RIVERSGOLD LTD

ASX: RGL
Announcement
15 April 2026

Impressive Kalgoorlie Gold Project Drilling Results Continue

Assay results returned up to 71 g/t gold

Highlights

- **Riversgold continues to intersect shallow gold mineralisation as we expand the gold footprint of the Northern Zone Gold Project 25km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.**
- **These latest results represent some of the best intercepts for grade and width drilled at the Project so far from an individual drilling campaign.**
- **Selected significant results from this latest drilling campaign include:**
  - **15m at 5.62 g/t Au from 48m (NZAC214)**
  - **8m at 9.90 g/t Au from 48m (NZAC216)**
  - **8m at 4.64 g/t Au from 48m (NZAC213)**
  - **6m at 4.05 g/t Au from 46m (NZAC212)**
  - **10m at 3.81 g/t Au from 30m (GEO004)**
  - **10m at 1.15 g/t Au from 45m (NZAC207)**
  - **4m at 3.46 g/t Au from 48m (NZAC211)**
  - **3m at 5.90 g/t Au from 48m (NZAC219)**
  - **3m at 3.78 g/t Au from 69m (GEO004)**
  - **2m at 4.19 g/t Au from 49m (NZAC221)**
- **As previously announced, conversion of the Northern Zone Gold Project tenement to a Mining Lease is well advanced and is expected in the coming weeks.**
- **The necessary Heritage clearance surveys over the project area have recently been completed.**
- **Riversgold has signed a Right to Mine and Co-Operation Agreement with MEGA Resources (MEGA) for the Northern Zone Gold Project.[1]**
- **MEGA will provide all development and mining funding for Northern Zone on a 50/50 profit share.**

David Lenigas, RGL Chairman, commented:

"These latest results represent some of the best intercepts for grade and width we have drilled at the Project so far. This last set of drill holes were designed to start testing the shallow 'saddle' area at our Kalgoorlie Gold Project. The results will also enhance the MEGA Resources mining scenario for 2026.

"These strong results continue to expand the lateral footprint of Northern Zone, and we are continuing to achieve the goal of making the Project significantly bigger in the oxide zone. The more we drill laterally, the more gold we find on the top of this porphyry gold system and these exceptional drill results today will guide us towards the next drill program."

Riversgold Limited (ASX: RGL, RGLO; Riversgold or the Company) is pleased to announce assay results from a further 31 drillholes at the Northern Zone Intrusive Hosted Gold Project, located within the Company's Kalgoorlie Gold Project just 25 km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia **(refer to Figure 1 for location)**. These results represent all of the assays from the first drilling campaign of 2026.

These latest drill campaign results **(Tables 1-3)** continue to successfully intersect the mineralised host porphyry over an increasing footprint and consistently validate the broader gold mineralisation model. Latest gold mineralisation has been intersected and has successfully tested the important area between the central saddle and eastern mineralised zone **(Figure 2),** with individual metre assay results up to 71 g/t gold.

[1] RGL announcement dated 30 September 2025 - "Mining Agreement for Northern Zone Gold Project. $1.8m Raise"

A key SW-NE cross–section derived from 3D Leapfrog software is illustrated in **Figure 3**. The updated interpretation illustrates interpolant composite gold grade shells derived from all the RGL/Oracle gold results reported to the ASX so far.

