14 August 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Dogwood Core Samples Submitted for Assay Advancing the East Gippsland Copper Porphyry Target

HIGHLIGHTS

- **35 core samples (including QAQC standards and blanks) submitted for laboratory analysis from diamond holes DGWDDH005 and DGWDDH006 at the Dogwood copper-gold porphyry prospect**
- **First assays to be reported from Holes 5 and 6 — part of a previously completed 14-hole, ~2,004m diamond program in which only Holes 1 to 4 have been assayed to date**
- **Holes 5 and 6 are located within the high Cu-Au ratio core of the Dogwood system, immediately adjacent to Hole 4 which ended in copper mineralisation (0.6m @ 0.24% Cu from 322.4m^3)**
- **Dogwood polymetallic mineralisation footprint extends >2km across a ~4 x 2km target area**
- **Assay results expected Q3 CY2026**

Pacific Resources Limited ("PXR" or the "Company") (ASX: PXR) is pleased to advise that 35 core samples, including quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) standards have been submitted for multi-element analysis. The samples were selected from diamond drill holes **DGWDDH005** and **DGWDDH006** at the EL006977 Dogwood prospect (2022 Collars Location Table 1), part of the Company's Eastern Victorian Goldfields Project in East Gippsland, Victoria under an Option Agreement with FAU, see PXR Announcement 15th December 2025.

The submission comprises 35 primary half-core samples consistent with the sampling protocol applied to the earlier Dogwood drilling. Samples were selected from mineralised, altered and vein-bearing intervals identified during re-logging of the retained core by PXR Geologists.

Holes DGWDDH005 and DGWDDH006 form part of a 14-hole diamond drilling program totalling 2,004.2m^3 completed at Dogwood, of which only the first four holes have previously been assayed and reported. The remaining core has been retained and is available for sampling, providing the Company

with a low-cost pathway to materially expand the assay dataset across the Dogwood system without additional drilling.

