

Springfield Gold Project, NSW – Exploration Update

THICK, HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPT DELIVERS STANDOUT RESULT AT SPRINGFIELD GOLD DEPOSIT, NSW

Latest assays return an exceptional 13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres, with drilling confirming significant depth and strike extensions

Highlights

- New standout gold intercept at the Springfield Gold Deposit:
 - 94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:
 - 13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres (SFRC025).
- This is the best intercept drilled at Springfield to date, combining outstanding thicknesses and grades.
- The high-grade intercept is a result that:
 - Strengthens the Company's confidence that Springfield has the potential to develop into a sizeable gold system; and
 - Provides further evidence of significant high-grade zones within a pervasively altered 1.7km mineralised intrusion, which remains largely untested.
- High-grade gold intervals exceeding 5g/t Au have now been returned from 13 of the 25 holes assayed to date, demonstrating that high-grade mineralisation occurs repeatedly within the very broad zones of gold mineralisation.
- The northernmost hole of Xpedra's maiden drilling programme returned intersections including:
 - 11m @ 2.03g/t Au from 52 metres; and
 - 5m @ 3.30g/t Au from 85 metres (SFRC022)

thereby extending the shallow, broad mineralisation intersected in recent drilling to ~400 metres of strike, reinforcing the significant potential to discover additional mineralisation along strike to the north where the mineralised intrusion extends for a further 1.1km.

- The mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike in multiple directions.
- Assays are pending for a further two drill holes from the Company's maiden 27-hole program, with results expected in the coming weeks.
- A follow-up drilling program commenced last week to begin to test for depth extensions below the mineralisation delineated in the Company's maiden drilling program.

Xpedra's Managing Director, Scott Funston, said:

"SFRC025 is a standout hole, returning an exceptional broad intercept of 94m @ 2.00g/t gold from 80 metres, including a very high-grade zone of **13m @ 10.21g/t gold**. This is the type of high-grade intercept that has the potential to materially change the scale and trajectory of Springfield. It gives us great confidence that future drilling has the potential to delineate extensions and repetitions of this style of high-grade mineralisation.

"While we are still at an early stage of defining the overall scale of Springfield, each round of results is adding to the picture and increasing our confidence that the project has the potential to develop into a significant gold discovery."

