



CSAMT SURVEY COMPLETED AT MT SOLITARY

Mount Hope Mining Limited (“**Mount Hope**” or the “**Company**”) (ASX: MHM) is pleased to announce the results of a recently completed Controlled-Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotellurics (“**CSAMT**”) geophysical survey at its 100%-owned Mt Solitary Project in the Cobar Basin, New South Wales.

Highlights:

A **CSAMT Survey** was completed at the Mt Solitary gold prospect to map controlling structures and further refine future drill targeting

The survey used **deep-penetrating geophysical exploration** to successfully resolve the structural architecture to depths of over 500m

The initial survey, completed by Zonge International, consisted of **four lines with 25m station spacing and 200m line spacing**

The **CSAMT survey results support and evolve the Company’s geological model** for the Mt Solitary prospect

These **results will inform the next phase of exploration at Mt Solitary**, which has demonstrated itself to be a **high-grade, structurally controlled gold system**⁽¹⁾

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley commented:

“Results from the recently completed CSAMT survey at Mt Solitary represent an important step-change in our understanding of the subsurface architecture and have provided a clearer framework for high-confidence drill targeting. The survey has delineated key resistive features associated with the MS2 structure and an intersecting 320NW-trending structure, with the interpreted structural intersection closely corresponding to the known mineralised zone at Mt Solitary.

“Importantly, the CSAMT interpretation also highlights additional priority zones for follow-up, including a strong resistive feature on Line 1000 and largely untested ground to the south-east of the interpreted fault intersection.

“We are now integrating the CSAMT outputs with existing drilling, geology and other geophysical datasets to refine our 3D structural interpretation, rank targets, and directly inform the next phase of drilling at Mt Solitary.”



CSAMT survey details

The CSAMT survey at Mt Solitary was completed by Zonge International (“Zonge”) and was comprised of four southwest–northeast oriented lines with 25 metre station spacing and 200 metre line spacing (Figure 1). The survey was designed to test across the interpreted strike of mineralisation and improve the Company’s understanding of the subsurface structural architecture controlling gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary. The program was undertaken to refine the geological model, identify geophysical features associated with mineralisation, and support higher-confidence drill targeting along strike and at depth.

