RESULTS FROM MAIDEN SPRING CREEK DRILLING PROGRAM

Mineralisation intersected in 9 of 13 RC holes

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mineralised horizon continuity confirmed at southern end of high-grade Spring Creek prospect with intersection of 1.0m at 2.31 g/t Au from 17m (SCRC026), 25m down dip of the previously reported 6.0m at 9.99 g/t Au from 11.0m (SCRC016)[1]**
- **Mineralised intersections identified to the south of an interpreted cross fault, south of the high-grade mineralised block centred on SCRC016, including:**
  - **1.0m at 1.31 g/t Au from 33m (SCRC018) – previously reported**
  - **1.0m at 0.83 g/t Au from 24m (SCRC022)**
- **Interpreted cross fault identifies positions for potential repetitions of the high-grade mineralised block centred on SCRC016, to the south of SCRC022 and west of SCRC020**
- **Data from this maiden 1,045m RC drill program will support targeting for follow up work at Spring Creek, including targeting further bonanza grade zones such as those intersected in SCRC016**
- **Findings support the potential for discovery along the 12km long *Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend*, largely untested over the 4 – 5 kms strike to the north and south, with plans for systematic rock chip sampling and mapping to lead to drill target definition**.

Cosmo Metals Ltd ("Cosmo" or the "Company") (ASX: CMO) is pleased to report final results from its maiden drilling program at the Spring Creek prospect within the 484.1km^2 Bingara Project (**Bingara**). The reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program consisted of thirteen (13) holes for 1,045m.

The drilling has confirmed the shallow easterly dipping continuity of the high-grade mineralised horizon identified at the southern end of the Spring Creek prospect with an intersection of 1.0m at 2.31g/t from 17m in SCRC026, about 25m down dip of the previously reported **6.0m at 9.99 g/t Au from 11.0m in SCRC016**.

A cross fault interpreted to the south of the high-grade mineralised block centred on SCRC016, potentially offsets repetitions of the mineralisation to the south and west, with mineralisation intersected to the south of this structure, such as 1.0m at 0.83 g/t Au from 24m in SCRC022. Positions for potential repetitions of the high-grade mineralisation have been identified to the south of SCRC022 and west of SCRC020.

[1] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 9/12/2025*

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Cosmo's Managing Director, Ian Prentice commented:

"We are very pleased with the results of our maiden drilling campaign at Spring Creek, defining a high-grade mineralised block centred on hole SCRC016 as well as materially enhancing our geological and structural understanding of the broader Spring Creek area.

"With this knowledge to be applied to not only the follow up work at Spring Creek but also to the discovery opportunities within the broader 12km long Star of Bingara to Lone Hand high intensity trend of historic workings. This high conviction target area is incredibly underexplored outside of the immediate Spring Creek prospect, with no previous drilling recorded for the 4 – 5 km to the north and south of Spring Creek."

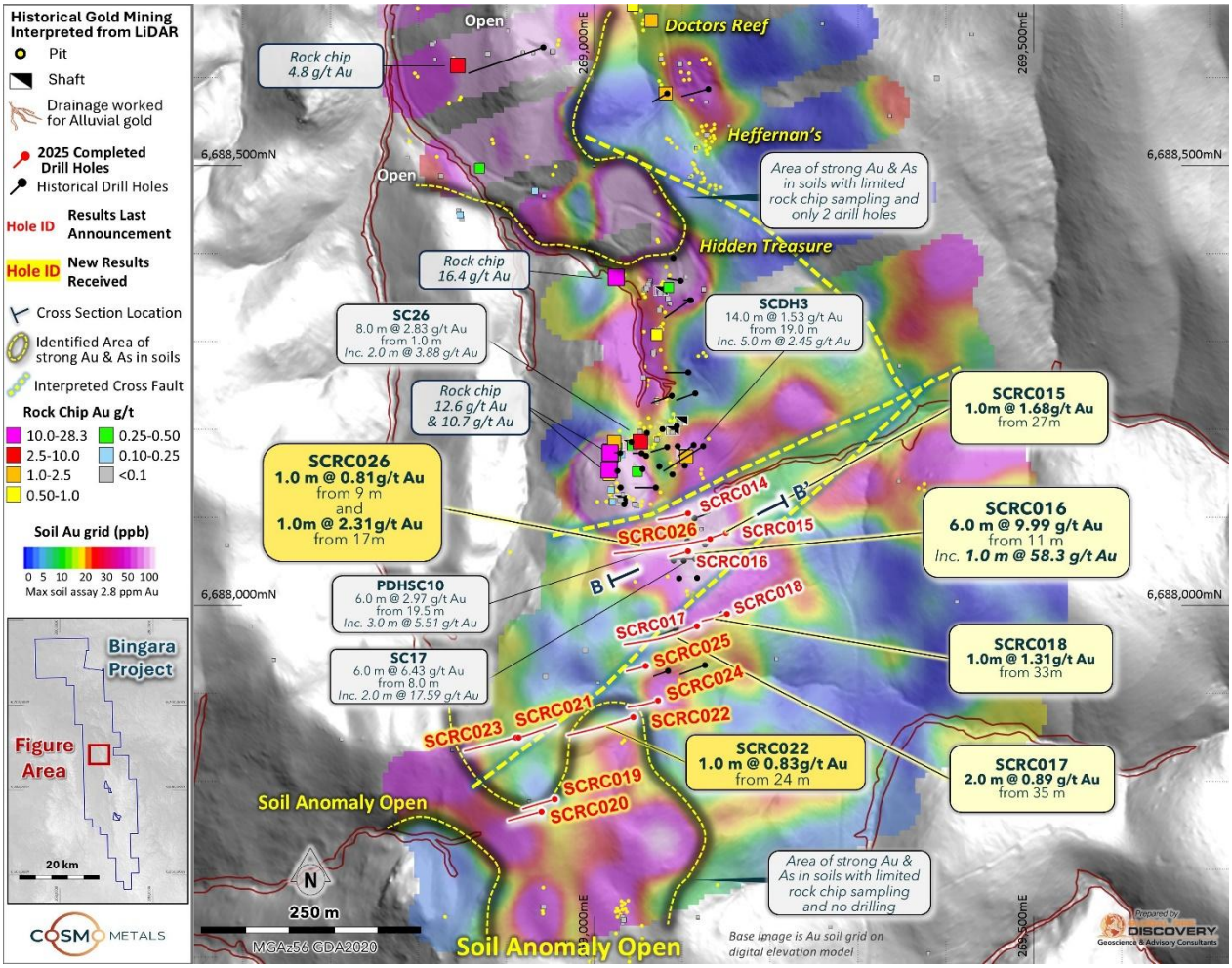

Figure 1. Bingara Project – Spring Creek Prospect – Historical and 2025 Drilling over Soil Geochemical Grid

Cosmo's maiden RC drilling program at the Spring Creek prospect, successfully completed in early November 2025, with no safety or environmental incidents, consisted of thirteen (13) holes for 1,045m, with holes ranging in down hole depth from 37m to 151m (refer Table 1). Note holes SCRC024 and SCRC025 were terminated earlier than planned, due to excessive water inflow.

Results have now been received for the remaining eight (8) holes of the program (SCRC019 to SCRC026), following release of the results for the first five (5) holes (SCRC014 to SCRC018) on 9 December 2025[2].

[2] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 9/12/2025*

The Spring Creek prospect is located centrally within the 12km long Star of Bingara to Lone Hand high intensity trend of historic workings at Bingara, with Spring Creek the only area within this corridor that has received several rounds of previous shallow exploration drilling. Previous drilling programs at Spring Creek took place between 1984 and 1996 for a total of forty-five (45) holes for 1,737.2m drilled at an average hole length of only 38.6m.

The drilling program at Spring Creek:

- followed up previous intersections on the southern end of the previously drilled Spring Creek central area, including **6.0m at 6.43 g/t Au** from 8.0m (SC17) and **6.0m at 2.97 g/t Au** from 19.5m (PDHSC10) (see Figure 1)
- tested for potential steep dipping feeder zones, in positions that had not been tested with the predominantly shallow historic drilling, and
- stepped out to the south to test the extensions of the strongly anomalous gold – arsenic soil anomaly (see Figure 1).

