ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 June 2026

Update on Sandy Creek Prospect

LE Minerals Limited (ASX:LEL) (**LE Minerals** or **Company**) advises that assay results have been received from the first pass Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the Sandy Creek Prospect (within EPM 27096) (**Sandy Creek**) within the Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project in central Queensland (**Capricorn Project**).[1]

Drill hole composited sample assays for a 48-multi element suite including copper and gold have been received from ALS Laboratory in Brisbane. Drill hole composited samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory (Brisbane) for gold by fire assay and 48-element ICP-AES/MS analysis following a four-acid digest. No significant results were returned.

6 RC holes were completed in March 2026 to target depths (of up to 300 metres) and one RC hole terminated early, for a total of 1,708 metres (refer Figure 1 and Table 1).[1]

Table 1: Drill hole collar details, Sandy Creek Prospect

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Drill Depth (m)#
SCK0001	217419	7373481	340	-65	258
SCK0002	217547	7372168	60	-65	300
SCK0003*	217559	7372545	140	-65	36
SCK0003A	217567	7372548	60	-65	300
SCK0004	217724	7372313	60	-65	300
SCK0005	218389	7371660	60	-65	214
SCK0006	217880	7371935	60	-65	300

Co-ordinates: GDA94 MGA56

Notes:

Drill depth is the length of hole from surface measured along the length of the drill hole

* SCK0003 terminated early due to incorrect azimuth and redrilled as hole ID SCK0003A

The first pass drilling program (which followed on from a field reconnaissance where rock chip samples were collected and assayed[2]) was designed to test the potential for gold and copper mineralisation within an interpreted hydrothermal system identified from surface and grid soil sampling undertaken by GBM Resources Limited (ASX:GBZ) (**GBZ**) in 2011[3].

LE Minerals will redirect its exploration to continue exploring other prospects within the Capricorn Project, including any newly generated areas of interest that may arise from the extensive airborne geophysical surveys currently being conducted[4].

1 Refer LEL Announcements dated 1 April 2026: Completion of Drilling at Sandy Creek Prospect – Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project, Queensland

2 Refer LEL Announcement dated 13 February 2026: Drilling to Commence at Sandy Creek Gold-Copper Prospect, Capricorn Project

3 Refer GBZ ASX Announcement dated 9 February 2012: GBM Resources discovers large copper-gold prospect in Central Queensland

4 Refer LEL Announcement dated 21 May 2026: Airborne Geophysical Surveys Underway at Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project

