



PHASE 1 METALLURGY INDICATES +98% GOLD RECOVERY AT MT SOLITARY GOLD PROSPECT

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) ("**Mount Hope**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report excellent results from its maiden Phase 1 metallurgical testwork program from its 100%-owned Mt Solitary Gold Prospect in the Cobar Basin of New South Wales. The testwork, completed by independent metallurgical laboratory ALS Metallurgy in Burnie, Tasmania, confirms that gold at Mt Solitary is coarse, free-milling and highly amenable to a simple, conventional gravity and cyanidation (CIL) processing route.

Testwork on a composite sample returned coarse, visible free gold across all size fractions, a low-to-moderate ore hardness, and an indicative combined gold recovery of +98% via a conventional gravity plus cyanide-leach flowsheet. These results materially de-risk the processing pathway for Mt Solitary as the Company advances toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Highlights:

- High indicative gold recovery of +98% via conventional gravity and cyanidation
 - +70% gravity-recoverable gold (GRG) and 94.6% cyanide solubility of the gravity tailings
 - Negligible gold hosted in silicates (0.4%) or sulphides (~5%)
- Gravity concentrate upgraded to 9,890 g/t Au at 94% recovery from the coarse fraction
- Coarse, visible free gold confirmed up to ~600 µm with native gold (Au-Ag alloy) as the dominant gold-bearing phase
- Bond ball mill work index of 13.1 kWh/t, indicating medium (low) ore hardness and conventional low-cost comminution
- Maiden metallurgical testwork confirms gold is coarse, free-milling and amenable to a simple, conventional gravity + cyanidation (CIL) flowsheet.
- Consistent with, and building on, the Company's 6 May 2026⁽⁵⁾ cyanide-solubility screening supporting expectations of strong recovery in fresh and primary material in future testwork.
- The demonstrated CIL amenability strengthens the case for a potential low-capital toll-treatment or ore-purchase pathway, given multiple operating CIL plants within ~200 km in the Cobar Basin.



Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley commented:

"These are outstanding Phase 1 metallurgical results for Mt Solitary. They confirm what the visible gold observed in our drill chips and our earlier cyanide-solubility testwork indicated, that Mt Solitary hosts a clean, coarse-grained, free-milling gold system that responds exceptionally well to conventional gravity and cyanidation processing.

The results are highly encouraging at this critical value-accretive stage of the project. Testwork has demonstrated favourable metallurgical characteristics, delivering an indicative combined gold recovery of +98% using a conventional gravity & cyanidation flowsheet. Approximately three-quarters of the contained gold is recoverable through gravity concentration alone, while around 95% of the remaining gold is readily cyanide-soluble. These results confirm the free-milling nature of the mineralisation, with no evidence of significant refractory behaviour, supporting a technically straightforward, low-complexity processing route and materially reducing metallurgical risk as the project advances.

Importantly, these results build directly on the cyanide-solubility testwork announced in May, which demonstrated consistently high gold solubility in fresh mineralisation at depth. Together, the results provide increasing confidence that the favourable metallurgical characteristics potentially extend throughout the mineralised system and support continued advancement of the Company's phased metallurgical evaluation program.

The metallurgical results also have positive implications for the Company's development strategy. The demonstrated amenability of the Mt Solitary mineralisation to conventional gravity and cyanidation processing is consistent with the processing technology employed at a number of existing gold operations within the Cobar Basin. Subject to further technical, commercial and economic evaluation, the proximity of these facilities may provide opportunities to assess alternative development pathways, including toll treatment or ore sale arrangements, as potential alternatives to the construction of a standalone processing facility. The Company considers the evaluation of these options to be an important component of future project studies as it progresses resource definition and advances Mt Solitary towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate."

Metallurgical Testwork Summary

The testwork was undertaken by ALS Metallurgy ("ALS") in Burnie, Tasmania, where comminution (Bond ball mill work index), gravity separation, mineralogical characterisation (QXRD and QEMSCAN), and diagnostic leach testwork were completed.

A master composite was prepared from reverse circulation (RC) drill samples from the Mt Solitary Prospect Phase 1 drilling program⁽³⁾ (holes 25MSRC003 and 25MSRC004 – Figure 1), totalling approximately 158 kg of material. The composite was crushed, with sub-samples prepared for head analysis, comminution, gravity and gold-department testwork.



Figure 1: Phase 1 Metallurgical program sample locations



Head Assays and Comminution

Head analysis of the master composite returned a gold grade of 21.4 g/t Au, with the bulk of the composite comprising silica (78.2% SiO₂) and iron (8.2% Fe). The Bond ball mill work index of 13.1 kWh/t classifies the composite as medium hardness, indicating conventional comminution requirements.

Table 1: Composite head assay and comminution summary

Parameter	Method	Unit	Result
Gold (Au)	Au-AA27 (Fire Assay)	g/t	21.4
Silica (SiO ₂)	ME-XRF15d	%	78.2
Iron (Fe)	ME-XRF15d	%	8.2
Sulphur (S)	ME-XRF15d	%	0.14
Bond Ball Mill Work Index	BBWi	kWh/t	13.1 (Medium)

Mineralogy and Gold Deportment

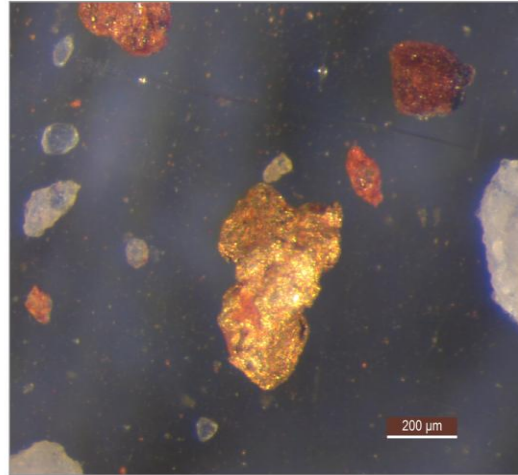
Quantitative X-ray diffraction (QXRD) confirms a quartz-dominant, oxidised mineral assemblage (69.3% quartz, 9.1% kaolinite, 8.4% hematite and 6.6% muscovite), consistent with a silica-flooded, sediment host geology. These QXRD results support the initial geological interpretation of a silicified low-sulphur gold system.

Automated mineralogy by TESCAN Integrated Mineral Analyser (TIMA) confirms native gold (a gold–silver alloy with silver content below 15%) as the dominant gold-bearing phase. The presence of coarse, liberated, free gold is the key driver of the strong gravity and leach response described below.

