

Vivien Project, WA – Drilling Update

Outstanding new high-grade gold discovery at Vivien with underground mine de-watering set to commence

Exploration drilling co-sponsored by WA EIS funding has discovered two new high-grade positions at Gorilla's 100%-owned Vivien Gold Project near Leinster in WA (278,000oz @ 4.2g/t Au):

- **Outstanding new high-grade discovery** at a previously untested structural target (Vince Prospect) 400m north of the Vivien Main underground mine in an identical geological setting:
 - **2.1m @ 55.4g/t Au from 226.9m** in VIVEX012,
- **Multiple additional gold-bearing quartz veins intersected** in VIVEX012 as well as an off hole DHEM conductor, indicating potential for further high-grade vein discoveries along strike.
- **Further drilling success at the recently discovered Val prospect** located within 70m of underground development and continuing to respond positively to down-hole electromagnetic ('DHEM') targeting:
 - **4.1m @ 5.3g/t Au from 218.8m** in VIVEX016; and
 - **7.1m @ 2.0g/t Au from 300.0m** in VIVEX015
- Agreement executed with a subsidiary of Goldfields Ltd to **de-water** the underground mine at Vivien with **pumping due to begin in the coming weeks**.
- **De-watering will provide optionality for underground access** for drilling, geological mapping and assessment of redevelopment opportunities.
- Drilling continues across the North Kalgoorlie Hub targeting resource growth at Sovereign and following-up recent regional discoveries.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla', 'GG8' or 'the Company'), is pleased to report significant new drilling results from its 100%-owned Vivien Gold Project, located 10km west of Leinster in WA, including a spectacular new high-grade discovery in a previously untested target located approximately 400m north of the historical Vivien underground mine.

