9 April 2026

30% INCREASE TO 80,000 oz + HIGHER GRADE AT BLUE HEAVEN

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Blue Heaven Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) increases ~30% to 80,000 oz Au from** previously announced MRE[1] at Murchison South
- **844kt @ 3.0g/t Au from surface** (Indicated 45,000 Oz @ 2.6g/t, Inferred 35,000 Oz @ 3.5 g/t, see Table 1)
- Gold mineralisation from surface **has potential for shallow, open pit mining development**
- Spot gold price of **~A$6,500/oz** offers significant upside relative to the A$4,500/oz Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) pit shell price used in the MRE
- **~62.8% of the MRE (~530kt) classified as Indicated** with mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth
- **Metallurgical test work** completed to date demonstrates an overall recovery of **95%**[2]
- **The RPEEE open pit shell sits within granted Mining lease M59/769** adjacent to the Great Northern Highway (Figure 2)
- **Processing discussions continue with third-party operators**

Reach Resources Limited (ASX: RR1 & RR1OA) ("Reach" or "the Company") is pleased to announce its updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), for the Blue Heaven deposit at its Murchison South Gold Project, near Payne's Find, W.A.

The updated MRE, completed by Mining Plus, confirms an ~30% increase in contained gold to 80,000 ounces, at an improved grade of 3.0g/t Au, following approximately 5,200m of RC drilling completed in late 2025.

The Blue Heaven MRE is detailed in Table 1.

1 Refer to ASX Announcement 9 April 2025 for previous MRE

2 Refer to ASX Announcement 9 February 2026 for Metallurgical results

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Commenting on the results CEO Jeremy Bower said:

"This is an excellent result from relatively limited extensional drilling and provides further confidence that the resource can continue to grow as we progress toward development. We now have a resource of 80,000 ounces of gold from surface supported by metallurgical gold recovery of 95%, in close proximity to critical infrastructure, including the Great Northern Highway, nearby processing options and defined zones for further resource growth. These factors combine to present a robust platform for a potential gold mining operation at Murchison South".

Table 1. Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate – Blue Heaven				
Classification	**Weathering State**	**Tonnes** kt	***Grade*** **Au (g/t)**	***Gold Ounces*** **(Oz)**
Indicated	Oxide	76	1.3	3,100
	Primary	454	2.9	41,900
	Total	**530**	**2.6**	**45,000**
Inferred	Oxide	31	0.8	800
	Primary	283	3.8	34,200
	Total	**314**	**3.5**	**35,000**
Total	**Oxide**	**107**	**1.1**	**3,900**
	Primary	**737**	**3.2**	**76,100**
	Total	**844**	**3.0**	**80,000**

Table 1 notes:

1. *The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conform to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures which reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources.*
2. *The open pit Mineral Resource is the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within A$4,500/oz optimised pit shell and above a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au.*
3. *Estimates are rounded to reflect level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.*

The previous MRE of 681kt @ 2.8 g/t Au for 61,300 oz has now increased by ~30 % with only ~ 5,200m of RC drilling (Figure 1). Therefore significantly, the discovery cost of the resource increase was only $49/ounce (See * below Figure 1).

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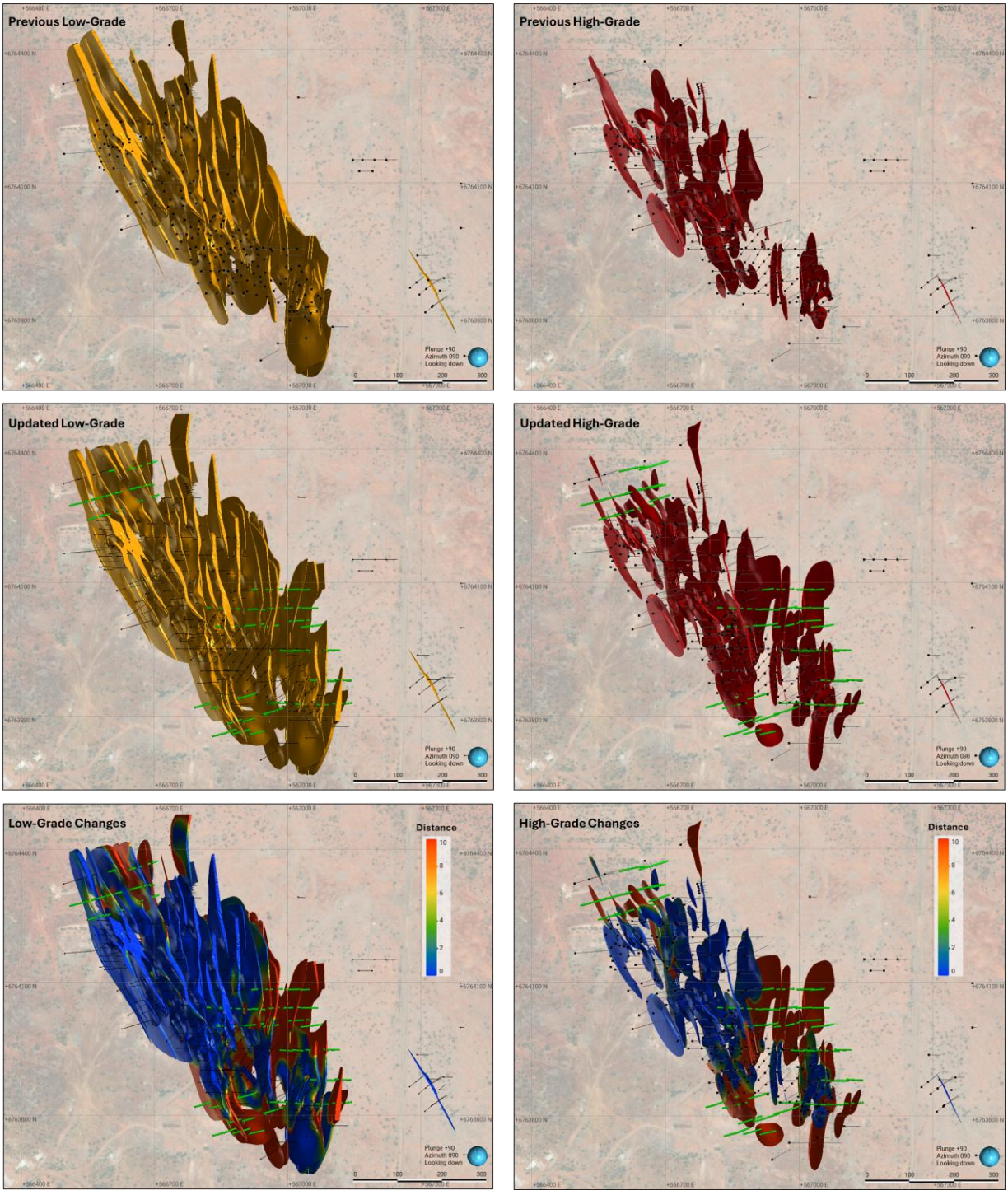