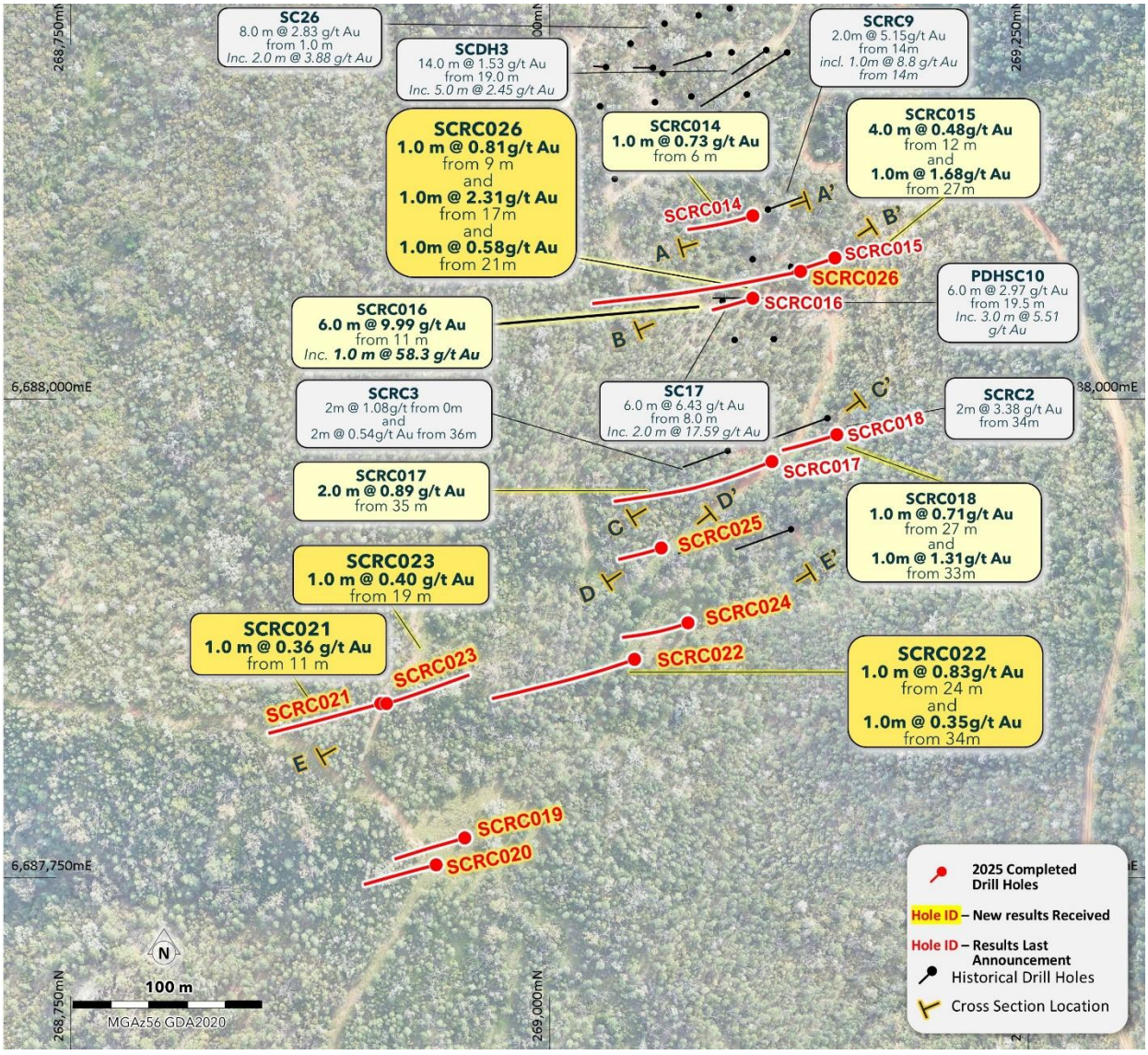

Figure 2. Bingara Project – Spring Creek Prospect –2025 Drilling Collar Plan

Gold mineralisation at the Spring Creek central area, at a 0.3 g/t Au cut off, consists of a 1 to 14 m thick shallow (approximately 10° to 15°) easterly dipping sheet that daylights to the west (see Figure 3) and is defined to a maximum depth of 36 meters below surface to the limit of drilling. The previous drilling has defined the mineralisation over a ~350m north south strike and up to 65m wide zone (refer Table 3).

Mineralisation in the Spring Creek central area is hosted in a sheared quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration zone of veinlets at or adjacent to the contact between a package of sediments and the capping metabasalt. In the south of this drill defined zone the mineralisation is at, or just above, the contact whilst in the centre of the zone it is at the contact with a mixed serpentinite and siltstone footwall.

Bonanza gold grades have been recorded associated with quartz – carbonate veining within the sheared quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration zone at or adjacent to the contact between the sediments and the metabasalt, such as the recently reported **6.0m at 9.99 g/t Au from 11.0m in SCRC016**[3] (see Figures 1,2 and 4).

Seven of the final eight (8) holes of the program (SCRC019 to SCRC025) were designed to test the southern extension of the strong gold – arsenic soil anomaly as well as for potential steep dipping feeder zones. Hole SCRC026 was designed to follow up and extend the previous shallow dipping mineralisation on the southern end of Spring Creek central, down dip from SCRC016, as well as test for potential steep dipping feeder zones (See Figures 3 and 4). Note holes SCRC024 and SCRC025 were terminated due to excessive water inflow, potentially associated with an interpreted cross fault (see Figure 1).

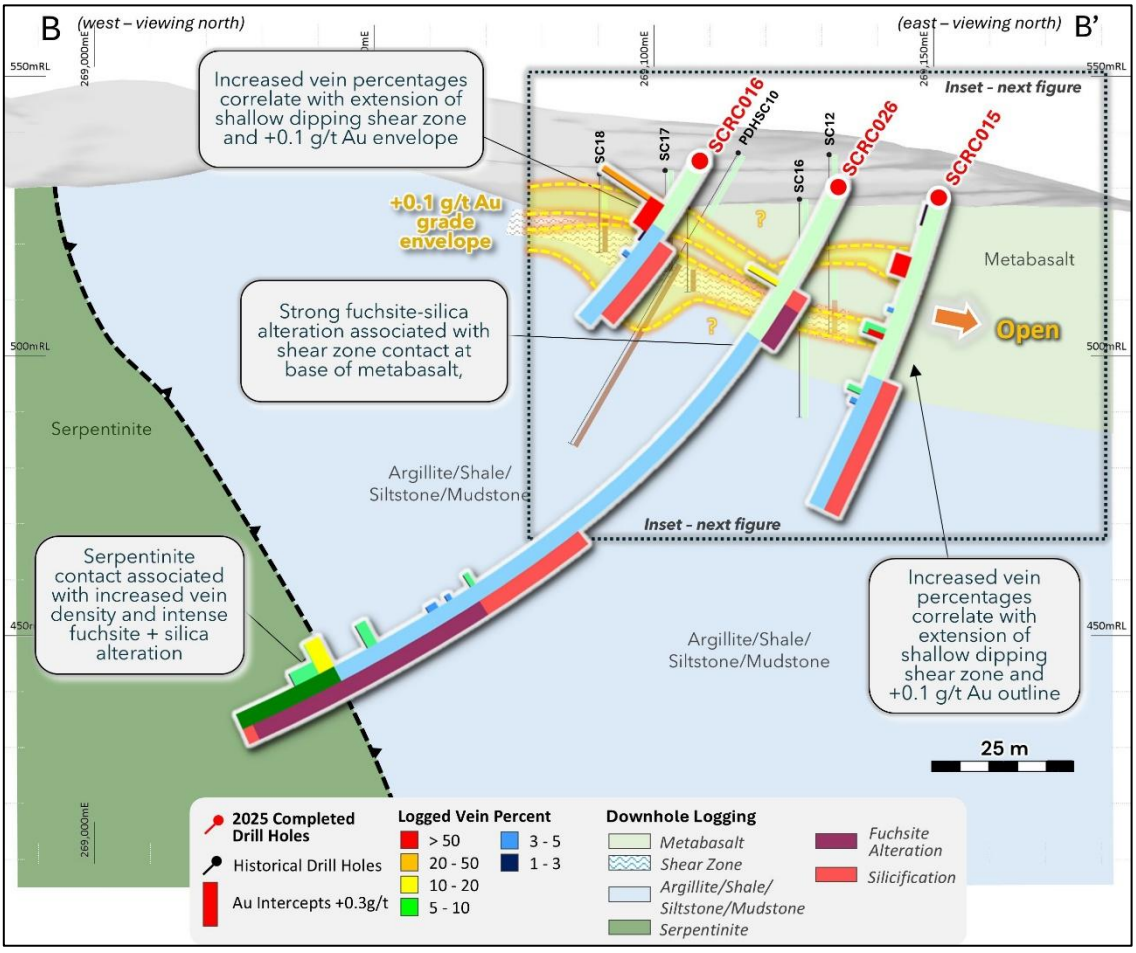

Figure 3. Spring Creek Prospect Cross Section B – B'

[3] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 9/12/2025*

Better intersections from the program (refer Table 2) included:

- SCRC015: 1.0m at 1.68 g/t Au from 27.0m (*previously reported*)
- SCRC016: **6.0m at 9.99 g/t Au** from 11.0m, including **1m at 58.3 g/t Au** from 15.0m (*previously reported*)
- SCRC017: 2.0m at 0.89 g/t Au from 35.0m (*previously reported*)
- SCRC018: 1.0m at 1.30 g/t Au from 33.0m (*previously reported*)
- SCRC022: 1.0m at 0.83 g/t Au from 24.0m
- SCRC026: 1.0m at 0.81 g/t Au from 9.0m
- SCRC026: 1.0m at 2.31 g/t Au from 17.0m

Hole SCRC026 confirmed the down dip continuity of the shallow dipping mineralisation intersected in SCRC016, with a peak intersection of 1.0m at 2.31g/t Au from 17.0m about 25m down dip of SCRC016. This intersection is about 25m up dip of the recently reported intersection of 1.0m at 1.68g/t Au from 27.0m in SCRC015 and is located at or just above the metabasalt – sediment contact zone associated with quartz veining and/or alteration (see Figure 4).

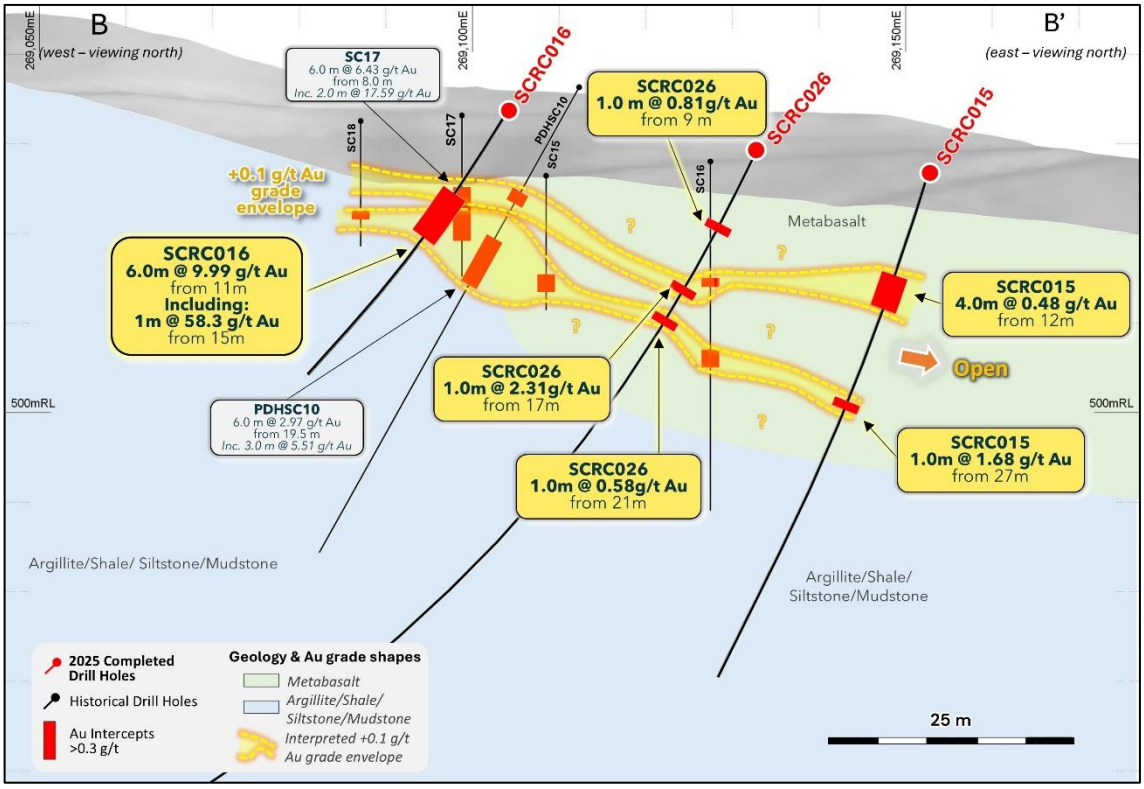

Figure 4. Spring Creek Prospect Cross Section B – B' Inset

There is a strong, broad arsenic anomalous zone, with minor antimony, coincident with the reported gold mineralisation at or just above the metabasalt – sediment contact zone and the associated quartz veining and/or alteration.