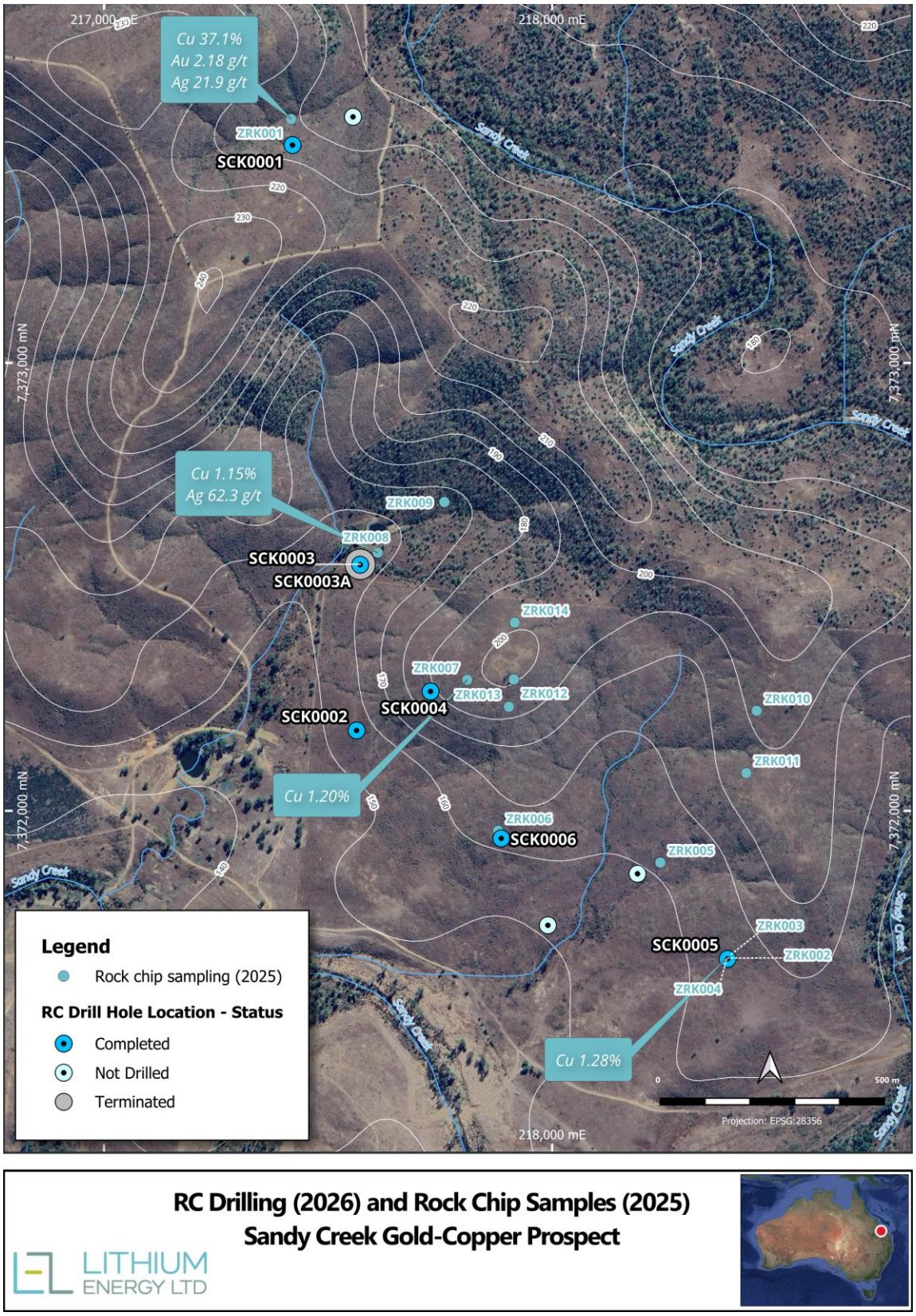

Figure 1: 2026 RC hole locations and 2025 rock chip sample locations at Sandy Creek Prospect

BACKGROUND

The Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project (**Capricorn Project**) tenements in central Queensland surround the historic Mt Morgan gold mine (**Mt Morgan Mine**), which operated from 1883 until 1981 producing ~50Mt of ore at 4.99 g/t gold (**Au**) and 0.72% copper (**Cu**), containing 7.65 million ounces of Au, 1.2 million ounces of silver (**Ag**) and 360kt of Cu.[5, 6, 7] The Mt Morgan Mine itself is not included in the Capricorn Project, though one focus of exploration activity for gold will be to test for repeats of Mt Morgan style gold mineralisation along strike within the Capricorn Project area.

The Capricorn Project contains multiple targets for gold, copper, molybdenum (**Mo**) and zinc (**Zn**) mineralisation (refer Figure 2), including over 30 km of strike length of the Middle Devonian age Mt Morgan Intrusive Complex which is interpreted to be the source of the Mt Morgan Mine gold and copper mineralisation[8,5] and along the Dee Range volcanic massive sulphide (**VMS**) Zn-Cu-Au-Ag Belt[9].

