

Impressive Results in the Butterfly Area of Mainfield

Pantoro Gold Limited (**ASX:PNR**) (**Pantoro Gold** or the **Company**), a WA-based gold producer focused on unlocking the full potential of its 100%-owned Norseman Gold Project (**Norseman** or the **Project**), is pleased to provide further results from its ongoing underground drilling program from the Bullen Decline in the Mainfield at Norseman.

Drilling from the Bullen Decline is ongoing across multiple zones, including the Butterfly area of the Mararoa Reef. The Mararoa Reef has historically produced an estimated 1.4 million ounces of gold.

Key Highlights

- Drilling of the Butterfly zone is being undertaken from a dedicated exploration decline developed during the past year.
- High grade results have been consistently returned to date, including:
 - » 1.5 m @ 81.23 g/t Au inc. 0.5 m @ 223.65 g/t Au.
 - » 1.7 m @ 34.35 g/t Au inc. 0.36 m @ 143.02 g/t Au.
 - » 1.1 m @ 26.88 g/t Au inc. 0.72 m @ 40.35 g/t Au.
 - » 0.54 m @ 58.76 g/t Au.
 - » 0.6 m @ 58.96 g/t Au inc. 0.3 m @ 103.75 g/t Au.
 - » 0.4 m @ 12.08 g/t Au.
- Mineralisation lies only 70 metres east of the recently developed Butterfly decline, facilitating easy access for potential mining.
- Known mineralisation at Butterfly extends a further 1.5 kilometres to the south and remains open at depth.

Commenting on the planned development, Managing Director Paul Cmrlec said:

“Results in the Butterfly area highlight the significant exploration upside that remains across the Mainfield. While the Mararoa Reef has been extensively mined in the upper levels historically, the current drilling is targeting unmined extensions which remain open along strike and at depth. Butterfly is a priority area and ongoing drilling is aimed at defining additional resources.

“Importantly, the exploration decline has already been developed to position the area for rapid transition to mining once sufficient drilling density has been achieved. The Butterfly zone is completely independent of the O'Briens/Crown South Area which Pantoro recently announced as the next underground production area at Norseman, highlighting the scale of the opportunity that remains across the Mainfield.”



Figure: BFDD26-012 – 1.5m @ 81.23g/t



Figure: BFDD26-008 – 1.7m @ 34.35g/t

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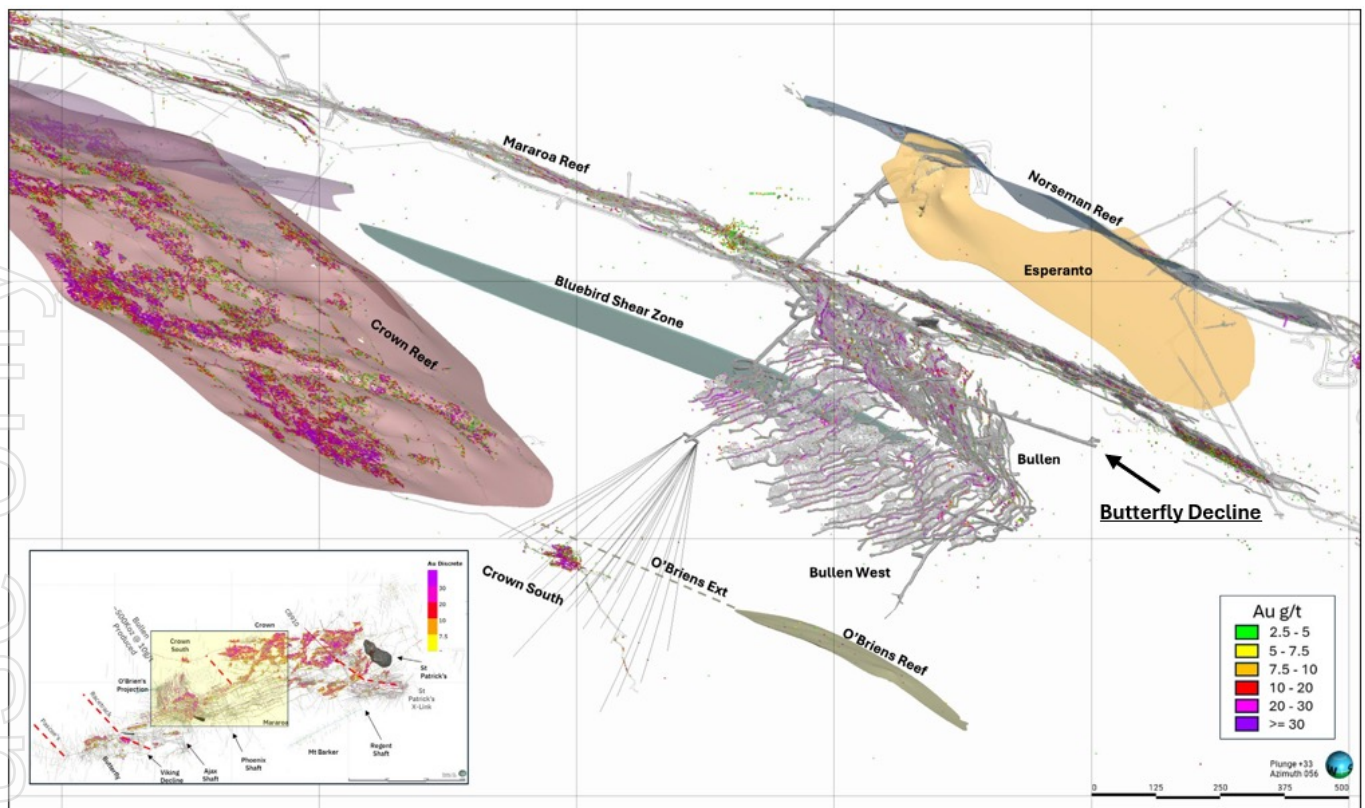


