NEW AGE EXPLORATION LIMITED

New Drill Assays Support the Discovery of an Intrusion-Related Gold System at Wagyu

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First round of assay results received from the recently completed 4,034m RC Drill Program at NAE's Wagyu Gold Project support the discovery of a Hemi-Style intrusion-related system[1] at Wagyu.**
- **Extensive gold mineralisation extends and expands previously intersected gold to greater depths, validating the geological model, reinforcing Wagyu's potential.**
- **Significant results include:**
  - **18m @ 1.47g/t from 48m in 25WR058**
  - **8m @ 1.5g/t from 76m in 25WR044**
  - **8m @ 1.19g/t from 48m in 25WR046**
  - **19m @ 0.5g/t from 146m, including 7m @ 1.0g/t from 147m in 25WR045**
  - **3m @ 1.27g/t from 114m, 3m @ 1.58g/t from 137-140m and 4m @ 0.86g/t from 140-144m in 25WR048**
  - **16m @ 0.82g/t from 116-132m, including 8m @ 1.33g/t from 116m in 25WR050**
- **Assays from second half of drill program expected over coming weeks.**
- **The Wagyu Gold Project lies 5km west of Northern Star Resources' 11.2Moz Hemi Gold Deposit[2] within the mineralised Mallina Basin corridor.**

New Age Exploration (ASX: NAE) (**NAE** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results from the first round of assays taken during the Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Program at the Wagyu Gold Project (Figure 1) that finished in January (Refer to ASX Announcement 29 January 2026). The new intersection of 18m @ 1.47g/t from 48m is representative of the substantial extent of primary gold mineralisation discovered to date at Wagyu. This, and a strong arsenic-gold association further supports an intrusion-related gold system interpretation analogous in style to Hemi.[1]. There is evidence for widening of mineralisation with depth, which may indicate increasing mineralisation intensity at depth, with a depletion zone lying between the Supergene mineralisation and the deeper Primary gold mineralisation.

[1] References to Hemi are provided for regional context and deposit style comparison only

Assays have been received from 24 drill holes, with 16 still outstanding. The pending results are expected to be processed over the coming weeks. Further drilling is required to assess scale, geological controls and continuity.

NAE Executive Director Joshua Wellisch commented:

"Initial results from the RC program are exciting and support our working intrusion-related gold system interpretation at Wagyu. Grades reported to date fall within the range typical of bulk intrusive systems such as Hemi, which are characterised by broad moderate-grade mineralisation rather than narrow high-grade veins. We look forward to receiving the remaining assays and will use these collective results to prioritise immediate follow-up drilling."