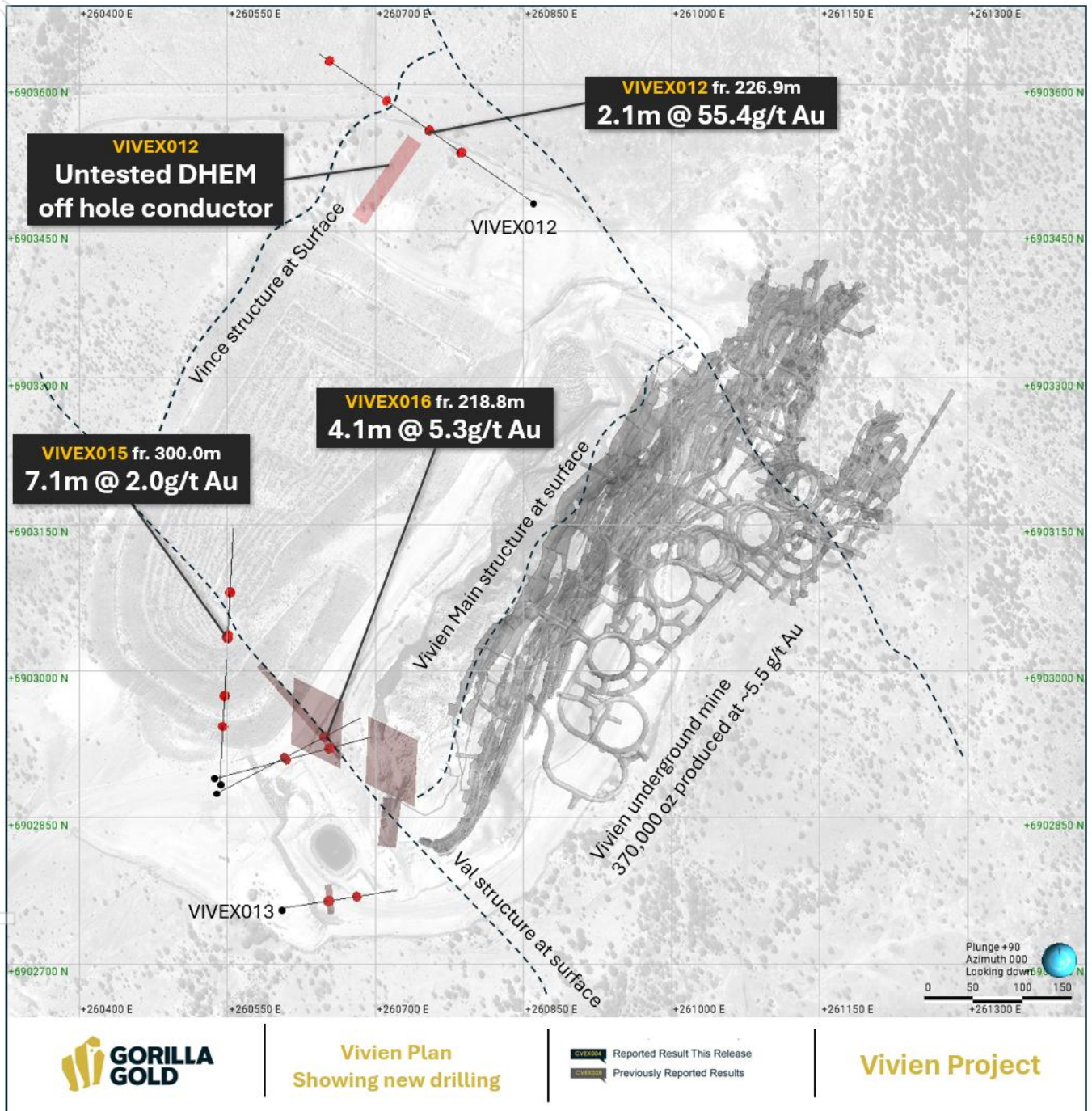


Figure 1. Vivien drilling plan

The Company has also reached agreement to commence de-watering of the fully permitted underground mine at Vivien, representing an important milestone towards evaluating redevelopment opportunities at the high-grade project.

The Vivien Project hosts a Mineral Resource of 278,000oz @ 4.2g/t Au and has historically produced 370,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of around 5.5g/t Au, highlighting the exceptional endowment of the project and its potential for further high-grade discoveries.

Gorilla Chief Executive Officer, Charles Hughes, commented:

"This is another exciting breakthrough for our exploration team and marks a big step forward at Vivien. The outstanding intercept at the Vince Prospect of 2.1m at 55.4g/t from a completely new target 400 metres north of the Vivien Main underground mine shows that our simple geological model is successful in identifying additional high-grade mineralisation beyond the current resource."

"The high-grade Vivien mine has produced about 370,000oz at better than 5 g/t Au, this new discovery sits on a previously untested parallel structure to the Vivien Main structure and is one of the highest grade intercepts on the project to date."

"Equally encouraging is the continued drilling success at the Val Prospect, where drilling is confirming the potential for another high-grade position immediately adjacent to existing underground infrastructure. Together, these discoveries reinforce our belief that Vivien is far more than a single historical orebody and has the potential to evolve into a much larger high-grade gold system."

"Importantly, we've also reached agreement to commence de-watering of the underground mine in the coming weeks. Having the optionality to restore access to the underground is a major milestone that can allow detailed underground mapping, drilling and technical assessments to move forward as we evaluate redevelopment opportunities at what is already a substantial high-grade gold project."

"With drilling continuing at Vivien and across our North Kalgoorlie Hub, we see enormous opportunities for discovery and growth across our high-quality Goldfields portfolio."



Figure 2. Location of GG8 Projects in WA

Growth and Exploration activities at Vivien

The Vivien Project has seen historical production of >370koz @ >5.5g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2023. The bulk of historical production comes from the Vivien Main lode which lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Agnew-Leinster Road in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

In addition to the Vivien Main Prospect, gold mineralisation has been identified at multiple other prospects including Gem, Rik, Deb and Val.

Drilling activities at Vivien referred to in this release tested exploration targets around the Vivien mine.