Figure: Isometric view of Mainfield Reefs highlighting Butterfly

About the Mainfield Mining Centre

Discovered in 1894, the Mainfield Mining Centre was the primary ore source for historic operations and is located adjacent to the town of Norseman.

The Mainfield Reef system was continuously mined for over a century from 1894, with the field acquired and developed on a large scale by WMC in 1936. The N-S striking Crown and Mararoa Reefs produced the majority of the historically mined gold, however a cross-linking structure named Bullen was discovered in 1995 and produced approximately 500,000 ounces using a combination of handheld and mechanised mining methods. The historic production recorded from the Mainfield system was approximately three million ounces, primarily extracted via shaft and rail mining prior to the introduction of modern mechanised mine development on the Bullen Reef in the 1980's.

Butterfly Underground Drilling Program

The Butterfly area of the Mararoa Reef was recognized as an easily accessible zone with extensive historical mining and indications of continuing mineralisation early in the Bullen rehabilitation campaign. Pantoro made the decision to develop a short exploration decline beneath the historic works following limited testing of the area from surface. The decline can be extended to the south as needed when the drill program is expanded.

The initial 26 hole exploration program has had a high level of success with a number of holes still to be drilled. Based on the results achieved to date, Pantoro expects the Butterfly program to be significantly extended in order to provide coverage over an area sufficient to commence mining as the second independent mine area within the Mainfield development.

