COMPELLING WIDE, SHALLOW GOLD ZONES INTERSECTED IN INITIAL DRILLING AT THE SPRINGFIELD GOLD DEPOSIT, NSW

36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19m in first drill-hole highlights broad, shallow gold mineralisation

Highlights

- **Significant assay results returned from the first two Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-holes at Springfield, which have intersected broad zones of shallow gold mineralisation including:**
  - **36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19 metres, including:**
    - **13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20 metres; and**
    - **8m @ 2.36g/t Au from 44 metres (SFRC001).**
  - **10m @ 1.28g/t Au from 13 metres, including:**
    - **5m @ 2.21g/t Au from 16 metres (SFRC002).**
- **Multiple higher-grade zones encountered within a broader mineralised footprint.**
- **A total of 27 holes for 2,579 metres have been completed to date as part of the current RC drilling program, with samples submitted for assay.**
- **Pending assays for 25 drill holes are expected over the coming 4 to 6 weeks**

Xpedra's Managing Director, Scott Funston, said:

"We are delighted with the compelling assay results returned from the initial two holes drilled as part of what is the first drilling program to be undertaken at Springfield in more than 25 years. The intersection of 36 metres at 1.84g/t gold, which includes higher-grade intervals of 13 metres at 3.10g/t gold and 8 metres at 2.36g/t gold, from only 19 metres depth, reinforces our considerable confidence in the scale potential of the system and the opportunity to define a significant, shallow, gold deposit at Springfield."

"We look forward to receiving assays from another 25 completed drill holes in the coming four to six weeks, following which we'll plan considerably more drilling at Springfield."

Xpedra Resources Limited (**ASX: XPD**; "**Xpedra"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to report initial assay results from its maiden drill program at the Springfield Gold Deposit ("Springfield" or "the Project") in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

The maiden RC drilling program is designed to systematically test and extend known zones of gold mineralisation within a 1,700m-long mineralised intrusion, while also beginning to test new targets along the mineralised corridor.

Results have been received from the first two Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-holes, both of which have successfully intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation and confirmed the presence of a robust mineralised system, providing an excellent foundation for the ongoing drill programs.

SFRC001

Hole SFRC001 was drilled to a total depth of 90 metres and returned an intercept of **36m @ 1.84g/t Au** from **19m,** which includes **13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20m,** and **8m @ 2.36g/t Au** from **44m**.

SFRC001 was drilled to test the down-dip extension of the central portion of mineralisation that had been outlined through historical drilling.

The hole intersected monzonitic to monzodioritic intrusive throughout, including a 13-metre zone of up to 50% quartz veining from 20 metres, which was located within a broader 43-metre zone of strong sericite-silica-sulphide alteration from 13 metres depth. The highest gold grades are associated with the zone of strong quartz veining.

SFRC001 successfully extended the mineralisation down-dip to the west. Several holes have subsequently been drilled (in the current program) to further test the down-dip extension of the mineralisation to the west. Assay results for these holes are pending.

SFRC002

Hole SFRC002 was drilled to a depth 43 metres, to test the mineralisation up-dip from, and on the same section as, SFRC001 (see Figure 1). SFRC002 intersected **10m @ 1.28g/t Au** from **13m**, including **5m @ 2.21g/t Au** from **16m.**

The hole intersected monzonitic to monzodioritic intrusive throughout, including a 27-metre zone of sericite-silica-pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation from 3 metres, with a 5-metre zone of up to 10% quartz veining from 20 metres.

