Deep Drilling Confirms Significant Down-Plunge Growth Potential at Katanning Gold Project

Gold mineralisation intersected 300m down-plunge of the current Open Pit Resource in the Central Zone, with assays awaited from a further hole drilled ~550m down-plunge

Highlights:

- **Results received from a further eight extensional reverse circulation and diamond drill holes from the Central Zone at the Katanning Gold Project in Western Australia.**
- **Resource extension drilling continues to confirm that the Central Zone remains open, with multiple significant gold intersections returned beyond the 2.44Moz Open Pit Mineral Resource and 1.33Moz Open Pit Ore Reserve[1], including:**
  - *16m @ 1.32g/t from 252m including 6m @ 2.31g/t from 252m and 2m @ 2.03g/t from 261m in BSRC2073*
  - *12m @ 1.49g/t from 261m including 8m @ 2.05g/t from 261m in BSRC2087*
  - *3m @ 5.67g/t from 255m in BSRC2072*
  - *6m @ 2.63g/t from 303m including 2m @ 7.19g/t from 306min BSRC2085*
  - *9m @ 1.39g/t from 210m including 3m @ 3.41g/t from 216m in BSRC2087*
- **The first of two deep diamond holes (BSDD063) intersected 13.8m @ 0.48g/t Au from 481.5m, ~300m down-plunge of the current Open Pit Mineral Resource, confirming the continuation of the mineralized system well beyond existing Resource limits.**
- **Assays are pending for the second hole (BSDD064), drilled ~550m down-plunge of the current Open Pit Resource.**
- **Results from BSDD063 and the pending BSDD064 assays will be integrated with data from an ongoing down-hole electromagnetic survey to guide further deep drilling targeting extensions to the mineralised system.**
- **Results are also reported in this announcement from 38 RC holes from the ongoing 25,000m in-fill drill program designed to reduce drill spacing within the first two years of planned mine life to approximately 20m x 20m in preparation for mining (payback period of 17 months[1]).**
- **In-fill results continue to confirm and improve confidence in the geological mineralisation model, with significant results including:**
  - *10m @ 1.56g/t from 36m including 3m @ 4.45g/t from 40m in BSRC2104*
  - *4m @ 3.31g/t from 11m including 3m @ 4.29g/t from 12m in BSRC2091*
  - *10m @ 1.07g/t from 6m including 4m @ 1.85g/t from 6m in BSRC2093*
- **The growing body of significant drilling results generated since December 2025 will underpin an updated Mineral Resource Estimate in Q4 2026.**

[1] For further details, including JORC 2012 and ASX Listing Rule disclosures, refer to ASX announcement of 16 December 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. See Appendix 1 for a breakdown of Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve categories.

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Ausgold Limited (ASX: AUC) (**Ausgold** or **Company**) is pleased to report additional assay results from an ongoing program of extensional and in-fill drilling within the Central Zone at its 100%-owned Katanning Gold Project (**KGP**) in WA.

The drilling program is focused on expanding the KGP Mineral Resource, increasing confidence within the first two years of the planned mine schedule to support Reserve conversion, and testing high-priority regional targets across the Company's 3,000km^2 of tenure in the south-west of Western Australia.

Management Comments

Commenting on the drilling results, Ausgold Executive Chairman, John Dorward, said:

"These latest results provide further evidence that the Katanning Gold Project has substantial room to grow beyond the current Open Pit Mineral Resource. Importantly, intersecting mineralisation some 300 metres down-plunge of the existing Resource confirms the continuity of the mineralised system at depth and supports our view that the Central Zone remains substantially under-explored.

"With assays pending from an additional deep diamond hole drilled a further 250m down-plunge, together with the results of the ongoing DHEM surveys – which have been successful in identifying high-grade mineralisation at the KGP – we are excited about the next phase of deep drilling and the opportunity to further grow the Resource ahead of our planned Mineral Resource Estimate update later this year."

Katanning Gold Project – Drilling Results

The KGP lies within a major mineralised structural corridor, with exploration to date outlining a 15km trend hosting multi-lode gold mineralisation across three key Resource zones (Figure 1):

- **Northern Zone**: Datatine deposit.
- **Central Zone**: Jinkas-White Dam, Jackson and Olympia deposits.
- **Southern Zone**: Dingo and Lukin deposits.

Drilling results reported in this announcement comprise 45 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes for 3,756m and one diamond drill-hole (DD) for 519.51m, all completed within the Central Zone of the KGP (Figure 2). Most of the drilled metres focused on Resource extension beneath the current Open Pit Mineral Resource, with the remainder comprising in-fill drilling designed to increase Resource confidence.

Extensional Drilling

A total of seven RC holes for 2,187m and one DD hole for 519.51m targeted extensions primarily to the to the Jinkas–White Dam lodes beneath the current Mineral Resource.

Most holes intersected significant gold mineralisation, including:

- ***16m @ 1.32g/t from 252m including 6m @ 2.31g/t from 252m and 2m @ 2.03g/t from 261m in BSRC2073 (Figure 3)***
- ***12m @ 1.49g/t from 261m including 8m @ 2.05g/t from 261m in BSRC2087***
- ***3m @ 5.67g/t from 255m in BSRC2072***
- ***6m @ 2.63g/t from 303m including 2m @ 7.19g/t from 306min BSRC2085***
- ***9m @ 1.39g/t from 210m including 3m @ 3.41g/t from 216m in BSRC2087***
- ***16m @ 0.86g/t from 288m including 5m @ 1.06g/t from 290m in BSRC2075***
- ***10m @ 0.80g/t from 220m including 2m @ 1.80g/t from 225m in BSRC2073***

Collectively, drilling results reported since December 2025[2] continue to demonstrate the significant down-dip Resource growth potential of the Central Zone beneath the current Open Pit Mineral Resource.

Two diamond holes, BSDD063 (Figure 4) and BSDD064, were drilled approximately 300m and 550m down-plunge, respectively, of the current Open Pit Mineral Resource. These holes, which were supported through a successful Western Australian Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded drilling grant, represent some of the deepest drilling ever completed in the Central Zone.

Results for BSDD063 (519.51m) have been returned. Assay results for BSDD064 are still pending.

BSDD063 and BSDD064 were designed to test the down-plunge continuation of the KGP mineralised system beneath the current Open Pit Mineral Resource (Figures 6-7). The holes targeted an area where the KGP mineralisation remains open at depth and coincided with a large off-hole conductor identified from previous down-hole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys.

Previous DHEM surveys at the KGP have successfully identified pyrrhotite-rich zones associated with high-grade gold mineralisation, making the interpreted conductor a compelling exploration target.

The Central Zone, which hosts approximately 90% of the KGP Mineral Resource, contains several continuous high-grade shoots (>2g/t Au) that plunge shallowly (10–15°) to the north to north-northeast (Figures 6-7). The area immediately down-plunge of these shoots remains largely untested and represents one of the highest priority Resource growth targets at the KGP.

As is characteristic of Yilgarn orogenic gold systems, the mineralised lodes at Katanning occur as stacked structures within a folded sequence. Accordingly, both diamond holes were designed to test the entire folded mine sequence, providing the opportunity to intersect either the down-plunge continuation of the primary Jinkas lode or previously unrecognised stacked lodes.

[2] For further details refer to ASX announcements of 1 December 2025, 27 January 2026, 3 March 2026, 14 April 2026 and 16 June 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

BSDD063 intersected 13.8m @ 0.48g/t Au from 481.54m within the Jackson position (Figures 4-7) adjacent to the footwall granite.