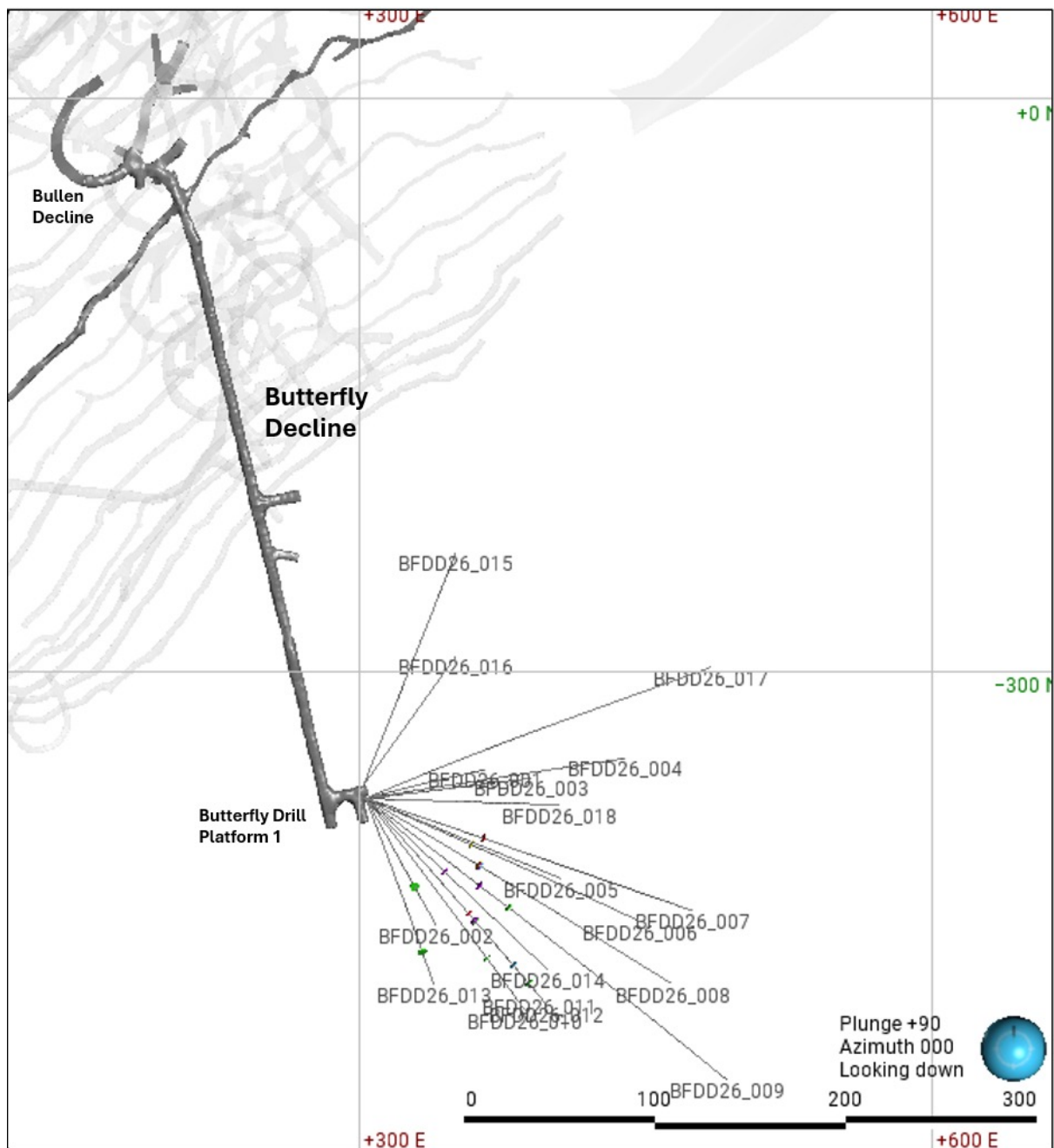


Figure: – The growth strategy set for Norseman at the commencement of drilling in September 2024

Results from the drilling completed to date have been excellent with assays including:

- 1.5 m @ 81.23 g/t inc. 0.5 m @ 223.65 g/t Au.
- 1.7 m @ 34.35 g/t inc. 0.36 m @ 143.02 g/t Au.
- 1.1 m @ 26.88 g/t inc. 0.72 m @ 40.35 g/t Au.
- 0.54 m @ 58.76 g/t Au.
- 0.3 m @ 103.75 g/t Au
- 0.6 m @ 58.96 g/t Au inc. 0.3 m @ 103.75 g/t Au.
- 0.4 m @ 12.08 g/t Au.