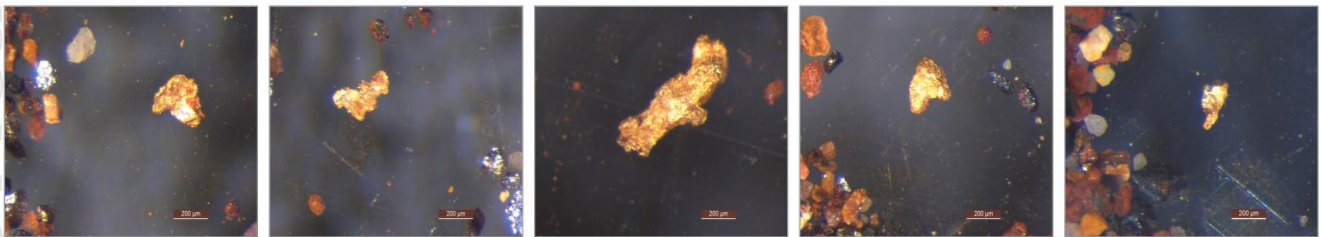
A separate optical (visual) free-gold search, conducted by ALS on the screened Mt Solitary composite using a Gemini table, recovered and photographed coarse native free gold across all three screened size fractions, ranging from approximately 20 µm to 600 µm (Figure 2). Visible free gold was confirmed in every fraction examined, including:

- A single grain of approximately 400 µm in the >250 µm fraction
- Five grains of approximately 150–600 µm in the 75–250 µm fraction
- 30 grains of approximately 20–100 µm in the <75 µm fraction

Gravity concentrate >250 μm fraction



Gravity concentrate 75-250 μm fraction



Gravity concentrate <75 μm fraction

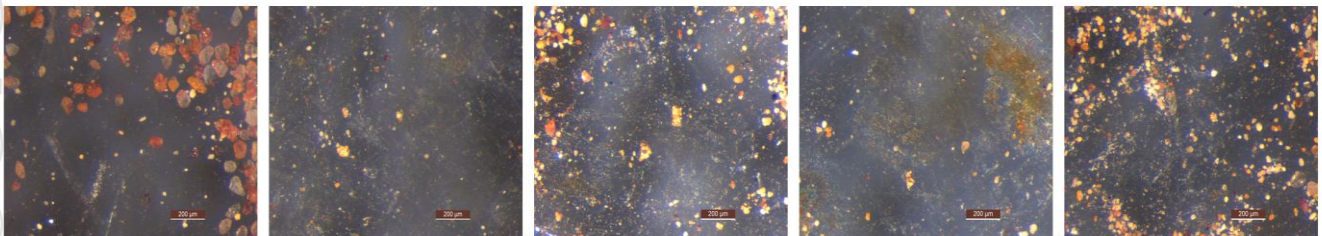


Figure 2: Optical stereo-microscope images of coarse free gold recovered from Gemini Table gravity concentrates of the screened Mt Solitary composite. Grains are presented across the three screened size fractions: >250 μm (top; Single grain detected, ~400 μm maximum axis), 75–250 μm (middle row; All five grains detected, ranging approximately 150–600 μm) and <75 μm (bottom row; Five representative examples of the 30 grains detected, ranging approximately 20–100 μm). Coarse free gold was confirmed across all three size fractions, including the finest (<75 μm) material. Scale bar = 200 μm on each image.

Gravity Recoverable Gold

A three-stage Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) test was conducted using a Knelson concentrator, with progressive regrinding between stages. Across the three stages, 70.4% of the contained gold was reported to the gravity concentrate, confirming a strong gravity gold response and the presence of coarse, liberated gold.

Table 2: Three-stage GRG (Knelson) test results

Stage	Size Fraction	Concentrate Au (g/t)	Au to Concentrate (%)
Stage 1	1.18 mm – 250µm	1,141.2	60.3
Stage 2	250 µm – 75µm	88.6	4.4
Stage 3	< 75 µm	125.0	5.7
Total gravity-recoverable gold			70.4
Final gravity tail		6.1	(29.6)

Gravity concentrate from each stage was further upgraded on a Mozley table, producing a high-grade gravity concentrate of up to 9,890 g/t Au (approximately 1% Au) at 94% recovery from the coarse (>250 µm) fraction, confirming that the gold reporting to gravity concentrate can be efficiently cleaned to a saleable-grade product.

Table 3: Mozley table upgrade of GRG concentrates

GRG concentrate fraction	Mozley concentrate Au (g/t)	Au recovery to Mozley conc. (%)
>250 µm	9,890	94.0
75–250 µm	541	72.6
<75 µm	577	73.3

Diagnostic Leach - Cyanide Solubility of Gravity Tailings

A diagnostic gold leach conducted on the gravity (GRG) tailings demonstrated that 94.6% of the gold remaining in the tailings is cyanide-soluble, with only ~5% sulphide-locked and ~0.4% silicate-locked. This confirms that the gold not recovered by gravity is readily amenable to conventional cyanidation.

Table 4: Diagnostic leach gold deportment of GRG tailings

Gold deportment in gravity tailings	Distribution (%)
Cyanide-soluble gold	94.6
Sulphide-locked gold	5.0
Silicate (non-sulphide gangue) locked gold	0.4
Total	100.0



Indicative Combined Gold Recovery

Combining the gravity and cyanidation responses provides an indicative overall gold recovery for a conventional gravity plus cyanide-leach (CIL-style) flowsheet. Of the contained gold, 70.4% is recoverable by gravity, and 94.6% of the gold remaining in the gravity tailings is cyanide-soluble. On this basis, the testwork indicates the potential for combined gold recovery of +98%.

Table 5: Indicative combined gravity + cyanidation gold recovery (calculated from the GRG and diagnostic leach results). These are indicative laboratory-derived results and do not represent plant-scale recovery.

Recovery component	Au distribution (%)
Gravity-recoverable gold (GRG)	70.4
Cyanide-soluble gold in gravity tailings (29.6% × 94.6%)	28.0
Indicative combined recovery (98%)	98.4

Phase 1 of a Staged Testwork Program

The metallurgical results reported in this announcement represent the first phase of a broader, staged testwork program for Mt Solitary. This initial phase was completed on a composite sample selected from material generated during the Company's Phase 1 drill program⁽³⁾ and is intended to provide an early indication of metallurgical response. Further testwork is planned across the broader range of mineralisation styles at Mt Solitary as the project advances, with results expected to contribute to a future Mineral Resource Estimate, and to mining, processing, engineering and feasibility studies for a potential future development.