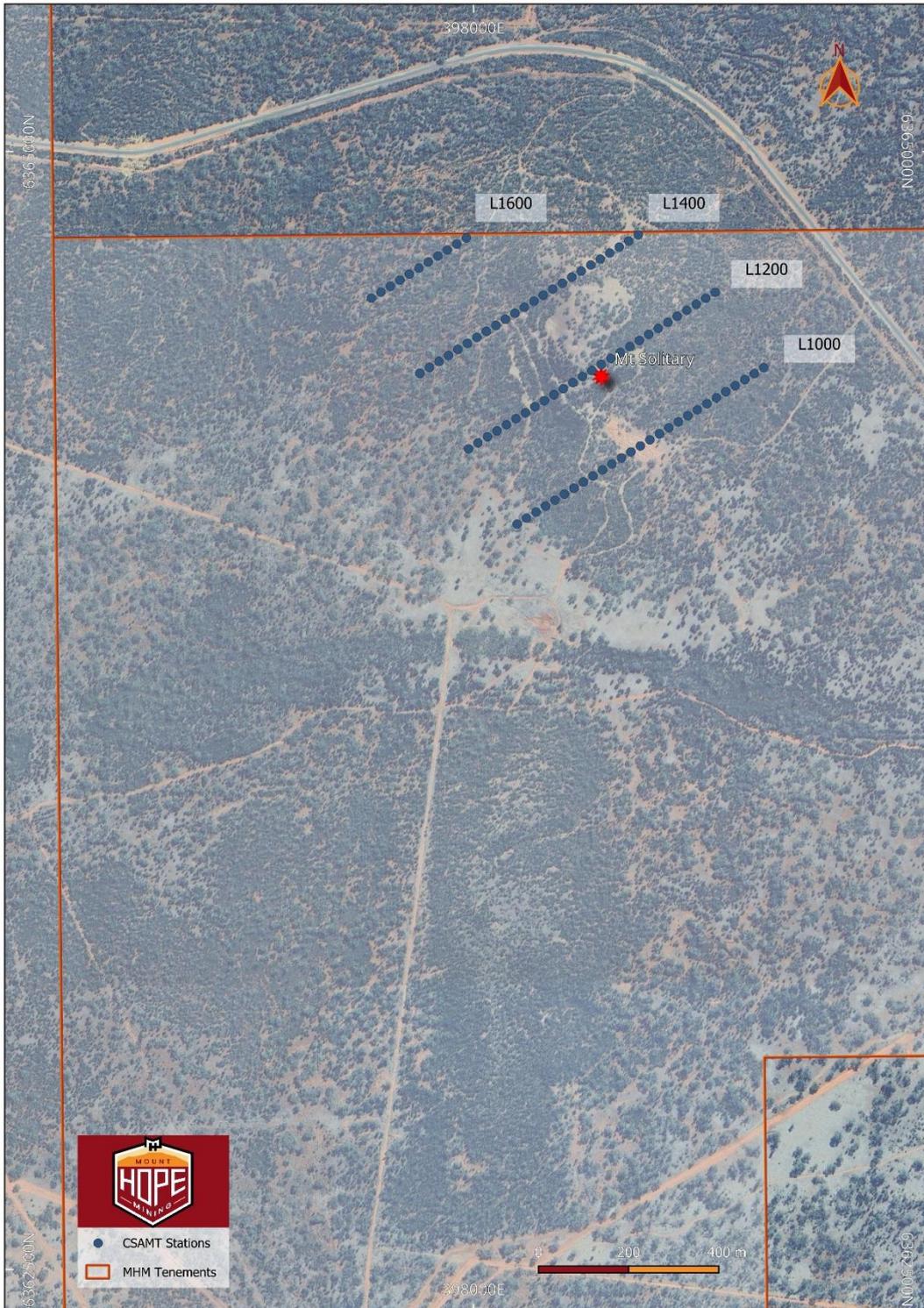


Figure 1: Mt Solitary CSAMT Survey stations



Initial interpretation indicates the CSAMT survey has delineated key resistive features associated with the MS2 structure and an intersecting 320NW-trending structure (Figure 2), with the interpreted structural intersection corresponding closely to the known mineralised zone at Mt Solitary.