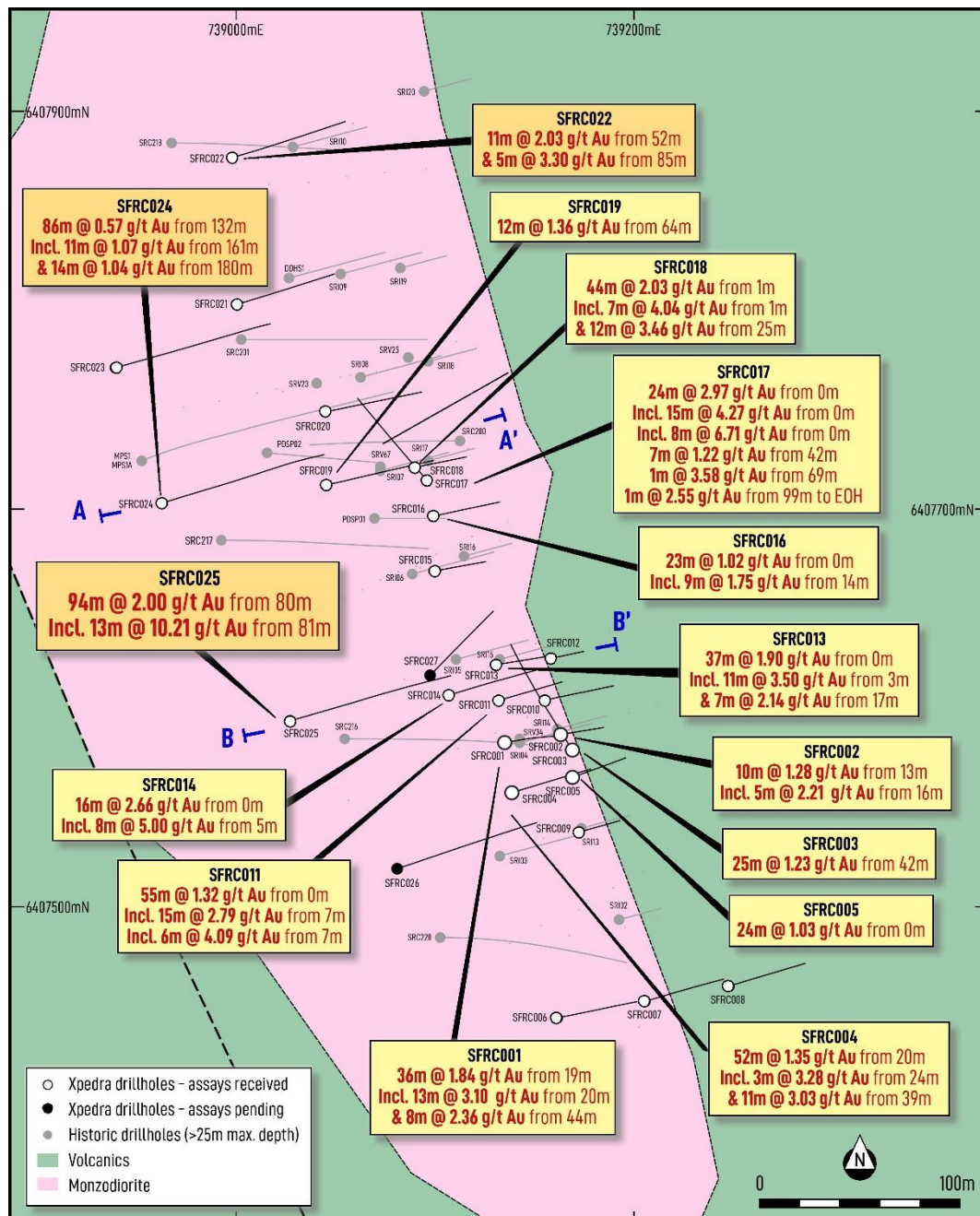


Figure 1: Plan view showing the location of recent drill holes at the Springfield Gold Deposit. Assays released in this announcement are shown in dark yellow. Assays that have been announced previously are shown in light yellow. Assays for two remaining holes drilled in the recent 27-hole program are pending and expected in the coming weeks.

Xpedra Resources Limited (ASX: XPD; “Xpedra” or “the Company”) is pleased to report significant assay results for six additional holes (SFRC020 – SFRC025) 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 latest results materially advance the Project as they:

- (i) include the strongest intercept recorded at Springfield so far; and
- (ii) extend the known strike extent of the deposit to approximately 400 metres.

Drilling continues to intersect broad zones of mineralisation that contain multiple higher-grade intervals, with individual (1.0m) assays >5g/t Au now returned from 13 of the 25 holes assayed to date.

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.

SFRC025 delivers strongest Springfield intercept to date

Holes SFRC023, SFRC024 and SFRC025 were drilled as deeper step-out holes to begin testing the down-dip and depth potential of the system (see Figures 1, 2 and 3).

The assays from these three holes include the strongest result returned from Springfield to date, with an outstanding intersection of:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
 - **13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres (SFRC025)**

Mineralisation remains completely open at depth below this hole (see Figure 3).

The discovery of extensions of such thick and high-grade mineralisation could drastically expedite the growth of the project while also enhancing its development potential. Importantly, these results demonstrate that Springfield hosts substantial high-grade zones within a broader intrusive-hosted mineralised system, reinforcing the scale potential of the project.

From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Intersection
81	82	1.0	5.94	13.0m @ 10.21 g/t Au
82	83	1.0	2.46	
83	84	1.0	12.29	
84	85	1.0	7.36	
85	86	1.0	5.79	
86	87	1.0	11.89	
87	88	1.0	2.09	
88	89	1.0	2.48	
89	90	1.0	3.21	
90	91	1.0	5.20	
91	92	1.0	18.18	
92	93	1.0	49.58	
93	94	1.0	6.20	

Figure 2: Assay results by sample for high-grade interval in SFRC025: 13m @10.21g/t Au from 81 metres to 94 metres

