ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 May 2026

BROAD NEAR-SURFACE GOLD INTERSECTIONS EXTEND LEO GRANDE CENTRAL TO THE SOUTH-EAST

INITIAL PHASE 2 RESULTS CONFIRM CONTINUITY AND GROWING SCALE OF MINERALISATION ALONG THE LEO GRANDE SHEAR ZONE

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from an initial 22 holes returned from Phase 2 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Leo Grande Prospect, within its flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland.

Results build on Moonlight's successful initial confirmatory and infill drilling campaign, completed in late 2025, and further support the presence of a broad, near-surface gold system with strong continuity along the Leo Grande Shear Zone.

Ongoing Phase 2 drilling has focused on extending known mineralisation along strike and at depth, increasing drill density and supporting Moonlight's pathway towards defining a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at Leo Grande.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Broad, near-surface gold mineralisation intersected in step-out drilling to the south-east and north-west of Leo Grande Central.**
- Initial Phase 2 results **confirm additional continuity of mineralisation within Leo Grande Shear Zone, supporting the growing scale of the system.**
- Results from the **south-east extended mineralisation towards the Leo Grande South area.**
- **Multiple holes ended in mineralisation**, with further opportunity for expansion at depth.
- Results support Moonlight's strategy to **systematically advance Leo Grande towards maiden Mineral Resource definition.**
- **Phase 2 drilling remains ongoing**, with further assays expected from additional holes designed to test strike, depth and continuity across the broader Leo Grande system.

Managing Director, Mr Greg Starr, commented:

"While the initial drilling results at Leo Grande have already demonstrated the presence of a broad, near-surface gold system, our focus is now firmly on defining the scale, continuity and additional growth potential.

These initial Phase 2 results are an important step in that process. In particular, step-out drilling to the south-east has returned multiple broad intersections which support our interpretation that mineralisation continues along the Leo Grande Shear Zone towards Leo Grande South.

"Importantly, several holes have again ended in mineralisation, reinforcing the opportunity to extend the system at depth. Additional results from this phase of drilling remain outstanding and are expected to provide further insight into the scale and continuity of the mineralised system."

CONTEXT AND INITIAL DRILLING RESULTS

Moonlight's initial Phase 1 drilling campaign at Leo Grande was designed to validate the Company's geological interpretation and confirm the historical drilling dataset across the prospect.

The programme successfully confirmed consistent, near-surface gold mineralisation across all drill sections and validated the historical wide-spaced drilling, which comprises approximately 70 shallow RC holes across the prospect area[1].

Notable results from Phase 1 included:

- **40m at 1.30 g/t Au** from surface (LGRC067, ending in mineralisation)
- **34m at 1.37 g/t Au** from 6m (LGRC062, ending in mineralisation)
- **24m at 1.28 g/t Au** from 2m (LGRC060)
- **21m at 1.28 g/t Au** from 19m (LGRC065, ending in mineralisation)

All Phase 1 drill holes intersected mineralisation, with several step-out holes demonstrating continuity beyond previously drilled areas. These results reinforced the potential scale of the system and provided the technical foundation for the current Phase 2 programme.

RESULTS FROM PHASE 2 BUILD ON A GROWING SYSTEM

Moonlight recommenced RC drilling at Leo Grande in February 2026 as part of its Phase 2 programme. The programme forms part of Moonlight's fully funded 20,000 metre drilling programme across the Clermont Gold Project and represents the next stage in the systematic evaluation of the Company's highest-priority prospect.

Phase 2 drilling is scheduled to comprise 70 holes for approximately 6,000 metres and has been designed to:

- Further test interpreted extensions of known mineralisation to the south-east and north-west of Phase 1 drilling
- Complete infill and step-out drilling along strike to improve confidence in continuity.
- Evaluate down-dip potential of wide gold zones
- Test for additional parallel lodes within the broader mineralised corridor
- Increase drill density to support progressing toward a future maiden **MRE**

To date, a total of 42 RC drill holes for approximately 4,500 metres have been completed as part of the Phase 2 programme at Leo Grande.

