



12 June 2026

CORRECTION TO ANNOUNCEMENT OF 10 JUNE 2026

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight Resources** or the **Company**) provides a correction to its ASX Announcement of 10 June 2026 – “Leo Grande Central extends towards Leo Grande South”.

The announcement of 10 June 2026 did not reference non-ML8 historical results in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 and Listing Rule 5.23. It also failed to capture all of the Resource Estimates in Figure 1.

An updated version of the original announcement is attached providing this information.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

Contact:

Robert Lees

Company Secretary

robert.lees@ml8.com.au

+61 411 494 406

12 June 2026

LEO GRANDE CENTRAL EXTENDS TOWARDS LEO GRANDE SOUTH

EXPANDED PHASE 2 DRILLING PROGRAMME BUILDS SCALE POTENTIAL AT DEPTH AND ALONG THE LEO GRANDE SHEAR ZONE

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from a further 22 holes from Phase 2 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Leo Grande Central Prospect, within its flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland (**Clermont**) (see Figure 1).

This second batch of Phase 2 results includes infill and step-out drilling focused on the broader Leo Grande Central area. The most important results were returned from drilling to the south-east of Leo Grande Central, where previous drilling identified strong potential for mineralisation to continue along the Leo Grande Shear Zone to Leo Grande South (see Figure 2)

Following the success of the initial Phase 2 results, announced 7 May 2026, Moonlight expanded the drilling programme to test further along strike and at depth. This latest batch of results continues to support the Company's interpretation of a larger and more continuous mineralised system at Clermont than initially contemplated.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further broad zones of near-surface gold mineralisation intersected in ongoing drilling to the south-east of Leo Grande Central.**
- Current batch of Phase 2 results include 22 holes for 2,683m with results **further extending continuity of mineralisation towards Leo Grande South.**
- Notable step-out results included:
 - **20m at 1.00 g/t gold**, from 82m (LGRC101), including:
 - **7m at 1.34 g/t gold from 83m**
 - **22m at 0.95 g/t gold**, from 100m (LGRC125), including:
 - **9m at 1.41 g/t gold from 108m**
 - **15m at 1.08 g/t gold**, from 100m (LGRC120), and **4m at 1.04 g/t gold from 118m**
- Several deeper holes drilled through the programme area **ended in mineralisation, confirming the Leo Grande system has additional potential at depth.**
- Results continue to **advance Moonlight towards definition of a coherent, near-surface gold system** capable of supporting a future maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).
- **Expanded Phase 2 programme continues**, with ~10,000m drilled to date and further assays outstanding along the Leo Grande Shear Zone and into the Leo Grande South Prospect.

Managing Director, Mr Greg Starr, commented:

"Drilling at Leo Grande continues to build scale and improve our understanding of the continuity and growth potential of the mineralised system."

This second batch of Phase 2 results includes infill and step-out drilling to the south-east of Leo Grande Central. The results have again returned multiple broad intersections and continue to close the gap between the Leo Grande Central and Leo Grande South prospect areas. "Importantly, the results support our interpretation that mineralisation may extend along more than 0.5km of the Leo Grande Shear Zone, which remains open along strike and at depth. Several deeper holes also ended in mineralisation, reinforcing the opportunity to extend the gold system below the current drilled footprint."

Given the continued success of drilling at Leo Grande, we have kept the rig operating at the prospect as part of an expanded programme before it's moved to Goldfinger for an initial drilling programme."