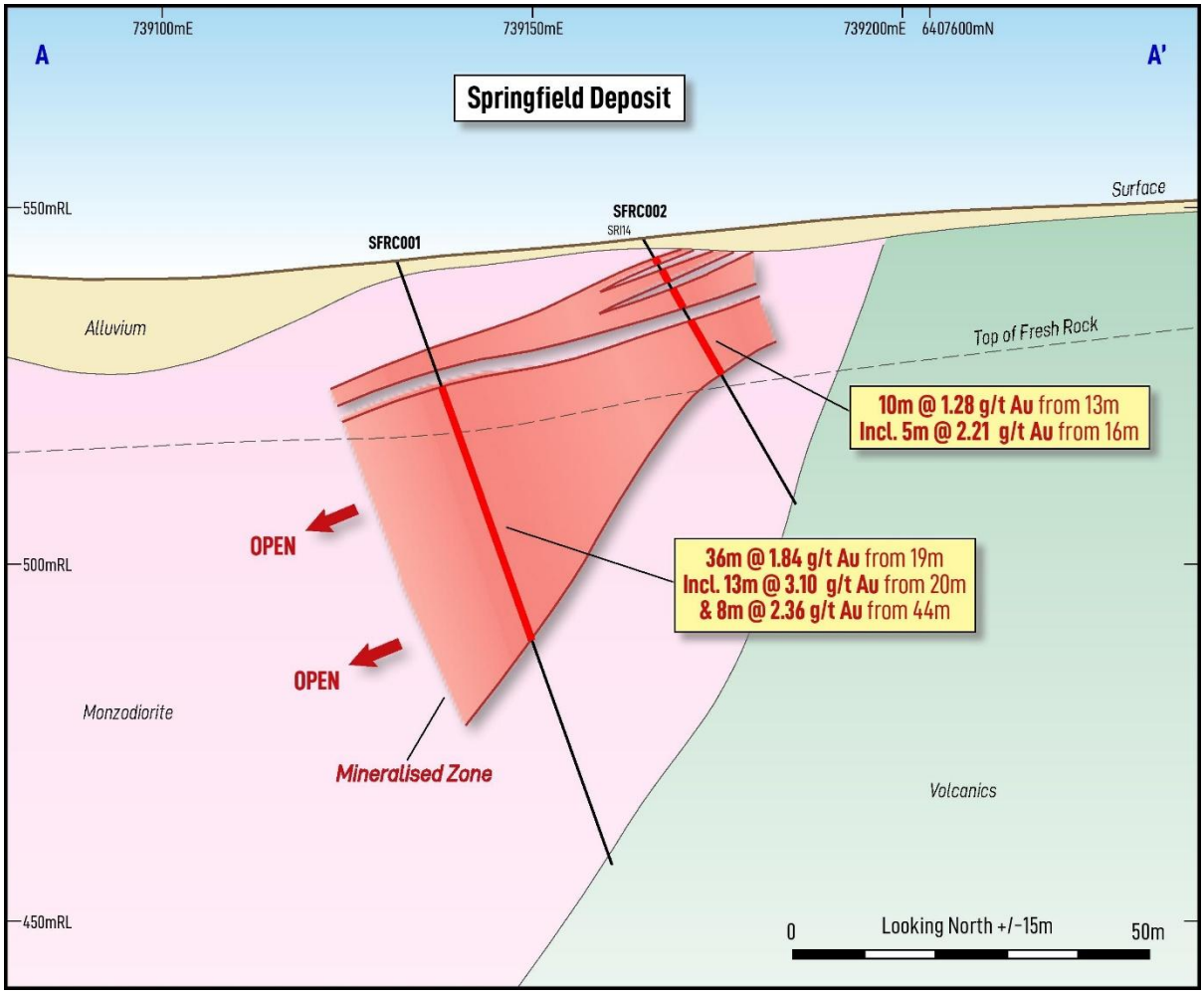

Figure 1. *Cross section illustrating the location of significant assay results returned from the first two holes drilled by Xpedra Resources at the Springfield Gold Deposit.*

The Company is very encouraged:

- By the shallow depths of mineralisation;
- That broad intervals of mineralisation have been intersected;
- That multiple higher-grade zones have been intersected in both holes: and
- That the mineralisation remains completely open at depth (to the west).