These holes have been directed at systematically stepping out shallow strike extensions of known mineralisation along approximately 850 metres of the Leo Grande Shear, beyond the previously densely drilled zone, to the south-east (**South-Eastern Extension**) and to the north-west (**North-Western Extension**), while targeted infill holes have been completed to extend mineralisation up- and down-dip and confirm continuity, particularly where multiple historical and Moonlight drill holes have ended in mineralisation.

South-Eastern Extension

Initial Phase 2 results from the South-Eastern Extension have returned broad zones of near-surface gold mineralisation and support the interpretation that the Leo Grande system continues towards Leo Grande South.

Notable assay results include:

- **42m at 1.01 g/t gold**, from 0m (LGRC102)
- **40m at 1.31 g/t gold**, from 76m (LGRC105), including:
  - **5m at 3.40 g/t gold** from 108m
- **37m at 1.04 g/t gold**, from 0m (LGRC104), including
  - **7m at 2.00 g/t gold** from 22m
- **19m at 0.81 g/t gold**, from 89m (LGRC0100), and **11m at 0.68 g/t** Au, from 34m, including:
  - **8m at 1.05 g/t gold,** from 90m.

These results increase the south-eastern strike extent of Leo Grande Central a further 200 m, towards Leo Grande South with strong continuity of mineralisation demonstrated within the mylonitic "Leo Grande" shear zone (see Figure 2).

The Leo Grande Central shear zone has been interpreted to continue a further 0.6 km in this direction, linking with mineralisation previously intersected at the Leo Grande South prospect area.

North-Western Extension

Results from the North-Western Extension have also returned broad zones of gold mineralisation, extending the mineralised footprint further along strike.

Notable assay results include:

- **18m at 1.55 g/t gold**, from 60m (LGRC091), including:
  - **3m at 7.80 g/t gold** from 72m
- **37m at 0.81 g/t gold**, from 69m (LGRC077), including:
  - **22m at 1.01 g/t gold,** from 79m.
- **20m at 0.77 g/t gold**, from 50m (LGRC086).

The north-western drilling intersected broad zones of mineralisation, with grades varying according to host rock. Slightly lower grades were generally returned where drilling intersected chlorite-schist host rocks. Further to the north-west, grades increase within the quartz-mica-schist (**QMS**) host unit.

Encouragingly, grades appear to strengthen again at the extreme north-western end of the current drilling area where mineralisation returns to the QMS host unit.

These results extend mineralisation a further 250 m along strike (see Figure 2).