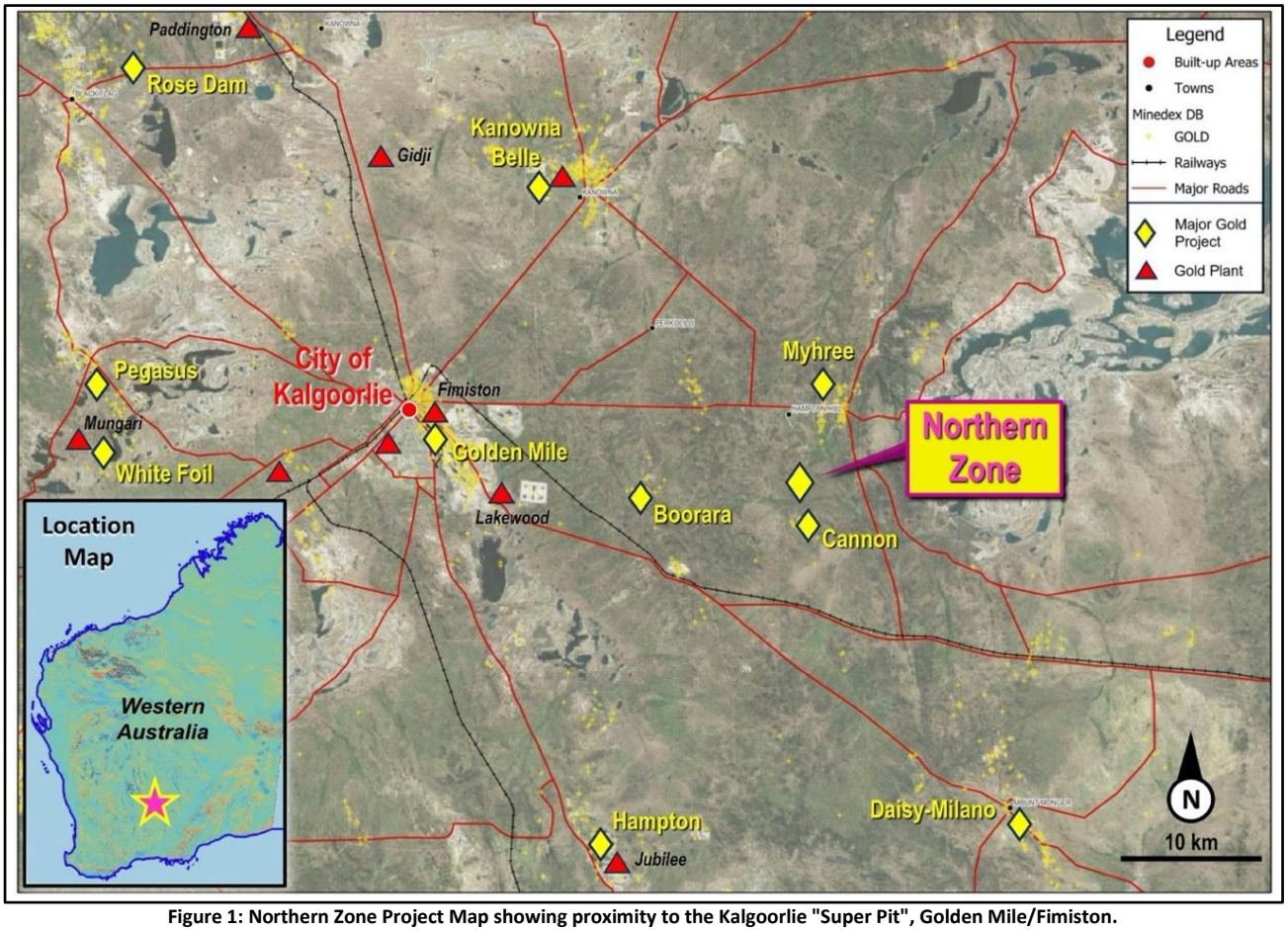

Figure 1: Northern Zone Project Map showing proximity to the Kalgoorlie "Super Pit", Golden Mile/Fimiston.

Northern Zone is hosted within a porphyry unit (Tonalite-Trondhjemite Intrusion, **TTI**), with high background gold and horizontal gold mineralised units within the TTI unit. The Northern Zone Project sits within the Canon Shear or fault zone, with further drilling required to define the limits of mineralisation identified to date. The horizontal mineralisation makes drilling to date perpendicular to the gold mineralisation, and no water in drilling to a depth of 60 metres makes the TTI also suitable for drilling with the techniques the Company has utilised to date.

