

27 July 2026

MOONLIGHT COMMENCES MAIDEN RC DRILLING AT GOLDFINGER PROSPECT

NEW 2,500M PROGRAMME TO TEST SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE HISTORICAL GOLD INTERCEPTS WITHIN THE CLERMONT GOLD PROJECT

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the commencement of its maiden Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the Goldfinger Prospect (**Goldfinger**), part of the Company's 100%-owned Clermont Gold Project in Queensland (**Clermont**, or the **Project**)

The 2,500m programme represents the first drilling by Moonlight at Goldfinger and is designed to test, verify and extend shallow gold mineralisation identified through historical exploration by Noranda/Plutonic in the late 1980s.

Goldfinger is a priority gold target supported by historical costean sampling, RC drilling and diamond drilling, with previous exploration returning multiple shallow, high-grade gold intercepts, **including 12 historical drill holes returning greater than 1 g/t Au and a peak assay of 44.5 g/t Au over 1 metre** (GRC-10, 13-14m).¹

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling underway at Goldfinger, a priority gold prospect located** approximately 25 km southwest of Clermont Central.
- **Approximately 2,500m of RC drilling planned, targeting shallow, high-grade historical gold mineralisation defined by Noranda/Plutonic in the early 1990s.**
- **Historical drilling returned 12 holes greater than 1 g/t Au, including a best reported 4m composite intercept grading 13.87 g/t Au and a peak assay of 44.5 g/t Au.**
- Other results **highlighting the Goldfinger's high-grade near-surface potential**, include:
 - **8.0m at 8.35 g/t Au** at surface (GC-9);
 - **6.0m at 6.44 g/t Au** at surface (GC-4);
 - **2.0m at 37.0 g/t Au** at surface (GC-8);
 - **4.0m at 13.87 g/t Au** from 12m (GRC10); and
 - **4.0m at 12.31 g/t Au** from 1m (GFPD28).
- **Programme designed to verify and extend historical mineralisation**, including strike and down-dip extensions across the known mineralised corridor.
- **Goldfinger adds another near-term priority target at Clermont**, following completion of Phase 2 drilling at Leo Grande Central, where assays are pending.

¹ For full details refer to ML8 ASX announcement dated 9 December 2025 "Replacement Prospectus"

Managing Director, Mr Greg Starr, commented:

"Goldfinger represents one of the most compelling high-grade targets within our Clermont Gold Project. The historical work completed by Noranda/Plutonic demonstrates the presence of exceptional gold grades, which remain largely untested by modern exploration techniques.

With drilling now underway, our plan is to verify the historical results, test strike and down-dip extensions, and improve our understanding of the scale, continuity and potential of the mineralised system.

The commencement of drilling at Goldfinger follows the recent completion of Phase 2 drilling at Leo Grande, and the commencement of work at Peak Downs, an exciting copper prospect within the broader Clermont Project area. With two active drill programmes underway we're building strong exploration momentum moving into the second half of CY2026."



