

HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS REPORTED – MARANOA GOLD PROJECT, EAST MENZIES WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade intercepts reported in grade control drilling, including:
 - 2m @ 15.84g/t from 57m in 26MRC042
 - 1m @ 2.34g/t from 56m in 26MRC046
 - 2m @ 3.25g/t from 73m in 26MRC050
 - 4m @ 2.76g/t from 72m in 26MRC051
 - 4m @ 10.38g/t from 81m in 26MRC051
- 9 holes completed for 614m. Assays pending for 2 holes and 3 holes intersected historic stopes.
- RC rig remobilised to site to undertake further grade control drilling.
- Geological mapping and assessment underway to define further drill targets at Maranoa.

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX:REZ or the Company) is pleased to announce high-grade intercepts reported from the July 2026 RC drilling Program within the Maranoa Project within the Company's East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP), approximately 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

REZ GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR J. DANIEL MOORE COMMENTED:

"These high-grade intercepts from grade control drilling at Maranoa are an excellent early result, confirming the continuity of mineralisation beneath and along strike from the historic workings. Grades of this order, particularly the 2m @15.84 g/t and 4m @10.38 g/t intersections, validate our model of the Maranoa lodes and support the next stage of grade control drilling.

With the RC rig now remobilised to site, we are moving quickly to follow up these results with an extended program to the south along the line of workings. Alongside this, our geological mapping team continues to define further drill targets across the broader Maranoa belt, where multiple lines of historic high-grade workings remain underexplored. We look forward to updating shareholders as further assay results and drilling outcomes become available."

ASX
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BACKGROUND TO THE JULY 2026 DRILLING

During January 2018, Geko-Co Pty Ltd completed resource modelling and a mineralisation report over Maranoa for the then holder of the tenure, Australian Mineral Partners Pty Ltd. The work combined historic mine plans and underground sampling records with reverse circulation drilling from the mid-1980s and from 2016. It produced a block model constrained by a wireframe of the mineralised shear and by the historic mine voids. REZ acquired Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd, and with it the Maranoa tenure, in December 2019.

MARANOA MINERAL RESOURCE

The Maranoa Gold Deposit has an existing JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 46,000 tonnes at 5.7 g/t gold for 8,000 ounces, reported at a 1.0 g/t gold cut-off grade. The estimate was reported to ASX on 11 June 2020 and has not been revised since.

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Cut-off (g/t Au)
Maranoa	Inferred	46,000	5.7	8,000	1.0

Reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 ([Refer to ASX announcement 11 June 2020](#)).

The grade control drilling reported in this announcement is designed to inform mine planning and ore definition. It is not an update to the Mineral Resource estimate. The Company will advise the market if and when it revises the estimate.

During 2024, four shallow RC holes for 136m (MRC30-MRC33) were completed to close off mineralisation at the northern end of the Maranoa Lode and to identify the extent of any unmapped historical workings, ahead of a costeaning operation. Also during 2024, modelling and mine planning work at Maranoa Gold projects (M29/427) commenced, with an emphasis on exploiting zones of shallow gold mineralisation with the potential to support short campaign-style mining operations.

Also during 2024, at Maranoa, REZ investigated a trial vat leach option for shallow gold resources which occur in the northern end of the Maranoa line of workings. A program of work to recover bulk samples from the Maranoa lode was approved, and four costeans were excavated, with samples sent off-site for testing. This included comprehensive sample preparation, encompassing crushing, splitting, and homogenization at various particle sizes.

REZ also carried out column percolation and leach tests to assess the material's heap-leaching characteristics at different cyanide concentrations.

JULY 2026 GRADE CONTROL DRILLING

During July 2026, 9 slimline RC drill holes for an advancement of 614m were completed as grade control drilling at Maranoa. The drill holes were designed to test directly beneath and immediately along strike from the historic Maranoa Workings, at a nominal spacing of 10 x 20m. 7 holes were drilled as angled holes beneath the workings. In contrast, 2 holes were drilled vertically to test the down-plunge positions of the lodes.