Mineralisation is associated with a broad zone of silica alteration and abundant disseminated to blebby pyrrhotite (locally up to 10%) (Figure 5), geological characteristics that are consistent with the alteration observed proximal to higher-grade mineralisation elsewhere within the Central Zone. While further drilling is required, the geological characteristics observed in BSDD063 suggest that the hole may have intersected the margins of a more significant mineralised system**.**

Assay results are pending for BSDD064, drilled approximately 250m north of BSDD063 and approximately 550m down-plunge of the current Open Pit Mineral Resource (Figures 6-7).

An additional DHEM survey is also underway, using both BSDD063 and BSDD064, which is expected to further constrain the down-plunge conductor(s), providing refined targets for the next phase of deep Resource extension drilling.

In-fill Drilling

Ausgold has also received the first results from an ongoing 25,000m in-fill RC drilling program designed to reduce drill spacing to approximately 20m × 20m within the first two years of the KGP mine plan (Figure 2). The program is intended to further increase Resource confidence and support ongoing project optimisation as the KGP advances towards development.

Results have been returned for 38 RC holes for 1,569m, and include:

- ***10m @ 1.56g/t from 36m including 3m @ 4.45g/t from 40m in BSRC2104***
- ***4m @ 3.31g/t from 11m including 3m @ 4.29g/t from 12m in BSRC2091***
- ***10m @ 1.07g/t from 6m including 4m @ 1.85g/t from 6m in BSRC2093***
- ***14m @ 0.76g/t from 5m including 3m @ 1.60g/t from 9m in BSRC2089***
- ***3m @ 3.26g/t from 20m including 1m @ 8.99g/t from 21m in BSRC2099***
- ***13m @ 0.74g/t from 3m including 5m @ 1.30g/t from 6m in BSRC2098***
- ***6m @ 1.38g/t from 18m including 5m @ 1.49g/t from 18m in BSRC2100***
- ***6m @ 1.22g/t from 5m including 3m @ 1.79g/t from 6m in BSRC2095***
- ***3m @ 2.23g/t from 4m including 1m @ 5.50g/t from 6m in BSRC2088***

These initial results continue to validate the geological and mineralisation model, consistent with the positive in-fill drilling outcomes reported in June[3], and further support increased confidence in the continuity of mineralisation within the planned early mining areas.

[3] For further details refer to ASX announcements of 16 June 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Further Work

- Receive results from final extension diamond hole BSDD064.
- Completion of ongoing DHEM surveys, which will be used in parallel with deep drilling results to plan and execute further extensional drilling.
- Continue drilling 25,000m RC program to reduce drill spacing within the first two years of planned mine life to approximately 20m × 20m.
- Receive results from early-stage regional targets Moulyinning and Kraken[4] .
- MRE update in December Quarter.

[4] For further details on these regional prospects refer to ASX announcement of 15 September 2025 The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

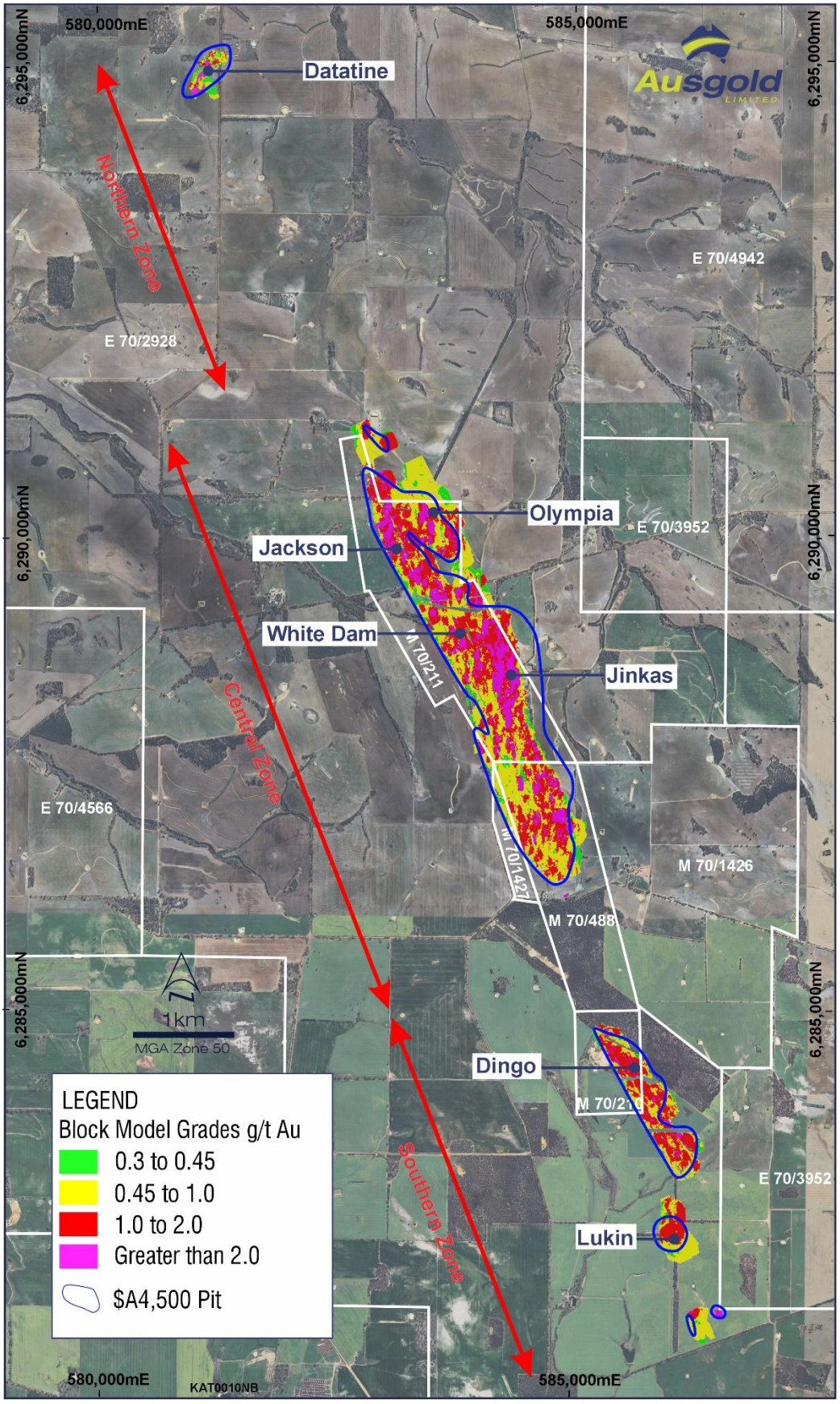

Figure 1 – Plan map of the Katanning Gold Project with the Resource Block Model, $A4,500 pit outline, an inset (Figure 2) of area of drilling results and current granted tenements

