COSMO'S MAIDEN DRILLING PROGRAM AT BINGARA UNDERWAY

Spring Creek 13-hole, ~1,000m RC Drilling Program

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling at Cosmo's Spring Creek prospect has commenced, the first drilling at the Bingara Project since the mid 1990's**
- **RC drilling to follow up previous shallow, high grade gold intersections, including[1]:**
  - **6.0m at 6.43 g/t Au from 8.0m, incl 2.0 m at 17.59 g/t Au from 12.0m (SC17)**
  - **6.0m at 2.97 g/t Au from 19.5m, incl 3.0 m at 5.51 g/t Au from 19.5m (PDHSC10)**
- **Drilling will test for potential steep dipping feeder zones in positions that would not have been tested with the predominantly shallow historical drilling**
- **The program will also test the southern extensions of the shallow gold mineralisation associated with a strong gold – arsenic soil anomaly**
- **Spring Creek is located in the centre of the 12km long *Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend*, which is largely untested over the 4 – 5 kms strike to the north and south**

Cosmo Metals Ltd ("Cosmo" or the "Company") (ASX: CMO) is pleased to announce that its maiden drilling program at the Spring Creek prospect within the 484.1km^2 Bingara Project (**Bingara**) has commenced. Bingara, which is prospective for gold - antimony and copper straddles the regional scale Peel Fault in the New England Orogen of New South Wales (**NSW**).

The program consists of up to 13 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes for ~1,000m designed to follow up some of the previous shallow high-grade gold intersections at the Spring Creek mineralised area, test for potential steep dipping feeder zones and evaluate the southern extensions of the shallow east dipping mineralisation associated with a strong gold – arsenic soil anomaly.

Cosmo's Managing Director, Ian Prentice commented:

"The start of our maiden drilling campaign at Spring Creek, one of the few areas at Bingara to have been subject to previous drilling, is an important milestone for Cosmo and we are very excited to be following up on the wide, shallow, high grade gold intersections returned from that drilling as well as testing the southern extensions of the known Spring Creek mineralisation as a first step in unlocking the potential of this high conviction target. We look forward to sharing the results of the program as they come to hand."

[1] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 22/04/2025*

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Drilling has commenced at the Spring Creek prospect located in the middle of the 12km long Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend at the Bingara Project (**Bingara**) (see Figure 1). Bingara is prospective for gold - antimony and copper mineralisation and straddles the regional scale Peel Fault in the New England Orogen of New South Wales (**NSW**).

Spring Creek is the only area within Bingara that has received several rounds of previous shallow exploration drilling, with programs taking place between 1984 and 1996. Forty-five (45) holes have been completed at Spring Creek for a total of 1,737.2m drilled at an average hole length of only 38.6m.

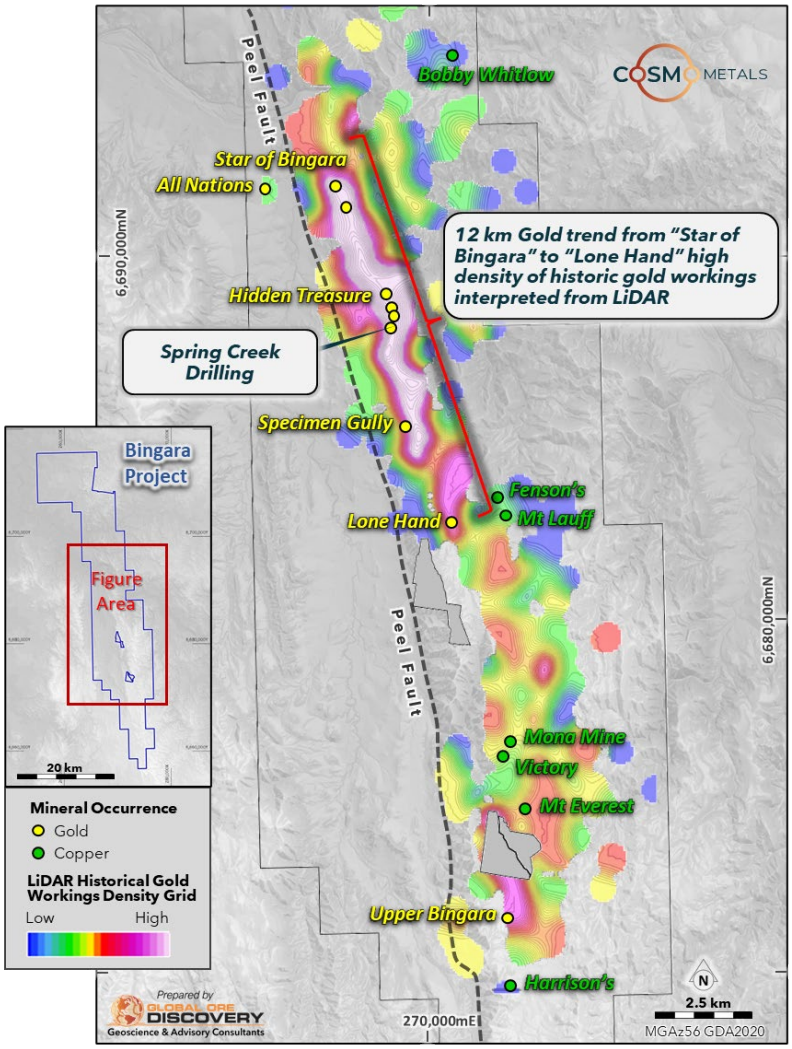

Figure 1. Bingara Project – Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend – LiDAR Interpretation Density Grid of Historic Gold Workings

The drilling program at Spring Creek consists of up to 13 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes for ~1,000m, with holes ranging in down hole depth from around 30m to 130m. Drilling will:

- follow up previous intersections on the southern end of the area that has been subjected to the limited previous drilling, including **6.0m at 6.43 g/t Au** from 8.0m down hole in SC17 and **6.0m at 2.97 g/t Au** from 19.5m down hole in PDHSC10 (see Figures 2 and 3)
- test for potential steep dipping feeder zones, in positions that would not have been tested with the predominantly shallow historic drilling, and
- step out to the south to test for extensions of the shallow east dipping mineralisation associated with the untested strongly anomalous gold – arsenic soil anomaly (see Figure 2).

