27 January 2026

MOONLIGHT INTERSECTS THICK, NEAR-SURFACE GOLD IN INITIAL DRILLING CAMPAIGN AT LEO GRANDE

WITH MULTIPLE STEP-OUT HOLES ENDING IN MINERALISATION

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from an initial confirmatory and infill reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling campaign completed at the **Leo Grande Prospect**, within the Company's flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland **(Clermont,** or the **Project).**

The campaign comprised fourteen (14) RC drill holes, **all of which successfully intersected thick intervals of gold mineralisation from surface or at very shallow depths** (refer Table 1 and Appendix A). These results validate Moonlight's early geological interpretation of Leo Grande and reinforce confidence in the existing geological model and extensive historical database of seventy (70) drill holes within the Leo Grande Prospect area (see Figure 2).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Thick intervals of gold mineralisation intersected from near surface in all 14 RC drill holes completed at Leo Grande.
- Results validate the existing geological interpretation and confirm continuity within the Leo Grande Shear Zone.
- Multiple step-out holes terminated in mineralisation, demonstrating the deposits further strong potential for depth and strike extensions.
- Drilling completed to date is yet to define the full extent of mineralisation at Leo Grande, with step out drilling approximately 60 metres from the nearest hole confirming continuity to the south
- Notable assay results from this initial campaign include:
    - **40m at 1.30 g/t gold, from 0m** (LGRC067, ending in mineralisation).
    - **34m at 1.37 g/t gold, from 6m** (LGRC062, ending in mineralisation), including:
        - **10m at 2.52 g/t gold,** from 17m.
    - **24m at 1.28 g/t gold**, **from 2m** (LGRC060).
    - **15m at 1.44 g/t gold**, from 43m (LGRC063, ending in mineralisation).
    - **17m at 1.07 g/t gold, from 0m** (LGRC064).
    - **21m at 1.28 g/t gold, from 19m** (LGRC065, ending in mineralisation).
- This initial programme of drilling at Leo Grande is set to resume in the coming weeks, with up to 3,000 metres of additional RC drilling currently scheduled.

- Completion is expected to take approximately four weeks, after which the rig will be mobilised to Goldfinger for its first holes, currently scheduled for between 1,500 and 2,000 metres.

Managing Director, Mr Greg Starr, commented:

"These initial results represent a strong validation of both the historical dataset and our geological interpretation at Leo Grande. Intersecting thick, near-surface gold mineralisation in every hole drilled, with step-out holes finishing in mineralisation, highlights the consistency and scale potential of the system we have on our hands here. Importantly, drilling to date is a very long way from defining the limits of mineralisation, and points to what could be a major new gold system.

Results from this first pass of drilling provide us with a clear and compelling pathway for follow-up drilling across Leo Grande, before we turn our attention to the broader opportunity within the Clermont Gold Project."

Figure 1 – RC Rig at the Clermont Gold Project in the initial drilling campaign.

Consistent Gold Mineralisation Confirmed Across Multiple Sections

The initial programme of drilling was designed to confirm historical intersections and assess the continuity of gold mineralisation within the interpreted host structures at Leo Grande. The two-stage programme comprises this initial campaign, completed in December 2025, which included fourteen (14) RC holes for 940m and will be followed by a second campaign of up to 3,000 metres of RC drilling (see Figure 2).

This first stage was designed to rapidly and cost-effectively validate and extend the existing geological model, which incorporates approximately seventy (70) historic RC drill holes across the Leo Grande prospect area alone, totalling more than 4,620 metres completed by previous operators.

As anticipated, assay results returned from all fourteen holes demonstrate consistent gold mineralisation from near surface and across multiple drill sections (refer Table 1 and Appendix A). Importantly, mineralisation shows strong continuity both downhole and along strike within the Leo Grande Shear Zone, a key characteristic underpinning the prospect's quality and scale potential.

Figure 2 shows the location of the historic holes, overlaid with those from this release. Forty-five (45) historic holes drilled at Leo Grande are located outside the envelope shown in Figure 2.

A number of holes were deliberately positioned within areas of wide historic drill spacing to test the extent of mineralisation. All such holes intersected gold mineralisation, indicating that the Company has yet to define the true limits of the mineralised system. **Step-out drilling to the south, particularly in LGRC067 which intersected 40m @ 1.3g/t Au, confirms continued consistency of mineralisation along strike**.

