

20 February 2026

Gold and Silver Exploration Targets Defined for two New England Prospects

Highlights

- **Two Exploration Targets defined on EL9142** in the New England Region of New South Wales following evaluation of historic drilling, LiDAR interpretation and geophysical datasets.
- **Kingston Prospect Exploration Target defined** over a mineralised strike length of 650 m, trending 015°, with average thicknesses ranging from 1-9 m and mineralisation interpreted to extend to depths of 120 m, remaining open along strike and at depth, highlighting significant gold and silver upside.
 - Evaluation of **13 historic drillholes**, with six holes returning significant gold intercepts from quartz-sulphide reef mineralisation, including^{1,2};
 - 3 m @ **108 g/t Au** and **102 g/t Ag** from 58 m (B002)
 - 1 m @ **2 g/t Au** and **122 g/t Ag** from 24 m (B011)
 - 1 m @ **2 g/t Au** and **136 g/t Ag** from 31 m (B018)
- **Mary Read Prospect Exploration Target defined** over a mineralised strike length of 1.5 km, trending 007°, with average thickness ranging from 1-5 m and mineralisation interpreted to extend to depths of 300 m, remaining open along strike and at depth.
 - Historic near surface mining returning average grades of 567 g/t Ag, increasing to >1,900 g/t Ag for fresh mineralisation³.
 - Evaluation of **10 historic drillholes** informs Exploration Target¹, with two holes returning significant silver intercepts from reef mineralisation, including^{1,2};
 - 4.6 m @ **75.6 g/t Ag** from 52.9 m (J3D4)
 - 0.8 m @ **262 g/t Ag** from 58.5 m (J3D2)

Right Resources Limited (ASX: RRE) (Right Resources or the Company) is pleased to announce the delivery and declaration of the Exploration Targets for the **Mary Read and Kingston Prospects** located within the New England Fold Belt in New South Wales (NSW).

Right Resources Managing Director, Graham Howard, commented: *“While we continue to advance our Flagship Pilot Project, we are equally focused on unlocking value across our broader portfolio. Today’s release of Exploration Targets across two prospects at the New England Region marks another important milestone in that strategy.*

We are pleased to have defined a compelling high-grade gold and silver Exploration Target at Kingston and delivered strong results from Mary Read. The establishment of these Exploration Targets highlights the scale and strength of a potentially significant gold-silver system across EL9172.

While gold remains our primary focus, the silver upside identified in these results and from historical drilling, enhances the overall opportunity of New England and reinforces the potential scale of the asset. We look forward to advancing these targets through the next phase of exploration and delivering further value to shareholders.”

¹ Refer to appendix for drill hole details and the supporting JORC 2012 Table 1.

² Significant intercepts are defined as intervals averaging >50 g/t Ag and where Au >1g/t, 1m of dilution (>9g/t Ag) has have been included. No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.

³ <https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00015585>

New England Region

Right Resources holds a substantial exploration footprint in NSW, comprising approximately 1,891 km² in the Tumbarumba Region and 198 km² in the New England Region. While the Pilot Project at Maragle (EL9449) remains the Company's flagship asset, ongoing technical work continues to unlock value across the broader tenement package.

The New England Region is located within the New England Orogen, a well-endowed province with historic gold, silver and base metal production, and is considered prospective for high-grade lode-hosted and lower-grade stockwork porphyry related mineralisation.

LiDAR Survey and Target Generation

In 2023, the Company completed a high-resolution LiDAR survey across the New England tenements. Using a methodology consistent with that successfully applied at the Tumbarumba Region, geophysicist Mr Paul Mutton (Touchstone Geophysics) applied proprietary algorithms to identify subtle topographic features interpreted to represent unrecorded historic workings and structural controls on mineralisation. Initial interpretation focused on the south-western corner of EL9142, reflecting the availability of historic drilling records in this area (Figure 1).

Integration of the LiDAR interpretation with historic drilling, mining records and geological datasets across EL9142 enabled the prioritisation of structurally favourable corridors within the tenement. This integrated approach has underpinned the development of Exploration Targets at the Mary Read and Kingston prospects, defining areas of coherent mineralisation with demonstrated gold and silver endowment and clear potential for further growth.

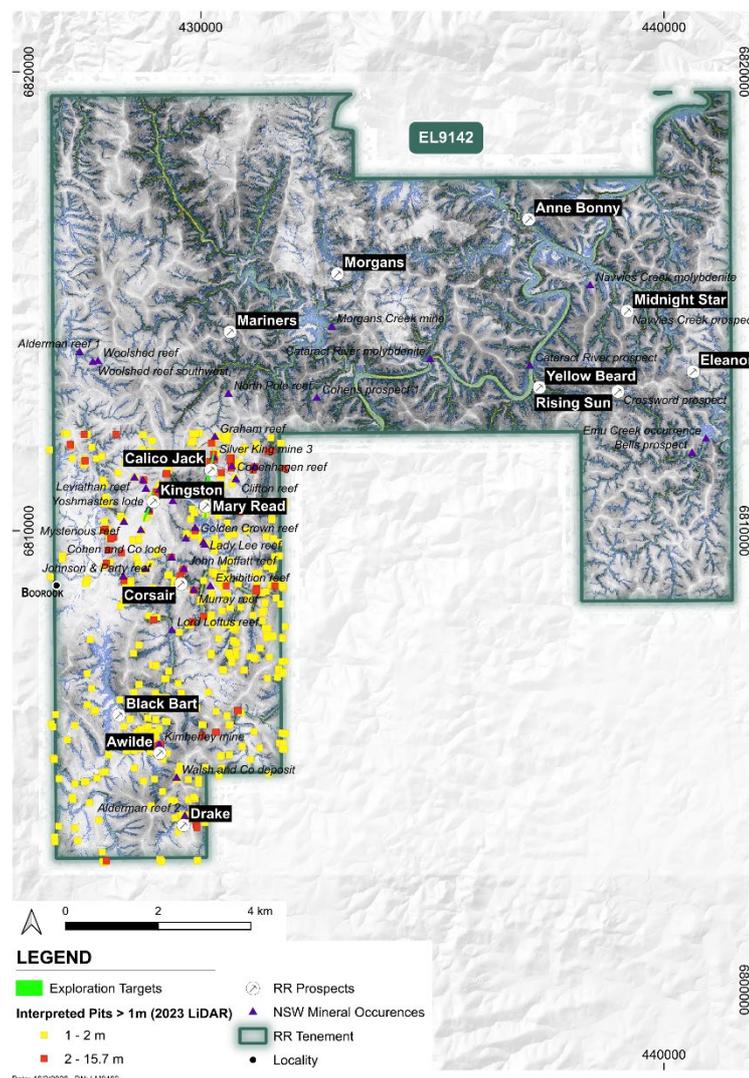


Figure 1: LiDAR interpretation for EL9142 showing significant historical workings in relation to the two exploration targets

Kingston Prospect

The Kingston Prospect is a historically mined silver–gold system within the New England Fold Belt. Mining between 1878 and 1884 targeted near-surface quartz reefs via shallow shafts, trenching, and limited underground workings, supporting the presence of a well-developed mineralised system that remains largely untested by modern exploration.