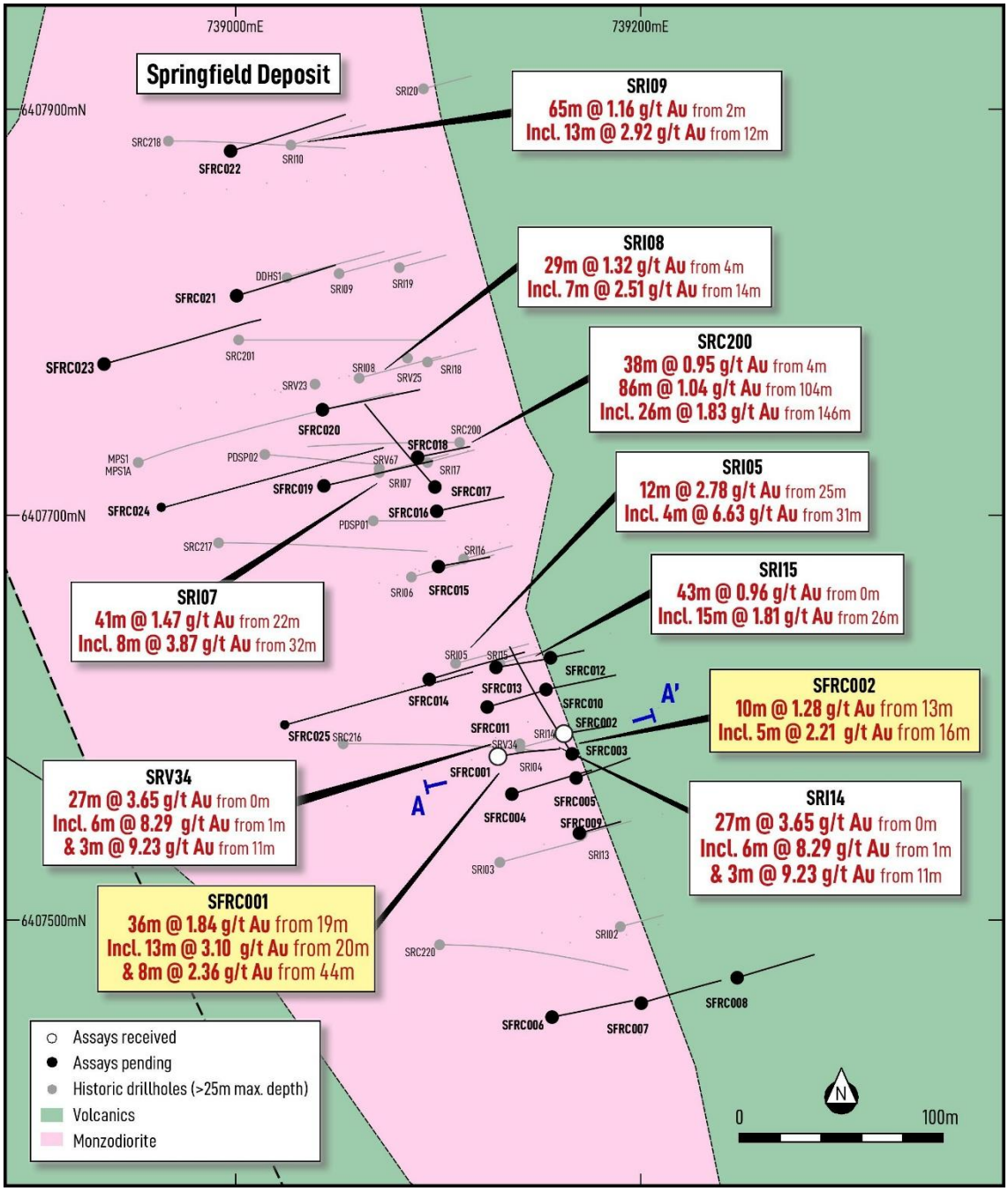

Figure 2. *Plan view showing the location of recent and historical drill holes at the Springfield Gold Deposit, including significant assays from the Company's first two drill holes (in yellow). Assays for all other holes drilled in the current program are pending and expected in the next 4-6 weeks.*