Figure 1. *Plan view of the high-grade (right) and low-grade (left) mineralisation wireframes with the previous 2025 MRE wireframes (top), the updated 2026 wireframes with the new drillholes in green (middle), and the changes highlighted by distance in meters (bottom).*

* Discovery cost equals total drilling+lab anaylsis/increase in ounces

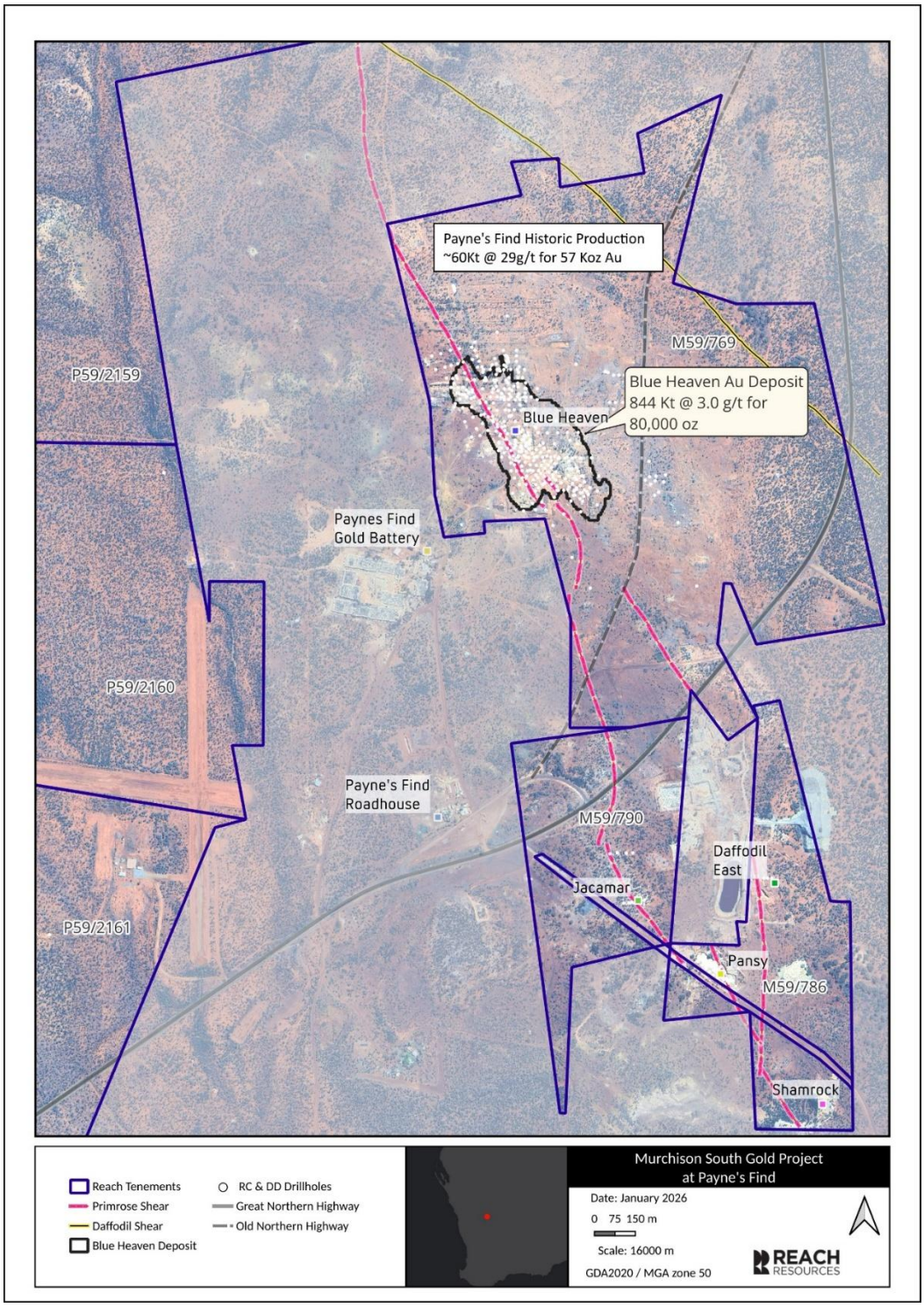

Figure 2. *Reach Resources Murchison South Gold project showing granted mining leases for the Blue Heaven and Pansy deposits plus over 4km of strike along the Primrose Shear, much of it unexplored. Located at Payne's Find on the Great Northern Highway south of Mt Magnet.*

About the Mineral Resource Estimate

Reach Resources provides information as required by listing rule 5.8.1 (summary of technical information pertaining to the Mineral Resource Estimate.)

Project Location

The Blue Heaven deposit at the Murchison South project is located within M59/769 situated at Paynes Find, 340km NNE of Perth. M59/769 is 100% owned by Cervantes Gold Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reach Resources Ltd.

Regional and Local Geology

The Archean greenstone rocks at Murchison South comprise interlayered basaltic and dacitic metavolcanic sequences, with subordinate banded iron formations and ultramafic schists. These units have been intruded by strongly deformed granitoids, and the metamorphic grade ranges from upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. While the rocks are generally foliated, relic primary textures are commonly preserved.

The basaltic metavolcanics include amygdaloidal lava, tuff, conglomerate, and differentiated flows with thin basal ultramafic horizons. Dacitic metavolcanics consist of massive amygdaloidal lava, banded and crystal tuff, and agglomerate.

Mineralisation

A hornblende-biotite-quartz-oligoclase tonalite gneiss at Murchison South serves as the primary host for gold mineralisation. The dominant host rock for auriferous quartz veins is a hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, which exhibits a weak to strong foliation striking 300°–340° and dipping steeply westward at 60°–80°. The foliation maintains a relatively consistent N-S trend.