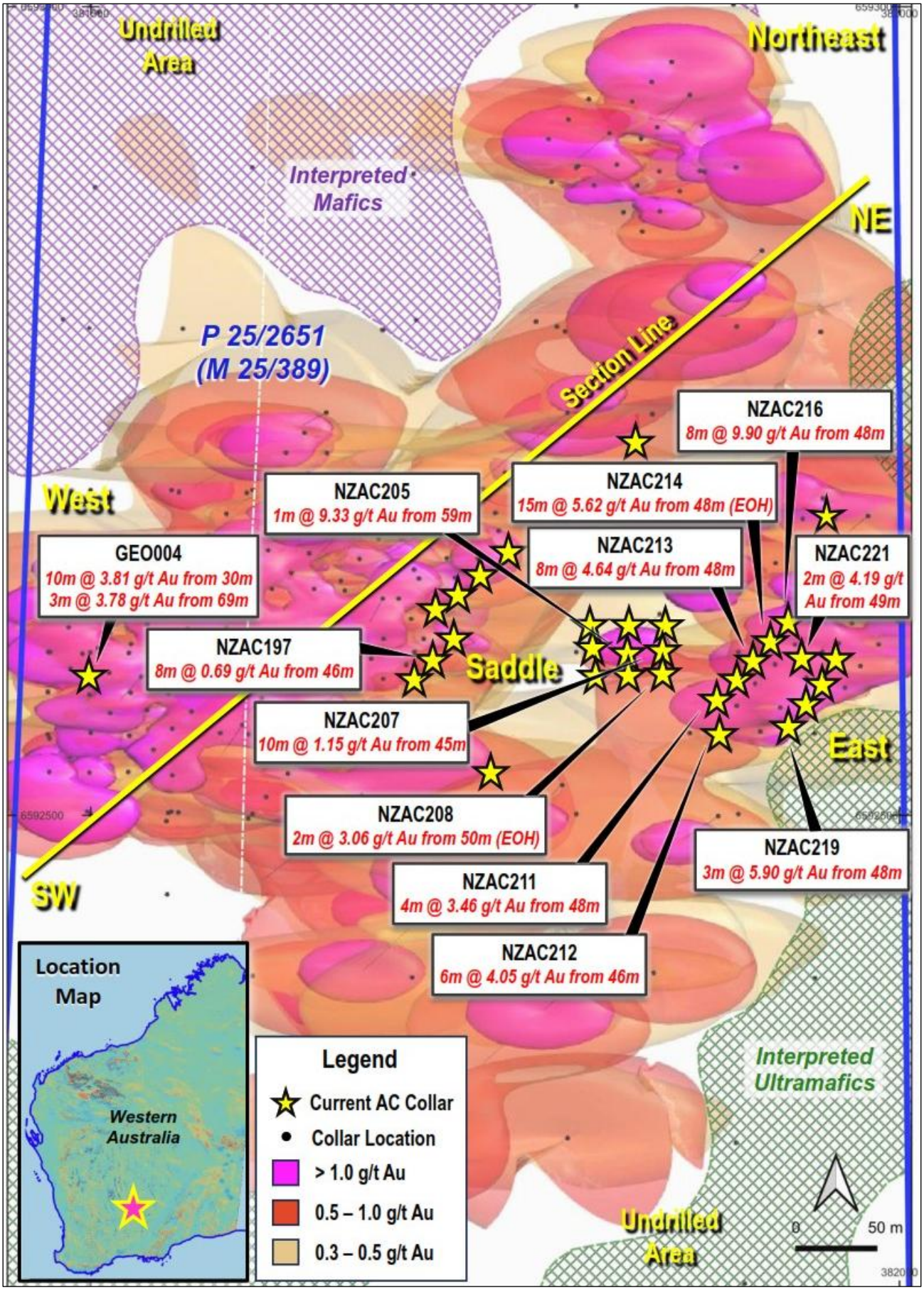

Figure 2: Drill collar plan and selected significant drill intercepts. The composite gold grade interpolant contours are derived from all the RGL/Oracle drilling results up to March 2026.