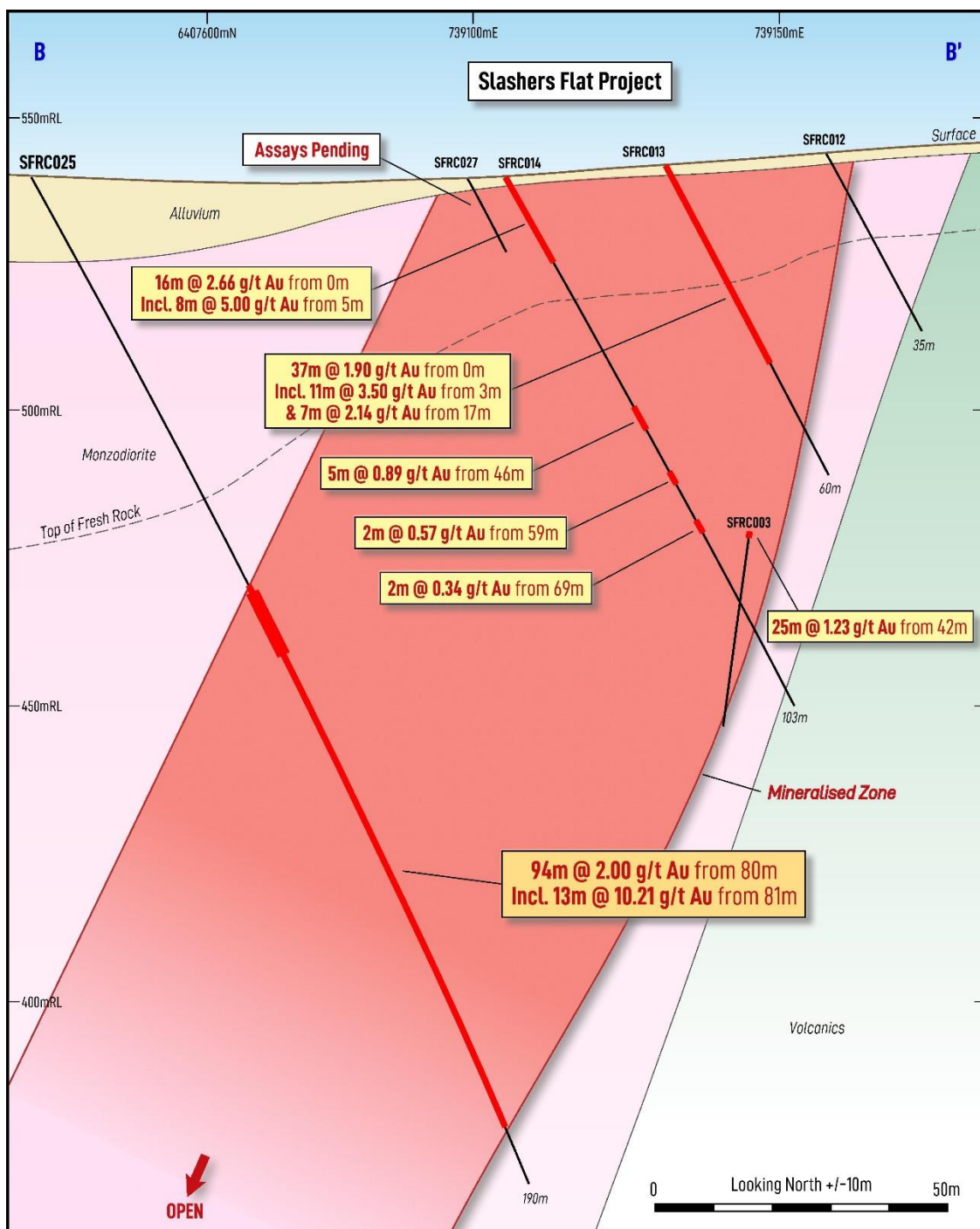


Figure 3: Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC003, SFRC013, SFRC014, and SFRC025. The mineralised zone remains completely open at depth.

SFRC024 returned a very broad deeper mineralised zone, which comprised:

- **86m @ 0.57g/t Au from 132 metres, including:**
 - **11m @ 1.07g/t Au from 161 metres, and**
 - **14m @ 1.03g/t Au from 180 metres**

This hole has extended the known depth of the broad gold mineralisation, providing further evidence that Springfield is a large mineralised system. Mineralisation remains completely open at depth below this hole.