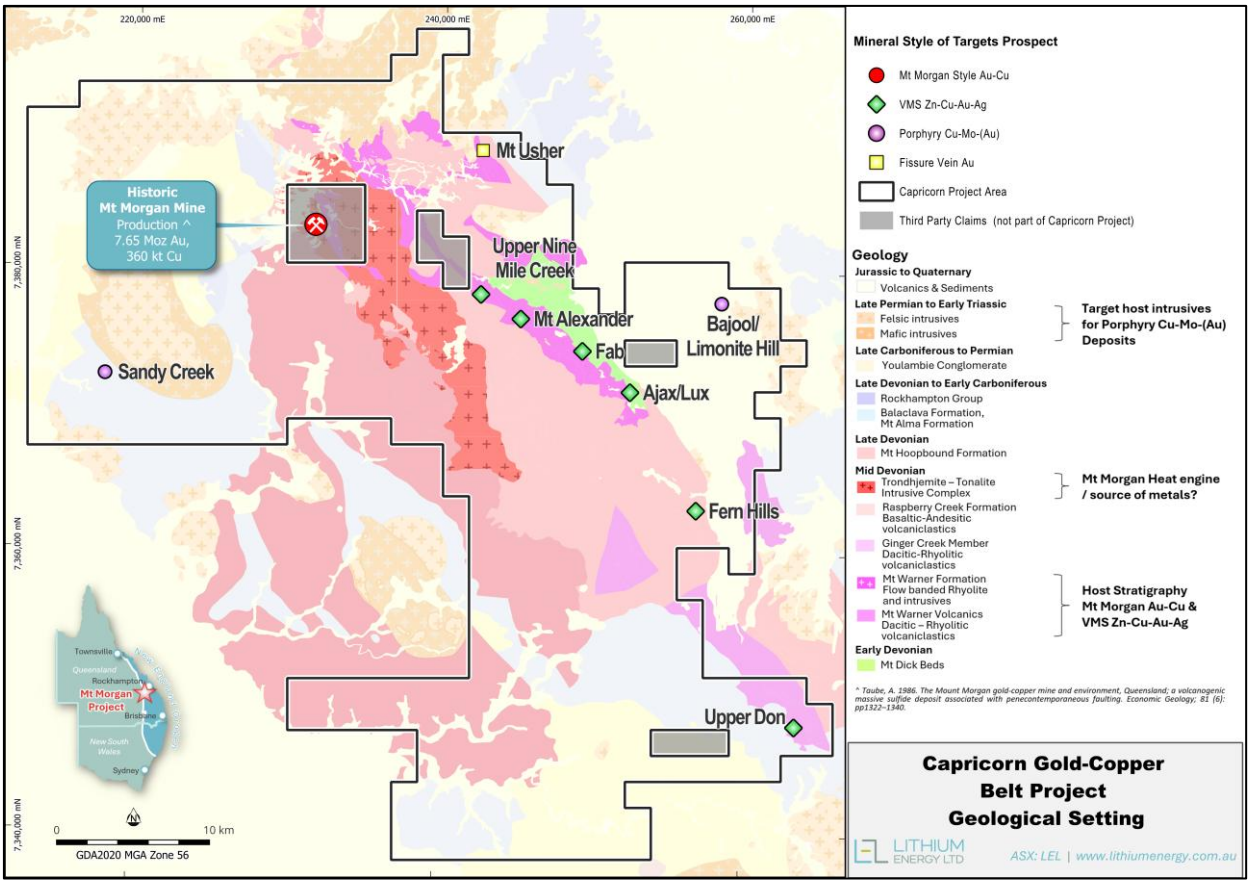

Figure 2: Location Map of Capricorn Project showing geological settings and target prospects

5 Ulrich, T., Golding, S.D., Kamber, B.S., Zaw, K. and Taube, A., 2003. Different mineralization styles in a volcanic-hosted ore deposit: the fluid and isotopic signatures of the Mt Morgan Au–Cu deposit, Australia. Ore Geology Reviews, 22(1-2), pp.61-90

6 Taube, A., 1986. The Mount Morgan gold-copper mine and environment, Queensland; a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit associated with penecontemporaneous faulting. Economic Geology, 81(6), pp.1322-1340.