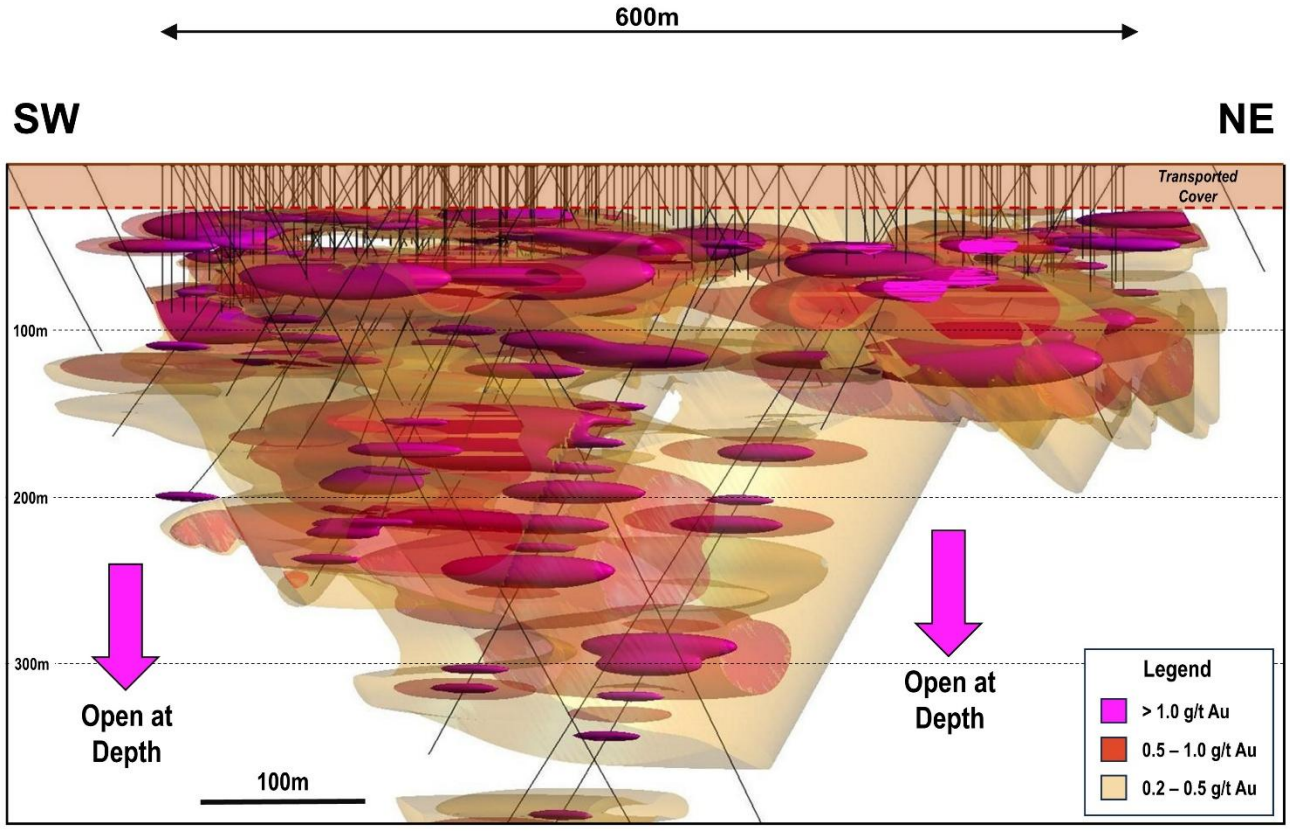

Figure 3: Cross–section of 3D Leapfrog software model. The interpretation illustrates composite gold grade shells derived from all of the RGL/Oracle gold intercepts reported to the ASX so far. The updated interpolant model is constrained via a 50m buffer to all the RGL/Oracle drill hole traces that have been drilled at Northern Zone since 2021, up to March 2026. Refer to Figure 2 Drill collar plan for the location of the section line.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Riversgold Ltd.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Edward Mead, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mead is a director of Riversgold Ltd and a consultant to the Company through Doraleda Pty Ltd. Mr Mead has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Mead consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Prior exploration results were reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 on 9 May 2023, 12 December 2023, 11 July 2024, 17 July 2024, 27 August 2024, 18 September 2024, 25 September 2024, 19 November 2024, 26 November 2024, 4 December 2024, 19 March 2025, 3 April 2025, 11 April 2025, 23 April 2025, 26 November 2025, 10 December 2025 and 2 February 2026.

APPENDIX 1: Drilling Information

Table 1: Northern Zone Significant Intercepts from all air core drill rig drillholes.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
NZAC196	57	60	3	0.76	3m @ 0.76g/t Au from 57m, NZAC196
NZAC197	46	54	8	0.69	8m @ 0.69g/t Au from 46m, NZAC197