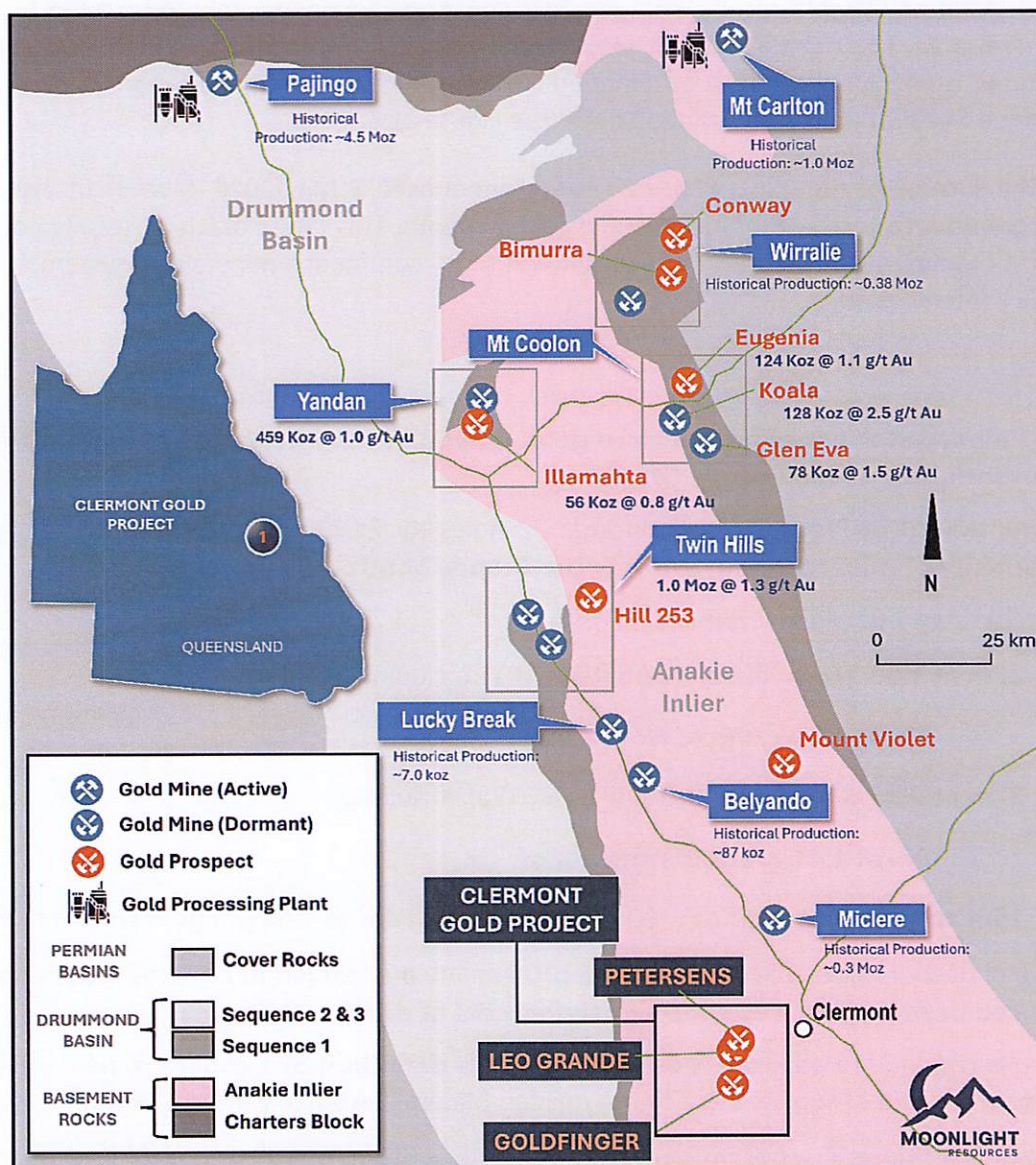


Figure 1 - Location and Regional Geology of the Clermont Project

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to JORC Mineral Resources derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar success in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Project, if at all.

All production figures shown are historical production figures sourced from publicly available government publications, technical papers and historical mine records and do not represent Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves or Exploration Targets. Refer Tables A-1 and A-2.

CONTEXT AND PREVIOUS DRILLING RESULTS

Moonlight's initial Phase 1 drilling campaign at Leo Grande was designed to validate the Company's geological interpretation and confirm the historical drilling dataset across the prospect.

The programme successfully confirmed consistent, near-surface gold mineralisation across all drill sections and validated the historical wide-spaced drilling, which comprises approximately 70 shallow RC holes across the prospect area.

Notable results from Phase 1 (ASX Announcement 27/01/2026, *"Initial Drilling at Leo Grande intersects Gold"*) included:

- **40m at 1.30 g/t Au** from surface (LGRC067, ending in mineralisation)
- **34m at 1.37 g/t Au** from 6m (LGRC062, ending in mineralisation)
- **24m at 1.28 g/t Au** from 2m (LGRC060)
- **21m at 1.28 g/t Au** from 19m (LGRC065, ending in mineralisation)

Moonlight recommenced RC drilling at Leo Grande in February 2026 as part of its Phase 2 programme, which was designed to:

- Further test interpreted extensions of known mineralisation to the south-east and north-west of Phase 1 drilling
- Complete infill and step-out drilling along strike to improve confidence in continuity.
- Evaluate down-dip potential of wide gold zones
- Test for additional parallel lodes within the broader mineralised corridor
- Increase drill density to support progressing toward a future maiden MRE

The initial batch of assay results returned from Phase 2 drilling returned broad zones of near-surface gold mineralisation beyond the previously densely drilled zone, to the south-east (**South-Eastern Extension**) and to the north-west (**North-Western Extension**), while targeted infill holes confirmed continuity and extended mineralisation up- and down-dip.

Notable Phase 2 results from the **South-Eastern Extension** (ASX Announcement 7/05/2026, "Broad near-surface gold intersections extend Leo Grande Central to the south-east") included:

- **42m at 1.01 g/t gold**, from 0m (LGRC102)
- **40m at 1.31 g/t gold**, from 76m (LGRC105), including:
 - **5m at 3.40 g/t gold** from 108m
- **39m at 1.05 g/t gold**, from 0m (LGRC104), including
 - **7m at 2.00 g/t gold** from 22m
- **19m at 0.81 g/t gold**, from 89m (LGRC0100), and **11m at 0.68 g/t Au**, from 34m, including:
 - **8m at 1.05 g/t gold** from 90m

Notable Phase 2 assay results from the **North-Western Extension** included:

