

12 August 2026

DRILLING EXPANDS LEO GRANDE CENTRAL OVER MORE THAN 1KM STRIKE

PHASE 2 RC DRILLING PROGRAMME COMPLETE, WITH BROAD GOLD INTERSECTIONS CONTINUING AT LEO GRANDE CENTRAL

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the third batch of assay results 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).

The **latest results comprise 37 RC holes for 6,126m** across Leo Grande Central, South and North, which serve to further strengthen interpretation of Clermont's large, structurally controlled gold system extending over more than 1km of strike (see Figure 2).

Drilling at Leo Grande South and initial drilling at Leo Grande North have also intersected the projected continuation of the mineralised Leo Grande Shear Zone, extending the recognised system outwards beyond the central area and providing further targets for follow-up evaluation.

Phase 2 RC drilling at Leo Grande is now complete and a short diamond drilling programme planned to improve structural and geological control ahead of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).

Importantly, exploration activity across the broader Clermont Project is also advancing, **with drilling underway at Goldfinger and Peak Downs Copper Prospect, providing Moonlight with multiple opportunities for further discovery** while Leo Grande progresses towards Mineral Resource definition.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 2 RC drilling has expanded the Leo Grande gold system across more than 1km of strike, with mineralisation intersected across Leo Grande Central, South and North.**
- Leo Grande Central continues to deliver **broad and consistent mineralisation, with notable Batch 3 results including:**
 - **24m at 1.22 g/t gold**, from 87m (LGRC113), including:
 - **9m at 1.28 g/t gold** from 92m; and **2m at 4.47 g/t** from 105m
 - **19m at 1.95 g/t gold**, from 99m (LGRC130), including:
 - **6m at 2.29 g/t gold** from 113m
 - **19m at 1.36 g/t gold**, from 142m (LGRC186), including:
 - **1m at 8.39 g/t gold** from 157m
- **Phase 2 RC drilling at Leo Grande is now complete**, with remaining assays pending and a short diamond drilling programme planned to provide additional structural control and geological information ahead of delivery of a maiden MRE.

- **Broader exploration drilling is underway at Goldfinger gold prospect and Peak Downs copper prospect**, focused on new discovery and Mineral Resource definition.

Managing Director, Mr Greg Starr, commented:

"The Phase 2 RC programme has materially advanced our understanding of Leo Grande. What began as a programme to validate historical drilling has now successfully demonstrated a coherent gold-bearing shear system that extends unconstrained over more than 1km of strike, with Leo Grande Central continuing to deliver broad and locally higher-grade mineralisation.

The latest results are particularly important because they reinforce the continuity of the Central Zone while drilling to the south and north confirms that the mineralised structure extends well beyond the area where most of our drilling has been concentrated to date.

With the Phase 2 RC programme now complete, we are mobilising a diamond rig to provide the additional structural and geological information required for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

"At the same time, drilling is underway at Goldfinger and Peak Downs, proving an active pipeline of additional discovery opportunities across Clermont while we continue to advance Leo Grande."



Figure 1: Location and Regional Geology of the Clermont Project

LEO GRANDE: PHASE 2 DRILLING

Moonlight commenced systematic drilling at Leo Grande in late 2025, initially targeting the validation of historical drilling and the Company's geological interpretation of the prospect.

Phase 1 RC drilling confirmed broad, near-surface gold mineralisation across the Leo Grande Central area, including **40m at 1.30 g/t Au from surface** in LGRC067 and **34m at 1.37 g/t Au from 6m** in LGRC062.

Phase 2 RC drilling commenced in February 2026 and progressively tested extensions of known mineralisation along strike and at depth, increased drilling density across Leo Grande Central and evaluated the potential for additional mineralised lodes within the broader Leo Grande Shear Zone.

Initial Phase 2 drilling extended the recognised mineralised footprint approximately 200m south-east towards Leo Grande South and approximately 250m to the north-west, with significant results

including 42m at 1.01 g/t Au from surface in LGRC102 and **40m at 1.31 g/t Au from 76m** in LGRC105, including **5m at 3.40 g/t Au from 108m**.