NZAC198	No significant Intercept				
NZAC199	No significant Intercept				
NZAC200	No significant Intercept				
NZAC201	No significant Intercept				
NZAC202	45	46	1	1.64	1m @ 1.64g/t Au from 45m, NZAC202
NZAC203	41	42	1	1.03	4m @ 1.03g/t Au from 41m, NZAC203
NZAC204	49	50	1	1.64	1m @ 1.64g/t Au from 49m, NZAC204
NZAC205	59	60	1	9.33	1m @ 9.33g/t Au from 59m, NZAC205
NZAC206	67	68	1	1.94	1m @ 1.94g/t Au from 67m (EOH), NZAC206
NZAC207	45	55	10	1.15	10m @ 1.15g/t Au from 45m, NZAC207
NZAC208	50	52	2	3.06	2m @ 3.06g/t Au from 50m (EOH), NZAC208
NZAC209	No significant Intercept				
NZAC210	48	49	1	1.15	1m @ 1.15g/t Au from 48m, NZAC210
NZAC211	48	52	4	3.46	4m @ 3.46g/t Au from 48m, NZAC211
NZAC212	46	52	6	4.05	6m @ 4.05g/t Au from 46m, NZAC212
NZAC213	48	56	8	4.64	8m @ 4.64g/t Au from 48m, NZAC213
NZAC214	48	63	15	5.62	15m @ 5.62g/t Au from 48m (EOH), NZAC214
NZAC215	49	50	1	3.79	1m @ 3.79g/t Au from 49m, NZAC215
NZAC216	48	56	8	9.9	8m @ 9.90g/t Au from 48m, NZAC216
NZAC217	No significant Intercept				
NZAC218	47	49	2	1.45	2m @ 1.45g/t Au from 47m, NZAC218
NZAC219	48	51	3	5.9	3m @ 5.90g/t Au from 48m, NZAC219
NZAC220	51	52	1	1.34	1m @ 1.34g/t Au from 51m, NZAC220
NZAC221	49	51	2	4.19	2m @ 4.19g/t Au from 49m, NZAC221
GEO001	No significant Intercept				
GEO002	No significant Intercept				
GEO004	30	40	10	3.81	10m @ 3.81g/t Au from 30m, GEO004
GEO004	69	72	3	3.78	3m @ 3.78g/t Au from 69m, GEO004
WB001	No significant Intercept				

Table 2: Northern Zone Drill Collar Locations.