Two styles of mineralisation are recognised:

- Narrow, high-grade silver-dominant quartz veins containing pyrite with minor galena and sphalerite, hosting silver minerals including native silver, cerargyrite and argentite; and
- Broader disseminated silver–gold mineralisation within silicified, pyritic mudstone, associated with dense quartz–pyrite veinlet networks, suggesting potential for mineralised halos extending beyond discrete veins.

The Kingston Reef system has been modelled over approximately 650 m of strike and to depths of 100–120 m, dipping steeply (~77° west). Vein thickness varies from 1 m to 9 m, with grade variability typical of structurally controlled silver systems. Multiple undrilled lines of historic workings occur in the vicinity of Kingston and Mary Read prospects.

Historic drilling (13 RC holes, 2003–2004) demonstrates continuity of mineralisation but remains insufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. Notable intercepts include^{4, 5}:

- 3 m @ 108 g/t Au and 102 g/t Ag from 58 m (B002)
- 1 m @ 2 g/t Au and 122 g/t Ag from 24 m (B011)
- 1 m @ 2 g/t Au and 136 g/t Ag from 31 m (B018)

Table 1: 2026 Kingston Prospect Exploration Target Summary

Target	Range	Tonnage (Kt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Ag (Koz)	Contained Au (Koz)
Kingston Prospect	Lower limit	300	28	3.7	300	30
	Upper limit	400	39	4.9	500	60

Cautionary Statement: The Exploration Target has been defined based on limited drilling. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Assumptions

- The Kingston Reef system has been modelled using implicit geological modelling and estimation based on available drill data and historical mapping. The mineralised envelope extends approximately 650 m along strike, with interpreted mineralisation to 100–120 m depth, terminating around 555 mRL. Wireframes dip 77° west and show anastomosing and flexural geometries, with interpreted thicknesses between 1 m and 9 m.
- Silver and gold mineralisation shows significant short-range variability characteristic of nuggety or pod-like systems. Limited drilling reduces confidence in grade continuity and volumetric interpretation. No direct bulk density measurements exist for the Kingston Prospect, a density of 2.65 t/m³ was assigned to fresh material based on peer analogues. No oxide material was included in the Exploration Target due to insufficient data.

⁴ Refer to appendix for drill hole details and the supporting JORC 2012 Table 1.

⁵ Significant intercepts are defined as intervals averaging >50 g/t Ag and where Au >1g/t, 1m of dilution (>9g/t Ag) have been included. No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.

- These assumptions are considered appropriate for a conceptual Exploration Target. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and as such there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a mineral resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a mineral resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

Mary Read Prospect

The Mary Read Prospect is a historically significant silver–gold system forming part of the Boorook Silver Field, which produced high-grade silver between 1878 and 1884. Historic mining occurred at the Calico Jack Mine, interpreted as the northern extension of the Mary Read Reef.

Reported historic production grades averaged approximately 567 g/t Ag in near-surface oxide material, increasing to >1,900 g/t Ag⁶ in fresh sulphide zones.

Ten historic drillholes completed between 1982 and 2003 provide subsurface geological control. Drilling methods included reverse circulation (RC), percussion and limited RC drilling with diamond tails (RC/DD). This data supports the interpretation of a coherent mineralised system; however, drill density is insufficient for reporting a Mineral Resource under the JORC Code (2012). The limited drilling coverage also indicates significant discovery potential along strike and at depth.

Notable historic intercepts include^{7,8}:

- **4.6 m at 75.6 g/t Ag from 52.9 m (J3D4)**
- **0.8 m at 262 g/t Ag from 58.5 m (J3D2)**

These intercepts demonstrate vertical continuity into primary sulphide zones. Mineralisation is interpreted to be nuggety and pod-like, suggesting historic drilling may not have intersected the highest-grade shoots.

Historical reports also indicate polymetallic mineralisation, with galena carrying up to 7.4% Pb, accompanied by sphalerite and pyrite. Gold is reported from trace levels up to 140 g/t, and zinc is locally elevated in sulphide-rich intervals⁹.

Implicit modelling has defined a mineralised envelope extending approximately 1.5 km along strike, trending 007°, dipping steeply (~85° to the west), with widths ranging from 1m - 5m and locally up to 27m in the near-surface oxidised zone. The system remains open at depth.

Table 2: 2026 Mary Read Prospect Exploration Target Summary

Target	Range	Tonnage (Mt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Ag (koz)	Contained Au (koz)
Mary Read Prospect	Lower limit	1.8	10	0.1	600	10
	Upper limit	4.5	16	0.2	2,300	30

Cautionary Statement: The Exploration Target has been defined based on limited drilling. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

⁶ <https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00015585>

⁷ Refer to appendix for drill hole details and the supporting JORC 2012 Table 1.

⁸ Significant intercepts are defined as intervals averaging >5 g/t Ag, allowing for up to 2 m of internal dilution (<5 g/t Ag). No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.

⁹ <https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00015582>

Assumptions

- The Mary Read Exploration Target has been modelled over approximately 1.5 km of strike in a NNE orientation (007°), with mineralisation interpreted between 170 m and 300 m below surface, terminating around 385 mRL. The mineralised wireframes dip steeply at about 85° to the west and display variable vein thicknesses ranging from 1 m to 27 m, with dominant widths between 1 m and 5 m. An isolated interval up to 27 m wide occurs within the near-surface oxidised zone. Further drilling and detailed geological logging are required to clarify this feature.
- No direct bulk density measurements have been collected for the Mary Read Prospect. Assigned bulk densities of 1.8 t/m³ for oxide material and 2.65 t/m³ for fresh material are based on values used for comparable quartz-rich geological settings by peer companies.
- The potential quantity and grade of the Mary Read Exploration Target are conceptual in nature, as insufficient drilling has been completed to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is not yet known whether further drilling will result in a Mineral Resource estimate. All estimates have been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with figures rounded to reflect appropriate confidence levels, and minor differences may occur due to rounding.