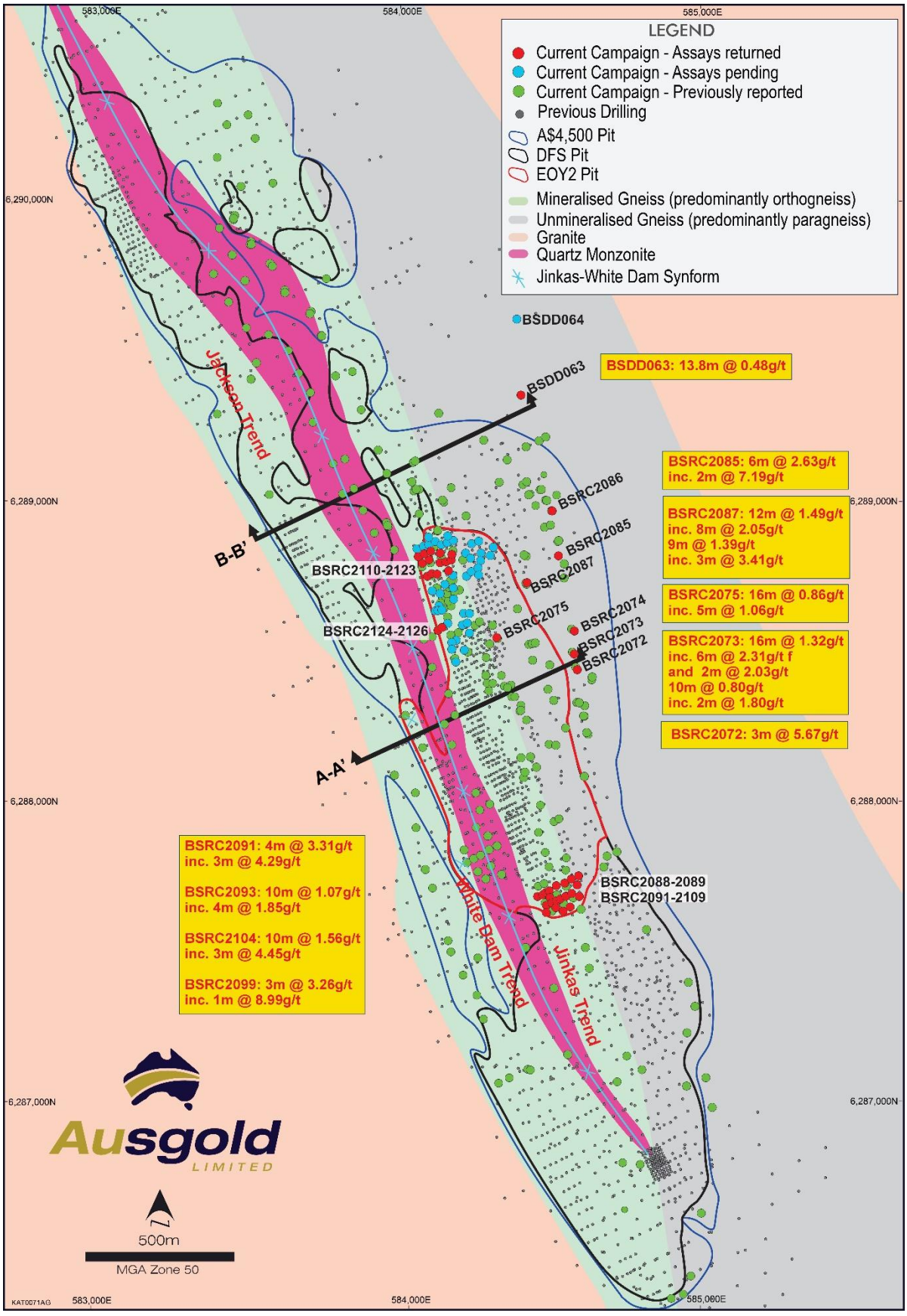

Figure 2 – Geological map of the Central Zone displaying new drilling relative to the DFS pit, end of Year 2 pit and A$4,500 pit outlines, with location of cross-sections labelled

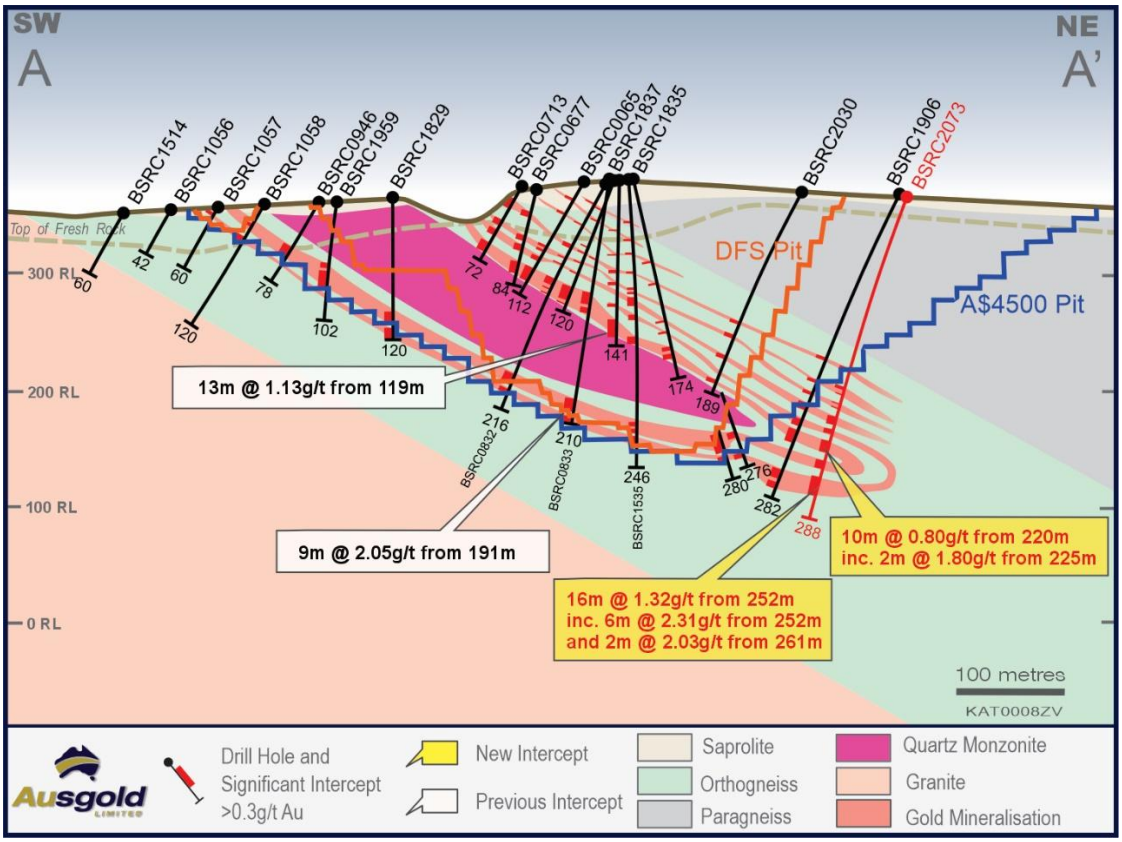

Figure 3 – Cross-section A-A' across the Jinkas-White Dam Lodes with current drilling program results (note that the A$4500/oz Resource pit shells above and below were determined based on available drill data at the time – all drill holes displayed provide new data which will be factored into the next Mineral Resource update)