Gold-bearing quartz veins are oriented roughly north-south, parallel to the dominant foliation, and dip steeply to the southwest with a consistent plunge direction. The mineralized shear zones are tight, reaching up to 2 meters in width, with limited rock alteration. Auriferous quartz veins occasionally split and display boudinage, with high-grade shoots extending along strike for up to 10 meters.

Additional gold mineralization occurs along sheared contacts between mafic/ultramafic units and the gneissic rocks of the Murchison South project. Late-stage pegmatite intrusions, locally known as "bars," crosscut the shear zones, displacing some of the quartz lodes.

Drilling Techniques

2025 drilling operations involved the use of a truck mounted Schramm 685i RC percussion rig to complete 48 drill holes. To maintain accuracy, a north seeking gyro was used for downhole surveying at 10 meter intervals. Surface alignment was achieved using a TN14 azimuth aligner. Drill hole angles ranged from -60 to -65 degrees, and azimuths were drilled at 090 degrees, and 075 degrees.

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Sample Techniques and Analysis Method

At Murchison South, 48 drill holes were drilled in November to December 2025 and sampled by an RC rig with a cyclone and cone splitter producing a sample for assay and one for storage. The cyclone and sample return hose were cleaned and cleared after every rod. Sample recovery was visually assessed and documented by the geologist per meter interval. Sample recovery was excellent overall.

Qualitative codes and descriptions were used to record geological data such as lithology, weathering, regolith, colour, chip percentage, texture, alteration, veins, minerals, prior to sampling. Chip trays were photographed.

Samples were collected at 1m intervals to collect a ~2.5kg sample. The reject sample was collected by bucket and piled into rows of 10 or 20. 5836 samples from 48 drill holes were assayed for Au using fire assay method (FA50/OE04 and As, Bi, Sb and Te), using 4 acid ICPOES or ICPMS at Intertek labs Perth.

All pulp samples were prepared with standard crush then pulverisation techniques at Intertek Maddington (methods SP91, SP05 (for samples over 3kg), 25g subsample taken for fire assay.

Geological and Estimation Domains

Regional structural and lithology 3D models created during the previous MRE have been updated to incorporate the recent drilling data. The source data comprises current and historic drilling data (RC, RAB, AC) in combination with local geological maps, geophysical survey data and outcrop maps. The data was used to model 7 lithologies spanning the deposit area. New drilling data showed slight increases in the quantity of post-mineralisation pegmatites at Blue Heaven with most pegmatites interpreted at depth. There were no changes warranted for the regional structural framework.

At the Blue Heaven deposit interpretation for weathering and mineralisation were updated to include the most recent drilling results. The weathering model remains broadly consistent with the previous interpretation with the oxide, transitional and fresh domains largely unchanged.

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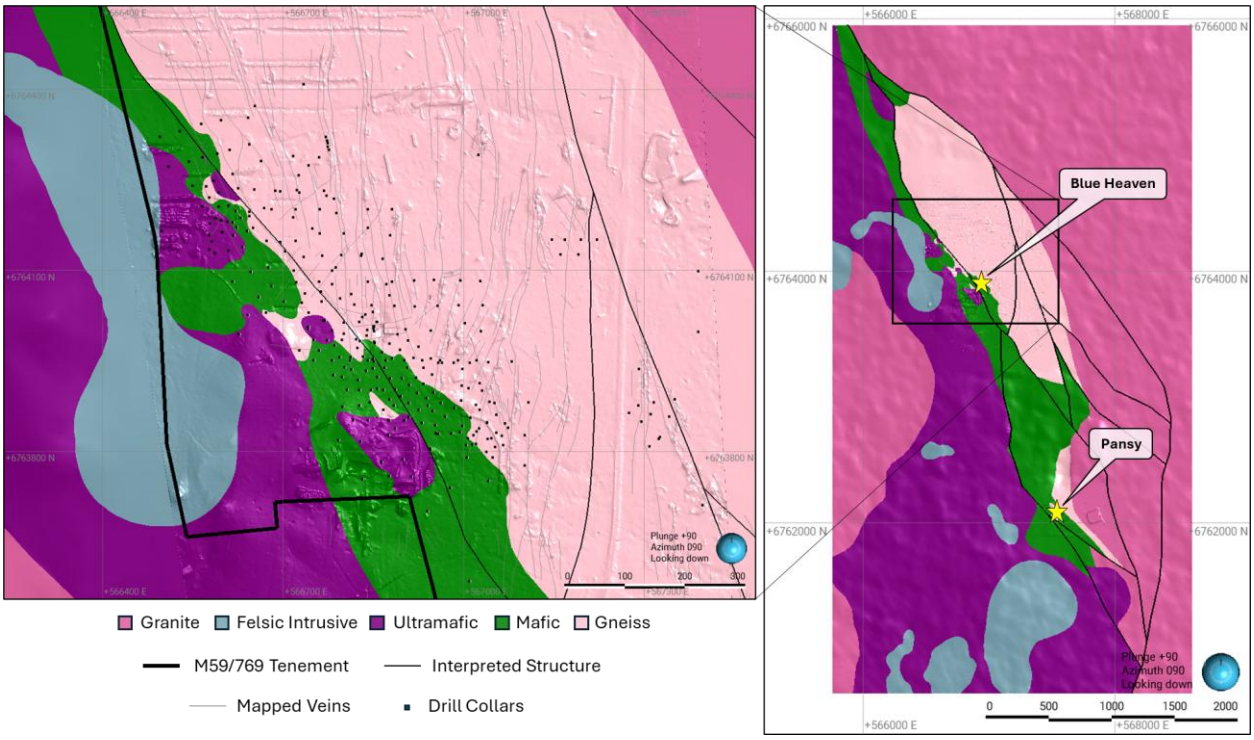

***Figure 3**. Overview map (right) of the modelled structures and lithologies with the regolith removed. Left image shows an expanded view of the Blue Heaven deposit including mapped veins and drill collars.*

The mineralisation wireframes have been updated at the established cut-offs of 0.22 g/t Au for low-grade and 0.9 g/t Au for high-grade domains. The low-grade wireframes have been extended to incorporate new drilling areas while the high-grade wireframes show some localised changes with an overall increase in the volume of mineralisation. The mineralisation continues to be modelled separately with flat lying, supergene mineralisation within the oxide horizon and steeply dipping primary mineralisation in the fresh rock.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

Gold estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging of 1m composites, implemented in Leapfrog Edge software. A single block model was created, with parent block size of 5m x 10m x 10m (xyz) and sub-celling to 0.5m x 1m x 1m (xyz) to accurately reflect the wireframe boundaries, with estimation into the parent cell.

