ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
Tuesday, 28 April 2026

High-grade Resource Extension intercepts at Golden Grove

29Metals Limited ('**29Metals**' or, the '**Company**') today announce final results from the 2025 drill program at Golden Grove, which includes Near Mine Exploration, Resource Extension, and Resource Conversion drilling[1]. The drilling results reported in this release have been prepared and are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves[2] (2012 Edition) (the '**JORC Code**').

Highlights[1]:

- High-grade intercepts from the final holes of the 2025 drill program further highlight the growth potential of Golden Grove Mineral Resource estimates[2].
- High-grade drill results at Tryall and Hougoumont continue to indicate extensions to existing Mineral Resource estimates[2] with potential to be incorporated into near term mine plans.
  - At Tryall, Resource Extension drilling intercepted:
    - **17.0m @ 2.0% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 16g/t Ag,** from 82m in hole RHDD160A, including:
      - **7.0m @ 3.7% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 25g/t Ag,** from 85m
    - **14.7m @ 1.9% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 10g/t Ag,** from 291m in hole RHDD177, including:
      - **5.2m @ 2.9% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 15g/t Ag,** from 299.5m
  - At Hougoumont, Resource Extension drilling intercepted:
    - **11.1m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 20g/t Ag**, from 240.7m in hole G25/563 including:
      - **6.1m @ 3.3% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 30g/t Ag,** from 240.7m
  - At Hougoumont, Resource Conversion drilling intercepted:
    - **4.0m @ 24.7% Zn, 0.9% Cu, 1.8g/t Au, 187g/t Ag, 1.4% Pb,** from 240.5m in hole G25/562
- Resource Extension drilling at Europa continues to highlight its potential as a longer dated high-grade copper ore source at Gossan Hill.
  - At Europa, Resource Extension drilling intercepted:
    - **13.9m @ 7.4% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 33g/t Ag**, from 944.3m in hole G25/551, including:
      - **9.2m @ 10.1% Cu, 0.5g/t Au, 41g/t Ag,** from 947.8m

The results reported today are not included in 29Metals' updated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates[2] at 31 December 2025 (reported on 26 February 2026).

Commenting on the drilling results, Chief Executive Officer, James Palmer, said:

"The 2025 drill program reaffirms Golden Grove's 30-year track record of exploration success and mine life extensions. These latest results underscore the potential to further extend mine life and enhance mine plan flexibility across several key deposits, specifically at Tryall in the upper areas of Gossan Hill, and at Ozion and Hougoumont Extended which are converging as a single large mineralised system at depth.

Building on the success from 2025, we are committing further investment to our 2026 drilling program, with ongoing extensions of existing ore sources at Gossan Hill a key focus."

[1] Refer to Appendix 1 for full detail of drilling results. In this release, all drilling result lengths cited are down-hole lengths unless otherwise stated.
[2] References to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates are references to those estimates contained in 29Metals' 31 December 2025 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates, including Competent Person's statements and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures, released to the ASX announcements platform on 26 February 2026.

Drill program summary

A key objective of the 2025 drill program was to enhance mine plan flexibility at Golden Grove via growth of existing Mineral Resource estimates[2], with particular focus on Gossan Hill Deposits. Total expenditures for the 2025 drill program were increased to $11 million, versus $4 million the prior year, to accelerate testing of priority targets. The drill results reported in this release conclude the 2025 drill program.

Incorporation of drilling from the 2025 program[3] contributed to a 10% increase of Ore Reserve tonnes and 17% increase of Mineral Resources tonnes at Golden Grove for December 2025 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates[2] versus the prior year. Results from the 2025 drill program that were received post the cutoff date for incorporation into the 2025 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates[2] will be considered in the next update to 29Metals' Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates[2], planned to be published during the March Quarter 2027.

In particular, extensions to Mineral Resource estimates[2] at Tryall as a result of the 2025 drill program have been incorporated into the mine plan, providing mine plan flexibility during 2026 from a shallow orebody within Gossan Hill.

The Company has planned expenditures of $15 to $20 million dollars for exploration through 2026 with the ongoing objective to grow Mineral Resource estimates[2] and enhance mine plan flexibility at Golden Grove, with targets informed by the exploration success during 2025, and the reinitiation of the exploration program at Capricorn Copper for Resource Conversion drilling, Resource Extension drilling and to test priority near-mine growth targets.

Ongoing drilling will aim to build on high-grade Resource Extension intercepts at several Golden Grove orebodies through 2025[3], which highlighted:

- Tryall as a Deposit in the upper areas of Gossan Hill with potential to add near term mine plan flexibility.
- Ozion and Hougoumont Extended as a single large mineralised system at depth, which could enable future mining cost efficiencies via shared infrastructure in this area.
- Europa as a longer dated high-grade copper ore source at Gossan Hill.
- Cervantes' potential as a high-quality future growth option.

Figure 1 shows a long-section of Golden Grove, illustrating the boundary of 29Metals' Mineral Resources estimates[2], and highlights the target areas for the drilling results reported in this release. Holes reported in this release were drilled from surface and underground drill platforms.

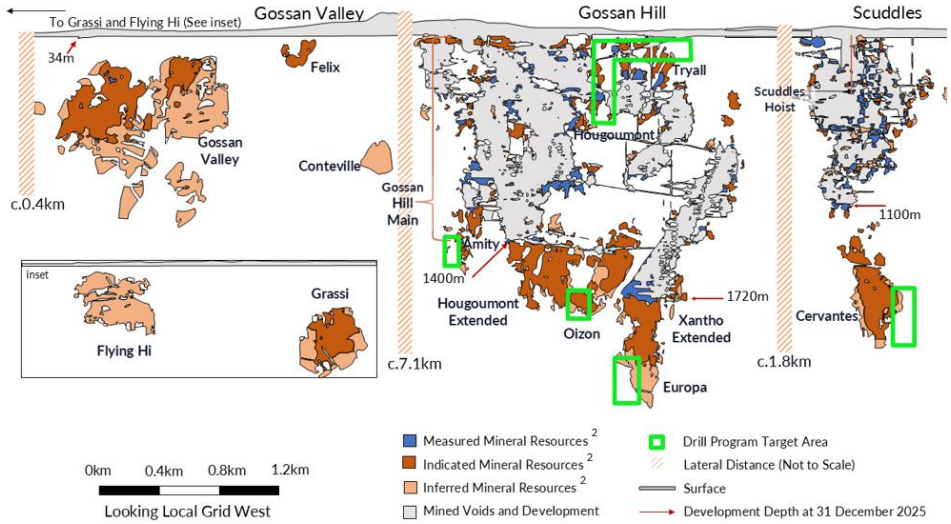

Figure 1: Golden Grove long-section highlighting Amity, Tryall, Oizon/Hougoumont Extended, Hougoumont, Europa and Cervantes drilling target areas.

[3] For previously reported 2025 drill program results refer ASX releases "High-grade copper intercepts highlight Golden Grove growth potential" dated 9-Sep-2025, and "High-grade copper, zinc and gold Resource Extension intercepts at Golden Grove" dated 4-Nov-2025, and "Ongoing high-grade copper and zinc Resource Extension intercepts at Golden Grove" dated 19-Jan-2026. Results reported on 9-Sep-2025 and on 4-Nov-2025 were incorporated into the 31 December 2025 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates, with drill holes from the 2025 drill program reported subsequent to be considered for the next update to 29Metals' Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates, planned to be published during the March Quarter 2027.

Tryall and Hougoumont drilling results

Resource Extension and Conversion drilling continued targeting Tryall with a further 17 holes completed. Drill holes were designed to follow up on positive results from the earlier stages of the 2025 drill program[3]. Drilling also tested along strike to the north and south of the Tryall Mineral Resources estimates[2]. The relationship between the intersected mineralised zones and the existing Tryall and Hougoumont Mineral Resource estimates[2] are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

At Tryall, intersected mineralisation included stringer pyrite and chalcopyrite transitioning into semi-massive to massive pyrite replaced by chalcopyrite. The most significant Resource Extension interval was **17.0m @ 2.0% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 16g/t Ag**[1], including a high-grade interval of **7m @ 3.7% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 25g/t Ag**[1]. Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

Resource Extension and Conversion drilling was also conducted at Hougoumont with 2 holes completed. Drill holes were designed to test prospective areas between cross cutting dacite intrusions along strike to the north of the Hougoumont Mineral Resource estimates[2].

