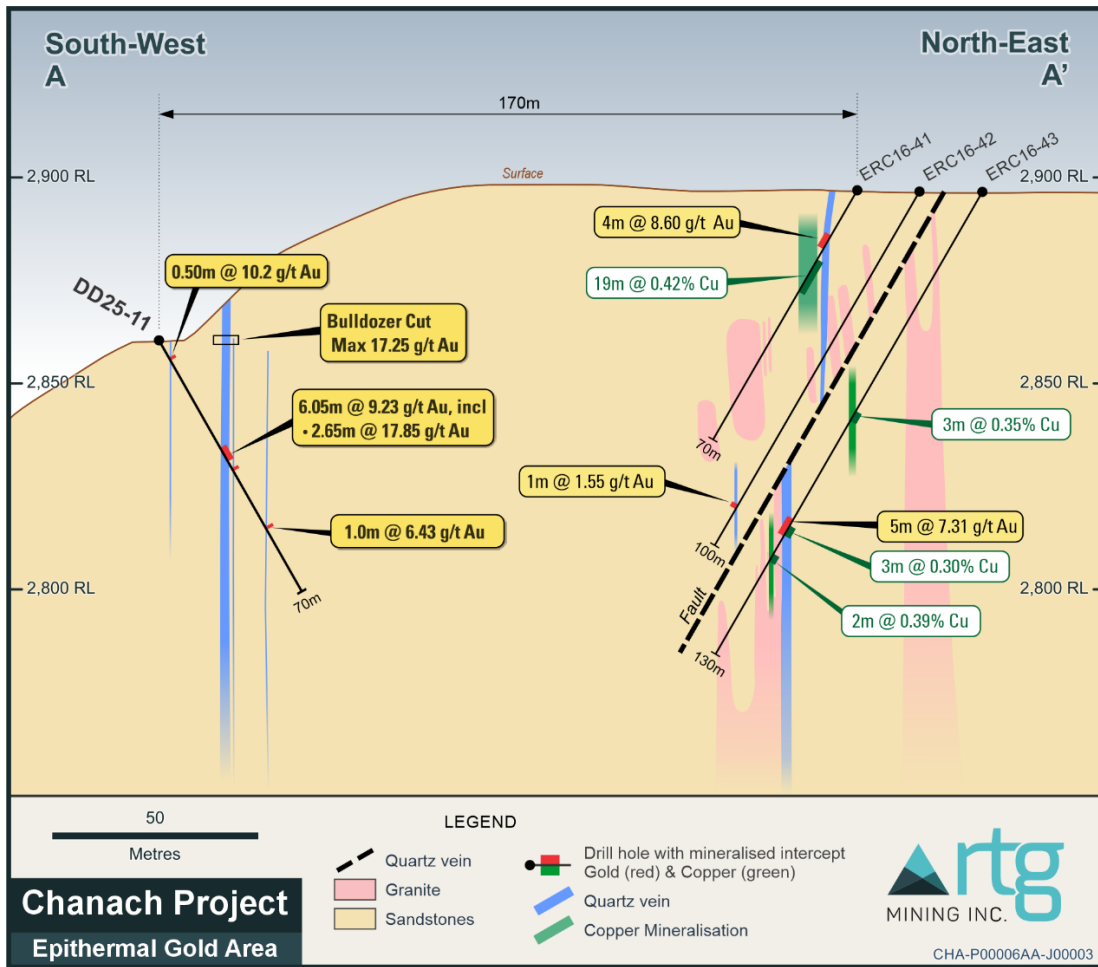


Diagram 5 – Cross Section of DD25-11 showing distance from main Resource Area

Future Work: Sights Set on Several Exciting Copper and Gold Targets

All areas drilled have shown the potential to host high-grade copper and gold mineralisation. The blind magnetic target and skarn areas all require further step-out drilling and the geophysical target needs more follow up in the copper oxide area and deep gold intercepts.

Further work is also planned on several untested areas of the 1.8km diameter IP anomaly where chargeable signatures sit on the contact of the resistive areas. These target areas are up to 700m in length and sit further to the east of this year’s drilling (see last announcement for diagram).

Given the number of untested quartz veins and the fact that the currently tested veins are open along strike and down dip, the gold area will also be the focus of future work.

