

Vivien Gold Project, WA – Drilling Update

High-grade Val discovery continues to grow adjacent to fully permitted Vivien underground mine

Drilling continues to expand the high-grade gold discoveries at Gorilla's 100%-owned Vivien Gold Project near Leinster in WA (278,000oz @ 4.2g/t Au), and discover new positions adjacent to the fully permitted underground gold mine:

- **Val discovery has now been defined over more than 400m of strike and 400m down-dip with multiple lodes identified and the system remaining open in all directions, just 70m from a fully permitted underground mine:**
 - **4.5m @ 4.0g/t Au from 321.9m** in VIVEX025, 150m down-dip of existing drilling in the south of the prospect.
 - **0.9m @ 23.0g/t Au from 311.3m** in VIVEX025, extending mineralisation 150m down-dip of existing drilling in the south of the prospect in a parallel lode to the above interval.
 - **2.0m @ 4.1g/t Au from 291.6m** in VIVEX021, extending mineralisation at depth, 100m down-dip of VIVEX016 (4.1m @ 5.3 g/t Au).
 - **5.1m @ 2.3g/t Au from 291.6m** in VIVEX020, in a brand-new position 100m into the footwall of the Val lode with an accompanying off-hole Down-Hole Electromagnetic conductor.
- **Down-hole electromagnetic ('DHEM') surveying continues to delineate new targets** and unlock the significant upside potential at Vivien.
- **Drilling set to recommence at Vivien in the coming weeks** targeting further growth at the Vince and Val Prospects.
- Exploration drilling is also continuing across the North Kalgoorlie Hub **targeting resource growth at Sovereign** and following-up recent regional discoveries.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla', 'GG8' or 'the Company'), is pleased to report significant new drilling results from its 100%-owned Vivien Gold Project, located 10km west of Leinster in WA, adjacent to the fully permitted Vivien underground mine.

The latest results have continued to expand the high-grade Val discovery with drilling also identifying an additional mineralised position in the footwall, highlighting the potential for multiple mineralised lodes adjacent to the existing Vivien underground mine infrastructure.

The Vivien Project hosts a Mineral Resource of **278,000oz @ 4.2g/t Au** and has historically produced 370,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of ~5.5g/t Au, highlighting the exceptional endowment of the project and its potential for further high-grade discoveries. The existing underground mine at Vivien is fully permitted, providing Gorilla with a strategically valuable platform from which to assess the potential development of these new high-grade discoveries.