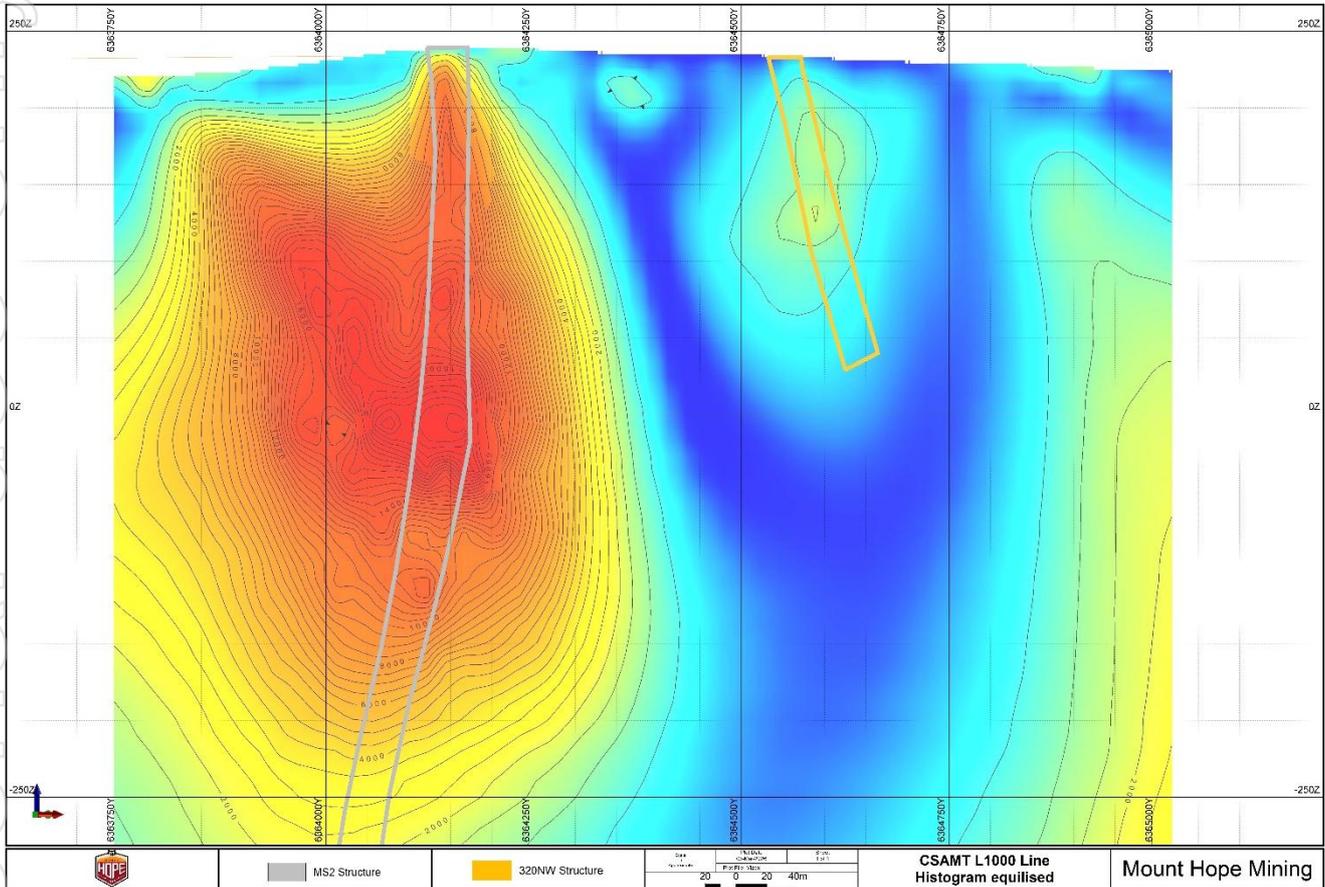


Figure 2: CSAMT survey line L1000 with interpreted MS2 & 320NW structures

The results also show encouraging correlation with existing drilling and regional magnetic interpretation, strengthening Mount Hope's view that Mt Solitary represents a structurally controlled gold system (Figure 3).

Importantly, the survey has highlighted additional prospective zones, including a strong resistive feature on Line 1000 (Figure 2) and largely untested ground to the south-east of the interpreted fault intersection, both of which are considered priority areas for follow-up exploration.

The Company is now integrating the CSAMT results with drilling, geology and other geophysical datasets to refine its 3D structural interpretation and rank targets for the next phase of exploration. This work is expected to directly inform upcoming drill planning at Mt Solitary to extend known mineralisation and test new targets generated by the survey (Figure 4).

The successful completion and interpretation of the CSAMT program represents an important step in advancing Mt Solitary and improving confidence in the broader exploration potential of the MS2 corridor.

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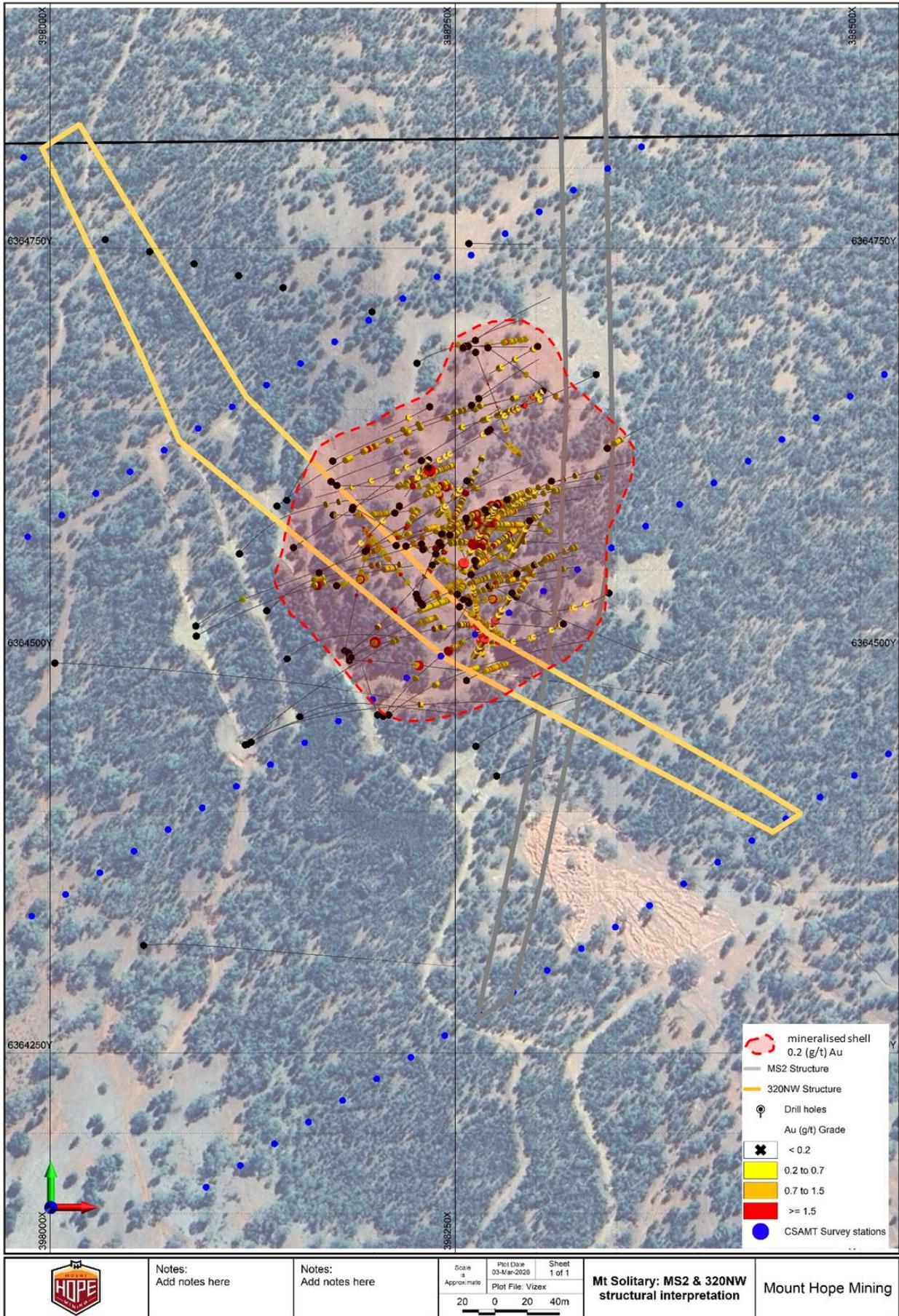