At Hougoumont, intersected mineralisation included stringer pyrite and chalcopyrite transitioning into semi-massive to massive pyrite replaced by chalcopyrite in one zone and semi-massive to massive sphalerite in a different zone. The most significant Resource Extension interval was **11.1m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 20g/t Ag**[1], including a high-grade interval of **6.1m @ 3.3% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 30g/t Ag**[1]. Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

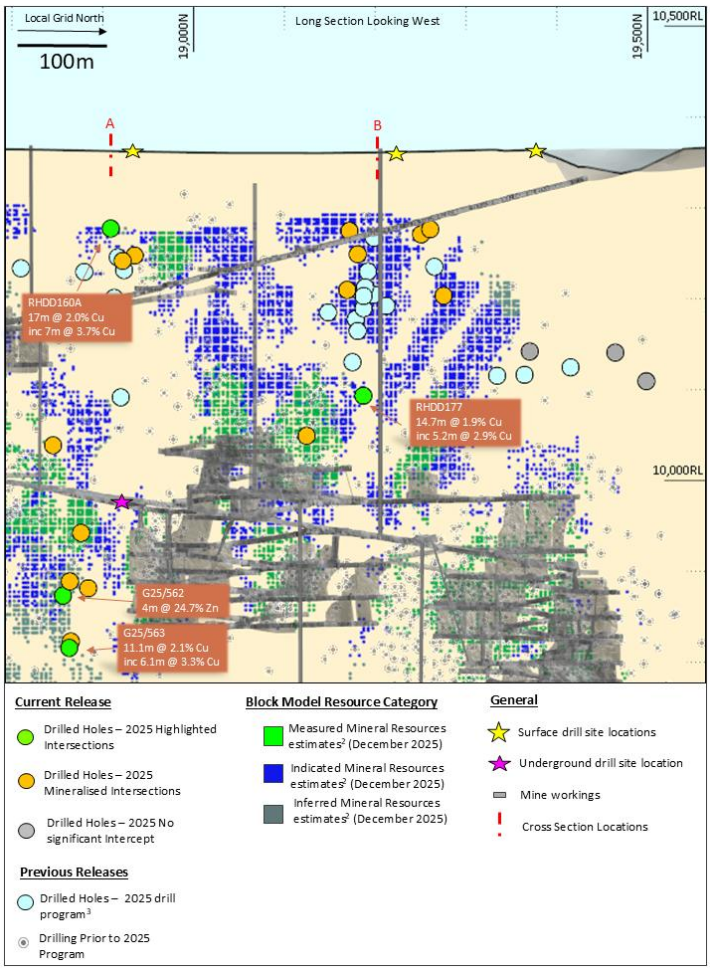

Figure 2: Long-section of Tryall and Hougoumont showing pierce points of highlighted assays results from holes reported in this release as well as the pierce point locations of historic drilling in relation to existing Mineral Resources estimates[2] and mining voids. Image is orientated to look local mine grid west.

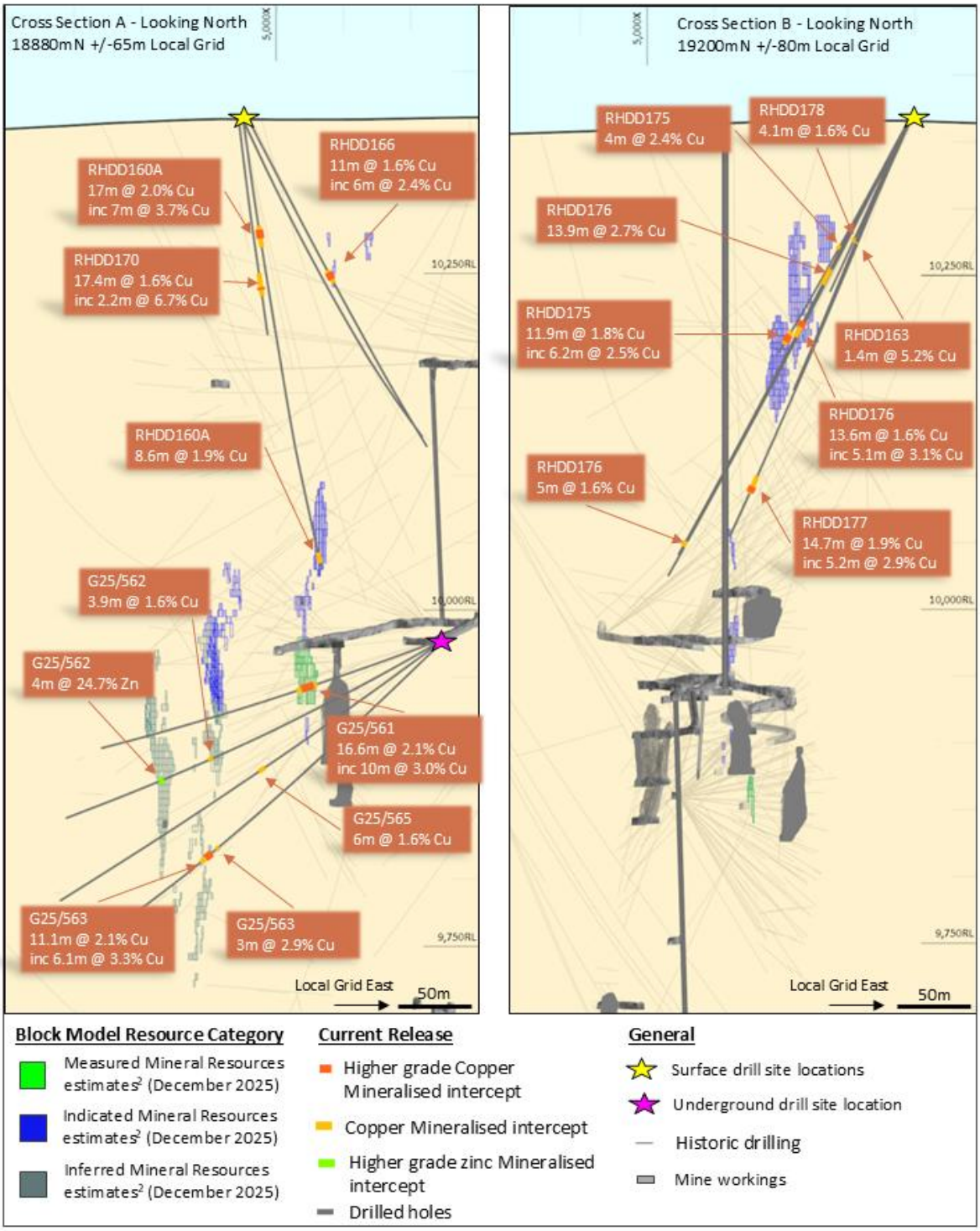

Figure 3: Cross-section view looking local grid north displaying Tryall and Hougoumont, existing Mineral Resources estimates[2] and mining voids. Highlighted drill hole traces reported in this release and historic drilling.

A summary of the drilling results from Figures 2 and 3 are set out in Table 1 below. Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Summary of Tryall and Hougoumont drilling results

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Orebody	Depth From	Depth To	Downhole Length	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Pb
			m	m	m	%	%	g/t	g/t	%
G25/561	Resource Conversion	Tryall	106.4	123	16.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	9	0.0
		including	109	119	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	12	0.0
G25/562	Resource Conversion	Hougoumont	200.1	204	3.9	1.6	0.1	0.5	23	0.1
			240.5	244.5	4.0	0.9	24.7	1.8	187	1.4
G25/563	Resource Extension	Hougoumont	233.7	236.7	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	16	0.0
			240.7	251.8	11.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	20	0.1
		including	240.7	246.8	6.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	30	0.1
G25/565	Resource Extension	Tryall	166	173	7.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	14	0.0
RHDD160A	Resource Extension	Tryall	82	99	17.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	16	0.0
		including	85	92	7.0	3.7	0.1	0.4	25	0.0
			337	345.6	8.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	15	0.0
RHDD162	Resource Extension	Tryall	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD163	Resource Conversion	Tryall	108	109.4	1.4	5.2	0.0	0.3	3	0.0
RHDD166	Resource Extension	Tryall	126	137	11.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	4	0.0
		including	128	134	6.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	6	0.0
RHDD170	Resource Extension	Tryall	115	132.4	17.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	24	0.0
		including	125.6	127.8	2.2	6.7	1.2	0.8	91	0.1
RHDD172	Resource Extension	Tryall	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD175	Resource Conversion	Tryall	111	115	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.3	20	0.0
			188.7	200.6	11.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	7	0.0
		including	192	198.2	6.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	10	0.0
RHDD176	Resource Conversion	Tryall	129.9	143.8	13.9	2.7	0.0	0.2	10	0.0
			175.7	189.3	13.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	12	0.0
		including	175.7	180.8	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	15	0.0
			366.6	372.6	6.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	11	0.0
RHDD177	Resource Extension	Tryall	291	305.7	14.7	1.9	0.0	0.3	10	0.0
			299.5	304.7	5.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	15	0.0
RHDD178	Resource Extension	Tryall	105.3	109.4	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	16	0.0
RHDD180	Resource Conversion	Tryall	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD181	Resource Extension	Tryall	Hole terminated early due to incorrect setup							
RHDD181A	Resource Extension	Tryall	Hole terminated early due to downhole issues							
RHDD182	Resource Extension	Tryall	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD183	Resource Extension	Tryall	No Significant Intersection							

Oizon/Hougoumont Extended drilling results

Resource Extension and Conversion drilling results were returned from 2 holes at Oizon and Hougoumont Extended. These holes were designed to test around positive results intersected in earlier drill holes of the 2025 exploration program, with the aim of increasing geological understanding and confidence of the mineralisation in the area.