SCRC026 was extended to test for the potential steep dipping feeder zone, intersecting the serpentinite – sediment contact at a depth of 131m (see Figure 3), the deepest intersection of this contact at Spring Creek to date. The serpentinite – sediment contact is interpreted to be steeply east dipping, with gold mineralisation associated with this contact at, and to the north of, Spring Creek central. The hole intersected quartz veining and a strong fuchsite–chlorite alteration zone, with weakly anomalous arsenic and antimony, at or immediately adjacent to the contact.

Hole SCRC021, drilled around 350m south west of SCRC026, also intersected the steeply east dipping serpentinite – sediment contact (see Figure 5), with associated quartz veining / silicification and strong fuchsite–chlorite alteration. The contact zone is anomalous in arsenic and antimony, with evidence of minor fine grained arsenopyrite and strong silicification – clear indications of hydrothermal fluid flow.

Holes SCRC019 to SCRC025 were designed to test the southern extension of the strong gold – arsenic soil anomaly. These holes intersected zones of anomalous arsenic and minor to weakly anomalous antimony, generally associated with quartz – carbonate veining and prevalence of silica alteration, which are typically focussed at, or near, lithological contacts. Narrow zones of anomalous gold are broadly associated with these zones of As ± Sb anomalism, with a peak gold intersection of 1.0m at 0.83g/t Au from 24.0m in SCRC022 (see Figure 5).

Hole SCRC025, located around 60m to the north of the section shown in Figure 5, was terminated earlier than planned at 40m due to excessive water inflow, in a broad zone of arsenic – antimony anomalism (and weakly anomalous gold) associated with minor to moderate quartz – carbonate veining.

A cross cutting fault is interpreted to extend to the south west from just south of the high-grade mineralised block intersected in SCRC016 (**SCRC016 Block**), appearing to offset the geological sequence and the gold – arsenic soil anomaly to the south west (see Figure 1). The location of the interpreted structure is supported by the excessive water inflows encountered in holes SCRC024 and SCRC025 (both terminated earlier than planned) and may explain an apparent repetition of the metabasalt – sediment sequence (see Figure 5).

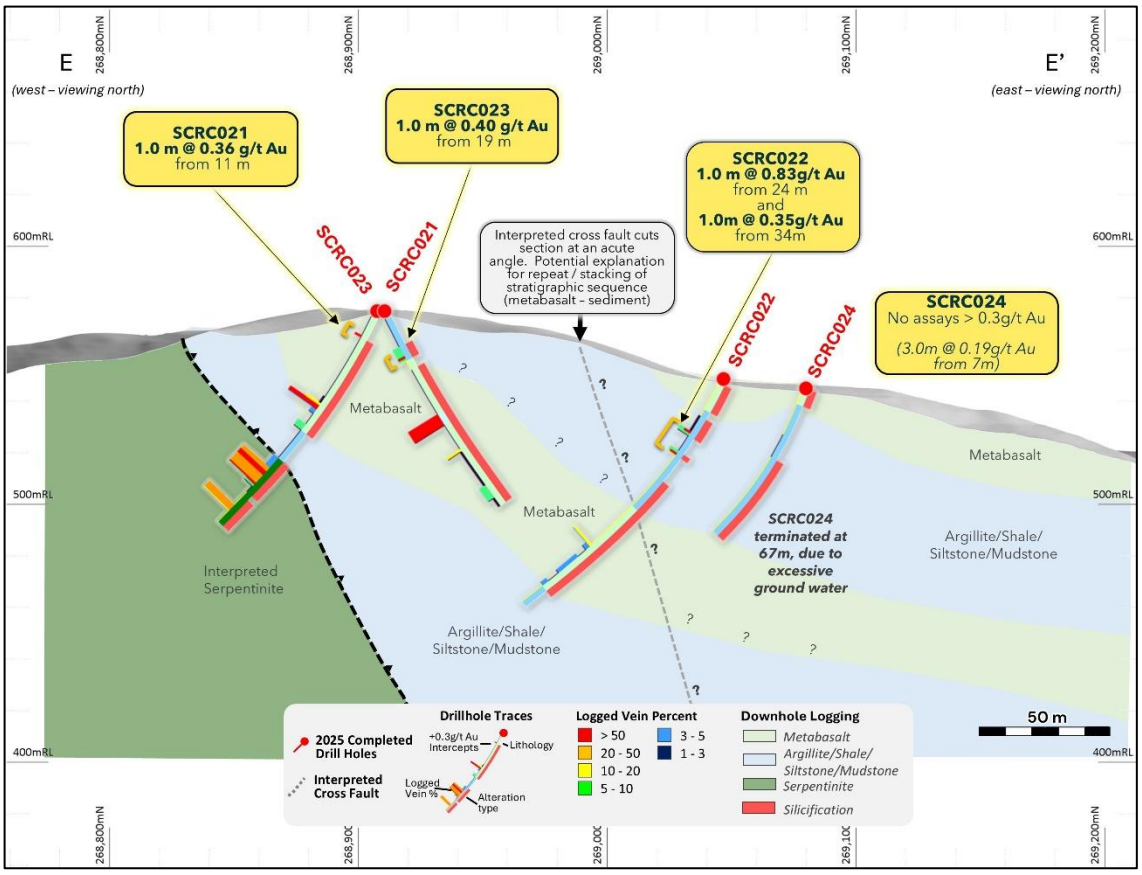

Figure 5. Spring Creek Prospect Cross Section E – E'

Analysis of the data for the drilling program in combination with the surface geology and location of the strong gold – arsenic soil anomaly is being used to identify potential structural repetitions of the high-grade mineralised SCRC016 Block. The high-grade SCRC016 Block is located to the north and west of the interpreted cross structure, with potential structural offset positions for high grade mineralisation located on the south and east of the interpreted structure, i.e. to the south of SCRC022 (1.0m at 0.83g/t from 24m), where there is an increased intensity of historical workings interpreted from the LiDAR, and to the west of SCRC020, proximal to the interpreted serpentinite contact. Ground truthing of these positions will be required to enable planning for potential follow up drilling.

ESTIMATED FORWARD WORK PROGRAMS - BINGARA

The full set of geological and multi-element geochemical data from the 2025 Spring Creek RC drilling will be used to further refine the understanding on controls on mineralisation at Spring Creek, including the occurrence of the bonanza grade zones such as the one intersected in the high grade SCRC016 Block.

The interpreted south west trending cross fault, situated to the south of the high grade SCRC016 Block opens up the potential for structural repetitions of the high grade mineralisation to the south and west of this structure, with these target areas to be ground truthed to enable planning for follow up drilling.

Work from this program will also guide exploration targeting discovery along the broader 12 km long Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend (see Figure 6) which is largely untested over the 4 – 5 kms strike to the north and south of Spring Creek. This trend of high density historical workings is a clear high priority focus for Cosmo's gold exploration efforts within the Bingara Project, with plans for systematic rock chip sampling and geological mapping to lead to drill target identification.

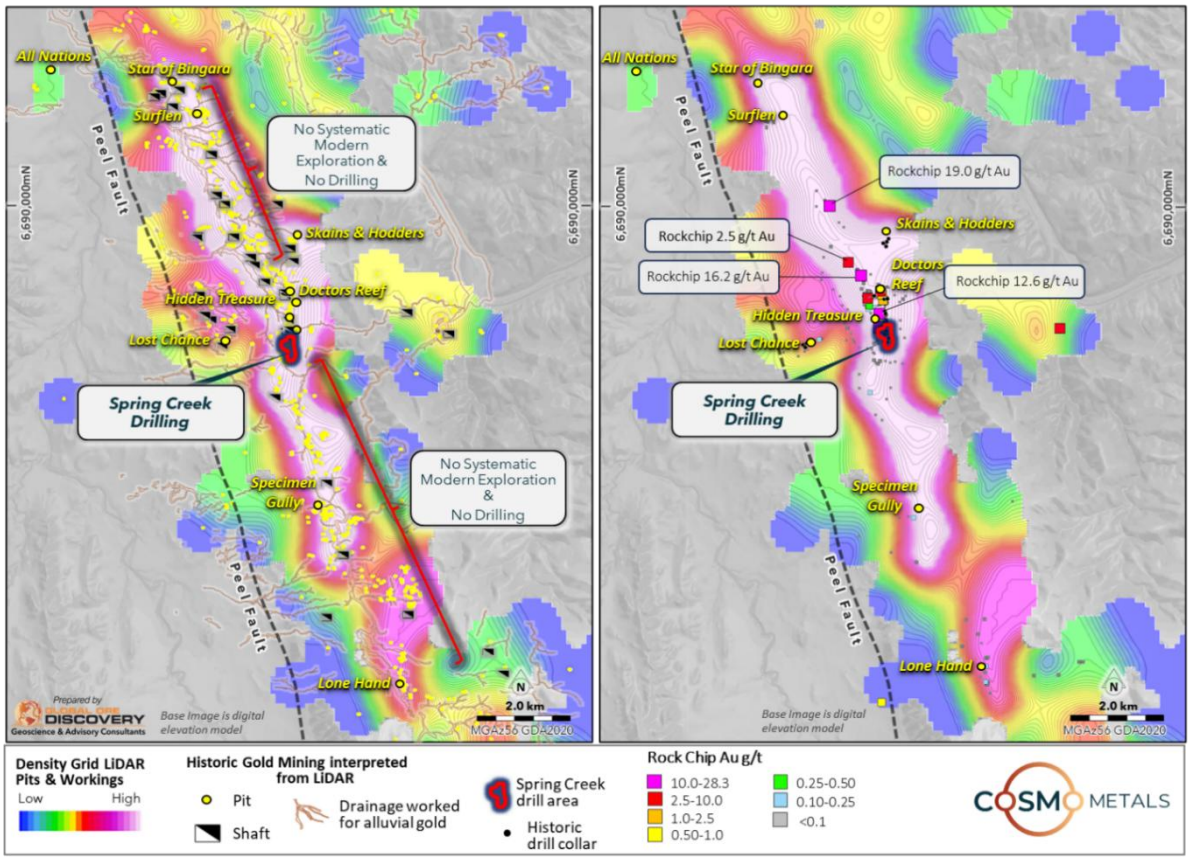

Figure 6. Bingara Project – Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend – LiDAR Interpretation Density Grid of Historic Gold Workings

Field work is complete on the systematic geochemistry program at the Mt Everest – Mona trend designed to test the +4km long VMS copper target corridor defined from LiDAR data and interpretation of the SAM survey magnetics. This trend includes extensive historic workings and untested VMS prospective horizons. The program is co-funded by the NSW Government under its Critical Minerals & High-Tech Exploration Program initiative. Results from this work will be processed early in 2026 and will provide the basis for planning the next steps in exploring this high conviction copper prospective target.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Cosmo Metals Ltd.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to results in respect of the Bingara Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Prentice, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Prentice is a director of Cosmo Metals. Mr Prentice has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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'. Mr Prentice consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Bingara Project extracted from the ASX market announcements dated 12 February 2025, 11 March 2025, 3 April 2025, 22 April 2025, 17 July 2025, 27 August 2025, 9 September 2025, 27 October 2025 and 11 November 2025 and reported by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.cosmometals.com.au. This news release contains references to historic exploration results on the Bingara Project that was not performed by the company.