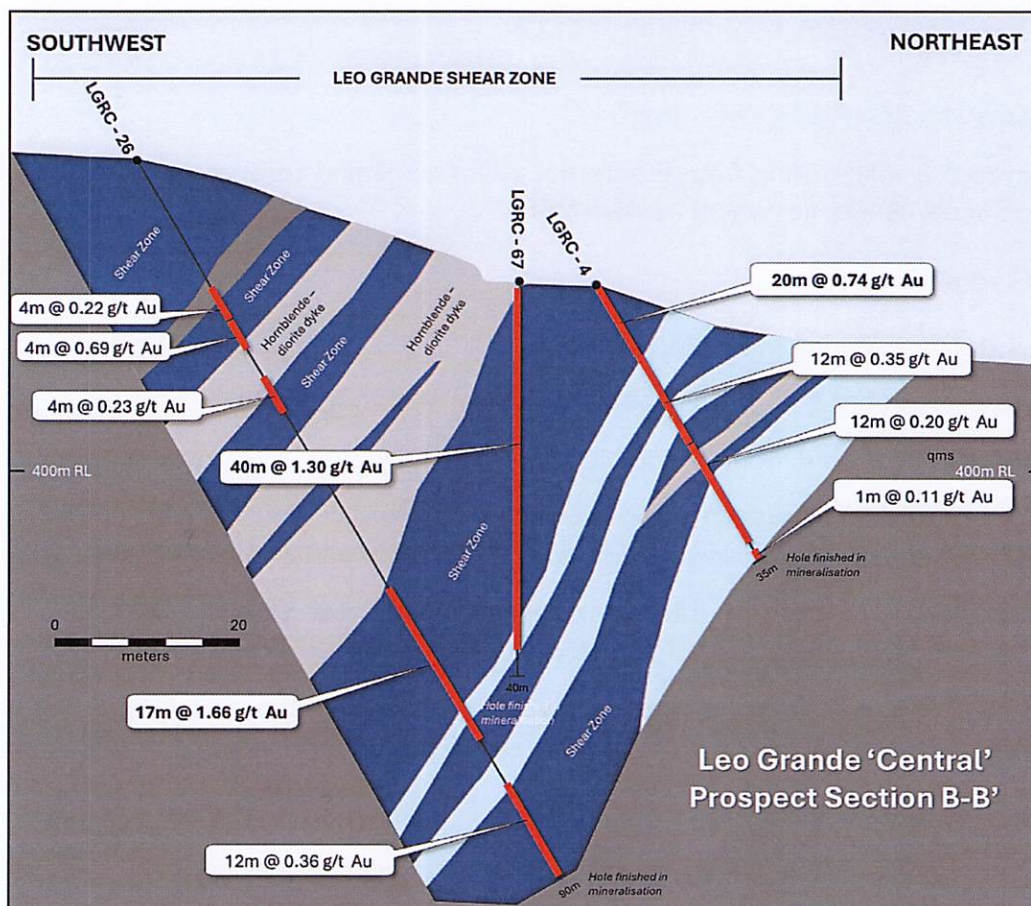
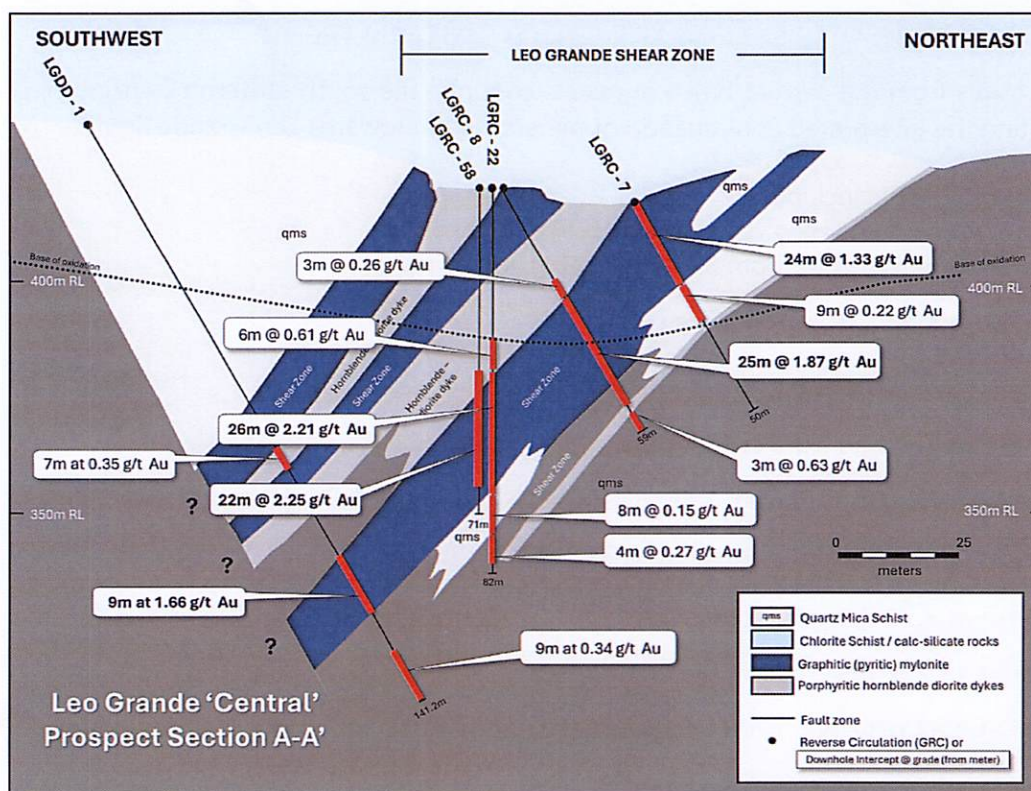
- **18m at 1.55 g/t gold**, from 60m (LGRC092), including:
 - **3m at 7.80 g/t gold** from 72m
- **37m at 0.81 g/t gold**, from 69m (LGRC077), including:
 - **22m at 1.01 g/t gold**, from 79m.
- **20m at 0.77 g/t gold**, from 50m (LGRC086).