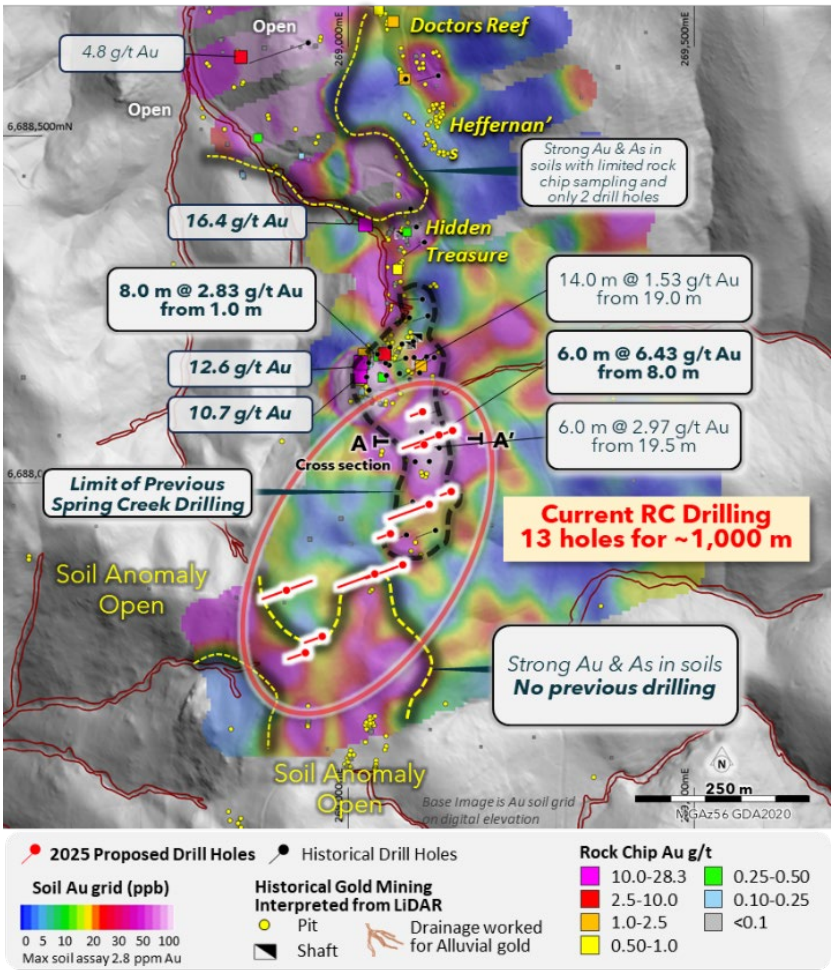

*Figure 2. Spring Creek Prospect Drill Intercept Gold Grade * Thickness Grid Showing Area of Current RC Drilling;*

Gold mineralisation at Spring Creek, at a 0.3 g/t Au cut off, consists of a 1 to 14 m thick shallow (approximately 10° to 15°) easterly dipping sheet that daylights to the west (see Figure 3) and is currently only defined to a maximum depth of 36 meters below surface to the limit of drilling to the east. The drilling to date has defined the mineralisation over a ~350m north south strike and up to 65m wide zone, with better intersections (refer Table 1) including:

- Hole SC17: **6.0m at 6.43 g/t Au**, including **2m at 17.59 g/t Au** from 8.0m down hole
- Hole SC26: **8.0m at 2.83 g/t Au**, including **5m at 3.60 g/t Au** from 1.0m down hole
- Hole PDHSC10: **6.0m at 2.97 g/t Au**, including **3.0m at 5.51g/t Au** from 19.5m down hole
- Hole SCDH3: **14.0m at 1.53 g/t Au**, including **5m at 2.45g/t Au** from 19.0m down hole

Mineralisation is hosted in a sheared quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration zone of veinlets that is capped by metabasalt. In the south of the drill defined zone the mineralisation is at the contact with underlying graphitic shales whilst in the centre of the zone it is at the contact with a mixed serpentinite and siltstone foot wall.

Soil sampling completed in 1984 and 1995 covers a 1.4 km long strike centred on the Spring Creek prospect. This work defined a large coincident gold – arsenic in soil anomaly over the full length of the soil grid following the lines of historic workings interpreted from the LiDAR data. This coherent gold – arsenic in soil anomaly clearly outlines the known gold mineralisation at Spring Creek and the untested extensions to the north and south of the previous drilling.

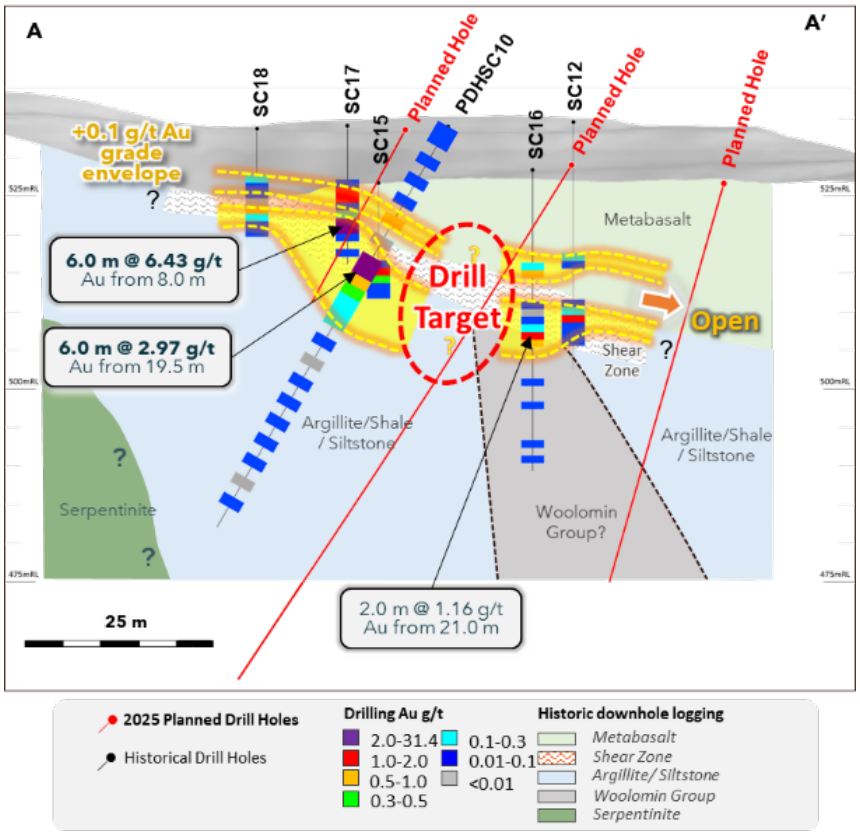

Figure 3. Spring Creek Prospect Cross Section A – A'

Samples will be submitted to the laboratory in Brisbane progressively over the course of the program with first results expected in the latter part of November.

The commencement of drilling at Spring Creek triggers the right for the conversion of the second tranche of vendor performance shares, with 66.7m fully paid ordinary shares to be issued to the vendor (or its nominees) on receipt of a conversion notice. The shares to be issued on this conversion will be subject to voluntary escrow until April 2026.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Cosmo Metals Ltd.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to results in respect of the Bingara Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Prentice, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Prentice is a director of Cosmo Metals. Mr Prentice has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Mr Prentice consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Bingara Project extracted from the ASX market announcements dated 12 February 2025, 11 March 2025, 3 April 2025, 22 April 2025, 17 July 2025, 27 August 2025 and 9 September 2025 and reported by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.cosmometals.com.au. This news release contains references to historic exploration results on the Bingara Project that was not performed by the company.

CMO confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

About Cosmo Metals Ltd

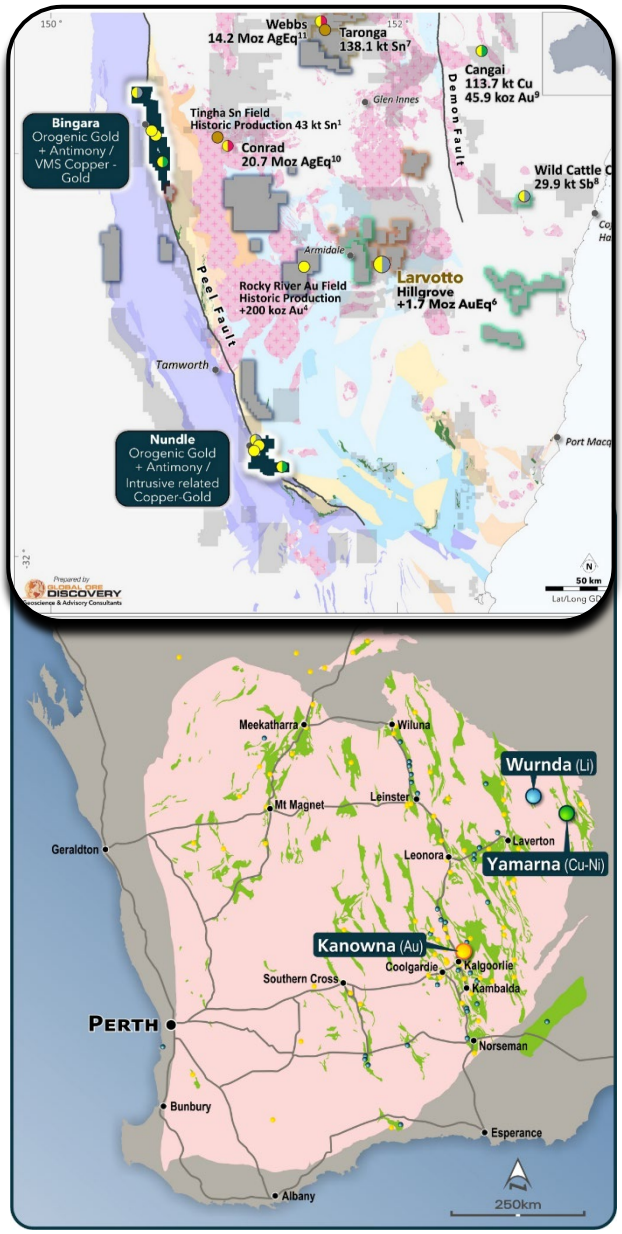
Cosmo Metals Ltd (Cosmo; ASX: CMO) is an ASX-listed gold and base metals exploration company with key projects located in WA and NSW.