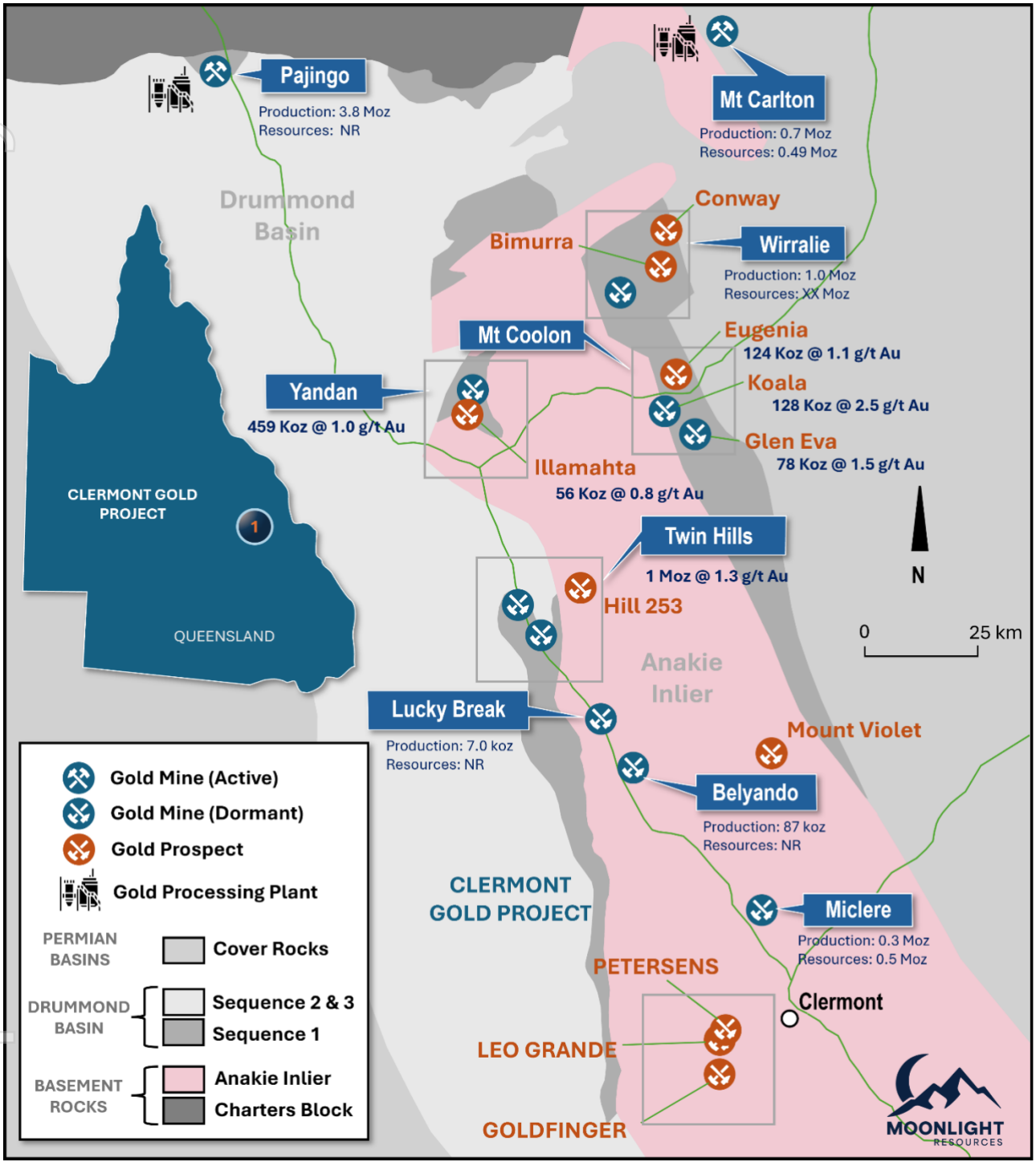
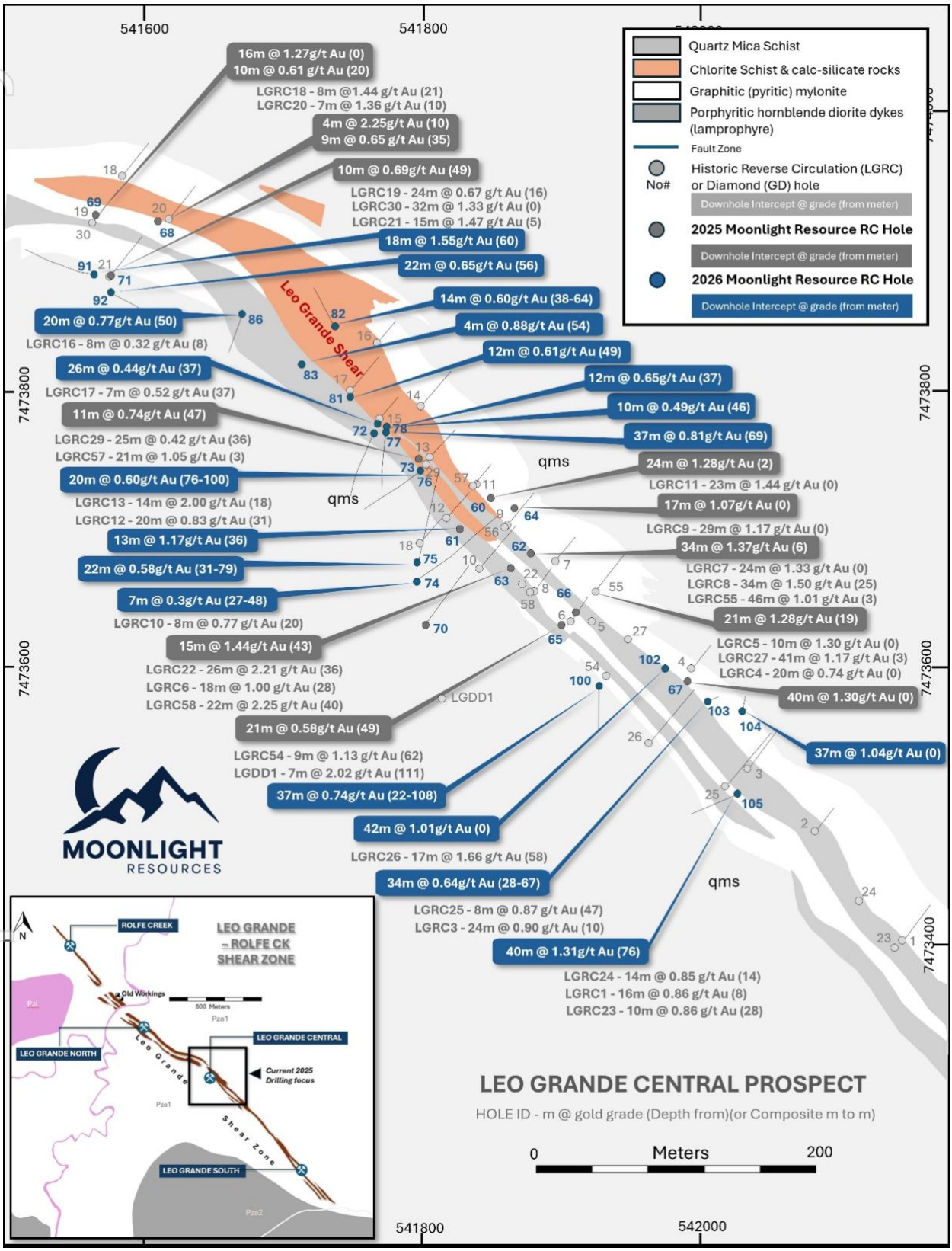