Hole ID	Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	AZM_MGA	Date
NZAC195	AC	381700	6592583	356.11	63	0	-90	10-02-26
NZAC196	AC	381712	6592596	356.16	63	0	-90	10-02-26
NZAC197	AC	381722	6592610	356.22	64	0	-90	10-02-26
NZAC198	AC	381715	6592627	356.32	65	0	-90	13-02-26
NZAC199	AC	381728	6592636	356.38	71	0	-90	13-02-26

Hole ID	Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	AZM_MGA	Date
NZAC200	AC	381742	6592647	356.45	73	0	-90	14-02-26
NZAC201	AC	381756	6592662	356.8	73	0	-90	17-02-26
NZAC202	AC	381808	6592617	356.7	71	0	-90	17-02-26
NZAC203	AC	381811	6592604	356.72	70	0	-90	18-02-26
NZAC204	AC	381812	6592587	356.76	63	0	-90	18-02-26
NZAC205	AC	381833	6592601	356.77	68	0	-90	18-02-26
NZAC206	AC	381854	6592616	356.76	68	0	-90	19-02-26
NZAC207	AC	381853	6592603	356.54	66	0	-90	15-02-26
NZAC208	AC	381853	6592590	356.58	51	0	-90	16-02-26
NZAC209	AC	381832	6592616	356.46	70	0	-90	14-02-26
NZAC210	AC	381831	6592590	356.37	67	0	-90	15-02-26
NZAC211	AC	381888	6592571	356.43	62	0	-90	17-02-26
NZAC212	AC	381888	6592550	356.44	57	0	-90	16-02-26
NZAC213	AC	381901	6592584	356.54	61	0	-90	14-02-26
NZAC214	AC	381910	6592596	356.68	63	0	-90	16-02-26
NZAC215	AC	381923	6592607	356.81	60	0	-90	15-02-26
NZAC216	AC	381931	6592618	356.27	62	0	-90	13-02-26
NZAC217	AC	381933	6592555	356.98	59	0	-90	19-02-26
NZAC218	AC	381943	6592570	356.89	59	0	-90	20-02-26
NZAC219	AC	381951	6592581	356.98	57	0	-90	20-02-26
NZAC220	AC	381959	6592595	357	66	0	-90	19-02-26
NZAC221	AC	381942	6592598	356.88	61	0	-90	20-02-26
GEO001	AC	381836	6592731	356.75	74	0	-90	22-02-26
GEO002	AC	381747	6592527	356.25	56	0	-90	21-02-26
GEO004	AC	381498	6592586	356.85	78	0	-90	21-02-26
WB001	AC	381956	6592684	356.7	72	0	-90	22-02-26

Table 3: Northern Zone assay results above 0.3 g/t Au from all air core drill holes.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Au ppm
NZAC195	36	37	1	0.4
NZAC196	31	32	1	0.55
NZAC196	35	36	1	0.3
NZAC196	36	37	1	0.7
NZAC196	54	55	1	0.35
NZAC196	57	58	1	0.5
NZAC196	58	59	1	1.37
NZAC196	59	60	1	0.42
NZAC197	46	47	1	**2.56**
NZAC197	51	52	1	1.43
NZAC197	52	53	1	0.69
NZAC197	53	54	1	0.3
NZAC197	63	64	1	0.39
NZAC198	46	47	1	0.45
NZAC200	50	51	1	0.33
NZAC201	43	44	1	0.3

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Au ppm
NZAC202	45	46	1	1.64
NZAC203	41	42	1	1.1
NZAC203	44	45	1	**2.91**
NZAC204	44	45	1	0.37
NZAC204	49	50	1	1.64
NZAC205	40	41	1	0.6
NZAC205	47	48	1	0.5
NZAC205	49	50	1	0.57
NZAC205	58	59	1	**9.33**
NZAC206	33	34	1	0.42
NZAC206	67	68	1	1.94
NZAC207	45	46	1	0.83
NZAC207	49	50	1	0.64
NZAC207	51	52	1	**9.23**
NZAC207	54	55	1	0.33
NZAC208	49	50	1	1.02