Figure 3: Mt Solitary mineralisation within modelled MS2 & 320NW structures

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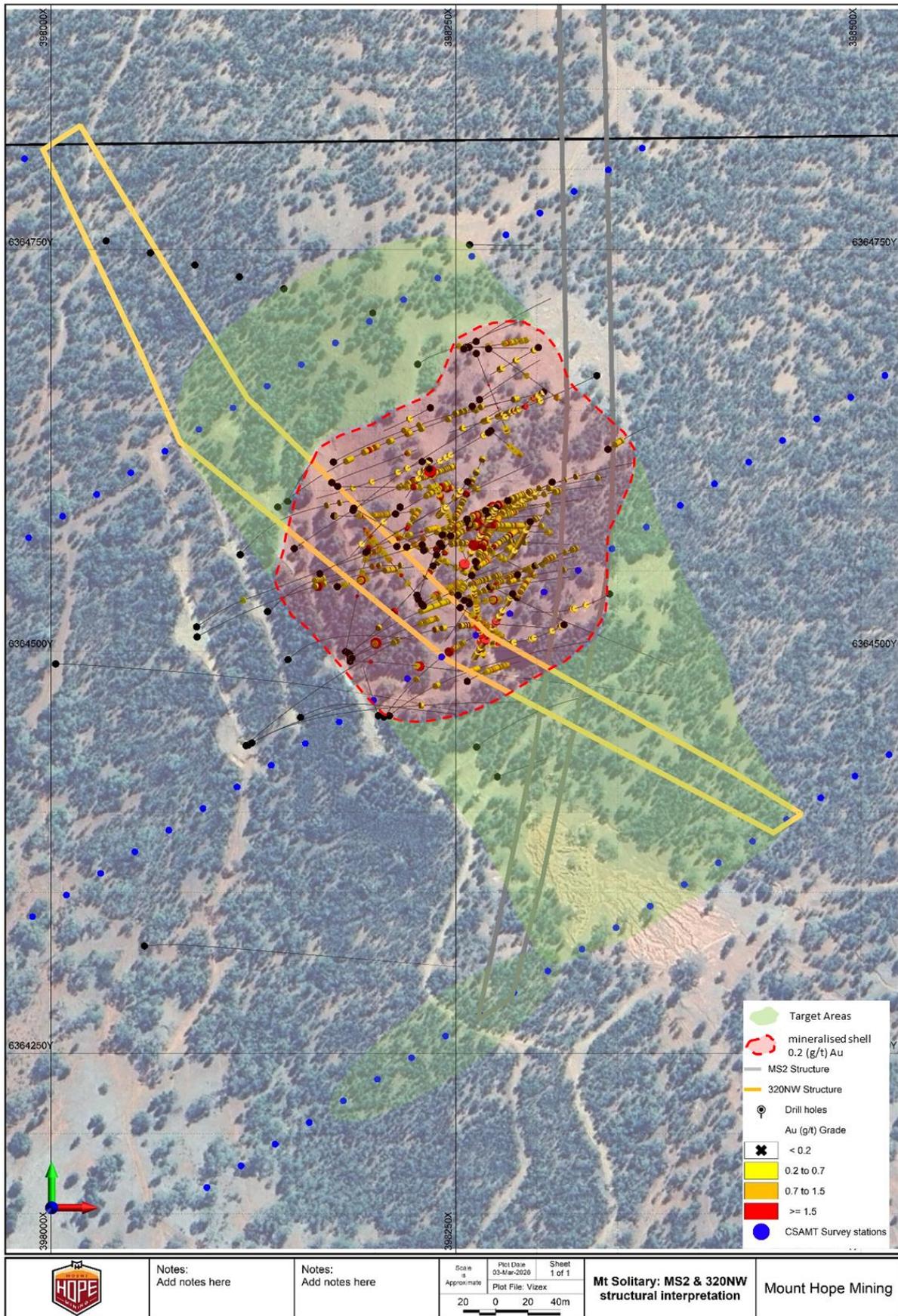