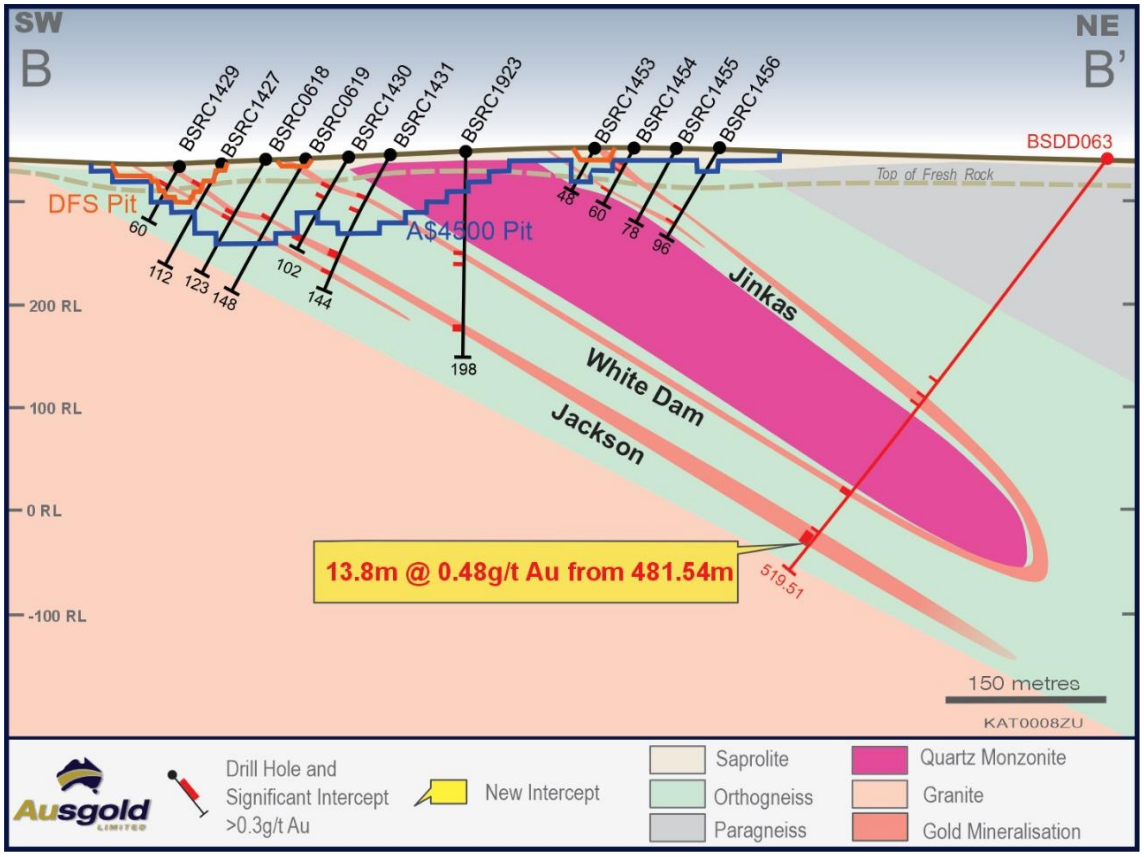

Figure 4 – Cross-section B-B' across the Jinkas-White Dam and Jackson Lodes with Resource drilling and Pits

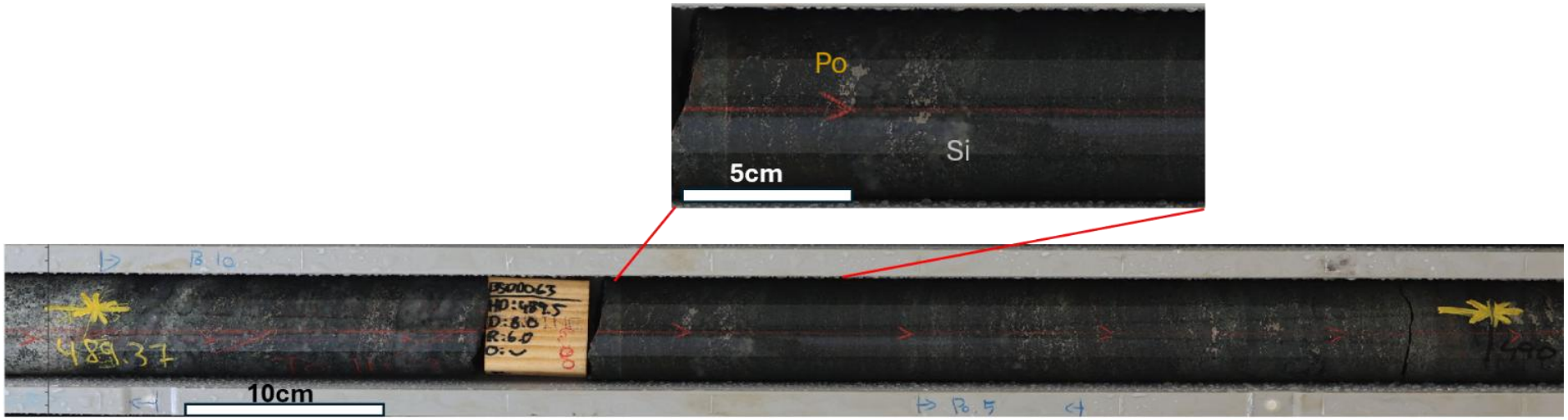

Figure 5 – Sample interval 489.37-490.00m in BSDD063 representing 1.81g/t Au: banded mafic gneiss with up to 10% disseminated to blebby pyrrhotite in the Jackson position

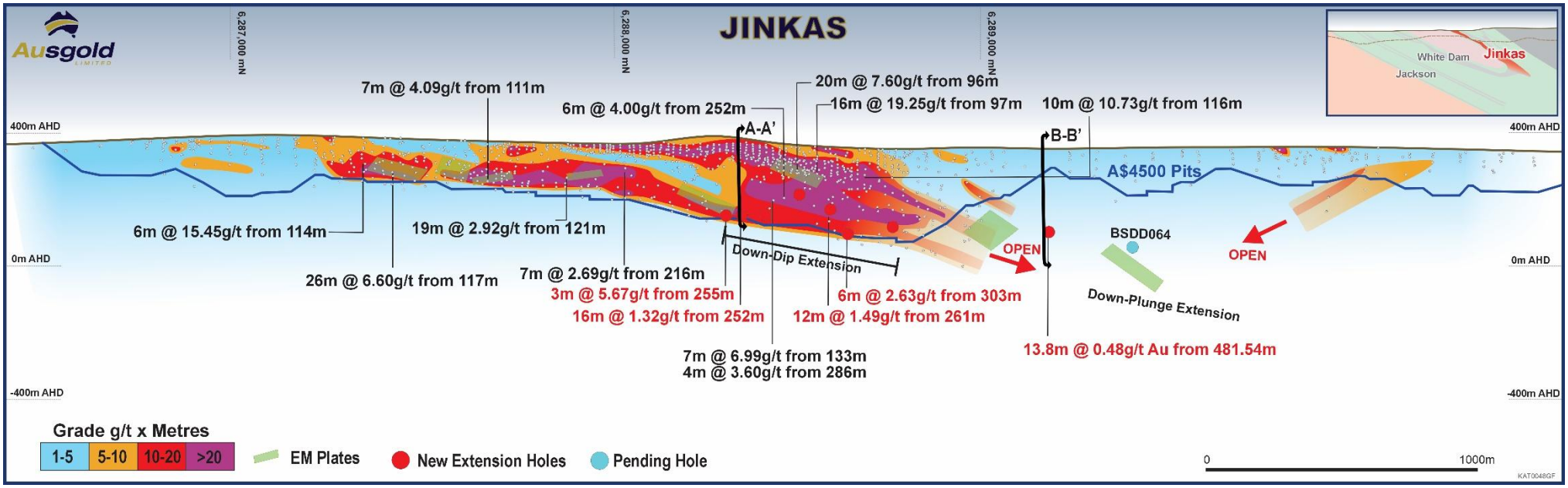

Figure 6 – Jinkas trend long-section looking WSW displaying gram-metre contours (0.3g/t Au cut-off), pierce points of existing drilling, new extension drilling, pending drilling, DHEM plates and pit optimisation (A$4,500 Resource constraint)