ABOUT RTG MINING INC

RTG Mining Inc. is a mining and exploration company listed on the main board of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange. RTG is currently focused primarily on progressing the Mabilo Project to start-up having now received a mining permit for the Project, with a view to moving quickly and safely to a producing gold and copper company.

RTG also has a number of exciting new opportunities including the Panguna Project in Bougainville, which it remains committed to while also considering further new business development opportunities.

RTG has an experienced management team which has to date developed seven mines in five different countries, including being responsible for the development of the Masbate Gold Mine in the Philippines through CGA Mining Limited. RTG has some of the most respected international institutional investors as shareholders including Equinox Partners and Franklin Templeton.

ENQUIRIES

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Date: **30 September 2025**

Authorised for release by: **By the Board of Directors**

QUALIFIED PERSON AND COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates of the Chanach Project is based upon information compiled, reviewed and approved by Viktor Zabolotny who is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Viktor Zabolotny is employed by BW Three Holdings Ltd and is a consultant to RTG. Viktor Zabolotny has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person and a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Viktor Zabolotny consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets of the Chanach Project is based upon information compiled, reviewed and approved by Greg Hall who is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Greg Hall is employed by Golden Phoenix International Pty Ltd and is a consultant to RTG. Greg Hall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person and a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101. Greg Hall consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and the context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to areas outside of exploration results, Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves and Metallurgy and Processing is based on information prepared by or under the supervision of Mark Turner, who is a Qualified Person and Competent Person. Mark Turner is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by RTG Mining Inc, the Company. Mark Turner has sufficient experience that is relevant to the information under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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” and to qualify as a “Qualified Person” under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). Mark Turner has verified the data disclosed in this release. Mark Turner consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For the ASX Feasibility Study announcement including JORC tables please refer to the RTG Mining website (www.rtgmining.com) and on the ASX, under announcements (www.asx.com.au).

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Toronto Stock Exchange has not reviewed nor does it accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this press release, which has been prepared by management.

This announcement includes certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation including, among others, statements made or implied relating to the interpretation of exploration results, accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, parameters and assumptions used to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources, realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, estimated economic results of the Chanach Project, future operational and financial results, including estimated cashflow and the timing thereof, estimated expenditures, expansion, exploration and development activities and the timing thereof, including expectations regarding plans for progressing development, funding, the negotiation of contracts, offtake and the completion of documentation, RTG’s objectives, strategies to achieve those objectives, RTG’s beliefs, plans, estimates and intentions, and similar statements concerning anticipated future events, results, circumstances, performance or expectations. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, are forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements generally can be identified by words such as “objective”, “may”, “will”, “expected”, “likely”, “intend”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “should”, “plans”, or similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties and are based on certain factors and assumptions. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from RTG’s expectations include uncertainties related to fluctuations in gold and other commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits; uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, recovery rates, production estimates and estimated economic return; the need for cooperation of government agencies in the development of RTG’s mineral projects; the need to obtain additional financing to develop RTG’s mineral projects; the possibility of delay in development programs or in construction projects and uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones for RTG’s mineral projects and other risks and uncertainties as discussed in RTG’s annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024 and detailed from time to time in our other filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities available at www.sedar.com. The forward-looking statements made in this announcement relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. RTG will not release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this announcement except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