Figure 1 - Location and Regional Geology of the Clermont Project

Figure 2 - Drilling Summary of results at Leo Grande Central



NEXT STEPS

Phase 2 drilling at Leo Grande Central is expected to be completed over the coming weeks, with assay results to be released in successive batches as they are received, validated and interpreted.

Following completion of drilling at Leo Grande, the RC rig is expected to mobilise to the Goldfinger Prospect for an initial programme of up to 2,500m of RC drilling.

Goldfinger, together with the Petersens Prospect, represents a high-priority target area supported by favourable structural settings and historical gold intersections.

Data review and prospectivity work at the MacDonnell Ranges Project will continue, with field activities planned later in Q2 CY2026.

Table 1 – Phase 2, Batch 1 Reverse Circulation Drill Results at Leo Grande, Clermont Gold Project

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
LGRC060		2	26	24	1.28
LGRC061		8	14	6	0.62
	and	33	34	1	0.33
	and	36	51	15	1.04
LGRC062		6	40	34	1.37
LGRC063		14	15	1	0.54
	and	33	34	1	0.59
	and	37	38	1	0.36
	and	43	58	15	1.44
	and	76	79	3	0.68
LGRC064		0	1	1	0.79
	and	2	17	15	1.16
LGRC065		19	39	20	1.34
LGCR066		1	3	2	0.37
	and	13	16	3	0.39
	and	49	59	10	0.84
	and	61	62	1	0.25
	and	64	70	6	0.52
LGRC067		0	40	40	1.30
LGRC068		0	2	2	0.49
	and	10	14	4	2.25
	and	16	22	6	0.4
	and	34	41	7	0.73
	including	37	40	3	1.25
	and	43	44	1	0.76
LGRC069		0	17	17	1.24
	and	20	30	10	0.61
	and	35	38	3	0.61
LGRC070		10	11	1	0.32
	and	33	34	1	0.29
	and	42	44	2	0.33