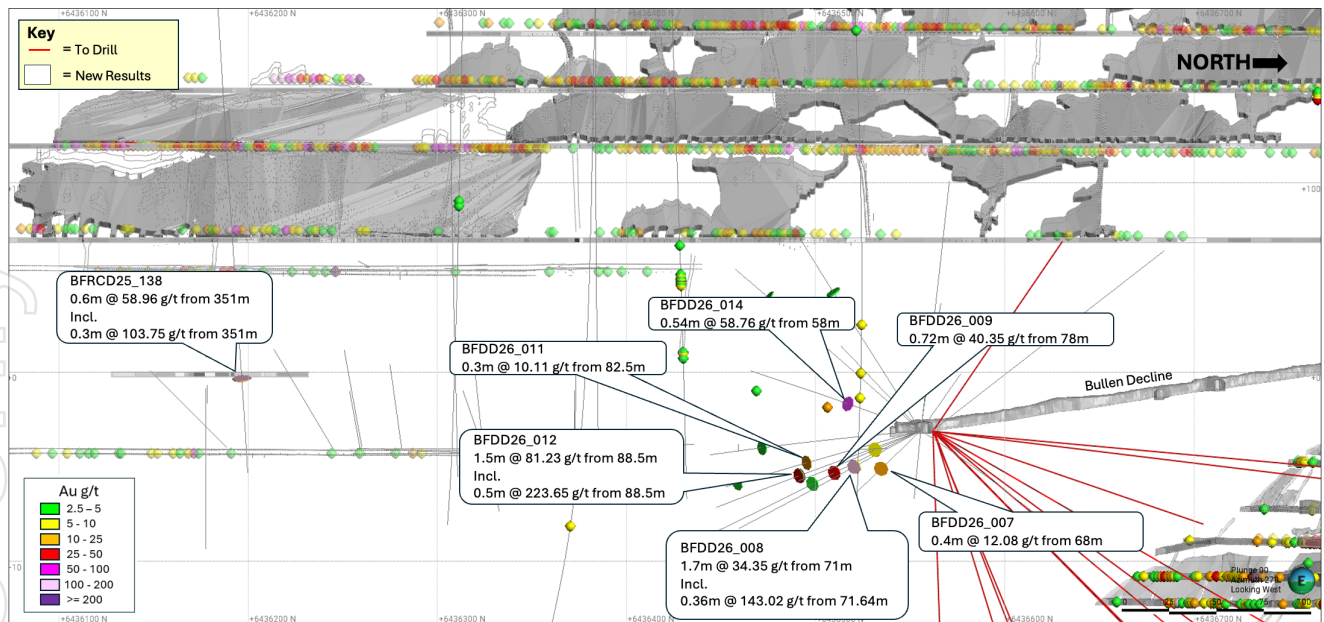


Figure: Long view of results received to date

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This announcement was authorised for release by Paul Cmrlec, Managing Director.

About the Norseman Gold Project

Pantoro Gold is focused on unlocking the full potential of its 100%-owned Norseman Gold Project.

The Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, at the southern end of the highly productive Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt and is one of the highest-grade goldfields within the Yilgarn Craton. The Project lies approximately 725 kilometres east of Perth and 200 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie.

Pantoro Gold has Ore Reserves which currently stand at 859,000 ounces. The company completed construction of a new 1.2 million tonnes per annum gold processing plant in 2022 and is undertaking production mining activities across its open pit and underground operations.

The current Total Mineral Resource is 4.6 million ounces of gold. Refer to Appendix 3 for full details of Pantoro Gold's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve.

Many of the Mineral Resources defined to date remain open along strike and at depth, and in most cases the Mineral Resources have only been tested to shallow depths. In addition, there are numerous anomalies and mineralisation occurrences which are yet to be tested adequately to be placed into Mineral Resources, with several highly prospective targets already identified.

The Project comprises a number of near-contiguous mining tenements, most of which are pre-1994 Mining Leases. The tenure includes approximately 70 lineal kilometres of the highly prospective Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt covering approximately 800 square kilometres in total.

Historically, Norseman has produced more than 5.5 million ounces of gold since operations began in 1935.

Pantoro Gold's growth strategy, as announced in June 2024, is centred on expanding its underground mining operations and scaling production at Norseman, initially targeting 100,000 ounces per annum and aiming to grow to over 200,000 ounces annually. With an active growth program and significant untapped potential, Pantoro Gold is poised for substantial growth in the coming years. Pantoro Gold expects to drill approximately 250,000 metres of combined RC, diamond and air core during FY2026.