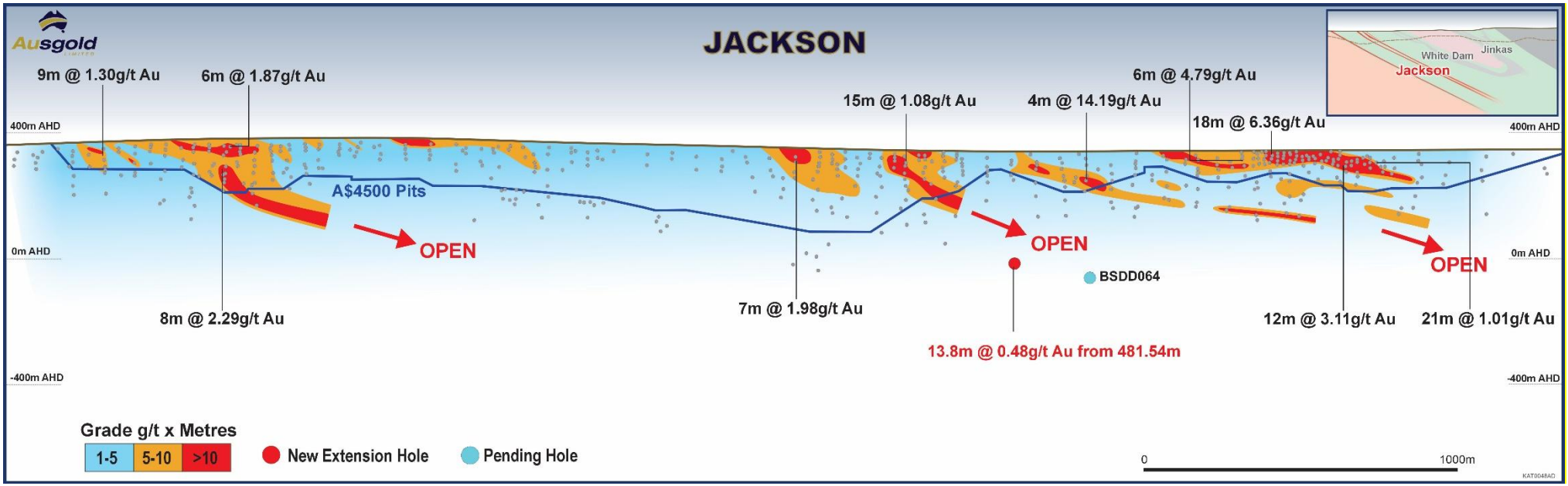

Figure 7 – Jackson trend long-section looking WSW displaying gram-metre contours (0.3g/t Au cut-off), pierce points of existing drilling, DHEM plates, pit optimisation (A$4,500 Resource constraint) and zones of ongoing drilling

Table 1 – Significant intercepts

Hole Id	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
BSDD063	243.92	245	1.08	0.34
BSDD063	281	282	1	0.33
BSDD063	301	304	3	0.36
BSDD063	311	312.29	1.29	0.6
BSDD063	424	429	5	0.44
BSDD063	475.5	477.09	1.59	0.39
BSDD063	481.54	495.3	13.76	0.48
BSRC2072	180	181	1	0.57
BSRC2072	198	201	3	0.63
BSRC2072	216	217	1	0.79
BSRC2072	223	228	5	0.55
including	223	224	1	1.19
BSRC2072	234	241	7	0.54
BSRC2072	255	258	3	5.67
BSRC2072	261	265	4	0.36
BSRC2073	154	155	1	0.46
BSRC2073	172	174	2	0.36
BSRC2073	177	178	1	0.38
BSRC2073	185	186	1	1.27
BSRC2073	190	191	1	0.79
BSRC2073	198	205	7	0.39
including	198	199	1	1.27
BSRC2073	209	213	4	0.74
including	209	210	1	1.84
BSRC2073	220	230	10	0.8
including	225	227	2	1.8
BSRC2073	237	245	8	0.44
BSRC2073	252	268	16	1.32
including	252	258	6	2.31
and	261	263	2	2.03
BSRC2074	162	163	1	0.52
BSRC2074	186	187	1	0.35
BSRC2074	192	196	4	1.2
including	194	195	1	2.82
BSRC2074	208	212	4	0.41
BSRC2074	233	239	6	0.66
including	234	235	1	1
BSRC2074	248	255	7	0.48
including	248	249	1	1.5
BSRC2074	261	263	2	0.89
including	261	262	1	1.37
BSRC2074	270	278	8	0.31
BSRC2074	290	291	1	0.31
BSRC2075	52	56	4	0.57
including	52	53	1	1.19
BSRC2075	60	63	3	0.64
including	62	63	1	1.52
BSRC2075	72	74	2	0.37
BSRC2075	79	80	1	0.4
BSRC2075	94	95	1	0.31
BSRC2075	108	109	1	0.37
BSRC2075	121	123	2	0.68
BSRC2075	165	166	1	0.93
BSRC2075	180	189	9	0.39
BSRC2075	205	210	5	0.34
BSRC2075	222	227	5	0.87
including	224	225	1	2.42

Hole Id	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
BSRC2075	230	235	5	0.53
BSRC2075	239	241	2	0.82
including	240	241	1	1.2
BSRC2075	253	255	2	0.79
BSRC2075	259	270	11	0.51
including	269	270	1	1.74
BSRC2075	275	276	1	6.97
BSRC2075	288	304	16	0.86
including	290	295	5	1.06
and	300	301	1	1.88
BSRC2085	250	251	1	0.81
BSRC2085	255	256	1	0.58
BSRC2085	263	264	1	0.64
BSRC2085	270	276	6	0.89
including	270	272	2	1.9
BSRC2085	281	285	4	0.3
BSRC2085	290	292	2	0.56
BSRC2085	296	297	1	0.62
BSRC2085	303	309	6	2.63
including	306	308	2	7.19
BSRC2085	317	318	1	0.3
BSRC2085	321	330	9	0.72
including	321	324	3	1.32
BSRC2086	251	254	3	1.02
including	252	253	1	1.13
BSRC2086	280	285	5	0.63
including	284	285	1	1.82
BSRC2086	288	289	1	0.4
BSRC2086	309	318	9	0.46
including	309	310	1	1.54
BSRC2086	323	328	5	1.11
including	323	327	4	1.29
BSRC2086	335	336	1	0.52
BSRC2086	345	346	1	0.52
BSRC2086	353	354	1	0.31
BSRC2087	145	146	1	0.38
BSRC2087	153	154	1	1.29
BSRC2087	162	163	1	1.2
BSRC2087	167	168	1	0.51
BSRC2087	173	182	9	0.49
including	176	177	1	1.83
BSRC2087	193	204	11	0.39
BSRC2087	210	219	9	1.39
including	216	219	3	3.41
BSRC2087	222	225	3	0.53
BSRC2087	261	273	12	1.49
including	261	269	8	2.05
BSRC2087	276	277	1	0.46
BSRC2087	282	283	1	1.14
BSRC2088	0	1	1	0.41
BSRC2088	4	7	3	2.23
including	6	7	1	5.5
BSRC2089	0	1	1	0.59
BSRC2089	5	19	14	0.76
including	5	6	1	1.1
and	9	12	3	1.6
BSRC2091	11	15	4	3.31
including	12	15	3	4.29
BSRC2091	18	25	7	0.78
including	20	21	1	1.08