	and	58	59	1	0.3
	and	61	67	6	0.59
	and	94	96	2	1.25
	and	111	114	3	0.29
LGRC071		3	5	2	0.24
	and	16	19	3	0.32
	and	49	59	10	0.69
	and	63	65	2	0.80
LGRC073		1	11	10	0.36
	and	47	58	11	0.74
LGRC074		27	29	2	0.26
	and	37	38	1	0.35
	and	39	40	1	0.41
	and	43	44	1	0.34
	and	46	48	2	0.23
	and	82	83	1	0.42
	and	96	102	6	0.36
LGRC075		31	33	2	0.78
	and	35	37	2	1.00
	and	40	46	6	0.38
	and	67	79	12	0.58
	and	120	121	1	0.33
	and	150	151	1	2.26
LGRC076		3	5	2	0.24
	and	8	14	6	0.47
	and	16	17	1	0.40
	and	25	28	3	1.16
	and	67	68	1	0.29
	and	76	85	9	0.61
	and	89	100	11	0.60
	and	101	102	1	0.35
	and	114	115	1	0.32
LGRC077		7	10	3	0.83

	and	12	31	19	0.35
	and	42	43	1	0.31
	and	69	106	37	0.81
	including	79	99	20	1.02
LGRC078		2	9	7	0.31
	and	46	56	10	0.49
	and	58	60	2	0.38
	and	65	66	1	0.92
LGRC081		0	11	11	0.52
	and	34	35	1	0.26
	and	42	44	2	0.21
	and	45	46	1	0.23
	and	49	61	12	0.61
LGRC082		38	44	6	0.46
	and	50	54	4	0.83
	and	58	59	1	0.82
	and	61	64	3	0.48
LGRC083		4	11	7	0.42
	and	57	62	5	0.39
	and	64	68	4	0.88
	including	65	67	2	1.29
	and	85	89	4	0.53
	including	86	87	1	1.00
LGRC086		3	5	2	0.61
	and	7	17	10	0.40
	and	50	70	20	0.77
	including	59	60	1	1.38
	including	65	69	4	2.34
LGRC087		42	46	4	0.29
	and	49	50	1	0.24
	and	101	111	10	0.65
	including	101	105	4	1.31
LGRC088		40	43	3	0.65

	and	46	50	4	1.14
	and	52	54	2	0.56
LGRC089		0	7	7	0.36
	and	42	46	4	0.74
	and	48	49	1	0.34
	and	53	59	6	0.47
	and	93	94	1	0.23
	and	97	98	1	0.37
LGRC090		10	21	11	0.41
	and	94	99	5	0.20
	and	111	115	4	0.52
	and	145	148	3	0.30
	and	150	151	1	1.13
	and	154	155	1	0.36
LGRC091		60	78	18	1.55
	including	72	75	3	7.80
LGRC092		14	17	3	0.31
	and	27	30	3	0.37
	and	33	39	6	0.37
	and	56	78	22	0.65
	including	57	58	1	1.00
	including	66	75	9	1.17
LGRC093		0	2	2	0.79
	and	3	12	9	0.62
LGRC098		0	5	5	0.62
	and	12	31	19	0.66
	including	15	20	5	1.02
	including	24	26	2	1.29
	and	37	44	7	0.59
LGRC100		22	29	7	0.65
	including	25	28	3	1.17
	and	34	45	11	0.68
	including	35	38	3	0.93

	and	89	108	19	0.81
	including	92	98	6	1.22
	and	150	151	1	0.27
	and	163	165	2	0.27
LGRC102		0	42	42	1.01
	and	42	44	2	0.35
	and	47	55	8	0.46
	and	70	73	3	0.26
LGRC103		1	13	12	0.52
	and	14	27	13	0.23
	and	28	44	16	0.69
	and	47	60	13	0.58
	and	62	67	5	0.61
	and	69	70	1	0.40
	and	75	79	4	0.44
	and	83	89	6	0.23
	and	101	102	1	0.76
	and	107	108	1	0.2
	and	111	115	4	0.38
LGRC104		0	47	47	0.90
	including	0	37	37	1.04
	including	22	29	7	2.00
	and	51	53	2	0.25
	and	55	65	10	0.38
	and	72	73	1	0.21
	and	91	92	1	0.54
LGRC105		6	11	5	0.69
	and	72	74	2	0.64
	and	76	116	40	1.31
	including	108	113	5	3.40
	and	119	120	1	0.33
	and	132	133	1	0.21
	and	148	152	4	0.22

	and	159	161	2	0.23
	and	168	169	1	0.22

**Hole ended in mineralisation*

References:

1. ASX ML8 Announcement 27/01/2026, Initial Drilling at Leo Grande intersects Gold
2. ASX ML8 Announcement 11/12/2025, MLB Commences drilling at Clermont Gold Project

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT MOONLIGHT RESOURCES LIMITED

Moonlight Resources is an Australian exploration company focused on discovering gold, uranium and rare earth elements. The Company aims to build shareholder value through disciplined, results-focused exploration across its portfolio of projects located in Australia's premier mining jurisdictions, including Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia, and New South Wales.

The flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland covers a 268km^2 landholding hosting multiple walk-up drill targets and offers significant potential for the delineation of a near-term gold Mineral Resource Estimate. Historical drilling and mapped mineralisation trends highlight the opportunity to define a meaningful resource that could underpin future development.

The Company also holds a district-scale position at the MacDonnell Ranges REE–Uranium Project in the Northern Territory, an area prospective for rare earths and uranium where mineralisation is typically defined through low-cost RC and RAB drilling.

Additional assets include the Drysdale Project Application in Western Australia targeting rare earth elements, the Fox Hill Uranium Project in New South Wales, and the Moonlight REE–Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.

Moonlight Resources is led by an experienced and success-focused team with a track record in exploration, project advancement, and corporate growth.

The Company is committed to deploying capital efficiently, maximising in-ground expenditure, and positioning its projects for potential future development pathways and long-term growth.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Moonlight Resources Ltd and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements:

- include, among other things, statements regarding incomplete and uncertain proposals or targets, production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon several estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Moonlight Resources Ltd, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

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Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to JORC Mineral Resources derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar success in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Project, if at all.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr. Bryce Healy, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Healy has sufficient mineral exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr. Healy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters and information discussed, based upon the form and context in which it appears. Moonlight Resources Ltd confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table A1: Moonlight Resources Limited 2025/2026 Leo Grande drill hole locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Coordinates. NAT East	Coordinates. NAT North	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth
LGRC060	RC	7473723	541848	037	-60	46
LGRC061	RC	7473695	541835	037	-60	82
LGRC062	RC	7473684	541880	000	-90	40
LGRC063	RC	7473675	541868	000	-90	82
LGRC064	RC	7473715	541867	037	-60	34
LGRC065	RC	7472642	541920	037	-60	40
LGRC066	RC	7473630	541906	000	-90	70
LGRC067	RC	7473589	541989	000	-90	46
LGRC068	RC	7473918	541615	000	-90	46
LGRC069	RC	7473916	541568	000	-90	40
LGRC070	RC	7473622	541802	037	-60	118
LGRC071	RC	7473883	541576	000	-90	88
LGRC072	RC	7473746	541804	000	-90	70
LGRC073	RC	7473780	541771	000	-90	58
LGRC074	RC	7473665	541798	037	-62	172
LGRC075	RC	7473678	541798	357	-65	166
LGRC076	RC	7473745	541801	212	-65	142
LGRC077	RC	7473773	541766	157	-65	130
LGRC078	RC	7473773	541776	082	-52	83
LGRC081	RC	7473799	541750	000	-90	83
LGRC082	RC	7473850	541739	322	-60	64
LGRC083	RC	7473835	541710	000	-90	95
LGRC085	RC	7473880	541690	000	-90	53