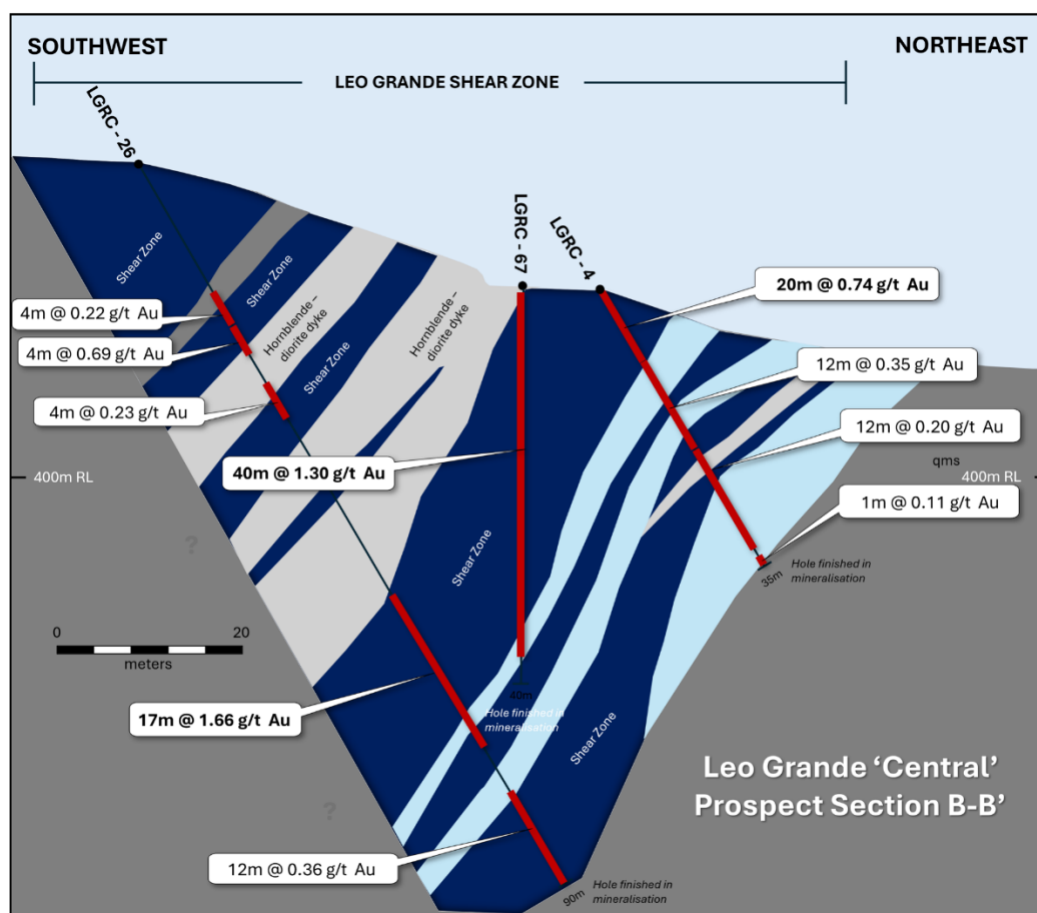
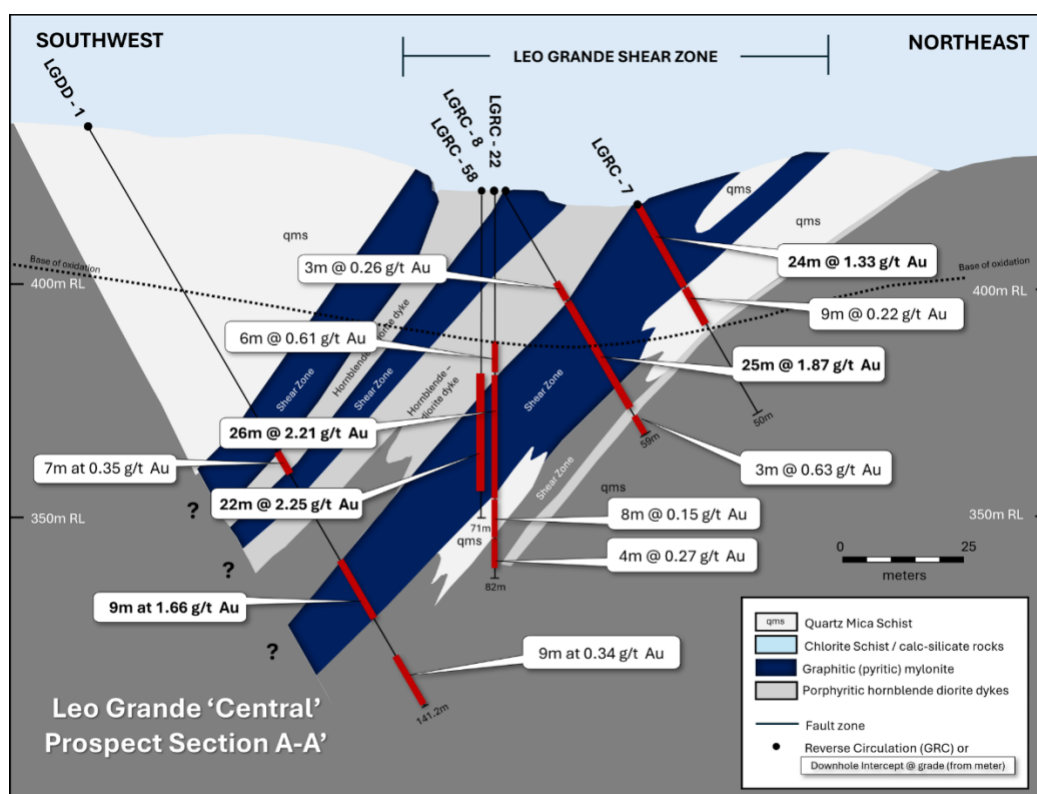
Subsequent drilling continued to strengthen the interpretation of a broad, moderately south-west-dipping mineralised corridor and provided increasing confidence in the continuity and geometry of the principal gold-bearing shear zone.