Cosmo is advancing the underexplored and highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold-antimony and copper projects which cover an area of ~743km^2 in the New England Orogen of northern NSW.

While several high-grade gold, antimony, copper and gold deposits have historically been discovered and mined across the Bingara and Nundle Projects, there has been only sporadic exploration since the 1970's with no drilling in ~30 years.

Cosmo is also advancing work on the Kanowna Gold Project (KGP) located about 13 km north of Kalgoorlie and adjacent to the 7moz Au Kanowna Belle gold mine. Cosmo also owns the advanced Yamarna Project in the Eastern Goldfields region which contains significant intrusive-hosted base metal mineralisation, including the Mt Venn Cu-Ni-Co deposit.

Cosmo is supported by a strong technical team who are advancing exploration on multiple fronts.



Appendix 1

Table 1: Bingara Project – Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend – Drilling Intercepts

Prospect	Company	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Date	Drill type	Intersection downhole	Au (g/t)	Au (g*m)	Higher grade intervals
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC12	25.0	26.0	1988	RC	1.00	1.42	1.42	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC14	24.0	25.0	1988	RC	1.00	2.59	2.59	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC15	11.0	13.0	1988	RC	2.00	0.91	1.81	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC16	21.0	23.0	1988	RC	2.00	1.16	2.31	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC17	8.0	14.0	1988	RC	6.00	6.43	38.55	incl. 2m @ 17.59 g/t Au from 12m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC19	1.0	7.0	1988	RC	6.00	0.85	5.11	incl. 1m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 1m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC20	5.0	8.0	1988	RC	3.00	0.47	1.41	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC21	6.0	11.0	1988	RC	5.00	0.70	3.49	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC22	10.0	12.0	1988	RC	2.00	0.94	1.88	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC22	16.0	25.0	1988	RC	9.00	1.26	11.37	incl. 2m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 16m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC23	11.0	13.0	1988	RC	2.00	0.52	1.03	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC24	14.0	23.0	1988	RC	9.00	1.64	14.77	incl. 1m @ 5.96 g/t Au from 22m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC25	14.0	23.0	1988	RC	9.00	1.15	10.38	incl. 2m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 14m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC26	1.0	9.0	1988	RC	8.00	2.83	22.62	incl. 5m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 4m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC27	5.0	9.0	1988	RC	4.00	2.07	8.29	incl. 3m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 5m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC27	12.0	16.0	1988	RC	4.00	1.46	5.82	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC29	6.0	9.0	1988	RC	3.00	0.84	2.51	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC30	8.0	10.0	1988	RC	2.00	1.21	2.42	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC31	7.0	8.0	1988	RC	1.00	1.73	1.73	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC31	11.0	14.0	1988	RC	3.00	0.57	1.71	
Spring Creek	Freeport	PDHSC9	9.0	10.5	1985	RC	1.50	1.19	1.79	
Spring Creek	Freeport	PDHSC1	19.5	25.5	1985	RC	6.00	2.97	17.82	incl. 3m @ 5.51 g/t Au from 19.5m
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH3	19.0	33.0	1984	RC	14.00	1.53	21.44	incl. 5m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 23m
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH4	4.0	10.0	1984	RC	6.00	0.91	5.44	
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH5	7.0	15.0	1984	RC	8.00	1.27	10.18	incl. 1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 9m
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH7	25.0	30.0	1984	DD	5.00	1.08	5.39	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC2	34.0	36.0	1994	RC	2.00	3.38	6.76	incl. 1m @ 5.23 g/t Au from 9m
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC3	0.0	2.0	1994	RC	2.00	1.08	2.16	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC3	36.0	38.0	1994	RC	2.00	0.54	1.08	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC6	2.0	4.0	1994	RC	2.00	0.52	1.04	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC7	24.0	26.0	1994	RC	2.00	0.58	1.16	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC9	14.0	16.0	1994	RC	2.00	5.15	10.30	incl. 1m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 14m
Hidden Treasu	Probe Resources	SCRC1	10.0	14.0	1994	RC	4.00	0.32	1.28	
Hidden Treasu	Probe Resources	SCRC8	18.0	20.0	1994	RC	2.00	1.50	3.00	
Heffernas	Probe	SCRC13	56.0	60.0	1994	DD	4.00	0.57	2.28	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	100.0	101.0	1990	DD	1.00	1.35	1.35	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	142.0	149.0	1990	DD	7.00	1.18	8.25	incl. 3m @ 1.81 g/t Au from 145m
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	56.0	61.0	1990	DD	5.00	0.82	4.11	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	62.0	67.0	1990	DD	5.00	1.63	8.16	incl. 1m @ 5.02 g/t Au from 64m
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	98.0	101.0	1990	DD	3.00	0.36	1.09	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	7.0	9.0	1990	DD	2.00	0.81	1.62	

Drill composites calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut off with up to 2m of internal dilution

Higher grade intercepts calculated using a 2.0 g/t Au cut off with up to 1m internal dilution at > 0.3 g/t Au