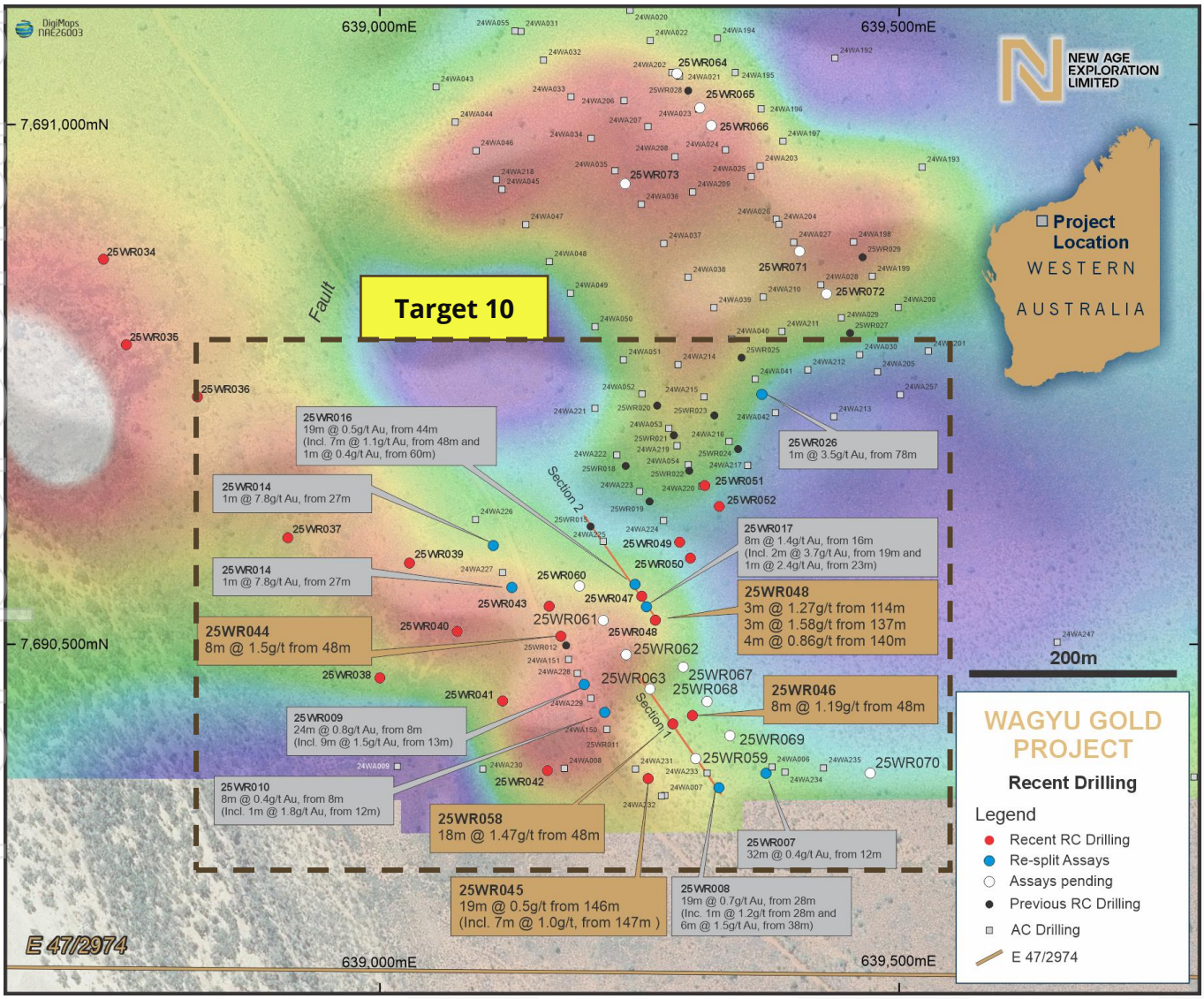

***Figure 1**: Drill hole collars at the Wagyu Gold Project with maximum downhole gold assay result shown, holes with pending assays and previous RC collars. Background colour is ground gravity data.*