Figure 1: Drilling Underway at the Goldfinger Prospect

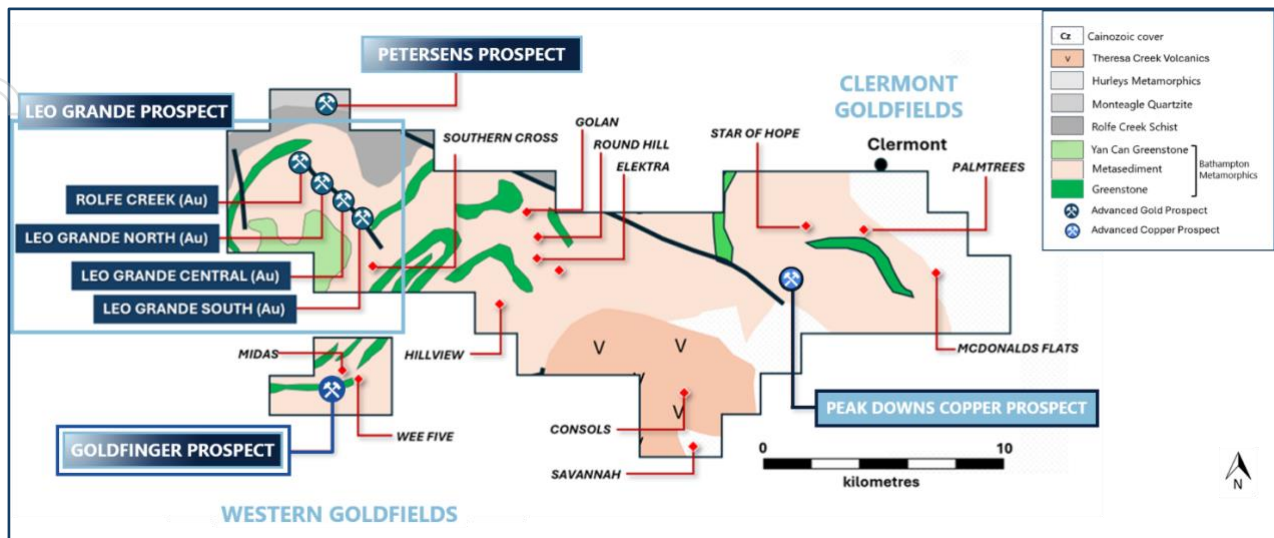


Figure 1: Moonlight's Clermont Gold Project, with the location of the Goldfinger Prospect highlighted

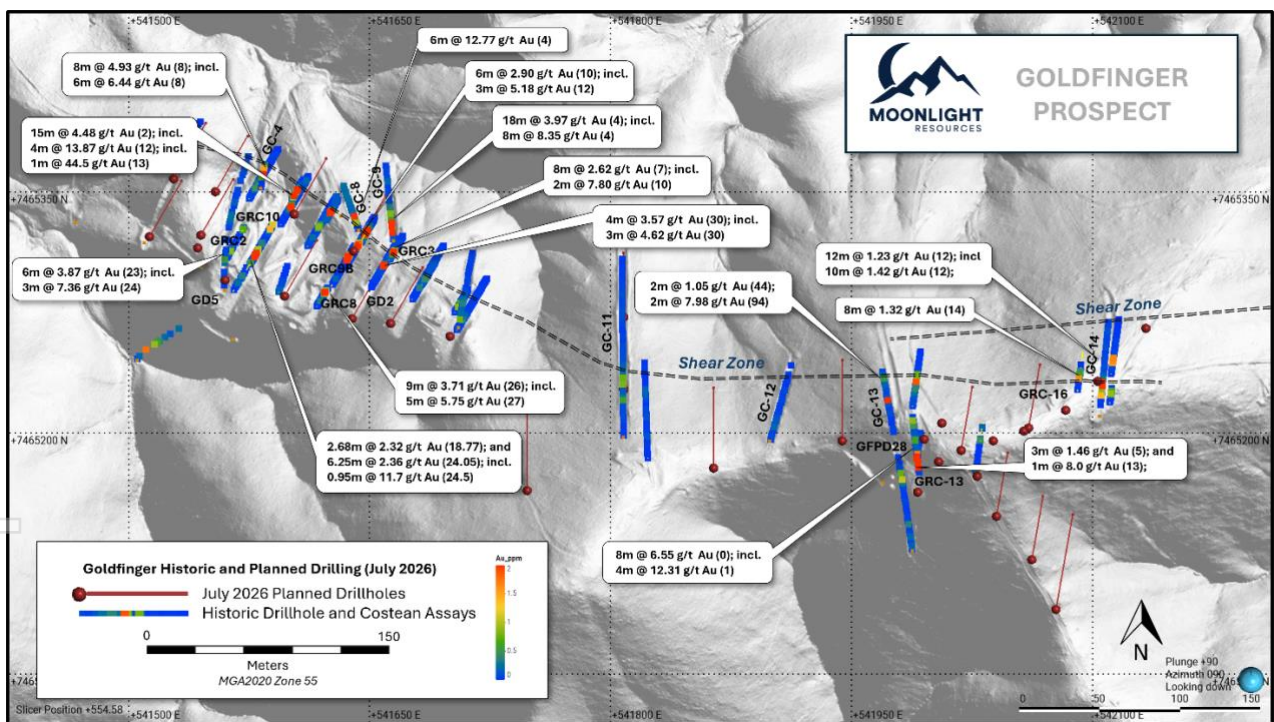


Figure 2: Moonlight's Clermont Gold Project, with the location of historical exploration and results and proposed drill holes.