Together, the initial Phase 2 results increase the south-eastern strike extent of Leo Grande Central a further 200m towards Leo Grande South and 250m along strike to the north-west (see Figure 2).

Importantly, mineralisation is interpreted to continue a further 600m towards Leo Grande South, where it may link with mineralisation previously intersected at the Leo Grande South prospect area.

CURRENT INTERPRETATION

Cross-sections through the Leo Grande Central Prospect highlight the strong correlation between historical and recent drilling, providing increased confidence in the continuity and geometry of the mineralised system. Phase 2 drilling has consistently intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation across multiple sections, strengthening the geological model for Leo Grande and confirming the presence of several mineralised lodes within the Leo Grande Shear Zone. Mineralisation is dominated by a principal gold-bearing lens hosted within a mylonitic shear zone that dips moderately to the south-west, with additional subsidiary zones contributing to the overall mineralised envelope. The consistency of both grade and thickness observed between drill sections demonstrates encouraging continuity along strike and down dip, while the increasing drill density is refining the interpretation of the mineralised system and supporting progression towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).



Figures 2 and 3 - Sectional Interpretations (A-A' and B-B' to the central deposit

PHASE 2 BATCH 2 RESULTS EXTEND THE SOUTH-EASTERN TREND

Important results from the current batch of results continue the south-eastern extension of Leo Grande Central, testing the interpreted continuation of mineralisation towards Leo Grande South.

Notable step-out results include:

- **20m at 1.00 g/t gold**, from 82m (LGRC101), including:
 - **7m at 1.34 g/t gold from 83m**
- **22m at 0.95 g/t gold**, from 100m (LGRC125), including:
 - **9m at 1.41 g/t gold from 108m**
- **15m at 1.06 g/t gold**, from 100m (LGRC120), and **4m at 1.04 g/t gold from 118m**
- **14m at 1.11 g/t gold**, from 115m (LGRC122), including:
 - **4m at 2.22 g/t gold from 117m**
- **14m at 1.02 g/t gold**, from 60m (LGRC099)
- **15m at 0.87 g/t gold**, from 14m (LGRC107), and **1m at 2.92 from 36m**, including:
 - **4m at 2.47 g/t gold from 14m**
- **14m at 0.88 g/t gold**, from 120m (LGRC123)

PHASE 2 BATCH 2 RESULTS INFILL RESULTS

Results from further infill drilling from 6 holes for 724m confirmed consistency of mineralisation and provided additional density to support a future MRE.

Notable infill results include:

- **23m at 0.78 g/t gold**, from 78m (LGRC79)
- **5m at 0.85 g/t gold**, from 3m (LGRC084), and **5m at 1.20 g/t gold**, from 157m.
- **14m at 0.50 g/t gold**, from 29m (LGRC080).

The latest results further strengthen the geological model for Leo Grande, with drilling consistently intersecting broad zones of gold mineralisation within the central part of the Leo Grande Shear Zone.

Mineralisation remains associated with a moderately south-west dipping structural corridor and demonstrates encouraging continuity of both thickness and grade across multiple drill sections.

The increasing density of drilling is providing greater confidence in the continuity of the mineralised system and supports Moonlight's objective of progressing Leo Grande towards a maiden MRE.

EXPANDED PHASE 2 PROGRAMME

Following the continued success of drilling at Leo Grande, Moonlight has expanded the Phase 2 programme to further test the interpreted mineralised trend between Leo Grande Central and Leo Grande South.

Phase 2 drilling at Leo Grande remains ongoing, with further assay results expected to be released in successive batches as they are received, validated and interpreted.

The remaining results are expected to provide further information on the continuity, depth extent and overall scale of mineralisation along the Leo Grande Shear Zone.