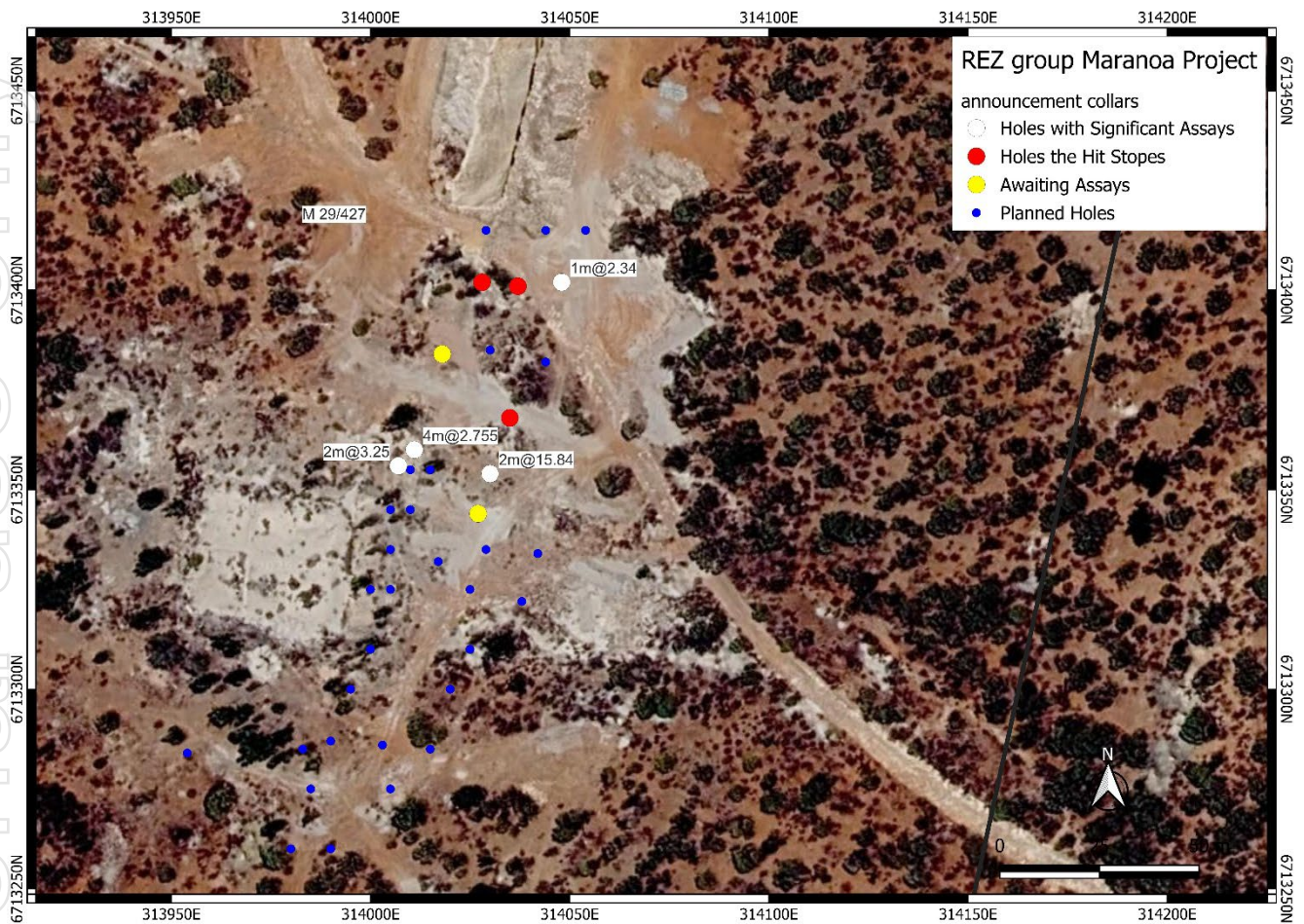


Figure 1: Maranoa Drill Program-Location and Hole Status Plan

The holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Intervals logged as containing quartz veining, alteration or sulphides were dispatched to the SGS laboratory in Perth for assay by 50g charge fire assay. Unaltered and unmineralised hanging wall and footwall intervals were not submitted for assay. The hole depths ranged from 31-121m. Figure 1 shows the drill hole locations, and Table 1 summarises the drilling. Several RC holes hit stopes generated by historic workings, and assay results are pending for 2 holes. Appendix 1 shows the assay results returned to date. Assays for 26MRC041 and 26MRC043 are pending.

The mineralisation is hosted in distinctive quartz veins ranging from 0.5-2.5m in thickness, with all drill metres being geologically logged on site.

Reporting basis: significant intercepts are reported above a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold, allowing a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. No top cuts or bottom cuts have been applied, and reported grades are length-weighted averages. All intervals are downhole lengths.

Mineralisation at Maranoa is oriented perpendicular to the angled holes, so the intercepts reported in the angled holes approximate true width. Holes 26MRC050 and 26MRC051 were drilled vertically, and the intercepts reported in those holes are apparent widths of approximately twice the true width.

