Springfield Gold Project, NSW – Exploration Update

EXCEPTIONAL WIDE, SHALLOW GOLD INTERCEPTS CONTINUE TO BUILD SCALE POTENTIAL AT THE SPRINGFIELD GOLD DEPOSIT, NSW

Multiple wide intercepts continue to define a growing long shallow gold system, with assays pending from a further 12 holes

Highlights

- **Additional assays received from recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling in the main mineralised corridor of the Springfield system with more wide, shallow gold intercepts, including high-grade zones, highlighted by:**
  - **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including:**
    - ***15m @ 2.79g/t Au from 7 metres, which included:***
      - ***6m @ 4.09g/t Au from 7 metres* (SFRC011);**
  - **37m @ 1.90g/t Au from surface, including:**
    - ***11m @ 3.50g/t Au from 3 metres* (SFRC013); and**
  - **16m @ 2.66g/t Au from surface, including**
    - ***8m @ 5.00g/t Au from 5 metres* (SFRC0014)**
- **The results continue to demonstrate broad zones of shallow gold mineralisation with higher-grade intervals, consistent with previous drill holes, which returned results including:**
  - **36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19 metres, including:**
    - ***13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20 metres* (SFRC001); and**
  - **52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20 metres, including:**
    - ***11m @ 3.03g/t Au from 39 metres, which included:***
      - ***4m @ 5.69g/t Au from 39 metres* (SFRC004)**
- **Mineralisation continues to be intersected from surface across multiple holes, continuing to confirm shallow gold mineralisation within the 1.7km long Springfield mineralised intrusion.**
- **Assays pending for a further 12 drill holes – expected in the coming weeks.**
- **Preparations are well advanced for a follow-up drilling program commencing in June that will test mineralisation at depth in the southern portion of the 1.7km long intrusion.**

Xpedra's Managing Director, Scott Funston, said:

"Results from the latest drilling continue to build confidence in the scale and continuity of the Springfield Gold Deposit. The combination of broad mineralised intervals and higher-grade zones, consistently at shallow depths, is particularly encouraging.

"Importantly, the latest results include the broadest mineralised intersection reported to date, with SFRC011 returning 55 metres at 1.32g/t from surface, while SFRC014 returned a very shallow high- grade interval, intersecting 8 metres at 5.00g/t from 5 metres. Together with previously reported results, the drilling continues to demonstrate the presence of broad mineralised zones containing multiple higher-grade intervals within a growing gold system, confirming that Springfield is rapidly emerging as a compelling gold discovery in the Lachlan Fold Belt."