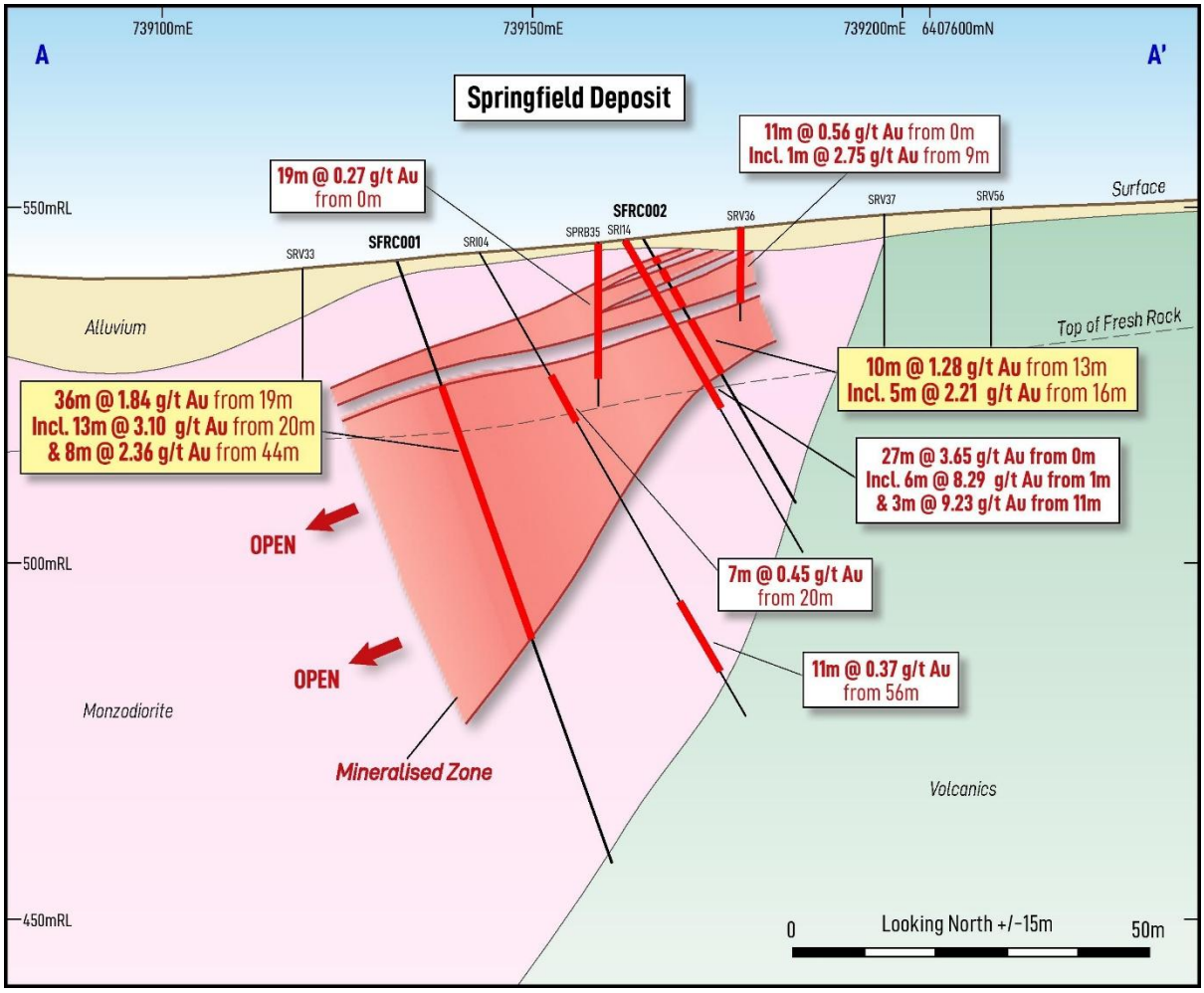

Figure 3. *Cross section of the Springfield Deposit highlighting current results (in yellow) alongside historical intercepts.*

It is noted that the grades returned from hole SFRC002, do not correlate particularly well with the significant intercepts reported previously from (adjacent) historical drillhole SRI14 (see Figure 3). During the Company's current drill program, visual observations of lithologies and alteration have frequently not aligned with expectations based on previously reported results.