7 D'Arcy, K., 2018. EPM 25678, Mountain Maid, Third Annual Technical Report For the Twelve Months Ending 8 April, 2018.

8 Refer LEL Announcement dated 5 September 2025: Mt Morgan Style Mineralisation Identified at Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project

9 Arnold, G.O. and Sillitoe, R.H., 1989. Mount Morgan gold-copper deposit, Queensland, Australia; evidence for an intrusion-related replacement origin. Economic Geology, 84(7), pp.1805-1816.

Whilst historic open file geological, geochemical and geophysics datasets exist across the Capricorn Project tenements, minimal exploration has occurred over these tenements since the 1990's. With the application of more modern interpretations of the regional geology, advances in geophysical and electrical survey techniques and the consolidation of large amounts of historical data in the Capricorn Project area, LE Minerals is undertaking an extensive program of exploration using modern geophysical techniques (including the use of advanced 3D analytics which will be applied to historical and new data) to guide an extensive drilling program over identified priority areas, targeting multiple large-scale gold, copper, molybdenum and zinc mineralised systems – including Mt Morgan Au, Cu-Mo and Cu-Au porphyry and VMS styles (refer Figure 3).

LE Minerals is currently undertaking airborne geophysical surveys over the Capricorn Project, comprising (refer Figure 3)[10]:

- A fixed-wing airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric (**AMagRad**) survey covering 1,306 line kms, along 100m spaced, north-south oriented lines (shaded brown), which has been completed;
- A heli-borne electromagnetic (**AEM**) survey covering 807 line kms, along 200m spaced, north-south oriented lines, with 107 line kms of 100m spaced infill lines where additional detail was required (shaded in blue), which has been completed; and
- A heli-borne AMagRad survey covering ~10,000 line kms, along 100m spaced, north-south oriented lines (shaded green and blue), which is expected to commence shortly.