Hole Id	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
and	24	25	1	2.19
BSRC2092	8	10	2	0.48
BSRC2093	1	2	1	0.36
BSRC2093	6	16	10	1.07
including	6	10	4	1.85
and	15	16	1	1.09
BSRC2094	1	2	1	0.38
BSRC2094	10	21	11	0.59
including	14	15	1	1.52
and	19	20	1	1.16
BSRC2095	5	11	6	1.22
including	6	9	3	1.79
BSRC2095	14	15	1	1.33
BSRC2097	0	1	1	0.31
BSRC2097	8	10	2	0.61
BSRC2098	3	16	13	0.74
including	6	11	5	1.3
and	15	16	1	1.53
BSRC2099	7	8	1	0.99
BSRC2099	11	16	5	0.61
BSRC2099	20	23	3	3.26
including	21	22	1	8.99
BSRC2100	3	4	1	1.51
BSRC2100	13	15	2	1.29
including	14	15	1	1.74
BSRC2100	18	24	6	1.38
including	18	23	5	1.49
BSRC2101	16	17	1	0.33
BSRC2101	42	43	1	0.31
BSRC2101	49	52	3	0.41
BSRC2102	34	36	2	0.36
BSRC2102	42	43	1	2.77
BSRC2103	39	40	1	0.34
BSRC2103	45	46	1	0.41
BSRC2103	50	51	1	0.82
BSRC2103	56	68	12	0.42
including	64	65	1	1.93
BSRC2104	36	46	10	1.56
including	40	43	3	4.45
BSRC2105	25	26	1	0.48
BSRC2105	29	30	1	0.32
BSRC2105	32	33	1	0.32
BSRC2105	36	47	11	0.46
BSRC2105	55	57	2	0.8
including	55	56	1	1.15
BSRC2105	63	64	1	0.32
BSRC2106	42	43	1	0.63
BSRC2106	48	54	6	0.47
including	50	51	1	1.31
BSRC2106	58	59	1	0.68
BSRC2106	70	78	8	0.53
including	71	73	2	1.07
BSRC2107	9	11	2	0.41
BSRC2107	15	16	1	0.33
BSRC2107	19	22	3	1.21
including	20	21	1	2.34
BSRC2107	25	31	6	0.54
including	25	26	1	1.36
BSRC2108	0	1	1	1.19
BSRC2108	10	15	5	1.27

Hole Id	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
including	10	12	2	2.88
BSRC2108	29	36	7	0.5
BSRC2109	19	24	5	0.41
BSRC2109	29	35	6	0.43
including	33	34	1	1.28
BSRC2110	12	13	1	0.55
BSRC2111	9	10	1	0.5
BSRC2111	20	21	1	0.36
BSRC2112	4	5	1	2.41
BSRC2112	11	12	1	1.2
BSRC2112	19	20	1	1.57
BSRC2112	25	26	1	0.43
BSRC2113	16	17	1	2.57
BSRC2113	33	35	2	0.63
BSRC2113	40	41	1	1.29
BSRC2113	46	48	2	0.56
BSRC2113	54	56	2	1.02
including	54	55	1	1.07
BSRC2114	22	23	1	0.37
BSRC2115	2	3	1	1.14
BSRC2115	22	23	1	0.33
BSRC2115	37	38	1	0.31
BSRC2115	45	46	1	0.63
BSRC2115	49	50	1	0.64
BSRC2115	56	57	1	0.65
BSRC2116	12	13	1	0.49
BSRC2116	16	17	1	0.4
BSRC2116	20	21	1	0.69
BSRC2116	29	30	1	0.56
BSRC2116	60	65	5	0.87
including	60	62	2	1.26
and	64	65	1	1.38
BSRC2116	68	69	1	0.73
BSRC2117	7	8	1	0.33
BSRC2117	34	35	1	2.24
BSRC2117	50	55	5	0.45
including	51	52	1	1.16
BSRC2117	66	67	1	0.43
BSRC2118	14	17	3	0.53
BSRC2119	0	1	1	0.44
BSRC2119	12	13	1	0.36
BSRC2120	27	32	5	0.73
including	27	28	1	1.01
and	29	30	1	1.77
BSRC2120	45	46	1	2.23
BSRC2121	9	10	1	0.44
BSRC2121	16	17	1	1.44
BSRC2122	6	7	1	0.34
BSRC2122	11	15	4	0.86
including	11	13	2	1.18
BSRC2123	18	19	1	0.4
BSRC2123	35	36	1	0.35
BSRC2124	10	11	1	0.65
BSRC2125	7	8	1	0.64
BSRC2126	7	8	1	0.72

Notes to Table 1.

For RC drill assay results the intervals reported are thickness-weighted averages (i.e. XXm grading XX grams per tonne gold content). Reported intervals are calculated using ≥ 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade and using a ≤ 2m minimum internal dilution. All 'included' intervals are calculated using >1.0g/t Au cut-off and using a ≤ 2m minimum internal dilution.

Table 2 – Collar Locations

Hole Id	Total Depth (m)	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement	Purpose
BSDD063	584400	6289352	343	519.51	270	-50	E70/2928	Extension
BSRC2072	584585	6288443	368	270	245	-72	M70/211	Extension
BSRC2073	584575	6288493	367	288	244	-73	E70/2928	Extension
BSRC2074	584577	6288570	364	306	248	-61	E70/2928	Extension
BSRC2075	584322	6288547	367	315	52	-60	M70/211	Extension
BSRC2085	584525	6288824	360	340	242	-60	E70/2928	Extension
BSRC2086	584505	6288969	359	378	244	-57	E70/2928	Extension
BSRC2087	584420	6288726	363	290	242	-80	M70/211	Extension
BSRC2088	584485	6287635	370	15	243	-59	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2089	584517	6287651	369	24	237	-75	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2091	584531	6287680	368	36	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2092	584486	6287660	370	18	242	-59	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2093	584503	6287668	369	24	241	-59	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2094	584520	6287676	368	30	246	-76	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2095	584494	6287683	369	24	247	-68	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2096	584461	6287691	369	18	246	-60	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2097	584475	6287697	369	24	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2098	584489	6287702	368	24	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2099	584496	6287704	368	30	50	-74	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2100	584539	6287640	369	33	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2101	584593	6287689	369	66	246	-55	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2102	584569	6287698	369	57	242	-73	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2103	584583	6287730	370	72	246	-57	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2104	584548	6287733	369	54	242	-48	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2105	584570	6287744	370	69	242	-51	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2106	584589	6287754	370	84	244	-51	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2107	584518	6287726	369	36	224	-62	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2108	584549	6287689	369	48	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2109	584563	6287651	370	48	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2110	584091	6288756	350	18	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2111	584106	6288761	350	36	0	-90	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2112	584124	6288758	350	42	243	-60	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2113	584162	6288773	351	66	253	-60	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2114	584133	6288798	350	60	217	-48	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2115	584152	6288802	351	66	227	-55	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2116	584167	6288810	351	75	230	-68	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2117	584169	6288826	352	84	241	-70	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2118	584072	6288800	350	24	244	-60	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2119	584089	6288808	350	36	244	-59	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2120	584128	6288828	351	54	244	-58	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2121	584063	6288817	350	21	243	-60	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2122	584081	6288827	351	36	250	-60	M70/210	Infill
BSRC2123	584098	6288834	352	42	246	-60	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2124	584140	6288578	357	21	143	-48	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2125	584147	6288587	357	39	65	-55	M70/211	Infill
BSRC2126	584144	6288585	357	15	0	-90	M70/211	Infill