Importantly, the strong recovery characteristics observed in this initial phase are supported by the Company's earlier cyanide-solubility study, announced on 6 May 2026⁽⁵⁾, which demonstrated an average 88% gold solubility across 234 RC pulp sample pairs, with solubility maintained in fresh rock at depth. The deepest sample tested, 25MSRC012 from 140–141 m in fresh rock, returned a cyanide-leach to fire-assay ratio of 0.94, providing encouraging support for the potential continuity of strong metallurgical performance as the testwork program expands across the broader Mt Solitary mineralised system.

Historical Metcon Testwork Consistent with 2026 Phase 1 Results

The Company has identified a historical independent metallurgical study on Mt Solitary that closely corroborates the results of its Phase 1 testwork. Studies completed by Metcon Laboratories Pty Ltd (Report 99669; S.F. Rayner) were contracted by the previous tenement holders. Two composites were prepared from RC drill samples with the study returning cyanide gold dissolution of 93.9% and 94.1%, closely matching the 94.6% cyanide solubility measured by ALS Metallurgy in the Company's 2026 program. It also recorded coarse, visible free gold, including flakes of 1 to 2 mm, consistent with the coarse, free-milling native gold (grains to ~600 µm) confirmed in the current work. The historical composites were prepared from reverse circulation drill holes MS48, MS49 and MS56, located within the main Mt Solitary prospect area (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Collar locations for MS48, MS49 & MS56, used in the Metcon Laboratories metallurgical testwork.



Whole-ore cyanide leach testwork consistently achieved approximately 94% gold recovery at low reagent consumptions of around 1 kg/t each of sodium cyanide and lime across composite head grades of 4.6, 9.4 and 21.4 g/t Au, demonstrating a robust leach response over a broad range of feed grades. Complementary gravity testwork confirmed a strong gravity recovery component, with a single-pass Knelson concentrator recovering 32.3% to 40.0% of the contained gold, while subsequent three-stage GRG testing with intermediate regrinding determined that approximately 70% of the contained gold is gravity recoverable. Importantly, the historical cyanide recoveries were achieved on whole ore without prior gravity concentration, indicating that the excellent overall recovery is fundamentally underpinned by the ore's favourable cyanide-leach characteristics. The addition of gravity concentration ahead of cyanidation, therefore, represents an opportunity to further improve overall gold recovery while reducing the quantity of gold reporting to the leach circuit.

Together, two independent metallurgical campaigns reach the same conclusion: Mt Solitary gold is coarse, free-milling, and highly amenable to a simple, conventional gravity and cyanidation flowsheet.

Historical data note: The metallurgical results attributed to Metcon Laboratories Report 99669 (Rayner, 1999) are historical results generated for previous tenement holders and have not been independently verified by Mount Hope Mining. The Company considers the data relevant and reliable on the basis of its consistency with the Company's 2026 testwork, but the historical results should be considered indicative only.

Table 6: Comparison of 1999 and 2026 Mt Solitary metallurgical results

Parameter	Metcon Laboratories, 1999	ALS Metallurgy, 2026
Source holes	MS48, MS49 (Comp 1); MS56 (Comp 2)	25MSRC003, 25MSRC004
Sample type	RC drill composites (x2)	RC drill composite
Composite head grade (g/t Au)	9.40 / 4.59	21.4
Gold to gravity concentrate	32.3% / 40.0% ¹	70.4% (3-stage GRG)
Cyanide gold recovery	93.9% / 94.1% ²	94.6% ²
Coarse gold observed	Flakes 1 to 2 mm plus abundant fine gold	Free gold to ~600 µm, all fractions

¹ The 1999 gravity figure is total gold reporting to the Knelson gravity concentrate (amalgam plus amalgam tailings); the report's "free gold" of 28.4% / 36.6% reflects only the amalgamated portion. The 2026 figure is gold recovered across a three-stage Knelson GRG test with inter-stage regrinding.

² The 1999 figure is whole-ore agitation cyanidation; the 2026 figure is the cyanide-soluble proportion of the gravity tailings (diagnostic leach). Both demonstrate ~94% cyanide amenability of the gold.

Reference: Rayner, S.F. (1999), "Preliminary Metallurgical Testing of Drill Samples from the Mount Solitary Gold Prospect", Metcon Laboratories Pty Ltd Report 99669, March 1999, released within NSW Geological Survey open-file report R00042243 (GS1999/654), "Nineteenth annual exploration report, EL 1466, Mt Hope area" (Mt Conqueror Minerals NL, 1999), accessed via the NSW Government MinView / DiGS database.

Gold dissolution versus leach time for the two 1999 Metcon composites, showing rapid early kinetics reaching approximately 94% gold dissolution by 24 hours, consistent with the Company's 2026 cyanide-leach results.

Table 7: Gold dissolution versus leach time for the two 1999 Metcon composites (24-hour agitated cyanide leach, grind P80 ~106 µm, ~0.1% NaCN). Final gold recovery on a head and tails basis was 94.1% (Composite 1) and 94.4% (Composite 2). Reagent consumption was 0.71 to 1.03 kg/t NaCN and 1.02 to 1.24 kg/t hydrated lime. Source: Metcon Laboratories Report 99669 (Rayner, 1999); historical data, considered indicative only.

Leach time (hours)	Composite 1 Au dissolved (%)	Composite 2 Au dissolved (%)
2	78.2	63.3
4	82.3	66.2
8	91.6	78.4
24	93.9	94.1