Appendix 1 – Table of Drill Results

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Comments	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole From (m)	Au gpt	Est. True Thickness (m)
BFRCD25_138	6436179	386679	327	-69.9	271.2	404.1		351	351.6	0.6	58.96	0.42
BFRCD25_138	6436179	386679	327	-69.9	271.2	404.1	Including	351	351.3	0.3	103.75	0.30
BFDD26_002	6436556	386547	-31	54	150.6	130		89.7	91.1	1.4	3.28	0.69
BFDD26_002	6436556	386547	-31	54	150.6	130		94.3	95.2	0.9	1.88	0.42
BFDD26_006	6436556	386547	-31	-9.4	113.3	160		60.98	61.33	0.35	6.37	0.20
BFDD26_006	6436556	386547	-31	-9.4	113.3	160		72.2	72.5	0.3	1.91	0.17
BFDD26_007	6436556	386547	-31	-16.6	108.2	190		68	68.4	0.4	12.08	0.27
BFDD26_007	6436556	386547	-31	-16.6	108.2	190		94	96.4	2.4	0.59	1.59
BFDD26_008	6436556	386547	-31	-15.2	119.6	195		71	72.7	1.7	34.35	1.10
BFDD26_008	6436556	386547	-31	-15.2	119.6	195	Including	71.64	72	0.36	143.02	0.23
BFDD26_009	6436556	386547	-31	-16.1	127.4	251.32		78	79.1	1.1	26.88	0.68
BFDD26_009	6436556	386547	-31	-16.1	127.4	251.32	Including	78	78.72	0.72	40.35	0.47
BFDD26_010	6436556	386547	-31	-4.3	141.4	139.9		105.3	105.9	0.6	4.48	0.29
BFDD26_010	6436556	386547	-31	-4.3	141.4	139.9		124	124.5	0.5	1.69	0.25
BFDD26_011	6436556	386547	-31	-12	137.5	140.8		82.5	82.8	0.3	10.11	0.18
BFDD26_011	6436556	386547	-31	-12	137.5	140.8		104.9	105.3	0.4	1.71	0.22
BFDD26_011	6436556	386547	-31	-12	137.5	140.8		108.1	108.5	0.4	1.83	0.25
BFDD26_011	6436556	386547	-31	-12	137.5	140.8		131.8	132.3	0.5	3.55	0.31
BFDD26_012	6436556	386547	-31	-15.4	137.7	149.7		88.5	90	1.5	81.23	0.97
BFDD26_012	6436556	386547	-31	-15.4	137.7	149.7	Including	88.5	89	0.5	223.65	0.32
BFDD26_012	6436556	386547	-31	-15.4	137.7	149.7		109.7	110.2	0.5	1.75	0.34
BFDD26_012	6436556	386547	-31	-15.4	137.7	149.7		121	121.6	0.6	2.03	0.39
BFDD26_013	6436556	386547	-31	39.2	159.4	134.7		110.8	111.4	0.5	2.79	0.13
BFDD26_014	6436556	386547	-31	14.1	132.7	135		58	58.54	0.54	58.76	0.10
BFDD26_018	6436556	386547	-31	-19.6	92	107.8		71.6	71.9	0.3	1.01	0.21
BFDD26_001	6436556	386547	-31	66.2	75.7	146.92	NSI					
BFDD26_003	6436556	386547	-31	38.8	85	110.7	NSI					
BFDD26_004	6436556	386547	-31	13.3	81.8	140.9	NSI					
BFDD26_005	6436556	386547	-31	22.3	113.1	119.69	NSI					
BFDD26_015	6436563	386546	-30	35.8	21.6	161.5	NSI					
BFDD26_017	6436556	386547	-31	-14.1	67.5	200	NSI					

NSI: No significant intersection.