CMO confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

About Cosmo Metals Ltd

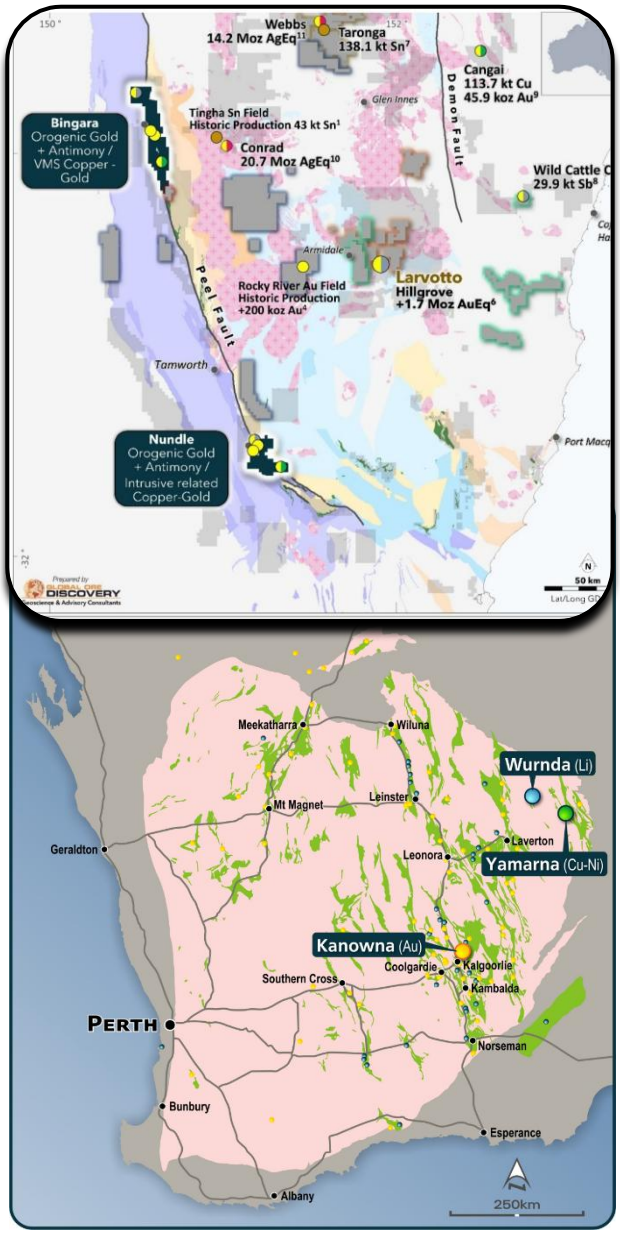
Cosmo Metals Ltd (Cosmo; ASX: CMO) is an ASX-listed gold and base metals exploration company with key projects located in WA and NSW.

Cosmo is advancing the underexplored and highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold-antimony and copper projects which cover an area of ~743km^2 in the New England Orogen of northern NSW.

While several high-grade gold, antimony, copper and gold deposits have historically been discovered and mined across the Bingara and Nundle Projects, there has been only sporadic exploration since the 1970's with no drilling in ~30 years.

Cosmo is also advancing work on the Kanowna Gold Project (KGP) located about 13 km north of Kalgoorlie and adjacent to the 7moz Au Kanowna Belle gold mine. Cosmo also owns the advanced Yamarna Project in the Eastern Goldfields region which contains significant intrusive-hosted base metal mineralisation, including the Mt Venn Cu-Ni-Co deposit.

Cosmo is supported by a strong technical team who are advancing exploration on multiple fronts.



Appendix 1

Table 1: Bingara Project – Spring Creek – 2025 RC Drilling Collar Table

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Dip	Azimuth MGA2020	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Drilling Status	Survey Method
SCRC014	269107	6688095	518	-50	240	46	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC015	269150	6688073	527	-73	240	61	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC016	269107	6688052	534	-60	240	37	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC017	269117	6687967	542	-55	240	115	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC018	269151	6687981	537	-73	240	70	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC019	268956	6687771	574	-65	240	73	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC020	268941	6687757	577	-65	240	76	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC021	268912	6687841	574	-65	240	103	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC022	269045	6687864	548	-65	240	118	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC023	268915	6687841	574	-65	60	88	RC	Complete	GPS
SCRC024	269073	6687883	544	-70	240	67	RC	Abandoned	GPS
SCRC025	269059	6687922	546	-60	240	40	RC	Abandoned	GPS
SCRC026	269132	6688066	529	-65	240	151	RC	Complete	GPS

Table 2: Bingara Project – Spring Creek – Significant Intersections

Prospect	Company	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Date	Drill type	Intersection downhole	Au (g/t)	Au (g*m)	Higher grade intervals
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC014	6.0	7.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.73	0.73	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC015	12.0	16.0	2025	RC	4.00	0.48	1.92	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC015	27.0	28.0	2025	RC	1.00	1.68	1.68	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC016	11.0	17.0	2025	RC	6.00	9.99	59.94	incl. 1m @ 58.3g/t Au from 15m
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC017	35.0	37.0	2025	RC	2.00	0.89	1.78	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC018	27.0	28.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.71	0.71	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	SCRC018	33.0	34.0	2025	RC	1.00	1.31	1.31	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC021**	11.0	12.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.36	0.36	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC022**	24.0	25.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.83	0.83	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC022**	34.0	35.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.35	0.35	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC023**	19.0	20.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.40	0.40	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC026**	9.0	10.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.81	0.81	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC026**	17.0	18.0	2025	RC	1.00	2.31	2.31	
Spring Creek	Cosmo	**SCRC026**	21.0	22.0	2025	RC	1.00	0.58	0.58	

Drill composites calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut off with up to 2m of internal dilution

Higher grade intercepts calculated using a 2.0 g/t Au cut off with up to 1m internal dilution at > 0.3 g/t Au

Collar co-ordinates in JORC Table 1

Table 3: Bingara Project – Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend – Previous Drilling Intercepts

Prospect	Company	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Date	Drill type	Intersection downhole	Au (g/t)	Au (g*m)	Higher grade intervals
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC12	25.0	26.0	1988	RC	1.00	1.42	1.42	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC14	24.0	25.0	1988	RC	1.00	2.59	2.59	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC15	11.0	13.0	1988	RC	2.00	0.91	1.81	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC16	21.0	23.0	1988	RC	2.00	1.16	2.31	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC17	8.0	14.0	1988	RC	6.00	6.43	38.55	incl. 2m @ 17.59 g/t Au from 12m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC19	1.0	7.0	1988	RC	6.00	0.85	5.11	incl. 1m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 1m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC20	5.0	8.0	1988	RC	3.00	0.47	1.41	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC21	6.0	11.0	1988	RC	5.00	0.70	3.49	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC22	10.0	12.0	1988	RC	2.00	0.94	1.88	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC22	16.0	25.0	1988	RC	9.00	1.26	11.37	incl. 2m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 16m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC23	11.0	13.0	1988	RC	2.00	0.52	1.03	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC24	14.0	23.0	1988	RC	9.00	1.64	14.77	incl. 1m @ 5.96 g/t Au from 22m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC25	14.0	23.0	1988	RC	9.00	1.15	10.38	incl. 2m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 14m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC26	1.0	9.0	1988	RC	8.00	2.83	22.62	incl. 5m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 4m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC27	5.0	9.0	1988	RC	4.00	2.07	8.29	incl. 3m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 5m
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC27	12.0	16.0	1988	RC	4.00	1.46	5.82	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC29	6.0	9.0	1988	RC	3.00	0.84	2.51	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC30	8.0	10.0	1988	RC	2.00	1.21	2.42	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC31	7.0	8.0	1988	RC	1.00	1.73	1.73	
Spring Creek	Nunan Pty	SC31	11.0	14.0	1988	RC	3.00	0.57	1.71	
Spring Creek	Freeport	PDHSC9	9.0	10.5	1985	RC	1.50	1.19	1.79	
Spring Creek	Freeport	PDHSC1	19.5	25.5	1985	RC	6.00	2.97	17.82	incl. 3m @ 5.51 g/t Au from 19.5m
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH3	19.0	33.0	1984	RC	14.00	1.53	21.44	incl. 5m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 23m
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH4	4.0	10.0	1984	RC	6.00	0.91	5.44	
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH5	7.0	15.0	1984	RC	8.00	1.27	10.18	incl. 1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 9m
Spring Creek	Freeport	SCDH7	25.0	30.0	1984	DD	5.00	1.08	5.39	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC2	34.0	36.0	1994	RC	2.00	3.38	6.76	incl. 1m @ 5.23 g/t Au from 9m
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC3	0.0	2.0	1994	RC	2.00	1.08	2.16	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC3	36.0	38.0	1994	RC	2.00	0.54	1.08	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC6	2.0	4.0	1994	RC	2.00	0.52	1.04	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC7	24.0	26.0	1994	RC	2.00	0.58	1.16	
Spring Creek	Probe Resources	SCRC9	14.0	16.0	1994	RC	2.00	5.15	10.30	incl. 1m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 14m
Hidden Treasu	Probe Resources	SCRC1	10.0	14.0	1994	RC	4.00	0.32	1.28	
Hidden Treasu	Probe Resources	SCRC8	18.0	20.0	1994	RC	2.00	1.50	3.00	
Heffernas	Probe	SCRC13	56.0	60.0	1994	DD	4.00	0.57	2.28	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	100.0	101.0	1990	DD	1.00	1.35	1.35	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	142.0	149.0	1990	DD	7.00	1.18	8.25	incl. 3m @ 1.81 g/t Au from 145m
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	56.0	61.0	1990	DD	5.00	0.82	4.11	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	62.0	67.0	1990	DD	5.00	1.63	8.16	incl. 1m @ 5.02 g/t Au from 64m
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	98.0	101.0	1990	DD	3.00	0.36	1.09	
Lost Chance	CRA	DD89LC	7.0	9.0	1990	DD	2.00	0.81	1.62	