The Batch 3 results reported in this announcement complete the Phase 2 RC programme and materially expand the drilling dataset across Leo Grande Central, South and North.

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.



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

PHASE 2 BATCH 3 RESULTS LEO GRANDE CENTRAL

Leo Grande Central remains the principal focus of resource-definition activities and continues to deliver, with broad gold intersections returned from across the well-defined Leo Grand Shear Zone.

Batch 3 results provide further evidence of continuity of mineralisation along strike and down drop, with notable intersections that include:

- **24m at 1.22 g/t gold** from 87m (LGRC113), including:
 - **9m at 1.28 g/t gold** from 92m; and **2m at 4.47 g/t gold** from 105m.
- **19m at 1.95 g/t gold** from 99m (LGRC130), including:
 - **6m at 2.29 g/t gold** from 113m.
- **19m at 1.36 g/t gold** from 142m (LGRC186), including:
 - **1m at 8.39 g/t gold** from 157m.
- **14m at 1.28m g/t gold** from 76m (LGRC112), including:
 - **3m at 1.85 g/t gold** from 84m
- **17m at 1.19m g/t gold** from 89m (LGRC110), including:
 - **4m at 1.91 g/t gold** from 102m.
- **19m at 0.91m g/t gold** from 75m (LGRC116), including:
 - **9m at 1.50 g/t gold** from 81m.
- **17m at 0.74m g/t gold** from 65m (LGRC115)

The results continue to define a broad and laterally continuous mineralised envelope within the Central Zone and add further drilling density to the geological model being developed for the maiden MRE.

PHASE 2 BATCH 3 LEO GRANDE SOUTH RESULTS

Leo Grande South has confirmed the continuation of the Leo Grande Shear Zone beyond the Central Zone, although drilling to date indicates mineralisation is generally lower grade and less continuous than that observed within the Central Zone. Broad zones of anomalous to low-grade gold mineralisation have been intersected in several holes, including:

- **19m at 0.86 g/t gold**, from 114m (LGRC189), including:
 - **1m at 3.82 g/t gold** from 132m.
- **15m at 0.69 g/t gold**, from 135m (LGRC188)
- **8m at 0.81 g/t gold**, from 63m (LGRC141), including:
 - **2m at 1.71 g/t gold** from 65m.
- **9m at 0.76 g/t gold**, from 29m (LGRC174), including:
 - **1m at 2.35 g/t gold** from 37m, and **1m at 1.73 g/t gold** from **7m** and **4m at 1.95 g/t gold** from 84m.

Higher-grade intervals, including **4 m at 1.95 g/t gold from 84 m (LGRC174)** and **3m at 1.17 g/t gold from 29 m (LGRC178)**, demonstrate that higher-grade shoots remain present within the broader mineralised corridor.