Variograms were updated with the new data and modelled separately for Oxide and Fresh domains. Variable orientations were used to account for the non-planar nature of the mineralisation.

The estimate was completed across four passes. The first pass was based on half the variogram range, the second pass on the variogram range, the third pass on 1.5 times the variogram range with the fourth pass equal to twice the variogram range.

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The resulting block model was validated against the input composite data and raw drillholes using visual validations, global comparisons and through the creation of swath plots.

Bulk Density

Average bulk density values were applied across the deposit based on 12 historic measurements taken on diamond drill core using the Archimedes method. Bulk densities were averaged by material type and applied as default values within the block model for transitional material (2.4 g/m^3) and fresh material (2.7 g/m^3). No test work exists for oxide material and so a density of 1.9 g/m^3 was applied, consistent with typical oxide densities in Western Australian lateritic gold deposits. Densities applied were supported by recent SG determination by gas pyncnometry methodology during metallurgical test work.

Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource for Blue Heaven was classified as Indicated and Inferred resources based on a combination of factors, including data integrity, drillhole spacing, mineralisation continuity, geological interpretations and kriging estimation parameters.

In general, Indicated Mineral Resources were constrained to areas which displayed strong geological continuity and understanding which have been drilled during the recent drill campaign and have a drill spacing to better than 20m x 20m spacing.

Inferred Mineral Resources were constrained to areas which displayed reasonable geological continuity and understanding which were drilled within an 80m x 80m spacing.

Increases to both the Indicated and Inferred resource classifications resulted from the addition of the new drilling data.

Assessment for Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

Mineral Resources assumed to be extracted via open pit mining methods, were constrained within a A$4,500/oz optimised pit shells and above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised pit shells were created using pit mining and cost assumptions benchmarked against other similar scale and proximal operations.

The basis for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction is supported by the following mining factors and assumptions which are at a conceptual level of confidence and are yet to be supported by further studies.

Pit optimisations were conducted at a gold price of AU$4,500/oz, and royalty rate of 2.5%, processing cost of $33/t, processing recovery of 95%, mining costs of $4.5/t, overall slope angles of 55 degrees, mining dilution of 10% and mining recovery of 95%.

Other Material Modifying Factors

The region has a long history of mining high grade gold and there are not expected to be any environmental issues that would prevent traditional open-pit mining or the construction of waste dumps.

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The project can be reactivated for mining operations quickly given it is located on a granted mining lease, accommodation and fuel are both available at Payne's Find and the project has direct access to the Great Northern Highway and nearby mills.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Reach Resources Limited

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-ENDS-

About Reach Resources Limited

Reach Resources has a diversified portfolio of projects lead by the Murchison South Gold project near Payne's Find, Western Australia.

The company has also advanced lithium, manganese and REE exploration assets in the resource rich Gascoyne Mineral Field.

In addition, the Company holds an investment in a downstream patented technology that recycles the rare earth elements from the permanent magnets required in electric vehicles, wind turbines, hard disk drives and MRI machines (REEcycle Inc.).

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resource Estimate has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Andrew Goode B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has verified, reviewed and approved such information. Mr Goode is a full-time employee of Mining Plus and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit described in the report and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility. as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code").

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Reach Resources Limited. If applicable, statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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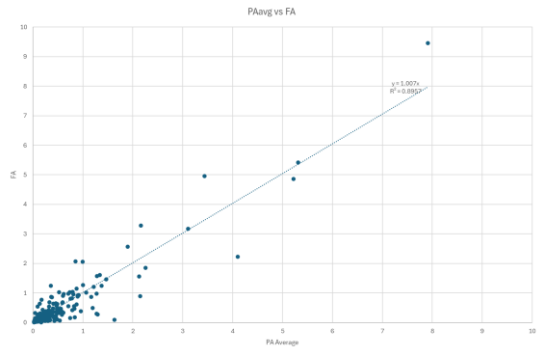
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

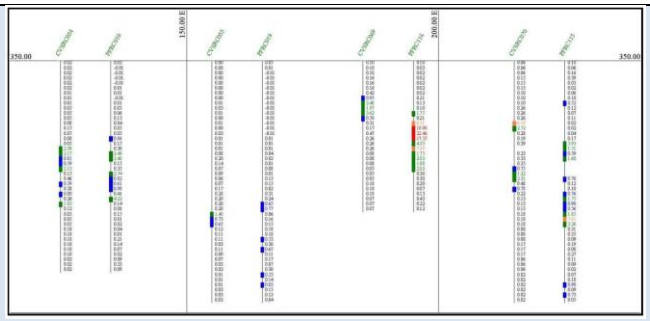
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Sampling at the project consists of drilling and grab samples from historic workings. RAB, aircore and grab samples have not been used in the MRE but do contribute to the lithology and weathering models. Reverse circulation and diamond drilling informs the mineralisation and resource estimate.
		
		Historic Drilling
		• The RC drill cuttings were sampled over 1 metre intervals and passed through the rig mounted sample riffle splitters to produce bagged samples, a large plastic bag for future reference and a smaller calico bag for analysis.
		• A second calico bag split was taken approximately one sample in every twenty for use as a duplicate sample. These duplicate samples along with the blank and standard samples were positioned into the routine sample sequence.
		• In some campaigns 3m composites have been used in areas of limited veining.
		• The diamond drill core was split with a diamond saw along the long axis over up to 1m intervals between geological boundaries marked by the field geologist.
		• Each sample was placed in a uniquely labelled calico bag before being dispatched to the laboratory for chemical analysis.
		