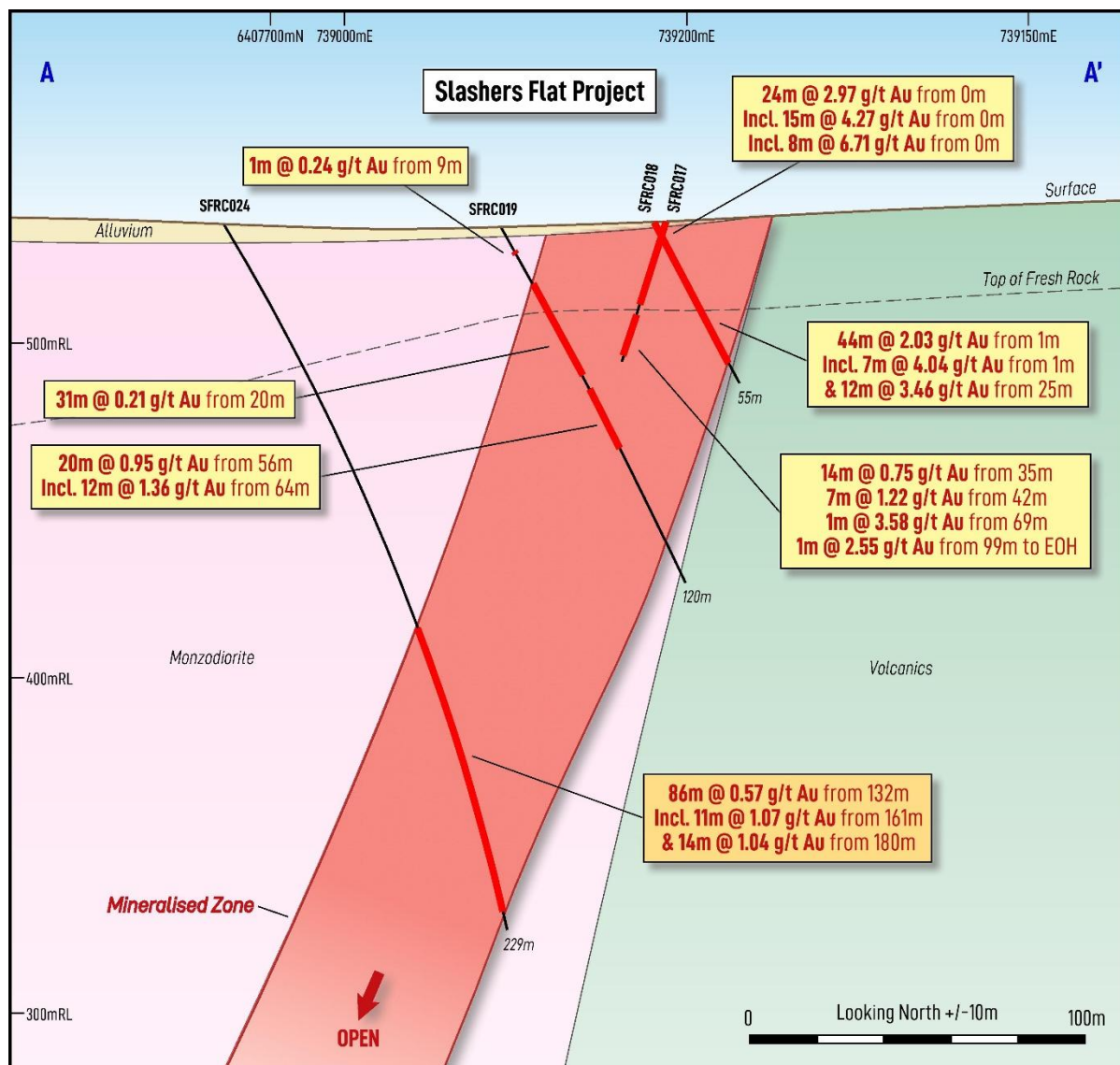


Figure 4: Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC017, SFRC018, SFRC019, and SFRC024. The mineralised zone remains completely open at depth.

The intersection of high-grade mineralisation in SFRC023 is also very encouraging. Notably, this hole ended in mineralisation, with the final 1.0m interval assaying 5.05 g/t Au. Significant results included:

- **3m @ 1.37g/t Au from 117 metres;**
- **4m @ 1.97g/t Au from 149 metres; and**
- **3m @ 2.40g/t Au from 172 metres (to EOH).**

The depth extensions of this mineralisation provide another important follow-up target for further drill-testing.

Very significantly, the three deep step-out drill holes all intersected extensions of the broader intrusive-hosted mineralised system, with mineralisation remaining completely open at depth.

Mineralised footprint extended to approximately 400 metres of strike

Very significantly, the northernmost hole drilled by Xpedra at Springfield to date (SFRC022) (see Figure 1) returned assays of:

- **11m @ 2.03g/t Au from 52 metres; and**
- **5m @ 3.30g/t Au from 85 metres**

confirming that considerable gold mineralisation extends continuously over at least 400 metres of strike.