While additional drilling is required to better define the geometry and continuity of mineralisation, results confirm the persistence of the Leo Grande Shear Zone into the Southern Zone and support the potential for further resource growth beyond the currently defined Central Zone

PHASE 2 BATCH 3 LEO GRANDE NORTH RESULTS

Leo Grande North remains at an early stage of evaluation, with only two RC drill holes completed to date. Drilling has successfully intersected the projected continuation of the Leo Grande Shear Zone and confirmed the presence of broad, near-surface gold mineralisation, including:

- **6m at 0.64 g/t gold**, from 34m (LGRC146) including:
 - **1m at 2.21 g/t gold** from 38m.
- **4m at 0.90 g/t gold**, from 91m (LGRC147), and **5m at 0.64 g/t gold**, from 40m, and **2m at 0.61 g/t gold**, from 32m.

While the tenor of mineralisation is currently lower than that encountered within the Central Zone, these initial results provide confidence that the mineralised shear extends into the northern area of the prospect. Additional drilling will be required to assess the continuity, geometry and economic significance of the Leo Grande North Zone.

DIAMOND DRILLING AHEAD OF A MAIDEN MRE

Phase 2 RC drilling at Leo Grande has now been completed, with assay results for the remaining holes pending and expected to be released as they are received, validated and interpreted.

A short diamond drilling programme is set to commence and has been designed to complement the Phase 1 and Phase 2 RC drilling results, providing improved structural control and geological understanding of the mineralisation along the Leo Grande Shear Zone.

The combined RC and diamond drilling datasets will support ongoing interpretation of the continuity, geometry and depth extent of mineralisation and inform preparations for a maiden MRE at Leo Grande.