Mineralisation intercepted is made up of stringer to semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite and aligns with current geological models and understanding of the area. The most significant Resource Extension interval was **11m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 14g/t Ag**[1]**.**

The relationships between the intersected mineralisation zones and the existing Hougoumont Extended and Oizon Mineral Resource estimates[2] are shown in Figures 4 and 5.

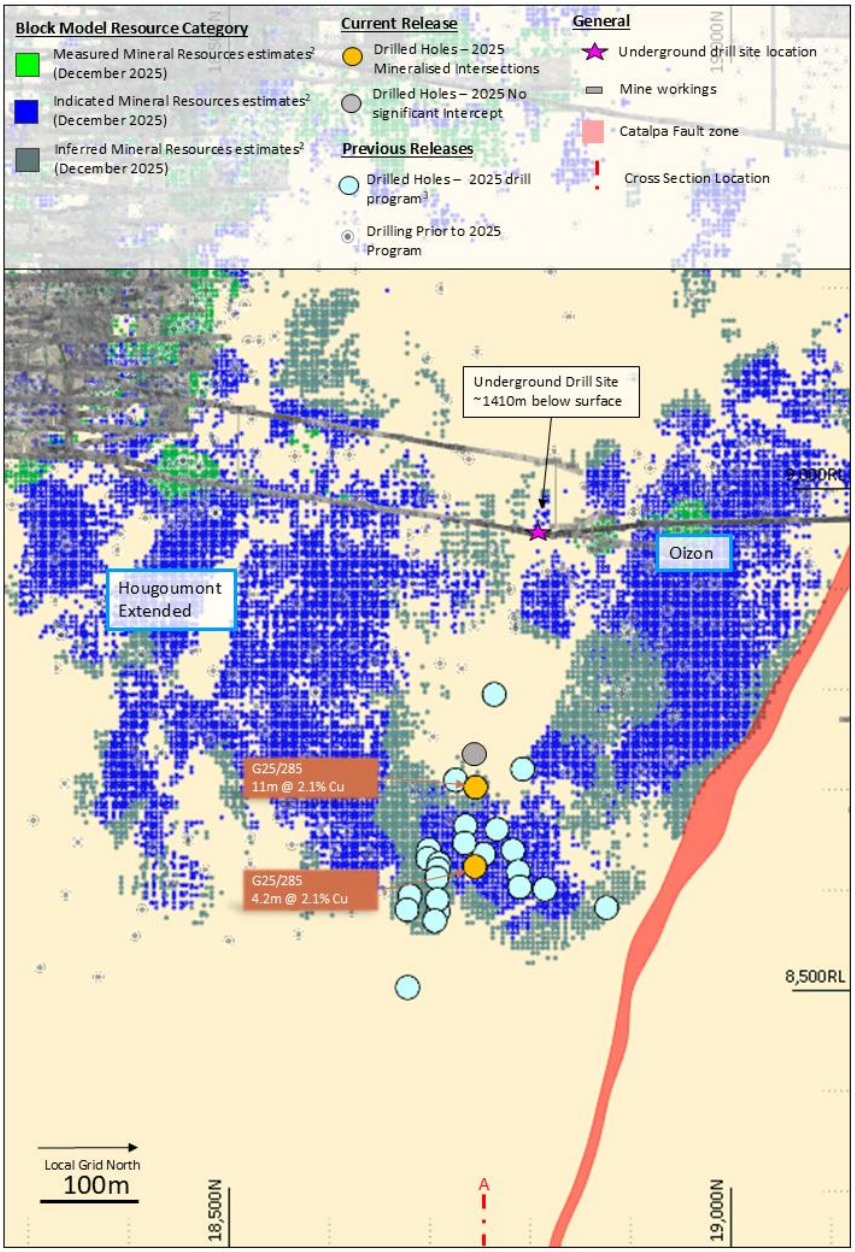

Figure 4: Long-section of Oizon and Hougoumont Extended showing pierce points of assay results from holes reported in this release as well as the pierce points locations of historic drilling in relation to existing Mineral Resources estimates[2] and mining voids. Image is orientated to look mine grid west.

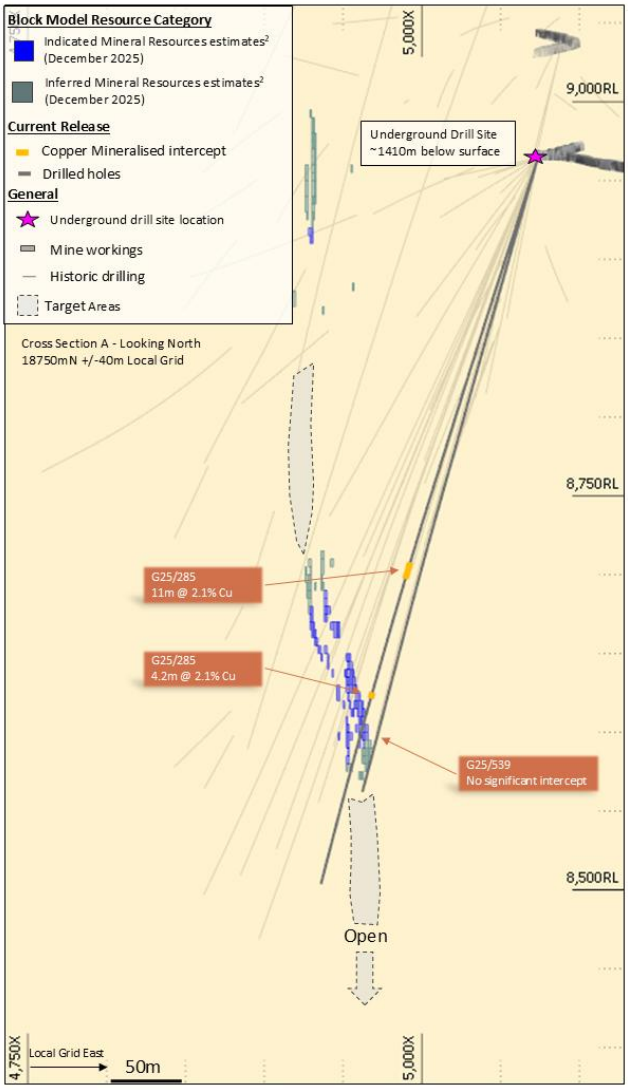

Figure 5: Cross-section looking local grid north displaying Oizon and Hougoumont Extended, Mineral Resources estimates[2], and mining voids. Highlighted drill hole traces reported in this release and historic drilling.

A summary of the drilling results from Figures 4 and 5 are set out in Table 2 below. Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Summary of Oizon/Hougoumont Extended drilling results

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Orebody	Depth From	Depth To	Downhole Length	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Pb
			m	m	m	%	%	g/t	g/t	%
G25/539	Resource Conversion	Oizon	No significant intersection							
G25/285	Resource Extension	Oizon	268	279	11.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	14	0.0
	Resource Conversion		353.8	358	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.3	16	0.0

Europa drilling results

The final 2-holes of the 2025 drill program targeting Europa were designed to test for mineralisation down plunge and along strike to the south of the existing Europa Mineral Resource estimates[2]. These holes intersected stringer pyrite and chalcopyrite, that transitioned into semi massive to massive pyrite replaced by chalcopyrite. The most significant Resource Extension interval was **13.9m @ 7.4% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 33g/t Ag**[1] including a higher-grade zone within that interval of **9.2m @ 10.1% Cu, 0.5g/t Au, 41g/t Ag**[1].