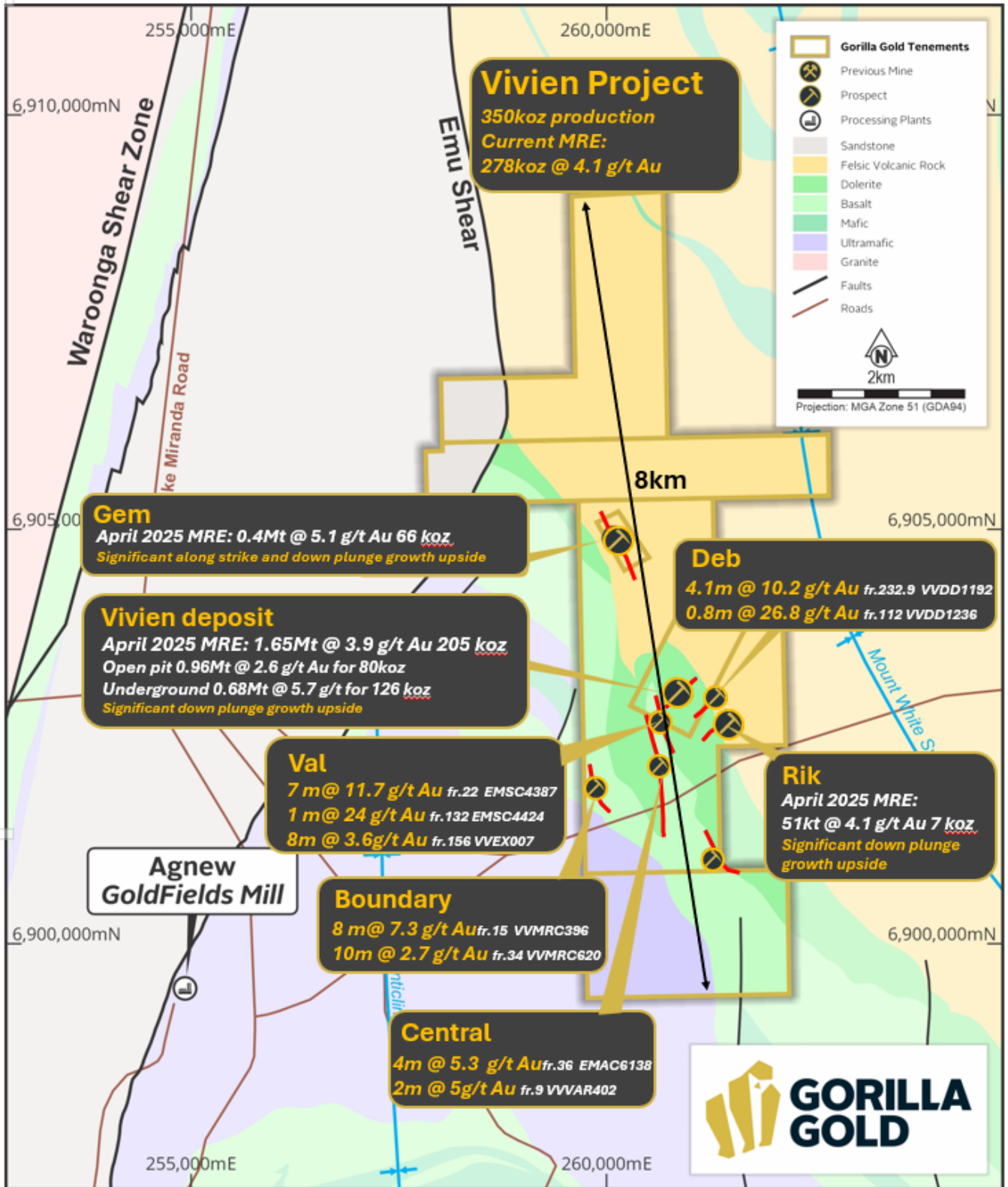


Figure 3. Location of Vivien Project.