Collectively, these results materially increase confidence in the grade, thickness, and continuity of mineralisation at Leo Grande and support the robustness of Moonlight's geological model. They also highlight the clear potential to expand the mineralised footprint through targeted follow-up drilling.

Table 1 – Reverse Circulation Drill Results at Leo Grande, Clermont Gold Project.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
LGRC060	2	26	24	1.28
LGRC061	8	14	6	0.62
and	36	49	13	1.17
LGRC062	6	40	34*	1.37
LGRC063	43	58	15*	1.44
LGRC064	0	17	17	1.07
LGRC065	19	40	21*	1.28
LGRC066	49	70	21*	0.58
LGRC067	0	40	40*	1.30
LGRC068	0	2	2	0.49
and	10	4	4	2.25
and	16	22	6	0.40
and	35	44	9	0.65
LGRC069	0	16	16	1.27
and	20	30	10	0.61
and	36	38	2*	0.80
LGRC070	61	67	6	0.59
and	94	96	2*	1.25
LGRC071	49	59	10	0.69
and	63	65	2	0.80
LGRC072	37	63	26	0.44
LGRC073	0	10	10	0.36
and	47	58	11*	0.73

**Hole ended in mineralisation*

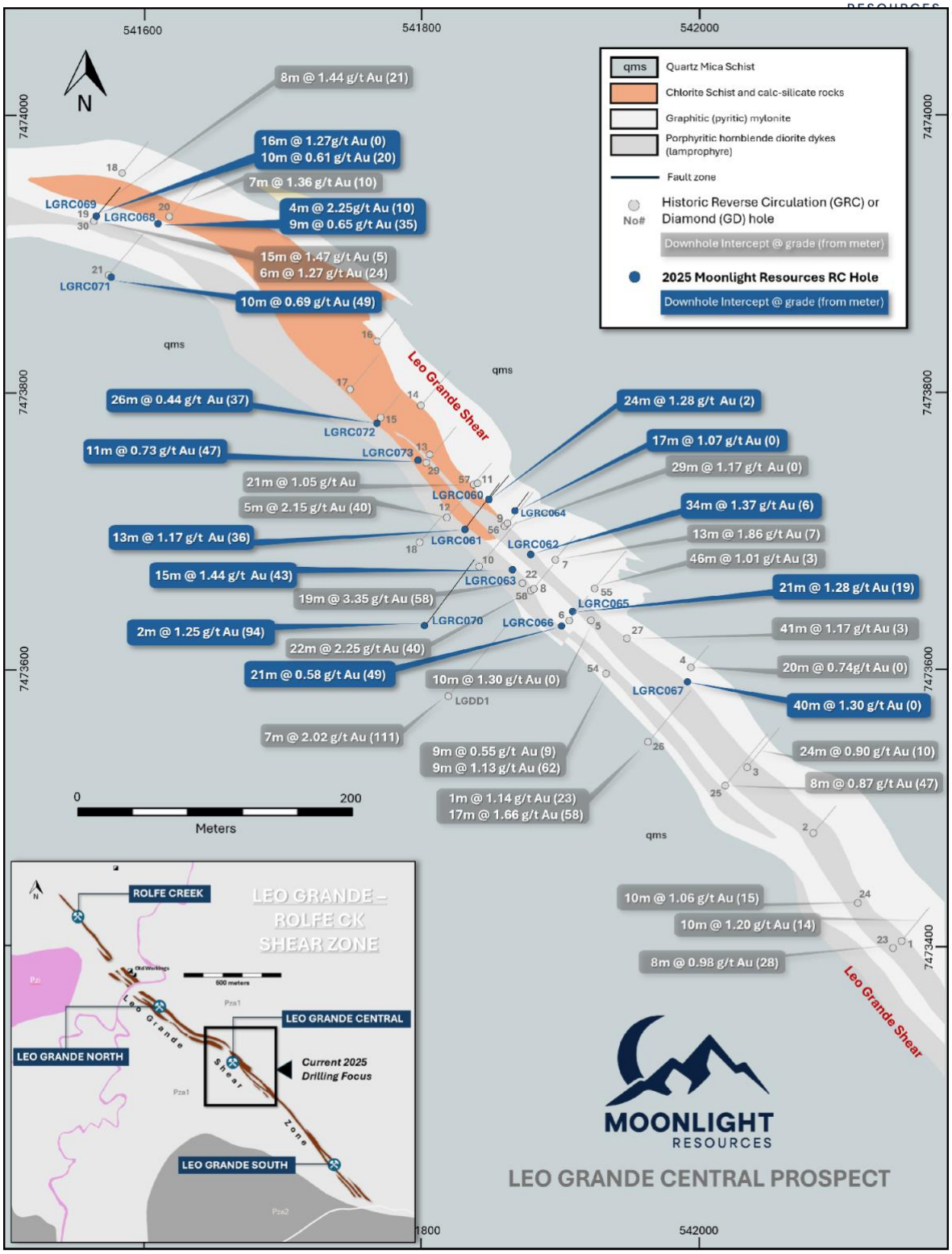

Figure 2 - Moonlight Resources Leo Grande Prospect, historic drilling overlaid with results from this release[1].

[1] *For all details on historic drilling refer to ML8's Replacement Prospectus dated 19 November 2025 and released to the ASX on 9 December 2025. Moonlight confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

UPCOMING EXPLORATION DRILLING

Drilling Set to Resume February 2026

Drilling is scheduled to resume in the coming weeks, with the second stage of the programme to include a further thirty (30) RC holes planned for up to 3,000 metres, currently scheduled for completion by early March 2026.

Leo Grande represents Moonlight's most advanced and highest-priority exploration target. The prospect benefits from excellent access and remnants of historic drilling, including cleared and unused drill pads, enabling rapid mobilisation and efficient execution of drilling programmes. In places, gold mineralisation outcrops at surface and below surface, it has demonstrated strong consistency both downhole and across the mineralised shear zone.

Following completion of drilling at Leo Grande, the drill rig is expected to mobilise to the Goldfinger Prospect for an initial programme of up to 2,000 metres of RC drilling. Together with the Petersons Prospect, these high-priority target areas are located within favourable structural settings and prospective host lithologies, and are supported by historical gold intersections.

These combined prospects provide a strong technical foundation for systematic exploration, Mineral Resource delineation, and the potential delivery of new gold discoveries across the Clermont Gold Project.