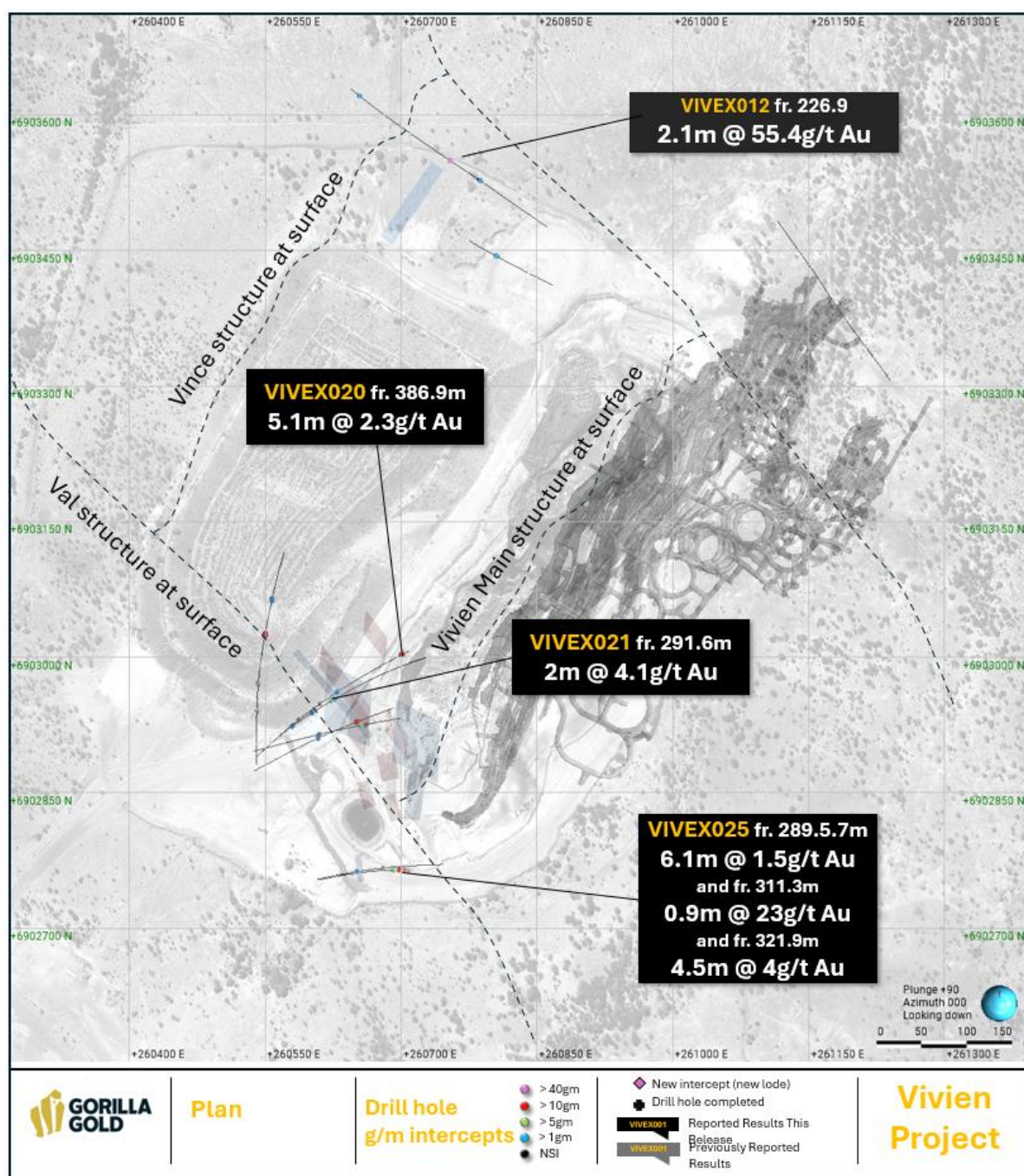


Figure 1. Vivien drilling plan

Gorilla Chief Executive Officer, Charles Hughes, commented:

“Drilling at Vivien continues to deliver, with the latest intercepts further expanding the high-grade Val discovery and identifying an additional mineralised position approximately 100m into the footwall.

“High-grade mineralisation has been defined at Val over more than 400m of strike and 400m down-dip, with multiple lodes identified and the system completely open both along strike to the north and south and at depth. The emergence of additional mineralised positions in the footwall, supported by accompanying DHEM conductors, adds another exciting dimension to the opportunity.

“What makes Val particularly compelling is its location just 30m from the Vivien open pit wall and 70m from underground infrastructure, providing us with a clear strategic advantage as we continue to grow the discovery. Importantly, Vivien is a fully permitted underground gold mine with an agreement in place with Goldfields Agnew to dewater the underground mine, which is scheduled to commence soon.

“Vivien has already demonstrated its ability to yield high-grade mineralisation, having historically produced about 370,000oz at an average grade of around 5.5g/t Au. Significantly, this new Val discovery sits on a previously untested perpendicular structure to the Vivien Main structure, highlighting the potential for further discoveries across the broader project.

“With multiple new positions being identified through drilling at Vivien and a straightforward exploration strategy combining drilling and DHEM surveys, we see significant potential to add material resource ounces cost effectively.

“Drilling will recommence at Vivien shortly, while exploration continues across our North Kalgoorlie Hub, giving us an exceptional pipeline of opportunities for discovery and growth across our high-quality Goldfields portfolio.”