Appendix 2 – JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- This release relates to results from underground diamond core drilling at the Mainfield Historic production centre within the Norseman Gold Project. It relates to the Butterfly project area - The diamond drill core sampled is NQ2. - All core is logged and sampled according to geology, with only selected samples assayed. Core is halved, using an Almonte core saw with the right-hand side (down hole) side of core submitted for assay. The left side half containing orientation lines is retained in core trays on site for further analysis. Samples are a maximum of 1.2m, with shorter intervals utilised according to geology. - Core is aligned, measured and marked in metre intervals referenced back to downhole core blocks. - Diamond drilling is completed to industry standard and sample intervals (0.3m-1.2m) are selected based on geological criteria. - Diamond Core samples - 0.5-3kg samples are currently submitted to the Intertek primary assay facility in Maddington, Perth, WA in preparation for photon assay analysis. Prior to May 2025, samples were dispatched to the external accredited laboratory (Bureau Veritas (BVA) Kalgoorlie) where they were crushed (<10mm) and pulverized to a pulp (P90 75 µm) for fire assay (40g charge). - Visible gold is encountered and where observed during logging, Screen Fire Assays are conducted when appropriate. Blanks (bricks) are routinely run through the core saw after observations of visible gold. Feldspar flushes are routinely run through crushers after samples containing visible gold and assayed to determine potential contamination. - Historic Diamond Drilling - Assays prior to June 1996 were sent to the WMC laboratory in Kalgoorlie. From July 1996 assays were sent to Analabs in Perth. Assaying procedures changed with the change in laboratory. - Samples that were expected to assay well, were subjected to bulk pulverisation with duplicate assays at the WMC Laboratory and Screen Fire assaying at Analabs. The routine assaying method for other samples was aqua regia digest at WMC and fire assay at Analabs. - The bulk pulverisation routine used at the WMC Laboratory involved milling the entire sample to a nominal -75µm. Duplicate samples were split from the milled material and the sample was analysed using aqua regia digest and an atomic absorption finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At Analabs the total sample was dried and milled in an LM5 mill to a nominal 90% passing -75µm. An analytical pulp of approximately 200g was sub sampled from the bulk and the milled residue was retained for future reference. All the preparation equipment was flushed with barren feldspar prior to the commencement of the job. A 50-gram sample was fused in a lead collection fire assay. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content of the sample is determined by AAS. For samples that contained visible free gold the screen fire assay method was used. It involved a 1000g sample screened through a 106µm mesh. The resulting plus and minus fractions were then analysed for gold by fire assay. Information reported included size fraction weight, coarse and fine fraction gold content and calculated gold.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- Underground diamond drilling is completed utilizing NQ2 (standard tube). - Core is oriented routinely utilising an Axis Champ orientation device. - Historic Underground drilling was completed using electric hydraulic drill rigs with standard core LTK46 and LTK48 both with the same nominal core size of 38mm.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- All holes are logged onsite by an experienced geologist. Recovery and sample quality were visually observed and recorded. - Diamond drilling practices result in high recovery in competent ground as part of the current drill program. - No significant core loss has been noted in fresh material. Good core recovery has generally been achieved in all sample types in the current drilling program. Core recovery and core loss is recorded by drillers on core blocks and verified during core measuring and mark up. Core loss is recorded and logged. - Historic holes have been inspected and core in the ore zones appears competent, with no evidence of core loss.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Geological logging is completed by a qualified geologist and logging parameters include: depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, quartz content, veining, and general comments. - Logging is quantitative and qualitative with all core photographed wet. 100% of the relevant intersections are logged. - Paper logs of historic drill holes have been cross checked to database as part of the validation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• As of May 2025, drill core preparation and analysis is performed by Intertek at their analysis facility in Maddington, Perth, WA in preparation for photon assay. From September 2025, an onsite photo assay facility was also utilised for analysis. Using a robotic shuttle, high energy x-rays are then fired at the sample causing excitation of atomic nuclei allowing detection of gold content. • Sample preparation for photon assay involves drying the sample at 105 degrees celsius for 12 hours, followed by crushing the sample to 85% passing 3 mm using either an Orbis 100 or Orbis 50 crusher. A ~500g sample jar is then filled for analysis. • For photon assay, fill checks are carried out for every sample to determine the jar fill rate, which is an 80% minimum fill per sample. Any sample that falls below this threshold is sent back to the sample preparation stage. The jar fill rate is used for density and volume calculations as part of the final reported gold value. • Prior to May 2025, sample preparation and assaying of OK and SoE drill core using fire assay was performed at BVA at their laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. • For fire assay samples, coarse grind checks at the crushing stage (3 mm) were carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples with 90% of the sample volume reporting through the sieve required for a pass. Pulp grind checks at the pulverizing stage (75 µm) were carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples with 90% of the sample volume reporting through the sieve required for a pass. • Core samples are sawn in half utilising an Almonte core-saw, with one half used for assaying and the other half retained in core trays on site for future analysis. • For core samples, core is separated into sample intervals and separately bagged for analysis at the certified laboratory. Core was cut under the supervision of an experienced geologist, was routinely cut to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line is present the core is cut on the apex of the dominant vein or structural feature. • All mineralised zones are sampled as well as material considered barren either side of the mineralised interval. • Field duplicates i.e. other half of core or ¼ core has not been routinely sampled. • Half core is considered appropriate for diamond drill samples. • Face Chips samples are nominally chipped perpendicular to mineralisation across the face from left to right, and sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Visual inspection of the ~40% of historic holes which have been half cored and sampled either side of ore zones to define waste boundary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- The assay methods used, including fire assay with 40g charge, and PAL using a ~500g charge approach total mineral consumption and are typical of industry standard practice. Photon assay offers improved measurement precision, simplified sample preparation and elimination of pulverisation. The technique is considered total and appropriate for the style of mineralisation under consideration. The increased size of photon assay sample is considered adequate to compensate for the larger particle size of the sample given the nature of mineralisation being measured. - Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:20. The results are reviewed on a per-batch basis and batches of samples are re-analysed if the result is greater than three standard deviations from the expected result. Any result outside of two standard deviations is flagged for investigation by a geologist and may also be re-assayed. QAQC results are reviewed on monthly and longer timeframes. - Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a ratio of 1:50, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a Blank is inserted after the high grade sample to test for contamination. Results greater than 0.2 g/t are investigated, and re-assayed if necessary. - A range of Certified Reference materials (CRM's) are selected to cover the wide range of grades in the deposits. CRM's used are appropriate and certified for the analysis types undertaken. - Lab standards and repeats are included as part of the QAQC system. In addition, the laboratory has its own internal QAQC comprising standards, blanks and duplicates. - Follow-up re-assaying is performed by the laboratory upon company request following review of assay data. Acceptable bias and precision is noted in results given the nature of the deposit and the level of classification. - In relation to the historic assay results it is assumed the procedures adopted at the at the WMC laboratory in Kalgoorlie and subsequently Analabs, post June 1996 were to industry standard for the time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Significant intersections are noted in logging and checked with assay results by company personnel both onsite and in Perth. Diamond drilling confirms the width of the mineralised intersections. - There are no twinned holes drilled as part of these results. - All primary data is logged either digitally or on paper and later entered into an SQL database. Data is visually checked for errors before being sent to an external database manager for further validation and uploaded into an offsite database. Hard copies of original drill logs are kept in onsite office. - Visual checks of the data are completed in Datamine Studio RMTM and Leapfrog GeoTM mining software. - No adjustments have been made to assay data unless in instances where standard tolerances are not met, and re-assay is ordered.