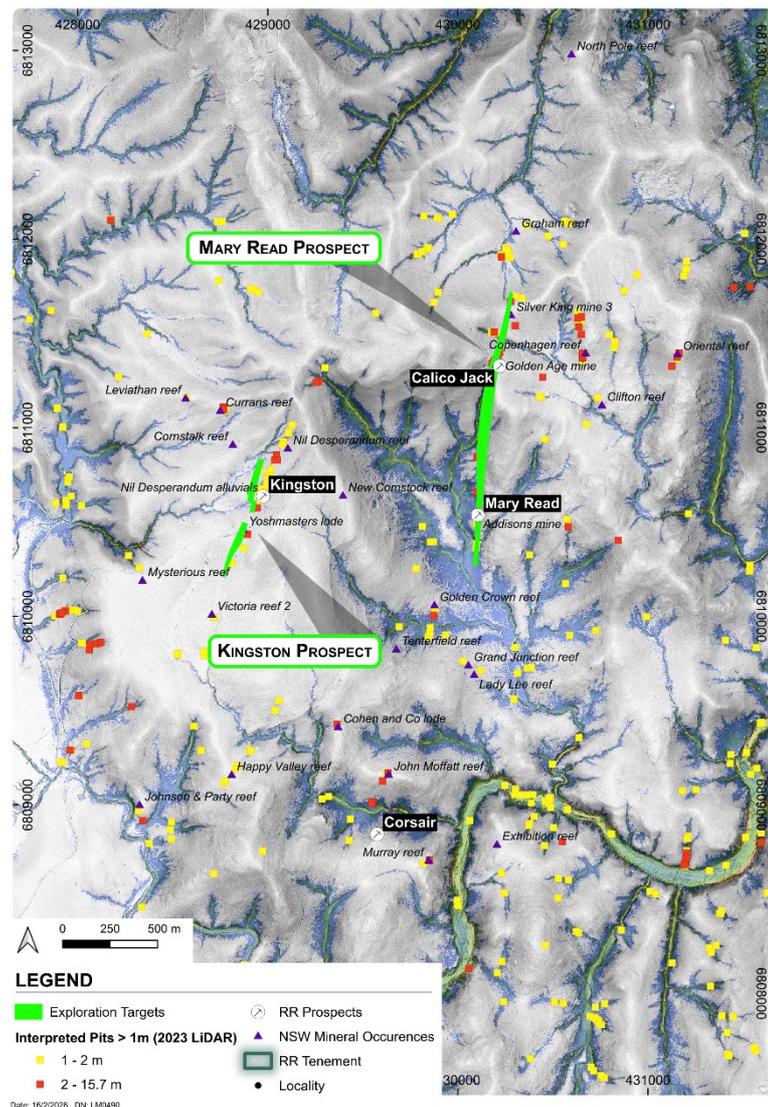


Figure 2: Location of Exploration Targets in relation to LiDAR interpretation for south-east side of EL9142 showing significant historical workings

Next Steps

- Continue geophysical evaluation across the northern and eastern portions of EL9142. This program includes detailed LiDAR analysis and interpretation of magnetic survey data to delineate historic workings and key structural trends, which will guide follow-up ground investigations.
- Continue geophysical–lithostratigraphic interpretation to refine targeting of additional high-grade reef and porphyry-style mineralisation. This work is also focused on identifying priority target areas for antimony–gold exploration.
- Ground teams will continue systematic geological mapping over key target areas to further define and prioritise potential drill targets.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Right Resources Limited.

Further Information

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About Right Resources

Right Resources Limited is a New South Wales–based mineral exploration company focused on advancing a portfolio of gold and copper assets across 2,089 km² of tenements in the Tumbarumba and New England regions, both located within historically significant goldfields.

The Company's portfolio boasts eight 100% owned exploration licences in New South Wales (NSW), which are considered by the Company as highly prospective for copper and gold. The primary focus of exploration will be on the six licenses held in the Tumbarumba Region, which lies within the Lachlan Fold Belt and adjacent to a prolific mineral province near the Gilmore Fault Zone (GFZ), with over 90km of tenement strike length along this key structural feature associated with gold mineralisation. The host geology in the project areas includes near-surface high grade gold epithermal, porphyry, and stockwork systems.

The Company's flagship asset is the Pilot Project, a prospective high-grade gold target in the Tumbarumba Region. The area includes significant historic hard rock and alluvial workings that are largely undocumented in the NSW mineral occurrence database and is completely untested by modern drilling.

Forward Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements or information, including forecasts, projections, opinions and conclusions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or statements of fact. Actual events and results may differ materially due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, among other things, funding requirements, metal prices, exploration and development risks, operational challenges, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability, potential title disputes and various business, economic, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Although Right Resources believes there is a reasonable basis for any forward-looking statements, such statements involve significant risks and uncertainties.

Competent Person Statements

Emily Henry

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Emily Henry, who is a Principal Geologist at Exora Consulting Pty Ltd. Ms Henry is a Competent Person who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Henry has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Ms Henry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1, Sections 1 - 2