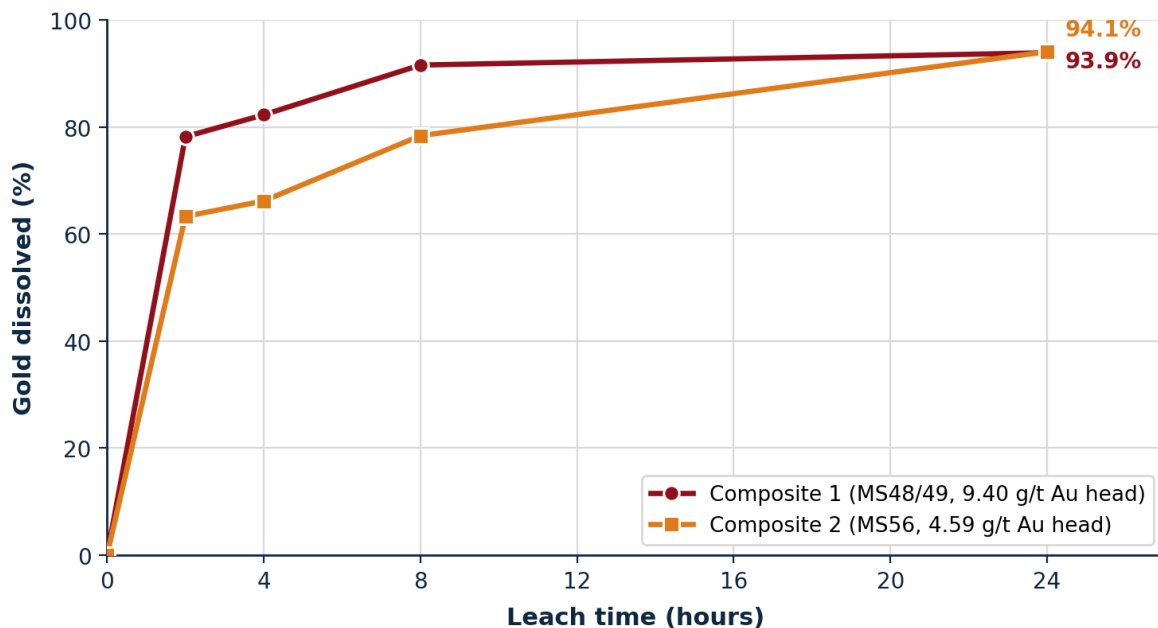


Figure 4: Gold dissolution rate for the two 1999 Metcon composites, showing rapid early leach kinetics reaching approximately 94% gold dissolution by 24 hours. Source: Metcon Laboratories Report 99669 (Rayner, 1999); historical data, considered indicative only.

Regional Processing Infrastructure

The Cobar Basin hosts multiple operating processing facilities within approximately 200km of Mt Solitary, several of which include carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuits directly suited to the style of free-milling, cyanide-soluble gold mineralisation identified at Mt Solitary. Three facilities of particular relevance are:

- The Wonawinta plant operated by Manuka Resources, a dedicated CIL operation located approximately 107km north of Mt Solitary;
- The Peak plant operated by Aurelia Metals, a multi-stream flotation and CIL facility located approximately 154km to the north; and
- The Mineral Hill plant operated by Kingston Resources is a flotation and CIL facility located approximately 195km to the northeast (Figure 5).

The demonstration of a strong, free-milling, gravity and cyanidation-amenable gold response at Mt Solitary makes the project potentially strategic within this regional infrastructure context. Material that responds well to gravity and cyanide-leach treatment is compatible with these CIL processing circuits, and the proximity of multiple CIL-capable facilities strengthens the case for the Company to explore a potential expedited, low-capital development pathway. The Company will continue to assess toll-treatment and ore-purchase arrangements as the project advances toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

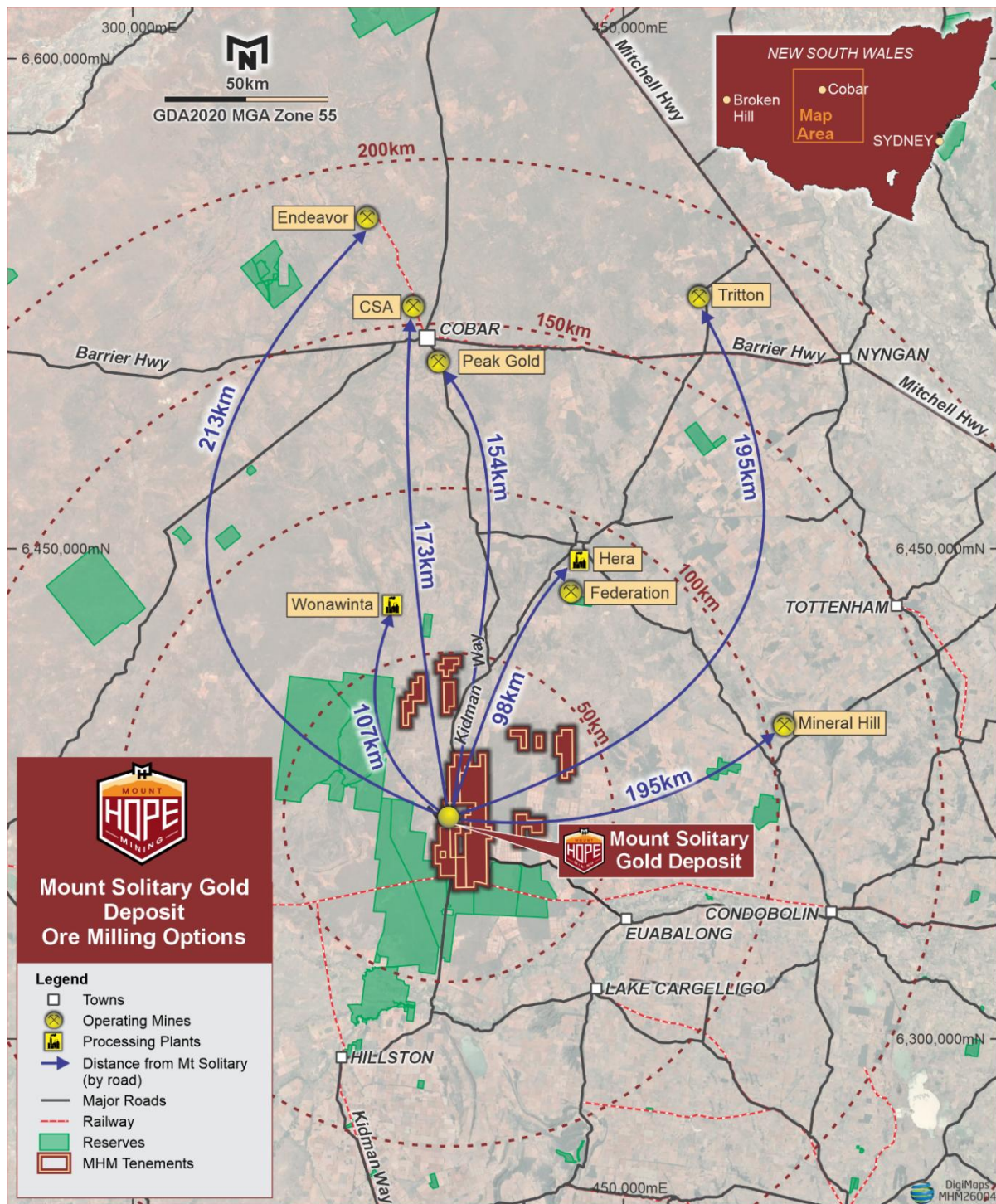


Figure 5: Cobar Basin operating milling infrastructure and respective distances to Mt Solitary via road network.