The Board of Directors of Ausgold Limited approved this announcement for release to the ASX.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration drill results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Graham Conner, who is an employee of Ausgold Limited and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Conner takes responsibility for the integrity of the exploration results published herein, including sampling, assaying, QA/QC and the preparation of geological interpretations. Mr Conner has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person under The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition). The Competent Person consents to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Announcement includes "forward-looking statements" as that term within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond Ausgold Limited's control. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, all statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including, without limitation, those regarding Ausgold Limited's future expectations. Readers can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "aim," "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "risk," "should," "will" or "would" and other similar expressions. Risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause Ausgold Limited's actual results, performance, production or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements (and from past results, performance or achievements). These factors include, but are not limited to, the failure to complete and commission the mine facilities, processing plant and related infrastructure in the time frame and within estimated costs currently planned; variations in global demand and price for coal and base metal materials; fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar, and the Australian dollar; the failure of Ausgold Limited's suppliers, service providers and partners to fulfil their obligations under construction, supply and other agreements; unforeseen geological, physical or meteorological conditions, natural disasters or cyclones; changes in the regulatory environment, industrial disputes, labour shortages, political and other factors; the inability to obtain additional financing, if required, on commercially suitable terms; and global and regional economic conditions. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The information concerning possible production in this announcement is not intended to be a forecast. They are internally generated goals set by the board of directors of Ausgold Limited. The ability of the company to achieve any targets will be largely determined by the company's ability to secure adequate funding, implement mining plans, resolve logistical issues associated with mining and enter into any necessary off take arrangements with reputable third parties. Although Ausgold Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve[5]

December 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate

RESOURCE CATEGORY	TONNES (MT)	GRADE (G/T AU)	CONTAINED GOLD (OZ)
MEASURED	**41.6**	**1.14**	**1,531,000**
INDICATED	**21.2**	**1.02**	**693,000**
INFERRED	**5.9**	**1.16**	**219,000**
TOTAL RESOURCE	**68.6**	**1.11**	**2,443,000**

December 2025 Ore Reserve

ORE RESERVE	CATEGORY	ORE (MT)	GRADE (G/T)	CONTAINED GOLD (KOZ)
CENTRAL ZONE	PROVED	29.1	1.14	1,070.0
	PROBABLE	5.4	0.96	168.7
	SUB-TOTAL	32.3	1.12	1,238.7
SOUTH ZONE	PROVED	1.2	0.97	36.5
	PROBABLE	1.7	1.01	54.6
	SUB-TOTAL	2.9	0.99	91.0
TOTAL		37.4	1.11	1,329.7

[5] For further details refer to ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 2: Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program referred to in this announcement consists of **45** RC holes for a total **3,759m**. The diamond (**DD**) drilling program referred to in this announcement consists of **1** DD hole for total of **519.51m.** **RC** Samples from RC drilling were collected in one metre intervals in mineralised zones with a 1/8 split for assay, split by a cyclone-mounted cone splitter, bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and the remainder retained in large plastic bags. Selected non-mineralised zones were spear sampled over 1m intervals and composited to a 3m sample. Composite spear sampling is only applied in known non-mineralised intervals and is not used within mineralised zones. Field duplicates (additional split from RC) are inserted into the sequence at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field certified reference materials and blanks are inserted into the sequence of assay samples at a rate of 1 in 25. Each RC metre sampled weighed approximately 2 to 3 kilograms. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm then pulverised to -75µm. Gold was analysed from a 50g charge and using fire assay (Au AA26). **DD** Samples from DD drilling were nominally collected at 1m intervals, however, where appropriate the geologist adjusted these intervals to match geological intervals. Diamond drill core was split using a diamond bladed saw with one half being submitted for analysis. QAQC samples consisting of standards and blanks were inserted into the sequence of assay samples at a rate of 1 in 25.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Each sample weighed approximately 1 to 3 kilograms. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm then pulverised to -75µm. Gold was analysed from a 50g charge and using fire assay (Au AA26).
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** RC drilling was conducted using a truck mounted 660 Schramm reverse circulation rig, using a 139-143mm diameter bit. **DD** Diamond drilling was conducted using a track mounted Sandvik DR800 rig using HQ drill sizes (standard tubes). Drill core was orientated at least every 3-6m using an Axis Mining Champ orientation tool (CHAMPORITM).
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** A semi-quantitative estimate of sample recovery is done for each sample. Drill sample recovery approximates to 100% in all mineralised zones. Samples were collected dry. Variation from this is recorded in the drill log. The cyclone-mounted cone splitter is cleaned thoroughly between rod changes. The cyclone is cleaned every 30m, or between rod changes when sample is wet. In addition, the cyclone is generally cleaned at the base of transported cover and the base of completed oxidation, and after each hole to minimise cross- hole contamination. The relationship between sample recovery and grade and whether bias has been introduced has not been investigated at this stage. **DD** A quantitative measure of sample recovery was done for each run of core. Recoveries were generally excellent (>95%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface material (unmineralised). Given the consistently excellent recoveries, the relationship between sample recovery and grade and whether bias has been introduced has not been investigated at this stage.
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.*	All holes in the current program have been geologically logged to a high level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support Mineral Resource Estimation and exploration work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Geologists logging drilling have been trained how to log to a high level of detail through their university studies as well as by Supervising Geologists experienced in the geology of the region, including high metamorphic terranes. For RC drilling representative rock chips from every metre were collected in chip trays and logged by the geologist at the drill site. For DD drilling, core was collected in core trays and logged by the geologist at a core yard proximal to the drill site. Lithology, weathering (oxidation state), veining, mineralisation, alteration and structures (diamond only) are recorded in detail using standard digital logging sheets and defined look up tables to ensure that all data is collected consistently. Reference cards aided the logging of sulphides, which along with the experience of logging geologists, ensures sulphide estimates are reliable and reproduceable. Logging data is entered using tablet computers. All data is validated by the logging geologist before being entered in an acQuire database. All chip trays and core trays are photographed using a SLR camera and images recorded using the cloud-based system.
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*	**RC** All 1m samples are cone split at the drill rig. All 3m composites collected are speared through the bulk sample for each metre within the large plastic bags and composited into pre-numbered calico bag through the known non-mineralised intervals. These composite samples are recorded in the sample log for each hole. All samples have the aim of being drilled dry, where samples are moist or wet due to ground conditions the rig geologist will record in the sample log for each hole. Field duplicates (additional split from RC) are inserted into the sequence at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field certified reference materials and blanks are inserted into the sequence of assay samples at a rate of 1 in 25.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grain size of the material being sampled.	**DD** Samples were nominally collected at 1m intervals, however, where appropriate the geologist adjusted these intervals to match geological intervals. Diamond drill core was split using a diamond bladed saw with one half being submitted for analysis. QAQC samples consisting of standards and blanks were inserted into the sequence of assay samples at a rate of 1 in 25.
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.*	Analysis for gold was undertaken by ALS by fire assay (Au AA26), considered to be a to be a 'total assay technique'. Field quality control procedures adopted comprised of entering a sequence of matrix matched commercially certified reference materials (CRM's), and blanks into the sample run at a frequency of approximately 1 in 25 samples for RC drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 1 in 20 samples for RC drilling. For diamond drilling, samples were nominally collected at 1m intervals, however, where appropriate the geologist adjusted these intervals to match geological intervals. Diamond drill core was split using a diamond bladed saw with one quarter being submitted for analysis. QAQC samples consisting of standards and blanks were inserted into the sequence of assay samples at a rate of 1 in 25. Gold CRM's were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and are used to check accuracy and bias of the analytical method. Gold certified values range between 0.38g/t and 2.33g/t. Blank material was sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and should be below detection limits. Standard reference materials are used to check accuracy and bias of the analytical method. The results were similar to the standard concentration for the specific standard. QAQC samples were monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An assay batch is accepted if the blank samples are within the acceptable limits (5 times the lower detection limit) and the standards are within the + 3SD (standard deviations). One failed standard can cause rejection if the results around the failed standard are not in the normal grade range. A batch is also re-assayed when assay results from two or more standards are outside the acceptable limits. The inserted blank materials did not show any consistent issues with sample contamination. Review of CRM's and blanks suggest an acceptable level of accuracy (lack of bias) is established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The performance of field duplicates in RC samples is generally reasonable and the variations are related to the style of mineralisation. Internal laboratory checks are conducted including insertion of CRM'S, blanks and conducting lab duplicates. Review of the internal laboratory QA/QC checks suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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.*	High standard QAQC procedures are in place therefore repeatability issues from a QAQC point of view are not considered to be significant. Significant and/or unexpected intersections were reviewed by alternate company personnel through review of geological logging data, physical examination of remaining samples and review of digital geological interpretations. All assay data was accepted into the database as supplied by the laboratory. Data importation into the database is documented through standard operating procedures and is guided by acQuire import validations to prevent incorrect data capture/importation. Geological determination data is directly captured in the database through a validation-controlled interface using Toughbook computers and acQuire database import validations. Primary data is stored in its source electronic form. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form and the text files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
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 holes are reported in MGA94 datum, UTM zone 50 coordinates. Elevation values are in AHD. Drill hole collars (and drilling foresight/backsight pegs) were set out and picked up by Ausgold personnel using a differential GPS; which provided +/- 100 millimetre accuracy. An end of hole gyroscopic drill hole survey was completed by the drilling contractors using an Axis Mining Champ Gyro tool. The gyro measured the first shot at 0m followed by every 30m down-hole. The data was examined and validated onsite by the supervising geologist. Any surveys that were spurious were re-taken. Validated surveys are entered into the acQuire data base.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Extensions drilling was conducted on variable (50-380m) line spacings, and variable (20-100m) hole spacings. Infill drilling is being conducted at 20m line spacings and 20m hole spacings. Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. No compositing has been applied to mineralised intervals.
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.*	Drilling was typically oriented at approximately -60° towards 244° (with minor variations) to intersect the east-dipping mineralised lodes (typically dipping 20–35°) and associated gneissic foliation at a high angle, thereby minimising orientation bias. Local variations from the nominal drill orientation were required in some areas to accommodate surface access constraints. Holes BSRC2091, BSRC2097–2098, BSRC2100, BSRC2108–2111 and BSRC2126 were drilled vertically due to access limitations (infrastructure). Vertical holes intersect the east-dipping mineralised lodes at a lower angle than the standard drill orientation and therefore may locally increase the apparent downhole thickness of mineralised intervals. Due to access limitations (infrastructure) some holes are drilled at approximately -60° towards the northeast and southeast (BSRC2075, 2099, 2124-2125) to intersect the east-dipping mineralised lodes at a shallower angle than the nominal drill orientation, which may locally increase apparent downhole intersection widths; however, this effect is well understood and is not considered to introduce a material sampling bias. These effects are considered minor, well understood, and not considered to introduce a material sampling bias or adversely affect the interpretation of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples are systematically numbered and placed in pre-printed (numbered) calico bags and placed into numbered polyweave bags which were tied securely and marked with flagging. Assay samples were stored at a dispatch area and dispatched weekly. Samples were shipped via a local logistics company directly to labs in Perth. The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting documentation signed by the geologist and showing the sample submission number, analysis suite and number of samples. The chain of custody is maintained by the labs once the samples are received on site and a full audit is conducted. Assay results are emailed to the responsible geology administrators in Perth and are loaded into the acQuire database through an automated process. QAQC on import is completed before the results are finalised.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Before the commencement of this drilling program, the sampling process was fully reviewed and documented as a standard company process. There were some minor operational and technical adjustments identified to improve validation of collected data, interpretation of data and management of QAQC practices. These improvements have been updated into standard operating procedures (manual).