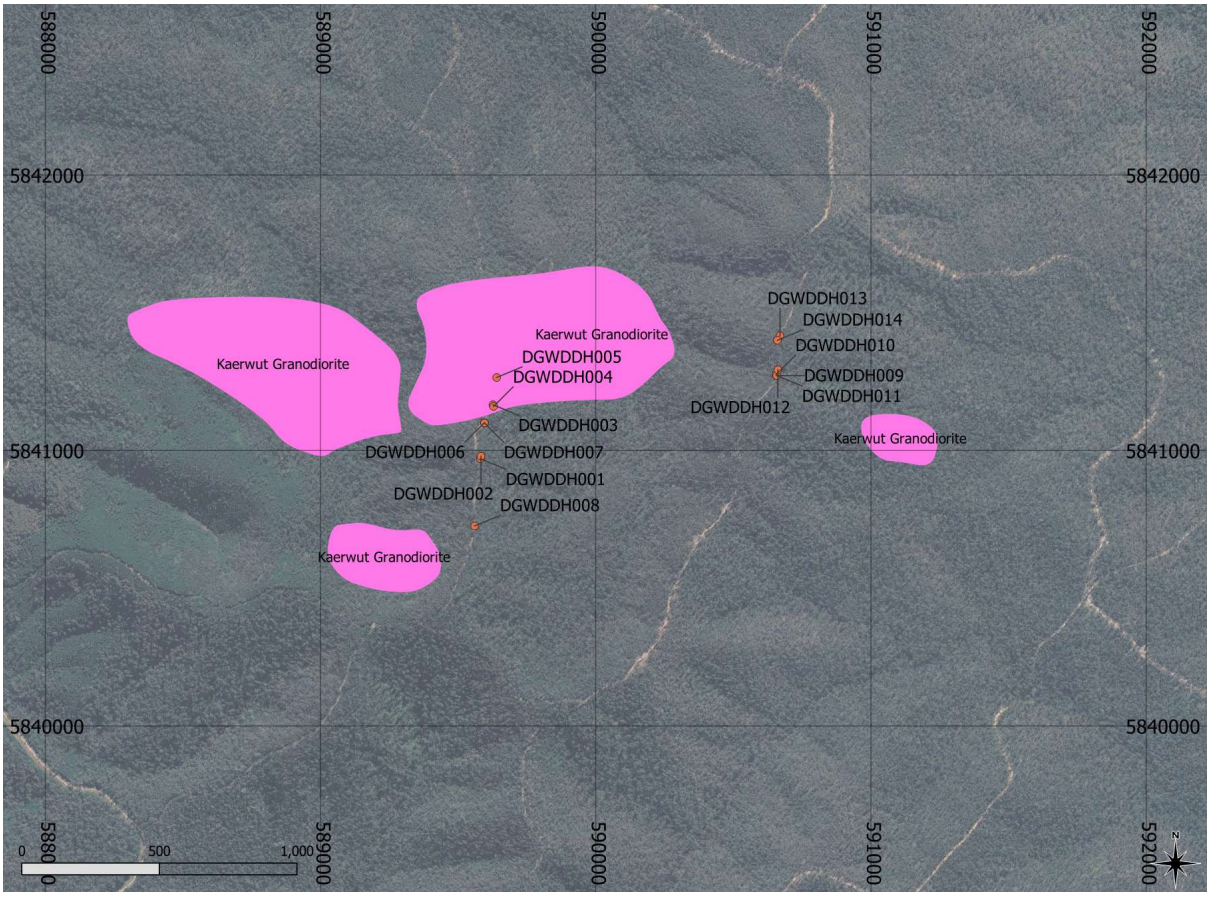

Figure 1: Dogwood drilling collar locations against Kaerwut Granodiorite.[3] Holes 1–4 assays previously completed; Holes 5–8 now being progressively assayed by PXR. Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 55.

Why Holes 5 and 6

Both holes sit within the interpreted Kaerwut granodiorite of the Dogwood system (Figure 1).

DGWDDH005 (104.2m) was collared approximately 100m North of DGWDDH004, and DGWDDH006 (199.5m) approximately 130m North of DGWDDH001. Hole DGWDDH004 remains the deepest hole drilled at Dogwood (326.2m) and ended in copper mineralisation, having returned 0.2m @ **0.32% Cu** (3,240 ppm Cu) and **1.7% Zn** (17,400 ppm Zn) from 241.7m and 0.6m @ **0.24% Cu** (2,420 ppm Cu) from 322.4m (Table 2), with increasing magnetic susceptibility, potassic alteration and veining downhole.[3]

Hole DGWDDH001, approximately 200m south of Hole 4, returned over 70m of downhole disseminated copper mineralisation including 0.5m @ **0.807% Cu** (8,070 ppm Cu) from 100.7m, while historic CRA drilling approximately 1.2km to the east intersected anomalous gold results.[2]

Together with copper mineralisation to the West, this defines a polymetallic footprint extending more than 2km across the project area.

Figure 2: Chalcopyrite + pyrite + quartz veins from DGWDDH004 @ 322.5m [3].

Figure 3: A chlorite-epidote altered chalcopyrite sulphide quartz vein overprinting potassic biotite-magnetite veins from 322m in Hole DGWDDH004 [3].

Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting (X)*	Northing (Y)*	RL (Z)	EOH Depth (m)	Samples
DGWDDH005	589,639.9	5,841,265	400.98	104.2	25
DGWDDH006	589,595.9	5,841,101	407.28	199.5	5
QA/QC Samples					5
Total				303.7	35

**Coordinates in GDA94, MGA Zone 55. Collar locations surveyed by handheld GPS.*[3]

Geology and Exploration Model

The Dogwood project area was identified as prospective for porphyry copper in the 2010 USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5090–L, prepared in cooperation with the Geological Survey of New South Wales and Geoscience Australia, as part of its Porphyry Copper Assessment of Eastern Australia.[2]

At Dogwood, mineralised granodiorite porphyries intrude a sequence of predominantly South-dipping quartz-rich wackes, minor silt and shale units and rhyolitic felsic volcanic rocks. The Devonian Kaerwut Granodiorite Intrusion outcrops within the project area and may be related to the porphyritic granodiorite intersected in Holes DGWDDH001 and DGWDDH002. Previous logging and petrophysical magnetic susceptibility readings across the project area recorded an increase in higher-temperature potassic (biotite-magnetite) alteration and sulphide content with depth.