Drill composites calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut off with up to 2m of internal dilution

Higher grade intercepts calculated using a 2.0 g/t Au cut off with up to 1m internal dilution at > 0.3 g/t Au

Collar co-ordinates in JORC Table 1

– JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to exploration RC drilling assay results from the Spring Creek prospect at the Bingara Project (EL8574) completed by Cosmo Metals Limited (CMO).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • The Spring Creek drilling results reported here consists of 13 holes (SCRC014 – SCRC026) drilled for 1,045 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Drill holes ranged from 30 m to 151 m in depth (average 69 m). • Drilling was completed by Chief Drilling Pty Ltd, using a Bormor 150 rig. <u>Sample Representativity</u> • RC drilling samples collected during the drilling process were completed using industry standard techniques, including face sampling drill bit and an on-board cone splitter. Chip samples were collected from the drill cuttings and sieved and put into chip trays for geological logging. • Cone splitting is an industry standard sampling device which sub-splits the metre drilled into representative samples. QAQC measures, including the use of duplicate samples, check the suitability of this method to produce representative samples. Based on a review of the sampling weight data, samples are representative of the interval drilled. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples collected from the cone splitter, which produced two sub-samples (Stream A – a 12.5% split of the interval material, representing the primary sample for laboratory analysis, and Stream B, a duplicate 12.5% split of the total interval material), that are captured in pre-labelled calico sample bags. The remnant bulk sample (75% of the interval material) <u>Assaying</u> • Samples for all holes were submitted to ALS in Brisbane. Duplicates, blanks, and standards were submitted to ensure results were repeatable and accurate. • Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61 - Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS.

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	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.	• Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. • Au was analysed by 30 g fire assay with AAS finish <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara Trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • 19 mine spoil dumps, channel, and outcrop samples were taken at the Jones and Co. Mine, Spring Creek Cinnabar Mine, and during regional reconnaissance. • Rock chip sampling was selective in nature designed to characterize the grade of the mineralization and alteration at each locality as a potential indication of the grade of mineralization historically but may not represent the actual bulk grade of in situ mineralization at depth. <u>CMO Bingara LiDAR</u> • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25th and 26th May 2025 by Woolpert, geospatial, surveying and GIS experts. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LiDAR data captured using Optech Galaxy Prime sensor, co-acquired with high resolution orthophotos using a Phase One camera. • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. The LiDAR survey covered an area of 492 sq km. • The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). **Historic Work:** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara Trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> 286 rock chips have been collected from the Spring Creek prospect by six companies between 1987 and 2017. *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc in 1983 with 5 rock chip samples collected (N6-107-111). • Samples are recorded as float and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Pilbara Labs, Townsville or Perth. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au with AAS finish (Lab code: FA50).

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		• Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AAS (Lab code: AAS). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Triarc Corporation Limited in 1987 with 71 rock chip samples collected (SC1-6, 7A, 7B, 8-70). • Samples are recorded as channel, outcrop, and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Most samples were channel samples typically as 2m samples from exposures in old workings. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As and Cu by unknown method. • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 38 rock chip samples collected (2217701, 710-732, 734, 749, 878-880, 889-900). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay. • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Mn, Ba, P, Co & Ni by ICP. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2000 with 91 rock chip samples collected (41160- 200, 43901-939, 969-979). • Samples are recorded as mostly taken from outcrop. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane.

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		• Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo and Sb by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Penelope Young 2010* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Penelope Young in 2001 with 28 rock chip samples collected (A100001-7, 51-52, EH1-63a/b, 72a/c, 74, 77b, 79, EH2-82, 84-85, 91, 93-94, EH3-101, 108, 111-112). • Samples are mostly recorded as being from vein outcrops. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by coarse crushing of a sample to 3kg to produce >70% passing 6mm (Lab Code: CRU21). Details of the pulverisation stage are not recorded. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-ICP21). • Multi element analysis was completed on A series samples only for Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Sb and Zn by four acid digest, a near total digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP61). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Precious Metal Resources Limited in 2014 with 3 rock chip samples collected (S1001-002, 014). • Sampling methods are unknown. • No assaying of gold was completed. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr by Precious Metal Resources using an Olympus Innov-X handheld portable XRF analyser. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Precious Metal Resources Limited in 2015 with 23 rock chip samples collected (BG201-223). • Samples are reported as mostly grab samples from outcrop taken by unknown methods.

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		• Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA21) and for over ranges results >1g/t Au by ore grade method Au-AA25. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Rock chip sampling was completed by PTR Resources Pty Ltd in 2017 with 17 rock chip samples collected (R01352-1358, 1360-1370). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by fine crushing to 70% passing <2mm. a riffle split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing <75µm. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA23). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • One certified refence standard was inserted with the 17 samples. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Soil sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc. in 1984 with 211 soil samples collected (N6/698-861, 987-999, 1000 – 1058, 1355-1398). • Soil samples were taken as spot samples from the A and B horizons and sieved to -10 mesh • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au by unknown method. • Multi element analysis was completed for As, Cu, Ni by unknown method.

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		• The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Soil sampling was completed by Probe Resources Limited in 1995 with 289 soil samples collected (123563-124577). • Soil samples were taken as spot samples from the B and C horizons and sieved to -2mm. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM219). • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Sb, Bi, Mg, and Cd by HCL digest, organic solvent extraction, and ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC588) and Cu, Co, Cr, Fe and Ni by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> 45 drill holes for 1,737.25 m have been completed across the Spring Creek Prospect by three companies between 1983 and 1996. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5” drilled with a 4.5” bit. Percussions to NQ change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4” percussion tails.

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		• Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Drilling comprises 20 drill holes for 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5" bit. Depths range from 12 - 39m. • Drilling was completed by Connell Holdings • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF *Decade Mining Resource NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26-76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2m samples sent for assay. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31, 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004) • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580)

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		<u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • 4 Open Hole Percussion (PC) drill holes for 168m (GL15DH1 to 4). Depths range from 30-54m. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling Co. using a Warman Scout 250 drill rig. • Holes were sampled at 1.5m intervals by unknown methods. • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au only by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • 4 diamond holes (DD89LC1-4) and one Reverse Circulation (RC) drillhole (RC89LC5) were completed for a total of 571m. Depths range from 88 to 131m. • Drilling was completed by Wilsons Drilling using a Universal 650 drill rig. • All holes were sampled at mostly 1m intervals. • Diamond holes were cored from surface. • Diamond sampling was by either ½ HQ or ½ NQ core size cut by diamond saw. • Sampling methods for RC drilling are unknown. • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au, Pt, Pd, and Rh by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217) and for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Cr, S, Co, Mn using a HF/HNO3/HCL digest with ICP-OES finish (Lab code: IC586). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails,	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • 13 RC drill holes for 1045 m was completed between the 25th of October and 5th of November 2025. • Drill holes ranged in depth between 30 and 151 m (average 69m). • Drilling was completed by Chief Drilling, using a Bormor 150. • All holes were drilled with reverse circulation (RC), using a 4.875” hammer with face-sampling drill bit. The hole

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	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	diameter was 4 7/8 inches <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion-only holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5” diameter, drilled with a 4.5” bit. Percussion pre-collar to NQ diamond tail change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4” percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • 20 drill holes for a total of 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5” bit. Depths range from 12 -39m. • The drilling was completed by Connell Holdings. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Drilling comprised of 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26 - 76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • 4 Open Hole Percussion (PC) drill holes for 168m (GL15DH1 to 4). Depths range from 30-54m. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling Co. using a Warman Scout 250 drill rig. • Hole diameter was 4”. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u>

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		CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989 • 4 diamond holes (DD89LC1-4) and one Reverse Circulation (RC) drillhole (RC89LC5) were completed for a total of 571m. Depths range from 88 to 131m. • Drilling was completed by Wilsons Drilling using a Universal 650 drill rig. • Diamond drilling was completed using either HQ or NQ core size. • RC drilling was completed with a 110mm face sampling bit. • Diamond core was not oriented.
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.	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • Drilling recovery is assessed by observing sample size and weighing samples. Samples are collected from the cyclone using a cone splitter and monitored for size to determine that they are representative. • Sample weights were monitored in the following manner, to monitor sample size and recovery: 1:10 calico bags to be sent to the laboratory were weighed, with sample weights recorded against the corresponding sample interval for each hole. • Bulk 1 m sample size recovery and moisture is recorded qualitatively by the supervising geologist. • Recoveries for RC samples were consistent and satisfactory. • All samples were noted as dry, moist or wet in the geological logging sheets <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are

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		unknown. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. The splitter type (i.e. stand-alone or rig mounted) and sample split are unknown. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Diamond recovery has been recorded on a per run basis. • No record of sample recovery has been located for RC drilling. • Measures taken to maximise RC sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. • No assessment of recovery and grade has been completed for the diamond drilling due to the results being used for exploration targeting purposes only.
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)	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • RC chips are geologically logged in full. • Logging of RC chips was completed to the level of detail required to support future Mineral Resource Estimation. However, no Mineral Resource Estimation is reported in this release. • Geological logging has been completed by a qualified geologist for the entire length of the hole, recording lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, and mineralisation containing both qualitative and quantitative fields. • Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information are also recorded. • Small representative samples of RC chips for each 1m interval were collected in labelled, plastic 10 or 20-slot RC chip trays, for future reference. Chip trays are photographed both wet and dry

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	photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Rock chip samples were logged in the field at the time and were collected by an appropriately experienced geologist. • Geological information for rock chip samples was recorded qualitatively, including colour, rock type, weathering, dominant minerals and mineralisation form. • Sample type was recorded as an outcrop, subcrop, float or continuous rock chip or selective mine dump. • Each sample was given a unique sample ID. • All the samples were photographed on top of the sample bag with the sample ID showing. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • Channel sampling lengths have been recorded. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The dimension of the outcrops sampled, magnetic susceptibility and structural measurements have been recorded. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Penelope Young 2010*

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		• Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • Samples have been photographed either as the in-situ representative site or of the sample after it was taken. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • Selected samples have been photographed either as the in-situ representative site or of the sample after it was taken. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Historic Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Percussion and diamond logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • RC logging was on a 2.0-1.5 m basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