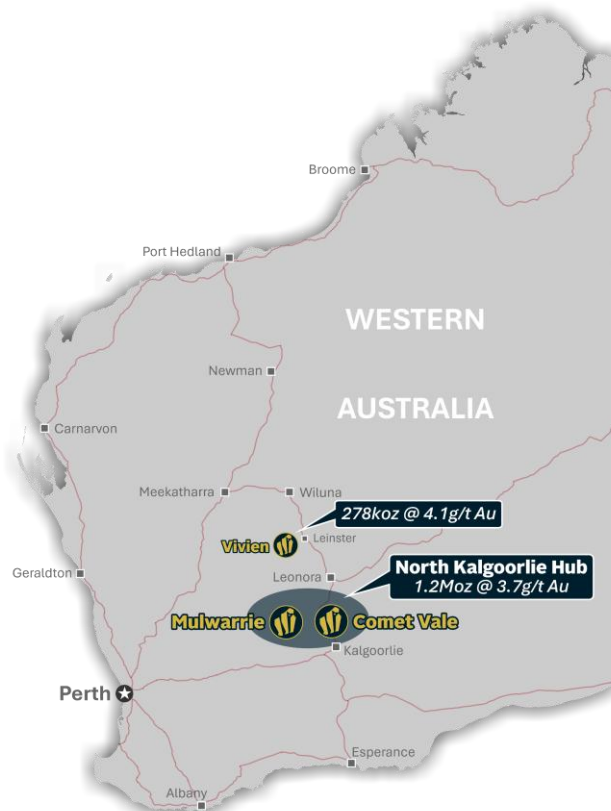


Figure 2. Location of GG8 Projects in WA

Growth and Exploration activities at Vivien

The Vivien Project has seen historical production of >370koz @ >5.5g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2023. The bulk of historical production comes from the Vivien Main lode which lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Agnew-Leinster Road in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

In addition to the Vivien Main Prospect, gold mineralisation has been identified at multiple other prospects. Including Gem, Rik, Deb & Val.

Drilling activities at Vivien referred to in this release tested exploration targets around the Vivien mine.