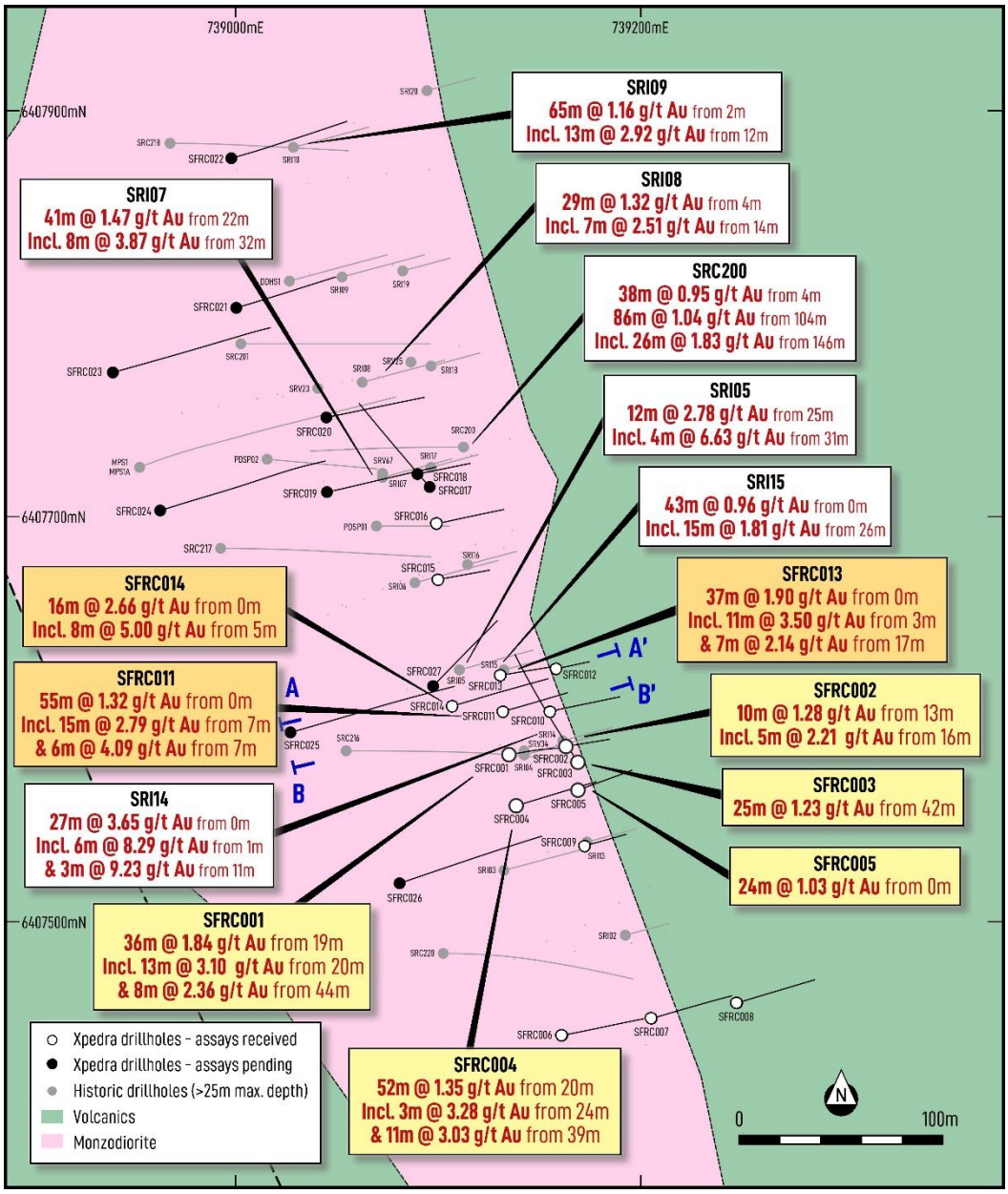

Figure 1: *Plan view showing the location of recent and historical drill holes at the Springfield Gold Deposit. Historic drill holes are shown in white, and assays from the Company's drill holes in yellow. Assays released in this announcement are shown in dark yellow. Assays for all other holes drilled in the recent program are pending and expected in the coming weeks.*

Xpedra Resources Limited (**ASX: XPD**; "**Xpedra"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to report significant assay results for ten additional holes from its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Springfield Gold Deposit ("Springfield" or "the Project"), located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

The maiden RC drilling program comprised twenty-seven (27) holes 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.

Further Broad Gold Mineralisation Continues to Define Springfield

Further evidence of a broad and continuous gold system was provided by holes SFRC009 through SFRC015, which returned multiple zones of shallow gold mineralisation, highlighted by:

- **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including:**
  - ***15m @ 2.79g/t Au from 7 metres, which included:***
    - ***6m @ 4.09g/t Au from 7 metres*** **(SFRC011);**
- **37m @ 1.90g/t Au from surface, including:**
  - ***11m @ 3.50g/t Au from 3 metres*****; and**
  - ***7m @ 2.14g/t Au from 17 metres*** **(SFRC013); and**
- **16m @ 2.66g/t Au from surface, including**
  - ***8m @ 5.00g/t Au from 5 metres*** **(SFRC0014)**

Broad mineralisation was also intersected in holes SFRC009 (*13m @ 0.75g/t Au from 5 metres*) and SFRC015 (*19m @ 0.61g/t Au from surface)*, further demonstrating the continuity of gold mineralisation across the Springfield Gold Deposit (see Appendix 1).

Drill-holes SFRC006, SFRC007 and SFRC008 were designed to begin to test the southern extent of the Springfield system, including the contact between the Springfield monzodiorite intrusion and adjacent volcanic rocks. Drill-holes SFRC010 and SFRC012 were drilled toward the eastern margin of the Springfield monzodiorite intrusion, toward and into the volcanic contact.