		2025 Drilling
		• For drilling in 2025, 72 definition and 3 exploration drill holes were drilled at Murchison South and were sampled by an RC rig, using a cyclone and cone splitter into two calico bags. One was sent to the lab with the sample number printed on it, the other has the meter number written on it and stored in reserve. Each calico bag was put onto the same chute throughout the drilling program.
		• Samples were collected at 1m intervals to collect a ~2.5kg sample. The reject sample was collected by bucket and piled into rows of 10 or 20.
		  ○ (Jan-May Drilling) 3,321 samples from 27 drill holes were assayed for Au using fire assay method (FA50/OE04), 492 of those samples were also tested for Au using photon assay method.
		  ○ (Nov-Dec Drilling) 5,836 samples from 48 drill holes were assayed for Au using fire assay method (FA25/OE04) 25g charge and these sample were also tested for As, Bi, Sb, Te, using 4 acid ICPMS at Intertek labs Perth.
		• Sampling for geochemical analysis was continuous down the length of each hole with 1 sample collected every meter. The cyclone was cleaned after every 6m rod. A geologist was supervising drilling at all times. The calico bag sent for assay was placed on the same chute on the cone splitter throughout the program.
		• The samples were weighed at regular intervals. The drill head was lifted off when the sample was taken to minimise smearing.

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, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The following table displays all the drillholes which are present in the database: **Hole Type** / **Count** Aircore 105 DDH 7 RAB 139 RC 415 UNK 108 WORKINGS 404 **Total** **1,178** Of the holes in the above table, the following tables show which holes were used in the interpretation and MRE and in what capacity:

		<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Weathering</th><th>Lithology</th><th>Mineralisation</th><th>Estimation</th></tr><tr><td>Aircore</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>RAB</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>DDH</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>UKN</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>WORKINGS</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>No</td></tr></table> Holes used for the mineralisation interpretation and estimation: <table><tr><th>Hole Type</th><th>Number of Holes</th></tr><tr><td>DDH</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>RC</td><td>398</td></tr><tr><td>UNK</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>425</td></tr></table> Aircore, RAB and grab samples from historic workings have been excluded from the MRE due to unreliable sampling techniques. Several RC holes have also been excluded due to very selective sampling and missing assays values. Diamond holes are predominately NQ size core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery and sample quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • Recovery was good with no loss of circulation reported and samples were dry. • RC sample recovery typically ranges from 80 to 100%, with only very occasional samples having less than 90% recovery. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Historic reports indicate that the drilling was all logged by site geologists directly into the drill hole database. • The total length of all holes was logged for both historic and recent drilling. • Qualitative codes and descriptions were used to record geological data such as lithology, weathering, regolith, colour, chip percentage, texture, alteration, veins, minerals, prior to sampling. • Historic core photography is sporadic. • Recent RC chip trays have been photographed for entire hole lengths. • Logging was completed at sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes and initial mining studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Historic Drilling** • RC samples generally have a 1m sample length although in holes from the 2021 program, 3m composites were assayed in regions of reduced interested based on visual observation by the logging geologist. • For historic RC holes, 1m samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10. • For recent RC holes, two calico bags were placed on chutes on the cone splitter with the same location sent for assay and the other kept in reserve. • The diamond drill core was split along the long core axis by diamond saw as marked by the logging geologist. **2025 Drilling** • All pulp samples were prepared with standard crush then pulverisation techniques at Intertek Maddington (methods SP91, SP05 (for samples over 3kg)). • 25g or 50g subsample taken for fire assay. • Photon assay samples taken from the 2mm crush were split into two sub samples of approximately 500g. • 275 samples were analysed by photon assay in two 500g lots per sample and subsequently analysed by fire assay. • A scatter plot of the average of the photon assay results compared with the fire assay shows a good overall correlation but local variation due to the nuggety nature of the gold at the Blue Heaven deposit.

		 • A total of 294 field duplicate samples were inserted through the assay batch at a rate of about 1 in 30 samples or ~3.3% of the total samples. 1 in 20 were taken in mineralisation and 1 in 40 were taken in waste. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary element.
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.*	**Historic Drilling** • Historic assays are recorded as being analysed by independent and internationally accredited laboratories including ALS, Minlab, Nagrom and SGS. • The historic QAQC included the inclusion of an industry standard number of certified reference materials (inserted into the sample batch in the field), field duplicates and blanks in the batches of samples submitted for analysis. This historic QAQC data has not been located and verified. **2025 Drilling – (Jan-May)** • 3,321 samples from 24 drill holes were assayed for Au using fire assay method (FA50/OE04), 492 samples were also tested for Au using photon assay method, and 995 samples were tested for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, Te, Zn using 4 acid ICPOES or ICPMS at Intertek labs Perth. • A total of 117 certified reference standards, and 32 blanks were inserted evenly throughout the assay batch and at mineralised zones determined by the geologist. In addition to this, Intertek Genalysis has also included standard, duplicates and blanks to monitor the performance of the laboratory. • Review of the QAQC results show an acceptable level of accuracy and precision appropriate to the classification applied to the estimate. **2025 Drilling – (Nov-Dec)** • 5,836 samples from 48 drill holes were assayed for Au using fire assay method (FA25/OE04) and for As, Bi, Sb, Te, using 4 acid ICPMS at Intertek labs Perth. • A total of 180 certified reference standards, and 199 blanks were inserted evenly throughout the assay batch and at mineralised zones determined by the geologist. In addition to this, Intertek Genalysis has also included standard, duplicates and blanks to monitor the performance of the laboratory. • Review of the QAQC results show an acceptable level of accuracy and precision appropriate to the classification applied to the estimate.
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.*	**Historic Drilling** • Since the drilling was completed several years ago there have been no samples collected by the author to independently verify any samples and assays from historic drilling. • Recent drilling in 2025 did test gaps in the drilling between historic drillholes and intersected mineralisation as expected from the interpretation. • 8 historic holes were twinned in 2021 of which 4 are shown below. The correlation of mineralised intervals is fair, but the correlation of grade is poor due to the nuggety nature of the gold.