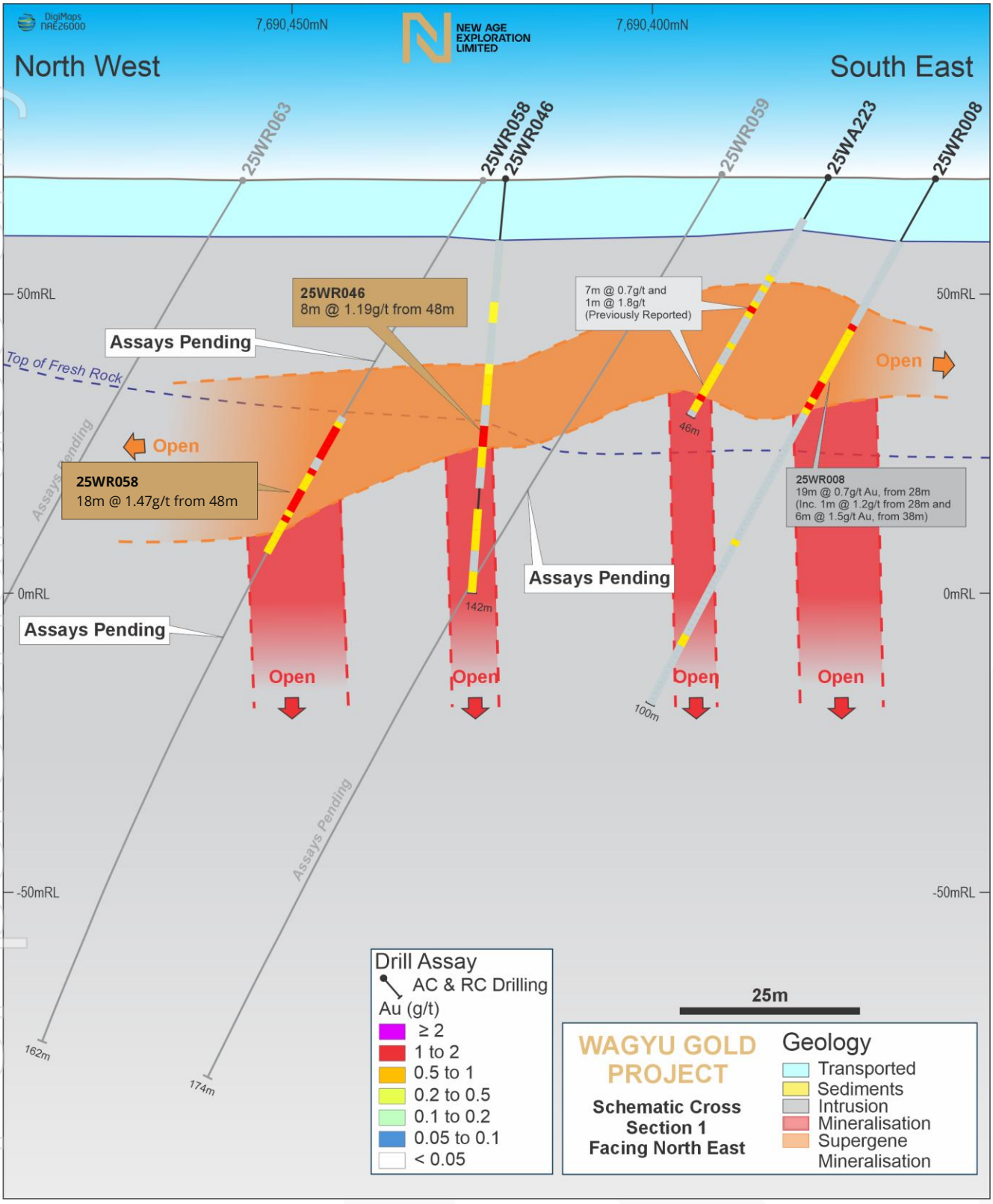

***Figure 2**: Drill hole collars for Section 1, Target 10 at the Wagyu Gold Project with new gold assay results shown (collars with black font), holes with pending assays and previous RC collars (grey font). Section lines are located on Fig. 1*