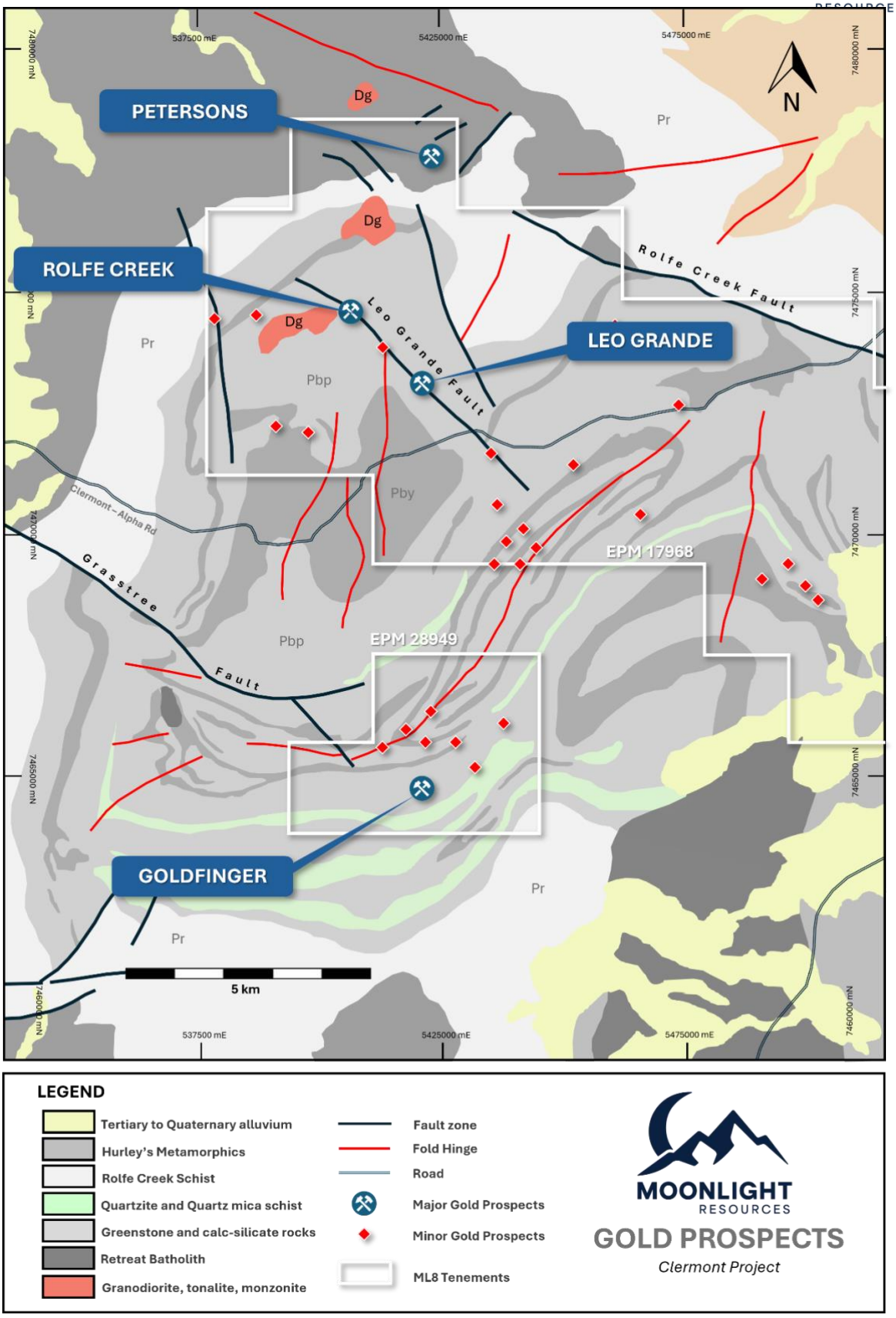

Figure 3 – Four compelling Prospect Areas at the Clermont Gold Project

About the Goldfinger Prospect Area

At Goldfinger, gold is hosted in pyritic chlorite schists, interpreted as altered intermediate volcanics. Mineralisation is linked to an east–west trending, south-dipping silicified zone with quartz veining and elevated arsenic. Oxidation has led to surface enrichment, and coarse gold is considered possible in several deposits. Graphite has been reported in drill samples.