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		Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988 • RC was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • RC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • PC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Diamond logging was completed to lithological boundaries. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. Structural measurements are recorded relative to core axis. • Magnetic susceptibility was recorded using an unknown instrument. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.
Sub-sampling techniques	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled,	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • All holes were sampled at 1.0 m intervals via a rig mounted cone splitter. For each interval, two (2) splits, each weighing between 0.4-5.1 kgs ('Stream A' and 'Stream B'; each comprising approximately 12.5% of the interval

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and sample preparation	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.	material) are collected from the splitter into pre-labelled calico sample bags). Stream A represents the primary sub-sample for each interval and Stream B represents the Field Duplicate sub-sample for each interval. 95% of samples were >1.0 kg. • Sample preparation is undertaken by ALS Brisbane an ISO certified commercial laboratory. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate and representative of the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, and the sampling methodology <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. • For outcrop sampling data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and is determined by the supervising geologist. • Dump sampling was selective in nature to characterize the geochemistry and grades of the range of mineralization styles present • No field duplicates were taken. • One CRM (OREAS 290) and One pulp blank (OREAS 30a) inserted by CMO. • Coarse blanks were not utilised. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc in 1983 with 5 rock chip samples collected (N6-107-111). • Samples are recorded as float and mine spoil samples. • Samples were prepared at Pilbara Labs, Townsville or Perth. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Triarc Corporation Limited in 1987 with 71 rock chip samples collected (SC1-6, 7A, 7B, 8-70). • Samples are recorded as channel, outcrop, and mine spoil samples. • Most samples were channel samples typically as 2m samples from exposures in old workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 38 rock chip samples collected (2217701, 710-732, 734, 749, 878-880, 889-900). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mine spoil samples. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2000 with 91 rock chip samples collected (41160- 200, 43901-939, 969-979). • Samples are recorded as mostly taken from outcrop. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Penelope Young 2010* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Penelope Young in 2001 with 28 rock chip samples collected (A100001-7, 51-52, EH1-63a/b, 72a/c, 74, 77b, 79, EH2-82, 84-85, 91, 93-94, EH3-101, 108, 111-112). • Samples are mostly recorded as being from vein outcrops. • Samples were prepared at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by coarse crushing of a sample to 3kg to produce >70% passing 6mm (Lab Code: CRU21). Details of the pulverisation stage are not recorded. • Quality control procedures are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Penelope Young in 2001 with 3 rock chip samples collected (S1001-002, 014). • Sampling methods are unknown. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Precious Metal Resources Limited in 2015 with 23 rock chip samples collected (BG201-223). • Samples are reported as mostly grab samples from outcrop taken by unknown methods. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Rock chip sampling was completed by PTR Resources Pty Ltd in 2017 with 17 rock chip samples collected (R01352-1358, 1360-1370). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mine spoil samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by fine crushing to 70% passing <2mm. a riffle split sub sample was then pulverised to 85% passing <75µm. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Soil sampling was completed by Freeport of Australia Inc. in 1984 with 211 soil samples collected (N6/698-861, 987-999, 1000 – 1058, 1355-1398). • Soil samples were taken as spot samples from the B and C horizons and sieved to -2mm. • Quality control procedures are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Soil sampling was completed by Probe Resources Limited in 1995 with 289 soil chip samples collected. • Samples were taken as spot samples from the B and C horizons and sieved to -2mm. • Quality control procedures are unknown. • Measures undertaken to ensure the sampling was representative are unknown. • Sample sizes are unknown. <u>Historic Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818, 821, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116 - 124). • Samples were taken of outcrop and float material. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Quality control procedures are unknown <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Holes were sampled selectively with 0.4 - 2.6m intervals but generally 1m. hole SCDH6 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Quality control procedures are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Holes were sampled selectively with samples typically 1.5m in length, but ranging from 1.0m – 3,0m. Hole PDHSC10 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Holes were selectively sampled in full at 1 m intervals. Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. • Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. Compositing technique is unknown. • Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Holes were sampled in their entirety at 1.5m intervals. • Sampling was reported to have been undertaken by splitter (type not defined) to produce a sample of approximately 2.5kg. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • All holes were sampled at mostly 1m intervals. • Diamond holes were cored from surface. • Diamond sampling in their entirety apart from the first few metres in unconsolidated ground by either ½ HQ or ½ NQ core size cut by diamond saw. • Sampling methodologies for RC drilling are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • Samples for all holes were submitted to ALS in Brisbane. • Duplicates, blanks, and standards were submitted to ensure results were repeatable and accurate. • Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61 - Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. • Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr • Au was assayed using a 30 g fire assay charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. • Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Field duplicates were completed at a rate of 5 for per 100 samples. • Analytical standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted at a minimum rate of 5 for every 100 samples, using 10-60g, certified reference material (“CRM”). The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Standards are selected to match the anticipated assay grade of the samples on either side of the standard in the sampling sequence. • Blanks were inserted at a rate of 2 per 100 samples, alternating between coarse and pulp blanks <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified laboratory. • Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis • Samples were analysed with the following analytical methods: ME-MS61, Au-AA23, Hg-MS42, and over range gold by Au-AA25. • All samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. • There were no issues identified with analytical accuracy, precision, or repeatability across the investigated elements (Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn, and Hg). QAQC results indicated that all control samples performed within acceptable limits. CRMs and pulp blanks standards consistently returned values within ±2 standard deviations of the certified values, confirming the reliability and consistency of the analytical process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Work Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Samples were analysed at Pilbara Labs, Townsville or Perth. • Samples were analysed for Au with AAS finish (Lab code: FA50). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn by AAS (Lab code: AAS). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As and Cu by unknown method. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay. • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Mn, Ba, P, Co & Ni by ICP. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo and Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Penelope Young 2010* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation was by coarse crushing of a sample to 3kg to produce >70% passing 6mm (Lab Code:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		CRU21). Details of the pulverisation stage are not recorded. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-ICP21). • Multi element analysis was completed on A series samples only for Ag, As, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Sb and Zn by four acid digest, a near total digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP61). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • No assaying of gold was completed. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Zr by Precious Metal Resources using an Olympus Innov-X handheld portable XRF analyser. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA21) and for over ranges results >1g/t Au by ore grade method Au-AA25. • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Samples were analysed for Au using 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: Au-AA23). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3), partial digest method with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME- ICP41). Ore grade Cu for over range samples was completed by ore grade method Cu-OG46. • One certified reference standard (OREAS 60C) was inserted with the 17 samples. • No QAQC analysis was undertaken but it is noted that the single standard fell outside of 3SD from the mean.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au by unknown method. • Multi element analysis was completed for As, Cu, Ni by unknown method. • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM219). • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Sb, Bi, Mg, and Cd by HCL digest, organic solvent extraction, and ICP-OES finish (Lab Code: IC588) and Cu, Co, Cr, Fe and Ni by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001). • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown. Historic Spring Creek Drilling *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004). • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580). Digest information is unknown. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were assayed for Au only by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Assaying for all drilling was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were assayed for Au, Pt, Pd, and Rh by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217) and for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ni, Cr, S, Co, Mn using a HF/HNO3/HCL digest with ICP-OES finish (Lab code: IC586). • The nature of quality control procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) are unknown.
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.	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • Logging of all holes was completed by a suitably qualified geologist. • Primary data was collected directly into MS excel with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistency of the captured data. No Twinned Holes were used. One objective of the program was to validate some of the historic shallow drilling, with pseudo twinning of some of these historic holes occuring • No adjustments have been made to assay data <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend Rock Chip Sampling</u> • No verification of significant results has been completed by CMO however quantum of assay results conforms with assays received for historic sampling of the mine dumps by previous explorers. • Location data was recorded using GPS and transferred to Mapinfo and Micromine GIS software for spatial confirmation of location against high resolution imagery collected as part of the LiDAR survey. • All data is stored on a private cloud NAS server featuring multi-site replication, redundancy (RAID), and onsite and offsite backups (via cloud backup). These servers are protected via Firewalls with IPS/IDS, with least privilege access, regular security patching, and proactive security monitoring, including regular audits by the consultant IT team. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by CMO from the laboratory. <u>Historic Work</u> • Drill results, costean results and rock chip results have been cross-checked against reported assay results in company annual reports where available. Results are reported as text files, within digital tables, handwritten and as assay certificates. Any errors identified were corrected prior to reporting. • No twin holes are available. • Documentation of primary data: - Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend Drilling – Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. - Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend Rock Chips - Documentation of primary data, data entry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. • All data reported in this JORC table has been recovered from the New South Wales DIGS data platform and is stored in Microsoft Excel Format. • No adjustments were made to the assay data.
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.	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • The grid system used for locating all drill collars is GDA94 – MGA Zone 56 datum for map projection for easting/northing/RL. • The drill collars were located by the supervising geologist prior to drilling, using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66I GPS. • Single shot surveys were completed at 5m and then every 15m downhole after each drill hole was completed. Hole deviation was monitored by the supervising geologist at the completion of each drill hole. Downhole survey data were obtained using a REFLEX EZ-SHOT electronic single-shot tool. • Topographic control from 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey has been used to display and visualise all data sets. • Topographic Control - A 1 m DEM topographic surface was utilised, captured in May 2025. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from ICSM classification level 2 classified LiDAR point cloud. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of +/- 0.15m (1 Sigma) in both vertical and horizontal datums. <u>CMO Bingara LiDAR</u> • The LiDAR data was captured at a minimum of 10ppsm (points/m2), and orthorectified imagery at 10cm GSD (ground surface distance), both with vertical accuracy of +/- 0.15m (RMS 1 sigma). • Ground control was carried out by Woolpert surveyors on the 9th of April 2025. 170 locations were tested, distributed across the survey area, on clear/open ground. The survey was adjusted by -0.109m RL using post processing techniques after acquisition was completed, and compared to ground control. • LiDAR data points were classified to ICSM classification level 2. These classified points were utilised to generate a 1m Digital Elevation Model (DEM). • Data is provided in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection. <u>CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were located in the field using a handheld GPS Garmin GPSMAP 67i unit using GDA2020 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection. Locations were crossed checked in MapInfo against the 1m resolution LiDAR DEM where historic mines are evident. **Historic Work** <u>Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1983* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map which has been registered using the AGD66 datum, AMG Zone 56 projection coordinates on the map. *Triarc Corporation Limited 1987* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map in local grid which has been registered using known geographical reference points such as old workings which have been picked up by GPS in the field. *CRAExploration Pty Ltd 1988* • Sample location method is unknown. Sample locations have been recorded in AGD66 datum, AMG Zone 56 projections coordinates recorded in sample ledgers within annual reports. *Diatreme Resources Limited 2000* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in AGD66 datum, AMG Zone 56 projections coordinates recorded in sample ledgers within annual reports. *Penelope Young 2010* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2014* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld Garmin Oregon 550 GPS in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. *Precious Metal Resources Limited 2015* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in WGS84 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report. *PTR Resources Pty Ltd 2017* • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection and have been checked against a submission ledger with the annual report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map in local coordinate system using grid orientation and geographical reference points from the map for registration. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Sample locations have been digitised from a map. Sample locations have been recorded on maps using a local coordinate system. The local grid origin in AGD84 datum, AMG Zone 56 projection are provided in the annual report which would have allowed for the registration of the map. Historic Spring Creek Drilling • Topographic Control - A 2 m DEM topographic surface was utilized, captured in May 2017. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from NSW Spatial Services Category 2 (Classification Level 3) LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) from an ALS50 (SN092) sensor. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of 0.3m (95% Confidence Interval) vertical and 0.8m (95% Confidence Interval) horizontal. • This will now be updated with the using the 1 m resolution DEM generated from the CMO LiDAR survey • 12 collars were identified in the field during a Nov/Dec 2017 field reconnaissance trip by Global Ore, and their locations confirmed by handheld GPS. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCDH5 and SCDH6 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 137.25 m. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes PDHSC8, 8R & 9 located using a hand-held GPS with an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 71 m. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SC17, 18, 24, 37 & 28 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • All holes are vertical. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 76 m. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCRC1-3 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic and has been covered to GDA94. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 39m. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Sample location methodology is unknown. Sample locations are documented in a sample ledger in AGD66. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPS II Plus, a global positioning system, with a location accuracy of +/- 5 -10m in GDA94. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Sample locations were recorded using a GPS in AGD84 AMG Zone 56. <u>Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 56 projection. • Drillholes have not been downhole surveyed. <u>Historic Lost Chance Drilling</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Collar survey method is unknown. Drill hole coordinates are recorded in AGD84 datum, AMG Zone 56 projection. • Drillholes have not been downhole surveyed.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting 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.	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> • Data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of exploration results • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported <u>Historic Rock Chip Sampling</u> • Historic Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • The samples of mine spoil dumps are clustered with reconnaissance samples of mineralized outcrop taken from around these dumps. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Historic Spring Creek Soil Sampling</u> *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1984* • Spot soil samples were taken on either 50m or 100m line spacing and either 15m or 25m sample spacings. *Probe Resources NL 1995* • Spot soil samples were taken on 50m line spacing and either 25m or 50m sample spacings. <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> • Spring Creek N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drill spacing ranges from 10 - 60m • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No sample compositing has been applied. Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Skains & Hodders NNE mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drill spacing has been designed to be approximately at 50m intervals along strike. Holes GL15DH-2 and GL15DH-4 have been drilled grid west and east respectively to 'scissor' the mineralisation. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied. Historic Lost Chance Drilling *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Drilling was mostly drilled a single fence on 50m hole spacing targeting modelled northerly trending geophysical anomalies. The orientation of mineralisation is currently poorly defined. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling • All holes were oriented to optimize anticipated intersection angles – holes were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of known or adjacent mineralised trends. • The relationship between drilling orientation and mineralisation orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias during the drilling program CMO - Bingara LiDAR survey • The survey was flown across 39 north-south oriented, ~500m spaced lines, with 2 east-west tie lines. Spring Creek Drilling • Spring Creek is a km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Angled drill holes range in dip from -77° to -48° dips to minimise the potential for sample bias related to sub-optimal angle of intersection of the structures. Other holes within the dataset were drilled vertically