While these holes did not return significant gold mineralisation, they have provided important information regarding the geological controls on mineralisation and further support the Company's interpretation that the strongest gold mineralisation is associated with structures within (rather than on the margins of) the monzodiorite intrusion and related alteration system.

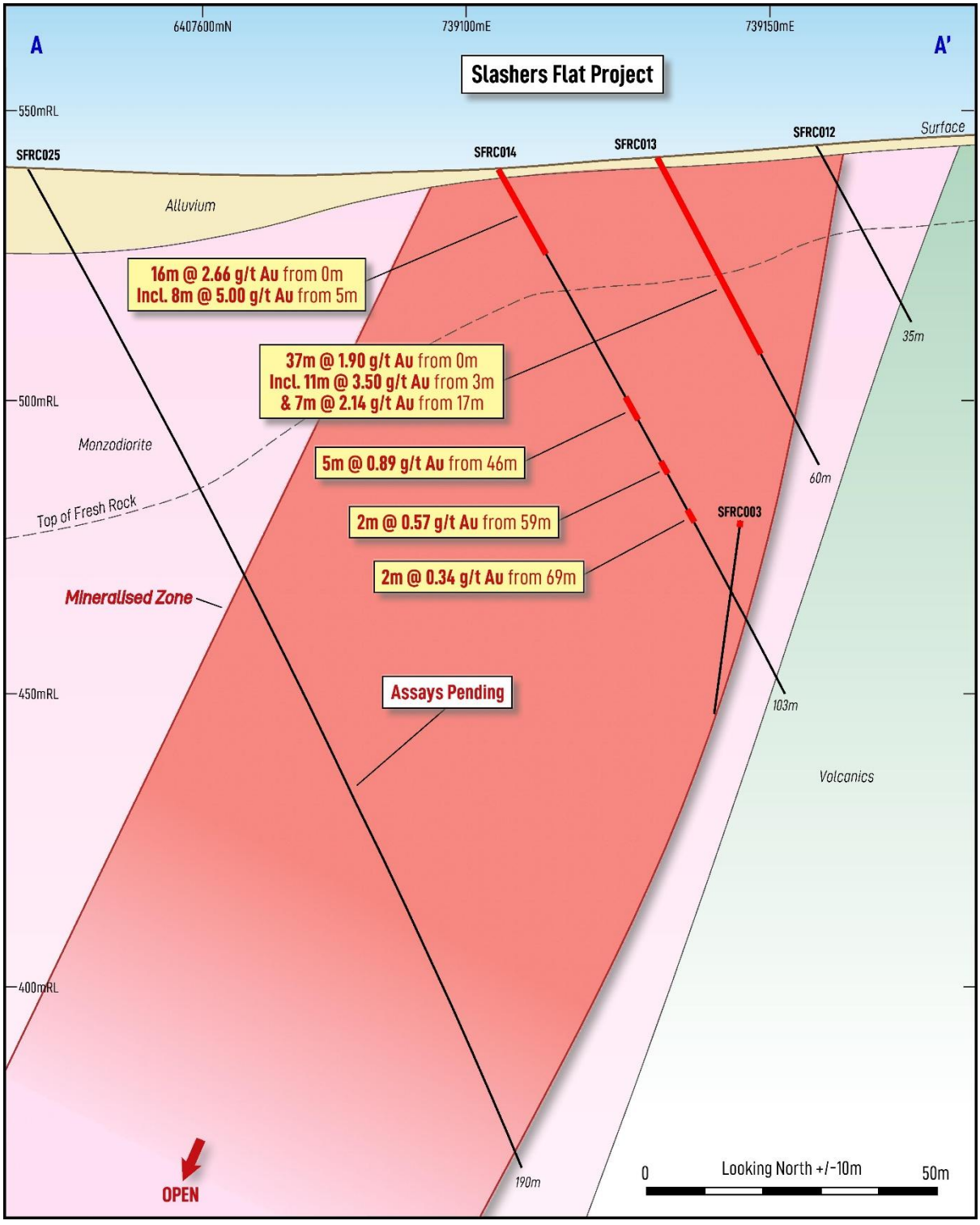

Figure 2: *Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC012, SFRC013 and SFRC014. The mineralised zone remains open at depth.*