JORC Table 1 Sections 1 - 2 Mary Read Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on historic reporting, the samples technique of the historic drilling is: <p>Reverse circulation (RC) and percussion (PERC) holes were sampled across fixed down hole interval lengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP1 (PERC) was sampled at 2m intervals All other RC and PERC holes were sampled at 1m intervals <p>RC with Diamond drilling tails (RC/DD) were sampled based on lithology and sulphide boundaries therefore varying interval lengths were sampled</p> <p>Kratos Uranium NL (1984)</p> <p>Percussion drill holes;</p> <p>Percussion samples were split using a riffle to obtain a representative sample of approximately 500g to 1kg, these samples were split again then pulverised by the lab.</p> <p>Diamond drill holes;</p> <p>Diamond core was split or sawn and a half core submitted. These samples were then crushed and pulverised by the lab prior to splitting.</p> <p>All samples were analysed for Silver (Ag) using AAS method and selected samples were analysed for gold (Au) using AAS method.</p> <p>Samples analysed for Ag only were prepared in a digestion of nitric and perchloric acids and dissolved in hydrochloric acid.</p> <p>Samples analysed for both Ag and Au were prepared by aqua regia digestion.</p> <p>A selected suite of samples were also scanned to determine base metal and other element concentration using the ICP technique</p> <p>Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003)</p> <p>No record of drilling and sample preparation method</p> <p>Reverse Circulation drill holes;</p> <p>Samples were assayed by ALS-Chemex using method Au-AA25 (25g Fire Assay, AA finish) for gold and method ME-ICP41 for base metals and silver.</p> <p>Higher silver values were re-run using ASS</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten historical drill holes were completed across the Prospect area targeting the Mary Read Reef and its northern extension, the Calico Jack Reef. The ten holes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getty Oil Development Company Ltd (1982) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 hole (hole ID: GP1) drilled as percussion (PERC) Hole diameter for GP1 is unknown GP1 did not test the lode system as it was collared to the east and drilled parallel to the lode. Kratos Uranium NL (1984) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 holes drilled as percussion (PERC). Percussion drilling was undertaken using a 4.5inch (112mm) down hole hammer 2 holes drilled as RC holes with diamond core tails (RC/DD). Diamond drilling was undertaken using NQ equipment. <p>A stand pipe of 125mm diameter PVC was left in each drill hole.</p> <p>Angled diamond holes were surveyed for declination at completions using a Pajari survey instrument.</p> <p>Percussion holes were not surveyed at completion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 holes drilled as reverse circulation (RC) No record of drilling set-up, diameter, survey method
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method or recording and measure taken to maximise sample recovery are not recorded. Kratos Uranium NL (1984) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PERC drill hole J3P2 was abandoned at 48m after intersecting a void between 46 and 48m (interpreted to be the old workings between 30m (100ft) and 43m (140ft) levels). Problems were experienced during diamond drilling due to the nature of the broken ground. The relatively soft clayey nature of the mineralised intervals presented difficulties when using conventional techniques. Historical records suggest future diamond drilling in the area should be undertaken using only triple tube type equipment and the technique of 'dry plugging' adopted at the first indication of the soft ground conditions associated with mineralisation