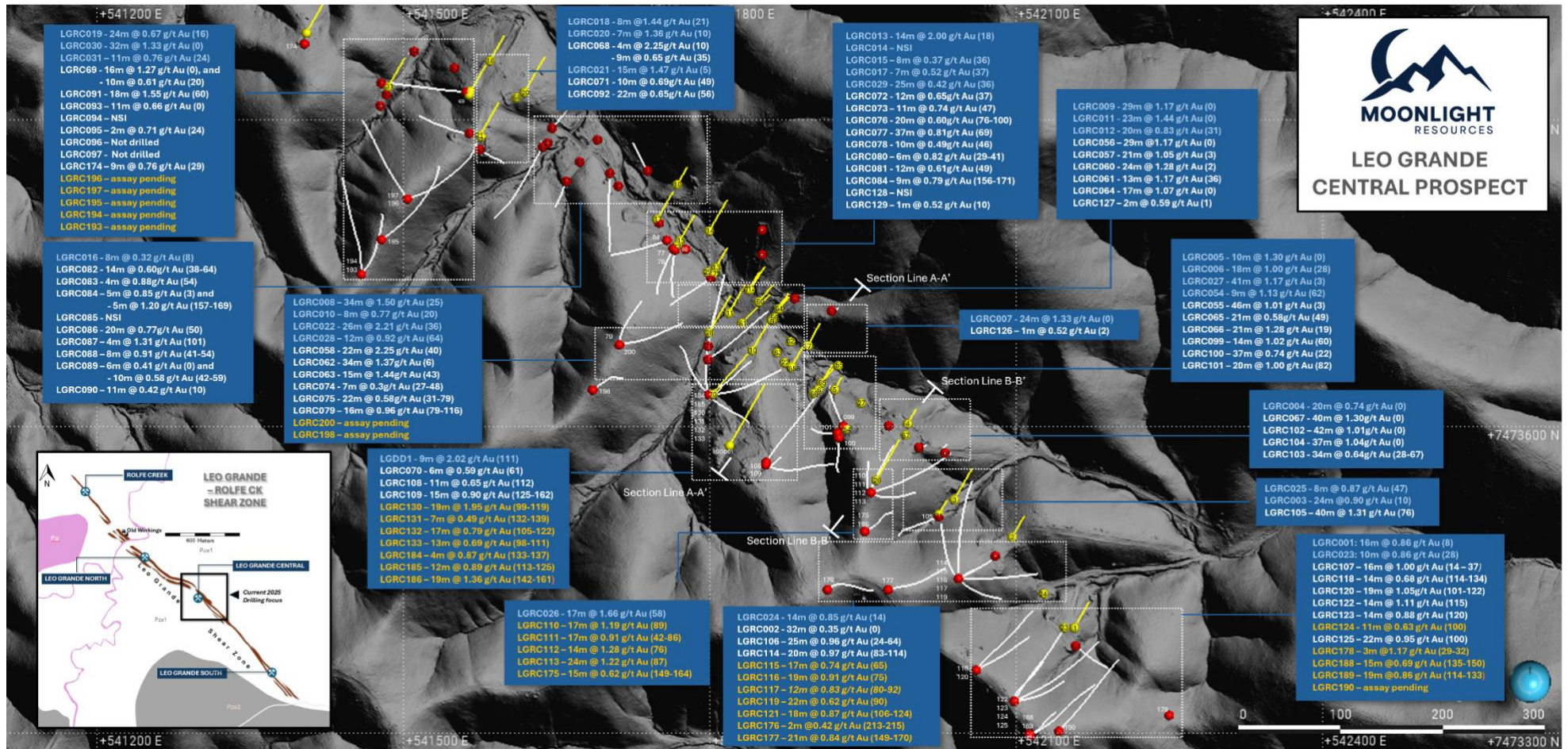


Figure 4: Drilling Summary of results at Leo Grande Central

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

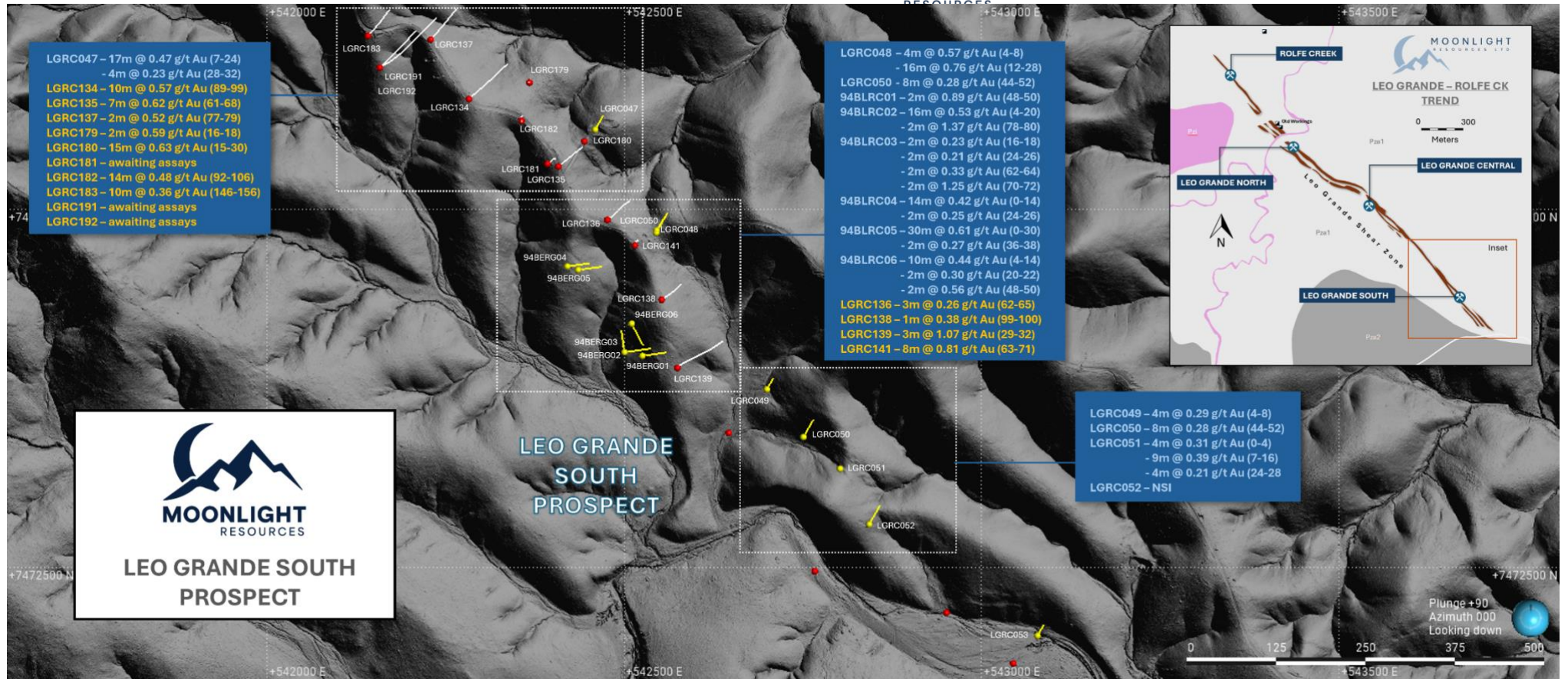


Figure 5: Drilling Summary of results at Leo Grande South