Features previously logged across the Dogwood drilling include[1]:

- Granodioritic rocks with porphyritic textures intruding a volcano-sedimentary sequence
- Chalcocite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite occurring as veins, clots and bands
- Arsenopyrite veining associated with a 0.3m @ **5.62 g/t Au** in DGWDDH003 from 210.8m intersection
- Sulphide infiltration of breccia zones with angular to sub-angular fragments
- Propylitic (epidote-chlorite), phyllic (quartz-sericite) and potassic (biotite-magnetite) alteration
- Quartz veins with sulphides and fractures coated by sulphides
- Overprinting vein relationships indicating multi-stage fluid events

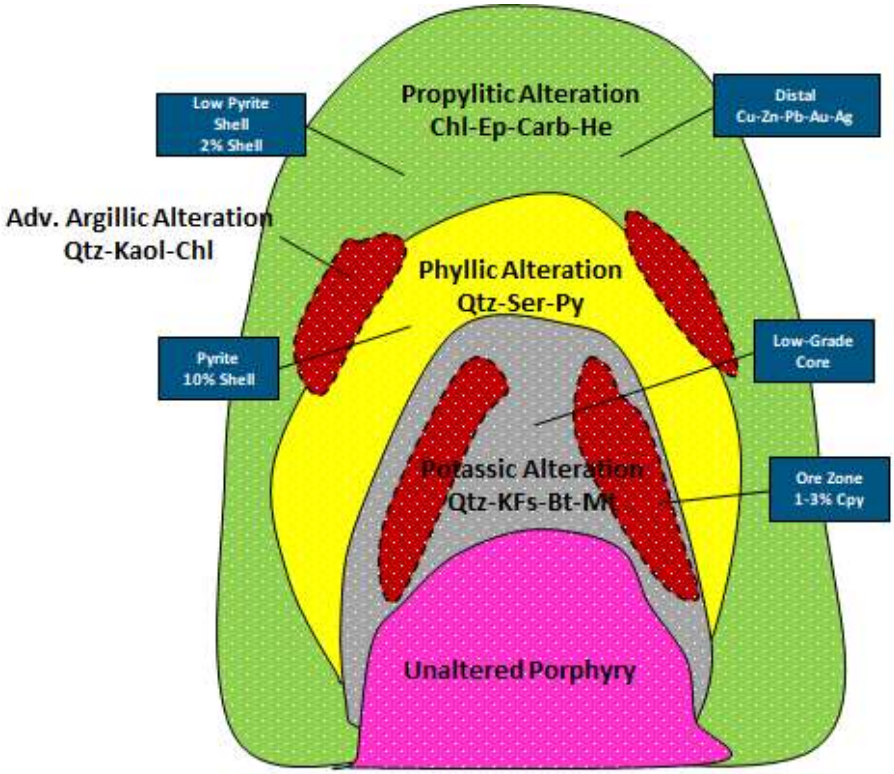

Figure 4: Typical porphyry copper metal zonation and alteration model.

The Company (PXR) will continue to review upside opportunities and strategies for targeting both supergene near-surface Cu mineralisation as well as look to establish vectors toward defining the hypogene structurally controlled Cu mineralisation across the EL006977 project.

Pacific Resources Chief Executive Officer, Andrew Fogg, commented:

"We are moving forward to complete the assays of all remaining holes previously cored by FAU. With a further 35 samples from Holes 5 & 6 have now being sent for testing, this marks a meaningful step forward in our exploration plans for the Project, which is designed to unlock the full potential of this exciting copper/gold asset in Victoria's Eastern Goldfields."

Next Steps

Assay results from **DGWDDH005** and **DGWDDH006** are expected in Q3 CY2026 and will be reported to the market once received, validated and QAQC-checked. Subject to those results, the Company intends to:

- Submit further samples from the remaining unassayed holes (DGWDDH007 to DGWDDH014)
- Complete a full re-log and re-interpretation of the retained Dogwood core
- Review geophysical and geochemical datasets to prioritise targets beneath Hole 4, where the system remains open at depth
- Define a follow-up drilling program to test the strike and depth extent of the copper-mineralised granodiorite intrusion

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This announcement has been approved for release by the Chairman of the Board

About Pacific Resources Limited

Pacific Resources Limited (ASX: PXR) is a junior energy and resources company focused on high-demand minerals. The Company's wholly owned projects includes the Snowstorm Gold Project, the Sulphide Creek Gold-Antimony and Mersey VMS Base Metals and Gold Projects in Tasmania, the Blackall Coal Project in Queensland and under an Option to acquire subject to satisfactory Due Diligence, the Eastern Victorian Goldfields Project in Victoria (which includes the Haunted Stream and Dogwood prospects).