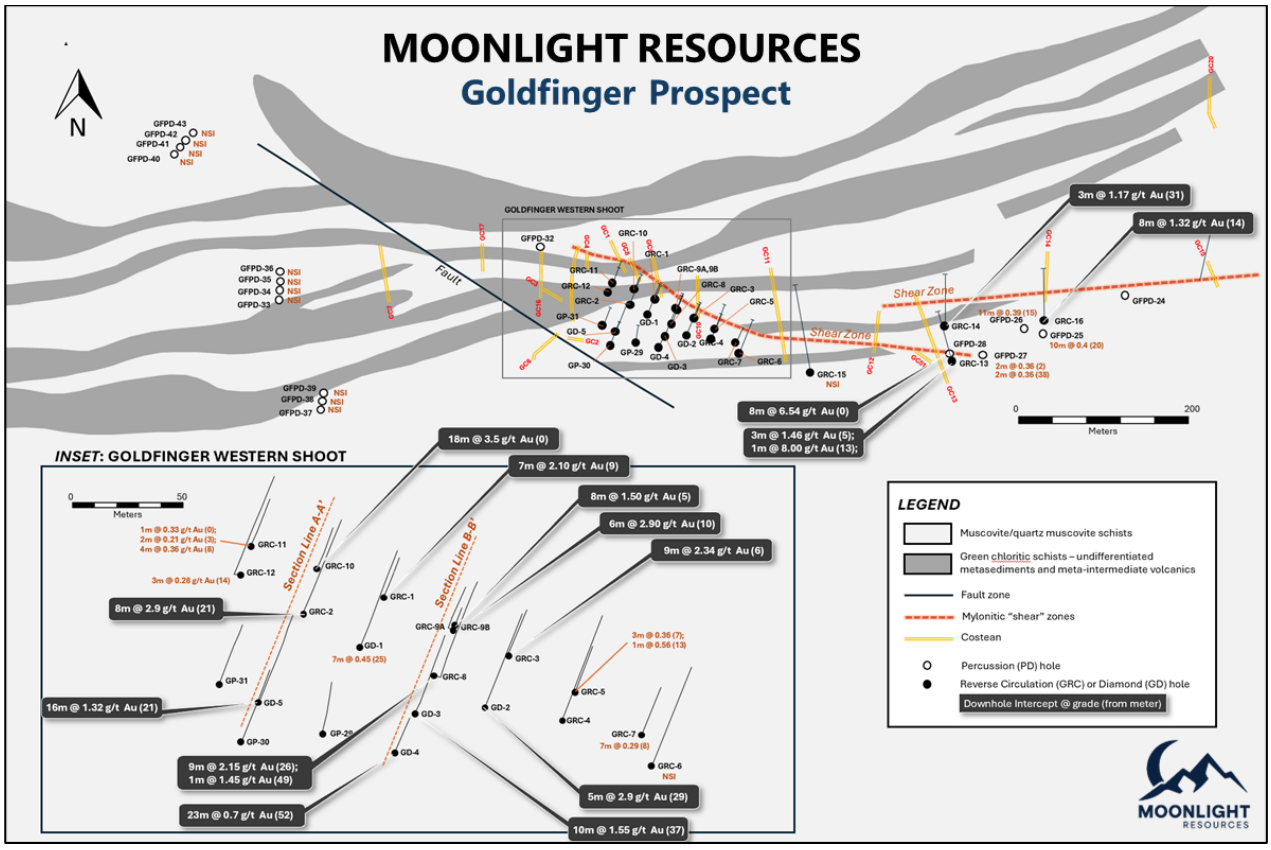

Figure 4 – Goldfinger Prospect, oxide gold in shear hosted quartz veins Clermont Gold Project

Historic drilling included fifteen (15) RC holes for 713 metres and six (6) diamond holes for 389 metres (see Figure 4). Goldfinger is a shallow oxide gold zone defined by notable historic intercepts, including[2]:

- 18m at 3.5 g/t Au from 0m (GRC10).
- 8m at 6.54 g/t Au from 0m (GFPD28).
- 9m at 2.34 g/t Au from 6m (GRC-3).
- 8m at 2.90 g/t Au from 21m (GRC-2).
- 9m at 2.15 g/t Au from 26m (GRC-8).
- 16m at 1.32 g/t Au from 21m (GD-5).
- 10m at 1.55 g/t Au from 37m (GD-3).

[2] *For all details on historic drilling refer to ML8's Replacement Prospectus dated 19 November 2025 and released to the ASX on 9 December 2025. Moonlight confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

- Mineralisation open along strike and at depth providing strong potential for additional drilling to reveal further oxide gold mineralisation