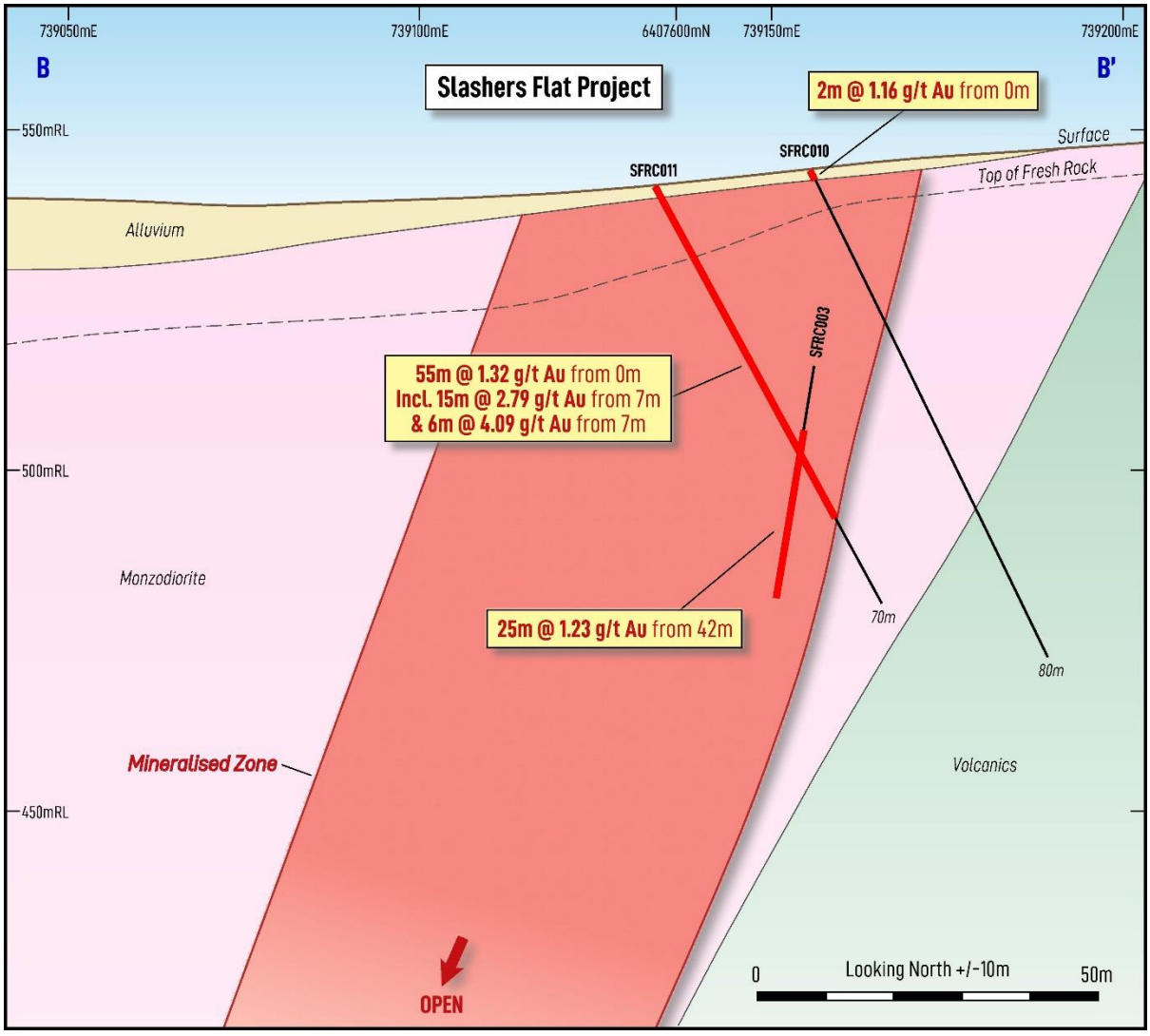

Figure 3: *Cross-section showing gold mineralisation in holes SFRC010 and SFRC011. The mineralised zone remains open at depth.*

With assays now reported from 15 of the Company's initial 27 drill holes, the results collectively continue to build confidence in the scale, continuity and shallow nature of the Springfield Gold Deposit.