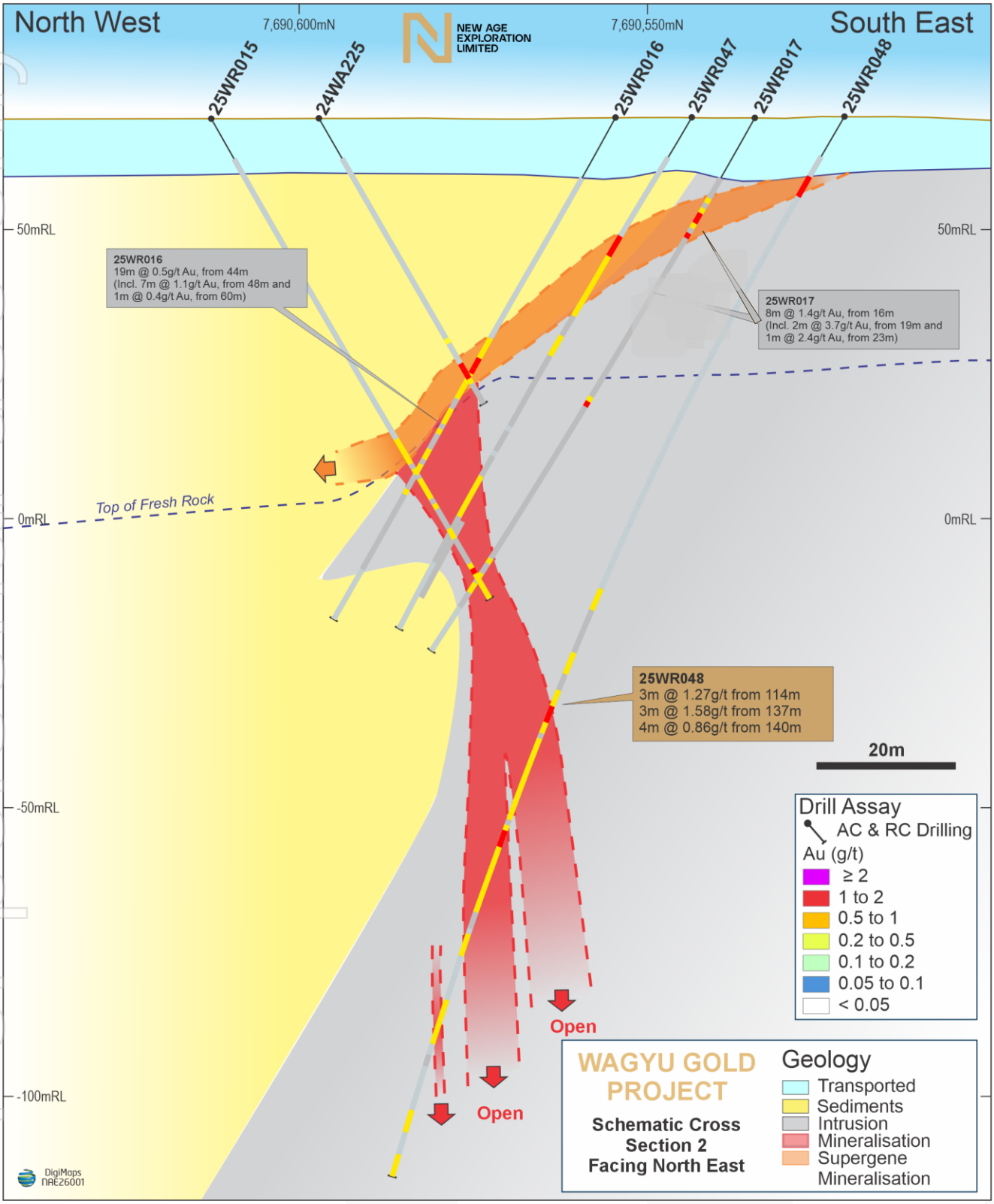

***Figure 3**: Drill hole collars for Section 2, Target 10 at the Wagyu Gold Project with new gold assay results shown (collars with black font), holes with pending assays and previous RC collars (grey font). Section lines are located on Fig. 1*

Split Assays from Composite Samples of Previous Campaign

The Company has also received the assays from the single metre splits of anomalous (>0.3g/t) composite samples received from the maiden Wagyu RC Drill Program in March/April 2025. These results generally are reporting higher overall gold grades than from the Composite samples and provide greater confidence while also refining the mineralisation model. New high-grade intercepts include 1m @ 7.8g/t (25WR014) and 2m @ 3.7g/t (25WR017). Table 1 shows the updated mineralisation intercepts >0.3g/t Au with collar information within (Appendix A Table 2):

Table 1: *Updated mineralisation intercepts >0.3g/t Au*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)
25WR004	18	24	6	0.9	134
Including	19	21	2	1.7	208
25WR004	75	76	1	1.5	223
25WR007	12	44	32	0.4	1187
25WR008	28	47	19	0.7	417
Including	28	29	1	1.2	1139
And	38	44	6	1.5	394
25WR009	8	32	24	0.8	1019
Including	13	22	9	1.5	1696
25WR010	8	16	8	0.4	859
Including	12	13	1	1.8	2718
25WR013	19	20	1	1.3	1385
25WR014	27	28	1	7.8	6123
25WR016	44	63	19	0.5	233
Including	48	55	7	1.1	266
And	60	61	1	0.4	642
25WR017	16	24	8	1.4	2435
Including	19	21	2	3.7	6352
And	23	24	1	2.4	3164
25WR026	78	79	1	3.5	25

Location and Geological Context

The Wagyu Gold Project is located within the greater Hemi corridor of the Mallina Basin, which hosts a number of large gold deposits, including Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) Hemi Gold Deposit containing ~11.2 Moz[2] of gold (refer to Figure 2). Gold results from previous RC drilling at Wagyu (refer to 26 May 2025 – ASX: NAE New Gold System Emerging at Wagyu Project), combined with the recent assays, confirm the exceptional potential for a gold deposit at the Wagyu Project.

Previous significant intersections Included:

- **8m @ 5.0g/t Au from 44m (25WR002)**
- **4m @ 2.5g/t Au from 76m (25WR026)**
- **12m @ 1.0g/t Au from 12m (25WR009)**
- **3m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 41m (25WR019)**