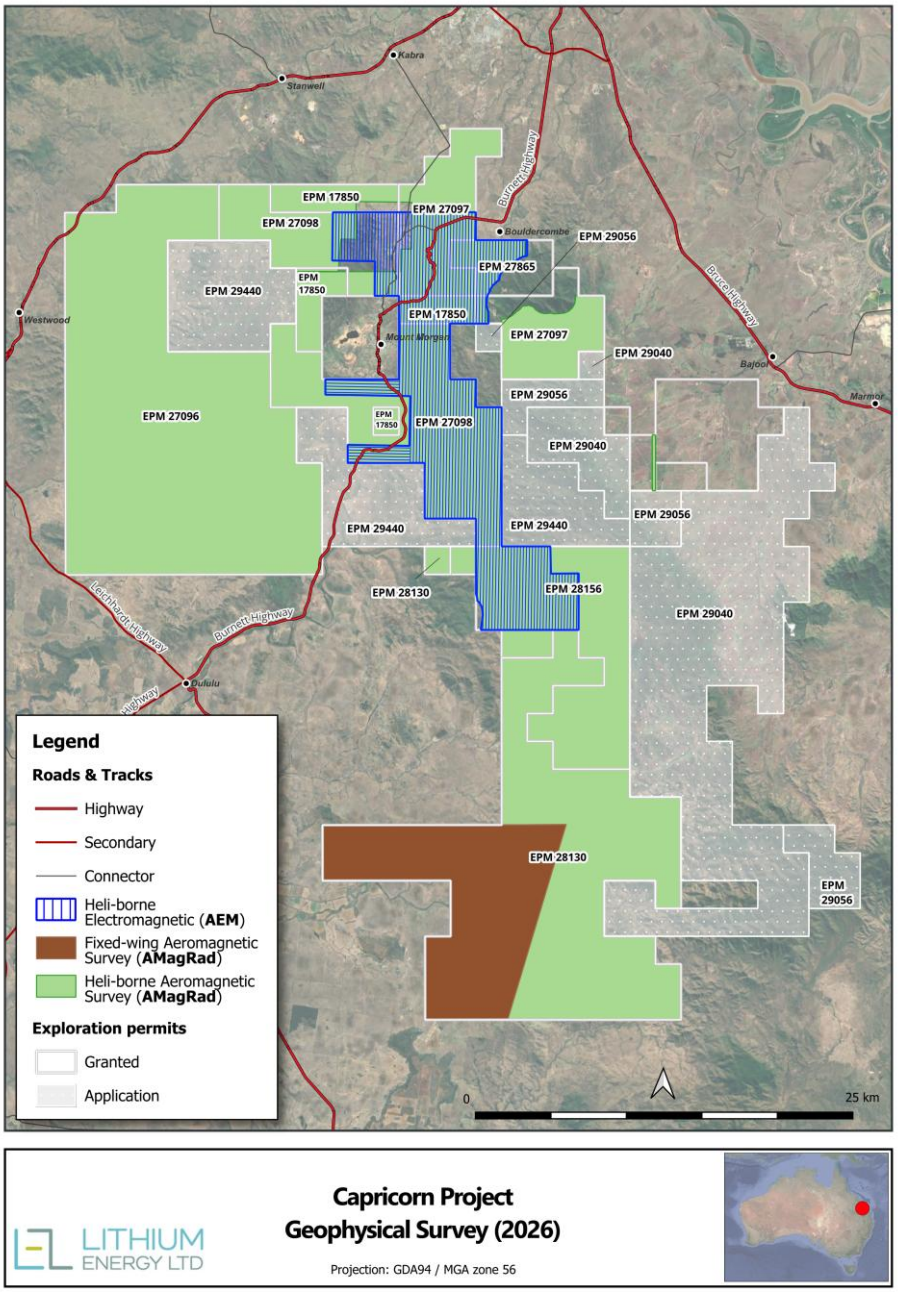

Figure 3: Airborne Geophysical Surveys over Capricorn Project granted tenements

10 Refer LEL Announcement dated 21 May 2026: Airborne Geophysical Surveys Underway at Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project

LE Minerals currently has a 51% interest in the Capricorn Project tenements and has the right to acquire the balance of 49% on or before April 2027, pursuant to asset sale agreements with the vendors (which includes GBZ).[11]

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE - FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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JORC CODE (2012) COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

(a) The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results (pertaining to the assay results received from a reverse circulation drilling program completed in March 2026) in relation to the Sandy Creek Prospect within the Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project is based on information compiled by Mr David Storey (B.Eng. (Hons.) Industrial Geology (*Camborne School of Mines, Exeter*), M.Sc. Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology (*Leicester*), GradDipBus (*Curtin*), MBA (*Curtin*)), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**). Mr Storey was an employee (Chief Geologist) of LE Minerals Limited between 4 June 2025 and 3 June 2026. Mr Storey has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (**JORC Code (2012)**). Mr Storey consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

(b) The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results (pertaining to the reverse circulation drilling program completed in March 2026 and rock chip sampling program completed in November 2025) in relation to the Sandy Creek Prospect within the Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project is extracted from the following ASX market announcements made by LE Minerals Limited dated:

- 1 April 2026 entitled "Completion of Drilling at Sandy Creek Prospect – Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project, Queensland"
- 13 February 2026 entitled "Drilling to Commence at Sandy Creek Gold-Copper Prospect, Capricorn Project"

The information in the original announcements are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr David Storey (B.Eng. (Hons.) Industrial Geology (*Camborne School of Mines, Exeter*), M.Sc. Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology (*Leicester*), GradDipBus (*Curtin*), MBA (*Curtin*)). Mr Storey is a Member of AusIMM. Mr Storey was an employee (Chief Geologist) of LE Minerals Limited between 4 June 2025 and 3 June 2026. Mr Storey has the requisite experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements (referred to above). The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements (referred to above).