Importantly, the latest results continue to support the Company's interpretation that the strongest gold mineralisation is associated with the Springfield monzodiorite intrusion and related sericite-quartz-sulphide alteration. The results also demonstrate that gold mineralisation occurs within broad mineralised envelopes containing multiple higher-grade zones, which continue to provide important vectors for future exploration programs.

The Company remains very encouraged:

- By the continued shallow depths of mineralisation;
- That broad intervals of gold mineralisation continue to be intersected across the deposit;

- By the presence of multiple higher-grade zones within the broader mineralised system;
- That mineralisation remains open to the north, west and south-west of current drilling and at depth; and
- By the potential for Springfield to represent a substantial shallow gold system with significant exploration upside.

The latest drilling has significantly improved the Company's understanding of the geology and controls on mineralisation. This has helped with planning for an imminent follow-up drilling program.

The Company expects a steady flow of results in the coming weeks as assays for the remaining 12 (of 27) initial drill holes are received.

Upcoming Follow-up Drilling Program

Encouraged by the strength and continuity of mineralisation intersected in the initial holes, the Company is well advanced with its preparations to commence a follow-up RC drilling program in June, aimed at gaining a better understanding of mineralisation at depth at the southern end of the 1.7km-long mineralised monzodiorite intrusion.

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 had been no drilling completed at the project since 1999 prior to the Company's maiden drilling program that began in March 2026.