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded. Historic Skains & Hodders Drilling *Freeport of Australia Inc. 1985* • Skains & Hodders NNE mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drillholes were drilled with a dip of -55 degrees. The drilling failed to define mineralised structures and as such, no conclusion can be made as to whether bias has occurred. Historic Lost Chance Drilling *CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1989* • Drilling was mostly drilled a single fence on 50m hole spacing targeting modelled northerly trending geophysical anomalies. • Drillholes were drilled with a dip from -50 to -61 degrees. The orientation of mineralisation is currently poorly defined and as such, no conclusion can be made as to whether bias has occurred.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling • RC samples were stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analyses. • Sample pulps are currently stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location CMO Lone Hand – Star of Bingara trend (incl. Spring Creek) Rock Chip Sampling • Samples were collected and placed in plastic sample bags with individual sample numbers, grouped into 5 to 10 samples and sealed into labelled poly weave bags. Samples were transported and delivered to the laboratory by CMO geological consultants Global Ore Discovery. Historic Rock Chip and Drilling • No information is available about measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling • No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported • Available historic reports have been reviewed and compared to digital data sets.

– Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>EL 8574, and EL 8800 are 100% held by Galaxias Metals Pty Ltd (Galaxias),a wholly owned subsidiary of Cosmo Metals Limited. EL 8574 expires 23/05/2026, EL 8800 expires 07/10/2026.
The Crown of New South Wales owns the majority of mineral assets in New South Wales. A mineral royalty is the price charged by the Crown for the transfer of the right to extract a mineral resource. The price (royalty rate) is prescribed in legislation. It is the role of the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), through the Royalty and Statistics Branch, to administer the legislation relating to mineral royalty, collect the royalty due, disburse royalty to private mineral owners and maintain a mining statistics database.
There are no ventures, partnerships, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings on EL 8574 or EL 8800
The Gomeroi People have Native title interests over areas of EL 8574, and EL 8880.
There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Alluvial deposits derived from narrow auriferous hard rock vein and dissemination deposits were discovered in the early 1890’s and were historically exploited by widespread artisanal mining methods.
NSW DMR website details a total of 21 explorers that have been active within and near the Bingara Project boundary since the early 1960s. A significant hiatus in exploration existed until the commencement of nickel exploration in the late 1960’s, when a significant regional to prospect-scale exploration campaign was commenced by Silver Valley Minerals NL. Most of the exploration in the Bingara Project area, which was concentrated in the mid 1980’s through to the mid 1990’s, focused on gold and copper; a significant amount of gold exploration took place in the Spring Creek area. Historic Exploration is summarised below
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Prospects</th><th>Exploration Activity Completed</th></tr>
<tr><td>1965</td><td>Mount Isa Mines</td><td>Mt Everest (Cu)</td><td>Field investigations of copper deposits in the Woolomin Fm east of Upper Bingara</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1969 - 1970	Silver Valley Minerals NL	Upper Bingara (Au), Mt Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Harrrison's (Ni-Cu)	Drainage, rock chip and soil geochemistry in the upper Bingara area. Four separate reconnaissance ground Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys over the Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Tea Tree (Cu) and Young Property (Cu-Ni) prospects. Percussion and diamond drilling. No gold assays
		1971	Nickel Mines	Bingara - Warialda	Reconnaissance rock chip sampling
		1974	Electrolytic Zinc	Reconnaissance	Extensive stream sediment sampling and field investigations cyprus-style copper deposits within the Woolomin Fm, particularly at Gulf creek Mine.
		1982	Newmont	Gulf Creek (Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Investigated potential for significant base metal deposits and gold in chert horizons.
		1983	Freeport Australia	Old Ballarat (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu)	In JV with Tingha Holdings. Geological Mapping, Stream sediment geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry and drilling
		1984			Mapping and drainage panned concentrate geochemistry. Grid soil geochemistry and minor rock chip sampling at Spring Creek and Old Ballarat. Soil geochemistry grid and follow-up trenching and rock chip sampling at Emello.
		1985		Upper Bingara (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu), Lone Hand (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au), Skain and Hodder's (Au)	Drilling of geochemical anomalies at Upper Bingara and Spring Creek. Further mapping and pan concentrate drainage sampling between Spring Creek and Lone Hand. Drilling at Hidden Treasure and Skain and Hodders prospects.
		1986	Tingha Holdings	Spring Creek (Au), Old Ballarat (Au)	Extension of Freeports soil grids at Spring Creek
		1987			Geological mapping and rock chip sampling at Old Ballarat
		1988			Geological Mapping and channel sampling at Spring Creek
		1988	Tingha - Noonan	Spring Creek (Au)	Drilling (20 RAB holes) at Spring Creek. Metallurgical testing
		1989		Spring Creek Alluvial (Au)	Assessing alluvial potential

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1989	CRA Exploration	Bora Creek (Au), Carnies Reef (Au), Upper Bora (Au-Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Reconnaissance visits of old mine sites, regional stream sediment sampling, gridding, sampling, and ground magnetics surveys at Upper Bora and Mt Everest
		1989		Bora Creek (Au), All Nations (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Mapping, rock chip sampling and I.P. surveys undertaken
		1990		All Nations (Au), Upper Bora (Au), Lost Chance (Au) Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Drilling at All Nations, Upper Bora and Lost Chance. Further reconnaissance stream sediment sampling. Soil sampling at Basin and Basin South anomalies
		1990		Lost Chance (Au), Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Moving loop EM and drilling at Basin prospect. Further soil sampling at Basin South and Lost Chance
		1991		Piedmont Magnesite (Au), Mt Everest (Cu)	Drilling at Piedmont Magnesite prospect.
		1992 - 1993	Danamore	Spring Creek (Au)	Geological modelling and re-evaluation of previous drilling
		1994	Decade Mining	Spring Creek (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au)	Drilling at Spring Creek-Hidden Treasure prospect
		1999-2004	Rimfire/ Diatreme Resouces	Spring Creek (Au), Bobby Whitlow (Au), Ballarat Reef, Addisons (Au), Ironbark (Cu)	Regional and prospect geological mapping and rockchip sampling.
		2002 - 2008	Rimfire Pacific	Spring Creek (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Extensive geochemistry sampling program in the Spring Creek area (stream sediments, soils and rock chip samples)
		2008	Overlander Resources	Mt Everest (Cu), Bingara North (Au)	Geological surface mapping of the Everest Copper Mine, soil sampling of the pit workings and selected rock chip sampling at Mt Everest, Bingara North and Harrison's. Drilling of the Harrison's Cu prospect.
		2008	Icon Resources	Reconnaissance (Au)	Selected reconnaissance rock chip sampling along the Peel fault
		2007 - 2010	Young & Young	Reconnaissance (Au), Hilda May (Cu), Hidden Treasure (Au),	Geological mapping and soil and rock chip geochemistry,