Hole ID	Depth From	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	grams/metres
VIVEX012	157.4	2.6	1.2	3.0
VIVEX012	226.9	2.1	55.4	113.5
VIVEX012	319.9	0.4	2.3	0.8
VIVEX012	442.6	1.4	1.3	1.7
VIVEX013	109.7	0.3	3.7	1.1
VIVEX013	114.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
VIVEX013	182.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
VIVEX014	135.2	0.7	1.7	1.2
VIVEX014	214.1	4.5	1.8	8.2
VIVEX015	120.1	0.5	1.1	0.5
VIVEX015	181.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
VIVEX015	183.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
VIVEX015	300.0	7.1	2.0	14.0
VIVEX015	308.5	0.5	2.9	1.4
VIVEX015	393.6	3.3	1.1	3.6
VIVEX016	139.3	1.1	2.9	3.1
VIVEX016	218.8	4.1	5.3	21.6

Table 1 Table showing drill results from Vivien, this release

Update from the Vince Prospect

The Vince Prospect is a brand new discovery by GG8 in 2026. The mineralisation is parallel to the Vivien Main mineralisation and is considered to be a structural repeat of Vivien Main.

Exploration targeted a NE striking fault that offset and juxtaposed mafic and sedimentary stratigraphies as per the Vivien Main fault.

Multiple mineralised veins have been intercepted over the length of the 400m drillhole indicating the potential for multiple new high-grade discoveries. Gold mineralisation is associated with the same vein assemblage seen in Vivien.



Figure 4. Photo of VIVEX012 from Vince: intercept, 2.1m @ 55.4 g/t Au from 226.9m