Figure 4: Target zones for the next round of drilling.



About Mount Hope Mining:

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) is an Australian explorer focused on building a strong portfolio of growth assets in the prolific southern Cobar Basin, New South Wales. The Company's core landholding, the **Mount Hope Project**, comprises ~422km² in the Cobar Super Basin and is strategically positioned on the eastern margin of the Silurian to early Devonian **Mt Hope Trough**, straddling the **Sugarloaf, MS2 and Scotts Craig** basin-bounding fault structures.

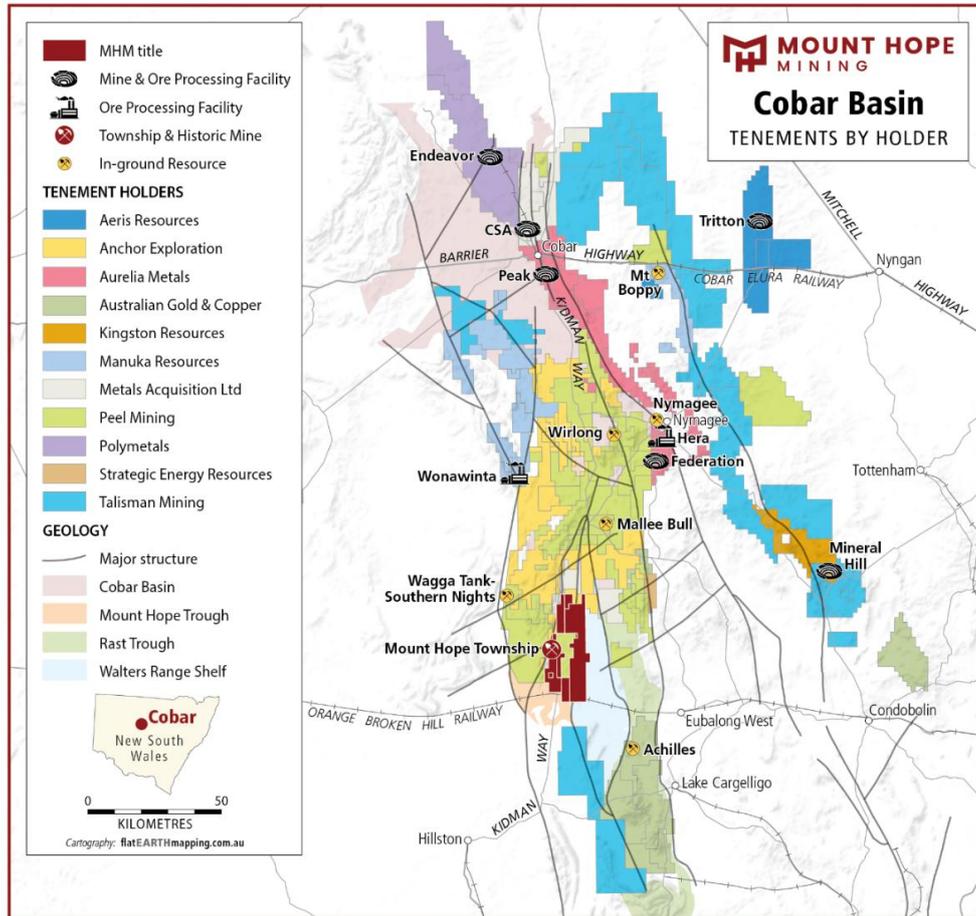


Figure 11: Mount Hope Project Location Map

The Company's flagship project is the 100%-owned **Mt Solitary Gold prospect**, where a JORC (2012) **Exploration Target** has been defined as **1.32–1.87Mt at 1.0–1.35g/t Au for 42.5–81.4koz Au***.

***Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. As such, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).**

Mt Solitary sits within Mount Hope Mining's expanded **MS2 Gold Corridor**, a district-scale ~7.5km mineralised trend with multiple targets and strong upside for repeat gold discoveries along strike and at depth.