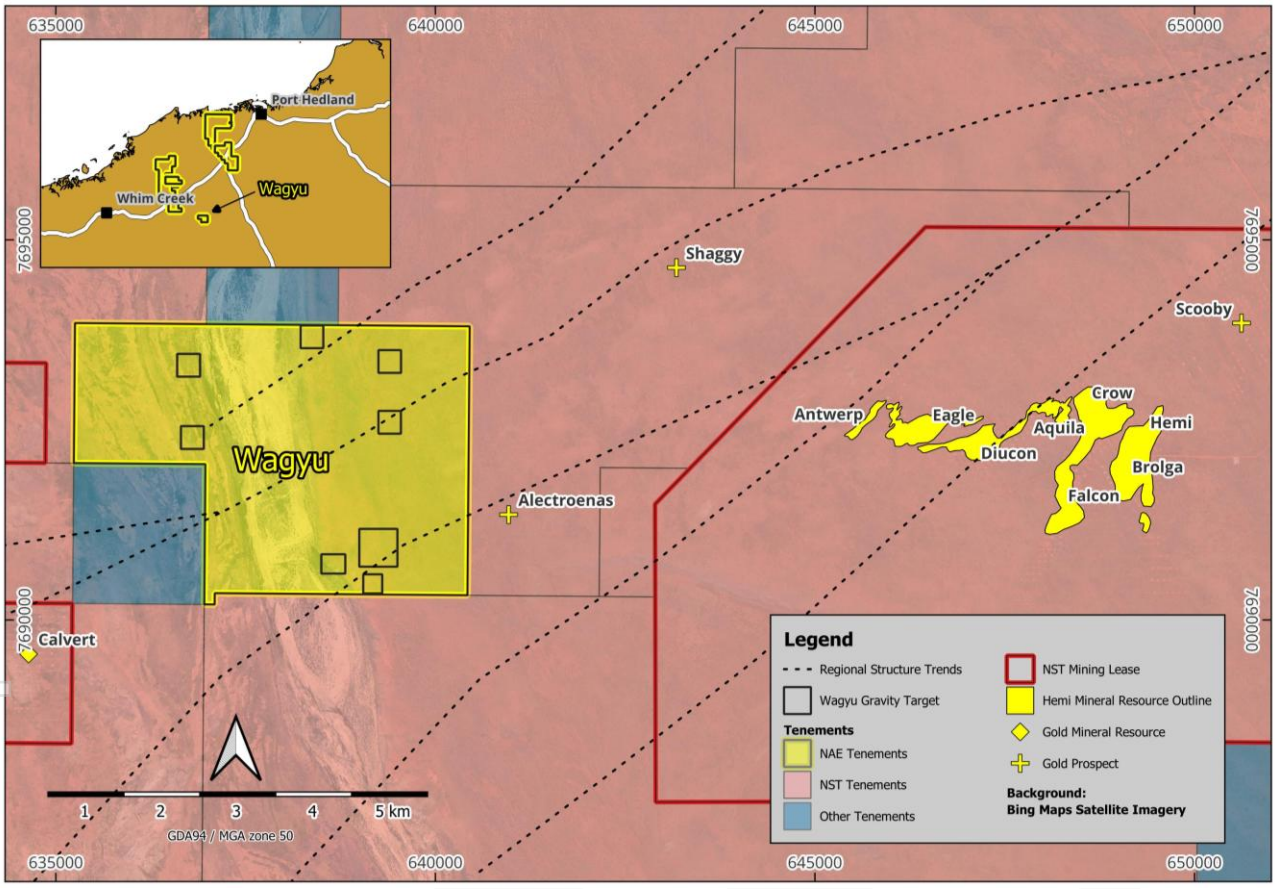

***Figure 4**: Location Map showing NAE's Wagyu Gold Project (E47/2974) in the Gold Mineralisation Corridor within the Mallina Basin (Pilbara, WA) shared with Northern Star's (ASX: NST) significant gold Mineral Resources, including Hemi, Mt Berghaus and Calvert.*

The Hemi Gold Mineral Resource was last updated by De Grey Mining on 14 November 2024[1] and has since been acquired by Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST[2]). The estimate is for 264Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 11.2Moz, which can be broken down into 13Mt @ 1.4g/t for 0.6Moz, 149Mt @ 1.3g/t Au Indicated for 6.3 Moz, and 103Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 4.3 Moz Inferred.

[1] 14 November 2024 –Hemi Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) 2024 (ASX:DEG)

[2] 5 May 2025 - De Grey Acquisition Completes (ASX:NST)

NAE confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in De Grey's (now Northern Star's) reported Mineral Resources referenced in this market announcement. To NAE's full knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Next Steps

- Receive all remaining assays.
- Complete the entire geological interpretation and refine the geological controls on the gold mineralisation.
- Review complete geophysical and geochemical data to refine the next round of high-priority drill targets.
- Advance follow-up drilling at all targets to expand on the gold discovery.

– Ends –

For further information, please contact

Joshua Wellisch | Executive Director
+61 3 9614 0600
joshua@nae.net.au

Mark Flynn | Investor Relations
+61 416 068 733
mark.flynn@nae.net.au

This release has been authorised by the Board of New Age Exploration Limited.

ABOUT NEW AGE EXPLORATION LIMITED

New Age Exploration (ASX:NAE) is an Australian-based, globally diversified minerals and metals exploration and development company focused on gold and lithium projects. The Company's key activities include advancing its exploration projects in the highly prospective gold and lithium Pilbara district of Western Australia and the Otago goldfields of New Zealand.