Sample numbers MGF7669 and MGF8155 are certified reference materials inserted into the sample stream and are not reported as drill samples.

MARANOA TRIBUTE JOINT VENTURE

The July 2026 grade control drilling was completed on Mining Lease M29/427, which is subject to the tribute mining and production joint venture with Rembrandt Mining Pty Ltd. REZ retains 100% ownership of the tenement. The drilling is designed to inform mine planning and ore definition under the joint venture. Refer to ASX announcements dated [17 June 2026](#) and [20 July 2026](#) for the terms of the joint venture.

DRILL RIG MOBILISED TO SITE

To follow up these drill results, the RC rig has been mobilised to site, where approximately 1200-1500m of further RC grade control drilling is planned to extend the drill pattern to the south along the line of workings. Figure 1 shows the proposed program in blue. The holes will be drilled at an angle beneath the workings.

TARGET GENERATION

The Maranoa Goldfield hosts multiple lines of historic high grade gold workings (Figure 2). These historic workings have been sparsely drill tested. Structural geological mapping has commenced along the Maranoa belt, focusing on the historic workings to generate further drill targets. The structural mapping is ongoing.

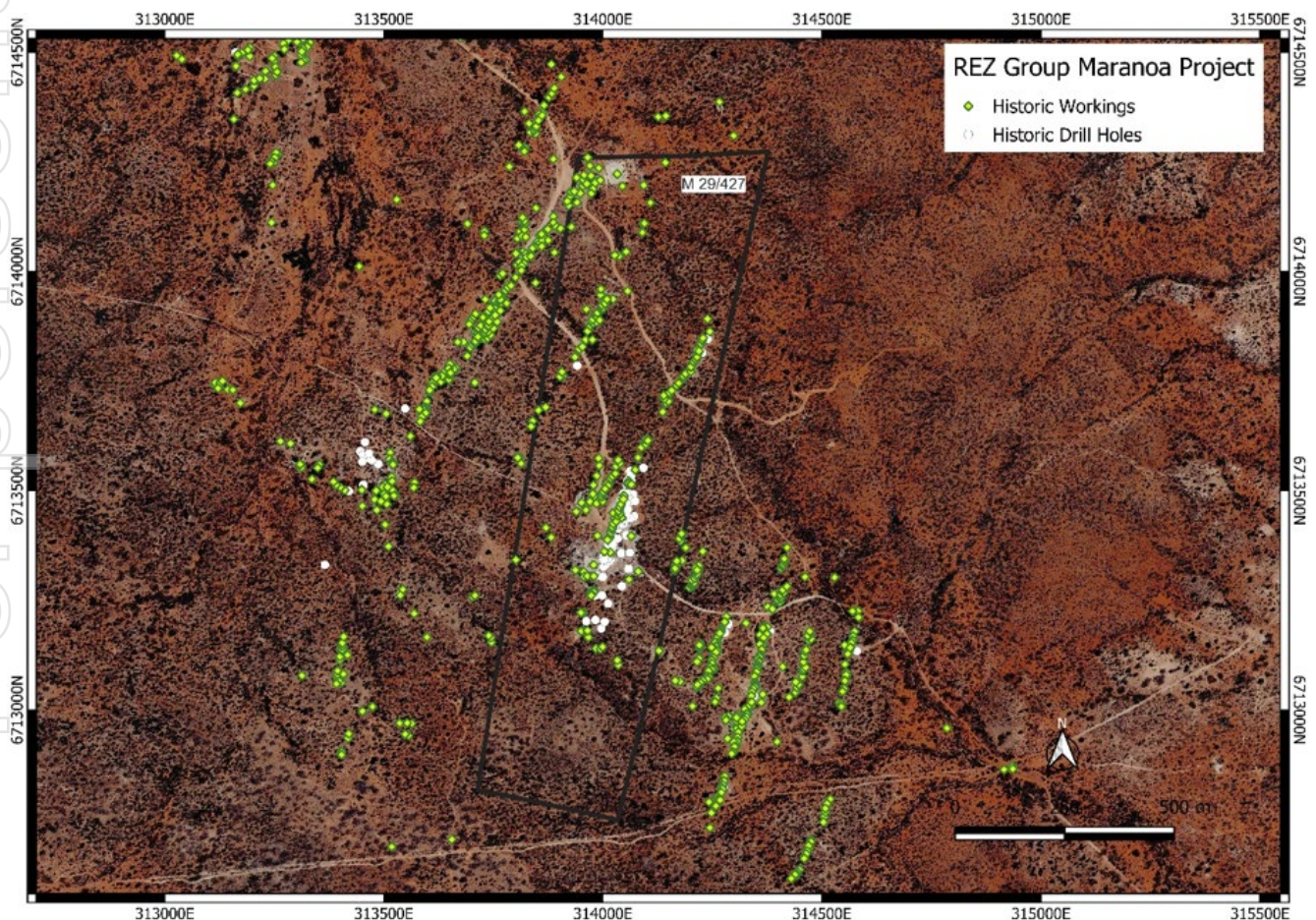


Figure 1: Maranoa Historic Workings and Drill Holes

*Table 1: Maranoa Drill Program Significant Assay Results and Drilling Details.
Coordinates are GDA2020 Zone 51S.*

Hole ID	Dip	Azim	Northing	Easting	Total Depth	Depth From	Depth to	Au g/t	Average Grade (g/t)
26MRC041	-60	270	6713384	314018	36				Awaiting Assays
26MRC042	-60	270	6713354	314030	76	57	58	19.49	2m@15.84
						58	59	12.19	
26MRC043	-60	270	6713344	314027	121				Awaiting Assays
26MRC044	-60	270	6713402	314028	31				Hit stope
26MRC045	-60	270	6713401	314037	38				Hit stope
26MRC046	-60	270	6713402	314048	91	56	57	2.34	1m@2.34
26MRC047	-60	270	6713368	314035	54				Hit stope
26MRC050	-90	360	6713356	314007	79	73	74	5.24	2m@3.25
						74	75	1.26	
26MRC051	-90	360	6713360	314011	88	72	73	6.17	4m@2.76
						73	74	0.23	
						74	75	1.29	
						75	76	3.33	and
						81	82	14.27	4m@10.38
						82	83	0.43	
						83	84	3.4	
						84	85	23.42	
				Total	614				

Figure 2: Maranoa Historic Workings and Drill Holes

BACKGROUND – EAST MENZIES GOLD PROJECT

The East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP) is REZ's flagship Western Australian asset, comprising a contiguous package of mining, exploration and prospecting licences exceeding 100 km², situated within the Wiluna–Norseman Greenstone Belt. The project hosts several high-grade lode gold systems along the Goodenough Syncline, including the Goodenough, Gigante Grande and Maranoa prospects.