Collar co-ordinates in JORC Table 1

– JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to historic exploration including drilling and rock chip sampling on EL8574 (Bingara), EL8800 (All Nations) collectively "Bingara". The Table 1 also documents recent exploration actives at Bingara by Cosmo Metals Limited (CMO) including rock chip and selective mine dump sampling, an airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Induced Sub-Audio Magnetics Survey (UAV SAM).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • 15 mine spoil dumps samples were taken at the historic Mt Everest Mine site and nearby outcrops of Manganiferous bearing Jasperoidal chert horizons. • Rock chip sampling was selective in nature designed to characterize the grade of the mineralization and alteration on the mine dumps as a potential indication of the grade of mineralization historically but may not represent the actual bulk grade of in situ mineralization at depth. <u>CMO Mt Everest – Mona trend UAVSAM Survey</u> • The survey consisted of 4 transmit loops. Each transmit loop had twenty, 2.5 km long survey lines associated with it at a 50 m line spacing and 70/250-degree line direction. Data was acquired utilising the Gap TM-7 UAV receiver system towed by an Innoflight X8 battery ScanLift UAV. • The surveys were conducted over the period of January 19th to February 1st, 2025. • A roving magnetometer acquisition system was deployed using a Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver equipped with a Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour sensor, operated via SAMui v25.7 software at a sample rate of 9600 Hz (airborne) and 1200 Hz (base station), capturing total B-field data with 0.1 pT resolution and 50 Hz powerline filtering, flown on Innoflight ScanLift SL-800 X8 UAV at ~50 m AGL and 14 km/h with a 10 m sling. • Unconstrained 3D magnetic inversion modelling has been completed for the entire Bingara UAVSAM survey. • Modelling was completed using MGinv3D Scientific Computing and Applications. The model mesh was oriented in GDA2020, MGA Zone 56 coordinate with a cell dimension of 25m x 25m x 20m. Residual TMI data was used as the input data set. <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara Trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • 19 mine spoil dumps, channel, and outcrop samples were taken at the Jones and Co. Mine, Spring Creek Cinnabar Mine, and during regional reconnaissance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Rock chip sampling was selective in nature designed to characterize the grade of the mineralization and alteration at each locality as a potential indication of the grade of mineralization historically but may not represent the actual bulk grade of in situ mineralization at depth. CMO Bingara LiDAR • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25th and 26th May 2025 by Woolpert, geospatial, surveying and GIS experts. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LiDAR data captured using Optech Galaxy Prime sensor, co-acquired with high resolution orthophotos using a Phase One camera. • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. The LiDAR survey covered an area of 492 sq km. • The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). **Historic Work:** Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara Trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling 286 rock chips have been collected from the Spring Creek prospect by six companies between 1987 and 2017. *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc in 1983 with 5 rock chip samples collected (N6-107-111). • Samples are recorded as float and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Pilbara Labs, Townsville or Perth. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au with AAS finish (Lab code: FA50). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AAS (Lab code: AAS). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Triarc Corporation Limited in 1987 with 71 rock chip samples collected (SC1-6, 7A, 7B, 8-70).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples are recorded as channel, outcrop, and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Most samples were channel samples typically as 2m samples from exposures in old workings. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As and Cu by unknown method. • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 38 rock chip samples collected (2217701, 710-732, 734, 749, 878-880, 889-900). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay. • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Mn, Ba, P, Co & Ni by ICP. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2000 with 91 rock chip samples collected (41160- 200, 43901-939, 969-979). • Samples are recorded as mostly taken from outcrop. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo and Sb by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Penelope Young 2010 • Rock chip sampling was completed by Penelope Young in 2001 with 28 rock chip samples collected (A100001-7, 51-52, EH1-63a/b, 72a/c, 74, 77b, 79, EH2-82, 84-85, 91, 93-94, EH3-101, 108, 111-112). • Samples are mostly recorded as being from vein outcrops. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by coarse crushing of a sample to 3kg to produce >70% passing 6mm (Lab Code: CRU21). Details of the pulverisation stage are not recorded. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-ICP21). • Multi element analysis was completed on A series samples only for Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Sb and Zn by four acid digest, a near total digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP61). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Precious Metal Resources Limited in 2014 with 3 rock chip samples collected (S1001-002, 014). • Sampling methods are unknown. • No assaying of gold was completed. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr by Precious Metal Resources using an Olympus Innov-X handheld portable XRF analyser. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Precious Metal Resources Limited in 2015 with 23 rock chip samples collected (BG201-223). • Samples are reported as mostly grab samples from outcrop taken by unknown methods. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA21) and for over ranges results >1g/t Au by ore grade method Au-AA25. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Rock chip sampling was completed by PTR Resources Pty Ltd in 2017 with 17 rock chip samples collected (R01352-1358, 1360-1370). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by fine crushing to 70% passing <2mm. a riffle split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing <75µm. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA23). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • One certified refence standard was inserted with the 17 samples. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Soil sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc. in 1984 with 211 soil samples collected (N6/698-861, 987-999, 1000 – 1058, 1355-1398). • Soil samples were taken as spot samples from the A and B horizons and sieved to -10 mesh • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au by unknown method. • Multi element analysis was completed for As, Cu, Ni by unknown method. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Soil sampling was completed by Probe Resources Limited in 1995 with 289 soil samples collected (123563-124577). • Soil samples were taken as spot samples from the B and C horizons and sieved to -2mm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM219). • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Sb, Bi, Mg, and Cd by HCL digest, organic solvent extraction, and ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC588) and Cu, Co, Cr, Fe and Ni by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip Sampling</u> 94 rock chips have been collected from the Mt Everest Prospect by three companies between 1988 and 2008. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818,8 21, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo and Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116-124). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, subcrop and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). <u>Historic Mt Everest-Mona Trend Drilling</u> There has been no previous drilling at the Mt Everest-Mona Trend <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> 45 drill holes for 1,737.25 m have been completed across the Spring Creek Prospect by three companies between 1983 and 1996. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5” drilled with a 4.5” bit. Percussions to NQ change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		finished with 4” percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Drilling comprises 20 drill holes for 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5” bit. Depths range from 12 - 39m. • Drilling was completed by Connell Holdings • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF *Decade Mining Resource NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26-76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2m samples sent for assay. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31, 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004) • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • 4 Open Hole Percussion (PC) drill holes for 168m (GL15DH1 to 4). Depths range from 30-54m. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling Co. using a Warman Scout 250 drill rig. • Holes were sampled at 1.5m intervals by unknown methods. • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au only by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. Historic Lost Chance Drilling *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • 4 diamond holes (DD89LC1-4) and one Reverse Circulation (RC) drillhole (RC89LC5) were completed for a total of 571m. Depths range from 88 to 131m. • Drilling was completed by Wilsons Drilling using a Universal 650 drill rig. • All holes were sampled at mostly 1m intervals. • Diamond holes were cored from surface. • Diamond sampling was by either ½ HQ or ½ NQ core size cut by diamond saw. • Sampling methods for RC drilling are unknown. • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au, Pt, Pd, and Rh by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217) and for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Cr, S, Co, Mn using a HF/HNO3/HCL digest with ICP-OES finish (Lab code: IC586). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails,	Historic Spring Creek Drilling *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion-only holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5" diameter, drilled with a 4.5" bit. Percussion pre-collar to NQ diamond tail change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4" percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • 20 drill holes for a total of 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5" bit. Depths range from 12 -39m. • The drilling was completed by Connell Holdings. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Drilling comprised of 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26 - 76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • 4 Open Hole Percussion (PC) drill holes for 168m (GL15DH1 to 4). Depths range from 30-54m. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling Co. using a Warman Scout 250 drill rig. • Hole diameter was 4". <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • 4 diamond holes (DD89LC1-4) and one Reverse Circulation (RC) drillhole (RC89LC5) were completed for a total of 571m. Depths range from 88 to 131m. • Drilling was completed by Wilsons Drilling using a Universal 650 drill rig. • Diamond drilling was completed using either HQ or NQ core size. • RC drilling was completed with a 110mm face sampling bit. • Diamond core was not oriented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	<u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. The splitter type (i.e. stand-alone or rig mounted) and sample split are unknown. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Diamond recovery has been recorded on a per run basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No record of sample recovery has been located for RC drilling. • Measures taken to maximise RC sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. • No assessment of recovery and grade has been completed for the diamond drilling due to the results being used for exploration targeting purposes only.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Rock chip samples were logged in the field at the time and were collected by an appropriately experienced geologist. • Geological information for rock chip samples was recorded qualitatively, including colour, rock type, weathering, dominant minerals and mineralisation form. • Sample type was recorded as an outcrop, subcrop, float or continuous rock chip or selective mine dump. • Each sample was given a unique sample ID. • All the samples were photographed on top of the sample bag with the sample ID showing. <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Rock chip samples were logged in the field at the time and were collected by an appropriately experienced geologist. • Geological information for rock chip samples was recorded qualitatively, including colour, rock type, weathering, dominant minerals and mineralisation form. • Sample type was recorded as an outcrop, subcrop, float or continuous rock chip or selective mine dump. • Each sample was given a unique sample ID. • All the samples were photographed on top of the sample bag with the sample ID showing. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • Channel sampling lengths have been recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The dimension of the outcrops sampled, magnetic susceptibility and structural measurements have been recorded. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Penelope Young 2010* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • Samples have been photographed either as the in-situ representative site or of the sample after it was taken. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • Selected samples have been photographed either as the in-situ representative site or of the sample after it was taken. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip sampling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. Outcrop strike, dip, width and length were also recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements of each sample were also recorded using a Exploranium Kappameter KT-9. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. The information recorded included lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Percussion and diamond logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • RC logging was on a 2.0-1.5 m basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988 • RC was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • RC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • PC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Diamond logging was completed to lithological boundaries. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. Structural measurements are recorded relative to core axis. • Magnetic susceptibility was recorded using an unknown instrument. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.
Sub-sampling techniques	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled,	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. • For outcrop sampling data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and is determined by the supervising geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Dump sampling was selective in nature to characterize the geochemistry and grades of the range of mineralization styles present • No field duplicates were taken. • Two CRMs (OREAS 620b and OREAS 232b) and One pulp blank (OREAS 30a) inserted by CMO. • Coarse blanks were not utilised. <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. • For outcrop sampling data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and is determined by the supervising geologist. • Dump sampling was selective in nature to characterize the geochemistry and grades of the range of mineralization styles present • No field duplicates were taken. • One CRM (OREAS 290) and One pulp blank (OREAS 30a) inserted by CMO. • Coarse blanks were not utilised. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc in 1983 with 5 rock chip samples collected (N6-107-111). • Samples are recorded as float and mine spoil samples. • Samples were prepared at Pilbara Labs, Townsville or Perth. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Triarc Corporation Limited in 1987 with 71 rock chip samples collected (SC1-6, 7A, 7B, 8-70). • Samples are recorded as channel, outcrop, and mine spoil samples. • Most samples were channel samples typically as 2m samples from exposures in old workings. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation methods are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 38 rock chip samples collected (2217701, 710-732, 734, 749, 878-880, 889-900). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mine spoil samples. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2000 with 91 rock chip samples collected (41160- 200, 43901-939, 969-979). • Samples are recorded as mostly taken from outcrop. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Penelope Young 2010* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Penelope Young in 2001 with 28 rock chip samples collected (A100001-7, 51-52, EH1-63a/b, 72a/c, 74, 77b, 79, EH2-82, 84-85, 91, 93-94, EH3-101, 108, 111-112). • Samples are mostly recorded as being from vein outcrops. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by coarse crushing of a sample to 3kg to produce >70% passing 6mm (Lab Code: CRU21). Details of the pulverisation stage are not recorded. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample sizes are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Penelope Young in 2001 with 3 rock chip samples collected (S1001-002, 014). • Sampling methods are unknown. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Precious Metal Resources Limited in 2015 with 23 rock chip samples collected (BG201-223). • Samples are reported as mostly grab samples from outcrop taken by unknown methods. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Rock chip sampling was completed by PTR Resources Pty Ltd in 2017 with 17 rock chip samples collected (R01352-1358, 1360-1370). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by fine crushing to 70% passing <2mm. a riffle split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing <75µm. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Soil sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc. in 1984 with 211 soil samples collected (N6/698-861, 987-999, 1000 – 1058, 1355-1398). • Soil samples were taken as spot samples from the B and C horizons and sieved to -2mm. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample sizes are unknown. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Soil sampling was completed by Probe Resources Limited in 1995 with 289 soil chip samples collected. • Samples were taken as spot samples from the B and C horizons and sieved to -2mm. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818, 821, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116 - 124). • Samples were taken of outcrop and float material. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Quality control procedures are unknown <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Holes were sampled selectively with 0.4 - 2.6m intervals but generally 1m. hole SCDH6 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985 • Holes were sampled selectively with samples typically 1.5m in length, but ranging from 1.0m – 3,0m. Hole PDHSC10 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Holes were selectively sampled in full at 1 m intervals. Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. • Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. Compositing technique is unknown. • Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Holes were sampled in their entirety at 1.5m intervals. • Sampling was reported to have been undertaken by splitter (type not defined) to produce a sample of approximately 2.5kg. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • All holes were sampled at mostly 1m intervals. • Diamond holes were cored from surface. • Diamond sampling in their entirety apart from the first few metres in unconsolidated ground by either ½ HQ or ½ NQ core size cut by diamond saw. • Sampling methodologies for RC drilling are unknown. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified laboratory. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis • Samples were analysed with the following analytical methods: ME-MS61, Au-AA23, Hg-MS42, ME-OG62, Cu-OG62, and Zn-OG62. • All samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • There were no issues identified with analytical accuracy, precision, or repeatability for Au, Ag, Pb, Sb, Zn, and Hg, with CRMs and pulp blanks consistently returning values within ±2 standard deviations of the certified values. • Cu result from CRM OREAS 630b (sample number 5402A) was reported (561 ppm) higher than +3SD from the certified value (Cu: 556 ppm). This standard was inserted after a relatively high Cu-grade sample (sample number 5421, 4.75% Cu). Given the nature of the sampling (reconnaissance rock chips) and that Cu performance is largely <10% of the expected values of the CRMs, this is considered acceptable for this level of reconnaissance sampling. <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified laboratory. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis • Samples were analysed with the following analytical methods: ME-MS61, Au-AA23, Hg-MS42, and over range gold by Au-AA25. • All samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • There were no issues identified with analytical accuracy, precision, or repeatability across the investigated elements (Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn, and Hg). QAQC results indicated that all control samples performed within acceptable limits. CRMs and pulp blanks standards consistently returned values within ±2 standard deviations of the certified values, confirming the reliability and consistency of the analytical process. <u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM Survey</u> • Data QAQC and analysis was completed by Mitre Geophysics. **Historic Work**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Samples were analysed at Pilbara Labs, Townsville or Perth. • Samples were analysed for Au with AAS finish (Lab code: FA50). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AAS (Lab code: AAS). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As and Cu by unknown method. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay. • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Mn, Ba, P, Co & Ni by ICP. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo and Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Penelope Young 2010* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by coarse crushing of a sample to 3kg to produce >70% passing 6mm (Lab Code: CRU21). Details of the pulverisation stage are not recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-ICP21). • Multi element analysis was completed on A series samples only for Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Sb and Zn by four acid digest, a near total digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP61). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • No assaying of gold was completed. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr by Precious Metal Resources using an Olympus Innov-X handheld portable XRF analyser. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA21) and for over ranges results >1g/t Au by ore grade method Au-AA25. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA23). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • One certified reference standard (OREAS 60C) was inserted with the 17 samples. • No QAQC analysis was undertaken but it is noted that the single standard fell outside of 3SD from the mean. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984 • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au by unknown method. • Multi element analysis was completed for As, Cu, Ni by unknown method. • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM219). • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Sb, Bi, Mg, and Cd by HCL digest, organic solvent extraction, and ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC588) and Cu, Co, Cr, Fe and Ni by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001). • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chip Sampling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo and Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004). • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580). Digest information is unknown. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au only by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au, Pt, Pd, and Rh by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217) and for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Cr, S, Co, Mn using a HF/HNO3/HCL digest with ICP-OES finish (Lab code: IC586). • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • No verification of significant results has been completed by CMO however quantum of assay results conforms with assays received for historic sampling of the mine dumps by previous explorers. • Location data was recorded using GPS and transferred to Mapinfo and Micromine GIS software for spatial confirmation of location against high resolution imagery collected as part of the LiDAR survey. • All data is stored on a private cloud NAS server featuring multi-site replication, redundancy (RAID), and onsite and offsite backups (via cloud backup). These servers are protected via Firewalls with IPS/IDS, with least privilege access, regular security patching, and proactive security monitoring, including regular audits by the consultant IT team. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by CMO from the laboratory. <u>Historic Work</u> • Drill results, costean results and rock chip results have been cross-checked against reported assay results in company annual reports where available. Results are reported as text files, within digital tables, handwritten and as assay certificates. Any errors identified were corrected prior to reporting. • No twin holes are available. • Documentation of primary data: - Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend Drilling – Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. - Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend Rock Chips - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. • All data reported in this JORC table has been recovered from the New South Wales DIGS data platform and is stored in Microsoft Excel Format. • 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. • Specification of the grid system used.	• Topographic control from 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey has been used to display and visualise all data sets. • Topographic Control - A 1 m DEM topographic surface was utilised, captured in May 2025. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from ICSM classification level 2 classified LiDAR point cloud. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of +/- 0.15m (1 Sigma) in both vertical and horizontal datums. <u>CMO Bingara LiDAR</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). • Ground control was carried out by Woolpert surveyors on the 9th of April 2025. 170 locations were tested, distributed across the survey area, on clear/open ground. The survey was adjusted by -0.109m RL using post processing techniques after acquisition was completed, and compared to ground control. • LiDAR data points were classified to ICSM classification level 2. These classified points were utilised to generate a 1m Digital Elevation Model (DEM). • Data is provided in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection. <u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip</u> • Samples were located in the field using a handheld GPS Garmin GPSMAP 67i unit. Locations were crossed checked in MapInfo against the 1m resolution LiDAR DEM where historic mines are evident <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were located in the field using a handheld GPS Garmin GPSMAP 67i unit using GDA2020 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection. Locations were crossed checked in MapInfo against the 1m resolution LiDAR DEM where historic mines are evident. <u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend UAVSAM</u> • The transformation details between the local survey coordinate system and global coordinates are as follows: - Local Coordinate to GDA2020/MGA54 Transform - Line Bearing: 70-250 degrees **Historic Work** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map which has been registered using the AGD66 datum, AMG Zone 56 projection coordinates on the map. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map in local grid which has been registered using known geographical reference points such as old workings which have been picked up by GPS in the field. *CRAExploration Pty Ltd 1988*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample location method is unknown. Sample locations have been recorded in AGD66 datum, AMG Zone 56 projections coordinates recorded in sample ledgers within annual reports. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in AGD66 datum, AMG Zone 56 projections coordinates recorded in sample ledgers within annual reports. *Penelope Young 2010* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld Garmin Oregon 550 GPS in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in WGS84 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map in local coordinate system using grid orientation and geographical reference points from the map for registration. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map. Sample locations have been recorded on maps using a local coordinate system. The local grid origin in AGD84 datum, AMG Zone 56 projection are provided in the annual report which would have allowed for the registration of the map. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Topographic Control - A 1 m DEM topographic surface was utilised, captured in May 2025. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from ICSM classification level 2 classified LiDAR point cloud. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of +/-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		0.15m (1 Sigma) in both vertical and horizontal datums. Historic Spring Creek Drilling • Topographic Control - A 2 m DEM topographic surface was utilized, captured in May 2017. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from NSW Spatial Services Category 2 (Classification Level 3) LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) from an ALS50 (SN092) sensor. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of 0.3m (95% Confidence Interval) vertical and 0.8m (95% Confidence Interval) horizontal. • This will now be updated with the using the 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey • 12 collars were identified in the field during a Nov/Dec 2017 field reconnaissance trip by Global Ore, and their locations confirmed by handheld GPS. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCDH5 and SCDH6 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 137.25 m. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes PDHSC8, 8R & 9 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 71 m. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SC17, 18, 24, 37 & 28 located using a hand-held GPS with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		an accuracy of +/-5m. • All holes are vertical. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 76 m. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCRC1-3 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic and has been covered to GDA94. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 39m. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Sample location methodology is unknown. Sample locations are documented in a sample ledger in AGD66. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPS II Plus, a global positioning system, with a location accuracy of +/- 5 -10m in GDA94. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Sample locations were recorded using a GPS in AGD84 AMG Zone 56. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection. • Drillholes have not been downhole surveyed. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Collar survey method is unknown. Drill hole coordinates are recorded in AGD84 datum, AMG Zone 56 projection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drillholes have not been downhole surveyed.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting 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.	<u>CMO Mt Everest-Mona trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Mt Everest rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • The samples of mine spoil dumps are clustered with reconnaissance samples of mineralized outcrop taken from around these dumps. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Historic Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • The samples of mine spoil dumps are clustered with reconnaissance samples of mineralized outcrop taken from around these dumps. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Spot soil samples were taken on either 50m or 100m line spacing and either 15m or 25m sample spacings. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Spot soil samples were taken on 50m line spacing and either 25m or 50m sample spacings. <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> • Spring Creek N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drill spacing ranges from 10 - 60m • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Skains & Hodders NNE mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill spacing has been designed to be approximately at 50m intervals along strike. Holes GL15DH-2 and GL15DH-4 have been drilled grid west and east respectively to 'scissor' the mineralisation. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Drilling was mostly drilled a single fence on 50m hole spacing targeting modelled northerly trending geophysical anomalies. The orientation of mineralisation is currently poorly defined. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	<u>CMO - Bingara LiDAR survey</u> • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. <u>CMO - Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey</u> • Loop configuration was designed to best couple with the NNW Peel Fault and Mt Everest-Mona trends along with the chert horizon. <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> • Spring Creek is a km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Angled drill holes range in dip from -77° to -48° dips to minimise the potential for sample bias related to sub-optimal angle of intersection of the structures. Other holes within the dataset were drilled vertically • No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Skains & Hodders NNE mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drillholes were drilled with a dip of -55 degrees. The drilling failed to define mineralised structures and as such, no conclusion can be made as to whether bias has occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Lost Chance Drilling *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Drilling was mostly drilled a single fence on 50m hole spacing targeting modelled northerly trending geophysical anomalies. • Drillholes were drilled with a dip from -50 to -61 degrees. The orientation of mineralisation is currently poorly defined and as such, no conclusion can be made as to whether bias has occurred.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	CMO - Bingara-Mona trend and Fenson Rock Chip Sampling • Samples were collected and placed in plastic sample bags with individual sample numbers, grouped into 5 to 10 samples and sealed into labeled poly weave bags. Samples were transported and delivered to the laboratory by CMO geological consultants Global Ore Discovery. CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling • Samples were collected and placed in plastic sample bags with individual sample numbers, grouped into 5 to 10 samples and sealed into labelled poly weave bags. Samples were transported and delivered to the laboratory by CMO geological consultants Global Ore Discovery. Historic Rock Chip and Drilling • No information is available about measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Given the historical nature of the information reported here, there has been no formal audit or review of the sampling techniques. • Available historic reports have been reviewed and compared to digital data sets.

– Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership	• EL 8574, and EL 8800 are 100% held by Galaxias Metals Pty Ltd (Galaxias),a wholly owned subsidiary of Cosmo Metals Limited. EL 8574 expires 23/05/2026, EL 8800 expires 07/10/2026.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>• The Crown of New South Wales owns the majority of mineral assets in New South Wales. A mineral royalty is the price charged by the Crown for the transfer of the right to extract a mineral resource. The price (royalty rate) is prescribed in legislation. It is the role of the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), through the Royalty and Statistics Branch, to administer the legislation relating to mineral royalty, collect the royalty due, disburse royalty to private mineral owners and maintain a mining statistics database.
• There are no ventures, partnerships, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings on EL 8574 or EL 8800
• The Gomeroi People have Native title interests over areas of EL 8574, and EL 8880.
• There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Alluvial deposits derived from narrow auriferous hard rock vein and dissemination deposits were discovered in the early 1890’s and were historically exploited by widespread artisanal mining methods.
• NSW DMR website details a total of 21 explorers that have been active within and near the Bingara Project boundary since the early 1960s. A significant hiatus in exploration existed until the commencement of nickel exploration in the late 1960’s, when a significant regional to prospect-scale exploration campaign was commenced by Silver Valley Minerals NL. Most of the exploration in the Bingara Project area, which was concentrated in the mid 1980’s through to the mid 1990’s, focused on gold and copper; a significant amount of gold exploration took place in the Spring Creek area. Historic Exploration is summarised below
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Prospects</th><th>Exploration Activity Completed</th></tr>
<tr><td>1965</td><td>Mount Isa Mines</td><td>Mt Everest (Cu)</td><td>Field investigations of copper deposits in the Woolomin Fm east of Upper Bingara</td></tr>
<tr><td>1969 - 1970</td><td>Silver Valley Minerals NL</td><td>Upper Bingara (Au), Mt Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Harrrison’s (Ni-Cu)</td><td>Drainage, rock chip and soil geochemistry in the upper Bingara area. Four separate reconnaissance ground Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys over the Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Tea Tree (Cu) and Young Property (Cu-Ni) prospects. Percussion and diamond drilling. No gold assays</td></tr>
<tr><td>1971</td><td>Nickel Mines</td><td>Bingara - Warialda</td><td>Reconnaissance rock chip sampling</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1974	Electrolytic Zinc	Reconnaissance	Extensive stream sediment sampling and field investigations cyprus-style copper deposits within the Woolomin Fm, particularly at Gulf creek Mine.
		1982	Newmont	Gulf Creek (Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Investigated potential for significant base metal deposits and gold in chert horizons.
		1983	Freeport Australia	Old Ballarat (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu)	In JV with Tingha Holdings. Geological Mapping, Stream sediment geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry and drilling
		1984			Mapping and drainage panned concentrate geochemistry. Grid soil geochemistry and minor rock chip sampling at Spring Creek and Old Ballarat. Soil geochemistry grid and follow-up trenching and rock chip sampling at Emello.
		1985		Upper Bingara (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu), Lone Hand (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au), Skain and Hodder's (Au)	Drilling of geochemical anomalies at Upper Bingara and Spring Creek. Further mapping and pan concentrate drainage sampling between Spring Creek and Lone Hand. Drilling at Hidden Treasure and Skain and Hodders prospects.
		1986	Tingha Holdings	Spring Creek (Au), Old Ballarat (Au)	Extension of Freeports soil grids at Spring Creek
		1987			Geological mapping and rock chip sampling at Old Ballarat
		1988			Geological Mapping and channel sampling at Spring Creek
		1988	Tingha - Noonan	Spring Creek (Au)	Drilling (20 RAB holes) at Spring Creek. Metallurgical testing
		1989		Spring Creek Alluvial (Au)	Assessing alluvial potential
		1989	CRA Exploration	Bora Creek (Au), Carnies Reef (Au), Upper Bora (Au-Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Reconnaissance visits of old mine sites, regional stream sediment sampling, gridding, sampling, and ground magnetics surveys at Upper Bora and Mt Everest
		1989		Bora Creek (Au), All Nations (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Mapping, rock chip sampling and I.P. surveys undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1990		All Nations (Au), Upper Bora (Au), Lost Chance (Au) Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Drilling at All Nations, Upper Bora and Lost Chance. Further reconnaissance stream sediment sampling. Soil sampling at Basin and Basin South anomalies
		1990		Lost Chance (Au), Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Moving loop EM and drilling at Basin prospect. Further soil sampling at Basin South and Lost Chance
		1991		Piedmont Magnesite (Au), Mt Everest (Cu)	Drilling at Piedmont Magnesite prospect.
		1992 - 1993	Danamore	Spring Creek (Au)	Geological modelling and re-evaluation of previous drilling
		1994	Decade Mining	Spring Creek (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au)	Drilling at Spring Creek-Hidden Treasure prospect
		1999-2004	Rimfire/ Diatreme Resouces	Spring Creek (Au), Bobby Whitlow (Au), Ballarat Reef, Addisons (Au), Ironbark (Cu)	Regional and prospect geological mapping and rockchip sampling.
		2002 - 2008	Rimfire Pacific	Spring Creek (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Extensive geochemistry sampling program in the Spring Creek area (stream sediments, soils and rock chip samples)
		2008	Overlander Resources	Mt Everest (Cu), Bingara North (Au)	Geological surface mapping of the Everest Copper Mine, soil sampling of the pit workings and selected rock chip sampling at Mt Everest, Bingara North and Harrison's. Drilling of the Harrison's Cu prospect.
		2008	Icon Resources	Reconnaissance (Au)	Selected reconnaissance rock chip sampling along the Peel fault
		2007 - 2010	Young & Young	Reconnaissance (Au), Hilda May (Cu), Hidden Treasure (Au), Wedding Cake Hill (Au)	Geological mapping and soil and rock chip geochemistry,
		2014 - 2015	Peel North Gold	Reconnaissance (Au)	Soil and rock chip geochemistry
		2014 - 2015	Precious Metal Resources	Spring Creek (Au)	Rock chip geochemistry, traversing of old pits/workings and rock chip sampling around the Spring Creek area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• EL 8574 and EL 8800 are located within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB) of the Tasman Orogenic system. The NEFB is a complex tectonic collage of amalgamated, accreted and fault bound terranes which formed as part of the Tasman Orogenic system, a Cambrian to early Ordovician extensional accretionary orogen of Gondwana that can be divided into the following fault-bound terranes with differing tectonic environments: Weraerai Terrane: dismembered ophiolite sequence; Gamilaroi Terrane: early Devonian remnant intra-oceanic arc; Djungati Terrane: middle–late Devonian subduction complex; and Anaiwan Terrane: lower–middle Devonian arc derived volcaniclastic sediments. • Bingara project is truncated by the roughly N-S trending Peel Manning Fault System (PMFS). The PMFS is a major west-dipping fault zone, that extends over a length of 270 km and represents a major geological structure that juxtaposes geological terranes. • Along the PMFS mineralisation includes gold, mercury, antimony, copper-gold, magnesite, and veins and podiform chromite. • The exploration model for the Bingara involves potential to host bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and fissure vein high grade gold deposits and volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper – gold – zinc deposits (Mother Lode Systems). • Mother Lode style mineralisation is an orogenic gold subtype that resembles typical Archean orogenic gold deposits that are spatially related to well-defined major fault zones, although usually with deposits locally situated along second or third order structures. As a result, such targets are typically reasonably large tonnages of relatively low-grade gold but can also produce fissure vein hosted lower tonnage high grade deposits. • At Bingara potential also exists to identify Besshi-Cyprus style volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits formed from the precipitation of high sulphur fluids in deep marine volcanic terranes, close to the seawater-seafloor interface and are potentially economic concentrations of copper, zinc and silver mineralisation. • At Bingara the PMFS juxtaposes the Gamilaroi Terraine to the west, composed of a broadly folded island arc derived sediments, against the Weraerai Terrane, of variably schistose and serpentinised ophiolite sequence from the strongly deformed and lower greenschist metamorphosed. • The fault-bound Weraerai Terrane is postulated as structurally emplaced via strike-slip faulting and serpentinite diapirism in the early Permian. Permo-Triassic calc-alkaline volcanics and granitoids