The mineralisation remains completely open to the north of SFRC022. This provides a clear target for further drilling to continue to test the strike potential of the system, particularly along the as yet undrilled 1.1km-long central and northern portion of the 1.7km-long mineralised intrusion.

Results from the Company's maiden drilling program have progressively demonstrated continuous broad zones of mineralisation, including higher-grade zones, from the entire 400 metres of strike drilled to date (see Figure 1). Previously reported results included:

- **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
 - **7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre, and**
 - **12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);**
- **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - **15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:**
 - **8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017);**
- **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 (SFRC014)**
- **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); and**
- **36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19 metres, including:**
 - **13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20 metres (SFRC001)**

With assays now received from 25 of the Company's maiden 27 RC holes, Springfield is being advanced as a coherent gold system with broad mineralised zones, repeated higher-grade intervals, an expanded strike footprint and clear targets for follow-up drilling.

Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. Assays remain pending for two holes from the maiden drilling program.

Follow-up Drilling Program

Last week, the Company commenced a follow-up RC drilling program comprising approximately 1,000 metres. These holes have been designed to begin to test for depth extensions of the mineralisation that has been delineated in the Company's maiden drilling program. Drilling is progressing well, and it is expected that assay results will be received in 4-6 weeks' time.

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.

Springfield is hosted within a well-mineralised intrusion that has been mapped over more than 1,700m of strike. The project had seen very limited historical drilling, with only 186 holes for 6,568 metres (average depth 35 metres) completed and, prior to Xpedra's recent activities, no drilling undertaken since 1999.

Historical drilling confirmed broad zones of gold mineralisation 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*
 - *4.0m @ 6.63g/t Au from 31.0m*

Xpedra's maiden RC drilling program, beginning in March 2026, has now confirmed that Springfield hosts considerable broad very shallow high-grade gold mineralisation. These results include:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
 - *13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres, and*
 - *22m @ 1.37g/t Au from 147 metres (SFRC025)*
- **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
 - **15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:**
 - **8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017)**
- **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
 - **7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre, and**
 - **12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);**
- **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);**

Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike in multiple directions.