For more information, please visit nae.net.au.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains "forward-looking information" that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and forecasts 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, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, earnings per share and shareholder value, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses, property acquisitions, mine development, mine operations, drilling activity, sampling and other data, grade and recovery levels, future production, capital costs, expenditures for environmental matters, life of mine, completion dates, commodity prices and demand, and currency exchange rates. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "outlook", "anticipate", "project", "target", "likely", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "would", "could", "should", "scheduled", "will", "plan", "forecast" and similar expressions. The forward looking information is not factual but rather represents only expectations, estimates and/or forecasts about the future and therefore need to be read bearing in mind the risks and uncertainties concerning future events generally.

Appendix A
RC Drill Hole Collar Information

***Table 1**: Collar information for the completed RC Drill Program at the Wagyu Gold Project. Assay results are expected progressively from February through March 2026. Coordinates are recorded in GDA94 / MGA zone 50 using a handheld GPS. A DGPS will be collected at a later date for a more precise collar location. Dip and azimuth measurements were taken at surface (0m downhole) using a downhole gyro survey tool.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Eastings	Northings	RL	Max Au (g/t)
25WR034	RC	60	-60	327	638734	7690870	67	0.8
25WR035	RC	100	-60	237	638756	7690788	67	0.2
25WR036	RC	42	-60	329	638824	7690738	66	0.2
25WR037	RC	48	-59	324	638911	7690602	67	0.5
25WR038	RC	54	-59	330	639000	7690468	67	0.0
25WR039	RC	50	-60	322	639028	7690578	66	0.1
25WR040	RC	54	-59	329	639074	7690512	66	0.1
25WR041	RC	54	-60	328	639118	7690445	67	0.3
25WR042	RC	50	-59	323	639161	7690378	67	0.1
25WR043	RC	80	-59	329	639163	7690536	66	0.2
25WR044	RC	168	-59	327	639174	7690508	64	2.0*
25WR045	RC	168	-59	321	639258	7690371	66	1.7
25WR046	RC	102	-59	245	639301	7690431	66	2.0
25WR047	RC	102	-60	330	639252	7690546	67	2.3
25WR048	RC	200	-60	327	639265	7690523	67	2.2
25WR049	RC	102	-59	323	639288	7690598	66	0.1
25WR050	RC	186	-60	327	639299	7690583	67	2.0
25WR051	RC	114	-60	328	639313	7690653	66	0.4
25WR052	RC	144	-59	327	639327	7690633	67	0.7
25WR053	RC	102	-59	152	639348	7692557	67	0.1
25WR054	RC	102	-60	151	639326	7692590	67	2.6
25WR055	RC	102	-59	149	639481	7692647	67	0.1
25WR056	RC	132	-60	152	639458	7692680	67	0.3
25WR057	RC	150	-61	150	639370	7692668	66	0.8
25WR058	RC	162	-59	327	639282	7690423	64	2.9*
25WR059	RC	174	-59	332	639304	7690390	65	Pending
25WR060	RC	96	-59	329	639192	7690556	67	Pending
25WR061	RC	102	-59	329	639215	7690523	66	Pending
25WR062	RC	114	-59	327	639237	7690490	67	Pending
25WR063	RC	102	-60	324	639260	7690457	67	Pending
25WR064	RC	84	-59	147	639319	7690999	66	Pending
25WR065	RC	60	-59	145	639308	7691016	66	Pending

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Eastings	Northings	RL	Max Au (g/t)
25WR066	RC	60	-59	148	639286	7691049	65	Pending
25WR067	RC	99	-59	329	639292	7690478	66	Pending
25WR068	RC	102	-59	329	639315	7690445	66	Pending
25WR069	RC	85	-58	325	639337	7690412	67	Pending
25WR070	RC	148	-59	274	639472	7690376	67	Pending
25WR071	RC	60	-59	329	639404	7690878	66	Pending
25WR072	RC	60	-58	326	639430	7690837	67	Pending
25WR073	RC	60	-60	326	639236	7690943	67	Pending

***Not all assays received.**

Table 2. *Collar information for the updated split assays drilled during the March/April 2025 RC Drill Program at the Wagyu Gold Project. Grid is MGA z50 (GDA94). Eastings, Northings and RL data were recorded using a DGPS. Azimuth and Dip data were recorded using a gyro and taken at the collar (0m downhole).*