These drillholes intersected mineralisation within the Xantho Extended Mineral Resource estimate[2] on route to Europa, which included zinc-rich lenses made up of massive to semi-massive pyrite and sphalerite before transitioning into copper rich lenses made up of massive to semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite. Some mixing of these zones has been observed historically. The relationships between the mineralisation zones and between Xantho Extended and Europa Mineral Resources estimates[2] are shown in Figure 6 and 7.

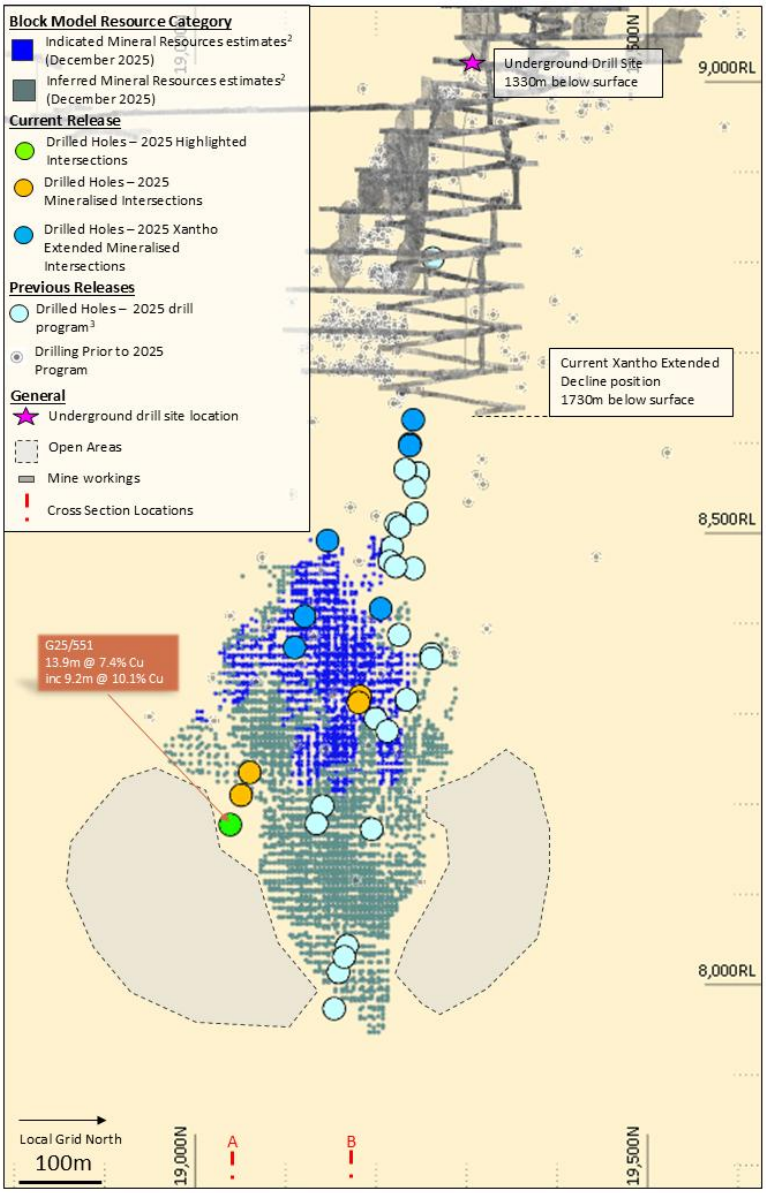

Figure 6: Long-section of Europa showing pierce points of highlighted assay results from holes reported in this release as well as the pierce points locations of historic drilling in relation to existing Mineral Resources estimates[2] and mining voids. Image is orientated to look mine grid west.

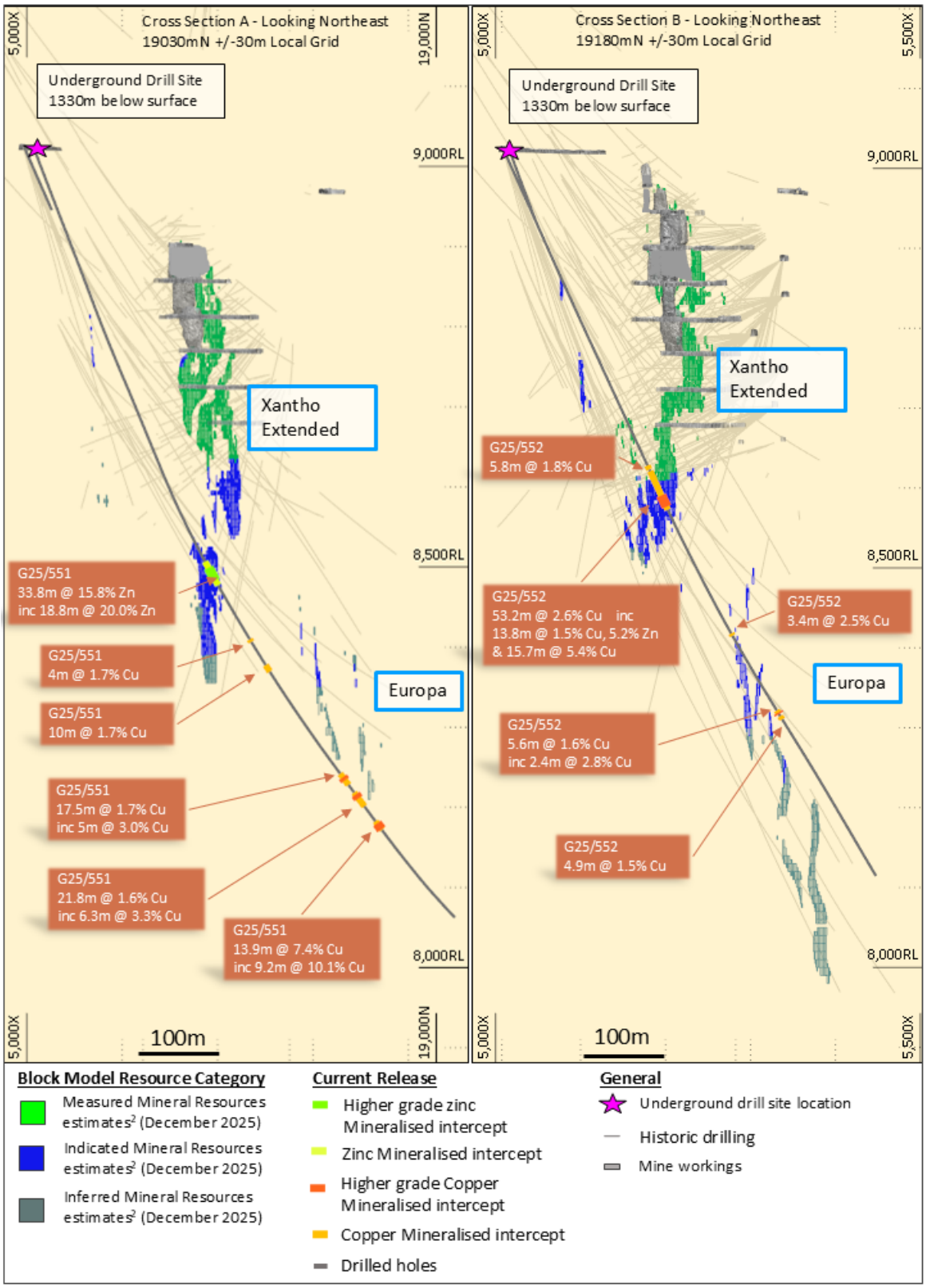

Figure 7: Cross-section view looking local grid northeast displaying Europa and Xantho Extended, sulphide lenses, and mining voids. Highlighted drill hole traces reported in this release and historic drilling.

A summary of the drilling results from Figures 6 and 7 are set out in Table 3 below. Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

Table 3: Summary of Europa and Xantho Extended drilling results

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Orebody	Depth From	Depth To	Downhole Length	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Pb
			m	m	m	%	%	g/t	g/t	%
G25/545	Resource Extension	Xantho	No significant intersection							
G25/551	Resource Conversion	Xantho Extended	556.2	590	33.8	0.2	15.8	0.5	15	0.0
		including	564.2	583	18.8	0.1	20.0	0.5	14	0.0
			668	672	4.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	18	0.0
			705.8	715.8	10.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	26	0.0
	Resource Extension	Europa	870.5	888	17.5	1.7	0.0	0.5	11	0.0
		including	876	881	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	19	0.0
			899.7	921.5	21.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	16	0.0
		including	902.7	909	6.3	3.3	0.0	1.2	34	0.0
			944.3	958.2	13.9	7.4	0.0	0.4	33	0.0
		including	947.8	957	9.2	10.1	0.0	0.5	41	0.0
G25/552	Resource Conversion	Xantho Extended	431	436.8	5.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	26	0.0
			438.7	491.9	53.2	2.6	2.3	0.6	23	0.0
		including	456.2	470	13.8	1.5	5.2	0.7	17	0.0
		&	472.3	488	15.7	5.4	1.3	0.6	41	0.0
	Resource Extension	Europa	666	669.4	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	26	0.0
			778	783.6	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	21	0.0
		including	781.2	783.6	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	36	0.0
			786.4	791.3	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	17	0.0

Cervantes drilling results

The final 3-holes of the 2025 drill program targeting Cervantes were designed to test for mineralisation along strike to the north of the existing Mineral Resources estimates[2].