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- The project lies in MGA94, Zone 51. - Downhole surveys are conducted during drilling using a Devi Gyro Overshot Express survey tool. Continuous surveys are completed downhole when retrieving the tube at 15m, 30m, 50m, and every 50m after unless otherwise specified. An EOH continuous survey is also completed with measurements every 3m. All EOH surveys are validated by comparing the 'in' run against the 'out' run. - For underground face samples all underground development is routinely picked up by conventional survey methods and faces referenced to this by measuring from underground survey stations prior to entry into the database. - Pre Pantoro Gold survey accuracy and quality is assumed to meet industry standard.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- The underground drilling was conducted from a common collar location from underground and was targeted to achieve a drillhole spacing of between 25-30m up to 60m depending on pre-existing hole positions and position of the downhole target. - No compositing is applied to diamond drilling sampling. - Core samples are sampled to geology of between 0.30 and 1.2m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Drilling is generally perpendicular to the orebody where possible, other than the limitations introduced by the need to drill fans and access limitations imposed by existing workings. All intervals are reviewed relative to the understanding of the geology and true widths calculated and reported in the tables attached in the body of the report. - No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- The chain of custody is managed by Pantoro employees and contractors. Samples are stored on site in a secured area and delivered in sealed bags to both the onsite and external laboratories. - Samples are tracked during shipping. - CNGC sample security assumed to be consistent and adequate.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- No audit or reviews of current sampling techniques have been undertaken however the data is managed by an offsite data scientist who ensures all internal checks/protocols are in place. - Drillhole data was previously managed in DatashedTM. Following an internal review, the company transitioned data management to the PlexerTM platform in early 2025. Standard validation and verification procedures were completed as part of the migration process.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The tenements where the drilling has been completed are 100% held by Pantoro Gold. These are M63/13, M63/14 and M63/15. - The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Gold was discovered in the area 1894 and mining undertaken by small Syndicates. - In 1935 Western Mining established a presence in the region and operated the Mainfield and Northfield areas under the subsidiary company Central Norseman Gold Corporation Ltd. The Norseman asset was held within a company structure whereby both the listed CNGC held 49.52% and WMC held a controlling interest of 50.48%. They operated continuously until the sale to Croesus in October 2001 who then operated until 2006. During the period of Croesus management, the focus was on mining from the Harlequin and Bullen Declines accessing the St Pats, Bullen and Mararoa reefs. Open Pits were HV1, Daisy, Gladstone, and Golden Dragon with the focus predominantly on the high-grade underground mines. - From 2006-2016 the mine was operated by various companies with exploration being far more limited than that seen in previous years. - The OK mine was originally worked in the 1930s but lay idle until 1980 when the shaft was re-opened by CNGC to mine remnant ore from the OK Main reef. Underground drilling of the east striking tensional Main reef led to the discovery of the 300° striking O2 reef, which was developed via a decline.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Norseman gold deposits are located within the southern portion of the Eastern Goldfields Province of Western Australia in the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt in the Norseman district. Deposits are predominantly associated with near north striking easterly dipping quartz vein within metamorphosed Archean mafic rocks of the Woolyeenyer Formation located above the Agnes Venture slates which occur at the base. - The principal units of the Norseman district are greenstones which are west dipping and interpreted to be west facing. The sequence consists of the Penneshaw Formation comprising basalts and felsic volcanics on the eastern margin bounded by the Buldania granite batholith, the Noganyer Iron Formation, the Woolyeenyer formation comprising pillow basalts intruded by gabbros and the Mount Kirk Formation, a mixed assemblage. - The mineralisation is hosted in quartz reefs in steeper shears and flatter linking sections, more recently significant production has been sourced from NNW striking reefs known as cross structures (Bullen). Whilst several vein types are categorised, the gold mineralisation is predominantly located in the main north trending reefs which in the Mainfield area strike for over a kilometre in length. The quartz/sulphide veins range from 0.5 metres up to 2 metres thick; these veins are zoned with higher grades occurring in the laminated veins on the margins and central bucky quartz which is white in colour. Bonanza grades are associated with native gold and tellurides with other accessory sulphide minerals being galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. - The long-running operations at Norseman have provided a good understanding of the controls of mineralisation as well as the structural setting of the deposits. The overall geology of the Norseman area is well understood with 3D Fractal Graphic mapping and detailed studies, adding to a good geological understanding to the area. The geometry of the main lodes at Norseman are well known and plunge of shoots predictable in areas, however large areas remain untested by drilling with the potential for new spurs and cross links high. Whilst the general geology of lodes is used to constrain all wireframes, predicting continuity of grade has proven to be difficult at the higher grades when mining and in some instances (containing about 7% of the ounces) subjective parameters have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- A table of drill hole data pertaining to this release is attached. - All holes with results available related to this project from the last public announcement are reported.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades 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.	- Reported drill results are uncut. - All relevant intervals to the reported mineralised intercept are length weighted to determine the average grade for the reported intercept. - All significant intersections are reported with a lower cut off of 1 g/t Au including a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. Individual intervals below this cut off are reported where they are required in the context of the presentation of results. - No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Drilling from the underground is drilled from static locations which means there are variable dips and azimuths due to access limitations. - Downhole lengths are reported and true widths are calculated in 3D using trigonometry and cartographic planes (section and plan view) using Leapfrog GeoTM software. - True widths are calculated and reported for drill intersections which intersect the lodes obliquely.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- All holes available are tabled and reported. - Diagrams show the location and tenor of both high and low-grade samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other meaningful data to report.
Further work	- 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.	- These drilling results are part of an ongoing underground diamond drill definition program over the large Mainfield reef system. - Drilling is ongoing and programs will focus on increasing the confidence and drill density in the higher priority target areas.