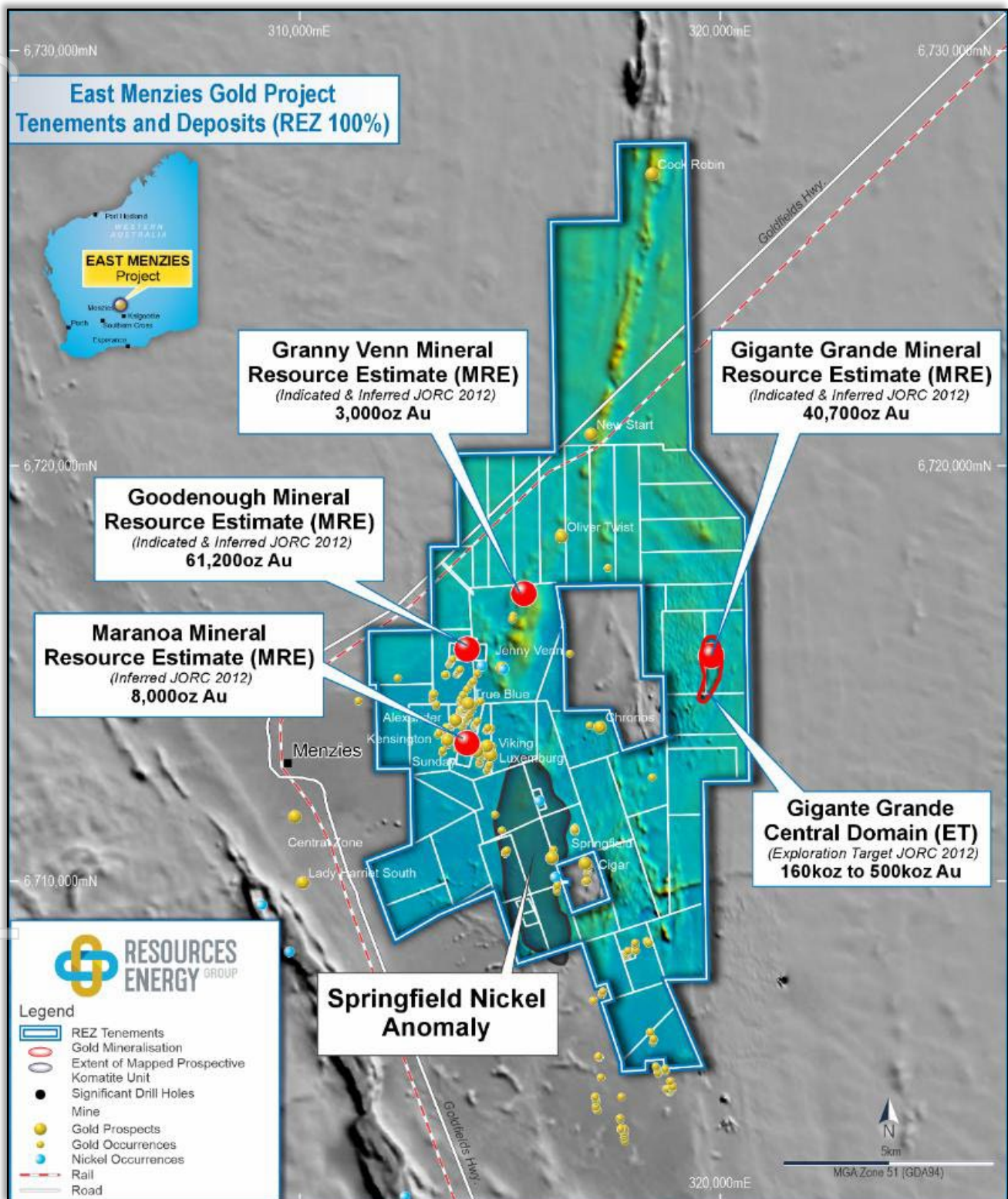


Figure 3: East Menzies Project tenement and prospect location map.

- ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit:

www.rezgroup.com.au

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ABOUT RESOURCES & ENERGY GROUP LIMITED (ASX:REZ)

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX:REZ) is an ASX-listed gold explorer and miner operating across the East Menzies Gold Project in Western Australia. The Company is advancing near-term gold production through the Maranoa tribute mining joint venture with Rembrandt Mining, while building longer-term resource and exploration upside at Goodenough, Gigante Grande and Granny Venn. REZ retains flexibility across processing routes (toll milling, vat leaching, and future larger-scale processing) while preserving capital for exploration growth.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and data validation is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Kelvin Fox, who is a Member (#8922) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Fox is a consultant through Rembrandt Mining Pty Ltd to Resources and Energy Group Ltd. Mr Fox has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Fox consents to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Rembrandt Mining Pty Ltd is the Company's joint venture partner at the Maranoa Gold Project.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Maranoa Mineral Resource estimate is extracted from the ASX announcement dated 11 June 2020, which is available at www.rezgroup.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

PREVIOUS ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

[11 June 2020](#) - East Menzies Mineral Resources, including Maranoa

[3 November 2020](#) - Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimate update

[14 January 2021](#) - East Menzies resource update

[22 March 2021](#) - East Menzies resource update

[4 May 2021](#) - East Menzies resource update

[23 September 2025](#) - Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, Gigante Grande