Goldfinger represents a prospect semi-analogous to Leo Grande, providing moonlight with the opportunity to rapidly unlock a substantial new near-surface gold system.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT MOONLIGHT RESOURCES LTD

Moonlight Resources Ltd is an Australian exploration company focused on discovering gold, uranium and rare earth elements. The Company aims to build shareholder value through disciplined, results-focused exploration across its portfolio of projects located in Australia's premier mining jurisdictions, including Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia, and New South Wales.

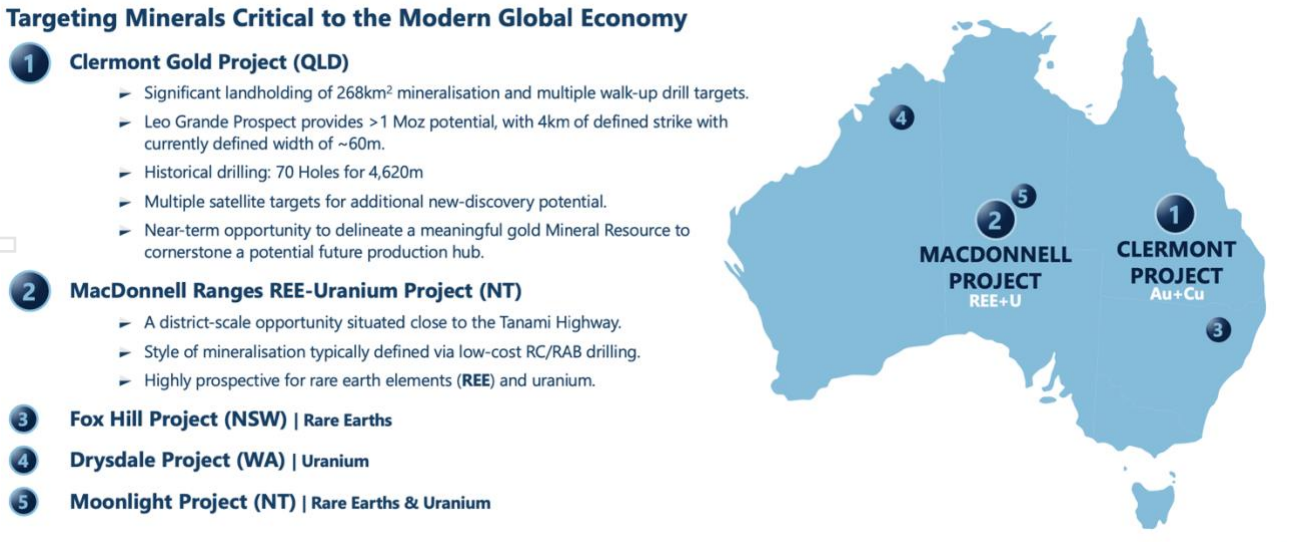
The flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland covers a 268km^2 landholding hosting multiple walk-up drill targets and offers significant potential for the delineation of a near-term gold Mineral Resource Estimate. Historical drilling and mapped mineralisation trends highlight the opportunity to define a meaningful resource that could underpin future development.