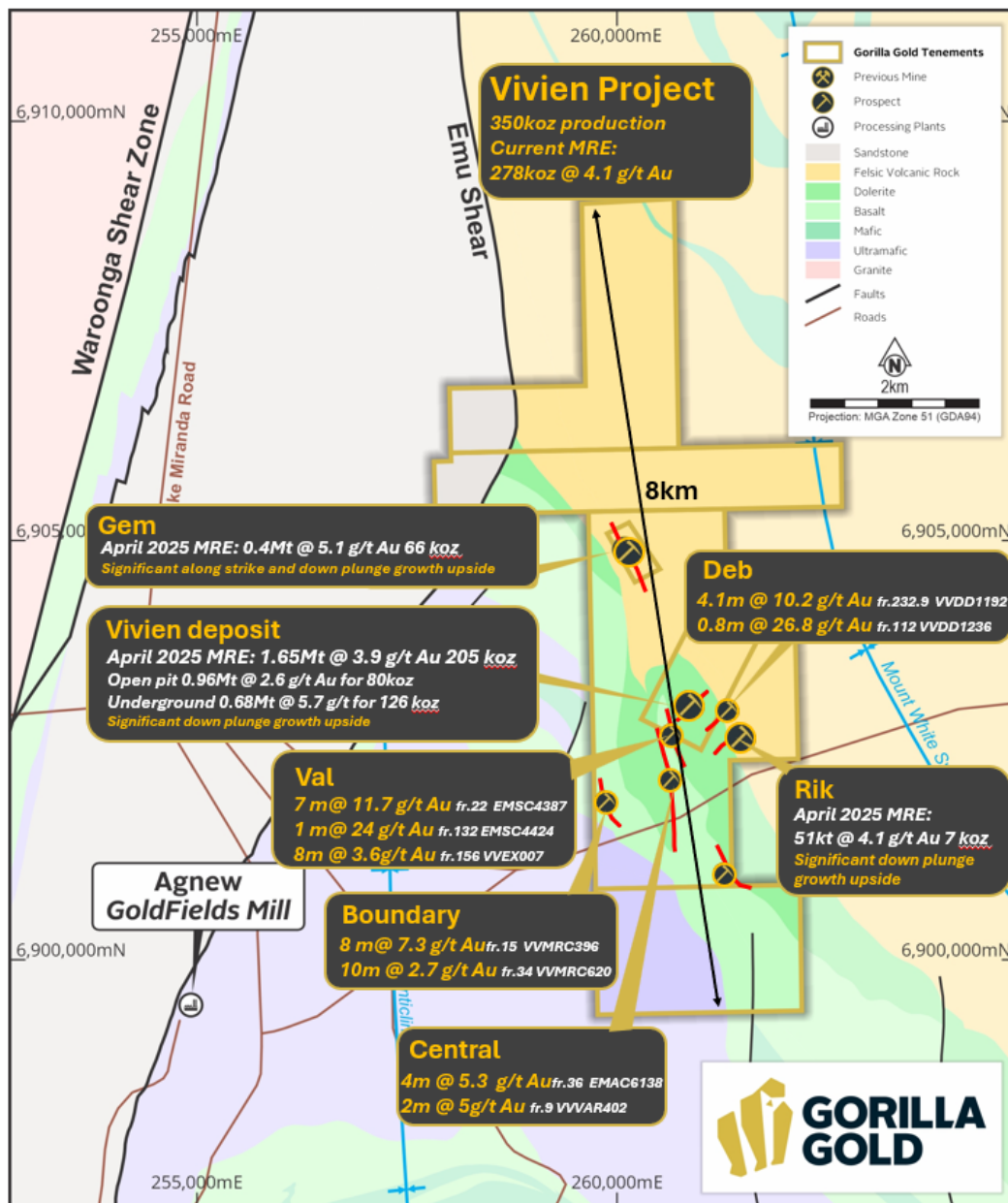


Figure 3. Location of Vivien Project.

Hole ID	Depth From	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	grams/metres
VIVEX018	528.9	0.3	2.5	0.8
VIVEX019	124.1	0.6	0.5	0.3
VIVEX020	129.2	0.5	1.6	0.9
VIVEX020	186.5	0.5	1.2	0.7
VIVEX020	231.0	4.9	0.8	4.0
VIVEX020	386.9	5.1	2.3	11.7
VIVEX021	143.0	3.0	1.3	3.8
VIVEX021	220.9	0.8	3.5	2.7
VIVEX021	291.6	2.0	4.1	8.3
VIVEX021	302.3	0.7	3.1	2.3
VIVEX025	138.3	0.5	1.0	0.5
VIVEX025	289.5	6.1	1.5	9.0
VIVEX025	311.3	0.9	23.0	21.2
VIVEX025	319.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
VIVEX025	321.9	4.5	4.0	18.3
VIVEX025	328.0	0.5	0.7	0.4
VIVEX025	337.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
VIVEX025	341.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
VIVEX025	344.5	0.9	0.8	0.7

Table 1 Table showing drill results from Vivien, this release.

Update from the Val Prospect

The Val prospect sits 30m from the western pit wall at Vivien and has a different orientation to the Vivien Main lode. Gorilla successfully intercepted mineralisation at the Val prospect in 2025.

Mineralisation at Val is hosted in quartz veins associated with shears within porphyritic basalts and ultramafic units that strike NNW and dip steeply ENE. Mineralisation is open along strike and down-dip.

Due to the high proportion of pyrrhotite associated with gold, the Val mineralisation responds well to DHEM survey techniques, which can be used to support targeted drilling.

Mineralisation at Val now extends over more than 400m of strike and 400m down-dip and is present in multiple parallel lodes.



Figure 4. Photo of VIVEX025 from Val prospect, 0.9m @ 23.0g/t Au from 311.3m and 4.5m @ 4.0g/t Au from 321.9m