While no definitive conclusions can be drawn until assay results are received from all of the recent drillholes, the Company has some concerns about the veracity of the precise locations of previous drill holes. The results from the Company's program will be definitive and will be used to plan further extensional drilling (and upcoming programs to test new targets).

This reinforces the importance of the current drilling program, which is designed to validate known zones of mineralisation; to improve understanding of the mineralised system; and to better understand the geological controls on the location of high-grade mineralisation.

The Company has been progressively refining the current drilling program as these visual observations have been made.

Maiden Drilling Program and Pending Assay Results

The Company has completed 27 holes for 2,579 metres in the current drilling program, with assay results pending for the remaining 25 holes. These results are expected to be received progressively over the next four to six weeks.

The current phase of drilling has now concluded, with any remaining planned holes to be considered as part of a follow-up program once all outstanding assay results have been received and interpreted.

This will enable the Company to refine its targeting and program planning using all available information, including consideration of any uncertainties associated with the location and reliability of previously recorded historical drill holes.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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About the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW

In November 2025 Xpedra acquired a 100% interest in the Springfield Gold Deposit in central NSW.

Historical shallow drilling and mapping has delineated a well-mineralised intrusion extending over >1,700m of strike. Very limited drilling has been undertaken previously (only 6,568m), yet considerable shallow, thick, and high-grade mineralisation has been intersected, including:

- **27.0m @ 3.65g/t Au from 0m (surface),** ***including:***
  - ***6.0m @ 8.29g/t Au from 1.0m; and***
  - ***3.0m @ 9.23g/t Au from 11.0m***
- **86.0m @ 1.04g/t Au from 104.0m,** ***including:***
  - ***12.0m @ 2.90g/t Au from 160.0m; and***
  - ***26.0m @ 1.83g/t Au from 146.0m***
- **65.0m @ 1.16g/t Au from 2.0m,** ***including:***
  - ***13.0m @ 2.92g/t Au from 12.0m***
- **41.0m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 22.0m,** ***including:***
  - ***8.0m @ 3.87g/t Au from 32.0m***
- **43.0m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 0m (surface),** ***including:***
  - ***15.0m @ 1.81g/t Au from 26.0m***
- **29.0m @ 1.32g/t Au from 4.0m,** ***including:***
  - ***2.0m @ 4.61g/t Au from 4.0m; and***
  - ***7.0m @ 2.51g/t Au from 14.0m,*** **and**
- **12.0m @ 2.78g/t Au from 25.0m,** ***including:***
  - ***4.0m @ 6.63g/t Au from 31.0m***

Drilling to test below shallow mineralisation has been constrained to only 500m of the >1,700m strike length of the mineralised intrusion, with mineralisation remaining completely open in both directions along strike and at depth. There has been no drilling completed at the project since 1999.