Resource Extension drilling intersected a copper-rich lens to the north. Mineralisation intersected included semi-massive to massive pyrite and chalcopyrite. The most significant Resource Extension interval was **18.8m @ 1.6% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 34g/t Ag**[1] including a higher-grade zone within that interval of **2.4m @ 3.8% Cu, 0.8g/t Au, 74g/t Ag**[1].

The relationships between the mineralisation zone and between the existing Cervantes Mineral Resource estimate[2] are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

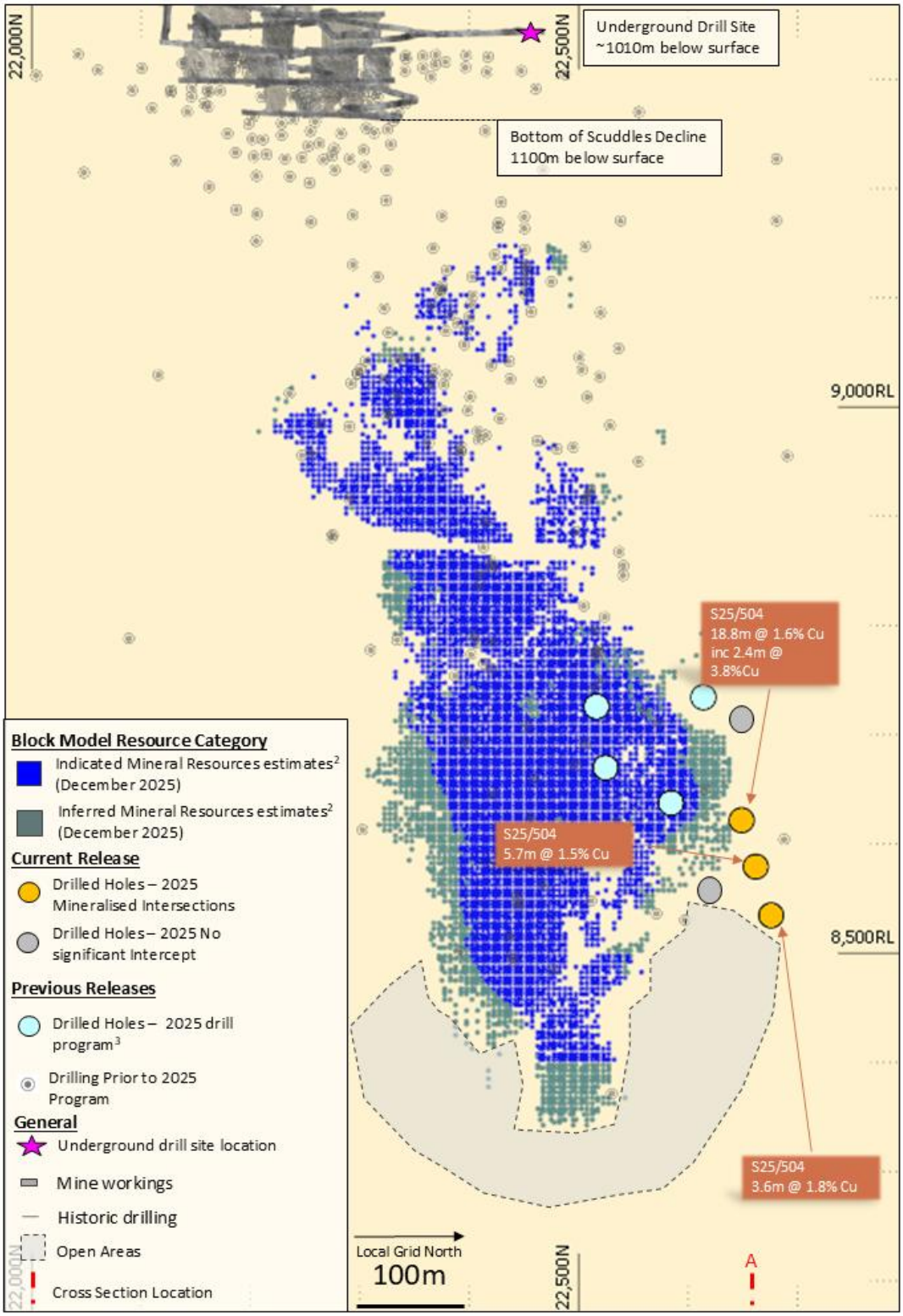

Figure 8: Long-section of Cervantes showing pierce points of highlighted assay results from holes reported in this release as well as the pierce points locations of historic drilling in relation to existing Mineral Resources estimates[2] and mining voids. Image is orientated to look mine grid west.

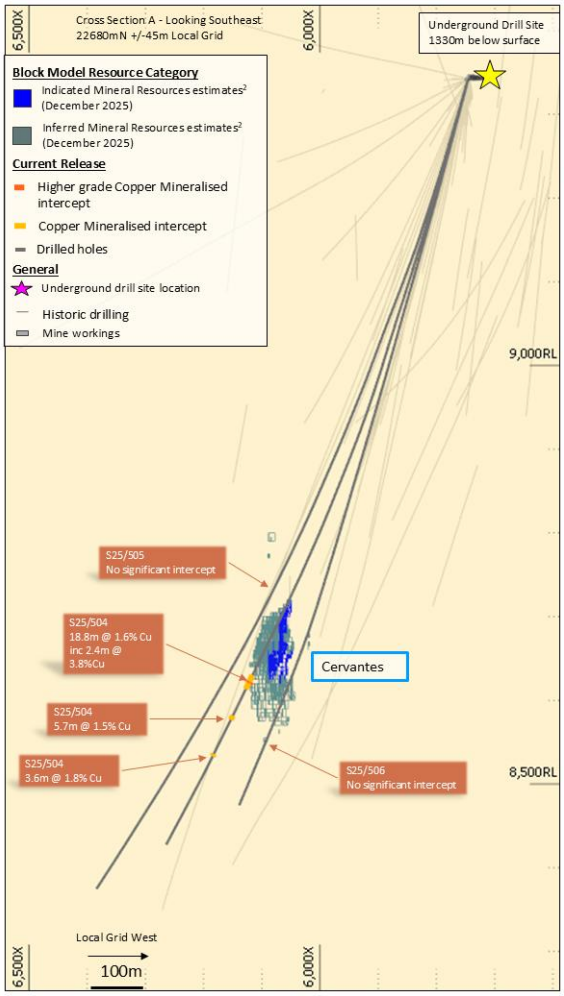

Figure 9: Cross-section view looking local grid south-east displaying Cervantes, sulphide lenses, and mining voids. Highlighted drill hole traces reported in this release and historic drilling.

A summary of the drilling results from Figures 8 and 9 are set out in Table 4 below. Full details of the reported drilling results are included in Appendix 1 and JORC Code Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix 2.

Table 4: Summary of Cervantes drilling results

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Orebody	Depth From	Depth To	Downhole Length	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Pb
			m	m	m	%	%	g/t	g/t	%
S25/504	Resource Extension	Cervantes	759.2	778	18.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	34	0.1
		including	767.5	769.9	2.4	3.8	1.1	0.8	74	0.0
			813.1	818.8	5.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	6	0.1
			864	867.6	3.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	10	0.0
S25/505	Resource Extension	Cervantes	No Significant Intersection							
S25/506	Resource Extension	Cervantes	No Significant Intersection							

Future work

Exploration activities will continue at Golden Grove throughout 2026 with the focus on drill testing in-mine growth targets along with resource conversion across the Gossan Hill and Gossan Valley Deposits (Figure 10).

Exploration activities will recommence at Capricorn Copper throughout 2026 with the plan to re-establish both surface and underground exploration drill programs to test priority in-mine and near-mine targets across Esperanza South and Mammoth (Figure 11).