		 **2025 Drilling** • Primary data is stored both in its source electronic form. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form, where available, and the csv files received from the laboratory. Primary data was entered in the field into a portable logging device using standard drop-down codes. At this early stage, text data files are exported and stored in a database on the company server which is backed-up to cloud-based storage each day. Micromine software is used to check and validate drill-hole data. • Assay data for Au is reported in parts per million (ppm) or the equivalent measurement of grams per tonne (g/t). Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, Te, Zn are given in ppm. • For holes 25PFRC025 to 25PFRC071 assay data for Au is given by the lab in parts per billion, this is converted to parts per million (ppm) or the equivalent measurement of grams per tonne (g/t). As, Bi, Sb, & Te are given in ppm. • No adjustments or calibrations has been made to the assay data, with the exception of resetting of below detection values to half positive detection. • Where photon and fire assays exist for a given sample, the fire assays result has been used in the estimate to ensure consistency with historic 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.*	**Historic Drilling** • Historic holes from the 1980's have unknown survey methods and accuracy and have been excluded from the estimate. • More recent historic holes were surveyed with a hand-held GPS at the time of drilling and have an accuracy of +/-5m in the horizontal plane. Previous reports indicate the collar elevations were adjusted to match the DEM topography, demh1sv1 30m x 30m DEM grid, downloaded from the Geoscience Australia web site at the time of drilling. **2025 Drilling** • The collar positions were surveyed by dGPS using Survey control: GPS base set on SSM NIN72, with check to SSM NIN132 and a Trimble R10 in RTK mode in GDA2020, Zone 50 datum. dGPS locations are accurate to 20mm horizontal and 30mm vertical relative to Survey Control. • GDA2020 Zone 50 datum has been used.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillhole spacing is irregular and in two dominant orientations given two main orientations to the mineralisation. • Outcrop mapping and historic workings indicate the higher grade parts of the mineralisation extend up to 150m along strike. • Where drill spacing approximates 20m, geological continuity is sufficient for an Indicated classification. Spacing up to 80m has been classified as Inferred and all larger spacings remain Unclassified. • Sample compositing has not been applied. • The spacing and distribution of data points is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied for Inferred and Indicated resources.
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*	• The strike and dip of the lodes varies but generally strikes about 20 degrees west of north and dips approximately 70 degrees to the west. The drilling also varies in dip and azimuth but most holes dip approximately 60 degrees to the east roughly orthogonal to the lodes. • The drill intersections of the mineralisation are generally longer than the true width of the mineralisation. • The orientation of the drilling relative to the lodes has not introduced any

	should be assessed and reported if material.	sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historic Drilling** • Reports indicated historic samples were collected, stored and transported to the laboratories by trusted company personnel. **2025 Drilling** • For recent drilling, samples were packed into polyweave bags immediately after logging and cable tied shut. The samples were then put into bulka bags at the end of the day. Bulka bags were freighted to Intertek labs using a private courier. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Murchison South drilling is located within M59/769 situated at Payne's Find, 340km NNE of Perth. M59/769 is 100% owned by Cervantes Gold PTY LTD which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reach Resources Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In early 1911, Thomas Payne found gold at what would become the Pansy lease, and shortly after more gold on what would become the Carnation lease on the main Payne's Find goldfield. The field was operated continuously from 1911 to 1941, with interruptions during the First World War period and the 1920's. Leases were gradually consolidated until around six major mines produced the most output. After World War II it was operated by lone prospectors, and later the local Taylor family who conducted small scale gold mining until 2010 when they sold the leases to Payne's Find Gold Limited. From 1911 to 1918 the field produced 23,193 oz from 20,510 tonnes of ore, with a further 575.72 oz from dollied gold and specimens. In 1939 it was reported since 1911 to that time the field had produced 56,946 oz of gold from 59,898 tonnes of ore at an average calculated grade of 28.6 g/t Au. The main historic mines 5 km north-west of Payne's Find (and starting closest to the town) are Goodingnow, Mariposa, Havela/Sumpton, Princess Mary, Aster Consolidated, Oversight, Oversight North, Lakeview West, Trey Bit, Payne's Future, Orchid, Carnation Alluvials, Sweet William, Payne's Find/Taylor, Margarite, Marigold, Adeline and Bluebell. Goodingnow, Carnation and Orchid were the most active and largest producers. South-east of Payne's Find are Pansy, Pansy North, Daffodil and Gharrock. Daffodil has been the most recently mined, and its mullock plateau can be seen east of the roadhouse. Since that time, the following activities are noted: • 1983 Geological mapping by the GSWA • 1985 G.R.Dale & Assoc undertook surface and underground exploration. • 1987 Exploration of the Carnation Gold Mine as well as sampling other old mine workings including Blue Heaven, Leschenaultia, Romes, Carnation, Daphne, Scadden (extensions), Daisy, Primrose, Sweet William, Kowhai, Horseshoe, Wattle, Marigold, Orchid by Falcon Australia Ltd. They also undertook drilling. • 1986-7 Forsayth NL undertook field inspections, aerial

		photograph interpretation and drilling program. • 1998-8 Kirkwood Gold NL drilled two holes on M59/10, one diamond and one RC for 115.9m and 46m respectively (PFRCDD1, PFRC5). Three RC drill holes (PFRC2-4) were drilled on M59/244 for a total of 85m. A fourth hole (PRFCDD1) was drilled with an RC collar (58m) and diamond drilling 9.3m. All four holes returned anomalous gold values with the most significant being one metre at 23.9g/t Au from 55m in PFRC4. • 2002 Hallmark Mining Limited undertook drilling with the aim of testing high-grade gold shoots below old workings for depth extensions. • 2010-7 Payne's Find Gold Ltd carried out detailed geological mapping (Fitton), Phase 1 and Phase 2 RC drilling (that forms the basis of the exploration target estimate), structural mapping and interpretation, MMI survey. • 2017-20 Cervantes Corp Ltd undertook a re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic data, audit and verification of the drillhole database, reconnaissance aircore drilling, and surface geochemical surveys.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Archean greenstone rocks at Payne's Find comprise interlayered basaltic and dacitic metavolcanic sequences, with subordinate banded iron formations and ultramafic schists. These units have been intruded by strongly deformed granitoids, and the metamorphic grade ranges from upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. While the rocks are generally foliated, relic primary textures are commonly preserved. The basaltic metavolcanics include amygdaloidal lava, tuff, conglomerate, and differentiated flows with thin basal ultramafic horizons. Dacitic metavolcanics consist of massive amygdaloidal lava, banded and crystal tuff, and agglomerate. A hornblende-biotite-quartz-oligoclase tonalite gneiss at Payne's Find serves as the primary host for gold mineralization. The dominant host rock for auriferous quartz veins is a hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, which exhibits a weak to strong foliation striking 300°–340° and dipping steeply westward at 60°–80°. The foliation maintains a relatively consistent N-S trend. Gold-bearing quartz veins are oriented roughly north-south, parallel to the dominant foliation, and dip steeply to the southwest with a consistent plunge direction. The mineralized shear zones are tight, reaching up to 2 meters in width, with limited rock alteration. Auriferous quartz veins occasionally split and display boudinage, with high-grade shoots extending along strike for up to 150 meters. Additional gold mineralization occurs along sheared contacts between mafic/ultramafic units and the gneissic rocks of the Payne's Find prospect. Late-stage pegmatite intrusions, locally known as "bars," crosscut the shear zones, displacing some of the quartz lodes.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material 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.*	• No new exploration results are being reported. • Continuous disclosure of previous exploration results was conducted by prior owners in numerous announcements and publications to the Australian Securities Exchange and through conference presentations. • Reach have previously publicly reported recent 2025 exploration results. • Historic drillhole results have not been provided in detail and the exclusion of this information does not detract from the understanding of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No new Exploration Results are included in this report. This report relates to Mineral Resources only. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.