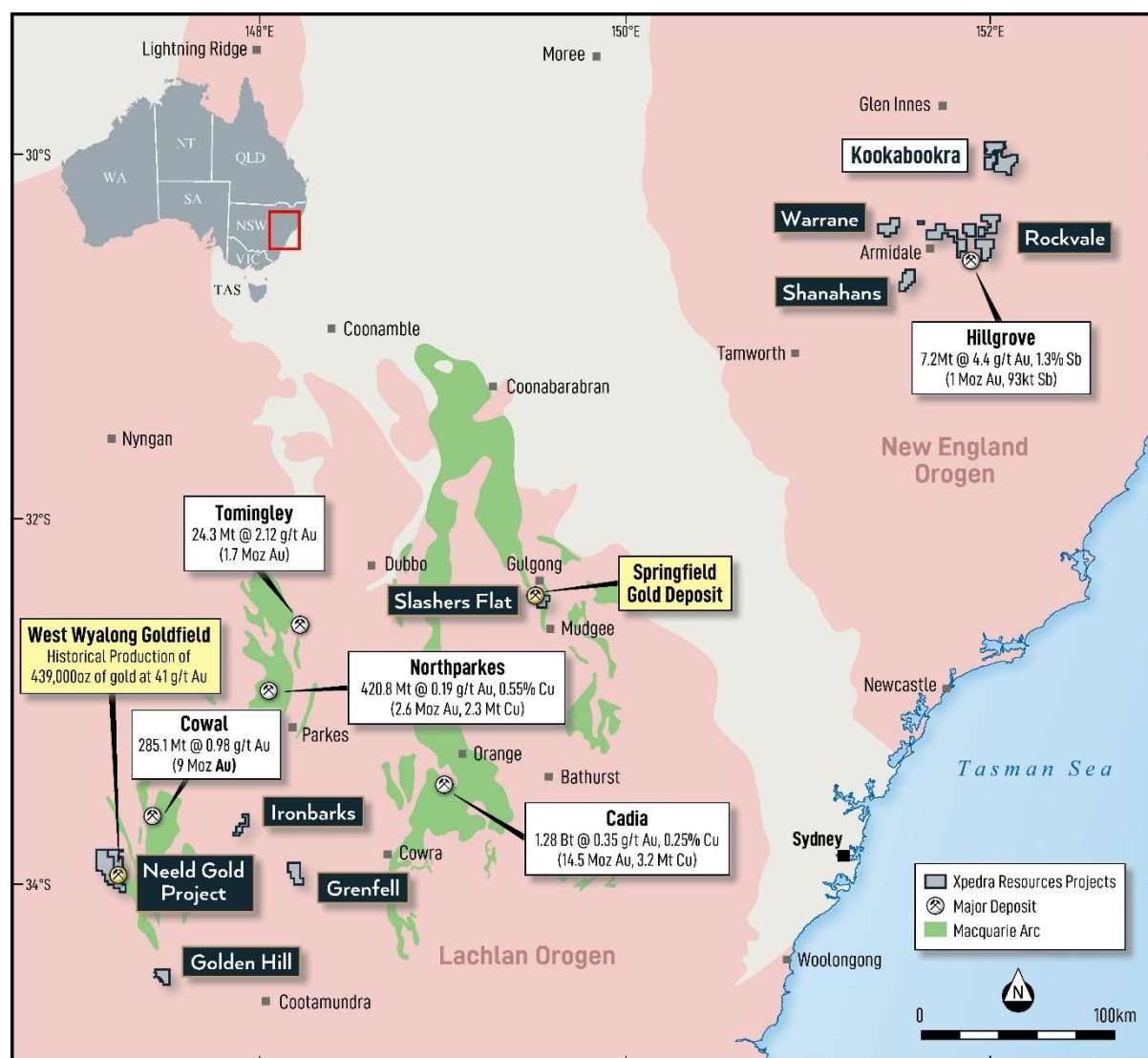


Figure 5. Location of the Springfield Gold Deposit within Xpedra's project portfolio in NSW.

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
SFRC020	739045	6407749	534	100	79	-60
SFRC021	739001	6407803	532	100	74	-60
SFRC022	738998	6407877	530	113	74	-60
SFRC023	738940	6407771	533	175	74	-60
SFRC024	738963	6407703	535	229	73	-60
SFRC025	739028	6407593	539	190	74	-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)
SFRC020		4	7	3	3.76
		28	29	1	0.26
		53	54	1	0.23
		62	70	8	0.39
SFRC021		58	63	5	0.51
		84	91	7	0.45
SFRC022		8	12	4	0.21
		48	68	20	1.20
	incl.	52	63	11	2.03
		75	76	1	0.54
		84	91	7	2.45
	incl.	85	90	5	3.30
SFRC023		117	121	4	1.08
	incl.	117	120	3	1.37
		149	153	4	1.97
		165	175	10	0.98
	incl.	172	175	3	2.40
SFRC024		132	218	86	0.57
	incl.	161	172	11	1.07
	and	180	194	14	1.04
SFRC025		80	177	97	1.96
	incl.	80	174	94	2.00
	and	81	94	13	10.21

Additional Information

Competent Persons Statement

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

There is information in this announcement relating to 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", 28 May 2026 titled "Drilling Continues to Return Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts at the Springfield Gold Deposit NSW", 11 June 2026 titled "Exceptional Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts Continue to Build Scale Potential at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW" and 25 June 2026 titled "Further Wide Shallow Gold Intercepts Continue to expand 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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	- 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 Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) (0.01 – 100 ppm limits).
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type and details</i>	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	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	- 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	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically</i>	Logging of RC chips included recording information on lithology, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.</i> • <i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including field duplicate results.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• 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	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• 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	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	• 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 are holes SFRC003 and SFRC017, which were 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 these holes 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.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties.</i> • <i>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.</i>	Details for the Springfield exploration license are given in the table below: <table><tr><th>License No.</th><th>Project</th><th>Ownership</th><th>Expiry</th></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.	License No.	Project	Ownership	Expiry	8437	Springfield	100%	21/6/27
License No.	Project	Ownership	Expiry							
8437	Springfield	100%	21/6/27							
Exploration done by other parties	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• 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.								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Newmont/Newcrest (1990-1991) 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	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Springfield project (EL 8437) is located within Ordovician mafic volcanics, volcanoclastics, 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/volcanoclastics 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 "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Deposit in NSW".

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas.</i>	- Assay results for the remaining 2 holes completed to date are still pending. - 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.