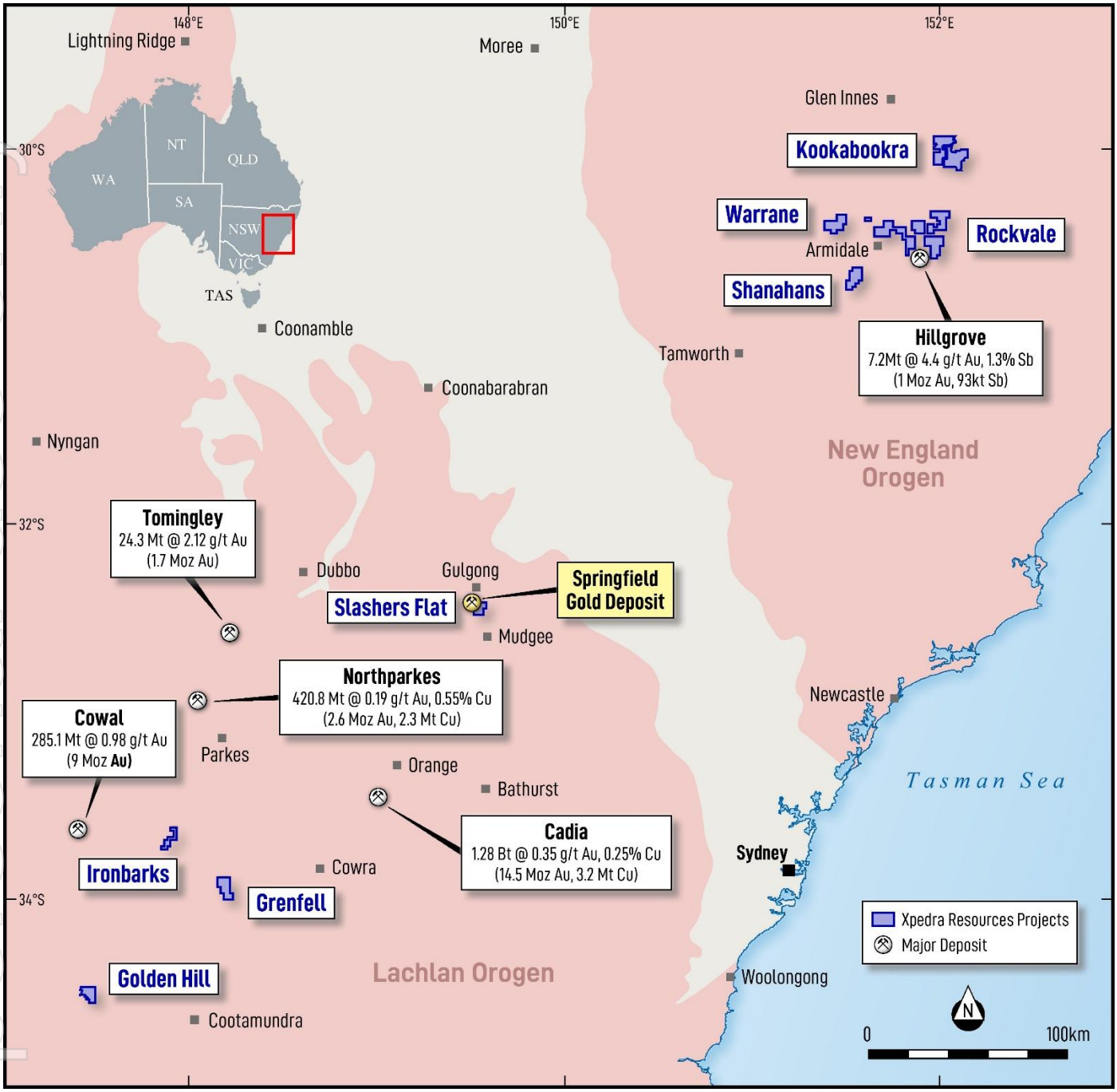

Figure 4. *Location of the Springfield Gold Deposit within Xpedra's project portfolio in NSW.*

Appendix 1

Drillhole Locations

Co-ordinates are based on GDA94 – MGA Zone 55 grid

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
SFRC001	**739132**	**6407578**	**542**	**90**	80	-70
SFRC002	**739165**	**6407589**	**545**	**43**	80	-60

Drill Results

Results are reported using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off; maximum internal waste of 4m

Hole ID		From	To	Width	Au (ppm)
SFRC001		0	1	1	0.30
		13	14	1	0.20
		19	55	36	1.84
	incl.	20	33	13	3.10
	and	44	52	8	2.36
		66	67	1	0.32
SFRC002		0	23	23	0.74
	incl.	13	23	10	1.28
	incl.	16	21	5	2.21

Additional Information

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Charlie Voorn, who is a consulting geologist. Mr Voorn is a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is an independent consultant geologist. Mr Voorn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Voorn consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to historical exploration results which were previously announced on 22 September 2025 titled: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Springfield Gold Deposit in NSW and $2.2 million Placement".