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic records indicate a correlation with soft ground and mineralisation therefore measures should be taken to maximise sample recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All down hole rock chip and drill core intervals were geologically logged. No geotechnical logging has been identified in historic reporting No photography is available
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Kratos Uranium NL (1984)</p> <p>Diamond core was cut in half, with half core submitted for analysis</p> <p>Rock chip samples were riffle split to 500g to 1kg and submitted for analysis</p> <p>No sampling method has been recorded for Getty Oil Development Company Ltd (1982) and Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003) drilling</p> <p>Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003 and 2004) sample submission to ALS Chemex in Stafford QLD show the following sample preparation at laboratory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split sample – riffle splitter (lab code; SPL-21) Pulverise sample – Split/Retain (lab code; PUL-23)
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's assumed no QAQC has taken place on the historical drilling. Assay data from laboratories do not appear to include the use of certified reference material or duplicate samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes have been drilled No duplicate sampling has occurred Collar locations of Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003) drilling required updating due to locations, when visualising holes in 3D software, aligning above the mineralised system. Collars were moved both east and north (B006 – B009) based on the occurrence of drill pads identified in the Company's 2023 high resolution LiDAR survey, this also aligned drilling with the trend of historic workings. Ground truthing of these adjustments remains outstanding. No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic data has been transcribed from historical reports All data has been uploaded into the Company's Geobank Database
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The datum used is GDA 94 and coordinated are projected as MGA zone 56. Surface topography has been obtained by using high resolution LiDAR surveys at the time of reporting flown by Right Resources Limited in 2023. The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration. Collar validations identified discrepancies in four holes where the surface expressions of historic mine workings aligned with the GSNSW collar co-ordinates location, therefore generating a geological interpretation which was displaced westward relative to the actual position of known workings. Collar positions for these four drill holes (B006 – B009), drilled in 2003 by Mount Conqueror Minerals NL, were revised to better reflect their likely true locations. These adjustments were guided by the position of visible drill pads and historic workings, as interpreted from the LiDAR imagery. Ground truthing of adjusted collars is still required. All collar easting and northing coordinates have been converted to MGA94 Zone 56. Elevation values have been corrected by projecting collar locations onto the high-resolution LiDAR surface
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited drilling has occurred across the prospect area therefore the data spacing is clustered and not evenly distributed across the domains. Historically, 2m sample composites have been collected in GP1, however the drill hole orientation is subparallel to the lode and therefore no intersection of the mineralised system occurs.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were drilled east-west or west-east to ensure intercepts were perpendicular to the general strike of the lode, providing an unbiased orientation for sampling. Fault orientations have been recorded as east-west, documented as 'cross-course' faults and offset mineralisation. The cross-course faults have not been considered in the 3D model of the mineralised wireframes due to limited data supporting location of faults. Waste material has been assayed either side of the mineralised zone. Mineralisation is identified close to the end of hole depth in five of the ten holes
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed sample security was undertaken at the time of mining and assaying.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have occurred.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenement, EL9142, covering the Mary Read Prospect is 100% owned by Right Resources Ltd in New South Wales, Australia. The Mary Read Exploration Target lies wholly in the Gilgurry State Forest operated by NSW forestry, where native title has been extinguished Historical hard rock mining has occurred within the Mary Read Exploration Target Historical alluvial mining has been mined in the creeks neighbouring the Mary Read Exploration Target. EL9142 is in good standing with the regulator, with all statutory reporting, rents, and exploration work commitments current. The licence remains valid for its present term, and its expiry and renewal status are up to date and compliant with New South Wales requirements
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mining work was completed by previous Mine companies between 1878 and 1884 The Company has obtained hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this information as part of its historical review in preparation for their current work program. The historic data comprises mine production records from the NSW Mine Registrar
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silver mineralisation at Boorook is hosted within steeply dipping quartz reef systems that transect Permian sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Gilgurry Mudstone and the Drake Volcanics. The veins comprise argentiferous pyritic fissure lodes, ranging from centimetres to several metres in thickness, and exhibit irregular geometries influenced by structural controls and fluid-rock interaction The quartz-pyrite reef systems show significant vertical and lateral variability. The Calico Jack Reef (the northern extension of the Mary Read Reef) extends for more than 400 m and varies from approximately 22 cm to 12 m in width. The Mary Read Reef exhibits local pinch-and-swell vein geometries, with widths ranging from 22 cm to 27 cm within a vertical interval of 9 m–26 m depth. At greater depths, vein widths of up to 5 m occur, commonly associated with clay gouge and mylonitic textures indicative of syn-mineralisation faulting The Mary Read Exploration Target has been modelled to extend approximately 1.5 km along strike (007°), with mineralisation interpreted between 170 m and 300 m below surface, terminating at around 385 mRL. The modelled vein dips approximately 85° west and varies in thickness from 1 m to 27 m, although widths of 1–5 m are most typical. A near-surface oxidised interval up to 27 m wide has been reported; further drilling and detailed logging will be required to assess its significance. High-grade mineralisation typically occurs within narrow, steep fissure veins commonly 22 cm–1 m wide. <p>Mineralisation style based on Historic records:</p> <p>Mining operations centred on the Golden Age Mine (renamed to Calico Jack Prospect), situated at the northern extent of the Mary Read Reef and forms part of the Mary Read Exploration Target. Between 1878 and 1884, approximately 3,010 t of ore were extracted from a supergene enrichment zone dominated by silver chloride (cerargyrite). Production records report an average mined grade of 18.3 oz/t Ag, equivalent to 567 g/t Ag, yielding a total of 55,083 oz Ag, (source: https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00015585).</p> <p>Subsequent underground development exploited the deeper primary sulphide zone, from which an additional</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>1,650 t of ore were mined. Grades in this zone ranged between 60–300 oz/t Ag (equivalent to 1,866–9,331 g/t Ag), reflecting extremely high-grade silver mineralisation that was not extensively mined due to metallurgical constraints of the period (source: https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00015585)</p> <p>The statement in this Announcement: 'Reported historic production grades averaged approximately 567 g/t Ag in near-surface oxide material, increasing to >1,900 g/t Ag in fresh sulphide zones' is derived directly from these historic mining records.</p> <p>Additional historic assay data from the Mary Read Reef indicate sulphide-rich intervals containing up to 7.4% Pb, elevated Au to 140 g/t, and anomalous Zn (https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00015582).</p> <p>These figures represent historic production and assay records only and have been converted to metric units for reporting consistency. No new sampling, verification, or QA/QC has been undertaken by the Company on these historic records</p> <p>Historic data indicate that the near-surface oxide zone is substantially depleted in silver relative to the underlying primary sulphide zone. Average oxide grades of ~567 g/t Ag compare with 1,866–9,331 g/t Ag recorded in fresh sulphide material, consistent with supergene leaching and partial remobilisation of silver during weathering processes.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collar information is outlined in Table 3 of this announcement Drill intercepts within the Mary Read Reef and Calico Jack Reef are outlined in Table 5 of this announcement No drill collar surveys have been conducted by the Company to date. Survey data for historical drilling has been sourced from annual exploration reports, drill logs, and the GSNSW database. Downhole survey information is limited, with most drill traces lacking detailed deviation data, and the original survey methods are undocumented
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigning grade to the exploration target based on the historical drill data: A significant intercept table (Table 6) has been generated using the following aggregation method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised intervals are defined as intervals averaging >5 g/t Ag Internal dilution (<5 g/t Ag). for up to 2 m can be included No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the potential mineralisation is striking variably towards north and dips between 45 and 88 degrees towards the west. Down hole widths have been reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan images (Figure 2)
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data presented in this report are based on historical drill data within the Mary Read Exploration Target including both minimum and maximum silver and gold grades to reflect a grade range across the prospect.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bulk density measurement has been completed for the Mary Read Prospect. The density assigned to the Exploration target reflect similar densities for oxide and quartz rich fresh rock across company peers. The density value assigned are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.8 g/cm³ for oxide 2.65 g/m³ for fresh material
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company plans to undertake a targeted drilling program designed to test the Exploration Target by drilling perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted mineralised structures. This program will focus on confirming the continuity, thickness, and grade distribution of the mineralised wireframes at depth and along strike. Proposed drilling includes step-out and infill holes to assess potential extensions of the system and to refine structural interpretations. Future work will also incorporate geological and structural modelling updates as new data becomes available.

JORC Table 1 Sections 1 - 2 Kingston Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on historic reporting the samples technique of the historic drilling is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reverse circulation (RC) holes were sampled across fixed down hole interval lengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sampled at 1m intervals <p>Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003)</p> <p>No record of drilling and sample preparation method</p> <p>Samples were assayed by ALS-Chemex with lab certificates outlining the analytical method as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold; Au-AA26 (Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish) Silver; Ag-OG46 (Ore Grade Ag – Aqua Regia) Base metals; ME-OG46 (Ore Grade Elements – Aqua Regia)
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirteen historical drill holes were completed across the prospect area targeting the Kingston Reef. The 13 holes include; <p>Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003 and 2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 holes drilled as reverse circulation (RC) in 2003 5 holes drilled as reverse circulation (RC) in 2004 No record of drilling set-up, diameter, survey method
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and measures taken to maximise sample recovery are not recorded. No record of relationship/potential bias between sample recovery and grade
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All down hole rock chip intervals were geologically logged. No geotechnical logging has been identified in historic reporting – unlikely due to the nature of drilling (RC) No photography is available