Previously Reported Exploration Results

The information in this ASX release that relates to Exploration Results previously reported is extracted from the following reports, which are available at www.asx.com.au:

1. ASX:FAU - First Au Limited, 24 August 2022, "Dogwood Drilling Assays Indicate Extensive Copper Mineralisation"
2. ASX:FAU - First Au Limited, 22 September 2021, "Copper Porphyry Potential at Dogwood, Victoria"
3. ASX:FAU - First Au Limited, 8 December 2022, "Further Assays from Dogwood Drilling Highlight Copper Porphyry Potential"

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by PXR and FAU. 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.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Dogwood project were compiled by Ian Neilson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences. Mr Neilson is a Director and Shareholder of PXR. Mr Neilson is providing geological support to the Company on several project areas. Mr. Neilson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Neilson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original report.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward looking statements which are based on assumptions and judgements of management regarding future events and results. Such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. No assurance is given that assay results will be received within the expected timeframe or that they will confirm the presence, continuity or grade of mineralisation. Recipients should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Appendix 1 – Drilling Results

Table 1: Dogwood Drilling Collars

HOLE ID	X*	Y*	Z	DEPTH
DGWDDH001	589581	5840970	411.1671	140.1
DGWDDH002	589581	5840970	411.1545	86.6
DGWDDH003	589627	5841166	397.9292	229.3
DGWDDH004	589627	5841166	397.9292	326.2
DGWDDH005	589639.9	5841265	400.9795	104.2
DGWDDH006	589595.9	5841101	407.275	199.5
DGWDDH007	589595.7	5841100	406.5492	135.4
DGWDDH008	589560	5840726	417.6579	268.2
DGWDDH009	590657.4	5841272	396.3862	75.9
DGWDDH010	590657.4	5841272	396.3862	77.6
DGWDDH011	590657.5	5841272	396.3608	32.5
DGWDDH012	590661.8	5841293	399.2199	101.7
DGWDDH013	590669.6	5841416	418.6196	143
DGWDDH014	590669.6	5841416	418.6196	84

*Coordinates in GDA 94, MGA Zone 55

Table 2: 2022 Drilling Highlights

1% = 10,000ppm & 0.5% = 5,000ppm; Drill Prefix DGWDDH001 = Hole 1, DGWDDH002 = Hole 2 etc.

HoleID	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm
DGWDDH001	100.7	101.2	-0.03	8070	32	32	7.5
DGWDDH003	197.9	198.5	-0.03	3750	6	18	1.4
DGWDDH001	99	99.5	-0.03	3600	-2	4	3.3
DGWDDH001	69.4	69.9	-0.03	3440	6	55	0.7
DGWDDH004	241.7	241.9	0.04	3240	7	17400	1.6
DGWDDH001	69.9	70.3	-0.03	3050	6	53	1.9

DGWDDH001	82.4	82.6	-0.03	2970	6	7	3
DGWDDH003	180.1	180.6	-0.03	2960	14	24	1.1
DGWDDH001	99.5	100	-0.03	2870	-2	4	2.3
DGWDDH001	100	100.2	-0.03	2700	-2	4	2
DGWDDH004	55.1	55.6	-0.01	2680	3	19	-0.5
DGWDDH003	210.8	211.1	5.62	2620	302	79	9.3
DGWDDH001	113.1	113.7	-0.03	2480	27	16	2
DGWDDH004	322.4	323	0.03	2420	11	27	2.2
DGWDDH003	192	192.5	-0.03	2410	2	23	0.7
DGWDDH004	33	34	0.02	2360	21	54	0.9
DGWDDH001	51.7	52.2	-0.03	2360	10	26	0.8
DGWDDH001	49.7	50.2	-0.03	2270	6	23	-0.5
DGWDDH001	43.4	43.8	-0.03	2250	10	11	-0.5
DGWDDH004	137	138	0.01	2110	8	11	0.5
DGWDDH001	68.8	68.9	-0.03	1995	4	31	0.9
DGWDDH001	101.2	101.7	-0.03	1855	9	16	1.5
DGWDDH004	89	90	0.03	1810	34	12	1.4
DGWDDH001	54.1	54.6	-0.03	1770	6	41	1.6
DGWDDH001	101.7	102.5	-0.03	1750	5	10	1.1
DGWDDH004	265.4	265.5	0.02	1715	3	22	1.8
DGWDDH003	196.3	196.9	-0.03	1690	14	27	0.7
DGWDDH002	75.6	76.1	-0.03	1665	6	34	1.2
DGWDDH001	54.6	55.1	-0.03	1635	6	46	0.9
DGWDDH001	97.9	98	-0.03	1630	63	9	1.3
DGWDDH002	59.2	59.5	-0.03	1585	23	77	1.1