	• *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*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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').*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. • The geometry of individual veins and downhole intervals can be highly variable due to mineralisation style. In all cases the true width will remain less than the downhole width due to mineralisation style and intersection angle. • Specific mineralised domains are present, and drilling has been oriented as optimally as possible given the overall orientations and available drill sites. Each drilling location aims to provide representative intersections or infill required areas without excessive bias to results.
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.*	Supporting maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
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.*	No new Exploration Results are included in this report. This report relates to Mineral Resources only.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Historical work has been used to assist with the geological and mineralisation interpretation including: • 1:5000 fact mapping • Airborne magnetic geophysical survey
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.*	• Review of the location, volume and extent of historic workings.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	• Exploration drilling and sampling data has been stored within a Microsoft Access database provided to Mining Plus. • Drillhole collar point validated against the 2020 drone survey over Blue Heaven deposit and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) digital terrain model. • Additional visual checks on section and plan views were used for verification combined with other validation routines. • High level validation of the drilling database was conducted prior to this resource estimate including, but not limited to, overlapping intervals, duplicate downhole surveys, hole collar location errors, checking missing or unusual assay values, intervals past end of hole and missing intervals.

		• Data was reviewed for errors on loading into Leapfrog software.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Andrew Goode is the Competent Person for the Blue Heaven Deposit Mineral Resource estimate and is a full-time employee of Mining Plus. • A site visit was conducted to the Payne's Find project and the Blue Heaven deposit by Shaun Neal of Mining Plus in early 2025. • During this visit, drill core and RC chips were examined along with outcrop, mapped veining and historic workings. No drilling was underway at the time of the site visit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Regional structural and lithology models were constructed at Murchison South by Mining Plus and use a combination of drilling data (RC, RAB, AC), local geology maps, geophysical survey data and outcrop mapping. • A total of 8 major faults were constructed in the regional structural model which were used to produce fault block boundaries for the lithology and mineralisation models. • In the lithology model, a total of 7 lithology volumes were constructed. The modelled Pegmatite units are interpreted to post date and crosscut mineralisation. • The weathering at Murchison South was modelled using logged colour as a proxy for oxidation. This was required as intervals with logged weathering is sparse and inconsistent in the historical data. Three volumes were modelled representing oxide, transitional and fresh zones. Mineralisation wireframes have been modelled separately within fresh zones, and oxide-transitional zones. • The low-grade mineralisation wireframes at Murchison South were modelled using a cut-off of 0.22ppm Au and nominally includes up to 7m of internal waste. • The high-grade mineralisation wireframes at Murchison South were modelled using a nominal 0.9ppm Au cut-off with no internal waste included. The high-grade wireframes are bounded within the low-grade wireframes. • No alternate interpretations were considered as the model developed is considered to represent the best fit for the current geological understanding. • It is the opinion of the Competent Person that there is sufficient information available from the drilling to build a reliable geological interpretation that has appropriate confidence for the classification of the mineral resource.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Blue Heaven mineral resource extends over an area of approximately 800m of strike, 300m width and interpreted to a depth of 200 metres below surface. Additional intercepts exist below this depth but are at a spacing too broad for confident interpretation.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Mineral Resource estimation for Blue Heaven has been completed using Leapfrog Edge software. • Ordinary Kriging has been used as the interpolation technique to estimate the Mineral Resource with this method considered appropriate given the nature of the mineralisation at Blue Heaven. • The three-dimensional mineralisation wireframes were created in Leapfrog using interval selection methods to delineate grade shells. These domains formed the basis of the grade estimate. A low grade shell was created using 0.22g/t Au with up to 7m of internal waste. A high grade domain was created internal to the low grade shell at 0.9g/t Au. Internal waste in the high grade was generally less than 2m and small high grade intercepts were favoured where possible. The flat lying mineralisation associated with oxidation has been estimated in separate domains to the steeply dipping primary mineralisation. A halo created from a 50m buffer to the low grade mineralisation wireframes has been sued to capture and estimate the non-zero Au intervals outside of the other domains. • Analysis of the raw samples within the mineralisation domains at Blue Heaven indicate that the majority of samples are 1.0 m in length. Mining Plus has selected a 1.0 m composite length as this is the dominant sample length in all domains. The compositing has been undertaken in Leapfrog with composites less than 0.3m being shared equally among the intervals. • Geostatistical and continuity analysis have been undertaken utilising Snowden's Supervisor™ software. • Composites within the individual mineralised domains have been analysed to ensure that the grade distribution is indicative of a single population with no requirement for additional sub-domaining and to identify any extreme values which could have an undue influence on the estimation of grade within the domain. For domains that have a co-efficient of variation (CV) greater than 1.8, log histograms, log-probability and mean-variance plots have been used to identify if the high CV is due to the influence of extreme values and if so, determine the impact of applying a grade cap (top-cut) to that population. **Domain** | **TopCut** | **CoV (TC)**