11 Refer LEL ASX Announcements dated 14 July 2025: Completion of 51% Tranche 1 Acquisition of Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project and 14 March 2025: Tenement Consolidation Creates Significant New District-Scale Gold-Copper Belt Project in Central Queensland

ANNEXURE A

JORC 2012 Table 1: Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	Reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes were sampled on 1m intervals. Samples were collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. The primary calico bag sample was securely retained and the remaining bulk material placed in ordered rows on the ground Where drill rig geologist observations of RC chips did not identify potential for copper or gold mineralisation, composite samples of up to 4m were taken using the spear method from rig cone-split bulk material on the ground at 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling method with a 5½ inch face-sampling bit was used for the entire drilling program.
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.*	Samples were visually assessed for recovery but recovery was not logged. Primary RC rig samples are considered representative by having been captured through a level cone splitter. As recovery was not logged, an assessment as to whether there is a relationship between recovery and gold grade cannot be made.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	All drilled holes were logged in their entirety using the recovered rock chip material. The

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>geological logging was performed at the drill rig by a suitably qualified and experienced geologist.
Logging was qualitative.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Field standards and field blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 1:40 for composited and primary sample streams. Field duplicates were taken for the primary 1m-interval drill samples at a rate of approximately 1:50.
Sample were not weighed in the field.
The samples were prepared by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia (ALS).
ALS prepared the samples as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>ALS preparation code</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>WEI-21</td><td>Raw sample weighed as received</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOG22</td><td>Samples logged into tracking system</td></tr>
<tr><td>PUL23</td><td>Pulverise up to 3kg to a target of 85% passing <75µm</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>The samples were analysed by ALS, which is a NATA accredited geochemistry testing laboratory.
ALS analysed the samples as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>ALS analysis code</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Au-AA25</td><td>30g Fire-Assay Fusion followed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) analysis</td></tr>
</table>
ALS continue to analyse the samples for multiple elements as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>ALS analysis code</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>ME-MS61</td><td>4-acid digest (‘total’) on 0.25g of sample followed by a combination of Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) or Mass Spectrometry (MS) depending on the analyte</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		ME-MS61 assayed for 48 elements: Ag Al As Ba Be Bi Ca Cd Ce Co Cr Cs Cu Fe Ga Ge Hf In K La Li Mg Mn Mo Na Nb Ni P Pb Rb Re S Sb Sc Se Sn Sr Ta Te Th Ti Tl U V W Y Zn Zr
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.*	There were no significant intercepts from composited RC drill samples. Field logging data and laboratory assay data was received in digital format and uploaded directly to the LEL geological database after passing through data quality tests.
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 RC drill hole collar locations were recorded in the field with a handheld GPS unit. The accuracy is assumed to be +/- 5m in x, y, directions and +/- 50m in the z direction, which is typical for a hand-held GPS device. The coordinate system used when collecting the samples was GDA94 MGA Zone 56.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	There is no specific spacing applied to the RC drill hole collar locations. There is no Mineral Resource or Ore Resource estimation. Composite samples were created in the field using the spear method on the bulk 1m-interval material, collected from the rig, laid in ordered rows at the drill pad. Composites were normally from four consecutive intervals over 4m where there was no evidence observed by the logging geologist for potential mineralisation of interest.
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.*	Drill hole azimuth was perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the stratigraphy except in hole SCK0001. Hole SCK0001 was orientated 340° to drill under a gossanous surface rock chip, sample number ZRK001 shown in Figure 1, and reported in LEL ASX Announcement dated 13 February 2026 entitled "Drilling to Commence at Sandy Creek Gold-Copper Prospect, Capricorn Project". The relationship between sampling and potential structures is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The calico sample bags were placed into labelled bulka bags on site before transportation by LEL employees to a courier