BACKGROUND AND DRILLING PROGRAMME DETAIL

Background

Goldfinger is located within the Clermont Gold Project, a 268km² landholding in central Queensland that hosts multiple walk-up drill targets and areas of historical gold mineralisation.

The Clermont Goldfield is a historically productive gold district characterised by structurally controlled quartz veining and shear-hosted mineralisation styles. Historical exploration across the project has identified numerous gold occurrences and prospects, including Goldfinger, Leo Grande and other priority targets, enabling Moonlight's strategy to systematically evaluate and advance multiple opportunities across the tenure.

Historical exploration at Goldfinger identified shallow gold mineralisation associated with structurally controlled quartz veining, consistent with recognised gold mineralisation styles within the Clermont Goldfield. The prospect benefits from a substantial historical dataset, including costean sampling, RC drilling and diamond drilling completed by Noranda/Plutonic in the late 1980s.

Historical drilling returned 12 holes grading greater than 1 g/t Au, including a best reported **4m composite intercept grading 13.87 g/t Au and a peak assay of 44.5 g/t Au²**.

Previous exploration also returned multiple significant gold results, including:

Historical Costean Sampling:

- 8.0m at 8.35 g/t Au, at surface (GC-9)
- 6.0m at 6.44 g/t Au, at surface (GC-4)
- 2.0m at 7.98 g/t Au, at surface (GC-13)
- 2.0m at 37.0 g/t Au, at surface (GC-8)

Historical Reverse RC Drilling:

- 4.0m at 13.87 g/t Au, from 12m (GRC10)
- 4.0m at 12.31 g/t Au, from 1m (GFPD28)
- 3.0m at 7.36 g/t Au, from 24m (GRC2)
- 5.0m at 5.75 g/t Au, from 27m (GRC8)
- 3.0m at 5.18 g/t Au, from 12m (GRC9B)
- 2.0m at 7.80 g/t Au, from 10m (GRC3)
- 1.0m at 8.00 g/t Au, from 13m (GRC13)

Historical Diamond Drilling:

² For full details refer to ML8 ASX announcement dated 9 December 2025 "Replacement Prospectus"

- 1.7m at 8.66 g/t Au, from 24.05m (GD5)
- 3.0m at 5.00 g/t Au, from 33m (GD2)

Programme Detail

The maiden Goldfinger RC drilling programme forms part of Moonlight's fully funded 20,000m drilling programme at the Clermont Gold Project and represents the next phase in a broader campaign of activity across the Company's priority gold targets.

Goldfinger benefits from established access, a well-defined historical mineralised trend and a substantial exploration dataset, enabling efficient mobilisation and the immediate commencement of RC drilling.

The programme of drilling has been designed to:

- verify the width grade and continuity of the known mineralisation;
- test strike extension to the north and south of historical intercepts;
- evaluate down-dip continuity of wide mineralised gold zones;
- improve drill density across the known mineralised corridor; and
- assess the potential for additional parallel lodes within the broader Goldfinger target area

NEXT STEPS ACROSS THE PORTFOLIO

Drilling at Goldfinger is expected to be completed over the coming weeks, with assay results to be released progressively as they are received and interpreted.

The Company also expects to report assay results from the recently completed Phase 2 drilling programme at the Leo Grande Prospect as they become available.

Goldfinger, Leo Grande Central and Peak Downs represent the initial targets of Moonlight's broader strategy to systematically advance a pipeline of priority exploration opportunities across the Clermont Gold Project and beyond, with near-term activity focused on building the geological understanding required to support potential future Mineral Resource definition and project advancement workstreams.