	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.
		<table><tr><td>AuHG_Oxide</td><td>8</td><td>0.77</td></tr><tr><td>AuHG</td><td>42</td><td>1.66</td></tr><tr><td>AuLG_Oxide</td><td>3.5</td><td>1.02</td></tr><tr><td>AuLG</td><td>-</td><td>1.15</td></tr><tr><td>Halo</td><td>0.25</td><td>1.31</td></tr></table>
		• Grade continuity analysis (variography) for gold has been undertaken in Snowden Supervisor software inside the estimation domains. Variograms have been checked to ensure that they are geologically robust with respect to the strike and dip of each domain.
		• Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) has been undertaken on the gold mineralisation domains to determine the most appropriate interpolation parameters to apply during the block modelling process.
		• The KNA supported a parent block size of 5 m (X) by 10 m (Y) by 10 m (Z). The drill hole spacing in the deposit ranges from 20 m by 20 m in the better drilled parts of the deposit to 80 m by 80 m in the along strike and down dip extensions of the deposit – therefore the block size selected is considered appropriate for the drill spacing. In order for effective boundary definition, a sub-block size of 0.5 m (X) by 1 m (Y) by 1 m (Z) has been used with these sub-cells estimated at the parent block scale.
		• No assumption has been made regarding selective mining units.
		• Estimation within the mineralisation domains utilized four interpolation passes with each pass using an increased search ellipse size with a decrease in the minimum number of samples required for a block to populate with grade used on subsequent passes:
		  ○ The 1st pass utilized a search ellipse set at half the range of the variogram with the orientation defined by the variography. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 composites have been used during the interpolation with a maximum of 3 composites for each drill hole.
		  ○ The 2nd pass used a search ellipse set at the range of the variogram with the orientation defined by the variography. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 composites have been used during the interpolation with a maximum of 3 composites for each drill-hole.
		  ○ The 3rd pass used a search ellipse one and a half times the size of the variogram ranges with the orientation consistent with the first two passes. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 composites have been used during the interpolation with no drill hole restriction applied.
		  ○ The 4th and final pass used a search ellipse twice the size of the variogram range with the orientation consistent with the first three passes. A minimum of 2 and a maximum of 10 composites have been used during the interpolation with no drill hole restriction applied.
		• The resource has been validated visually in section and level plan along with a statistical comparison of the block model grades against the composite grades to ensure that the block model is a realistic representation of the input grades. No issues material to the reported Mineral Resource have been identified in the validation process.

Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnes are estimated on a dry basis, consistent with laboratory results. • No moisture calculations or assumptions are made in the modelling or estimation process.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The current Mineral Resource for Blue Heaven has been reported at an Au cut-off of 0.5 g/t inside a Whittle optimised pit shell using an Au price of $4,500 per ounce. • The Blue Heaven Mineral Resource has been reported by cut-off grade, weathering state and Mineral Resource Category. The cut-off grade is considered likely to be economic for the mining method and scale of the operation envisaged and aligns with similar gold operations in Western Australia.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be*	• It has been assumed that the Blue Heaven deposit will be mined by open pit methods, with the Mineral Resource reported inside an optimised pit shell using the price assumptions and recoveries identified in the report. • Other price assumptions used in the RPEEE determination are presented in the attached table below and are at a conceptual level of confidence and remain to be supported by further studies: <table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Value</th><th>Comments</th></tr><tr><td>**Gold Price (AUD/oz)**</td><td>$4,500</td><td>Reflects an optimistic long-term price while maintaining economic realism.</td></tr><tr><td>**Mining Cost (AUD/t mined)**</td><td>$4.50</td><td>Benchmarked against WA open-pit operations, adjusted for steep mineralisation.</td></tr><tr><td>**Processing Cost (AUD/t ore)**</td><td>$33.00</td><td>Includes surface haulage, G&A, and ore premium, based on regional averages for free-milling deposits.</td></tr></table>

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<td>rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td>
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<table>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Recovery (%)</td><td>95%</td><td>Based on assumed CIL processing, consistent with similar WA gold projects. Below initial met test results of ~97%.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Dilution (%)</td><td>10%</td><td>Reflects good selectivity, given narrow lodes and steep geometry.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Recovery (%)</td><td>95%</td><td>Assumes high ore selectivity and controlled mining methods.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Royalties (% of revenue)</td><td>2.5%</td><td>WA state royalty (2.5%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall Slope Angles (OSA)</td><td>55°</td><td>Based on the competent nature of host rocks and local geotechnical data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)</td><td>0.25 ppm</td><td>Calculated based on above cost structure and $4,500/oz gold price. Ensures economic recoverability at assumed parameters.</td></tr>
</table>

No other mining assumptions have been used in the estimation of the MRE.
There are several small historic underground workings around the Blue Heaven deposit that have not been depleted from the resource. These workings represent a small proportion of the resource and are not considered material.

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<td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td>
<td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td>
<td>

Metallurgical recovery has been assumed at 95% for the purposes of RPEEE based on project results.

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<tr>
<td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td>
<td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td>
<td>

The Payne's Find region has a long history of mining and there are not expected to be any environmental issues would prevent traditional open-pit mining or the construction of waste dumps.
The Blue Heaven deposit is at an early stage of assessment and no environmental factors have been considered in the model estimate.

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<td>Bulk density</td>
<td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.

The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,</td>
<td>

12 historic bulk density measurements taken using the Archimedes method have been used to determine the transitional density (2.4g/m^3) and fresh density (2.7g/m^3).
There is no test work for the oxide material and has been assigned 1.9g/m^3 based on typical oxide densities in WA lateritic gold deposits.
Densities applied were supported by pyncnometry methodology during the metallurgical test work.

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	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification of the Blue Heaven Deposit Mineral Resource estimate is in keeping with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, AIG and MCA and updated in December 2012). All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. All directions and recommendations have been followed, in keeping with the spirit of the code. • The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. The resource has been classified on the following basis: o No areas of the in-situ Mineral Resource satisfied the requirement to be classified as **Measured Mineral Resources**, o Areas of the in-situ Mineral Resource that have a drill spacing of 20 m (Y) x 20 m (Z), display strong geological continuity and have been drilled during the recent 2025 drill campaign have been classified as **Indicated Mineral Resources**, o Areas that have drill spacing less than 80 m (Y) and 80 m (Z), which have lower levels of confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation have been classified as **Inferred Mineral Resources**. o Material with a drill spacing greater than 80 m remains Unclassified. • Mining Plus has used these parameters as a guide to develop classification wireframes created in Leapfrog software. • The Competent Person considers this classification as a robust approach and applicable for the nature and style of mineralisation related to the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). • The statement relates to a local estimate of tonnes and grade within optimised pit shells at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au. • No production figures are available to confirm the MRE accuracy at the time of this report. • The Mineral Resources as reported are considered global estimates, with additional infill drilling, re-logging and re-interpretation of the geology, alteration and mineralisation required to increase the local scale confidence in the Mineral Resource Estimate.