[24 March 2026](#) - Goodenough Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This Announcement may contain forward-looking statements, which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'should', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expecting', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are considered reasonable. Such forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors, and the management. The Directors cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in previous market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t
26MRC042	MGF7496	50	51	0.02
26MRC042	MGF7497	51	52	0.01
26MRC042	MGF7498	52	53	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7499	53	54	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7500	54	55	0.01
26MRC042	MGF7501	55	56	0.25
26MRC042	MGF7502	56	57	0.35
26MRC042	MGF7503	57	58	19.49
26MRC042	MGF7504	58	59	12.19
26MRC042	MGF7505	59	60	0.95
26MRC042	MGF7506	60	61	0.36
26MRC042	MGF7507	61	62	0.01
26MRC042	MGF7508	62	63	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7509	63	64	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7510	64	65	0.02
26MRC042	MGF7511	65	66	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7512	66	67	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7513	67	68	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7514	68	69	<0.01
26MRC042	MGF7515	69	70	<0.01
26MRC044	MGF7665	20	21	0.07
26MRC044	MGF7666	21	22	0.1
26MRC044	MGF7667	22	23	0.06
26MRC044	MGF7668	23	23.5	0.03
26MRC044	MGF7670	25.6	26	<0.01
26MRC044	MGF7671	26	27	<0.01
26MRC044	MGF7672	27	28	<0.01
26MRC044	MGF7673	28	29	<0.01
26MRC044	MGF7674	29	30	<0.01
26MRC044	MGF7675	30	31	<0.01
26MRC046	MGF7771	55	56	0.11
26MRC046	MGF7772	56	57	2.34
26MRC046	MGF7773	57	58	0.08
26MRC046	MGF7774	58	59	<0.01
26MRC046	MGF7775	59	60	<0.01
26MRC046	MGF7776	60	61	0.04
26MRC046	MGF7777	61	62	<0.01
26MRC046	MGF7778	62	63	<0.01
26MRC046	MGF7779	63	64	<0.01
26MRC046	MGF7780	64	65	<0.01
26MRC050	MGF8070	70	71	<0.01