LGRC086	RC	7473859	541672	000	-90	83
LGRC087	RC	7473840	541659	182	-75	119
LGRC088	RC	7473892	541645	032	-55	64
LGRC089	RC	7473877	541641	000	-90	131
LGRC090	RC	7473873	541636	202	-60	177
LGRC091	RC	7473887	541564	262	-73	179
LGRC092	RC	7473871	541574	112	-75	143
LGRC093	RC	7473951	541549	000	-90	77
LGRC098	RC	7473927	541561	262	-50	136
LGRC100	RC	7473588	541926	038	-60	171
LGRC101	RC	7473593	541925	264	-75	148
LGRC102	RC	7473601	541975	000	-90	83
LGRC103	RC	7473579	542004	000	-90	137
LGRC104	RC	7473574	542030	306	-87	101
LGRC105	RC	542024	7473512	244	-70	173
Total Meters						**3770**

APPENDIX A: JORC, 2012 EDITION: TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This Table 1 refers to current 2026 Moonlight Resources Limited (ML8) drilling currently underway at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont Project.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The current drilling reported in this release at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont is related to Reverse Circulation (RC) completed in December 2025, and February to April 2026. **RC drilling** • Drilling was completed using a truck mounted UDR650, the method of drilling was Reverse Circulation drilling (RC). • The samples were collected every 1m. The samples were split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone which was mounted on the side of the UDR. • The sample was split using the cone splitter with 87.5% of the sample collected in a plastic bag with 12.5% of the sample collected in a calico bag which was submitted to the laboratory for assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• RC drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, Eagle Drilling. The drilling technique used was Reverse Circulation Drilling, which was undertaken by Eagle Drilling using a track mounted UDR650. A face sampling hammer was used, and the hole diameter was 105mm • Core is oriented with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool. The oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use.
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.	• RC chip recovery is recorded meter by meter reconciling against driller's depth. High recoveries are noted for all holes, with the exception of poor returns in the incompetent soil cover profile. • Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support	• Geological logging identifying the primary lithologies, mineralogy, alteration and recovery has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• All holes have been logged for mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Logging has been undertaken at the site. • Logging is stored in Datashed Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. • All chip trays have been photographed in natural light. • The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future potential Resource estimation and metallurgical studies.
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.	• Sampling length was routinely 1.0 metre of downhole length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. • The RC hole was sampled at 1m intervals, the primary sample being collected in plastic sample bags and retained. The representative assay split was collected using a cone splitter producing a 12.5% split of each 1m sample (each sample weighed between 2.0 to 3.0 Kg). The samples were all sampled dry and the dust was supressed by the cone splitter, so no fine material was lost. • The split sample was placed in a numbered calico bag, prior to being placed in a poly weave sack for dispatch to the laboratory. • The Competent Person considers the sample preparation to be appropriate for drilling of this nature • The Competent Person considers the sample sizes to be appropriate for the type of material being sampled. Appropriate sample sizes and pulverisation of the entire sample support good representivity. • Sampled core was transported to ALS Laboratory (ALS) in Townsville for sample analysis.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Sample analysis for RC samples were undertaken at North ALS Laboratories, Townsville, QLD. • Drilling samples were dried, weighed and split to produce a 50g sub-sample of the pulp sample for Fire Assay using a Fire Assay method: Au-AA26 • The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples. • ALS utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards (approx. 1 in 4) and duplicates/repeats (approx. 1 in 6). • Approximate LPM-implemented quality control procedures include: • One in 20 certified gold ore standards were used for this drilling. • One in 20 coarse crush duplicates were used for this drilling program. • One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. QAQC of drilling data • ML8 used 5 standards based on orogenic/greenstones between 0.5ppm and 25ppm Au. • ML8 used 1 blank based on high purity silica sand (<0.01ppm Au) • No umpire samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• Detailed logging of the RC chip is entered directly into excel spreadsheets prior to finalising in Datashed Database software. • Datashed utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against chip tray photos and recovery by the exploration manager and the site procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. • Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. • No adjustments to the assay data have been made.
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.	Drill Collar • The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. • Locational accuracy is in the order of ±10 m in X-Y and ±15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to +/- 1m). Drill hole direction and downhole surveys • Down hole surveys for angled holes are routinely measured at 15m to 30m intervals with a Reflex's SingleShot downhole survey tool.
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.	• Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect and the primary objective of confirmatory drilling of historic drilling. • The current hole positioning has been aimed at approximately 40m spacing along strike and vertical at a distance suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity of the gold mineralisation. • Mineralised intervals reported are based on a consistent one metre sample interval.
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.	• The reported drillholes have been oriented to intersect the mylonite structure/geology containing or controlling the gold mineralisation at a high angle based on projections from historical and recent drilling and geological modelling. • Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed mineralogy within the structure. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses, and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill samples for assay is collected by ML8 personnel from site. • The samples are logged in detail and processed for sampling prior to be transported off site by ML8 personnel to analytical laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling.