Drillhole ID	Drillhole Type	Drilled Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Au (g/t)
25WR004	RC	100	-61	149	639434	7692569	64	2.2
25WR007	RC	100	-61	93	639372	7690376	67	1.5
25WR008	RC	100	-61	330	639326	7690362	67	5.1
25WR009	RC	82	-60	326	639197	7690461	67	4.9
25WR010	RC	82	-60	330	639216	7690434	67	1.8
25WR013	RC	52	-60	331	639109	7690595	66	1.3
25WR014	RC	76	-61	329	639127	7690555	66	7.9
25WR016	RC	100	-61	334	639245	7690558	67	2.0
25WR017	RC	108	-61	331	639257	7690536	67	5.1
25WR026	RC	80	-60	329	639368	7690740	66	3.5

Appendix B

Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Wagyu Gold Project - Reverse Circulation Drilling January 2026

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sample methodology is described below. • Samples were drilled by standard Reverse Circulation drilling techniques. • Sample material was flushed through a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter to a sample collection point. • Two samples, an original and duplicate, were taken for each 1m drilled in a calico bag placed onto two separate chutes on the cone splitter. The remaining sample material was collected into buckets beneath the cyclone and placed into piles on the ground for chipping and scooped composite sampling. • Samples were taken by collecting the 1m calico sample or by composite sampling. Composite samples (predominately four metres) were made from equal amounts of material taken with a scoop from the sample pile and collected into a prenumbered calico bag. • Sampling techniques for field duplicate samples is discussed at Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below. • Samples were routinely checked for contamination, adequate sample size and sample moisture.
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.).*	• Drilling was carried out with standard Reverse Circulation drilling techniques using a Hydco 350 drill rig operated by iDrilling Australia Pty Ltd. • All holes were drilled with a 5.5-inch diameter face sampling bit and hammer.
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*	• The RC samples were visually assessed and recorded for recovery and water content. • Predominately, samples were rated as good recovery and dry with rare samples affected by the water table that was often encountered in the first 30m. • Samples are considered representative, and no bias was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• All samples were logged on-site at the rig with the following parameters: Hole number, sample intervals, hole depth, water table, regolith type, weathering, colour, grain size, lithology, and alteration. • These drill holes were exploration holes and not part of a mineral resource estimate orientated program. • Material from every metre drilled was sampled, sieved and washed to enable logging of rock chips at 1m increments into plastic chip trays. • Very chip tray was photographed and stored for future use.
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.*	• RC samples passed through a cone splitter on the rig-mounted cyclone. • Sub-samples of each 1m interval were split into two calico bags from two different chutes on the cone splitter. The sizes of both bags were visually inspected for differences in weight • The remaining sample was captured in a bucket below the splitter and laid on ground in discrete piles at 1m intervals, to be used for sieving rock chips and composite sampling. • Two to three field duplicates were taken for every drill hole to test lab results, geology interpretation and consistency of mineralisation. • A standard (certified reference material) was inserted roughly every 20 samples assayed. • 1,544 samples have been submitted to the lab for assays analysis. • Sample sizes (typically 2 to 3.5kg) were appropriate for the type of exploration being carried out and are considered representative and appropriate. • Sample preparation at the laboratory in Perth involved checking sample ID against submission and then drying the samples. • Then the pulverisation of the full sub-sample to 75μm. On occasions where the subsample was greater than 3kg (<5% of total samples submitted) the subsample was split to reduce total size prior to pulverisation. • From the pulverised subsample an aliquot was selected for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Different styles of analyses were performed on different samples depending on origin as determined by the supervising geologist.
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.*	• All samples were prepared, pulverised and assayed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth. • All samples from the RC drill program have been prepared using the same methodology as discussed in ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** • Samples will be digested by Aqua Regia (10-gram aliquot) with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. Intertek assay code AR10/OM. • Elements analysed are as follows: Au, Ag, As, Cu, S, and Sb. • Samples with over 0.3ppm Au will undergo 50-gram lead collection fire assay with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry to determine quantities of gold (Au). Intertek assay code FA50/OE. • Intertek Laboratories employ internal standards and checks as part of the analytical process and apply industry best practice QAQC procedures. • The Company has in place industry best practice Quality Assurance methodology in the collection of samples and follows industry best practice Quality Control systems in measuring the performance of sampling and analysis. • The Company will review the QAQC samples when the assays have been conducted and made available to the Company.
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.*	• Drill logs were recorded in digital format directly onto logging hardware in the field. The digital systems used picklists to help uniform logging and data capture. • Drillhole Logs were reviewed by NAE contractors and then transferred to independent consultant Pivot (Pivot Exploration Information Management Services) for validation.
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.*	• Planned drill collars were marked out, and drilled collars were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS 64s accurate to +/- 5m. A DGPS will be used at a later date for a more accurate collar location. • Drill holes were lined up using a Suunto Sighting Compass. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a gyro, with a shot taken every 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The location of the drill holes collars relative to the project is shown in body of this announcement. • All spatial data is recorded in MGA Zone 50 (GDA94).
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.*	• Drilling was undertaken across target areas based on geophysics and previous drilling. • Within the target areas drill spacing is typically between 20 and 160 metres along lines, with lines spaced at 40 to 200 metres apart. • The nature of this exploration is target generated and not all collar locations are equally spaced. • Drill spacing and collar locations are shown on several figures within the body of the report.
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.*	• Understanding of the orientation of mineralisation or mineralisation-related structures is still being developed. • The current model at Wagyu is a horizontal supergene zone that sits above and at the contact of fresh intrusive rock that are linked to deeper, subvertical, narrow-vein feeder structures. Further drilling is needed to confirm model. • The majority of drilling was at -60° toward an azimuth of 326°, which is perpendicular to the regional geological structures and mineralised trends. • The orientation of drill holes is determined by the target with some targets using multiple orientation to best test for geological structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All holes were sampled and bagged at the drill site. These samples were stored on location at the project prior to transport by NAE contract staff to Port Hedland for freight to Intertek's laboratory in Perth. • Samples were transported in polyweave bags, within bulka bags on pallets by a reputable courier.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have taken place.