DGWDDH001	50.2	50.7	-0.03	1585	3	61	0.8
DGWDDH004	56.6	57.1	0.01	1575	4	34	1.1
DGWDDH004	214.4	214.6	-0.01	1525	2	378	-0.5
DGWDDH003	206.2	206.7	-0.03	1525	15	23	2.7
DGWDDH004	57.1	57.6	0.01	1500	13	24	1.9
DGWDDH001	103.5	104	-0.03	1500	5	8	1.4
DGWDDH001	100.2	100.7	-0.03	1500	9	4	1.3
DGWDDH003	197.4	197.9	-0.03	1490	5	24	-0.5
DGWDDH001	62.5	63	-0.03	1475	6	90	-0.5
DGWDDH002	27.9	28.5	-0.03	1470	11	163	0.7
DGWDDH003	182.1	182.6	-0.03	1470	11	30	-0.5
DGWDDH004	52.6	53.1	0.02	1440	30	26	2.8
DGWDDH002	46	47	-0.03	1425	6	8	-0.5
DGWDDH004	322.3	322.4	-0.01	1420	-2	33	1.4
DGWDDH003	210.2	210.8	-0.03	1415	4	17	1.5
DGWDDH004	187.3	188.3	0.03	1405	16	15	-0.5
DGWDDH001	104	104.5	-0.03	1405	5	9	1.2
DGWDDH004	214.6	215.2	0.01	1395	4	14	-0.5
DGWDDH001	62.2	62.5	-0.03	1390	6	67	1.1
DGWDDH002	75.1	75.6	-0.03	1385	5	37	-0.5
DGWDDH004	136	137	0.01	1385	5	13	-0.5
DGWDDH001	56.1	56.6	-0.03	1380	7	99	-0.5
DGWDDH003	211.6	212.1	-0.03	1365	111	115	2
DGWDDH004	55.6	56.1	-0.01	1340	3	30	-0.5
DGWDDH001	95.7	96.1	-0.03	1295	6	9	1

DGWDDH001	43.8	44.4	-0.03	1280	6	39	-0.5
DGWDDH001	48.7	49.3	-0.03	1270	8	33	0.9
DGWDDH001	77.6	78.1	-0.03	1250	7	19	0.9
DGWDDH001	42	42.4	-0.03	1240	8	11	3.1
DGWDDH004	138	139	0.01	1225	10	12	-0.5
DGWDDH002	49.2	49.7	-0.03	1210	3	13	-0.5
DGWDDH001	95.2	95.7	-0.03	1200	5	14	0.8
DGWDDH001	107.6	108.1	-0.03	1195	5	11	1.2
DGWDDH001	41	41.5	-0.03	1180	6	17	-0.5
DGWDDH004	239.5	240.4	-0.01	1160	4	28	1.1
DGWDDH001	93.6	94.1	-0.03	1155	3	12	0.8
DGWDDH001	110	110.5	-0.03	1145	16	23	1.2
DGWDDH001	57.1	57.6	-0.03	1135	6	64	-0.5
DGWDDH001	106	106.6	-0.03	1135	19	18	1.2
DGWDDH004	135	136	0.01	1125	8	13	-0.5
DGWDDH001	89.9	90.4	-0.03	1120	9	18	0.7
DGWDDH001	109.6	110	-0.03	1120	9	11	0.9
DGWDDH001	94.7	95.2	-0.03	1095	3	5	0.7
DGWDDH001	103	103.5	-0.03	1070	5	11	0.8
DGWDDH001	68.9	69.4	-0.03	1060	7	47	-0.5
DGWDDH002	77	77.5	-0.03	1040	15	42	1.1
DGWDDH003	191.5	192	-0.03	1040	-2	17	-0.5
DGWDDH001	49.3	49.7	-0.03	1030	5	46	-0.5
DGWDDH004	238.9	239.5	-0.01	1030	2	25	0.7
DGWDDH001	42.4	42.8	-0.03	1030	7	15	1.9