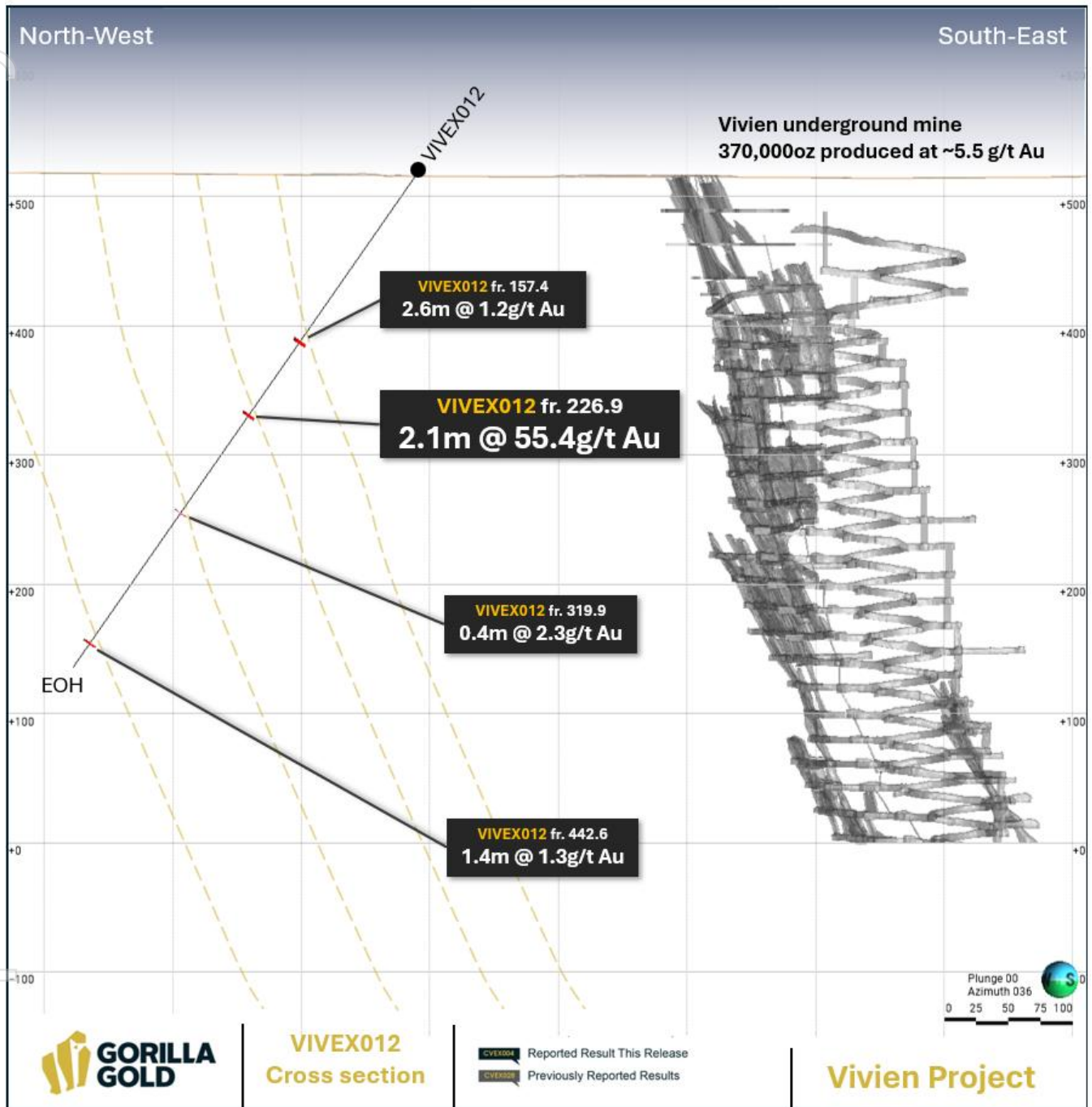


Figure 5. Cross section showing Vince prospect

Update from the Val Prospect

The Val prospect sits 30m from the western pit wall at Vivien and has a different orientation to the Vivien Main lode. Gorilla successfully intercepted mineralisation at the Val prospect in 2025.

Mineralisation at Val is hosted in quartz veins associated with shears within porphyritic basalts and ultramafic units that strike NNW and dip steeply ENE. Mineralisation is open along strike and down dip.

Due to the high proportion of pyrrhotite associated with gold, Val mineralisation is responding well to DHEM survey techniques, allowing for targeted drilling.