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

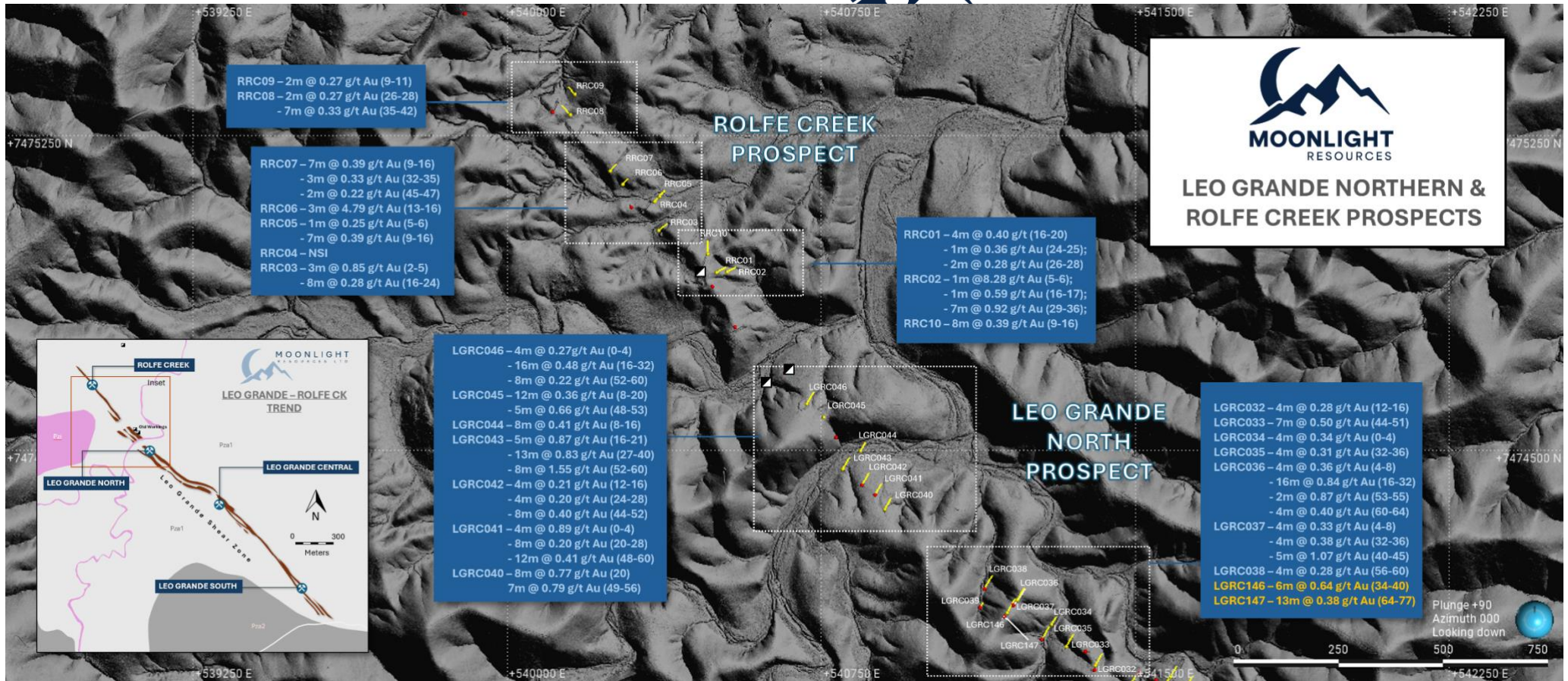


Figure 6: Drilling Summary of results at Leo Grande North

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

Table 1: Phase 2, Batch 3 Reverse Circulation Drill Results (>0.4 g/t Au) at Leo Grande