Table A2: Moonlight Resources Limited Goldfinger historic costean/drill hole significant intersections

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth	Intersection				
				From	To	Length	Gold	
GRC1	540124	7464095	-60/22	9	16	7	2.10	
				including	10	14	4	3.38
GRC2	540096	7464080	-60/22	21	22	1	0.25	
				and	23	29	6	3.87
				including	24	27	3	7.36
GRC3	540173	7464087	-60/22	7	15	8	2.62	
				including	9	12	3	5.82
				including	10	12	2	7.80
GRC4	540195	7464071	-60/22	16	17	1	0.35	
GRC5	540197	7464081	-60/22	7	10	3	0.37	
GRC6	540228	7464065	-60/22	14	15	1	0.36	
GRC7	540222	7464073	-60/22	8	9	1	0.88	
				and	13	14	1	0.56
GRC8	540247	7464058	-60/22	23	24	1	1.00	
				and	26	35	9	3.71
				including	27	32	5	5.75
				and	49	50	1	1.45
GRC9A	540149	7464093	-60/22	10	13	3	3.74	
				including	11	12	1	8.1
GRC9B	540149	7464091	-60/22	10	16	6	2.90	
				including	12	15	3	5.18
				and	19	20	1	0.28
GRC10	540098	7464097	-60/22	2	17	15	4.48	
				including	5	6	1	3.26
				including	12	16	4	13.87

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth	Intersection				
				From	To	Length	Gold	
				including	13	14	1	44.5
GRC11	540074	7464099	-60/22	0	1	1	0.33	
				and	8	11	3	0.43
GRC12	540071	7464089	-60/22	15	16	1	0.5	
GRC13	542051	7465220	-60/345	5	8	3	1.46	
				and	13	14	1	8.0
				and	39	42	3	0.49
				and	58	61	3	0.43
				and	65	66	1	0.87
GRC14	542047	7465259	-60/0	22	24	2	0.36	
				and	31	34	3	1.17
				and	40	41	1	0.77
GRC15	541884	7465226	-60/350	NSI				
GRC16	542167	7465271	-60/0	14	22	8	1.32	
GRC17	542353	7465277	-60/13	1	2	1	0.25	
				and	8	11	3	0.45
GFPD28	542029	7465245	-60/360	0	8	8	6.55	
				including	1	5	4	12.31
GD1	540121	7464075	-60/22	25.8	31.3	5.5	0.37	
GD2	540170	7464067	-60/22	30	34	4	3.57	
				including	30	33	3	4.62
GD3	541711	7465305	-60/22	37.64	48	10.36	1.39	
				including	37.64	45.3	7.66	1.82
GD4	541702	7465288	-60/22	24	26	2	0.31	
				and	53	69.8	16.8	0.59
GD5	541659	7465302	-60/22	9.6	12	2.4	0.46	
				and	18.77	21.45	2.68	2.32

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth	Intersection			
				From	To	Length	Gold
				24.05	30.3	6.25	2.36
			including	24.5	25.45	0.95	11.7
				37	38	1	0.34
				38.9	40.3	1.4	0.29
				56.2	59.7	3.5	0.64
GC-1	TBC	TBC	TBC	4	9	5	0.49
				10	24	14	1.97
			including	13	18	5	3.99
				27	29	2	0.37
GC-2	TBC	TBC	TBC	10	12	2	0.33
GC-3	TBC	TBC	TBC	NSI			
GC-4	TBC	TBC	000°	8	16	8	4.93
			including	8	14	6	6.44
			including	10.6	10.9	0.3	60
GC-5	TBC	TBC	005°	18	20	2	0.53
			and	46	48	2	0.25
GC-6	TBC	TBC	229°30'	8	10	2	1.77
				14	20	6	0.62
				20	21	1	1.71
GC-7	TBC	TBC	352°30'	NSI			
GC-8	TBC	TBC	336°	4	10	6	12.77
			including	8	10	2	37
			and	22	24	2	0.25
GC-9	TBC	TBC	349°	4	22	18	3.97
			including	4	12	8	8.35
GC-10	TBC	TBC	000°	4	6	2	0.77
				14	18	4	0.32