Next Steps

Building on these results, the Company intends to progress the following work program as Mt Solitary advances toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate:

- Variability and composite metallurgical testwork across the range of mineralisation styles, oxidation states and grades at Mt Solitary to confirm the consistency of gravity recovery, cyanide leach performance and overall metallurgical response;

- Collection of additional drill core to undertake further comminution characterisation, including abrasion, crushing and grinding testwork, to support process plant design and engineering studies;
- Scoping-level process flowsheet development, building on the conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing route indicated by the current metallurgical testwork;
- Assessment of potential development pathways, including evaluation of regional processing infrastructure and, where appropriate, potential toll-treatment and ore sale opportunities with existing operators; and
- Completion of a targeted Phase 3 drilling program to support geological interpretation and provide sufficient data for the preparation of a maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Solitary Prospect.

References:

- [1] MHM Announcement 18 Dec 2024 - [Prospectus](#)
- [2] MHM Announcement 10 Jun 2025: [Mt Solitary Gold Exploration Target](#)
- [3] MHM Announcement 21 Oct 2025: [Maiden Drilling Results from Mt Solitary](#)
- [4] MHM Announcement 2 Apr 2026: [Phase 2 Drilling Results - Mt Solitary](#)
- [5] MHM Announcement 6 May 2026: [Cyanide Leach Returns Strong 88% Gold Solubility at Mt Solitary](#)

END

About Mount Hope Mining:

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) is an Australian explorer focused on building a strong portfolio of growth assets in the prolific southern Cobar Basin, New South Wales. The Company's core landholding, the **Mount Hope Project**, comprises ~606km² in the Cobar Super Basin and is strategically positioned on the eastern margin of the Silurian to early Devonian **Mt Hope Trough**, straddling the **Sugarloaf, MS2 and Scotts Craig** basin-bounding fault structures.

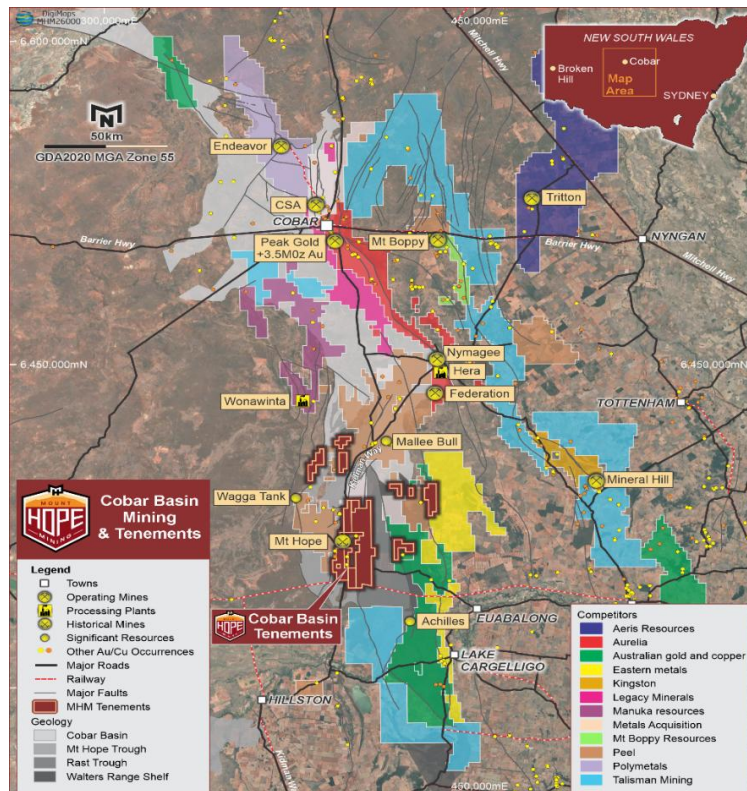


Figure 6: Mount Hope Project Location Map



The Company's flagship project is the 100%-owned **Mt Solitary Gold prospect**, where a JORC (2012) **Exploration Target** has been defined as **1.32–1.87Mt at 1.0–1.35g/t Au for 42.5–81.4koz Au***.

**Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. As such, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).*

Mt Solitary sits within Mount Hope Mining's expanded **MS2 Gold Corridor**, a district-scale **~7.5km** mineralised trend with multiple targets and strong upside for repeat gold discoveries along strike and at depth.

The Company also holds a broader portfolio of **Cobar-style polymetallic (Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn)** exploration targets across its 606km² landholding.

Mount Hope Mining's strategy is **systematic and drill-led**, with an immediate focus on growing ounces and geological confidence at Mt Solitary.

Simultaneously, the Company will be testing and maturing targets along the MS2 corridor, while advancing the highest-ranked polymetallic targets through staged geophysics, geochemistry and drilling to deliver discoveries and resource growth.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Fergus Kiley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kiley is a Director of Mount Hope Mining Limited. Mr Kiley has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Kiley consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mt Solitary Exploration Target is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Todd Williams, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Williams is a Director of Mount Hope Mining Limited. Mr Williams has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to Metallurgical Testwork Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr John Knoblauch, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knoblauch is an independent metallurgical consultant to Mount Hope Mining Limited. Mr Knoblauch has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and metallurgical processing under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Knoblauch consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 18 December 2024 and included in the Company's prospectus dated 18 December 2024, which is available on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original public report and confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially modified.

The metallurgical information in this announcement attributed to Metcon Laboratories Pty Ltd Report 99669 (Rayner, 1999) is historical in nature and was generated for previous tenement holders. This information has not been independently verified by Mount Hope Mining Limited and is provided for comparative purposes only. The Company's Competent Person for metallurgical testwork, Mr John Knoblauch, has reviewed the historical results and considers them relevant and consistent with the Company's 2026 testwork; however, they should not be relied upon as metallurgical recovery factors and do not represent plant-scale recovery. The information was sourced from NSW Geological Survey open-file report R00042243 (GS1999/654).