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
LGRC110	46	48	2	0.69
and	56	65	9	0.55
and	89	106	17	1.19
Including	102	106	4	1.91
LGRC111	20	21	1	1.99
and	35	38	3	0.50
and	42	46	4	0.97
and	73	79	6	0.61
and	80	86	6	1.01
LGRC112	31	37	6	0.44
and	76	90	14	1.28
Including	84	87	3	1.28
and	134	136	2	0.46
and	145	147	2	0.23
LGRC113	52	56	4	0.60
and	82	83	1	1.02
and	87	111	24	1.22
<i>Including</i>	92	101	9	1.28
<i>Including</i>	105	107	2	4.47
LGRC115	32	38	6	0.54
and	65	82	17	0.74
and	118	121	3	0.40
and	136	138	2	0.41
LGRC116	63	66	3	0.75
and	69	72	3	0.85
and	75	94	19	0.91
Including	81	90	9	1.50
and	118	123	5	0.72
LGRC117	62	77	15	0.66
and	80	92	12	0.83

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
and	112	115	3	0.51
and	134	135	1	0.96
LGRC119	50	51	1	0.48
and	90	112	22	0.62
and	126	127	1	0.62
LGRC121	24	25	1	0.96
and	59	60	1	0.45
and	106	124	18	0.87
LGRC124	40	41	1	0.52
and	100	111	11	0.63
LGRC130	70	71	1	0.52
and	99	119	19	1.95
Including	113	119	6	2.29
and	129	133	4	0.42
and	142	143	1	0.5
LGRC131	96	97	1	0.57
and	132	139	7	0.49
and	200	203	3	0.62
and	210	211	1	0.42
LGRC132	32	33	1	0.69
and	75	77	2	0.58
and	105	122	17	0.79
LGRC133	98	111	13	0.69
and	140	144	4	0.41
LGRC174	7	8	1	1.73
and	29	38	9	0.76
Including	37	38	1	2.35
and	78	79	1	0.62
and	82	83	1	0.54
and	84	88	4	1.95
LGRC175	82	83	1	0.59

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
and	131	145	14	0.53
and	149	164	15	0.62
and	182	187	5	0.46
LGRC176	179	180	1	0.44
and	213	215	2	0.42
LGRC177	149	170	21	0.84
and	193	198	5	0.69
LGRC178	18	23	5	0.43
and	29	32	3	1.17
LGRC184	105	107	2	0.46
and	133	137	4	0.87
and	139	141	2	0.48
LGRC185	81	82	1	0.43
and	113	125	12	0.89
and	144	146	2	0.41
and	153	155	2	0.4
and	218	221	3	0.43
LGRC186	8	10	2	0.59
and	104	105	1	1.27
and	108	117	9	0.45
and	142	161	19	1.36
Including	157	158	1	8.39
LGRC188	84	85	1	0.72
and	135	150	15	0.69
and	152	153	1	0.42
LGRC189	114	133	19	0.86
Including	132	133	1	3.82

Table 2 – Phase 2, Batch 3 Reverse Circulation Drill Results (>0.2 g/t Au) at Leo Grande South

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
LGRC134	89	99	10	0.57
LGRC135	22	23	1	1.03
and	55	58	3	0.68
and	61	68	7	0.62
and	100	101	1	0.2
and	115	116	1	0.24
LGRC136	36	37	1	0.26
and	59	60	1	0.45
and	62	65	3	0.26
and	79	80	1	0.23
and	107	108	1	0.22
LGRC137	77	79	2	0.52
LGRC138	68	69	1	0.26
and	99	100	1	0.38
LGRC139	29	32	3	1.07
LGRC141	39	40	1	0.99
and	48	54	6	0.44
and	59	61	2	0.54
and	63	71	8	0.81
Including	65	67	2	1.71
and	78	79	1	0.28
LGRC179	1	4	3	0.2
and	9	11	2	0.22
and	16	18	2	0.59
LGRC180	15	30	15	0.63
Awaiting results				
LGRC182	32	33	1	0.22
and	76	78	2	0.36
and	86	89	3	0.49
and	92	106	14	0.48
LGRC183	140	141	1	0.21

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
and	146	156	10	0.36
and	157	164	7	0.30
and	167	168	1	0.43
and	193	194	1	0.21
and	197	199	2	0.22
and	200	201	1	0.24

Table 3– Phase 2, Batch 3 Reverse Circulation Drill Results (>0.2 g/t Au) at Leo Grande North

ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
LGRC146	16	18	2	0.52
and	24	25	1	0.49
and	34	40	6	0.64
Including	38	39	1	2.21
and	48	49	1	0.36
and	80	81	1	0.2
and	93	94	1	0.40
and	95	96	1	0.46
and	100	101	1	0.52
and	104	105	1	0.28
LGRC147	16	18	2	0.36
and	32	34	2	0.61
and	40	45	5	0.64
and	47	50	3	0.35
and	64	77	13	0.38
and	91	95	4	0.90
and	99	101	2	0.27
and	104	105	1	0.46
and	115	118	3	0.52
and	138	140	2	0.55
and	143	145	2	0.24

NSI = No Significant Intersection >0.2 g/t Au

References:

1. ML8 ASX Announcement 10/06/2026, "Leo Grande Central Extends Towards Leo Grande South"
2. ML8 ASX Announcement 7/05/2026, "Broad near-surface gold intersections extend Leo Grande Central to the south-east"
3. ML8 ASX Announcement 27/01/2026, "Initial Drilling at Leo Grande intersects Gold"
4. ML8 ASX Announcement 11/12/2025, "MLB Commences drilling at Clermont Gold Project"

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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 Uranium, 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.

Disclaimer

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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 Chief Geologist 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 4: Moonlight Resources Limited 2026 Leo Grande drill hole locations

Hole ID	Hole Type	Coordinates. NAT East	Coordinates. NAT North	Zone	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth
LGRC110	RC	541958	7473535	Central	186.22	75.15	149
LGRC111	RC	541958	7473535	Central	11.23	75.24	143
LGRC112	RC	541958	7473535	Central	71.58	52.9	154
LGRC113	RC	541958	7473535	Central	117.69	74.14	149
LGRC115	RC	542044	7473451	Central	357.95	57.39	178
LGRC116	RC	542044	7473451	Central	64.7	71.49	125
LGRC117	RC	542044	7473451	Central	92.7	54.59	142
LGRC119	RC	542044	7473451	Central	162.25	89.38	160
LGRC121	RC	542061	7473361	Central	135.77	72.72	161
LGRC130	RC	541799	7473631	Central	86.15	65.57	179
LGRC131	RC	541799	7473631	Central	138.61	75.48	215
LGRC132	RC	541799	7473631	Central	132.53	89.91	215
LGRC133	RC	541799	7473631	Central	53.27	75.5	173
LGRC175	RC	541951	7473497	Central	194.31	89.64	215
LGRC176	RC	541915	7473440	Central	52.56	77.71	215
LGRC177	RC	541974	7473440	Central	75.57	73.92	215
LGRC184	RC	541799	7473631	Central	314.69	71.22	232
LGRC185	RC	541799	7473631	Central	346	65.65	226
LGRC186	RC	541951	7473497	Central	113.35	71.58	239
LGRC124	RC	542098	7473331	Central	64.29	53.47	190
LGRC174	RC	541209	7474129	Central	41.98	60.11	100
LGRC178	RC	542250	7473317	Central	14.16	89.99	65
LGRC188	RC	542113	7473298	Central	140.97	88.93	209
LGRC189	RC	542114	7473297	Central	60.11	73.55	239
LGRC134	RC	542282	7473154	South	48.27	60.03	148
LGRC135	RC	542407	7473060	South	52.62	70.16	119
LGRC136	RC	542476	7472985	South	54.45	74.03	119
LGRC137	RC	542229	7473237	South	41.32	60.16	118
LGRC138	RC	542552	7472873	South	54.08	74.54	119
LGRC139	RC	542574	7472778	South	14.16	59.49	149

Hole ID	Hole Type	Coordinates. NAT East	Coordinates. NAT North	Zone	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth
LGRC141	RC	542515	7472949	South	18.13	88.92	131
LGRC179	RC	542367	7473177	South	173.38	88.72	71
LGRC180	RC	542444	7473095	South	224.96	89.73	128
LGRC182	RC	542356	7473123	South	299.52	87.42	212
LGRC183	RC	542113	7473298	South	14.16	89.46	209
LGRC146	RC	541187	7474102	North	154.65	87.9	149
LGRC147	RC	541187	7474102	North	132.76	57.64	166
Total Meters							6126

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 between April and July 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 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 ML8-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. - The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against chip tray photos and recovery by the exploration

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.	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 ± 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	56
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	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.