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling method has been recorded for and Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (2003 and 2004) drilling prior to submission to ALS Chemex in Stafford QLD. Sample preparation at laboratory included. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split sample – riffle splitter (lab code; SPL-21) Pulverise sample – Split/Retain (lab code; PUL-23)
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed no QAQC has taken place on the historical drilling. Laboratories certificates appear to contain check assays for Au. The use of certified reference material is not clear in laboratory certificates. No duplicate samples were taken when reviewing records.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes have been drilled No duplicate sampling has occurred All collar elevations have been standardised to the current high-resolution LiDAR surface, completed by Right Resources Limited in 2023, by projecting the collar positions onto a digital terrain model using Micromine Origin No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by the laboratory All data has been uploaded into the Company's Geobank Database
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The datum used is GDA 94 and coordinated are projected as MGA zone 56. Surface topography has been obtained by using high resolution LiDAR surveys at the time of reporting. The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited drilling has occurred across the prospect area therefore the data spacing is clustered and not evenly distributed across the domains. Historically, 1m sample composites have been collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were drilled east-west or west-east to ensure intercepts were perpendicular to the general strike of the lode, providing an unbiased orientation for sampling. Fault orientations have been recorded as east-west, documented as 'cross-course' faults and offset mineralisation. The cross-course faults have not been considered in the 3D model of the mineralised wireframes due to limited data supporting location of faults.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed sample security was undertaken at the time of mining and assaying.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have occurred.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenement, EL9142, covering the Kingston Prospect is 100% owned by Right Resources Ltd in New South Wales, Australia. The Kingston Exploration Target lies wholly in the Gilgurry State Forest operated by NSW forestry, where native title has been determined. In EL9142, the Western Bundjalung People Native Title determination confirms that native title has been extinguished in some areas of the tenement and continues to exist in others. Activities proposed within areas where native title is determined to exist may therefore require engagement with the relevant Native Title Parties before work can proceed Historical hard rock mining has occurred within the Kingston Exploration Target Historical alluvial mining has been mined in the creeks neighbouring the Kingston Exploration Target. EL9142 is in good standing with the regulator, with all statutory reporting, rents, and exploration work commitments current. The licence remains valid for its present term, and its expiry and renewal status are up to date and compliant with New South Wales requirements
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mining work was completed by previous Mine companies between 1878 and 1884 The Company has obtained hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this information as part of its historical review in preparation for their current work program. The historic data comprises mine production records from the NSW Mine Registrar
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two primary mineralisation styles have been identified at Kingston Reef. The first comprises narrow, argentiferous quartz veins hosting pyrite, with minor galena and sphalerite, interpreted to contain cerargyrite or argentite depending on oxidation state. These veins occur along the main reef structure. The second, more widespread style is disseminated mineralisation within silicified,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>pyritic mudstone, characterised by a network of quartz–pyrite veinlets, indicating broader mineralised potential beyond the main veining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kingston Reef system has been modelled for the purposes of this Exploration Target over a strike length of approximately 650 m in a NNE direction (015°), extending to depths of 100–120 m below surface and terminating around 555 mRL. The mineralised wireframes have been modelled to dip 77° west, but is known to anastomose or exhibit flexures in both vertical and strike orientations, and varies in thickness from 1 m to 9 m. Silver mineralisation displays significant grade variability over short distances, reflecting a nuggety or pod-like distribution. This variability, combined with limited drilling and sampling methods, impacts confidence in grade continuity and volumetric estimation. Gold mineralisation is typically associated with higher silver grades, suggesting a genetic and spatial correlation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collar information is outlined in Table 4 of the announcement Drill intercepts within the Kingston Reef are outlined in Table 7 of the announcement Survey data for drill holes intersecting the Kingston Prospect are limited, with collar data typically recorded at the surface and no downhole deviation information available
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigning grade to the exploration target based on the historical drill data Table 7: A significant intercept table (Table 8) has been generated using the following aggregation method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised intervals are defined as intervals averaging >50 g/t Ag where Au >1 g/t No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the potential mineralisation is striking variably towards north and dips between ~80 degrees towards the west. Drill data indicates the possibility of a change in dip to ~80 east with the mineralised system anastomosing or exhibit flexures in both vertical and strike orientations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan images (Figure 2)
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data presented in this announcement are based on historical drill data within the Kingston Exploration Target including both minimum and maximum silver and gold grades to reflect a grade range across the prospect.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bulk density measurement has been completed for the Kingston Prospect. The density assigned to the Exploration target reflect similar densities for oxide and quartz rich fresh rock across company peers. The density value assigned are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.65 g/m³ for fresh material No oxide material has been assigned to the Kingston Exploration Target
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company plans to undertake a targeted drilling program designed to test the Exploration Target by drilling perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted mineralised structures. This program will focus on confirming the continuity, thickness, and grade distribution of the mineralised wireframes at depth and along strike. Proposed drilling includes step-out and infill holes to assess potential extensions of the system and to refine structural interpretations. Future work will also incorporate geological and structural modelling updates as new data becomes available.

Appendix 2 - Drillhole Collar Locations

Table 3: Mary Read Prospect Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Drill Depth	Type	Dip	Azimuth
B006	430188	6810917	636	120.0	RC	-45	270
B007	430157	6810724	596	72.0	RC	-47	270
B008	430157	6810724	596	100.0	RC	-55	270
B009	430130	6810498	562	66.0	RC	-55	280
GP1	430203	6811338	705	75.0	PERC	-60	270
J3D2	430162	6811395	715	63.0	RC/DD	-60	100
J3D4	430146	6811347	714	74.4	RC/DD	-70	100
J3P3	430148	6811346	713	48.0	PERC	-60	100
J3P5	430145	6811347	714	90.0	PERC	-85	100
J3P6	430132	6811299	700	84.0	PERC	-70	190

Note: Coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 56. Dip and azimuth values are recorded from the drill collar at 0 m depth. RC = Reverse Circulation; PERC = Percussion; RC/DD = Reverse Circulation with Diamond core tails. Historic holes B006 – B009 were adjusted based on LiDAR observations of historic workings and drill pad locations, however ground truthing of these collar locations is still to occur

Table 4: Kingston Prospect Diamond Drillhole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Drill Depth	Type	Fresh Rock (Depth (m))	Dip	Azimuth
B002	428880.9	6810568	667.0	71	RC	8	-50	90
B003	428908.8	6810687.1	674.9	66	RC	14	-50	90
B004	428931.8	6810783	676.7	80	RC	9	-50	90
B011	428800.5	6810272.6	668.9	25	RC	17	-45	275
B012	428896.8	6810636	670.6	45	RC	14	-50	100
B013	428877.8	6810692.1	673.2	78	RC	8	-50	100
B014	428917.9	6810750	675.6	60	RC	10	-50	100
B015	428900	6810440	677.9	39	RC	6	-45	275
B017	428893.8	6810440	677.5	50	RC	4	-65	275
B018	428802.9	6810272.1	669.2	46	RC	5	-65	275
B019	428897.5	6810665.2	673.5	36	RC	15	-45	100
B020	428912.8	6810714.1	675.8	43	RC	12	-50	110
B021	428886.1	6810594.2	665.5	60	RC	16	-50	110