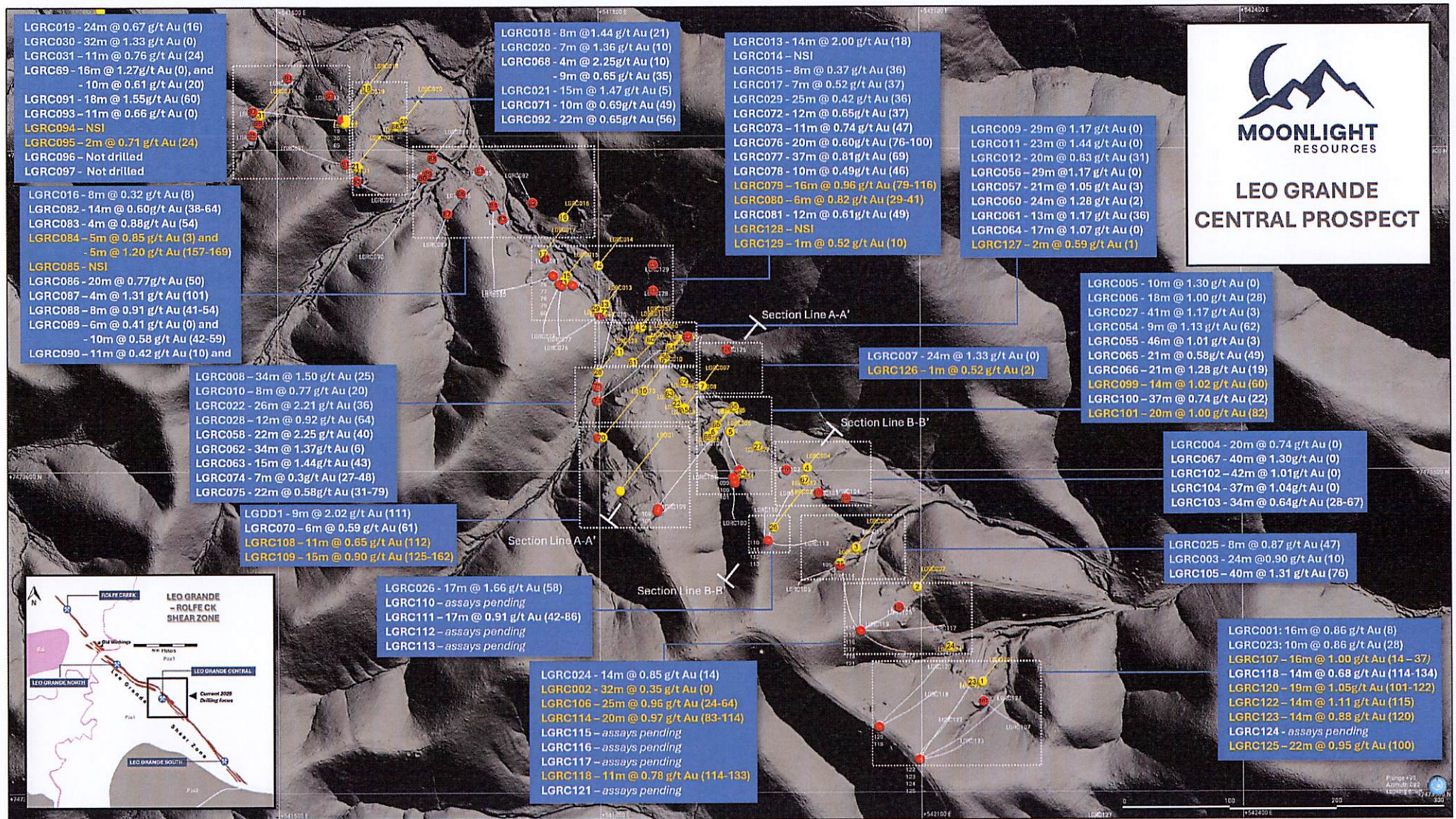


Figure 4 - Drilling Summary of results at Leo Grande Central

Legend: Blue = Non ML8 historical, White = ML8 drilling, Orange = this release

For all details on historic drilling refer to ML8's Replacement Prospectus dated 19 November 2025 and released to the ASX on 9 December 2025. Moonlight confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1 – Phase 2, Batch 2 Reverse Circulation Drill Results (>0.5 g/t Au) at Leo Grande

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
LGRC079	41	42	1	0.65
<i>and</i>	79	82	3	0.66
<i>and</i>	84	88	4	1.08
<i>and</i>	89	90	1	0.66
<i>and</i>	91	92	1	0.95
<i>and</i>	102	105	3	1.07
<i>and</i>	106	108	2	0.86
<i>and</i>	114	116	2	1.22
LGRC080	29	30	1	0.65
<i>and</i>	31	32	1	0.80
<i>and</i>	37	41	4	0.87
<i>and</i>	77	79	2	0.78
<i>and</i>	81	82	1	0.71
<i>and</i>	83	84	1	0.53
<i>and</i>	104	105	1	0.59
<i>and</i>	129	130	1	1.18
LGRC084	3	8	5	0.85
<i>and</i>	20	21	1	0.53
<i>and</i>	53	54	1	0.68
<i>and</i>	65	67	2	0.57
<i>and</i>	73	74	1	0.78
<i>and</i>	101	102	1	0.79
<i>and</i>	117	119	2	0.64
<i>and</i>	157	160	3	1.18
<i>and</i>	167	169	2	1.29
LGRC085	NSI			
LGRC094	NSI			
LGRC095	24	26	2	0.71
<i>and</i>	68	69	1	0.54
<i>and</i>	74	76	2	0.77
LGRC099	3	4	1	0.50

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
<i>and</i>	8	10	2	0.74
<i>and</i>	21	22	1	0.51
<i>and</i>	60	74	14	1.02
LGRC101	21	22	1	0.5
<i>and</i>	26	29	3	0.56
<i>and</i>	35	37	2	0.73
<i>and</i>	40	41	1	0.63
<i>and</i>	82	102	20	1.00
<i>including</i>	83	90	7	1.34
LGRC106	24	26	2	1.15
<i>and</i>	33	35	2	0.60
<i>and</i>	36	40	4	0.93
<i>and</i>	45	50	5	0.94
<i>and</i>	52	64	12	1.00
LGRC107	14	29	15	0.87
<i>including</i>	14	18	4	2.47
<i>and</i>	36	37	1	2.92
<i>and</i>	63	64	1	1.16
<i>and</i>	67	68	1	0.67
LGRC108	87	88	1	0.68
<i>and</i>	112	118	6	0.88
<i>and</i>	120	123	3	0.46
<i>and</i>	138	140	2	0.71
LGRC109	6	7	1	3.75
<i>and</i>	125	131	6	0.88
<i>and</i>	146	149	3	0.69
<i>and</i>	150	151	1	0.69
<i>and</i>	156	161	5	1.09
LGRC114	47	52	5	0.65
<i>and</i>	83	91	8	1.12
<i>and</i>	93	94	1	1.02
<i>and</i>	96	97	1	0.56