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This announcement has been prepared for publication in Canada and Australia and may not be released to US wire services or distributed in the United States. This announcement does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction. Any securities described in this announcement have not been, and will not be, registered under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “US Securities Act”), or any state securities laws, and may not be offered or sold in the United States except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, registration under the US Securities Act and applicable US state securities laws.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Chanach Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core was oriented, and core recovery was routinely measured and recorded. Sampling intervals were geologically controlled and based on lithological and mineralogical boundaries, typically ranging between 0.3m and 1.5m. Drill core was logged in detail for lithology, mineralogy, structure and was digitally photographed. Logging was performed using standardised coding systems to ensure consistency and facilitate geostatistical analysis. Samples were accompanied by blank samples and duplicates.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was conducted with 2 diamond core rigs using HQ Diameter holes.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire core was measured to determine core recovery Core recovery in excess of 95%
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core has been geologically logged by in-house field geologists to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimates and mining studies. Logging is considered qualitative including photography. Total length of hole was geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core has been sawn and quarter core has been used for assaying. Field duplicates and blanks submitted as part of QAQC. Sample sizes were appropriate to the grain size of the material being tested.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical techniques Fire Assay, Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry and ICP-AES/ICP-MS for multi-element analysis after multi-acid digest. This is considered appropriate for the elements being tested. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. All samples from the 2025 Drill Core Sampling program were analysed at Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC, which has all international standards certification and were subject to in-house QAQC procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An executive director of Chanach LLC has visually verified significant intersections in drill samples from the Chanach project. N/A Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. Assay data is received in digital and hard copy directly from the laboratory and imported into the database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS60s. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 3 to 7 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. The grid system is WGS84 UTM (zone 42 north). Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was reconnaissance in nature and was broadly spaced, targeting specific structures Data spacing and distribution not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resources and ore reserve estimation No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is oriented to intercept known structures as close to right angle as possible.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples transferred directly to laboratory by field personnel in clearly marked bags. Sample numbers cross-checked with laboratory count.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is located within Exploration License AP6771 which is a Joint Venture between RTG Mining Inc (90%) and BW Three Holdings Ltd (10%) There are no other material issues. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration has been carried out
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is of Cambrian to Permian aged intrusive porphyry systems, bounded by overlying basaltic, and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is mostly situated within granitic porphyry units as broad alteration containing copper sulphides and within narrow quartz veins and faults. Skarn mineralisation consists of magnetite, pyrite, chalcopryrite, malachite, azurite, limonite, haematite, epidote and granular andradite.
Drill Hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 2 of this release.
Data Aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted averaging techniques have been used in reporting intercept widths and grades. No min/max grade cutting has been used for Copper reporting. A 0.1 g/t Au was used as a lower cut for Gold Reporting. Details of aggregate intercepts are shown in Appendix 3.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No equivalent values used
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only down-hole widths quoted, no true widths known at this stage.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in previous announcements. Appropriate Plans and Maps included in the announcement Not all sections have been included as geological interpretation in the copper area has not been finalised.
<p><i>Balanced Reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results and data has been reported.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration targeting has been enhanced by a structural study completed by Orefind in 2017, a ground magnetics study by Southern Geoscience in 2016 and a geophysical study completed by Baoding Geological Engineering Institute in 2011. The project is a target rich environment with 2019 planned exploration focussing on multiple targets. This has been further enhanced by a structural survey completed by Vaulin in 2022. A geophysical survey conducted in 2024 was also instrumental in targeting this drill program. No metallurgical test work has been conducted on this drilling to date.
<p><i>Further Work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information. Most mineralisation is open both along strike and down/up dip. Further structural mapping, geophysical interpretation, trenching and drilling will be required to develop the resource model following the 2025 drilling.

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Details

Drill Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Type
DD25-01	697610	4625570	2765.923	20	55	729.5	Diamond
DD25-02	697875	4625690	2820.979	10	50	446.3	Diamond
DD25-03	697565	4625145	2702.429	20	55	800	Diamond
DD25-04	697675	4626090	2805.072	330	45	573	Diamond
DD25-05	699419	4625001	2929.41	35	50	202.50	Diamond
DD25-06	700740	4623684	3442	35	60	100	Diamond
DD25-07	700709.4	4625244	3197.69	215	60	201.2	Diamond
DD25-08	69587	4627380	3125	15	60	380	Diamond
DD25-09	697381.6	4627212	3086.56	70	60	100	Diamond
DD25-10	697426.5	4627068	3092.6	70	60	100	Diamond
DD25-11	696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	Diamond
DD25-12	697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	Diamond
DD25-13	697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	180	Diamond

Appendix 3 – Significant Intercept Details

DD25-11

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	From	To	Downhole Width	g/t Au
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	6.55	7.05	0.5	10.2
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	31.40	32.60	1.2	4.74
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	32.60	33.65	1.05	10.6
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	33.65	34.20	0.55	42.5
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	34.20	35.25	1.05	12.2
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	35.25	35.95	0.7	0.05
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	35.95	36.25	0.3	9.26
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	36.25	37.45	1.2	0.02
696805.5	4626561	2902.42	50	60	100	51.3	52.3	0.4	6.43

Notes: all intercepts use 0.1g/t Au lower cut and no upper cut, 2m maximum internal and edge dilution and all intercepts > 2GxM are reported.