Note: Coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 56. Dip and azimuth values are recorded from the drill collar at 0 m depth. RC = Reverse Circulation

Table 5: Mary Read Prospect Drillhole Assay Results supporting Exploration Target

Hole ID	FROM	TO	DRILLCODE	SAMPLEID	SAMPCODE	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm
B006	107	108	RC	1108	CHIPS_RC	5.8	0.14
B006	108	109	RC	1109	CHIPS_RC	1.3	0.03
B006	109	110	RC	1110	CHIPS_RC	1.6	0.05
B006	110	111	RC	1111	CHIPS_RC	2.2	0.14
B006	111	112	RC	1112	CHIPS_RC	2.7	0.11
B006	112	113	RC	1113	CHIPS_RC	9.9	0.42
B006	113	114	RC	1114	CHIPS_RC	8.4	0.45
B006	114	115	RC	1115	CHIPS_RC	93	1.15
B006	115	116	RC	1116	CHIPS_RC	38	0.74
B006	116	117	RC	1117	CHIPS_RC	4.1	0.09
B007	61	62	RC	1362	CHIPS_RC	2.5	0.06
B007	62	63	RC	1363	CHIPS_RC	10.2	0.24

Hole ID	FROM	TO	DRILLCODE	SAMPLEID	SAMPCODE	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm
B007	63	64	RC	1364	CHIPS_RC	6.8	0.18
B007	64	65	RC	1365	CHIPS_RC	8.1	0.13
B007	65	66	RC	1366	CHIPS_RC	6.2	0.12
B007	66	67	RC	1367	CHIPS_RC	1.8	0.08
B007	67	68	RC	1368	CHIPS_RC	35	0.88
B007	68	69	RC	1369	CHIPS_RC	20.1	0.35
B007	69	70	RC	1370	CHIPS_RC	3.7	0.05
B007	70	71	RC	1371	CHIPS_RC	4.3	0.08
B007	71	72	RC	1372	CHIPS_RC	5.6	0.12
B008	71	72	RC	1472	CHIPS_RC	10.3	0.16
B008	72	73	RC	1473	CHIPS_RC	2.8	0.08
B008	73	74	RC	1474	CHIPS_RC	1.3	0.04
B008	74	75	RC	1475	CHIPS_RC	1.3	0.03
B008	75	76	RC	1476	CHIPS_RC	1	0.005
B008	76	77	RC	1477	CHIPS_RC	1.4	0.03
B008	77	78	RC	1478	CHIPS_RC	0.5	0.01
B008	78	79	RC	1479	CHIPS_RC	1.9	0.03
B008	79	80	RC	1480	CHIPS_RC	1.2	0.05
B008	80	81	RC	1481	CHIPS_RC	1	0.02
B008	81	82	RC	1482	CHIPS_RC	1.8	0.07
B008	82	83	RC	1483	CHIPS_RC	1.4	0.09
B009	49	50	RC	1550	CHIPS_RC	1.3	0.41
B009	50	51	RC	1551	CHIPS_RC	1.8	0.1
B009	51	52	RC	1552	CHIPS_RC	1.4	0.11
B009	52	53	RC	1553	CHIPS_RC	0.5	0.02
B009	53	54	RC	1554	CHIPS_RC	0.8	0.03
B009	54	55	RC	1555	CHIPS_RC	1.7	0.03
GP1	0	2	PERC	74889	NR	14.7	0.005
GP1	2	4	PERC	74890	NR	2.7	0.15
GP1	4	6	PERC	74891	NR	5.3	0.06
GP1	6	8	PERC	74892	NR	22.1	0.3
GP1	8	10	PERC	74893	NR	39	0.3
GP1	10	12	PERC	74894	NR	13.5	0.005
GP1	12	14	PERC	74895	NR	6.9	0.005
GP1	14	16	PERC	74896	NR	10.2	0.005
GP1	16	18	PERC	74897	NR	13.7	0.005
GP1	18	20	PERC	74898	NR	10.5	0.005
GP1	20	22	PERC	74899	NR	15.3	0.005
GP1	22	24	PERC	74900	NR	7.2	0.005
GP1	24	26	PERC	75501	NR	6.2	0.005
GP1	26	28	PERC	75502	NR	18.5	0.2
GP1	28	30	PERC	75503	NR	42.4	0.35
GP1	30	32	PERC	75504	NR	38.8	0.2
GP1	32	34	PERC	75505	NR	10.9	0.005
GP1	34	36	PERC	75506	NR	16.7	0.1
GP1	36	38	PERC	75507	NR	14.4	0.06
GP1	38	40	PERC	75508	NR	21.8	0.15
GP1	40	42	PERC	75509	NR	13	0.15
GP1	42	44	PERC	75510	NR	20.3	0.1
GP1	44	46	PERC	75511	NR	8.7	0.005
GP1	46	48	PERC	75512	NR	5.4	0.05
GP1	48	50	PERC	75513	NR	4.8	0.1
GP1	50	52	PERC	75514	NR	5.5	0.005
GP1	52	54	PERC	75515	NR	3.6	0.005

Hole ID	FROM	TO	DRILLCODE	SAMPLEID	SAMPCODE	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm
GP1	54	56	PERC	75516	NR	7.4	0.005
GP1	56	58	PERC	75517	NR	8.9	0.005
GP1	58	60	PERC	75518	NR	12.8	0.005
GP1	60	62	PERC	75519	NR	6.4	0.005
GP1	62	64	PERC	75520	NR	6.5	0.005
GP1	64	66	PERC	75521	NR	3.8	0.005
GP1	66	68	PERC	75522	NR	5.2	0.005
GP1	68	70	PERC	75523	NR	5.6	0.005
GP1	70	72	PERC	75524	NR	3.7	0.005
J3D2	56.4	57.5	DD/RC	0	NR	7	-
J3D2	57.5	58.2	DD/RC	0	NR	5.4	0.7
J3D2	58.2	58.5	DD/RC	-		-	-
J3D2	58.5	59.3	DD/RC	0	NR	18	0.03
J3D2	59.3	60.6	DD/RC	0	NR	7	0.02
J3D2	60.6	61.6	DD/RC	0	NR	3.7	0.02
J3D2	61.6	63	DD/RC	-		-	-
J3D4	52.9	54	DD/RC	0	NR	118	0.01
J3D4	54	57	DD/RC	0	NR	2.7	0.14
J3D4	57	57.5	DD/RC	0	NR	106	0.04
J3D4	57.5	58.2	DD/RC	0	NR	14	0.02
J3D4	58.2	58.9	DD/RC	0	NR	14	0.005
J3D4	58.9	59.7	DD/RC	0	NR	4.7	0.005
J3D4	59.7	60.5	DD/RC	0	NR	26	0.07
J3D4	60.5	61.05	DD/RC	0	NR	3.7	0.01
J3D4	61.05	62.4	DD/RC	-		-	-
J3D4	62.4	63	DD/RC	0	NR	5.6	0.01
J3D4	63	64.2	DD/RC	0	NR	8.2	0.01
J3D4	64.2	65.1	DD/RC	0	NR	2	-
J3D4	65.1	69.8	DD/RC	-		-	-
J3D4	69.8	71.7	DD/RC	0	NR	3.5	0.05