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		postdate emplacement of the deformed assemblage and are associated with widespread carbonate-fuchsite (listwanite) alteration. • Listwanite alteration is commonly associated with vein gold deposits, which, together with less common stockwork and disseminated gold deposits, are developed within and immediately to the east and west of the serpentinite (Bingara goldfields). • Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by Werarei Terrane serpentintes and Djungati Terrane Woolomin Group. However, some deposits including the All-Nations gold mine are hosted by sediments of the Tamworth group belonging to the Gamilaroi Terrane. *The Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend* • The Spring Creek area includes many known historical gold workings focused on quartz veins and stock work veinlets hosted in silicified metasediments and altered serpentinite. • Mineralisation at Spring Creek is related to a shallow east dipping zone of quartz-carbonate veinlets and disseminated sulphides localised at the contact between altered basaltic volcanics and carbonaceous shale. • Gold mineralisation has free gold and disseminations within metasediments, with higher grades present in the host metasediments marginal to quartz veins that are up to 30 cm thick. • The mineralisation has not been closed off along strike or down dip, with historic workings and soil anomalies continuously encountered along the sheared lower basalt contact to the north and south. *Mt Everest* • The historical Mount Everest Copper Mine was one of the largest copper deposits to be worked out of a number of Besshi-Cyprus Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) copper discoveries within the Woolomin Beds along the eastern edge of the Peel serpentinite belt. • Mineralized sulphide and supergene oxide lodes are reported to have been up to 3.5 m thick • Laterally continuous North-North-west oriented Manganiferous jasperoidal cherts are evident to the west of the Mt Everest workings and may represent siliceous exhalative deposits formed on the paleo sea floor related to the massive sulphide bodies