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Au ppm
NZAC208	50	51	1	**5.09**
NZAC209	44	45	1	0.75
NZAC209	49	50	1	0.53
NZAC210	45	46	1	0.31
NZAC210	48	49	1	1.15
NZAC210	49	50	1	0.52
NZAC211	48	49	1	1.09
NZAC211	50	51	1	**11.43**
NZAC211	51	52	1	1.27
NZAC212	46	47	1	1.86
NZAC212	48	49	1	**2.88**
NZAC212	49	50	1	**3.64**
NZAC212	50	51	1	**15.08**
NZAC212	51	52	1	0.78
NZAC213	42	43	1	0.56
NZAC213	48	49	1	0.57
NZAC213	50	51	1	1.54
NZAC213	51	52	1	**32.12**
NZAC213	52	53	1	0.8
NZAC213	53	54	1	0.93
NZAC213	55	56	1	0.96
NZAC214	48	49	1	0.42
NZAC214	49	50	1	0.44
NZAC214	50	51	1	0.94
NZAC214	51	52	1	**68.12**
NZAC214	52	53	1	**7.77**
NZAC214	53	54	1	0.97
NZAC214	54	55	1	0.97
NZAC214	55	56	1	0.46
NZAC214	56	57	1	0.62
NZAC214	57	58	1	0.3
NZAC214	60	61	1	0.68
NZAC214	61	62	1	1.5
NZAC214	62	63	1	0.6
NZAC215	37	38	1	0.47
NZAC215	49	50	1	**3.79**
NZAC215	57	58	1	0.39
NZAC216	48	49	1	0.47

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Au ppm
NZAC216	50	51	1	**3.82**
NZAC216	51	52	1	**71**
NZAC216	52	53	1	0.99
NZAC216	53	54	1	1.83
NZAC216	55	56	1	0.78
NZAC217	44	45	1	0.6
NZAC218	47	48	1	1.77
NZAC218	48	49	1	1.13
NZAC219	48	49	1	**15.87**
NZAC219	49	50	1	0.42
NZAC219	50	51	1	1.41
NZAC220	48	49	1	0.36
NZAC220	49	50	1	0.4
NZAC220	51	52	1	1.34
NZAC221	37	38	1	0.47
NZAC221	42	43	1	0.41
NZAC221	49	50	1	**6.14**
NZAC221	50	51	1	**2.24**
GEO004	30	31	1	1.85
GEO004	31	32	1	0.67
GEO004	32	33	1	**16.67**
GEO004	33	34	1	**8.15**
GEO004	34	35	1	1.24
GEO004	35	36	1	**4.21**
GEO004	36	37	1	1.27
GEO004	38	39	1	**3.36**
GEO004	39	40	1	0.39
GEO004	56	57	1	0.7
GEO004	57	58	1	0.46
GEO004	58	59	1	0.73
GEO004	59	60	1	0.31
GEO004	69	70	1	**8.55**
GEO004	70	71	1	**2.36**
GEO004	71	72	1	0.43
WB001	40	41	1	0.39
WB001	44	45	1	0.31
WB001	47	48	1	0.61