The Company also holds a broader portfolio of **Cobar-style polymetallic (Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn)** exploration targets across its 422km² landholding.

Mount Hope Mining's strategy is **systematic and drill-led**, with an immediate focus on growing ounces and geological confidence at Mt Solitary.

Simultaneously, the Company will be testing and maturing targets along the MS2 corridor, while advancing the highest-ranked polymetallic targets through staged geophysics, geochemistry and drilling to deliver discoveries and resource growth.





References:

- [1] MHM Announcement 21 Oct 2025: [Maiden Drilling Results from Mt Solitary](#)

END

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mount Hope Mining and Fergus Kiley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kiley is a Director of Mount Hope Mining and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Kiley consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 18 December 2024, which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Malcolm Castle. The report is included in the Company's prospectus dated 18 December 2024 and is available on the Company's website <https://www.mounthopemining.com.au/>.

Disclaimers

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company, its related bodies corporate, shareholders or respective directors, officers, employees, agents or advisors, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault or negligence for any loss arising from the use of information contained in this release. The Company will not update or keep current the information contained in this release, or correct any inaccuracy or omission which may become apparent, or furnish any person with any further information. Any opinions expressed in this release are subject to change without further notice.

Forward-looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement. All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by MHM's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Mount Hope Mining Ltd.

Investor and media relations enquiries

Fergus Kiley | Managing Director & CEO
info@mounthopemining.com.au

www.mounthopemining.com.au

Released Tuesday 10/03/2026 | CSAMT survey completed at Mt Solitary





JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 the disclosure of detailed information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This announcement reports results from a ground AMT/CSAMT (augmented Audio-Magnetotelluric with Controlled Source Audio-Magnetotellurics) survey completed by Zonge Engineering & Research Organisation (Australia) Pty Ltd for Mount Hope Mining at Mt Solitary (EL6837).No physical sampling (e.g., drilling, soils or rock chips) is reported in this announcement; "sampling" in this context relates to industry-standard electrical geophysical measurements used to map subsurface resistivity/conductivity variations that may be associated with lithology, alteration and structure relevant to mineralisation.The survey comprised four SW-NE oriented lines with 25 m station spacing and 200 m line spacing (as reported in the body of this ASX announcement).Acquisition was completed in a scalar AMT/CSAMT configuration using five gDas instruments, with in-line E-field dipoles (25 m) and an orthogonal H-field, supported by a remote reference H-field coil to improve data quality.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiver instrumentation comprised gDas32 units, non-polarisable porous-pot electrodes (copper sulphate) for E-field channels and Phoenix MTC-150 coils for H-field measurements. Each receiver node recorded location and timing via GPS. Controlled-source fields were generated using a Zonge GGT30 transmitter with ZMG30 genset, with transmitter electrodes installed in pits. The survey recorded 1 Hz-8 kHz, with “augmented” CSAMT transmitted at 128, 256, 512 and 1024 Hz from a single transmitter dipole located ~6-7 km from the survey area, oriented near-parallel to the receiver lines. In total, 94 stations were read for approximately 2.35 line-km of data (noting line coverage described above).
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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 the 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"> No drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been reported in this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or coast, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-Sampling Techniques & 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 drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to laboratory assaying. This announcement reports AMT/CSAMT electrical geophysical results (subsurface resistivity/conductivity) and does not include laboratory assay results. Data were acquired using five gDas32 receivers (SouthernRock Geoscience, Chile) with non-polarisable porous-pot copper sulphate electrodes for E-field measurements and Phoenix MTC-150 coils for