Table 6: Mary Read Prospect Significant Intercepts Supporting Exploration Target

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Sb (%)
B006	112	116	4	37.3	0.69				
B007	62	72	10	10.2	0.22				
B008	71	72	1	10.3	0.16				
GP1	0	70	70	12.8	0.06	0.003	0.02	0.02	
J3D2	58.5	59.3	0.8	18.0	0.03	0.019	0.23	0.54	0.002
J3D4	52.9	57.5	4.6	75.6	0.06	0.002	0.03	0.04	0.002
J3D4	57.5	58.9	1.4	14.0	0.01				
J3D4	59.7	60.5	0.8	262	0.07	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.003
J3D4	62.4	64.2	1.8	6.9	0.01				

Note: Significant intercepts are defined as intervals averaging >5 g/t Ag, allowing for up to 2 m of internal dilution (<5 g/t Ag). No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.

Table 7: Kingston Prospect Drillhole Assay Results supporting Exploration Target

Hole ID	FROM	TO	DRILLCODE	SAMPLEID	SAMPCODE	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	ZONE
B002	57	58	RC	657	CHIPS_RC	10.2	0.12	3
B002	58	59	RC	658	CHIPS_RC	64	62.4	3
B002	59	60	RC	659	CHIPS_RC	232	251	3
B002	60	61	RC	660	CHIPS_RC	9	10.1	3
B002	61	62	RC	661	CHIPS_RC	1.8	0.73	3
B002	62	63	RC	662	CHIPS_RC	11	0.91	3
B003	16	17	RC	717	CHIPS_RC	2.3	0.44	2
B003	17	18	RC	718	CHIPS_RC	1.6	0.06	2
B003	18	19	RC	719	CHIPS_RC	3.5	0.89	2
B003	19	20	RC	720	CHIPS_RC	4.1	0.16	2
B003	20	21	RC	721	CHIPS_RC	3.5	0.1	2
B003	29	30	RC	730	CHIPS_RC	6.5	0.59	1
B003	30	31	RC	731	CHIPS_RC	37	42.3	1
B003	31	32	RC	732	CHIPS_RC	6	0.92	1
B003	32	33	RC	733	CHIPS_RC	9	0.42	1
B003	33	34	RC	734	CHIPS_RC	9.6	0.15	1
B003	34	35	RC	735	CHIPS_RC	2.2	0.12	1
B003	35	36	RC	736	CHIPS_RC	0.9	0.16	1
B003	36	37	RC	737	CHIPS_RC	2.4	0.11	1
B003	37	38	RC	738	CHIPS_RC	2.1	0.05	1
B003	38	39	RC	739	CHIPS_RC	4.1	0.12	1
B003	39	40	RC	740	CHIPS_RC	16.7	0.5	1
B003	40	41	RC	741	CHIPS_RC	16.8	0.26	1
B004	30	31	RC	831	CHIPS_RC	2	0.85	2
B004	37	38	RC	838	CHIPS_RC	61	1.74	1
B011	23	24	RC	1725	CHIPS_RC	19	0.96	5
B011	24	25	RC	1726	CHIPS_RC	122	2.21	5
B012	32	33	RC	1833	CHIPS_RC	4	0.09	1
B012	33	34	RC	1834	CHIPS_RC	4	0.17	1
B013	56	57	RC	1957	CHIPS_RC	3	0.05	2
B013	74	75	RC	1975	CHIPS_RC	0.5	0.5	1
B014	37	38	RC	2038	CHIPS_RC	1	0.005	2
B014	48	49	RC	2049	CHIPS_RC	2	1.59	1
B015	36	37	RC	2137	CHIPS_RC	64	0.23	5
B015	37	38	RC	2138	CHIPS_RC	27	0.16	5
B015	38	39	RC	2139	CHIPS_RC	11	0.34	5
B017	49	50	RC	2550	CHIPS_RC	27	0.23	4
B018	29	30	RC	2630	CHIPS_RC	2	0.57	4
B018	30	31	RC	2631	CHIPS_RC	9	0.21	4
B018	31	32	RC	2632	CHIPS_RC	136	1.62	4
B018	32	33	RC	2633	CHIPS_RC	12	0.19	4
B018	44	45	RC	2645	CHIPS_RC	57	1.08	5
B018	45	46	RC	2646	CHIPS_RC	21	0.42	5
B019	16	17	RC	2717	CHIPS_RC	7	1.75	2
B019	35	36	RC	2736	CHIPS_RC	41	0.43	1
B019	36	37	RC	2737	CHIPS_RC	15	0.16	1
B020	29	30	RC	2830	CHIPS_RC	1	0.02	2
B020	42	43	RC	2843	CHIPS_RC	25	0.29	1
B021	58	59	RC	2959	CHIPS_RC	71	1.64	3
B021	59	60	RC	2960	CHIPS_RC	23	0.78	3

Table 8: Kingston Prospect Significant Intercepts supporting Exploration Target

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Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Zone	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
B002	58	61	3	3	102	108
B003	30	31	1	1	37	42
B004	37	38	1	1	61	2
B011	24	25	1	5	122	2
B018	31	32	1	4	136	2
B018	44	45	1	5	57	1
B021	58	59	1	3	71	2

Note: Significant intercepts are defined as intervals averaging >50 g/t Ag and where Au >1g/t, minor occurrences of intervals >9g/t Ag have been included. No top cuts have been applied to high-grade values. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined. Assay data for Cu, Pb, Zn and Sb is not available for these holes and is assumed not to have been completed.

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