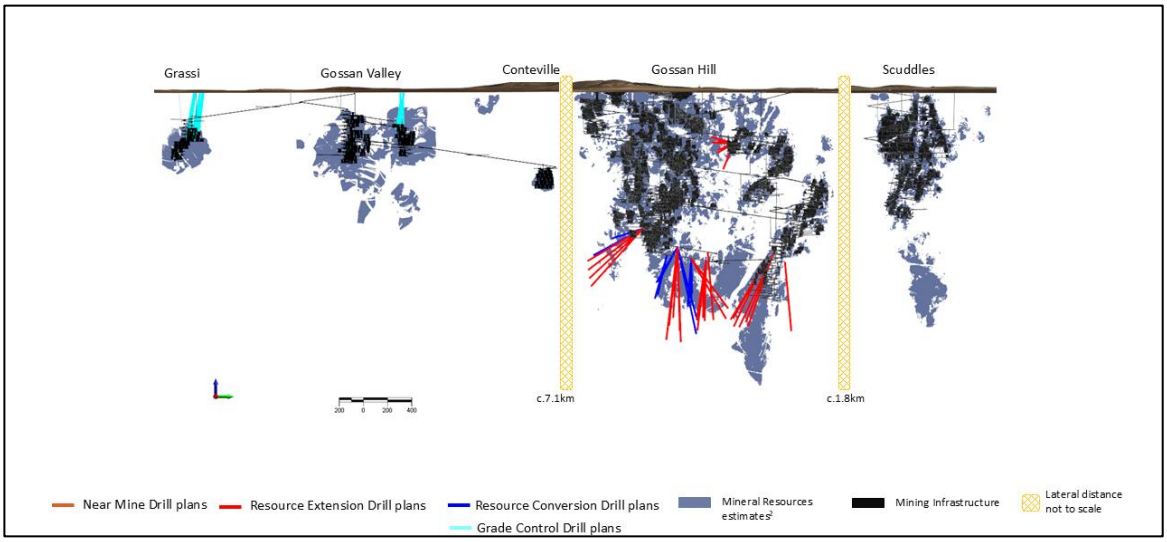

Figure 10: Long-section view looking local grid west displaying Gossan Valley, Gossan Hill and Scuddles Deposits with planned 2026 drill programs.

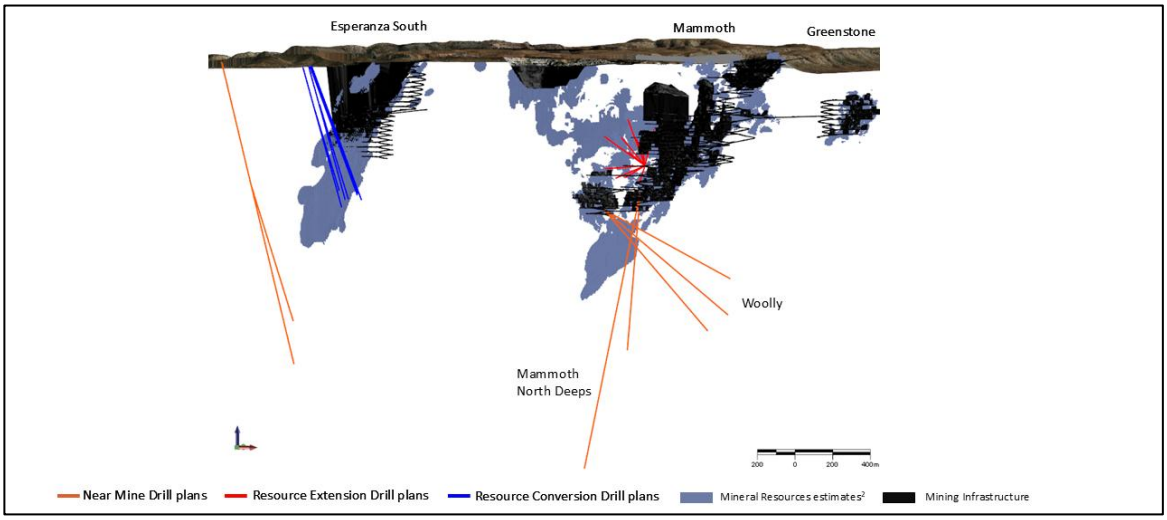

Figure 11: Long-section view looking local grid west displaying Esperanza South, Mammoth and Greenstone Deposits with planned 2026 drill programs.

- ENDS –

Authorised for release by the Chief Executive Officer, James Palmer

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Competent Person Statement

The information regarding exploration results in this release is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Lucas Williams.

Mr Williams is Group Executive, Geology & Exploration and a full-time employee of 29Metals Limited. Mr Williams is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being reported on, in this release to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

Mr Williams has consented to the inclusion in this release of the information regarding exploration results in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements and comments about future events, including in relation to 29Metals' businesses, plans and strategies and expected trends in the industry in which 29Metals currently operates. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words such as, **"expect", "anticipate", "likely", "intend", "should", "could", "may", "plan", "predict", "plan", "propose", "will", "believe", "forecast", "outlook", "estimate", "target"** and other similar words. Indications of, and guidance or outlook on future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks, assumptions and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. A number of important factors could cause 29Metals' actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates, targets and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements, and many of these factors are beyond the control of 29Metals, its Directors and Management. Statements or assumptions in this document may prove to be incorrect, and circumstances may change, and the contents of this document may become outdated as a result. This includes statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions.

Forward-looking statements are based on 29Metals' good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect 29Metals' business and operations in the future. 29Metals does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. There may be other factors that could cause actual results or events not to be as anticipated, many of which are beyond 29Metals' reasonable control, and 29Metals does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document, and except where required by law, 29Metals does not intend to update or revise any 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 document.

Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future, and past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. 29Metals nor its Directors make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

Appendix 1: Drilling Results

All drilling results for activities covered in this announcement have been reported in this Appendix 1.

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Orebody	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Total Depth	Depth From	Depth To	Downhole Length	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Pb
			Local	Local	Local	Local		m	m	m	m	%	%	g/t	g/t	%
S25/504	Resource Extension	Cervantes	6441	22454	9341	15	-73	986.9	759.2	778	18.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	34	0.1
								including	767.5	769.9	2.4	3.8	1.1	0.8	74	0.0
									813.1	818.8	5.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	6	0.1
									864	867.6	3.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	10	0.0
S25/505	Resource Extension	Cervantes	6441	22454	9341	10	-72	1073.8	No Significant Intersection							
S25/506	Resource Extension	Cervantes	6441	22453	9341	26	-75	1043.2	No Significant Intersection							
G25/539	Resource Conversion	Oizon	5073	18758	8963	255	-74	416.4	No significant intersection							
G25/285	Resource Extension	Oizon	5073	18758	8963	257	-72	480	268	279	11.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	14	0.0
	Resource Conversion								353.8	358	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.3	16	0.0
G25/561	Resource Conversion	Tryall	5126	18908	9980	251	-21	278.9	106.4	123	16.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	9	0.0
								including	109	119	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	12	0.0
G25/562	Resource Conversion	Hougoumont Main	5126	18909	9979	253	-30	320	200.1	204	3.9	1.6	0.1	0.5	23	0.1
									240.5	244.5	4.0	0.9	24.7	1.8	187	1.4
G25/563	Resource Extension	Hougoumont Main	5126	18908	9979	254	-43	360	233.7	236.7	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	16	0.0
									240.7	251.8	11.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	20	0.1
								including	240.7	246.8	6.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	30	0.1
G25/565	Resource Extension	Tryall	5126	18909	9979	258	-37	350	166	173	7.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	14	0.0
G25/545	Resource Extension	Xantho	5306	19699	9451	312	18	302	No significant intersection							
G25/551	Resource Conversion	Xantho Extended	5010	19276	9020	126	-69	1101.6	556.2	590	33.8	0.2	15.8	0.5	15	0.0
								including	564.2	583	18.8	0.1	20.0	0.5	14	0.0