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – down hole length and interception depth – hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Spring Creek Drilling

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
PDHSC8	269109	6688347	507	11.5	-60	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC8R	269109	6688347	507	71	-60	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC9	269083	6688180	525	39	-60	253	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC10	269121	6688044	536	60	-60	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC11	269107	6688265	515	51	-59	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
SC12	269132	6688043	536	32	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC13	269097	6688035	538	24	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC14	269115	6688039	537	30	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC15	269106	6688073	526	15	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC16	269126	6688069	528	39	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC17	269120	6688056	533	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC18	269090	6688054	533	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC19	269034	6688115	536	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC20	269030	6688134	535	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC21	269025	6688137	534	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC22	269074	6688158	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC23	269055	6688155	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC24	269089	6688149	528	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC25	269103	6688159	526	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

SC26	269045	6688173	524	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC27	269059	6688170	522	31	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC28	269095	6688181	524	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC29	269060	6688196	517	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC30	269077	6688190	521	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SC31	269094	6688204	517	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
SCDH1	268942	6688633	500	137.25	-49	251	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH2	269070	6688134	528	38	-50	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH3	269113	6688179	523	33	-48	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH4	269030	6688167	529	14	-61.5	274	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH5	269054	6688173	522	25	-65	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH6	269110	6688347	507	1.5	0	0	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH7	269124	6688181	521	98	-57	238	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCRC1	269090	6688395	496	36	-90	0	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC2	269145	6687990	538	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC3	269093	6687973	547	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC4	269080	6687927	543	36	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC5	269126	6687932	533	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC6	269086	6688234	510	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC7	269115	6688241	517	46	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC8	269101	6688363	500	71	-77	280	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

SCRC9	269114	6688099	518	40	-61	70	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC10	269083	6688582	476	46	-65	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC11	269060	6688705	472	76	-65	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC12	269067	6688765	482	67	-60	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC13	269130	6688587	485	64	-60	255	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996

Skains & Hodders Drilling

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
GL15DH1	269144	6689502	587.5	30	-55	240	Freeport of Aus Inc.	1985
GL15DH2	269120	6689454	594.2	54	-55	245	Freeport of Aus Inc	1985
GL15DH3	269110	6689385	589.7	36	-56	238	Freeport of Aus Inc	1985
GL15DH4	269070	6689432	588	48	-55	60	Freeport of Aus Inc	1985

Lost Chance Drilling

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
DD89LC1	267936	6687890	387.6	155.78	-60	60	CRAE	1989
DD89LC2	268043	6687929	399.9	109.00	-60.2	241	CRAE	1989
DD89LC3	267986	6687909	393.1	134.40	-50	240	CRAE	1989
DD89LC4	267970	6687849	392.4	99.00	-61	240	CRAE	1989
RC89LC5	268047	6687931	400.4	135.00	-50	60	CRAE	1989

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades	Historic Drilling • Composites for drilling results at Spring Creek used a 0.3 g/t Au cut off grade with up to 2 m of internal dilution. Composites at a 2.0g/t Au cut off grade are also reported for Spring Creek. • No metal equivalents are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	<u>Historic Drilling</u> • All drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths. • Spring Creek is an approximately N-S mineralised trend. The mineralized zones are not well constrained by historic drilling to date. CMO interprets that this drilling is orientated approximately perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Holes have been drilled vertically or at -77 to -48 dips to minimise sample bias. • Skains & Hodders and Lost Chance mineralised structures are currently poorly defined. No interpretation is offered by CMO with regard to the orientation of any mineralisation with regard to the intersection angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should	• Refer to maps included in this announcement.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• See “Cautionary Statement – Historic Data” in the main body of announcement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• 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.</td><td>CMO Metals 2025 LiDAR and high-resolution survey
• A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25 and 26 May 2025 by Woolpert.
• Final data has been received for the full project areas covering 484 sq km of the project area.
• The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LIDAR data captured with Optech Galaxy Prime & Phase One sensors.
• The products including 1m resolution DEM and digital photogrammetry have been received by Cosmo.
• Interpretation of the distribution of historic hard rock mines and alluvial workings in progress.
CMO Metals 2025 Mt Everest – Mona UAVSAM Survey
• The Mt Everest-Mona UAVSAM survey was completed by Gap Geophysics (GAP) between 19 January and 1 February 2025.
• The survey consisted of 4 survey grids as outlined below
<table>
<tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Grid Name</th><th>Current Source</th><th>Line Direction (deg)</th><th>Line Spacing (m)</th><th>Nominal Line KM</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_1</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50 m</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_2</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_3</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Everest</td><td>MtE_4</td><td>Loop</td><td>70 / 250</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr>
</table>
• The geophysical equipment is propriety to GAP geophysics, equipment specifications are as follows,</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Roving Magnetometer Acquisition System</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instrument</td><td>Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor</td><td>Geometrics G-822 Cs vapour</td></tr>
<tr><td>Software</td><td>SAMui v25.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>9600 Hz / 2400 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Components</td><td>Total B-field</td></tr>
<tr><td>Powerline frequency</td><td>50 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>UAV</td><td>Innoflight ScanLift SL-800 X8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey height</td><td>~ 50 m above ground</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey speed</td><td>14 km/h</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sling length</td><td>10 m</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Magnetometer Base Station</th></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer</td><td>Dual Gap Geophysics TM-7 SAM receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>1200 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample resolution</td><td>0.1 pT</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Navigation and Positioning</th></tr>
<tr><td>GPS</td><td>UBLOX M9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corrections</td><td>Post processing (RTKLIB)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample rate</td><td>2 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coordinate System</td><td>GDA2020, MGA Zone 56</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).
• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</td><td>• Integrated interpretation of the CMO LiDAR survey DEM and imagery is in progress for the balance of the Bingara and Nundle project areas.
• Rock chip sampling and geological mapping of the north and south strike extents of the newly define Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend is planned.
• Permitting and preparation for the drill test of the Spring Creek zone is in progress.
• Rock chip and reconnaissance mapping of newly identified historic mine workings along the Mt Everest-Mona trend, other VMS mine camps and the extensive belts of gold workings within the Bingara Tenements is planned
• Soil program planning has been completed aimed at testing the magnetic corridor that hosts Mt Everest-Mona VMS trend</td></tr>
</table>