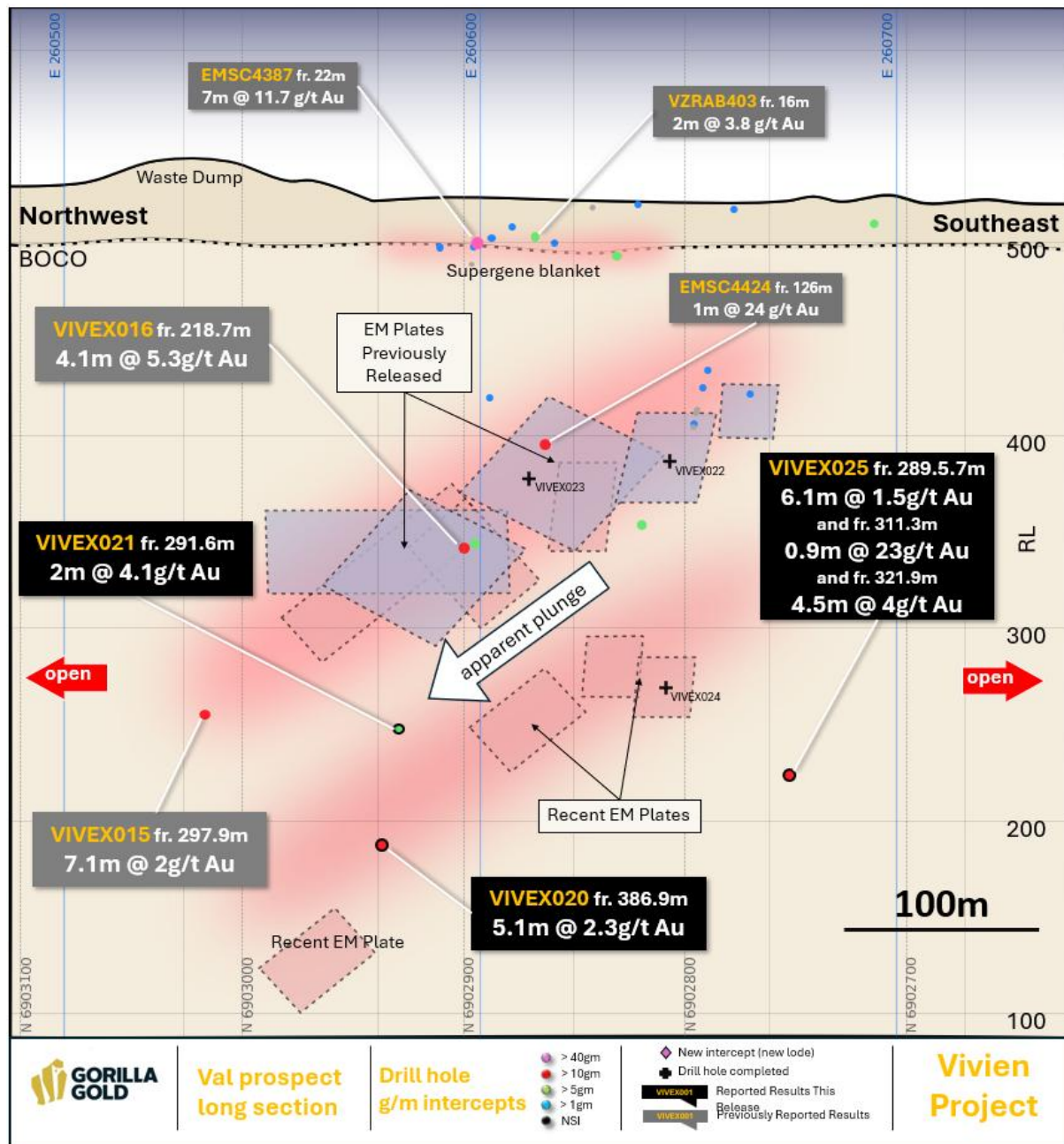


Figure 5. Long section of the Val prospect. Holes from VIVEX015 onwards have not yet been surveyed with DHEM.

Next Steps at Vivien

The high-grade discovery at the Val prospect warrants priority follow-up drilling, with a rig scheduled to go back to Vivien in the coming weeks. Currently, DHEM crews are finishing off surveying existing drill holes.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Vivien Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
New High-Grade Gold Discoveries at Vivien	21 July 2026
Maiden Gorilla Mineral Resource Estimate for Vivien Project	15 April 2025
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Drilling Commenced at Vivien & Accelerates at Comet Vale	14 January 2025
Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases	13 September 2024
LRL Set to Acquire 100% of Comet Vale Project	17 July 2024

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Vivien Project:

Vivien Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.15	4.9	24,000
Inferred	1.95	4.1	254,000
Total	2.10	4.1	278,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 April 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Mineral Resource estimate						
		Resource category	Cut-off	Au		
			grade	Tonnes	Grade	Au
			(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	(koz)
All	OP	Indicated	0.5	1,300	4.3	180
		Inferred		2,400	2.3	180
		Sub Total		3,700	3.0	350
	UG	Measured	1.1			
		Indicated		400	3.7	47
		Inferred		3,200	4.5	460
		Sub Total		3,600	4.4	510
	ALL	Measured				
		Indicated		1,700	4.1	220
		Inferred		5,600	3.5	640
		Total Resource		7,300	3.7	860

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 December 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Indicated	1.3	2.8	110,000
Inferred	1.8	4.2	240,000
Total	3	3.6	350,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 4 August 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION THIS RELEASE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	GRID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth
Vivien South	VIVEX018	583.0	DD	GDA94Z51	261060.7	6902813.5	518.3	-75.6	293.8
Vivien South	VIVEX019	512.0	DD	GDA94Z51	261064.7	6902825.0	517.7	-68.4	291.6
Val	VIVEX020	406.0	DD	GDA94Z51	260539.3	6902889.0	522.3	-60.5	49.3
Val	VIVEX021	600.0	DD	GDA94Z51	260542.4	6902892.2	522.3	-58.9	50.7
Val	VIVEX025	364.1	DD	GDA94Z51	260608.1	6902753.6	521.6	-73.5	83.8