The Company also holds a district-scale position at the MacDonnell Ranges REE–Uranium Project in the Northern Territory, an area prospective for rare earths and uranium where mineralisation is typically defined through low-cost RC and RAB drilling.

Additional assets include the Drysdale Project Application in Western Australia targeting Uranium, the Fox Hill Rare Earth Project in New South Wales, and the Moonlight REE–Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.

Moonlight Resources Ltd is led by an experienced and success-focused team with a track record in exploration, project advancement, and corporate growth.

The Company is committed to deploying capital efficiently, maximising in-ground expenditure, and positioning its projects for potential future development pathways and long-term growth.



Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Moonlight Resources Ltd and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements:

- include, among other things, statements regarding incomplete and uncertain proposals or targets, production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon several estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Moonlight Resources Ltd, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr. Bryce Healy, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Healy has sufficient mineral exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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" (JORC Code). Dr. Healy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters and information discussed, based upon the form and context in which it appears. Moonlight Resources Ltd confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table A1: Moonlight Resources Limited 2025 Leo Grande drill hole locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Coordinates. NAT East	Coordinates. NAT North	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth
LGRC060	RC	7473723	541848	037	-60	46
LGRC061	RC	7473695	541835	037	-60	82
LGRC062	RC	7473684	541880	000	-90	40
LGRC063	RC	7473675	541868	000	-90	82
LGRC064	RC	7473715	541867	037	-60	34
LGRC065	RC	7472642	541920	037	-60	40
LGRC066	RC	7473630	541906	000	-90	70
LGRC067	RC	7473589	541989	000	-90	46
LGRC068	RC	7473918	541615	000	-90	46
LGRC069	RC	7473916	541568	000	-90	40
LGRC070	RC	7473622	541802	037	-60	118
LGRC071	RC	7473883	541576	000	-90	88
LGRC072	RC	7473746	541804	000	-90	70
LGRC073	RC	7473780	541771	000	-90	58
Total Meters						860

Table A2: Moonlight Resources Limited 2025 Leo Grande drill hole significant intersections

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth		Intersection			
					From	To	Length	Gold
LGRC060					2	26	24	1.28
				including	3	25	22	1.37
				including	3	14	11	1.56

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth		Intersection			
					From	To	Length	Gold
				including	16	20	4	1.53
				including	23	25	2	1.37
LGRC061					8	14	6	0.62
				including	8	13	5	0.7
				including	11	12	1	1
					33	34	1	0.33
					36	51	15	1.04
				including	36	47	11	1.28
				including	36	38	2	1.65
				including	39	46	7	1.43
				including	49	51	2	0.45
LGRC062					6	40	34	1.37
				including	11	40	29	1.56
				including	14	33	19	2.06
LGRC063					14	15	1	0.54
					33	34	1	0.59
					37	38	1	0.36
					43	58	15	1.44
				including	43	49	6	1.27
				including	44	49	5	1.33
				including	50	53	3	1.41
				including	54	58	4	2.35
				including	55	58	3	2.98
					76	79	3	0.68
LGRC064					0	1	1	0.79
					2	17	15	1.16
				including	2	3	1	1.36