									668	672	4.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	18	0.0
									705.8	715.8	10.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	26	0.0
	Resource Extension	Europa							870.5	888	17.5	1.7	0.0	0.5	11	0.0
								including	876	881	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	19	0.0
									899.7	921.5	21.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	16	0.0
								including	902.7	909	6.3	3.3	0.0	1.2	34	0.0
									944.3	958.2	13.9	7.4	0.0	0.4	33	0.0
								including	947.8	957	9.2	10.1	0.0	0.5	41	0.0
G25/552	Resource Conversion	Xantho Extended	5011	19299	9020	110	-66	1019.8	431	436.8	5.8	1.8	1.0	0.2	26	0.0
									438.7	491.9	53.2	2.6	2.3	0.6	23	0.0
								including	456.2	470	13.8	1.5	5.2	0.7	17	0.0
								&	472.3	488	15.7	5.4	1.3	0.6	41	0.0
	Resource Extension	Europa							666	669.4	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	26	0.0
									778	783.6	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	21	0.0
								including	781.2	783.6	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	36	0.0
									786.4	791.3	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	17	0.0
G25/570	Resource Extension	Amity	5158	18241	9227	211	-36	654.7	No significant intersection							
RHDD160A	Resource Extension	Tryall	4976	18931	10364	153	-72	350	82	99	17.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	16	0.0
								including	85	92	7.0	3.7	0.1	0.4	25	0.0
									337	345.6	8.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	15	0.0
RHDD162	Resource Extension	Tryall	4965	19400	10354	58	-64	408.1	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD163	Resource Conversion	Tryall	5197	19215	10366	224	-55	342.2	108	109.4	1.4	5.2	0.0	0.3	3	0.0
RHDD166	Resource Extension	Tryall	4980	18927	10364	83	-63	277.3	126	137	11.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	4	0.0
								including	128	134	6.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	6	0.0
RHDD170	Resource Extension	Tryall	4972	18928	10364	112	-82	161.7	115	132.4	17.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	24	0.0
								including	125.6	127.8	2.2	6.7	1.2	0.8	91	0.1

RHDD172	Resource Extension	Tryall	4975	18927	10365	129	-59	291.3	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD175	Resource Conversion	Tryall	5195	19217	10366	305	-55	290	111	115	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.3	20	0.0
									188.7	200.6	11.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	7	0.0
								including	192	198.2	6.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	10	0.0
RHDD176	Resource Conversion	Tryall	5196	19216	10366	241	-58	380	129.9	143.8	13.9	2.7	0.0	0.2	10	0.0
									175.7	189.3	13.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	12	0.0
								including	175.7	180.8	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	15	0.0
									366.6	372.6	6.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	11	0.0
RHDD177	Resource Extension	Tryall	5197	19217	10366	257	-66	340.1	291	305.7	14.7	1.9	0.0	0.3	10	0.0
									299.5	304.7	5.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	15	0.0
RHDD178	Resource Extension	Tryall	5195	19218	10366	318	-56	340	105.3	109.4	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	16	0.0
RHDD180	Resource Conversion	Tryall	5196	19216	10366	273	-62	386.2	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD181	Resource Extension	Tryall	4974	19396	10365	75	-59	43.3	Hole terminated early due to incorrect setup							
RHDD181A	Resource Extension	Tryall	4970	19404	10354	69	-59	99.9	Hole terminated early due to downhole issues							
RHDD182	Resource Extension	Tryall	4970	19404	10354	61	-56	399.4	No Significant Intersection							
RHDD183	Resource Extension	Tryall	4965	19403	10354	52	-56	460.2	No Significant Intersection							

Appendix 2: JORC Code Table 1 disclosures

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• Samples have been collected through diamond drilling ("DD"), from underground and surface. • Sample length is preferentially set to 1m and ranges from 0.5m to 1.0m of half core. Sample intervals do not cross geological boundaries; this ensures samples were representative of the lithological unit without mixing of grade at lithological boundaries. There is no limit for shortest sample interval in the database controls currently, though Geologists are recommended to not sample intervals shorter than 0.5m. • Entire half core samples are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Measures taken to ensure sample consistency and representativity include the collection and analysis of field and coarse crush duplicates.
Drilling techniques	• Underground DD diameter drilled NQ2 • Surface DD diameter drilled PQ3, HQ3, NQ2 • The Reflex Act II™ tool is used for core orientation marks on all DD holes.
Drill sample recovery	• Recoveries of DD core are recorded as percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled metres. The intervals are logged and recorded in the database. • The rocks are very competent, and recoveries are very high with average core recovery greater than 99.0% for both mineralised and non-mineralised material. • Drilling process was controlled by the drill crew and geological supervision provides a means for maximising sample recovery and ensures suitable core presentation. Drilled core is reconstructed into a continuous run on an angled iron cradle for orientation marking. Depth is checked against depth provided on core blocks. No other measures are taken to maximise core recovery.
Logging	• All (100%) drill core are logged geologically using codes set up for direct computer input into the Micromine Geobank™ database software package. • All (100%) DD cores are geotechnically logged to record recovery, RQD, Structural logging is recorded for all oriented core. DD cores are photographed wet. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative (percentage of sulphide minerals present). • All drill holes (100%) are logged in full detail from start to finish using laptop computers directly into the drillhole (Geobank) database. • Standard mineralised rock codes used. Standard weathering, alteration and appropriate geological comments entered.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All DD core sample intervals are, half-cut onsite using an automatic core saw with samples always taken from the same side. Half core is used for routine sampling. Current sample length ranges between 0.5 and 1m (historically this can have been from 0.2m to 1.5m) and is adjusted to geological boundaries. • The sample preparation DD core adheres to industry best practice. A commercial laboratory is used which involves: o Weighing o Oven drying at 105º C

	○ Coarse crushing using a jaw crusher to 70% passing 6mm ○ Samples > 3kg crushed to 2mm and split using a rotary splitter (this represents < 0.01% of total sample used for Mineral Resource estimation). ○ Pulverising in an LM5 to a grind size of 85% passing 75µm. ○ Collection of 400g pulp from each sample; rejects kept or discarded depending on drilling programme. • Currently, duplicates are taken after coarse crushing and pulverisation of the standard half core sample at a rate of 1:20 alternating between the two. These are subject to the same assay process as routine samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• A four acid "near-total" digestion is used to determine concentrations for silver, copper, iron, lead, sulphur and zinc. Following extensive test work this method underwent a change in October 2014 to make it consistent with other projects. Previously it used a 0.4g sample in a HF-HNO3-HClO4 digestion, with HCl leach and finished using ICP-AES. Since October 2014, the sample charge weight is 0.2g in the same acid digestion maintaining the sample/solution ratio as the previous method. This ore grade method is suitable for use in VHMS deposits and the change from 0.4g to 0.2g is not believed to have a material impact to historical, current, or future results. • A 30g fire assay with ICP-AES finish is used to determine the gold concentration in DD core samples. This method was considered most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock with sulphide rich material and is a total digest method. Grades above 10g/t are then determined using AAS. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used. • Matrix-matched certified reference materials (sourced from Golden Grove and prepared by Ore Research Pty. Ltd.) with a wide range of values are inserted at a rate of 1:20 into every DD to assess laboratory accuracy, precision and possible contamination. A certified blank (prepared by Geostats Pty. Ltd.) is inserted at a rate of 1:50. Four Quartz flushes are inserted at the end of any significant mineralised horizon. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits once the results have been loaded into the database. QAQC data is reported quarterly and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sizing tests ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is achieved. • The laboratory performs internal QC including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intersections are reviewed by a senior geologist and other site geologists. • No specific twinned holes have been drilled as a part of this program, as all core is diamond and has been orientated. However nearby drill holes show compatible geology and results. • Assay data is retained in text files (.SIF) and stored once loaded into the database. • All drill core is stored for posterity at the onsite core farm. • The database has grown as each previous owner added data to it. During the 1990's the database was in Explorer III, a Microsoft Access™-based application. In 2008 the data was migrated to a Micromine Geobank™ database. Validation of data has been performed during each migration and is periodically reviewed against hardcopy records. • An additional field in the results table is used to ensure all data is displayed in the appropriate units. This allows comparison of the data in standard units and aids in calculating Mineral Resource models. • Matrix-matched Certified Reference Material (CRM's) is used to test the accuracy of the laboratory analysis and evaluated when the sampling data is returned. The mineral suite that is tested includes: Cu, Zn, Au, Ag, Pb, Fe and S. Any samples that have values falling outside of the acceptable range are issued for re-assay.

- All re-assayed data that passes QAQC will replace original results that failed QAQC; both results are retained in the database, with the results that failed QC being excluded from general use and export.
- All assay data remains in its original state and has not been adjusted.