Disclaimers

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company, its related bodies corporate, shareholders or respective directors, officers, employees, agents or advisors, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault or negligence for any loss arising from the use of information contained in this release. The Company will not update or keep current the information contained in this release, or correct any inaccuracy or omission which may become apparent, or furnish any person with any further information. Any opinions expressed in this release are subject to change without further notice.

Forward-looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement constitute “forward-looking statements” or “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “intend”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “scheduled”, “forecast”, “predict” and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company’s current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement. All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by MHM’s management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Mount Hope Mining Ltd.

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APPENDIX 1:

Mt Solitary Drill Collar Details

By ASX Listing Rules 5.7.2, the Company provides the drill hole data referenced in this announcement:

Drill collar details. Coordinates are GDA2020, MGA Zone 55; RL in metres. The 2026 holes (25MSRC003, 25MSRC004) were drilled by Mount Hope Mining; the historical holes (MS48, MS49, MS56) were drilled by Mount Conqueror Minerals NL (1998–1999). Collar data sourced from the Mount Hope Mining drill-hole database.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total depth (m)
2026 Phase 1 drilling (Mount Hope Mining)						
25MSRC003	398257.5	6364583.9	294.8	83.3	-52.2	156
25MSRC004	398240.5	6364568.6	291.1	82.4	-50.0	162
Historical drilling sampled in the 1999 Metcon composites (Mount Conqueror Minerals NL)						
MS48	398257.5	6364583.2	294.9	87.1	-52.5	90
MS49	398234.2	6364615.0	297.1	157.1	-42.5	98
MS56	398260.3	6364548.7	289.0	171.2	-60.0	102

APPENDIX 2:

Metallurgical Composite Sample Details

This appendix lists the drill samples combined into the Company's 2026 Phase 1 metallurgical composite and the 1999 Metcon historical composites, with the 1999 intervals reconciled against the Company's drill-hole database.

Table A1.1: 2026 Phase 1 composite sample intervals

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
25MSRC003	8	9	14.55
25MSRC004	50	51	12.90
25MSRC004	51	52	50.00
25MSRC004	52	53	6.11
25MSRC004	71	72	11.80

Table A1.1: One-metre RC samples from holes 25MSRC003 and 25MSRC004 combined into the 2026 Phase 1 composite. The blended composite returned an assayed head grade of 21.4 g/t Au and a Bond ball mill work index of 13.1 kWh/t (medium hardness). Assays by ALS; metallurgical testwork ALS Report T27386 (2026).

Table A1.2: 1999 Metcon composite intervals reconciled to the MHM database

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
Composite 1 — MS48 & MS49 (Metcon reported 7.50 g/t Au over 120.27 kg)			
MS49	1	2	9.34
MS49	2	3	53.30
MS49	3	4	48.00
MS49	4	5	2.96
MS49	5	6	2.63

MS49	6	7	0.42
MS49	7	8	0.92
MS49	8	9	3.52
MS49	19	20	0.37
MS49	20	21	0.12
MS49	21	22	0.05
MS49	22	23	0.13
MS49	23	24	0.04
MS49	30	31	0.26
MS49	31	32	11.50
MS49	32	33	7.85
MS49	33	34	0.87
MS49	34	35	0.30
MS49	35	36	0.20
MS49	36	37	0.43
MS48	15	16	0.56
MS48	16	17	3.32
MS48	17	18	20.10
MS48	18	19	7.53
Weighted head grade			7.50
Composite 2 — MS56 (Metcon reported 4.66 g/t Au over 75.51 kg)			
MS56	62	63	0.12
MS56	63	64	29.55
MS56	64	65	1.04
MS56	65	66	1.43

MS56	66	67	0.41
MS56	67	68	0.07
MS56	68	69	0.37
MS56	69	70	0.12
MS56	70	71	3.60
MS56	71	72	0.53
MS56	72	73	2.91
MS56	73	74	28.05
MS56	74	75	1.89
MS56	75	76	0.59
MS56	76	77	2.51
MS56	77	78	0.27
MS56	78	79	0.39
MS56	79	80	0.33
MS56	80	81	0.12
MS56	81	82	2.54
MS56	82	83	3.99
MS56	83	84	18.80
MS56	84	85	0.17
Weighted head grade			4.66