DGWDDH004	53.6	54.1	0.02	1025	9	38	2.5
DGWDDH001	51.2	51.7	-0.03	1020	16	23	-0.5
DGWDDH001	88.6	88.9	-0.03	1020	10	13	1.2
DGWDDH001	102.5	103	-0.03	1005	11	14	0.8

Appendix 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Dogwood project

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	PXR Geologists verified that the sampling has been carried out on diamond drilling core during the 2022 FAU Drilling Program at Dogwood. A total of 14 diamond holes for a total of ~2004.2m drill program was drilled. Assaying was undertaken by FAU for the first four (4) holes of the 14 hole program.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	PXR Geologists noted the drill hole collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS by FAU Geologists. Sampling was carried out under First Au's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	FAU reporting indicates Diamond core was collected into standard plastic core trays by the drilling contractor. Downhole depths determined, were then marked on wooden blocks. The diamond core was split using a diamond bladed saw into ½ core for assay, while ½ remained in the core tray for reference and future metallurgical studies. Intervals of between 0.2 and 1.0 metre samples were collected from HQ & NQ2 diamond core, which was cut and quartered for sampling. A sample size of approximately 1-2 kg minimum was collected for each composite and split. All samples were crushed and pulverised at the lab to -75um using CRU-21^ and PUL-23* with a 25g charge for ME-ICP61 with a triggered overlimit to Cu-OG62 and Au-PAO1 photon assay for Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	FAU reporting indicates the diamond drilling rig, owned and operated by Deepcore Drilling, was used to obtain the samples. Core was both HQ and NQ2 diameter. Diamond core was oriented by the drill contractor using an ACE tool. Downhole survey was completed by a gyro-tool for all drill holes. All holes had single shot surveys performed at ~15 metre intervals.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	FAU reporting indicates Diamond core sample recovery was measured and calculated during the logging, using standard RQD logging procedures. Recovery of the samples was generally good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole, and when samples were wet at depth, which affected only a few samples.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	PXR Geologists ascertained the diamond drilling generally showed good recovery (>80%), particularly within the mineralised interval after reviewing available core imagery and drill core stored.
	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.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
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.*	PXR Geologists can verify that all core was geologically logged by FAU's geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol. Structural logging was undertaken by Ian E Neilson MSc RP Geo, FAU's Chief Geologist. All core was orientated, marked into metre intervals, and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any core loss recorded in the drilling database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Core was logged geologically and structurally. Logging information was transferred into the company database once complete which is available to PXR.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core records lithology, mineralogy estimates, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core was photographed wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	PXR Geologists have verified that 0.3m to One-metre intervals of 1/2 core samples were collected by FAU geologist's and field staff into calico bags.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	n/a
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the ALS in Adelaide and analysis in ALS Labs in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 25g was used for the assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	As reported by FAU, a CRM standard and fine blank was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate analysis is performed on all samples > 10 g/t Au.
	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.	As reported by FAU, Diamond core field duplicates were not taken but will be measured in future if the holes are required in a Resource Estimation. The nature of the mineralisation was relatively homogenous and could be represented within a quarter core sample over 1m interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	As reported by FAU, sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2 to 3kg mass.
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.*	As reported by FAU, samples were analysed at the ALS in Adelaide and analysis in ALS Labs in Perth. The analytical method used was an Au-PA01 Photon Assay for gold with periodical repeats and ME-ICP61 with a triggered Cu overlimit to Cu-OG62. For preparation, CRU-21^ is used as a preliminary step before fine crushing of larger sample sizes. PUL-23* is used to pulverise up to 3kg to 85% passing 75 microns. The techniques are appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	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.	Not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	PXR Geologists can verify that the First Au protocol for the 2022 diamond drilling was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a fine blank to be inserted in 1 every 20 samples. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	PXR can verify that significant results were checked by First Au executives and geologists with the FAU Geologist consulting on the Dogwood drilling program is now consulting to PXR.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	PXR can verify that all field logging is carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in the Dogwood Project Access database prepared by EarthSQL. This data is then transferred to a FAU centralised database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted as understood by PXR.
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.*	PXR Geologists can verify that Diamond hole collar locations were surveyed by GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	PXR Geologists can verify that the Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar pick-up of historical drill holes does an adequate job of defining the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	PXR consider that the diamond holes here were placed for a specific target at the time. PXR has now refined targeting which looks to focus along the NE-SW trending fault corridor.
	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.	PXR Geologists have defined that drill density is insufficient to establish a mineral resource at this stage.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	PXR Geologists can verify that the intervals were sampled generally at 1m or less (dependant on geology) in Diamond.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	PXR Geologists consider the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the likely "structures" for each exploration domain at the time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	From available information, mineralisation appears moderate to steeply dipping in orientation, although more studies are required to determine true thickness. The drill angle is most optimal to represent this, for current stage of exploration. This is consistent with PXR Geologist findings.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were sealed and sent by secure freight to the ALS laboratory in Adelaide. PXR have verified.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program. PXR have verified.