DD25-12

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	From	To	Downhole Width	Cu ppm
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	52.20	53.00	0.4	1742
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	53.00	53.80	0.6	2947
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	53.80	54.70	0.6	6632
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	54.70	55.60	0.8	3543
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	55.60	56.40	0.9	4104
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	56.40	57.20	0.9	4260
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	57.20	58.40	0.9	4638
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	58.40	59.35	0.9	4468
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	59.35	60.30	0.9	1203
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	60.30	61.20	1.1	1116
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	61.20	62.20	1.1	2163
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	62.20	63.20	1.00	2853
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	63.20	64.20	1.00	3730
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	64.20	65.20	1.00	4040
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	65.20	66.20	1.00	3371
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	66.20	67.20	1.00	6738
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	67.20	68.10	0.90	5840
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	68.10	69.10	1.00	6115
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	69.10	70.10	1.00	3889
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	70.10	71.10	1.00	3412
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	71.10	72.10	1.00	5118
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	72.10	73.10	1.00	3392
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	73.10	74.10	1.00	3214
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	229.50	230.50	1.00	3809
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	230.50	231.40	0.90	3014
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	231.40	232.40	1.00	3890

697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	232.40	233.00	0.60	3338
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	242.90	243.80	0.90	4287
697725.47	4625716.6	2796	10	50	300	243.80	244.60	0.80	8518

Notes: all intercepts use no lower cut or upper cut, 3m maximum internal and edge dilution and all intercepts >3000 PPMxM are reported.

DD25-13

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	From	To	Downhole Width	Cu ppm
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	30.60	31.50	0.90	5019
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	31.50	32.70	1.20	3354
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	62.10	63.10	1.00	10920
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	63.10	64.10	1.00	7898
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	64.10	65.00	0.90	3856
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	65.00	66.00	1.00	5777
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	66.00	67.00	1.00	6934
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	67.00	68.00	1.00	4239
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	68.00	68.80	0.80	4050
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	68.80	69.50	0.70	7321
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	69.50	70.70	1.20	3562
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	70.70	71.10	0.40	6088
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	71.10	72.00	0.90	4027
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	72.00	73.00	1.00	3853
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	73.00	74.00	1.00	3696
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	74.00	75.10	1.10	4169
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	75.10	76.00	0.90	2561
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	76.00	77.20	1.20	2915
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	77.20	78.00	0.80	3501
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	78.00	78.80	0.80	6583
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	78.80	79.50	0.70	4824
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	79.50	80.70	1.20	3469
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	80.70	81.70	1.00	3187
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	81.70	82.50	0.80	4215
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	82.50	83.50	1.00	3850
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	83.50	84.50	1.00	3686
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	84.50	85.20	0.70	3256
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	85.20	86.30	1.10	2729
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	86.30	86.80	0.50	6652
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	86.80	88.00	1.20	10595
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	241.50	242.50	1.00	4412
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	242.50	243.50	1.00	3737
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	243.50	244.60	1.10	3785
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	244.60	245.50	0.90	4429
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	245.50	246.50	1.00	3744
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	246.50	247.50	1.00	5985
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	247.50	248.50	1.00	4495
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	248.50	249.50	1.00	4936
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	249.50	250.50	1.00	4759

697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	250.50	251.50	1.00	5357
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	251.50	252.40	0.90	4067
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	252.40	253.50	1.10	4040
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	253.50	254.50	1.00	4326
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	254.50	255.50	1.00	3943
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	255.50	256.50	1.00	4510
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	256.50	257.50	1.00	4657
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	257.50	258.30	0.80	4521
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	263.40	264.60	1.20	5811
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	264.60	265.60	1.00	5464
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	265.60	266.80	1.20	4389
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	266.80	267.80	1.00	5809
697875	4625690	2820.98	190	45	300	267.80	268.80	1.00	7305

Notes: all intercepts use no lower cut for Copper and no upper cut, 3m maximum internal and edge dilution and all intercepts >3000 PPPxM are reported.

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