APPENDIX 2 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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 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.	- RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. - DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology. - Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used. - The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. SOILS - Soil samples were collected by Gorilla Gold and contractors (OZEX Exploration Services and Omni GeoX) personnel on a 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale. - Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample. - Samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and ICP-OES for determination of Au and 51 elements.
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 completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. RC drilling uses a standard 5.5in bit and an auxiliary booster capable of 900psi, sufficient to keep sample dry at most depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.

	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 obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have 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.	- Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. - DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. - Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	- RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold. SOILS - Soil samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth where the -2µm particle size fraction is extracted using the Ultra Fine method developed by CSIRO and LabWest.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled. SOILS - The Ultra Fine Fraction sampling and analysis has been proven to be an effective technique for gold exploration across a wide range of regolith types.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS. SOILS - Sub-sampling is conducted by LabWest using their proprietary UFF method.
	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.	1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken by sampling quarter core over the same interval as the primary sample. SOILS - Every 50 samples a field duplicate is collected by digging a second pit within 2-3m of the original sample pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. DD sample size is appropriate. SOILS

		Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.
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.	- All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. SOILS - Samples were screened in the field to -2mm. LabWest then takes a sub-sample of <2µm material for analysis. - The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development project conducted under the direction of CSIRO. - Field duplicates are submitted and perform to internal GG8 standards.
	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.	All analytical results from drilling listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	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.	- Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades. SOILS - Field duplicates at a frequency of 1:50 are submitted and performed to GG8 internal standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	- External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist. SOILS - Significant results are revisited with ground-truthing and follow-up sampling where appropriate.
	The use of twinned holes	No twinned holes at this stage as the project is still advancing.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	- Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs. SOILS - Sample locations and track files are stored directly onto the sampler's GPS and downloaded for verification. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to the assay data because none are needed.

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.	Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	- Data spacing is varied. SOILS - Data spacing is varied with sampling at 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale.
	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.	Data spacing is sufficient for the Mineral Resources estimate, no Reserves have been estimated yet.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and 4m of dilution material.
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.	- The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone. SOILS - Soil lines have been oriented perpendicular to interpreted structures and lithological contacts as appropriate in orogenic gold exploration.
	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.	No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes, and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel or GG8's freight contractor. SOILS - Samples were transported from the field to LabWest by GG8's freight contractor.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes and results.

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.	Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd 100% owns the projects through its wholly owned subsidiaries. COMET VALE M29/35, M29/52, M29/85, M29/185, M29/186, M29/197, M29/198, M29/199, M29/200, M29/201, M29/232, M29/233, M29/235, M29/270, M29/321 Kakara Part A has been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement. MULWARRIE M30/119, M30/145, E30/511, E30/512, E30/513, P30/1141, P30/1142, P30/1143. Marlinyu Ghoorlie has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company has an existing agreement over the majority of the project area and is currently negotiating the inclusion of the additional tenements with Marlinyu Ghoorlie. VIVIEN M36/111, M36/292, M36/34, M36/61, M36/64, P36/1890 Tjiwarl has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Tiwarl but are in the process of engagement.
	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.	No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases and the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, High-grade diamond drilling results at Mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE & MULWARRIE & VIVIEN Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and amphibole-biotite-chlorite alteration.

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.	Tables reported in the announcement.
	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.	No information material to the understanding of the exploration results 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.	- Assay results reported here have been length weighted. - No metal equivalent calculations were applied. - Cut off grades is 0.5g/t Au.
	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.	- All samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned. - Compositing is based on a maximum of 4m internal dilution with a minimum cut off of 0.5g/t Au.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples reported are downhole width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	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').	All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.

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.	Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
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 samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.
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.	All other relevant data has been included within this 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).	COMET VALE Additional soil sampling across the Comet Vale project is planned. Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update. MULWARRIE Additional drilling and soil sampling across the Mulwarrie project is planned and drilling is scheduled to recommence in Q4 2025. VIVIEN Additional drilling across the Vivien Project is planned, refer to end text for more context.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Supporting diagrams are all found in the body of the text.