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Declination /Azimuth	Intersection			
				From	To	Length	Gold
GC-11	TBC	TBC	350°30'	22	26	4	0.41
				and 32	40	8	0.56
GC-12	TBC	TBC	008°	NSI			
GC-13	TBC	TBC	340°	16	18	2	0.35
				42	46	4	0.67
				including 44	46	2	1.05
				48	50	2	0.74
				94	96	2	7.98
				108	110	2	0.54
GC-14	TBC	TBC	003°	12	24	12	1.23
				including 12	22	10	1.42
GC-15	TBC	TBC	160°	16	22	6	1.18

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT MOONLIGHT RESOURCES LIMITED

Moonlight Resources is an Australian exploration company focused on discovering gold, copper, uranium and rare earth elements across its portfolio of projects located in established Australia's mining jurisdictions, including Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia, and New South Wales.

The Company's flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland covers a 268km² landholding hosting multiple walk-up drill targets and offers significant potential to delineate a near-term gold Mineral Resource Estimate. Historical drilling and mapped mineralisation trends highlight the opportunity to define a meaningful gold resource that could underpin future development.

Within the broader Clermont Gold Project, Moonlight is also actively advancing the Peak Downs Prospect, where copper prospectivity was previously recognised as part of the exploration portfolio. Peak Downs hosts mapped and historically mined copper mineralisation extending over more than 2.5km of strike and represents an exciting opportunity at a historically significant, underexplored copper system using modern, systematic techniques.

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

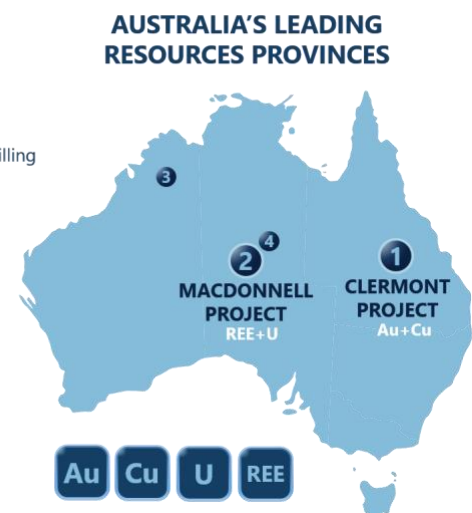
Additional assets include the Drysdale Project Application in Western Australia targeting rare earth elements and the Moonlight REE-Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.

Moonlight Resources is led by an experienced and success-focused team with a track record in exploration, project advancement, and corporate growth. The Company is focused on disciplined capital allocation, high-impact exploration and positioning its portfolio to deliver potential future development pathways and long-term shareholder value.

Targeting Minerals Critical to the Modern Global Economy

Highly-Prospective Portfolio of Gold, Copper, Rare Earth Elements and Uranium Projects

- 1 Clermont Gold Project (QLD)**
The Primary Focus of Current Exploration Drilling
 - Significant landholding spanning 134km² with multiple walk-up drill targets
 - Leo Grande Prospect features an unconstrained 4km x 60m mineralised footprint
 - Historical drilling database (70 holes for 4,620m) enables highly-targeted, cost-effective drilling
 - Near-term opportunity to delineate and rapidly grow a meaningful gold Resource to cornerstone a potential future production hub
 - Additional exploration potential within Peak Downs Copper Prospect to be unlocked
- 2 MacDonnell Ranges REE-Uranium Project (NT)**
Provides Optionality and Significant Future Upside Potential
 - A district-scale opportunity situated close to the Tanami Highway
 - Style of mineralisation typically defined via low-cost RC/RAB drilling
 - Highly prospective for rare earth elements (REE) and uranium
- 3 Drysdale Project (WA) Uranium**
- 4 Moonlight Project (NT) Rare Earths and Uranium**



Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on historical data compiled from previous operators and publicly available sources. A competent person has not undertaken

sufficient work to classify the historical results as Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, and it is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical results will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

The Company considers the historical data to be a useful guide to the exploration potential of the project; however, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these results.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Bryce Healy, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Healy works on a contract basis as Chief Geologist for the Company. Dr Healy has sufficient mineral exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr. Healy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters and information discussed, based upon the form and context in which it appears. Moonlight Resources Ltd confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed

APPENDIX A: JORC, 2012 EDITION: TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This Table 1 refers to historical drilling and costeaning completed by Noranda-Plutonic at the Goldfinger Prospect, Clermont Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done; this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Drilling - Historical exploration at the Goldfinger Prospect comprised rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and limited diamond drilling completed by Noranda between 1986 and 1987, comprising: 42 RAB holes (GFPD1-43) for 1,211 m. 17 RC holes (GRC1-GRC17) for 1,010 m. 5 Diamond holes (GD1-GD5) for 348.95 m. - Historical drilling was sampled continuously over the drilled interval. - Primary sampling was undertaken as 4 m composite samples. Composite samples returning greater than 0.2 g/t Au were subsequently re-sampled and assayed at 1 m intervals. - Historical documentation does not describe the primary sample collection method, sample masses, sample splitting procedures or measures adopted to ensure sample representivity. Costeans - Fifteen costeans (GC-1 to GC-15) totalling approximately 719 m were excavated during 1986. - Costeans were continuously channel sampled along the exposed floor of the excavation using 2 m composite intervals. - No additional information regarding channel dimensions, sample masses or sampling procedures has been identified in the available historical records.
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.).	- Historical drilling comprised RAB, RC and limited diamond drilling. - Historical records do not describe RC hammer type, face-sampling configuration, drill rig specifications, diamond core diameter, core orientation, tube configuration or any diamond drilling methodology. - No modern drilling has been completed at Goldfinger.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- Historical records do not document drill sample recovery measurements or recovery estimates. - Measures undertaken to maximise sample recovery are not recorded. - There is insufficient information to determine whether sample recovery may have introduced any sampling bias
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	Geological logging documenting lithology, weathering, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation was undertaken