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.*	• All RC drilling and other exploration relevant to this announcement was conducted within tenement E47/2974, the Wagyu Gold Project. • The mining tenement, an exploration licence, is held by Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, with New Age Exploration acquiring all mineral rights other than sand and gravel (retained by Holcim). • The Exploration Licence is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia approximately 80km southwest of Port Hedland. • The project is within the Determined Native Title Claim of the Kariyarra People (NNTT Number WC1999/003). • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to carry out exploration in the area of the project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Very limited and poorly reported previous mineral exploration. • A literature review of the project area suggests that New Age Exploration have conducted the first mineral exploration within the tenement. • Caeneus Minerals (now Mantle Minerals) had a 25m line spaced aeromagnetic/radiometric survey flown in April 2021, which NAE acquired in June 2024. • The surrounding tenure has been heavily explored by De Grey Mining, now Northern Star Resources (ASX:NST), at the Hemi Gold Project (~11.2M oz Au).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Only one minor outcrop has been identified at the Wagyu Gold Project. • Drilling has confirmed there is between 5 and 20 metres of transported cover. The metasediments weather deeper than the igneous intrusive rocks with weathered zone widths of 8 to 80m encountered. • Geology logged from drilling supports the interpretation of metasediments of the Mallina basin with several igneous intrusive bodies. • A petrographic report by an independent company identified quartz-diorite and diorite as a rock type at Target 1, 6, & 10 (Refer to ASX Announcement 28 August 2025). This is the main host rock at the ~11.2Moz Hemi Gold Deposit. • The current model at Wagyu is a horizontal supergene zone that sits above and at the contact of fresh intrusive rock that are linked to deeper,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		subvertical, narrow-vein feeder structures. Further drilling is needed to confirm model.
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.*	• All drill hole collar information regarding the current RC drill program at Wagyu has been reported in the collar table and seen visually on maps in the body of this announcement. • Previous drilling and assay data conducted by NAE have been announced.
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 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.*	• . • All intersections with average grade above 0.3g/t have been reported. • There has been no truncation of grades in this report, or any weighting applied to assay values. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of any mineralised bodies is not fully known at this stage. • The majority of holes were drilled at -60 degrees toward an azimuth of 326°, which is perpendicular to the regional geological structures and mineralised trends. • The current model at Wagyu is a horizontal supergene zone that sits above and at the contact of fresh intrusive rock that are linked to deeper,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		subvertical, narrow-vein feeder structures. Further drilling is needed to confirm model. • Due to the early nature and style of the exploration undertaken, true widths of mineralisation are not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See body of announcement for plans showing project location and drill locations.
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.*	• The variability of mineralised grades reported is low.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All other known and relevant data has been reported.
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.*	• Await final assay data from the RC drill program (expected February to March) • Continue to interpretate the geology, mineralisation, and previous data collected at the Wagyu Gold Project