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth		Intersection			
					From	To	Length	Gold
				including	7	16	9	1.35
LGRC065					3	4	1	0.27
					19	39	20	1.34
				including	22	39	17	1.5
				including	23	33	10	2.18
LGRC066					1	3	2	0.37
					13	16	3	0.39
					49	59	10	0.84
				including	50	59	9	0.9
				including	54	59	5	1.19
					61	62	1	0.25
					64	70	6	0.52
				including	65	70	5	0.55
LGRC067					0	40	40	1.3
				including	1	2	1	1.17
				including	4	7	3	1.17
				including	9	18	9	1.88
				including	20	29	9	1.58
				including	31	34	3	2
				including	37	38	1	1.53
LGRC068					0	2	2	0.49
				including	0	1	1	0.59
					10	14	4	2.25
				including	10	13	3	2.92
					16	22	6	0.4
				including	18	20	2	0.73
					34	41	7	0.73

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth		Intersection			
					From	To	Length	Gold
				including	35	36	1	0.66
				including	37	40	3	1.25
					43	44	1	0.76
LGRC069					0	17	17	1.24
				including	0	2	2	0.71
				including	4	17	13	1.47
				including	7	8	1	1.21
				including	10	16	6	2.4
					20	30	10	0.61
				including	20	21	1	0.63
				including	24	29	5	0.88
				including	27	28	1	1.75
					35	38	3	0.61
				including	36	38	2	0.8
				including	37	38	1	1.04
LGRC070					10	11	1	0.32
					33	34	1	0.29
					42	44	2	0.33
					58	59	1	0.3
					61	67	6	0.59
				including	63	65	2	1.03
				including	64	65	1	1.31
					94	96	2	1.25
					111	114	3	0.29
LGRC071					3	5	2	0.24
					16	19	3	0.32
					49	59	10	0.69

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth		Intersection			
					From	To	Length	Gold
				including	50	58	8	0.79
				including	53	54	1	1.19
					63	65	2	0.8
				including	63	64	1	1.24
LGRC072					1	2	1	0.67
					7	9	2	0.31
					37	54	17	0.58
				including	37	49	12	0.65
				including	52	53	1	0.68
					57	58	1	0.31
					63	64	1	0.33
LGRC073					1	11	10	0.36
				including	1	2	1	0.53
					4	6	2	0.57
					47	58	11	0.74
				including	51	53	2	1.1

APPENDIX A: JORC, 2012 EDITION: TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This Table 1 refers to current 2025 Moonlight Resources Limited (ML8) drilling currently underway at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont Project.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done; this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The current drilling reported in this release at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont is related to Reverse Circulation (RC) completed in December 2025. **RC drilling** • Drilling was completed using a truck mounted UDR650, the method of drilling was Reverse Circulation drilling (RC). • The samples were collected every 1m. The samples were split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone which was mounted on the side of the UDR. • The sample was split using the cone splitter with 87.5% of the sample collected in a plastic bag with 12.5% of the sample collected in a calico bag which was submitted to the laboratory for assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• RC drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, Eagle Drilling. The drilling technique used was Reverse Circulation Drilling, which was undertaken by Eagle Drilling using a truck mounted UDR650. A face sampling hammer was used, and the hole diameter was 105mm • Core is oriented with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool. The oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use.
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.	• RC chip recovery is recorded meter by meter reconciling against driller's depth. High recoveries are noted for all holes, with the exception of poor returns in the incompetent soil cover profile. • Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support	• Geological logging identifying the primary lithologies, mineralogy, alteration and recovery has been undertaken by