Appendix 3 – Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve

Norseman Gold Project Mineral Resource

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz
Total Underground	641	12.8	263	2,544	12.0	981	2,978	10.1	969	6,162	11.2	2,214
Total Surface South	140	2.3	10	12,128	1.6	628	12,765	2.6	1,087	25,043	2.1	1,727
Total Surface North	4,165	0.7	100	4,412	2.0	289	3,412	2.5	271	11,990	1.7	660
Total	4,946	2.4	374	19,084	3.1	1,898	19,155	3.8	2,327	43,194	3.3	4,601

Norseman Gold Project Ore Reserve

	Proven			Probable			Total		
	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz
Underground	400	6.1	79	1,846	4.8	282	2,247	5.0	360
Open Pit - Northern Mining Centres	0	0.0	0	2,140	2.2	153	2,140	2.2	153
Open Pit - Southern Mining Centres	0	0.0	0	4,076	1.8	240	4,076	1.8	240
Stockpiles	4,165	0.8	100	148	1.2	6	4,313	0.8	106
Total	4,565	1.2	179	8,211	2.6	680	12,777	2.1	859

Notes

- All Open Pits (0.5 g/t cut-off applied) excluding Gladstone-Everlasting (0.7 g/t cut-off applied, OK and Scotia Underground Mines (2.0 g/t cut-off applied).
- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves.
- Norseman Underground (2.5 g/t cut-off grade applied to stoping, 1.0 g/t cut-off grade applied to development necessarily mined to access stope block). Open Pits (0.6 g/t cut-off grade applied).
 - Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statements have been rounded for reporting.
 - Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

Appendix 4 – Compliance Statements

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Huffadine, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huffadine is a full time employee of the company. Mr Huffadine is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Huffadine 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'. Mr Huffadine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

This announcement contains estimates of Pantoro Gold's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, as well as estimates of the Norseman Gold Project's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. The information in this announcement that relates to the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources of Pantoro Gold has been extracted from a report entitled 'Annual Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Statement' announced on 22 September 2025 and is available to view on the Company's website (www.pantoro.com.au) and www.asx.com (Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Announcement).

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23, Pantoro Gold confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Announcement and, in relation to the estimates of Pantoro Gold's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Pantoro Gold confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Pantoro's financial position and strategy. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Pantoro to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither Pantoro, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.