Location of data points

- All underground drillhole collars are picked up by 29Metals surveyors using a Leica TS-15 (total station) with an expected accuracy of 10mm. Surface exploration drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R10/R12 GPS with an expected accuracy of 25mm.
- Before 2016 all drillholes were down hole surveyed gyroscopically by the drilling companies (currently Swick for Underground and TopDrill for surface) once each drillhole was completed. This was tied into a starting azimuth and dip picked up off the rod string by our onsite survey department while the rig was drilling. Surveys were also carried out every 30m using an Eastman single shot camera while the hole is in progress in order to track deviation.
- From 2016 to March 2023 the Champ and Reflex north seeking tools have been utilised for both our rig alignment and surveying. Holes outside of 20 degrees dip are surveyed every 12m using the north seeking function while holes inside +/- 20 degrees are surveyed using the gyroscopic components of the tool every 30m while drilling and then at end of hole every 10m.
- From 2023 the Minnovare Azi Aligner tool has been used for rig alignment. From 2023 to present, holes outside of +/-20 degrees dip have been surveyed every 30m during drilling, then every 3m at the end of hole. Holes inside +/- 20 degrees are surveyed using the gyroscopic components of the tool every 30m while drilling and then at end of hole every 3m.
-
- The accuracy and quality of historic (pre-1992) surveys is generally unknown.
- A local grid system (GGMINE) is used. It is rotated 52.4 degrees west of MGA94 zone 50. The two-point conversion is as follows:
    - 10,000m is added to elevation in order to obtain Local RL
    - Local Mine Grid to MGA94 Two-Point Conversion

Point	GGMINE East	GGMINE North	MGA East	MGA North
1	3644.47	10108.13	502093.5	6810260.7
2	9343.2	29162.02	490480.1	6826394.2

	• Topographic measurement on most of the leases is by 1m contour generated from aerial photography, however topographic measurement within the active mine areas is by GPS with surface control point with an accuracy of 10mm.
Data spacing and distribution	• The diamond drill hole spacing for the exploration results in this release is variable, given the early stage of resource extension drilling which is the subject of this release. Further exploration drilling is required to reduce data spacing and increase geological confidence and grade continuity. Target spacing for Resource Conversion drilling is 40m x 40m. • Drill data spacing ranges from less than 10m x 10m in the active mining areas to greater 80m x 80m in exploration areas. • Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for the appropriate classification of the Mineral Resources. • Drill holes greater than 60m x 60m may not necessarily be classified as Mineral Resources. This will be dependent on the geometry of the drill holes and the ore body under study. • DD samples are not composited prior to being sent to the laboratory however the sample lengths taken by Geologists currently range from 0.5m to 1.0m. • Underground drive mapping below the surface deposits supports understanding of geological structure and strike continuity and this data is incorporated into the wireframes and domains modelled for the Golden Grove Mineral Resource estimates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling has mostly been oriented on sections that are orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. Drill holes frequently overlap and are scissored as drilling is oriented from both footwall and hanging-wall directions. • Drill holes targeting Tryall, have been drilled from both the hanging-wall and footwall. Drill holes targeting Europa, have been drilled from the hanging-wall. Drill holes targeting Oizon and Hougoumont, have been drilled from the footwall. Drill holes targeting Cervantes, have been drilled from the hanging-wall. • No significant sampling bias has been recognised due to orientation of the drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• Measures to provide sample security included: o Adequately trained and supervised sampling personnel. o Half-core samples placed in a numbered and tied calico sample bags. o Bag and sample numbers are entered into Geobank database. o Samples are couriered to assay laboratory via truck in plastic bulker containers. o Assay laboratory checks off sample dispatch numbers against submission documents and reports any inconsistencies. • Remaining DD core is stored within the Golden Grove core yard.
Audits or reviews	• The most recent laboratory audit was completed on 20 October 2025, while the previous one was conducted on 17 December 2024. No major concerns were raised. • An internal review of RC and DD core sampling procedures were completed in 2014. The sampling procedures were found to meet industry standards. • In 2012 Paul Blackney and David Gray of Optiro completed a review of the Gossan Hill gold oxide data. The review found there was no historic QAQC data (1990 to 2000) around Gossan Hill. This has now been rectified.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>CRITERIA</th><th>COMMENTARY</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>

The mineral tenement and land tenure status of the Golden Grove operations are listed in the below table.

<table>
<tr><th>TENEMENT NO.</th><th>PROSPECT NAME</th><th>EXPIRY DATE</th></tr>
<tr><td>M59/03</td><td>Scuddles</td><td>08/12/2025*</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/88</td><td>Chellews</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/89</td><td>Coorinja</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/90</td><td>Cattle Well</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/91</td><td>Cullens</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/92</td><td>Felix</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/93</td><td>Flying Hi</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/94</td><td>Bassendean</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/95</td><td>Thundelarra</td><td>18/05/2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/143</td><td>Bassendean</td><td>09/05/2031</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/195</td><td>Gossan Hill</td><td>17/05/2032</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/227</td><td>Crescent</td><td>07/05/2033</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/361</td><td>Badja</td><td>01/03/2037</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/362</td><td>Badja</td><td>01/03/2037</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/363</td><td>Badja</td><td>01/03/2037</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/543</td><td>Walgardy</td><td>04/02/2044</td></tr>
<tr><td>M59/480</td><td>Marloo</td><td>01/07/2029</td></tr>
</table>

Renewal application for M59/03 has been submitted to the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration.
There are no known impediments to operating in the area, but the operation is subjected to environmental conditions pertaining to land and water management, as well as adherence to cultural sensitivity pertaining to the local indigenous people.
All tenements are 100% owned by Golden Grove Operations Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of 29Metals Limited)

</td></tr>
</table>

Exploration done by other parties	• Original definition and exploration drilling was performed by Joshua Pitt, of Aztec Exploration, in 1971. • From 1971 until 1992 multiple joint ventures continued the definition of the Mineral Resource, with highlights being the Scuddles, A Panel Zn, B Panel Zn, C Panel Zn and Cu discoveries. Parties involved include Amax Exploration, Esso Exploration, Australian Consolidated Minerals and Exxon. • Exploration and drilling within the Golden Grove leases have been conducted on a near-continuous basis since 1991 by successive owners of Golden Grove Operations Pty Ltd – including, Newmont, Normandy, Oxiana, OZ Minerals, MMG, EMR Capital, and, most recently, 29Metals. • Exploration of the Golden Grove Tenements is ongoing and being conducted by Golden Grove Operation Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of 29Metals Limited).
Geology	• The mineralisation style is volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) which occurs as sub-vertical lenses within layered sediments and volcanics. • The Golden Grove deposits are located in the Murchison Province in the north-western part of the Achaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia, within the Yalgoo Greenstone Belt. Mineralisation occurs at the base of the Warriedar Fold Belt ("WFB") within a sequence of felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic sediments, lavas and associated autoclastic breccias. • The Golden Grove Domain that hosts the Gossan Hill and Scuddles deposits lies along the northeast flank of the WFB. The Mougooderra Fault (west), recrystallised monzogranite (east) and post folding granites (north and south) bound the domain. The current interpretation of the structure places the Golden Grove Domain on the eastern limb of a syncline. The stratigraphy has a westerly younging direction and dips steeply west.
Drill hole Information	• Complete table of drill hole information for this announcement is listed in appendix 1 of this document.
Data aggregation methods	• Assay results are exported from the Geobank Database by Senior Geologists. The results are pasted into a weighted average excel spreadsheet to generate downhole grade intervals. General guidelines for weighted averages as follows: o Copper intersections • Trigger value: 0.4% Cu • Minimum Interval length 4m • Minimum grade of final composite 1.5% Cu • Maximum total length of waste 3m • Maximum consecutive length of waste 3m • Short high-grade intervals can only be included if they exceed a minimum grade x length of 6%m o Zinc intersections • Trigger value: 2% Zn • Minimum Interval length 4m • Minimum grade of final composite 5% Zn • Maximum total length of waste 3m • Maximum consecutive length of waste 3m • Short high-grade intervals can only be included if they exceed a minimum grade x length of 20%m • Intervals with lower minimum final grades may be included in the results should they contain other base metals or precious metals in significant quantity. • No top-cut value has been applied to any element.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• All drilling reported as downhole length, true widths are estimated to range between 35-60% of down hole lengths. • Host horizons are well understood with two underground mines in operation. • District drilling confirms mineralisation is hosted within the same stratigraphic sequence as the operating mines and no fundamental change has occurred to the structural framework of the host sequence. • Orebodies tend to strike between 0-10 degrees in mine local grid and dip between 70-90 degrees to local grid west.
Diagrams	• See diagrams within the body of this report
Balanced reporting	• All drilling results for activities covered in this announcement have been reported without exception within Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	• Geological framework for the broader leases has been developed through applying the geological model of the active mining areas along with surface mapping, and systematic diamond drilling. • Sedimentary facies south of the active mines are consistent with the Golden Grove stratigraphy present at Gossan Hill and Scuddles Mines.
Further work	• Future work will entail continued diamond drilling across all areas discussed in this report.