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
<i>and</i>	98	103	5	0.80
<i>and</i>	104	108	4	1.07
<i>and</i>	113	114	1	0.62
LGRC118	114	119	5	0.91
<i>and</i>	120	122	2	0.80
<i>and</i>	123	124	1	0.51
	130	133	3	0.65
	171	172	1	0.71
LGRC120	101	116	15	1.06
<i>and</i>	118	122	4	1.04
LGRC122	108	109	1	0.61
<i>and</i>	115	129	14	1.11
<i>including</i>	117	121	4	2.22
LGRC123	76	77	1	0.54
<i>and</i>	102	103	1	0.52
<i>and</i>	120	134	14	0.88
LGRC125	100	122	22	0.95
<i>including</i>	108	117	9	1.41
LGRC126	2	3	1	0.52
LGRC127	1	3	2	0.59
LGRC128	NSI			
LGRC129	10	11	1	0.52

NSI = No Significant Intersection >0.5 g/t Au

References:

1. ML8 ASX Announcement 7/05/2026, "Broad near-surface gold intersections extend Leo Grande Central to the south-east"
2. ML8 ASX Announcement 27/01/2026, "Initial Drilling at Leo Grande intersects Gold"
3. ML8 ASX Announcement 11/12/2025, "MLB Commences drilling at Clermont Gold Project"

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For further information please contact:

Greg Starr

Managing Director

admin@ml8.com.au

+61 2 8011 1053

Michael Vaughan

Investor and Media Relations – Fivemark Partners

michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

+61 422 602 720

ABOUT MOONLIGHT RESOURCES LIMITED

Moonlight Resources is an Australian exploration company focused on discovering gold, uranium and rare earth elements. The Company aims to build shareholder value through disciplined, results-focused exploration across its portfolio of projects located in Australia's premier mining jurisdictions, including Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia, and New South Wales.

The flagship Clermont Gold Project in Queensland covers a 268km² landholding hosting multiple walk-up drill targets and offers significant potential for the delineation of a near-term gold Mineral Resource Estimate. Historical drilling and mapped mineralisation trends highlight the opportunity to define a meaningful resource that could underpin future development.

The Company also holds a district-scale position at the MacDonnell Ranges REE-Uranium Project in the Northern Territory, an area prospective for rare earths and uranium where mineralisation is typically defined through low-cost RC and RAB drilling.

Additional assets include the Drysdale Project Application in Western Australia targeting rare earth elements, the Fox Hill Uranium Project in New South Wales, and the Moonlight REE-Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.

Moonlight Resources is led by an experienced and success-focused team with a track record in exploration, project advancement, and corporate growth.

The Company is committed to deploying capital efficiently, maximising in-ground expenditure, and positioning its projects for potential future development pathways and long-term growth.

Highly-Prospective Portfolio of Gold, Rare Earth Elements and Uranium Projects

1 Clermont Gold Project (QLD)

The Primary Focus of Current Exploration Drilling

- Significant landholding spanning 134km² with multiple walk-up drill targets
- Leo Grande Prospect features an unconstrained 4km x 60m mineralised footprint
- Historical drilling database (70 holes for 4,620m) enables highly-targeted, cost-effective drilling
- Near-term opportunity to delineate and rapidly grow a meaningful gold Resource to cornerstone a potential future production hub

2 MacDonnell Ranges REE-Uranium Project (NT)

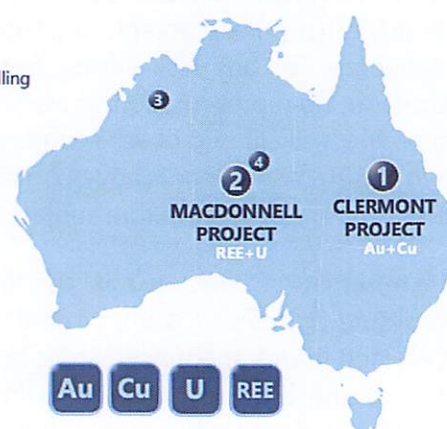
Provides Optionality and Significant Future Upside Potential

- A district-scale opportunity situated close to the Tanami Highway
- Style of mineralisation typically defined via low-cost RC/RAB drilling
- Highly prospective for rare earth elements (REE) and uranium

3 Drysdale Project (WA) Uranium

4 Moonlight Project (NT) Rare Earths and Uranium

AUSTRALIA'S LEADING RESOURCES PROVINCES



Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Moonlight Resources Ltd and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements:

- include, among other things, statements regarding incomplete and uncertain proposals or targets, production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon several estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Moonlight Resources Ltd, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Moonlight Resources Ltd disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

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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 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral

Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to JORC Mineral Resources derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar success in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Project, if at all.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Bryce Healy, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Healy works on a contract basis as General Manager of Exploration and Development for the Company. Dr. Healy has sufficient mineral exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr. Healy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters and information discussed, based upon the form and context in which it appears. Moonlight Resources Ltd confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table A1: Moonlight Resources Limited 2026 Leo Grande drill hole locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Coordinates. NAT East	Coordinates. NAT North	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth
LGRC079	RC	541764	7473774	205	66	143
LGRC080	RC	541758	541758	249	61	142
LGRC084	RC	541702	7473848	181	60	178
LGRC085	RC	541690	7473880	197	90	53
LGRC094	RC	541510	7473967	211	86	83
LGRC095	RC	541477	7473914	36	89	125
LGRC099	RC	541931	7473600	334	72	137
LGRC101	RC	541925	7473593	264	75	148
LGRC106	RC	542080	7473473	194	87	65
LGRC107	RC	542158	7473385	128	60	82
LGRC108	RC	541855	7473565	33	56	148
LGRC109	RC	541855	7473562	178	88	197
LGRC114	RC	542044	7473451	317	71	167
LGRC118	RC	542061	7473361	61	74	179
LGRC120	RC	542061	7473361	39	60	154
LGRC122	RC	542098	7473331	9	75	167
LGRC123	RC	542098	7473331	82	75	155
LGRC125	RC	542098	7473331	29	53	148
LGRC126	RC	541919	7473713	74	84	53
LGRC127	RC	541883	7473725	46	89	53
LGRC128	RC	541851	7473768	80	89	53
LGRC129	RC	541851	7473792	134	89	53
Total Meters						2,683

APPENDIX A: JORC, 2012 EDITION: TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This Table 1 refers to current 2026 Moonlight Resources Limited (ML8) drilling currently underway at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont Project.

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 downhole 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.	- The current drilling reported in this release at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont is related to Reverse Circulation (RC) completed in December 2026. RC drilling - Drilling was completed using a truck mounted UDR650, the method of drilling was Reverse Circulation drilling (RC). - The samples were collected every 1m. The samples were split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone which was mounted on the side of the UDR. - The sample was split using the cone splitter with 87.5% of the sample collected in a plastic bag with 12.5% of the sample collected in a calico bag which was submitted to the laboratory for assay.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	- RC drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, Eagle Drilling. The drilling technique used was Reverse Circulation Drilling, which was undertaken by Eagle Drilling using a truck mounted UDR650. A face sampling hammer was used, and the hole diameter was 105mm - Core is oriented with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool. The oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use.
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 chip recovery is recorded meter by meter reconciling against driller's depth. High recoveries are noted for all holes, with the exception of poor returns in the incompetent soil cover profile. - Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	Geological logging identifying the primary lithologies, mineralogy, alteration and recovery has been undertaken by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the hole. - All holes have been logged for mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Logging has been undertaken at the site. - Logging is stored in Datashed Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. - All chip trays have been photographed in natural light. - The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future potential Resource estimation and metallurgical 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.	- Sampling length was routinely 1.0 metre of downhole length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. - The RC hole was sampled at 1m intervals, the primary sample being collected in plastic sample bags and retained. The representative assay split was collected using a cone splitter producing a 12.5% split of each 1m sample (each sample weighed between 2.0 to 3.0 Kg). The samples were all sampled dry and the dust was suppressed by the cone splitter, so no fine material was lost. - The split sample was placed in a numbered calico bag, prior to being placed in a poly weave sack for dispatch to the laboratory. - The Competent Person considers the sample preparation to be appropriate for drilling of this nature • The Competent Person considers the sample sizes to be appropriate for the type of material being sampled. Appropriate sample sizes and pulverisation of the entire sample support good representivity. - Sampled core was transported to ALS Laboratory (ALS) in Townsville for sample analysis.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Sample analysis for RC samples were undertaken at North ALS Laboratories, Townsville, QLD. - Drilling samples were dried, weighed and split to produce a 50g sub-sample of the pulp sample for Fire Assay using a Fire Assay method: Au-AA26 - The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples. - ALS utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards (approx. 1 in 4) and duplicates/repeats (approx. 1 in 6). - Approximate LPM-implemented quality control procedures include: - One in 20 certified gold ore standards were used for this drilling. - One in 20 coarse crush duplicates were used for this drilling program. - One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. QAQC of drilling data - ML8 used 3 standards based on orogenic/greenstones between 0.5ppm and 11ppm Au. - ML8 used 1 blank based on high purity silica sand (<0.01ppm Au) - No umpire samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes.	- Detailed logging of the RC chip is entered directly into excel spreadsheets prior to finalising in Datashed Database software. - Datashed utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against chip tray photos and recovery by the exploration manager and the site procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. - Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. - No adjustments to the assay data have been made.
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.	Drill Collar - The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). - The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. - Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 10 m in X-Y and ± 15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to ± 1 m). Drill hole direction and downhole surveys - Down hole surveys for angled holes are routinely measured at 15m to 30m intervals with a Reflex's SingleShot downhole survey tool.
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.	- Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect and the primary objective of confirmatory drilling of historic drilling. - The current hole positioning has been aimed at to 40 to 100m spacing along strike and vertical at a distance suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity of the gold mineralisation. - Mineralised intervals reported are based on a consistent one metre sample interval.
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.	- The reported drillholes have been oriented to intersect the mylonite structure/geology containing or controlling the gold mineralisation at a high angle based on projections from historical and recent drilling and geological modelling. - Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed mineralogy within the structure. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses, and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Drill samples for assay is collected by ML8 personnel from site. - The samples are logged in detail and processed for sampling prior to be transported off site by ML8 personnel to analytical laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling.