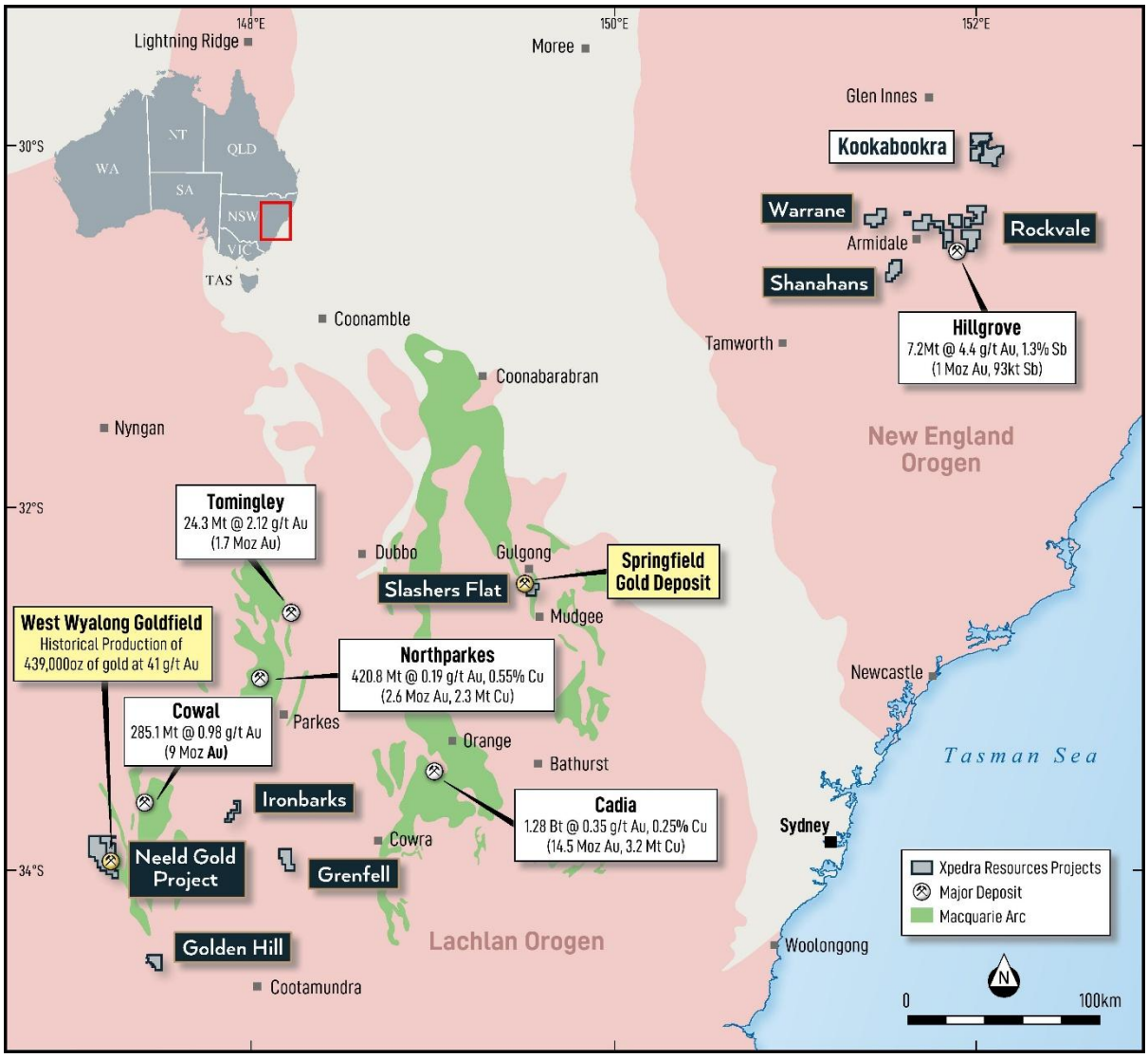

Figure 4. *Location of the Springfield Gold Deposit within Xpedra's project portfolio in NSW.*

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
SFRC006	739162	6407444	547.44	80	79	-60
SFRC007	739206	6407452	548.07	80	73	-60
SFRC008	739248	6407460	550.45	79	73	-60
SFRC009	739173	6407537	545.99	43	75	-60
SFRC010	739156	6407604	544.31	80	78	-65
SFRC011	739132	6407603	542.14	70	74	-60
SFRC012	739159	6407624	543.98	35	78	-60
SFRC013	739131	6407621	541.86	60	81	-60
SFRC014	739107	6407606	540.18	103	74	-60
SFRC015	739100	6407669	538.25	55	80	-60
SFRC016	739100	6407696	537.48	71	77	-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)
SFRC009		5	18	13	**0.75**
		35	36	1	0.60
		25	29	4	0.40
SFRC010		0	2	2	1.16
SFRC011		**0**	**55**	**55**	**1.32**
	incl.	**7**	**22**	**15**	**2.79**
	Incl.	**7**	**13**	**6**	**4.09**
SFRC013		**0**	**37**	**37**	**1.90**
	Incl.	**3**	**14**	**11**	**3.50**
	and	**17**	**24**	**7**	**2.14**
SFRC014		**0**	**16**	**16**	**2.66**
	Incl	**5**	**13**	**8**	**5.00**
		46	51	5	0.89
		59	61	2	0.57
		69	71	2	0.34
SFRC015		33	41	8	0.62
SFRC016		44	51	7	1.52
		0	33	33	0.76

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 previous exploration results which were announced on 22 September 2025 titled: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Springfield Gold Deposit in NSW and $2.2 million Placement", 21 April 2026 titled "Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Zones Intersected in Initial Drilling at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW" and 28 May 2026 titled "Drilling Continues to Return Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts at the Springfield Gold Deposit NSW". Please refer to those announcements for full details and supporting information. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, Xpedra confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, 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 announcements.

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 0.2 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 a differential GPS with a horizontal accuracy of +/-10cm in GDA94/MGA Zone 55 co-ordinates. • 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.*	• Nearly 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. • An exception to the above is hole SFRC003, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted overall mineralised trend. As the orientation of high-grade structures within the Springfield deposit is not yet fully understood, the aim of this hole was to test for the presence of high-grade gold-bearing structures orthogonal/perpendicular to this mineralised trend.
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)</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DIGS Report No: R00003794; R00001773 Ground geophysics, RC and RAB drilling. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all material information including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *Easting, northing and elevation of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *Dip, azimuth and depth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
		• Relevant drill hole information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.

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*	• Assay results for the remaining 22 holes completed to date are still pending. A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 received and interpreted. • Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extension are included within this report.

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