26MRC050	MGF8071	71	72	<0.01
26MRC050	MGF8072	72	73	0.04
26MRC050	MGF8073	73	74	5.24
26MRC050	MGF8074	74	75	1.26
26MRC050	MGF8075	75	76	0.81
26MRC050	MGF8076	76	77	0.49
26MRC050	MGF8077	77	77.5	0.09
26MRC051	MGF8149	70	71	<0.01
26MRC051	MGF8150	71	72	<0.01
26MRC051	MGF8151	72	73	6.17
26MRC051	MGF8152	73	74	0.23
26MRC051	MGF8153	74	75	1.29
26MRC051	MGF8154	75	76	3.33
26MRC051	MGF8156	76	77	0.41
26MRC051	MGF8157	77	78	0.22
26MRC051	MGF8158	78	79	0.1
26MRC051	MGF8159	79	80	0.06
26MRC051	MGF8160	80	81	0.61
26MRC051	MGF8161	81	82	14.27
26MRC051	MGF8162	82	83	0.43
26MRC051	MGF8163	83	84	3.4
26MRC051	MGF8164	84	85	23.42
26MRC051	MGF8165	85	86	0.08
26MRC051	MGF8166	86	87	0.02

JORC (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Sampling techniques • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Samples for results discussed in the announcement are from Slim Line Reverse Circulation drilling. • The drilling discussed in this announcement was conducted during July 2026. • RC samples were collected for every metre drilled having passed through a cone splitter. The samples were dry and free flowing. • A "sub-sample" of ~ 3kg was captured for each metre drilled, which was sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. • • As the holes were geologically logged on site, only intervals containing quartz veining, alteration or sulphides were dispatched to the laboratory for assay. Unaltered and unmineralised hanging wall and footwall material was not submitted for assay.
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.).	• Drilling discussed in the announcement is Slim Line Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used ranged from 104mm to 108mm diameter. • •
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.	• RC sample recoveries were visually assessed in the field during drilling and recorded in the sample log. Sub-Sample masses are measured and recorded at the laboratory. There was minimal variation in sample size presented by the driller either within a hole or between different holes. • -The samples were dry and flowed freely, however the cyclone was regularly cleaned to minimise sample contamination. • • • • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.

Logging

- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.), photography.
- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.

- Lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering condition have been noted on geology logs.
- Lithology and geology logging is qualitative and descriptive.
- Sample logging (location, drill and sample type) are quantitative.
- Chip trays for the current drill program have been retained and stored for future reference.
- 100% of the 2026 drilled holes have been logged.

Subsampling 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 subsampling 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.

- A cone splitter was used on the rig to provide the primary coarse reject sample and the sub sample for assaying.
- In all cases the sample was dry and classed accordingly.
- The field procedures adopted for Reverse Circulation drilling and sampling are industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field the (sub)samples were safely transported to the laboratory for preparation and analysis, entirely by personnel associated with REZ..
- All subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant procedures. This includes best practice for sample preparation involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm or <2mm (when required) and then pulverising to P₈₅ or P₈₀ passing 75 µ prior to further sub-sampling.
- Site QA/QC procedures involve the use of QAQC CRM standards. As the rig only has the capacity to generate a single sub sample, no split duplicates were collected in the field. Collecting a scoop or spear sample from the reject pile is not considered a duplicate of the sub sample from the rig splitter and hence the use of scoops and spears was avoided.
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- For the July 2026 RC drill program, certified reference materials (CRMs) of known gold grade were inserted into the sample stream within the altered and quartz veined intervals. No blanks were used in the July 2026 program.
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- No material issues with the sample collection and preparation methodology were noted.
- The sample taken for analysis is truly a sub sample, with reference to the sample being the entire content of the drillhole trace for each full metre. Typical sample (or subsample) sizes of ~ 3 kg are considered appropriate. This represents typically 10 to 15% of the full sample taken for the metre (20 to 30kg).
- The 3 kg (sub)sample is of sufficient size to be representative and from this an aliquot is taken for analysis given that the grain size of the pulverized (sub)sample is 85% passing 75 microns.