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 Leo Grande prospect is contained within EPM 17968 in Central Queensland. Through two wholly owned subsidiaries, the tenement is held 100% by Moonlight Resources Limited. • The tenements are in good standing with no impediments to conduct exploration programs on the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration of mylonite hosted gold mineralisation has occurred at Leo Grande during the late 80's and early 1990's by Plutonic Resources NL; and • More recent RC drilling programs by Metallica Minerals in 2023 comprised 5 RC holes for 301m At Leo Grande.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Leo Grande Prospect is located within the Anakie Inlier of central Queensland, a Proterozoic metamorphic terrane dominated by variably deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by granitic bodies. Local geology comprises greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metasediments and metavolcanics affected by regional folding, shearing and faulting. Gold mineralisation in the region is typically associated with structurally controlled quartz veining, shear zones and brittle-ductile deformation, with sulphide assemblages dominated by pyrite ± arsenopyrite. The prospect is considered prospective for orogenic-style gold mineralisation consistent with other deposits within the Anakie Inlier.
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 drillholes: • easting and northing of the drillhole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole 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.	• Table 1 for drill hole information • No drilling or material assay information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical	• Assay intervals have been reported at >0.20 ppm Au cut-off with up to 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported. • Composite intervals have been weighted and added to the Table (and Figures) to better represent multiple intersections down hole. These have not been reported in isolation of the actual intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The azimuth and dip data for the current hole is presented in Table 2. The hole has been drilled, in general, at an azimuth toward or vertical hole approximating angles of 45-60° dip at the mylonite zone on the interpretation of north-northwest trending structure. • Due to the locations of available drill pads, some holes have been oriented with significant azimuth changes but appropriate dips to ensure the holes intersect the target structure at high angle. • The nature and dip of the shear occurrences are still being evaluated and modelled. • Downhole widths are reported in Table 1 and are estimated to be around 60 to 90% of downhole width, with further modelling required to orient the mylonite dip angle.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See Figure 2. • Modelling is still ongoing to enable accurate sectional interpretations
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All current exploration results have been reported.
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.	• Much of this historical data has been recovered, validated to the extent that it can, and accessed for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Leo Grande Mineralisation and current exploration program design. • Many of the 2025 holes were designed with the purpose of confirming the mineralisation reported historically. • The new 2026 reported above were designed to commence infill and step-out drilling at an appropriate spacing to support future Resource Estimation.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Moonlight Resources Ltd is conducting additional RC and DD drilling at its Leo Grande Prospect to evaluate the along strike and down-plunge extent of the gold mineralisation. • The program will then progress to conducting initial confirmatory RC drilling at its Gold Finger Prospect to evaluate and confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. • Refer main body of the report.

Table A-2: Resource Estimates supporting Figure 1.

Deposit	Resource Category									Total		
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred					
	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz
Koata - ML	114	1.7	6	729	2.6	61	700	2.7	61	1563	2.5	128
Eugenia				1790	1.1	66	1639	1.1	58	3430	1.1	124
Glen Eva - ML Open Pit				1070	1.6	55	580	1.2	23	1660	1.5	78
Yandan - ML				4860	1.5	240	8800	0.8	219	13700	1	459
Illamahta							2192	0.8	560	2192	0.8	556
Twin Hills - ML	830	2.8	74	11290	1.4	521	10990	1.1	404	23110	1.3	999