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		company. The courier company transported the samples directly to ALS in Brisbane, Queensland.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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.*	This announcement pertains to EPM 27096 (Mt Morgan West) held by Mt Morgan Pty Ltd (**MM**) (being a subsidiary of LE Minerals Limited (ASX:LEL) (**LEL**)) (51%) and GBM Resources Limited (ASX:GBZ) (**GBZ**) (49%). LEL and subsidiaries have entered into agreements to acquire a 100% interest in the GBZ Tenements (EPM17850, EPM27096, EPM27097, EPM27098, EPM27865 and MDL 2020) and PTr Tenements (EPM28156, EPM28130, EPM29040 and EPM29065), as follows: (a) an Asset Sale Agreement (dated 12 March 2025) between LEL (as Buyer Guarantor), (Capricorn Minerals Pty Ltd (formerly LE Minerals Pty Ltd) (**Capricorn Minerals**), MM (as Buyer) and GBZ (as Seller) to acquire the GBZ Tenements and mining information (**GBZ Agreement**); and (b) an Asset Sale Agreement (dated 12 March 2025) between LEL (as Buyer Guarantor), Capricorn Minerals, Mt Morgan South Pty Ltd (**MMS**) (as Buyer), PTr Resources Pty Ltd (**PTr**) (being a subsidiary of Management Z Pty Ltd (**MZPL**), which is itself a subsidiary of Great Southern Gold Corp. (**GSGC**)) (as Seller) and MZPL and GSGC (as Seller Guarantors), to acquire the PTr Tenements and mining information (**PTr Agreement**). The GBZ Tenements and PTr Tenements (together, the **Capricorn Project**) are located in Queensland, Australia. The GBZ Agreement and PTr Agreement is subject to completion in 2 tranches (with tranche 1 (51% interest) completed on 11 July 2025) and the balance of 49% to be transferred 21 months after the completion of tranche 1 (in April 2027). Mt Morgan Metals Pty Ltd (being a subsidiary of GBZ) (**MMM**) and PTr are entitled to receive a 2% NSR royalty in respect of the GBZ and PTr Tenements, pursuant to a Royalty Deed (dated 12 March 2025) between LEL (as Buyer Guarantor), Capricorn Minerals (as Payer), MM, MMS and MMM and PTr (as Payees) (**Royalty Deed**). The Royalty Deed will apply after MM/MMS have completed their acquisition of the GBZ and PTr Tenements.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		Refer to Annexure B of LEL's ASX Announcement dated 14 March 2025 titled "Tenement Consolidation Creates Significant New District-Scale Gold-Copper Belt Project in Central Queensland" and 14 July 2025 titled "Completion of 51% Tranche 1 Acquisition of Capricorn Gold-Copper Belt Project" for further details in relation to the GBZ Agreement, PTr Agreement and the Royalty Deed. Relevant access agreements have been entered into (by GBZ and PTr, as applicable) with registered native title holders, the Gaangalu Nation People and the Darumbal People. These agreements have also been assigned to MM and MMA (as applicable) pursuant to deeds of assignment and assumption.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Sandy Creek has previously been explored by GBZ. GBZ conducted surface rock chip, soil sampling and mapping at the prospect in 2011. Refer GBZ ASX Announcement dated 9 February 2012: GBM Resources discovers large copper-gold prospect in Central Queensland.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geology** The Capricorn Project area is located in the northern part of the Yarrol Province, an early tectonostratigraphic sequence of the New England Orogen (NEO). It consists mainly of a Late Devonian to Carboniferous forearc basin succession, assigned to the Rockhampton Subprovince in the south and the Campwyn Subprovince. A number of Silurian–Devonian age intra-oceanic arc segments are recognised along the length of the NEO. These arc segments host historically significant copper-gold-base metal mineralisation associated with volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks, with the largest being the Mt Morgan Deposit of the Calliope Province. The central belt of the Project is dominated by the Devonian sequences of the Capella Creek Group, that have been folded into a 70 km long, SE-trending anticline. The Capella Creek Group consists of the Early-Mid Devonian Mt Dick Beds, Middle Devonian Mt Warner Volcanics (Host to the Mt Morgan Mine and other historic VMS occurrences), and the Middle Devonian Raspberry Creek Formation. A district-scale northwest-trending 'arch' separates two Middle-Upper Devonian successor basins – the Raspberry Creek Formation to the east and the Mount Hoopbound Formation and younger rocks to the west. The core of the arch comprises the Middle Devonian Mt Morgan Trondhjemite (MMT) and related Tonalites and felsic volcano-sedimentary units of the subduction related island arc, consisting of felsic volcanic centres with an overprinted earlier back arc setting. The Mount Warner Volcanics hosts the Mt