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H-field measurements. Each node recorded location via GPS and timing via an internal GPS-synchronised clock. Controlled-source fields were generated using a Zonge GGT30 transmitter with ZMG30 genset, with transmitter electrodes installed in pits. Recorded frequency range was 1 Hz to 8 kHz, with "augmented" CSAMT transmitted at 128, 256, 512 and 1024 Hz from a single transmitter dipole located ~6-7 km from the survey area (dipole oriented near-parallel to receiver lines). A remote reference receiver (single H-field coil) was deployed to improve data quality. QA/QC and processing: raw data were downloaded daily, sent to Zonge's office for review and editing, and processed using gDas processing software to extract set frequencies and harmonics and calculate tensor components. Data were exported in AVG format, cleaned, then provided in EDI format to GeoTools modelling software for further 2D modelling/inversion.
Verification of Sampling & Assay	<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 adjustments to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to drilling intersections / twinned holes. This announcement reports AMT/CSAMT geophysical data and does not include new drilling or laboratory assay results. Primary data capture & verification: raw CSAMT data were downloaded daily from the receivers and forwarded to Zonge's Adelaide office for data quality control and editing. Field notes were maintained with accurate timing for each reading to support correct compilation within the gDas database during processing. Zonge completed QC, editing and 2D modelling prior to delivery of datasets to Mount Hope Mining.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data handling: processing used gDas workflows to extract set frequencies/harmonics and calculate components; data were exported to AVG, cleaned and supplied in EDI format for subsequent modelling. Assay adjustments: not applicable (no assays reported).
Location of Data Points	<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 adjustments to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSAMT station (receiver) locations were recorded at each measurement point using the built-in GPS receiver within each gDas32 unit, with timing provided by an internal GPS-synchronised clock. The survey grid system and reporting datum used for the program was GDA94 / MGA Zone 55. Topographic control for the geophysical dataset is considered adequate for the purpose of CSAMT interpretation and drill targeting, noting that station positions were recorded by GPS at each receiver node.
Data Spacing & Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution are 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"> The CSAMT survey comprised four SW-NE oriented survey lines with 25 m station spacing along each line. Line spacing was 200 m, providing systematic coverage across the target area and supporting interpretation of lateral continuity of major resistivity features between lines. The spacing and distribution are considered appropriate for mapping the subsurface structural architecture and resistivity contrasts to support exploration targeting and drill planning, noting the survey was designed as a deep-penetrating technique to image to >500 m depth (as reported in the announcement highlights).

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CSAMT dataset is not intended for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation, and the survey spacing should be considered in the context of target generation and geological interpretation rather than grade continuity. Sample compositing: not applicable (geophysical survey; no physical samples).
Orientation of Data about 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"> The CSAMT survey comprised four SW-NE (NE-SW) oriented lines, and was designed to test across the interpreted strike of mineralisation and improve understanding of the subsurface structural architecture controlling gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary. Zonge reports that all lines were oriented approximately 57° in a NE-SW orientation, consistent with the SW-NE line orientation described in the announcement. Controlled-source transmission was configured with the transmitter dipole oriented near-parallel to the receiver lines, consistent with the adopted scalar AMT/CSAMT acquisition approach. Based on the survey design (lines oriented to cross the interpreted mineralisation strike), the orientation is considered appropriate for resolving structurally-controlled features relevant to targeting at Mt Solitary, and no material orientation-related sampling bias is considered to have been introduced for this geophysical interpretation.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No physical samples were collected as part of this program; “sample security” in this context relates to the custody and integrity of the digital AMT/CSAMT field and processed datasets. CSAMT data were collected by Zonge and the data from each day were downloaded every evening from the receivers and sent to

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Zonge's Adelaide office, where data quality control, editing and 2D modelling were completed before the data were provided to Mt Hope Mining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic datasets (raw and processed) were transferred to the Company as part of the survey deliverables following completion of Zonge's office-based QC and modelling workflow.
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 formal independent external audit of the CSAMT sampling techniques and dataset is reported for this program. The CSAMT survey was completed by Zonge Engineering & Research Organization (Australia) Pty Ltd, with data quality control, editing and 2D modelling completed in Zonge's Adelaide office prior to delivery of the final datasets to Mount Hope Mining. Survey line parameters (survey design inputs) were provided to Zonge by Jeremy Cook (Westcoast Geophysics) for Mt Hope Mining, supporting appropriate survey configuration for the stated exploration objectives.



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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership, including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting, along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mount Hope Project comprises granted licenses EL 8654 (Ambone), EL 6837 (Mt Solitary), EL 8290 (Broken Range), EL 8058 (Main Road) and EL 6902 (McGraw). The reported CSAMT Survey lies within NSW, Exploration Licence EL 6837 (Mt Solitary).
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"> The announcement references drilling completed by Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904, and recorded production was 41 kg of gold, mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. Several drilling campaigns from 1982 to the present day have contributed data to the current study. Campaigns by EZ, Aberfoyle, AMAD, Aztec and Normandy from 1982 to 1986 all used shallow percussion drilling. Further drilling campaigns were conducted by Placer and MCM (DD and RC). Central West Gold (now CWC) and Fisher Resources (subsidiary company of Land & Mineral Ltd, now Mount Hope Mining) undertook two drill campaigns of RC drilling (2006 and 2013). The 2013 program had high-grade gold (several intercepts over 30 g/t Au). Several intercepts were down dip of the known gold zone, thus extending known mineralisation to a depth of approximately 200m from near-surface.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2006 Hellman & Schofield Pty. Ltd complete recoverable resource estimate at Mt Solitary. The estimate dealt wholly with potentially bulk minable, lower-grade mineralisation with no assessment made for high-grade ore. • Before this round of drilling, 75 drill holes had been drilled at Mt Solitary, which demonstrated that high-grade gold mineralisation has been identified and commonly encompassed by an envelope of potentially economic lower-grade gold mineralisation. • For details of relevant previous exploration completed by other parties at the Mount Hope Project, refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report included in the Mount Hope Mining Prospectus (December 2024). • Previous work on, or adjacent to the Mount Hope project, was completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esso/Shell Mineral Exploration (1977) • Electrolytic Zinc Co (1982) • Aberfoyle Exploration PL (1983 to 1984) • Amad NL (Normandy Resources NL) (1985 to 1986) • Nordgold (1987 to 1989) • Placer (1991 to 1994) • Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) Exploration (1991 to 1994) • Central West Gold Mines (1996 to 2004) • CSA Mine (2007 – 2017) • Fischer Resources (2013)