APPENDIX 2: JORC INFORMATION

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at Northern Zone.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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 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.*	Every metre drilled was placed on the ground. 6m composites were collected using a scoop method of sampling the coarse reject sample for the first 24m. 1m sampling using a rifle splitter was trialled on the clays, from 24m, with sampling deemed to create a high degree risk of smearing. The clays are not wet, but have a damp characteristic. A large metal scoop was used to sample between 70-90% of material from each metre drilled, to total between 2-3kg samples. Standard reference material, sample duplicates and blanks, were undertaken at 25m sample intervals. Samples were sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and analysis. Analysis was undertaken by Jinnings laboratories (Kalgoorlie) for gold assay by 50g fire assay.
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).*	Australian Aircore Drilling completed the program using a blade to refusal.
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.*	Drill recovery was routinely recorded via estimation of the comparative percentage of the volume of the sample bag by the company geologist. The sample recovery was deemed excellent for representative assays. The cyclone was cleaned or checked every 6m.
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.*	All holes have been geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. As well as whether dry, damp or wet. Logging is quantitative for presence of quartz veins. All other logging is qualitative. A brief description of each drilling sample was recorded and a permanent record has been collected and stored in chip trays for reference.
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.*	1m sampling using a rifle splitter was trialled on the clays, from 24m, with sampling deemed to create a high degree risk of smearing. The clays are not wet, but have a damp characteristic. A large metal scoop was used to sample between 70-90% of material from each metre drilled, to total between 2-3kg samples. Standard reference material, sample duplicates and blanks, were undertaken at 25m sample intervals. Samples were sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and analysis. The use of fire assay with 50g charge for all AC drilling provides a level of confidence in the assay database. The sampling and assaying are considered representative of the in-situ material. The sample size of 2-3 kilograms is appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Jinnings (Kalgoorlie) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Riversgold. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to Jinnings and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Northern Zone Project area: Samples above 3Kg were riffle split. Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns 50-gram Fire Assay (FA50A) – Au Duplicates, Standards and Blanks were used for external laboratory checks by RGL
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.*	Intercepts were reviewed by 2 company personnel.
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.*	The collar position of each hole has been marked out with a Garmin Inreach Explorer+ hand held GPS, and will be picked up by Spectrum Surveys (Kalgoorlie) using a DGPS.
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.*	The holes were drilled on a nominal Northeast-Southwest 20m spacing on traverses 15-20m apart.
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.*	Based on logging of diamond core the drill holes appear to be orientated perpendicular to strike and dip of the main mineralised structures. An interpreted fault though the middle of the mineralisation may have caused some displacement.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Company personnel delivered samples to Jinnings Kalgoorlie where they were submitted for assay.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data reviews will be conducted on completion of further drilling.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Northern Zone Project is comprised of one granted prospecting licence (P25/2651) which covers an area of 82 hectares, and is held in the name of Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd 80/100, Oracle Gold (WA) Pty Ltd 20/100. The JV documents are to be formalised. Oracle currently contribute pro-rata at 20% of all costs, and have the option to dilute.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The majority of previous exploration in the area was by Northern Mining during 2007 to 2012 under the Blair North project, multiple small resource areas were identified at the George's Reward area to the south of P25/2651. Numerous gold intersections were recorded.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit sought is Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) style of mineral deposit. Northern Zone is hosted within a porphyry unit (Tonalite-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Trondhjemite Intrusion, TTI), with high background gold and horizontal gold mineralised units within the TTI unit. The Northern Zone Project sits within the Canon Shear or fault zone, with further drilling required to define the limits of mineralisation identified to date.
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.*	Refer to Tables and Figures within the body of the release.
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.* *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.*	Intersections are weighted average grades based on a 0.001 g/t Au cut-off with unlimited waste zones but with a targeted grade of 0.4-0.6g/t Au.
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').*	The diamond drilling program in 2023 confirmed the apparent widths of mineralisation as being perpendicular to foliation and veining. Step out RC drilling to be the same as the diamond drilling. Mineralisation has been determined from structural logging to be horizontal and vertical drilling is therefore true width drilling.
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.*	See body of the announcement for relevant diagrams and photos. Figure 3: Cross–section of 3D Leapfrog software model. The interpretation illustrates gold grade shells, derived from all of the RGL/Oracle gold grades (au ppm) reported to the ASX to March 2026. The model is constrained via a 50m buffer to all the RGL/Oracle drill hole traces that have been drilled at Northern Zone since 2021. Refer to Figure 2 Drill collar plan for the location of the section line. Figure 2: Plan view of Leapfrog software model. The interpretation illustrates gold grade shells, derived from all of the RGL/Oracle gold grades (au ppm) reported to the ASX to March 2026. The figure illustrates the position of the Cross-section in Figure 3, and the location of the significant intercepts reported from the most recent AC drilling program. There are multiple areas that remain undrilled as noted on the diagram, with mineralisation yet to be confirmed.
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.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
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.*	See body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Follow up phases of drilling to further test open mineralisation, laterally and at depth. • Complete a Mine Development and Closure Plan (MDCP)