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.	- The Leo Grande prospect is contained within EPM 17968 in Central Queensland. Through two wholly owned subsidiaries, the tenement is held 100% by Moonlight Resources Limited. - The tenements are in good standing with no impediments to conduct exploration programs on the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous exploration of mylonite hosted gold mineralisation has occurred at Leo Grande during the late 80's and early 1990's by Plutonic Resources NL; and - More recent RC drilling programs by Metallica Minerals in 2023 comprised 5 RC holes for 301m At Leo Grande.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Leo Grande Prospect is located within the Anakie Inlier of central Queensland, a Proterozoic metamorphic terrane dominated by variably deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by granitic bodies. Local geology comprises greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metasediments and metavolcanics affected by regional folding, shearing and faulting. Gold mineralisation in the region is typically associated with structurally controlled quartz veining, shear zones and brittle-ductile deformation, with sulphide assemblages dominated by pyrite $\pm$ arsenopyrite. The prospect is considered prospective for orogenic-style gold mineralisation consistent with other deposits within the Anakie Inlier.
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 drillholes: - easting and northing of the drillhole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - downhole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- Table 1 and A1 for drill hole information - No drilling or material assay information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	- Assay intervals have been reported at >0.50 ppm Au cut-off in the summary table with up to 2m internal dilution for broader interval widths where appropriate to do so. - No metal equivalent values have been used or reported. - No further data aggregation has been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- The azimuth and dip data for the current hole is presented in Table 2. The hole has been drilled, in general, at an azimuth toward or vertical hole approximating angles of 45-60° dip at the mylonite zone on the interpretation of north-northwest trending structure. - The nature and dip of the shear occurrences are still being evaluated and modelled. - Downhole widths are reported in Table 1 and are estimated to be around 70 to 90% of downhole width.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See Figure 2, 3 and 4.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All current exploration results have been reported.
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.	- Much of this historical data has been recovered, validated to the extent that it can, and accessed for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Leo Grande Mineralisation and current exploration program design. - Many of the current holes were designed with the purpose of confirming the mineralisation reported historically.
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.	- Moonlight Resources Ltd is conducting additional RC and DD drilling at its Leo Grande Prospect to evaluate the along strike and down-plunge extent of the gold mineralisation. - The program will then progress to conducting initial confirmatory RC drilling at its Gold Finger Prospect to evaluate and confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. - Refer main body of the report.

Table A-1: Resource Estimates supporting Figure 1.

Deposit	Resource Category									Total		
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred					
	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz
Koata - ML	114	1.7	6	729	2.6	61	700	2.7	61	1543	2.5	128
Eugenia	-	-	-	1790	1.1	66	1639	1.1	58	3430	1.1	124
Glen Eva - ML Open Pit	-	-	-	1070	1.6	55	580	1.2	23	1650	1.5	78
Yandan - ML	-	-	-	4860	1.5	240	8800	0.8	219	13660	1	459
Illamahta	-	-	-	-	-	-	2192	0.8	560	2192	0.8	560
Twin Hills - ML	830	2.8	74	11290	1.4	521	10990	1.1	404	23110	1.3	999

Table A-2: Historical Production Estimates supporting Figure 1.

Project	Historical Production	Footnote / Source Information
Pajingo	~4.5 Moz Au	The Pajingo Epithermal System is estimated to have produced approximately 4.5 million ounces of gold. Source: East Queensland Mineral Deposit Atlas (2024), commissioned and coordinated by the Geological Survey of Queensland.
Mount Carlton	~1.0 Moz Au	3 The Lucky Break deposit was mined between 1987 and 1988 and yielded approximately 215 kg of gold (~6,900 oz Au). Source: Queensland Geological Record 2005/02.
Wirralie	~0.38 Moz Au	Historical production from the Wirralie Gold Mine between March 1988 and July 1993 totalled 4.84 Mt of ore at an average grade of 2.45 g/t Au above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, equivalent to approximately 381,000 ounces of gold produced. Source: Farrelly & Dimitrakopoulos (1999), Support Effects When Optimising with Whittle Four-D, Wirralie Gold Deposit, North Queensland.
Miclere-Blackridge	> 300 koz Au	Historical production from conglomerate-hosted gold deposits within the Miclere-Blackridge district is estimated by the Geological Survey of Queensland to exceed 300,000 ounces of gold. Source: Geological Survey of Queensland, as reported in Impact Minerals Limited ASX Announcement dated 23 October 2018.
Belyando	~86 koz Au	Historical production from the Belyando Gold Mine is reported as 85,840 ounces of gold recovered from combined carbon-in-pulp (CIP) and heap leach operations. Source: Mustard, R. (1998), Belyando Gold Deposit, in Berkman, D.A. & Mackenzie, D.H. (Eds), Geology of Australian and Papua New Guinean Mineral Deposits, AusIMM Monograph 22, pp. 707-714; as cited in Zamia Metals Limited ASX Quarterly Activities Report dated 13 February 2015.
Lucky Break	~7 koz Au	The Lucky Break gold deposit was mined between 1987 and 1988 and yielded approximately 215 kg of gold (~6,900 oz Au). Source: Queensland Geological Record 2005/02 – Metallogeny and Tectonic Evolution of the Charters Towers Region, Geological Survey of Queensland.