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.	and reported in historical exploration reports over the full length of the drillholes and costeans. - Historical records do not describe the logging methodology in detail. - No information has been identified regarding geotechnical logging, core photography or quantitative logging procedures.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Drilling - Historical drilling was sampled continuously, with primary sampling undertaken as 4 m composite intervals. - Composite samples returning greater than 0.2 g/t Au were subsequently re-sampled at 1 m intervals for assay. - Historical records do not describe the primary sample collection method, sample splitting procedures, moisture condition, sample preparation, crushing or pulverisation procedures. - No information has been identified regarding field duplicate sampling, coarse duplicates, sample representivity testing or quality control procedures during sample preparation. Costeans - Costeans were continuously sampled using 2 m composite channel samples. - Historical records do not describe sample preparation or sample splitting procedures.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Samples were analysed by Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville, Queensland. - Gold analyses were undertaken by 50 g fire assay using aqua regia/AAS (Au/335). Arsenic was analysed using hydride generation (As/114). - The analytical methods are considered appropriate for exploration-stage gold mineralisation. Aqua regia digestion is not a total digestion technique. - Historical reports indicate mineralised intervals were selectively re-assayed following composite sampling. - Historical records do not report the use of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates or laboratory duplicate assays in sufficient detail to assess analytical accuracy and precision. - No umpire laboratory analyses have been identified.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Historical exploration data have been compiled from available exploration reports and digital datasets. - Significant intersections cannot be independently verified from the original field sampling records. - No twinned drillholes have been completed. - Historical data have been validated and incorporated into the Company's exploration database. - No adjustments have been made to reported assay values.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Historical drill collars and costeans were originally surveyed on a local grid. - Collar positions have subsequently been transformed to GDA94 MGA Zone 52 coordinates. - Historical collar locations have been validated where possible through field inspection of remaining collars, drill pads and costeans and against high-resolution LiDAR topography. - Collar accuracy is estimated to be approximately ± 10 m horizontally and ± 15 m vertically.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No historical downhole survey information has been identified.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drill spacing reflects the historical exploration objectives and varies across the Goldfinger Prospect. - Current drilling is considered sufficient to define broad geological trends and continuity of mineralisation but is not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation. - Primary sampling utilised 4 m composite intervals, with anomalous intervals (>0.2 g/t Au) subsequently re-sampled and assayed at 1 m intervals.
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.	- Historical drillholes were designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures at appropriate angles based on the geological understanding at the time. - Available geological information indicates the drill orientation is generally appropriate and no significant sampling bias is evident. - True widths cannot be reliably determined from the available historical information.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Historical records do not document sample security or chain-of-custody procedures. - There is insufficient information to assess historical sample security practices.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- Historical drilling and assay data have been reviewed against available exploration reports, laboratory documentation and geological records where available. - Collar locations have been verified where practicable through field inspection and LiDAR interpretation. - No formal independent audit of the historical sampling procedures has been identified. - The historical dataset is considered suitable for reporting Exploration Results, noting the limitations associated with historical exploration records and the absence of documented QA/QC information.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Goldfinger Prospect is located approximately 15 km west of Clermont, Queensland, within Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 28949. - EPM 28949 is held 100% by Moonlight Resources Ltd. - The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist that would materially affect the Company's ability to undertake exploration activities. - The Company is not aware of any material joint ventures, royalties, overriding interests or other third-party agreements affecting the reported exploration results. - Exploration activities are undertaken in accordance with relevant Queensland legislation and applicable land access agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Exploration reported in this release relates principally to work completed by Noranda Exploration Pty Ltd between 1986 and 1987. - Historical exploration comprised geological mapping, costeaning, geochemical sampling and RAB, RC and limited diamond drilling. - Historical exploration successfully identified shear-hosted gold mineralisation at Goldfinger, providing the basis for subsequent exploration by Moonlight Resources. - Historical exploration data have been reviewed and validated where possible using available reports, assay certificates, geological records and field verification.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Goldfinger Prospect is located within the Anakie Inlier of central Queensland. - Gold mineralisation is interpreted to comprise mesothermal (orogenic) shear-hosted gold associated with quartz veining, silicification, sericite-carbonate alteration and sulphide mineralisation developed within deformed metasedimentary rocks. - Mineralisation is structurally controlled by regional shear zones and associated quartz reefs.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: - easting and northing of the drillhole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - downhole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- Details of all drillholes and costeans referred to in this release are presented in the accompanying tables. - Drill collar coordinates, hole orientation, hole depth, significant intercepts and associated assay information are included where available. - No material drillhole information has been omitted that would materially affect interpretation of the reported Exploration Results
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.	- Reported drill intersections are based on original historical assay intervals. - Individual sample intervals are reported where available. - Composite intervals reported in this release represent length-weighted averages of contiguous mineralised intervals above

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	- 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. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	the nominated reporting cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t and may include internal intervals (up to 2m) below cut-off where geological continuity is maintained. - No grade capping or top-cutting has been applied. - No metal equivalent values have been reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Reported drill intersections represent downhole lengths. - Historical drilling was generally orientated to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures at a high angle. - Based on the current geological interpretation, the drill orientation is considered appropriate and no significant sampling bias is evident. - True widths cannot presently be reliably determined from the available historical information
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	- Appropriate plans, long sections, cross sections and drill collar location maps are included in the body of this Release. - These figures illustrate the distribution of drilling, historical costeaning and reported mineralised intersections relevant to the Exploration Results.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- Exploration results presented in this release are considered representative of the available historical dataset. - Both significant and lower-grade mineralised intervals have been reported where considered material to provide an unbiased representation of the exploration results. - No known material historical exploration results have been intentionally excluded.
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.	- Historical exploration included geological mapping, costeaning, geochemical sampling and drilling. - Geological observations relevant to the reported Exploration Results are discussed in the main body of this Release. - No material historical metallurgical, density, geotechnical, hydrogeological or other technical information has been identified that materially affects the reported Exploration Results.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- The historical results reported in this release will be incorporated into ongoing geological interpretation and exploration targeting. - Planned work includes geological mapping, field validation, infill and extensional drilling, and further evaluation of the structural controls on mineralisation. - Proposed drilling areas and the interpreted mineralised trends are illustrated in the accompanying figures where appropriate.