Figure 6. Photo of VIVEX016 from Val prospect, 4.1m @ 5.3 g/t Au from 218.8m

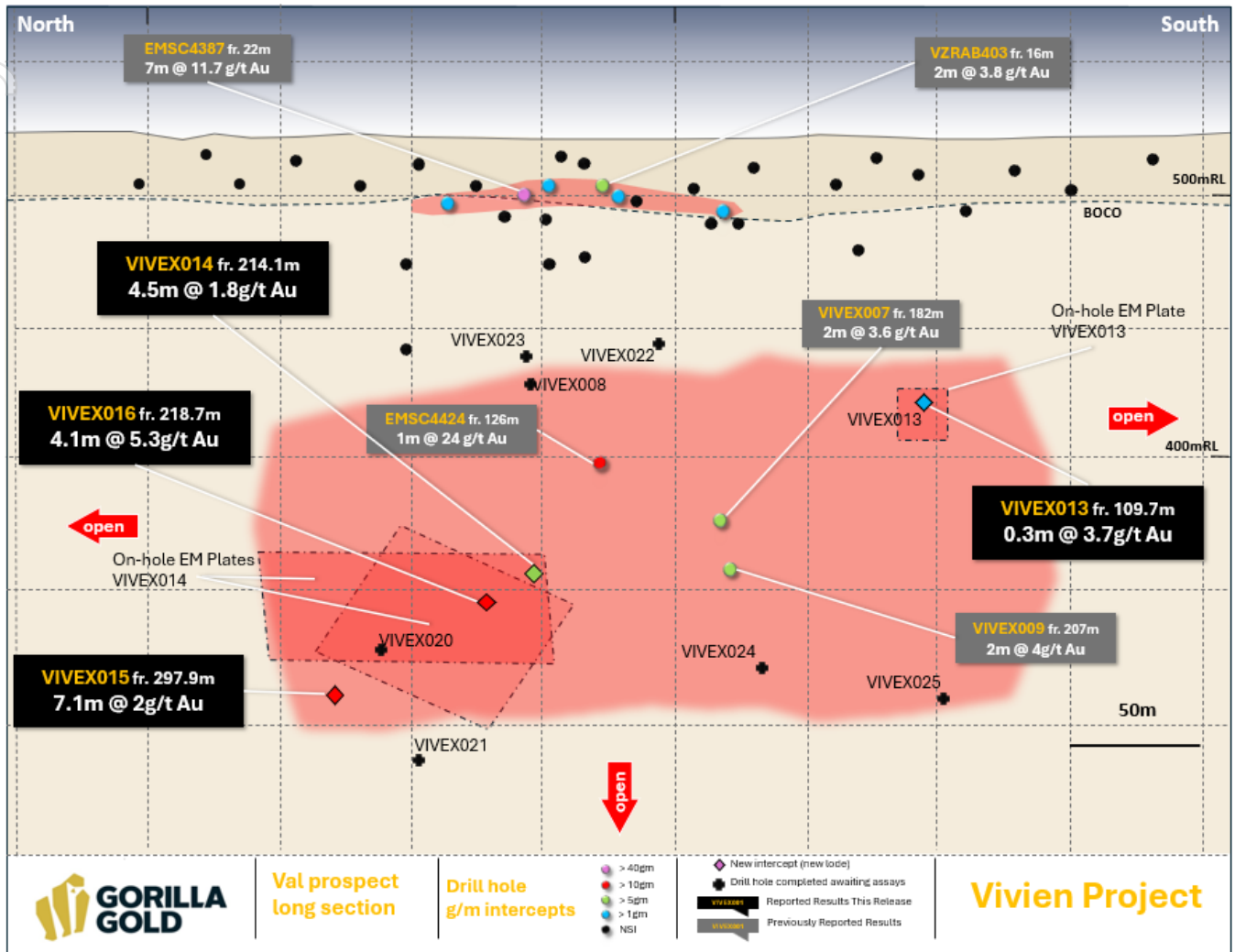


Figure 7. Long section from Val prospect, VIVEX015 onwards have not yet been surveyed with DHEM

Next Steps at Vivien

The high-grade discovery at the Vince prospect warrants priority follow up drilling, with a rig scheduled to go back to Vivien in August 2026. Currently, DHEM crews are finishing off surveying existing drill holes.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Vivien Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Maiden Gorilla Mineral Resource Estimate for Vivien Project	15 April 2025
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Drilling Commenced at Vivien & Accelerates at Comet Vale	14 January 2025
Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases	13 September 2024
LRL Set to Acquire 100% of Comet Vale Project	17 July 2024

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Vivien Project:

Vivien Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.15	4.9	24,000
Inferred	1.95	4.1	254,000
Total	2.10	4.1	278,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 April 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Mineral Resource estimate						
		Resource category	Cut-off	Au		
			grade	Tonnes	Grade	Au
			(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	(koz)
All	OP	Indicated	0.5	1,300	4.3	180
		Inferred		2,400	2.3	180
		Sub Total		3,700	3.0	350
	UG	Measured	1.1			
		Indicated		400	3.7	47
		Inferred		3,200	4.5	460
		Sub Total		3,600	4.4	510
	ALL	Measured				
		Indicated		1,700	4.1	220
		Inferred		5,600	3.5	640
		Total Resource		7,300	3.7	860

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 December 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Indicated	1.3	2.8	110,000
Inferred	1.8	4.2	240,000
Total	3	3.6	350,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 4 August 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION THIS RELEASE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	GRID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth
Val	VIVEX013	285.3	DD	GDA94Z51	260608.1	6902757.7	521.6	-66	81
Val	VIVEX014	294.7	DD	GDA94Z51	260537	6902889.7	522.3	-56	75
Val	VIVEX015	527.1	DD	GDA94Z51	260542.7	6902883.1	522.3	-60	3
Val	VIVEX016	294.7	DD	GDA94Z51	260538.7	6902874.2	522.3	-55.6	62
Vivien Footwall	VIVEX012	466	DD	GDA94Z51	260862	6903478	517.3	-55	305

APPENDIX 2 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 down hole 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.	- RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. - DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology. - Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used. - The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. SOILS - Soil samples were collected by Gorilla Gold and contractors (OZEX Exploration Services and Omni GeoX) personnel on a 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale. - Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample. - Samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and ICP-OES for determination of Au and 51 elements.
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 completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. RC drilling uses a standard 5.5in bit and an auxiliary booster capable of 900psi, sufficient to keep sample dry at most depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.