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Wedding Cake Hill (Au)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2014 - 2015</td><td>Peel North Gold</td><td>Reconnaissance (Au)</td><td>Soil and rock chip geochemistry</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014 - 2015</td><td>Precious Metal Resources</td><td>Spring Creek (Au)</td><td>Rock chip geochemistry, traversing of old pits/workings and rock chip sampling around the Spring Creek area.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• EL 8574 and EL 8800 are located within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB) of the Tasman Orogenic system. The NEFB is a complex tectonic collage of amalgamated, accreted and fault bound terranes which formed as part of the Tasman Orogenic system, a Cambrian to early Ordovician extensional accretionary orogen of Gondwana that can be divided into the following fault-bound terranes with differing tectonic environments:
Weraerai Terrane: dismembered ophiolite sequence;
Gamilaroi Terrane: early Devonian remnant intra-oceanic arc;
Djungati Terrane: middle–late Devonian subduction complex; and
Anaiwan Terrane: lower–middle Devonian arc derived volcaniclastic sediments.
• Bingara project is truncated by the roughly N-S trending Peel Manning Fault System (PMFS). The PMFS is a major west-dipping fault zone, that extends over a length of 270 km and represents a major geological structure that juxtaposes geological terranes.
• Along the PMFS mineralisation includes gold, mercury, antimony, copper-gold, magnesite, and veins and podiform chromite.
• The exploration model for the Bingara involves potential to host bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and fissure vein high grade gold deposits and volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper – gold – zinc deposits (Mother Lode Systems).
• Mother Lode style mineralisation is an orogenic gold subtype that resembles typical Archean orogenic gold deposits that are spatially related to well-defined major fault zones, although usually with deposits locally situated along second or third order structures. As a result, such targets are typically reasonably large tonnages of relatively low-grade gold but can also produce fissure vein hosted lower tonnage high grade deposits.
• At Bingara potential also exists to identify Besshi-Cyprus style volcanic hosted massive sulphide</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(VHMS) deposits formed from the precipitation of high sulphur fluids in deep marine volcanic terranes, close to the seawater-seafloor interface and are potentially economic concentrations of copper, zinc and silver mineralisation. • At Bingara the PMFS juxtaposes the Gamilaroi Terraine to the west, composed of a broadly folded island arc derived sediments, against the Weraerai Terrane, of variably schistose and serpentinised ophiolite sequence from the strongly deformed and lower greenschist metamorphosed. • The fault-bound Weraerai Terrane is postulated as structurally emplaced via strike-slip faulting and serpentinite diapirism in the early Permian. Permo-Triassic calc-alkaline volcanics and granitoids postdate emplacement of the deformed assemblage and are associated with widespread carbonate-fuchsite (listwanite) alteration. • Listwanite alteration is commonly associated with vein gold deposits, which, together with less common stockwork and disseminated gold deposits, are developed within and immediately to the east and west of the serpentinite (Bingara goldfields). • Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by Werarei Terrane serpentintes and Djungati Terrane Woolomin Group. However, some deposits including the All-Nations gold mine are hosted by sediments of the Tamworth group belonging to the Gamilaroi Terrane. *The Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend* • The Spring Creek area includes many known historical gold workings focused on quartz veins and stock work veinlets hosted in silicified metasediments and altered serpentinite. • Mineralisation at Spring Creek is related to a shallow east dipping zone of quartz-carbonate veinlets and disseminated sulphides localised at the contact between altered basaltic volcanics and carbonaceous shale. • Gold mineralisation has free gold and disseminations within metasediments, with higher grades present in the host metasediments marginal to quartz veins that are up to 30 cm thick. • The mineralisation has not been closed off along strike or down dip, with historic workings and soil anomalies continuously encountered along the sheared lower basalt contact to the north and south.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – down hole length and interception depth – hole length. • 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.	<u>CMO Spring Creek 2025 RC Drilling</u> **Hole ID / Easting MGA2020 / Northing MGA2020 / RL / Dip / Azimuth MGA2020 / Total Depth (m) / Hole Type / Drilling Status / Survey Method** SCRC014 269107 6688095 518 -50 240 46 RC Complete GPS SCRC015 269150 6688073 527 -73 240 61 RC Complete GPS SCRC016 269107 6688052 534 -60 240 37 RC Complete GPS SCRC017 269117 6687967 542 -55 240 115 RC Complete GPS SCRC018 269151 6687981 537 -73 240 70 RC Complete GPS SCRC019 268956 6687771 574 -65 240 73 RC Complete GPS SCRC020 268941 6687757 577 -65 240 76 RC Complete GPS SCRC021 268912 6687841 574 -65 240 103 RC Complete GPS SCRC022 269045 6687864 548 -65 240 118 RC Complete GPS SCRC023 268915 6687841 574 -65 60 88 RC Complete GPS SCRC024 269073 6687883 544 -70 240 67 RC Abandoned GPS SCRC025 269059 6687922 546 -60 240 40 RC Abandoned GPS SCRC026 269132 6688066 529 -65 240 151 RC Complete GPS <u>Previous Spring Creek Drilling</u> **Hole ID / Easting MGA2020 / Northing MGA2020 / RL / Depth / Dip / Magnetic Azimuth / Company / Year** PDHSC8 269109 6688347 507 11.5 -60 235 Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985 PDHSC8R 269109 6688347 507 71 -60 235 Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985 PDHSC9 269083 6688180 525 39 -60 253 Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985 PDHSC10 269121 6688044 536 60 -60 270 Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985 PDHSC11 269107 6688265 515 51 -59 270 Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985 SC12 269132 6688043 536 32 -90 0 Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd 1988 SC13 269097 6688035 538 24 -90 0 Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd 1988 SC14 269115 6688039 537 30 -90 0 Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd 1988 SC15 269106 6688073 526 15 -90 0 Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd 1988

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
		SC16	269126	6688069	528	39	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC17	269120	6688056	533	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC18	269090	6688054	533	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC19	269034	6688115	536	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC20	269030	6688134	535	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC21	269025	6688137	534	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC22	269074	6688158	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC23	269055	6688155	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC24	269089	6688149	528	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC25	269103	6688159	526	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC26	269045	6688173	524	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC27	269059	6688170	522	31	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC28	269095	6688181	524	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC29	269060	6688196	517	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC30	269077	6688190	521	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC31	269094	6688204	517	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SCDH1	268942	6688633	500	137.25	-49	251	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH2	269070	6688134	528	38	-50	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH3	269113	6688179	523	33	-48	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH4	269030	6688167	529	14	-61.5	274	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH5	269054	6688173	522	25	-65	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

SCDH6	269110	6688347	507	1.5	0	0	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCDH7	269124	6688181	521	98	-57	238	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
SCRC1	269090	6688395	496	36	-90	0	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC2	269145	6687990	538	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC3	269093	6687973	547	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC4	269080	6687927	543	36	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC5	269126	6687932	533	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC6	269086	6688234	510	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC7	269115	6688241	517	46	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC8	269101	6688363	500	71	-77	280	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC9	269114	6688099	518	40	-61	70	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC10	269083	6688582	476	46	-65	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC11	269060	6688705	472	76	-65	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC12	269067	6688765	482	67	-60	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC13	269130	6688587	485	64	-60	255	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996

Skains & Hodders Drilling

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
GL15DH1	269144	6689502	587.5	30	-55	240	Freeport of Aus Inc.	1985
GL15DH2	269120	6689454	594.2	54	-55	245	Freeport of Aus Inc	1985
GL15DH3	269110	6689385	589.7	36	-56	238	Freeport of Aus Inc	1985
GL15DH4	269070	6689432	588	48	-55	60	Freeport of Aus Inc	1985

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Lost Chance Drilling
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting MGA2020</th><th>Northing MGA2020</th><th>RL</th><th>Depth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Magnetic Azimuth</th><th>Company</th><th>Year</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD89LC1</td><td>267936</td><td>6687890</td><td>387.6</td><td>155.78</td><td>-60</td><td>60</td><td>CRAE</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD89LC2</td><td>268043</td><td>6687929</td><td>399.9</td><td>109.00</td><td>-60.2</td><td>241</td><td>CRAE</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD89LC3</td><td>267986</td><td>6687909</td><td>393.1</td><td>134.40</td><td>-50</td><td>240</td><td>CRAE</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD89LC4</td><td>267970</td><td>6687849</td><td>392.4</td><td>99.00</td><td>-61</td><td>240</td><td>CRAE</td><td>1989</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC89LC5</td><td>268047</td><td>6687931</td><td>400.4</td><td>135.00</td><td>-50</td><td>60</td><td>CRAE</td><td>1989</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• 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.</td><td>• Composites for drilling results at Spring Creek used a 0.3 g/t Au cut off grade with up to 2 m of internal dilution. Composites at a 2.0g/t Au cut off grade are also reported for Spring Creek.
• No metal equivalents are reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>• All drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths.
• Spring Creek is an approximately N-S mineralised trend. CMO interprets that this drilling is orientated approximately perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. Mineralisation dips</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Holes have been drilled vertically or at -77 to -48 dips to minimise sample bias. • Skains & Hodders and Lost Chance mineralised structures are currently poorly defined. No interpretation is offered by CMO with regard to the orientation of any mineralisation with regard to the intersection angle.
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 maps included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Representative reporting of the 2025 Spring Creek RC drilling has been included in this announcement • It is not practical to report all historical exploration results from the Spring Creek project. Historical intercepts have previously been re-reported by CMO to highlight the prospectivity of the region in previous ASX announcements.
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	CMO Metals 2025 LiDAR and high-resolution survey • A light detection and ranging (LIDAR) survey was flown on the 25 and 26 May 2025 by Woolpert. • Final data has been received for the full project areas covering 484 sq km of the project area. • The survey was flown using a Fixed Wing Twin Engine VH-AZU (Cessna 404 Titan) & VH-KMW (Piper Navajo) with LIDAR data captured with Optech Galaxy Prime & Phase One sensors. • The products including 1m resolution DEM and digital photogrammetry have been received by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Cosmo. • Interpretation of the distribution of historic hard rock mines and alluvial workings in progress.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• Detailed analysis of the full set of geological and multi-element geochemical data from the 2025 Spring Creek drilling to refine understanding on controls on mineralisation and plan potential follow up work • Rock chip sampling and geological mapping of the north and south strike extents of the newly defined Star of Bingara to Lone Hand Trend is planned. • Permitting and preparation for potential follow up drill testing of the Spring Creek zone is proposed. • Soil geochem program has been completed aimed at testing the magnetic corridor that hosts Mt Everest-Mona VMS trend • Next exploration steps for the Mt Everest-Mona VMS trend will be determined following detailed analysis of the results from the geochem program