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.*	Drilling data collected by FAU and reviewed by PXR Geologists sits within Exploration Licence EL006977. The tenement is held under the name of Victorian Goldfields Pty Ltd and is owned by FAU with PXR undertaking an Option to Explore on the project EL006977. See PXR announcement 15th December 2025. There are no other agreements or JV, and the area is not located in a National Park or Reserve.
	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 tenements included in this report are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Drilling was undertaken by FAU in 2022 on the Dogwood project in EL006977. The focus was to establish potential for porphyry-copper-molybdenum systems within the area. Drilling was designed across a broad area to test for potential extent of mineralisation area. Previous exploration was undertaken by CRA Exploration between 1993-1994, where they completed rock chip sampling, ground magnetic surveys, and some limited drilling. Initial analysis by PXR Geologists suggests that some of this drilling was ineffective in properly testing the ore body positions due to poor structural control and will require re-drilling by PXR. Other explorers over Dogwood area over the past 40 years include Freeport of Australia, Aust Anglo American Prospecting PL, Rio Tinto, AuStar Gold Limited, Rubicon Resources NL, Rio De Janeiro Mines and Pickland Mather and Co International. This data is still been compiled. Most of this exploration has concentrated on surface sampling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	PXR field reconnaissance and review of the literature suggests that mineralisation has a porphyry copper gold signature, is hosted in folded and faulted, Turbidite sequences predominantly comprising quartz-arenite to sandstone, black shale, siltstone and greywacke sequences of Upper Ordovician age rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Copper mineralisation in the form of chalcopyrite, Molybdenum mineralogy was observed in various outcrops which occur adjacent the historic drilling locations.
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.*	Drilling is reported in table provided in the announcement body.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Diamond drilling is recorded as weighted averages. No cut-off grades applied.
	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.	There were no aggregated intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Only downhole lengths are reported, with no true widths been determined as yet.
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.*	Maps have been included within the report above, with scales provided.
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.*	All the drilling by FAU is reported around the Dogwood area. Best intersects from each hole are reported in the Appendix Table 2 of the Announcement.
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.*	CRA Exploration undertook extensive drilling and sampling in 1992-1993 and suggested that a Cu-supergene blanket was present, yet deemed sub-economic. The extent and presence of hypogene Cu mineralisation was not qualified nor quantified with the drilling undertaken in 1992-1993 period. Subsequent drilling undertaken by FAU demonstrated that the potential for structural controls on supergene mineralisation as well as hypogene mineralisation remains untested with the initial assays from only four holes tested, upside potential exists to establish further vector datasets from subsequent drill core assaying as presently undertaken by PXR to further evaluate the potential for Cu mineralisation presence in both hypogene and supergene environments.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Following the initial sampling of holes 5 & 6 from FAU drilling, all historic data is still being compiled for Dogwood Project by PXR Geologists. Further exploration work is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	currently under consideration, including the geophysical modelling, field mapping and rock chip sampling. This will be followed by drilling.