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.*	Reported results are all from 100% owned Ausgold Exploration Pty Ltd Tenements (wholly owned subsidiary of Ausgold Limited) – E70/2928 and M70/211. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping. The tenements are in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). Apart from reserved areas, rights to surface land use are held under freehold titles. Written consent under section 18(3) for Jinkas Hill dated 24 January 2018 was granted by Honourable Ben Wyatt MLA to disturb and remove the registered Aboriginal Heritage Site 5353 known as "Jinkas Hill" which is located on the eastern side of the Jinkas Pit.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Gold mineralisation was discovered by Otter Exploration NL in 1979 at Jinkas Hill, Dyliabing, Lone Tree and White Dam after following up stream sediment anomalies. Between 1984 and 1988 Otter and related companies evaluated the region with several other explorers including South-West Gold Mines and Minasco Resources Pty Ltd. In 1987, Glengarry Mining NL purchased the project and in 1990 entered into a joint venture with Uranerz who agreed on minimum payments over three years to earn 50% interest. Uranerz withdrew from the project in 1991 after a decision by their parent company in Germany to cease Australian operations. International Mineral Resources NL (IMR) purchased the mining leases and the Grants Patch treatment plant from Glengarry Mining NL in 1995 and commenced mining at the Jinkas deposit in December 1995. Ausgold understands the mine was closed in 1997 after producing approximately 20,000 oz of gold from the Jinkas and Dingo Hill open cuts at a head grade of approximately 2.4g/t. In addition, the mine closure was brought about by a combination of the low gold price of the time (<US$400/oz) and the inability of the processing plant's comminution circuit to process hard ore from below the base of weathering. Reports from the period indicate that the ore bodies were reasonably predictable in terms of grade and continuity and appeared to produce consistent and reproducible results from grade control (Ravensgate, 1999). Great Southern Resources Pty Ltd (GSR) purchased the mining and exploration leases from IMR in August 2000.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ausgold entered into a joint venture with GSR in August 2010, and the mineral titles were transferred to Ausgold in entirety in August 2011.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project includes three main deposit areas named Northern Zone, Central Zone and Southern Zone. Each of these areas are subdivided into a set of mineralised lodes. The majority of the project area is overlain by residual clays with outcrop mostly limited to remnants of lateritic duricrust on topographic highs. Gold mineralisation is hosted by medium to coarse-grained mafic gneisses which dip at around 20° to 45° towards grid east (68°) in Southern and Central Zone and around 30° to 45° towards the WSW in Northern Zone. These units represent Archaean greenstones metamorphosed to granulite facies. The mineralised gneissic units are interlayered with barren quartz-monzonite sills up to approximately 120 metres thick and are cross-cut by several Proterozoic dolerite dykes that post-date mineralisation and granulite metamorphism. Gold predominantly occurs as free gold associated with disseminated pyrrhotite and magnetite, lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite.

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.*
		Plans showing location of drill holes and location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the Figures of the report.
		
		Details of drill holes including new significant drill results are provided in tables of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	All reported assays have been arithmetically length weighted. For all drill assay results the intervals reported are thickness-weighted averages (i.e. XXm grading XX grams per tonne gold content). Reported intervals are calculated using ≥ 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade and using a ≤ 2m minimum internal dilution (unless otherwise stated). All 'included' intervals are calculated using >1.0g/t Au cut-off and using a ≤ 2m minimum internal dilution (unless otherwise 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of any primary mineralisation at the Katanning Gold Project is such that it trends N-S to NNW-SSE and dips moderately (20°-45°) to the east. Given this, drilling intersects mineralisation at a high-angle and downhole intercepts approximates true widths in most cases. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures.
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.*	See Table 1. All intervals above the stated reporting cut-off are included; no selective reporting has occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	At this stage there is no substantive exploration data from the recent drilling that is meaningful and material to report.
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.*	See announcement for detail on drilling awaiting assays and upcoming drilling.