Table A1.2: One-metre RC samples combined into the 1999 Metcon composites (Report 99669, Rayner, 1999), reconciled against the Mount Hope Mining drill-hole database. All 47 intervals reconcile, and the database assays return weighted composite head grades of 7.49 g/t and 4.66 g/t Au, consistent with the 7.50 g/t and 4.66 g/t reported by Metcon. The 1999 results are historical data and are considered indicative only.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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	Mt Solitary RC Drilling Program: - RC drilling and sampling were undertaken by Resolution Drilling Pty Ltd. RC drilling is considered the correct method of sampling for early-stage, near-surface exploration target testing. 1m samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a cyclone splitter. Samples were all dry as the entire drilling program was conducted above the water table. - Sampling and QAQC procedures were developed and carried out by MHM staff. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted every 25 meters. Drilling is angled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation as much as possible to ensure a representative sampling, as reported in this announcement. - Mineralisation in the RC drill chips was geologically logged, magnetic susceptibility readings and pXRF readings were taken on site during the drilling campaign. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 1-5kg was pulverised to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant the disclosure of detailed information.	produce a 50 g charge for fire assay AA-24/AA-26 and four acid ICP analysis, ME-MS61 by ALS Orange Laboratory. Phase 1 Metallurgy - The results reported relate to metallurgical testwork on a composite of reverse circulation (RC) drill samples from the Mt Solitary Gold Prospect. - A single master composite of approximately 158 kg was prepared from 1m RC sample material from five mineralised intervals in holes 25MSRC003 and 25MSRC004, drilled during the Company's 2025 Phase 1 RC program (ASX announcement 21 October 2025). The contributing intervals and their assayed grades are listed in Appendix 2. The blended composite returned an assayed head grade of 21.4 g/t Au. - Collected samples were delivered to ALS Bernie, Tas, for analysis - Because gold at Mt Solitary is coarse and free-milling and is therefore subject to inherent particle-sparsity (nugget) effects, the composite was crushed and homogenised prior to sub-sampling, and gold content was determined on the composite as a whole rather than inferred from the contributing 1m assays.
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).	The metallurgical composite was prepared from RC percussion drill samples. Holes 25MSRC003 and 25MSRC004 were drilled during the Company's 2025 Phase 1 RC program. Full drilling details for these holes were reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 21 October 2025.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	RC chips from the source holes were geologically logged for lithology, alteration, veining, structure and mineralisation at 1m intervals at the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	time of drilling, to a level appropriate to support selection of representative metallurgical sample intervals. Logging details were reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 21 October 2025.
Sub-Sampling Techniques & Sample Preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including, for instance, results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- At the drill rig, RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and split to produce an assay sample, with the bulk reject retained. - Selected mineralised 1m intervals were subsequently combined into the master composite. Sample preparation for metallurgical testwork was completed by ALS Metallurgy, Burnie, Tasmania, where the composite (~158 kg) was crushed and homogenised, and representative sub-samples were split for head assay, Bond ball mill work index (BBWi) determination, quantitative X-ray diffraction (QXRD), automated mineralogy (TESCAN Integrated Mineral Analyser, TIMA), three-stage gravity-recoverable gold (Knelson) testwork, Mozley table upgrade and diagnostic cyanide leach testwork on the gravity tailings. - Given the coarse, free-milling nature of the gold, preparation and sub-sampling were designed to maintain representativity of coarse gold particles.
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	Four-acid digest is considered a near-total digest for most minerals. Induced coupled plasma ICP produces ultra-low detection analysis and is considered the most appropriate method for exploration sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- The use of a 50g charge fire assay is considered appropriate for the detection of gold mineralisation of the style and nature being explored. - Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. Vanta pXRF is also used as a first pass test, and these results are compared with lab results. - Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken in isolation away from any other material. Acceptable levels of accuracy for the magnetic susceptibility readings were established, and readings were consistent or repeated if not. - All metallurgical testwork and analysis was completed by ALS Metallurgy, Burnie, Tasmania (ALS Report T27386, 2026), an independent commercial laboratory. - Head grade was determined by fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA27); silica, iron and sulphur (SiO₂, Fe, S) by XRF (ME-XRF15d). - Comminution was characterised by the standard Bond ball mill work index test (13.1 kWh/t). - Mineralogy was determined by QXRD and by TIMA automated mineralogy. - Gravity response was determined by a three-stage Knelson concentrator gravity-recoverable gold protocol with inter-stage regrinding, with concentrate upgrade on a Mozley laboratory table. - Gold deportment in the gravity tailings was determined by diagnostic cyanide leach. These are industry-standard metallurgical procedures appropriate to a free-milling gold ore.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC system in place, including duplicate samples, blank sand samples, and OREAS Certified Reference Materials
Verification of Sampling & Assay	• 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. • Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	• The significant intersections were calculated using a cutoff grade 0.2g/t Au and an internal waste of 2m. The significant intersections have been reviewed by numerous company personnel as a secondary check and compiled by the competent person. • No twinning of drill holes has yet been undertaken • Primary geological and sampling data is collected and recorded in digital format in the field. This is subsequently validated and imported into a digital database. Assay results are merged with the primary database using established protocols • Data has been presented to 1 decimal place with the appropriate rounding applied. • The testwork was completed by an independent laboratory (ALS Metallurgy, Burnie), was managed by Mount Hope Mining and reviewed by John Knoblauch, the Company's Competent Person for metallurgical results. • Drill assays and collar data are held in the Company's electronic drill-hole database, managed by an independent database consultant (Pivot Exploration Information Management Systems).
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used.	• All samples collected by MHM were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS units, which provide an accuracy of +/- 3m. • Collars are DGPS surveyed upon completion ($\pm 0.1\text{m}$).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill collar locations for the holes that sourced the metallurgical composite are listed in Appendix 1. Collars are reported in MGA Zone 55, GDA2020. The location accuracy is appropriate for the purpose of metallurgical characterisation.
Data Spacing & Distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drill holes were preferentially located to most prospective areas to test along strike and down dip. - Drill holes are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by DGPS. GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m. - RC drilling was a first-pass drill program with variable spacing to best test the targets. Step outs were between 20 m to 50m and completed as fences of holes to enhance drill coverage and best start modelling geology and grade. Further drilling would be warranted to be sufficient for a resource estimate. - All drill holes are routinely surveyed using a OMNIx42 Imdex gyro at the completion of the hole to provide an accurate drill hole trace. - GDA2020 MGA Zone 55 grid system is applied to the Mt Solitary program. - Sample compositing has been applied. The metallurgical composite combines five mineralised 1m RC intervals from two holes (25MSRC003 and 25MSRC004) into a single master composite for metallurgical characterisation. The composite is intended to characterise the metallurgical response of mineralisation and is not used to support the estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, nor to establish grade continuity. - Data spacing is not intended to support continuity for Mineral Resource estimation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The metallurgical sample is a composite prepared for characterisation of metallurgical response and is not used to report mineralised intercepts. Accordingly, the orientation of drilling relative to mineralised structures is not material to the metallurgical results reported. Drill orientation details for the source holes were reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 21 October 2025.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples were securely stored and transported by MHM staff to the ALS Laboratory in Orange for analysis. The metallurgical composite was transported to ALS Metallurgy in Burnie, Tasmania, for testwork. - The end-to-end chain of custody was maintained by MHM staff
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- The data was revised and verified by the Company. - Industry standard techniques are applied at every stage of the exploration process - The metallurgical testwork and its reporting have been reviewed by the Company's Competent Person for metallurgical results, John Knoblauch. ALS Metallurgy applies its own internal quality-control procedures to the testwork. Independent corroboration is provided by the 1999 Metcon Laboratories testwork (Report 99669, Rayner, 1999), which returned closely comparable cyanide solubility and gravity response on separate RC composites from the same prospect (refer body of announcement and Appendix 2). The historical results are considered indicative only.