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.

- A 50g charge for fire assay with an AAS finish is an industry standard method for gold mineralisation and ore grade determination. This is the methodology employed for the July 2026 drill and sample program.
- No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar instruments have been used in the field or laboratory analysis with regard to this drilling announcement.
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- For the July 2026 drilling and sampling, all inserted CRM results returned values within the acceptable range for the certified standards used. No blanks were inserted in this program. [INSERT NUMBER OF CRMs INSERTED AND PASS RATE]

- 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.

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.

- All drilling intersections for the July 2026 program were verified by the site geologist, who was present on site during the drilling process. The sampled intersections were also checked by the supervising geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers and standards introduced into the sampling stream.
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- The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the site geologist. The site geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into an excel spreadsheet via a tablet, for final validation prior to the data being loaded into the database. .
- The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded in the field by the Site Geologist. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Consultant Geologist.
- Logging, sample tables and metadata have been prepared for uploading to a SQL database and matched with incoming assay results. There are no errors, missing data or overlaps for the July 2026 drill and sample program.
- No sample or analytical data has been adjusted or composited for analytical, storage or reporting purposes .

Location of data points

- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
- Specification of the grid system used.
- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

- All drill hole sites were located in the field by handheld GPS.
- No downhole surveying was undertaken. The requirement was assessed prior to drilling and, given the hole depths and the orientation of the holes relative to the lodes, downhole surveying was not considered necessary.
- The Grid System used is GDA2020 Zone 51S

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.

- Drilling at Maranoa is nominally 10m spaced collars on 20m spaced lines, which is sufficient to establish both the position of the historic underground workings and the mineralisation. .
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- Drill hole samples have not been composited at Maranoa.

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.

- Drilling at Maranoa comprised 7 angled holes at -60/270 and 2 vertical holes at -90/360.
- There is no relationship between drilling orientation and grade. The angled holes display the true thickness of the mineralisation while the vertical holes display an apparent thickness which is approximately twice the width of the true thickness.

- 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.

Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Audits and reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

- A chain of custody procedure was put in place whereby samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic or polyweave bags. The bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured in labelled polyweave bags.

- The sample batches were loaded by the team in the field and transported directly to the Laboratory in Perth, by the geological team. The receiving laboratory (SGS) verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.

- No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been carried out.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
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 East Menzies gold project consists of more than 60 Mining Tenements. • • • Drilling on Maranoa was conducted on Mining Lease M29/427. • The Maranoa mining tenement is held by Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd, which is owned by Resources and Energy Group Ltd. The Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd company and associated tenure was acquired by REZ through a purchase agreement completed in December 2019. The tenements do not encompass strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes. • The tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions. • The Maranoa tenement is located on a portion of the Menzies Town Water Reserve, which may add compliance requirements to any future mining activity. • REZ has entered a tribute mining and production joint venture with Rembrandt Mining Pty Ltd over the Maranoa Gold Deposit on M29/427. REZ retains 100% ownership of the tenement and Rembrandt funds the mining campaign under a sliding-scale profit share. Refer ASX announcements dated 20 July 2026 and 17 June 2026.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Maranoa Goldfield was mined as an underground mining venture during the late 1800's-1900's. The historic mining involved the development of several shafts and sub levels to extract the high-grade gold bearing quartz veins. Processing occurred on site and the Maranoa district is littered with historic tailings, shafts and excavations. During the 1980's small scale underground mining was undertaken by local prospectors. The historic tails were collected into a tailings dam for vat leaching of the residual gold, however due to the presence of fly ash in the tailings, the vat leaching was unsuccessful. • During the 1980s and 1990s the Maranoa goldfield was explored by BHP, Hill Minerals and Money Mining. High grade mineralisation was intersected during the various drill campaigns, but despite the high grades the narrow widths of mineralisation precluded economic extraction. • In late October 2015, the area was acquired by Australian Mineral Partners, who undertook drilling at Maranoa. • During January 2018, Geko-Co Pty Ltd completed resource modelling and a mineralisation report over Maranoa for Australian Mineral Partners Pty Ltd, the then holder of the tenure. REZ acquired Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd, and with it the Maranoa tenure, in December 2019. The Maranoa Mineral Resource reported in the announcement is a JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 46,000 tonnes at 5.7 g/t gold for 8,000 ounces, reported at a 1.0 g/t gold cut-off grade. • During 2021-2023 REZ also completed further drilling at Maranoa, • During 2024 at Maranoa four shallow RC holes for 136m (MRC30-MRC33) were completed to close off mineralisation at the northern end of the Maranoa Lode, and to identify the extent of any unmapped historical workings, ahead of a costeaning operation. Also, during 2024 modelling and mine planning work at Maranoa Gold projects (M29/427) commenced with emphasis on exploiting zones of shallow gold mineralisation which have potential to support short campaign style mining operations. • Also during 2024, at Maranoa, REZ investigated a trial vat leach option for shallow gold resources which occur in the northern end of the Maranoa line of workings. A program of work to recover bulk