	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.	No obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. - DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. - Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	- RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold. SOILS - Soil samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth where the -2µm particle size fraction is extracted using the Ultra Fine method developed by CSIRO and LabWest.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled. SOILS - The Ultra Fine Fraction sampling and analysis has been proven to be an effective technique for gold exploration across a wide range of regolith types.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS. SOILS - Sub-sampling is conducted by LabWest using their proprietary UFF method.
	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.	1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken by sampling quarter core over the same interval as the primary sample. SOILS - Every 50 samples a field duplicate is collected by digging a second pit within 2-3m of the original sample pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. DD sample size is appropriate. SOILS

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests		Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	- All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. SOILS - Samples were screened in the field to -2mm. LabWest then takes a sub-sample of <2µm material for analysis. - The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development project conducted under the direction of CSIRO. - Field duplicates are submitted and perform to internal GG8 standards.
	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.	All analytical results from drilling listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	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.	- Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades. SOILS - Field duplicates at a frequency of 1:50 are submitted and performed to GG8 internal standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	- External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist. SOILS - Significant results are revisited with ground-truthing and follow-up sampling where appropriate.
	The use of twinned holes	No twinned holes at this stage as the project is still advancing.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	- Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs. SOILS - Sample locations and track files are stored directly onto the sampler's GPS and downloaded for verification. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to the assay data because none are needed.

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.	Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	- Data spacing is varied SOILS - Data spacing is varied with sampling at 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale.
	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.	Data spacing is sufficient for the Mineral Resources estimate, no Reserves have been estimated yet.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and 4m of dilution material.
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.	- The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone. SOILS - Soil lines have been oriented perpendicular to interpreted structures and lithological contacts as appropriate in orogenic gold exploration.
	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.	No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes, and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel or GG8's freight contractor. SOILS - Samples were transported from the field to LabWest by GG8's freight contractor.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes and results.

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	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.	Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd 100% owns the projects through its wholly owned subsidiaries. COMET VALE M29/35, M29/52, M29/85, M29/185, M29/186, M29/197, M29/198, M29/199, M29/200, M29/201, M29/232, M29/233, M29/235, M29/270, M29/321 Kakara Part A has been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement. MULWARRIE M30/119, M30/145, E30/511, E30/512, E30/513, P30/1141, P30/1142, P30/1143. Marlinyu Ghoorlie has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company has an existing agreement over the majority of the project area and is currently negotiating the inclusion of the additional tenements with Marlinyu Ghoorlie. VIVIEN M36/111, M36/292, M36/34, M36/61, M36/64, P36/1890 Tjiwarl has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Tiwarl but are in the process of engagement.
	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.	No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases and the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, High-grade diamond drilling results at Mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE & MULWARRIE & VIVIEN Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and amphibole-biotite-chlorite alteration.

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 drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	Tables reported in the announcement.
	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.	No information material to the understanding of the exploration results 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.	- Assay results reported here have been length weighted. - No metal equivalent calculations were applied. - Cut off grades is 0.5g/t Au
	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 examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	- All samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned. - Compositing is based on a maximum of 4m internal dilution with a minimum cut off of 0.5g/t Au.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples reported are downhole width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.

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.	Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.
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.	All other relevant data has been included within this report.
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).	COMET VALE Additional soil sampling across the Comet Vale project is planned. Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update. MULWARRIE Additional drilling and soil sampling across the Mulwarrie project is planned and drilling is scheduled to recommence in Q4 2025. VIVIEN Additional drilling across the Vivien Project is planned, refer to end text for more context.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Supporting diagrams are all found in the body of the text.