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E2 Metals (2017) • Collectively, those companies drilled: • Mount Solitary: 87 holes for 11,288m • Mount Solar: 26 holes for 3198m • Main Road: 15 holes for 1410m
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mt Hope Project is located within the Central Subprovince of the Lachlan Fold Belt (Lachlan Orogen) in central New South Wales (Figure 2). The Lachlan Orogen is host to significant gold and copper-gold deposits and comprises a significant part of the Palaeozoic geological architecture of eastern Australia and forms a structural unit extending from Tasmania in the south through Victoria and into NSW, where it covers a significant part of this State. • Mt Solitary prospect is located within EL6837 in the eastern Mt Hope Trough of the southern Cobar Basin. The licence covers an area of Broken Range Group sediments east of the Great Central/Sugar Loaf Fault, which forms a major boundary between the Regina Volcanics and the Broken Range flysch sediments of the Mt Hope Trough. The area covers a series of interpreted subsidiary footwall structures within the Broken Range Group, characterised by topographic highs related to silicification of the sediments along these structures. Using this premise, E2 Metals believes that these footwall structures marked by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to that of the major deposits found in the northern Cobar Basin and those of the Mt Hope Copper Mine located in the footwall of the Sugar Loaf Fault within the Broken Range Group.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The style of mineralisation being explored is a mesothermal shear-hosted deposit analogous to other shear zone-hosted gold deposits in the Cobar region (The Peak and Hera mines). The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small ridge rising to a height of about 100m above the surrounding plain. Gold mineralisation is associated with a broad NNW shear zone of strongly iron-stained, silicified, sericite-altered complex of folded sediments. Alteration is zoned from silica to sericite to chlorite with quartz veins, pyrite and gold. Surface indications of gold lie within an area 250 by 250m. Within the broader mineralised envelope, there is a steepening shoot (from 80-90° NNE to 70-90° SSW) within the “Main Lode” zone and an array of closely spaced, parallel subsidiary lode structures.
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 Downhole length and interception depth Hole length <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling was reported during this announcement.



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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data Aggregation Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intersect Lengths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation concerning the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., “downhole length, true width not known”). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling has been reported in this announcement
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"> Refer to figures and text in the body of the announcement.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement reports the principal findings and interpretation from the completed CSAMT survey at Mt Solitary, including the survey layout and key interpreted resistivity features, supported by representative figures and target maps in the body of the release.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all underlying CSAMT soundings/stations is not practical in an ASX release, the Company has provided representative and relevant information sufficient to understand the survey design, the key outcomes and the implications for targeting, and no material information is considered to have been omitted. Results are early-stage exploration and are insufficient to estimate a Mineral Resource. CSAMT is a geophysical tool and does not directly measure grade; follow-up drilling (and integration with existing drilling/geology/geophysics) is required to confirm mineralisation and test targets generated by the interpretation.
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"> Data that is relevant to this release is included in this report All relevant data available to Mount Hope Mining has been documented in this report
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions, or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams 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 is integrating the CSAMT results with existing drilling, geology and other geophysical datasets to refine the 3D structural interpretation (and associated resistivity framework) and rank targets for the next phase of exploration at Mt Solitary. This interpretation work will directly inform upcoming drill planning at Mt Solitary, to extend known mineralisation and test new targets generated by the CSAMT survey (refer to Figure 4 in the announcement).

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priority follow-up areas identified from the CSAMT interpretation include the strong resistive feature on Line 1000 and largely untested ground to the south-east of the interpreted fault intersection, both of which are considered priority areas for follow-up exploration/drill testing.• Subject to results and ongoing targeting refinement, the Company may undertake additional modelling and/or complementary geophysics to further constrain target geometry before, or in parallel with, drill testing.



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