Please refer to that announcement for full details and supporting information. Other than as disclosed in that announcement, Xpedra confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Xpedra also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings were included have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this announcement constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality 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.*	• RC drill samples were collected using an onboard cyclone and cone splitter, with a split sample taken of every metre drilled and collected in a numbered calico bag. Sample weights are monitored by the supervising geologist. Remaining bulk material is collected and stored in green bags on the ground, placed in depth order. • Within wall-rock intervals, 4m composite samples were taken from the green bulk bags using a 30mm PVC spear to collect a 2-3kg sample • Sample weights ranged from 1.5kg to 3.5kg. • The sample size is considered acceptable for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Samples were analysed by SGS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. Samples were crushed and pulverised to 85%% passing 75 microns, homogenised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with Atomic Adsorption Spectroscopy (AAS) (0.01 – 100 ppm limits).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type and details*	• Reverse Circulation drilling with auxiliary compressor and on-board cyclone and cone splitter. Holes are drilled using a 146mm diameter hammer bit.
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.*	• Sample recovery and water content are monitored and noted by the supervising geologist. • Sample weight is monitored in the field and measured at the lab. • No grade bias associated with sample recovery has been noted in the drill results reported in this announcement.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• Logging of RC chips included recording information on lithology, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* • *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	mineralisation, weathering, veining, sample recoveries and sample condition. • A portion of each 1m interval of RC cuttings is sieved, cleaned and retained in chip trays as a visual reference for logging. Chip trays are labelled with the relevant hole ID, drill depths and individual intervals. • Logging is considered qualitative in nature, except for logging of visual estimates of mineralisation which is semi-quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether 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 field duplicate results.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill samples were collected using an onboard cyclone and cone splitter, with a split sample taken of every metre drilling and collected in a numbered calico bag. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material being sampled. • Sample preparation are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • Quality control samples included duplicate samples inserted every 20m, certified reference materials every 50m, and blanks every 100m. SGS labs also insert certified reference materials and lab duplicates into the sample series.
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.*	• All analysis for gold (Au) is undertaken by SGS Labs (a registered laboratory) using a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. This method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and is a full digestion technique. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, repeats, blanks and internal standards. This is in addition to field duplicates and CRMs submitted by XPD. • No external laboratory checks have been completed. The detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and the analysis technique is appropriate for the detection of Au mineralisation in the materials analysed.
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.*	• Significant intersections and assay results reported above, taken from historical exploration reports, were calculated using a -/20 g/t Au cut-off and maximum internal waste of 4m. These significant intercepts have been verified by company personnel and consultant geologists. • Data is collected into a field database during drilling which is backed up daily to company servers, and imported into the XPD geological database every week.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments to the data contained within this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Coordinates were recorded using handheld GPS with a horizontal accuracy of +/-5m in GDA94/MGA Zone 55 co-ordinates. Collar locations with be surveyed using a differential GPS at the conclusion of drilling, which generally has +/-1-3m horizontal accuracy. • Topographic control adequate and appropriate for the intentions of this report
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* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling data is unevenly distributed within the project area as it is exploratory in nature. • No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of the sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures.*	• All drilling reported is at high angles to the interpreted overall trend of mineralisation and should therefore have been unbiased in terms of sampling. The geometry of mineralization and mineralized structures within this overall trend is still unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by XPD staff. Samples were stored in a locked storage facility each day, and transported weekly to the lab by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits of sampling techniques due to the early-stage nature of the drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties.
• 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.</td><td>Details for the Springfield exploration license are given in the table below:

<table><tr><td>License No.</td><td>Project</td><td>Ownership</td><td>Expiry</td></tr><tr><td>8437</td><td>Springfield</td><td>100%</td><td>21/6/27</td></tr></table>
• There are no impediments to operate on the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration is known to have been conducted on the Springfield project (8437) by the following explorers:

Endeavour Mining (1981)
DIGS Report No: R00011461
Geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, percussion and diamond drilling.

Sabminco (1988-89)
DIGS Report No: R00006311
Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, RAB and open hole percussion drilling. It is worth noting that tabulated logging data, assay data and necessary assay lab certificates were not provided in the exploration report R00006311 and so collar locations are given here in Appendix I (SPRB- prefix drillholes) but no assay data is reported or used in significant intercept calculations. This drilling consisted of shallow, “first-pass” RAB drilling.

International Mining Corporation (IMC) (1989)
DIGS Report No: R00003792
Soil sampling, RAB, percussion, and diamond drilling.

Newmont/Newcrest (1990-1991)
DIGS Report No: R00003794; R00001773
Ground geophysics, RC and RAB drilling.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		M. Phillips (1998-99) DIGS Report No: R000020521 Airborne geophysics, Soil sampling, RC & percussion drilling. • A full appraisal of the data mentioned above will be completed during the company's granted due diligence period and will include a full compilation of all open-file exploration data related to the projects, including surface geochemical data, geophysical data, geological mapping, etc. • Exploration completed by parties on the Golden Hill, Grenfell, Ironbarks, Shanahans, and Warrane projects has not been reviewed at this stage and is not material to this announcement. Please see "Further Work" section below for more details.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Springfield project (EL 8437) is located within Ordovician mafic volcanics, volcaniclastics, sediments and intrusives; Silurian acid volcanics and sediments, with subordinate Devonian sediments and intrusives; Permian cover sediments; and Tertiary to Recent alluvium. The Ordovician rocks are the north-eastern most exposure of the Macquarie Volcanics (MV), whereas the Silurian sequences include parts of both the Capertee High (a platform sequence of shallow marine to shoreline sediments and volcanics draped on the MV) and the Hill End Trough rift zone (marine sediments and volcanics). The Devonian rocks are interpreted as marginal platform sediments. The Permian sediments are associated with the initial opening of the Sydney Basin rift. The character of the gold mineralisation located at the Springfield project is consistent with mesothermal vein-style mineralisation controlled by brittle deformation of a structurally competent body. The area is considered prospective for vein gold and, possibly, porphyry copper gold mineralisation hosted by Ordovician volcanics/volcaniclastics and intrusions of the Macquarie Volcanics. •
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all material information including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• Relevant drill hole information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *Easting, northing and elevation of the drill hole collar* ○ *Dip, azimuth and depth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth*	
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• This information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.
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 the True width is not known there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling reported is at high angles to the interpreted overall trend of mineralization.
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.*	• Refer to Figures in the body of the report above.
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.*	• All relevant results reported in the body of report above. • Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low-grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. • Drill results are reported as grade/widths with a grade cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au and a maximum internal waste of 4m.
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 relevant exploration data to report at this early stage. For results from previous historical drilling not completed by Xpedra, please refer to ASX announcement dated 22 Sept 2025 titled "Acqusition of Highly Prospective Gold Deposit in NSW".
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*	• Assay results for the remaining 22 holes completed to date are still pending. A further 15 holes are still to be drilled within the current program. • Follow up RC and/or diamond drilling is anticipated once all results have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	main geological interpretations and future drilling areas.	received and interpreted. • Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extension are included within this report.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 do not apply to this report as there are no mineral resources, no ore reserves and no gemstones reported in this report.