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
	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.	suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the hole. • All holes have been logged for mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Logging has been undertaken at the site. • Logging is stored in Datashed Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • All chip trays have been photographed in natural light. • The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future potential Resource estimation and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sampling length was routinely 1.0 metre of downhole length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. • The RC hole was sampled at 1m intervals, the primary sample being collected in plastic sample bags and retained. The representative assay split was collected using a cone splitter producing a 12.5% split of each 1m sample (each sample weighed between 2.0 to 3.0 Kg). The samples were all sampled dry and the dust was supressed by the cone splitter, so no fine material was lost. • The split sample was placed in a numbered calico bag, prior to being placed in a poly weave sack for dispatch to the laboratory. • The Competent Person considers the sample preparation to be appropriate for drilling of this nature • The Competent Person considers the sample sizes to be appropriate for the type of material being sampled. Appropriate sample sizes and pulverisation of the entire sample support good representivity. • Sampled core was transported to ALS Laboratory (ALS) in Townsville for sample analysis.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Sample analysis for RC samples were undertaken at North ALS Laboratories, Townsville, QLD. • Drilling samples were dried, weighed and split to produce a 50g sub-sample of the pulp sample for Fire Assay using a Fire Assay method: Au-AA26 • The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples. • ALS utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards (approx. 1 in 4) and duplicates/repeats (approx. 1 in 6). • Approximate LPM-implemented quality control procedures include: • One in 20 certified gold ore standards were used for this drilling. • One in 20 coarse crush duplicates were used for this drilling program. • One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. QAQC of drilling data • ML8 used 3 standards based on orogenic/greenstones between 0.5ppm and 25ppm Au. • ML8 used 1 blank based on high purity silica sand (<0.01ppm Au) • No umpire samples

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.	• Detailed logging of the RC chip is entered directly into excel spreadsheets prior to finalising in Datashed Database software. • Datashed utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against chip tray photos and recovery by the exploration manager and the site procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. • Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. • No adjustments to the assay data have been made.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill Collar • The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. • Locational accuracy is in the order of ±10 m in X-Y and ±15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to +/- 1m). Drill hole direction and downhole surveys • Down hole surveys for angled holes are routinely measured at 15m to 30m intervals with a Reflex's SingleShot downhole survey tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect and the primary objective of confirmatory drilling of historic drilling. • The current hole positioning has been aimed at to 40 to 100m spacing along strike and vertical at a distance suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity of the gold mineralisation. • Mineralised intervals reported are based on a consistent one metre sample interval.
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.	• The reported drillholes have been oriented to intersect the mylonite structure/geology containing or controlling the gold mineralisation at a high angle based on projections from historical and recent drilling and geological modelling. • Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed mineralogy within the structure. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses, and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill samples for assay is collected by ML8 personnel from site. • The samples are logged in detail and processed for sampling prior to be transported off site by ML8 personnel to analytical laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Leo Grande prospect is contained within EPM 17968 in Central Queensland. Through two wholly owned subsidiaries, the tenement is held 100% by Moonlight Resources Limited. • The tenements are in good standing with no impediments to conduct exploration programs on the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration of mylonite hosted gold mineralisation has occurred at Leo Grande during the late 80's and early 1990's by Plutonic Resources NL; and • More recent RC drilling programs by Metallica Minerals in 2023 comprised 5 RC holes for 301m At Leo Grande.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Leo Grande Prospect is located within the Anakie Inlier of central Queensland, a Proterozoic metamorphic terrane dominated by variably deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by granitic bodies. Local geology comprises greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metasediments and metavolcanics affected by regional folding, shearing and faulting. Gold mineralisation in the region is typically associated with structurally controlled quartz veining, shear zones and brittle-ductile deformation, with sulphide assemblages dominated by pyrite ± arsenopyrite. The prospect is considered prospective for orogenic-style gold mineralisation consistent with other deposits within the Anakie Inlier.
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 drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole 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.	• Table 1 for drill hole information • No drilling or material assay information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	• Assay intervals have been reported at >0.25 ppm Au cut-off with up to 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported. • No further data aggregation has been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The azimuth and dip data for the current hole is presented in Table 2. The hole has been drilled, in general, at an azimuth toward or vertical hole approximating angles of 45-60° dip at the mylonite zone on the interpretation of north-northwest trending structure. • The nature and dip of the shear occurrences are still being evaluated and modelled. • Downhole widths are reported in Table 1 and are estimated to be around 70 to 90% of downhole width.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See Figure 1
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All current exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Much of this historical data has been recovered, validated to the extent that it can, and accessed for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Leo Grande Mineralisation and current exploration program design. • Many of the current holes were designed with the purpose of confirming the mineralisation reported historically.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Moonlight Resources Ltd is conducting additional RC and DD drilling at its Leo Grande Prospect to evaluate the along strike and down-plunge extent of the gold mineralisation. • The program will then progress to conducting initial confirmatory RC drilling at its Gold Finger Prospect to evaluate and confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. • Refer main body of the report.