	samples from the Maranoa lode was approved and four costeans were excavated, with sample sent off site for testing. This included comprehensive sample preparation, encompassing crushing, splitting, and homogenization at target particle sizes of 1 mm, 3 mm, 5 mm, 8 mm, and 10 mm, and head assays to determine baseline elemental composition, size-by-size assays for particle-specific metal distribution. • The size-by-size assay data shows that the +10 mm fraction, while representing only 30% of the total mass, contains the highest gold grade (3.38 ppm) and accounts for 42.4% of the total gold distribution. This suggests that a significant portion of the gold is associated with coarse particles. The -10+6.3 mm fraction also has a high grade (3.34 ppm) and contributes 17.7% of the gold distribution, meaning that the majority of the gold (60.1%) is found in these two coarse fractions. Finer fractions, particularly those below -3.35 mm, contain lower grades (1.19–1.52 ppm) and account for smaller portions of the gold distribution, indicating diminishing returns for additional size reduction. • The assay data indicates that the ore has a moderately high gold grade (2.47 ppm), and it is likely to be amenable to conventional cyanidation processing. The sulphur content is low (202 ppm or 0.02%), indicating minimal sulphide mineralization, which reduces the likelihood of refractory gold issues and simplifies processing by minimizing cyanide and oxygen consumption. The arsenic level (31.6 ppm) is modest and suggests the possible presence of minor arsenic-bearing minerals, such as arsenopyrite, which may require some attention during leaching but is unlikely to pose significant challenges. Other elements, such as copper (48 ppm) and lead (15.5 ppm), are also present in quantities unlikely to cause issues for ore processing. • REZ also carried out column percolation and leach tests to assess the heap leaching characteristics of the material at different cyanide concentrations.
Geology • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Maranoa gold deposit occurs within an Archaean Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt. This is a significant orogenic lode gold province. • At prospect scale the project lies in a synclinal setting, which plunges to the south at about 30 to 35 degrees. High grade shoots are present along north-south orientated structures, which provided pathways for fluid movement. These structures align with the axial plane of the Goodenough Syncline. • •
Drillhole 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	• Hole identification, co-ordinate location, dip, azimuth, total depth and interception depths for all drillholes reported in this release are provided in Table 1 of the announcement. Collar RLs were not surveyed. The ground surface across the drilled area is flat, so collar elevation has no material impact on the interpretation of the results and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report.

- 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.

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.
- The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

- Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered.
- The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average. Significant intercepts are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold. No upper or lower grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of the significant intercepts.
- Significant Intercepts reporting allow for up to 2m internal dilution.
- Metal equivalents have not been used.

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. 'downhole length, true width not known').

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- At Maranoa mineralisation orientation is defined from previous drilling to be perpendicular to the July 2026 drilling. Thus the angled holes are defining a true thickness of mineralisation while the vertical holes are showing an apparent thickness.
- All sample intervals have been described as down hole lengths.

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 have been provided in the associated report and announcement. Sectional views of the drilling have yet to be drawn. These will be drawn at the completion of the next round of drilling.

Balanced reporting

- Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.

- Reporting of all material data relevant to the July 2026 drill and sample program, and related historical drill and sampling has been adopted.

Other substantive exploration data

• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations, geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk samples – size and method of treatment, metallurgical test results, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics, potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All substantive work has been discussed in the announcement. • There is no further exploration data relevant to the locations of the July 2026 drill program.
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.	• Future work will include a follow up RC drill program at Maranoa. With drill holes testing for extension of gold mineralisation both along strike and down dip and plunge to confirm the continuity of mineralisation and also the accuracy of the historic mine plans.