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		Morgan Au-Cu deposit in a roof pendent to the MMT and are interpreted to be cogenetic with the MMT. Two igneous complexes, inferred to be of Late Permian age the Kyle Mohr Igneous Complex (KMIC) and the Bouldercombe Igneous Complex, intrude the area. Both units host a complex suite of bimodal granite to gabbro intrusions, with the KMIC predominantly granodiorite and a dioritic to gabbroic outer ring up to 2 km wide. Ultramafic rocks intrude all the above units, mainly as dykes, but also as small plugs and layered gabbro complexes, such as at Bucknall. Open folding and high-angle reverse faulting occurred when the area was tectonically stabilised. Erosion and peneplanation followed, with fluviatile sands deposited over the older rocks, forming flat-lying, horizontal mesas and outliers of the Jurassic Razorback Beds. **Sandy Creek Prospect** Sandy Creek is located within mixed Devonian volcanic and sedimentary rocks at the south-western margin of the large Permian Kyle Mohr Intrusive Complex. A hydrothermal driven style of mineralisation was expected, potentially within a porphyry copper or VMS deposit type.
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*	Drill hole information is tabulated in Table 1: Drill hole collar details, Sandy Creek Prospect. RL has been omitted from the tabulated hole data because it was not recorded. There are no significant intercepts to report. Depths are drill length depths measured from the collar and along the length of the drill hole.
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*	No aggregation methods were applied to the assay results.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	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.*	
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').*	There is insufficient information to establish whether there is a relationship between mineralisation geometry and the drill hole angle. The true mineralisation widths are unknown.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer: Figure 1: 2026 RC hole locations and 2025 rock chip sample locations at Sandy Creek Prospect Figure 2: Location Map of Capricorn Project showing geological settings and target prospects Figure 3: Airborne Geophysical Surveys over Capricorn Project granted tenements
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.*	Refer: • Table 1: Drill hole collar details, Sandy Creek Prospect • Figure 1: 2026 RC hole locations and 2025 rock chip sample locations at Sandy Creek Prospect. Geological logging of RC chips - Localised, chlorite and haematite alteration and isolated, <<1% disseminated sulphide was observed. No significant assay results were returned.
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*	Sandy Creek has previously been explored by GBZ. GBZ conducted surface rock chip, soil sampling and mapping at the prospect in 2011. Refer GBZ ASX Announcement dated 9 February 2012 entitled "GBM Resources discovers large copper-gold prospect in Central Queensland. LEL conducted surface rock chip sampling in November 2025. Assay results were reported in LEL ASX Announcement dated 13 February 2026 entitled "Drilling to Commence at Sandy Creek Gold-Copper Prospect, Capricorn Project"

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	LEL is undertaking an extensive program of exploration across the Capricorn Project, targeting multiple large-scale gold, copper, molybdenum and zinc mineralised systems – including Mt Morgan Hybrid style Au systems, Cu-Mo and Cu-Au porphyry and VMS styles. Further exploration at Sandy Creek is not recommended based on assay results from the first pass RC drilling program and their analysis and interpretation.