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. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting, along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	- The Mount Hope Project comprises granted licenses EL 8654 (Ambone), EL 6837 (Mt Solitary), EL 8290 (Broken Range), EL 8058 (Main Road) and EL 6902 (McGraw). - The metallurgical testwork reported in this announcement relates to the Mt Solitary Gold Prospect, which lies within EL 6837 (Mt Solitary).
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904, and recorded production was 41 kg of gold, mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. - Several drilling campaigns from 1982 to the present day have contributed data to the current study. - Campaigns by EZ, Aberfoyle, AMAD, Aztec and Normandy from 1982 to 1986 all used shallow percussion drilling. Further drilling campaigns were conducted by Placer and MCM (DD and RC). - Historical metallurgical testwork on Mt Solitary RC composites was completed by Metcon Laboratories Pty Ltd for the previous tenement holders (Report 99669, Rayner, 1999); refer Other Substantive Exploration Data below.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		- Central West Gold (now CWC) and Fisher Resources (subsidiary company of Land & Mineral Ltd, now Mount Hope Mining) undertook two drill campaigns of RC drilling (2006 and 2013). The 2013 program had high-grade gold (several intercepts over 30 g/t Au). Several intercepts were down dip of the known gold zone, thus extending known mineralisation to a depth of approximately 200m from near-surface. - In 2006 Hellman & Schofield Pty. Ltd complete recoverable resource estimate at Mt Solitary. The estimate dealt wholly with potentially bulk minable, lower-grade mineralisation with no assessment made for high-grade ore. - Before this round of drilling, 75 drill holes had been drilled at Mt Solitary, which demonstrated that high-grade gold mineralisation had been identified and commonly encompassed by an envelope of potentially economic lower-grade gold mineralisation. - For details of relevant previous exploration completed by other parties at the Mount Hope Project, refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report included in the Mount Hope Mining Prospectus (December 2024). - Previous work on, or adjacent to, the Mount Hope project was completed by: - Esso/Shell Mineral Exploration (1977) - Electrolytic Zinc Co (1982) - Aberfoyle Exploration PL (1983 to 1984) - Amad NL (Normandy Resources NL) (1985 to 1986) - Nordgold (1987 to 1989)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		- Placer (1991 to 1994) - Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) Exploration (1991 to 1994) - Central West Gold Mines (1996 to 2004) - CSA Mine (2007 – 2017) - Fischer Resources (2013) - E2 Metals (2017) - Collectively, those companies drilled: - Mount Solitary: 87 holes for 11,288m - Mount Solar: 26 holes for 3198m - Main Road: 15 holes for 1410m
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Mt Hope Project is located within the Central Subprovince of the Lachlan Fold Belt (Lachlan Orogen) in central New South Wales (Figure 2). The Lachlan Orogen is host to significant gold and copper-gold deposits and comprises a significant part of the Palaeozoic geological architecture of eastern Australia and forms a structural unit extending from Tasmania in the south through Victoria and into NSW, where it covers a significant part of this State. - Mt Solitary prospect is located within EL6837 in the eastern Mt Hope Trough of the southern Cobar Basin. The licence covers an area of Broken Range Group sediments east of the Great Central/Sugar Loaf Fault, which forms a major boundary between the Regina Volcanics and the Broken Range flysch sediments of the Mt Hope Trough. The area covers a series of interpreted subsidiary footwall structures within the Broken Range Group, characterised by topographic highs related to silicification of the sediments along these structures. Using

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		this premise, E2 Metals believes that these footwall structures marked by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to that of the major deposits found in the northern Cobar Basin and those of the Mt Hope Copper Mine located in the footwall of the Sugar Loaf Fault within the Broken Range Group. - The style of mineralisation being explored is a mesothermal shear-hosted deposit analogous to other shear zone-hosted gold deposits in the Cobar region (The Peak Gold Mines and Hera mine). - The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small ridge rising to a height of about 100m above the surrounding plain. Gold mineralisation is associated with a broad NNW shear zone of strongly iron-stained, silicified, sericite-altered complex of folded sediments. Alteration is zoned from silica to sericite to chlorite with quartz veins, pyrite and gold. Surface indications of gold lie within an area 250 by 250m. Within the broader mineralised envelope, there is a steepening shoot (from 80-90° NNE to 70-90° SSW) within the “Main Lode” zone and an array of closely spaced, parallel subsidiary lode structures.
Data Aggregation Methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated, and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	- No metal equivalents are reported. - The indicative combined gold recovery quoted in this announcement (approximately 97%, calculated as 96.9%) is derived by combining the measured gravity and leach responses: 42.2% of contained gold reports to the three-stage Knelson gravity concentrate, and 94.6% of the gold remaining in the gravity tailings (the residual 57.8%) is cyanide-soluble, contributing a further 54.7% ($57.8\% \times 94.6\%$). The sum (42.2% plus 54.7%) gives an indicative combined recovery of 96.9%.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- These are indicative, laboratory-derived recoveries and do not represent plant-scale recovery. - No high-grade cutting, grade truncation or cut-off grades have been applied.
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 and text 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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The reported results reflect the full range of results for the target commodities available to Mount Hope Mining at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted
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.	- Data that is relevant to this release is included in this report - All relevant data available to Mount Hope Mining has been documented in this report - This announcement reports metallurgical testwork data. The Company's 2026 Phase 1 metallurgical program, completed by ALS Metallurgy (Burnie, Tasmania; ALS Report T27386) on the master composite (head grade 21.4 g/t Au) from RC holes 25MSRC003 and 25MSRC004, returned: - A Bond ball mill work index of 13.1 kWh/t (medium hardness); - a quartz-dominant oxidised assemblage by QXRD, with native gold (Au–Ag alloy, Ag below 15%) confirmed by TIMA;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		■ coarse, visible free gold across all screened size fractions (approximately 20 to 600 µm); ■ 42.2% gravity-recoverable gold across a three-stage Knelson protocol, upgraded on a Mozley table to 9,890 g/t Au at 94% recovery in the coarse fraction; and ■ 94.6% cyanide-soluble gold in the gravity tailings by diagnostic leach, for an indicative combined recovery of approximately 97%. • These results build on the Company's cyanide-solubility study (ASX announcement 6 May 2026; 88% average solubility across 234 RC pulp pairs, maintained in fresh rock to 140m). • This announcement also references historical metallurgical testwork by Metcon Laboratories Pty Ltd (Report 99669, Rayner, 1999), comprising Knelson gravity concentration and 24-hour whole-ore cyanide leach tests on two RC drill composites (holes MS48, MS49 and MS56). That work returned 93.9% and 94.1% cyanide gold dissolution and 32% to 40% gold to gravity concentrate, consistent with the Company's 2026 results. The historical data has not been independently verified by the Company, was sourced from NSW Geological Survey open-file report R00042243 (GS1999/654), and is provided for comparative purposes only; it should be considered indicative and should not be relied upon as metallurgical recovery factors.
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).	Next Steps: • Planned further work comprises: variability and composite metallurgical testwork across the range of mineralisation styles and grades at Mt Solitary to confirm consistency of the gravity and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	cyanidation response; collection and testwork of a larger bulk sample to validate the response at greater scale; scoping-level flowsheet development based on the indicated gravity plus CIL pathway; discussions with regional mill operators regarding potential toll-treatment and ore-purchase arrangements; and a targeted Phase 3 drilling program to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Mt Solitary.