

VISIBLE GOLD IN BULK SAMPLING AT PENINSULA

- Two orientation bulk samples of paleo gravels collected adjacent to the Peninsula Prospect
- Both bulk samples returned visible gold in the pan further confirming drying blowing as an effective gold extraction method
- Recent sampling of paleo gravels approximately 400m south of the two bulk sample sites returned up to 13.5 g/t Au, confirming gold-rich gravels
- Assays pending for a further 22 channel samples over the older, inferred paleo gravel (Tpg) unit at the Capricorn Prospect

Peregrine Gold Limited (“Peregrine” or the “Company”) (ASX: PGD) is pleased to announce that two orientation bulk samples of paleo gravels collected immediately adjacent to the Peninsula Prospect (E52/3850) and within Special Prospecting Licence (“SPL”) applications P52/1703-S and P52/1705-S (Image 1), have both yielded visible gold.

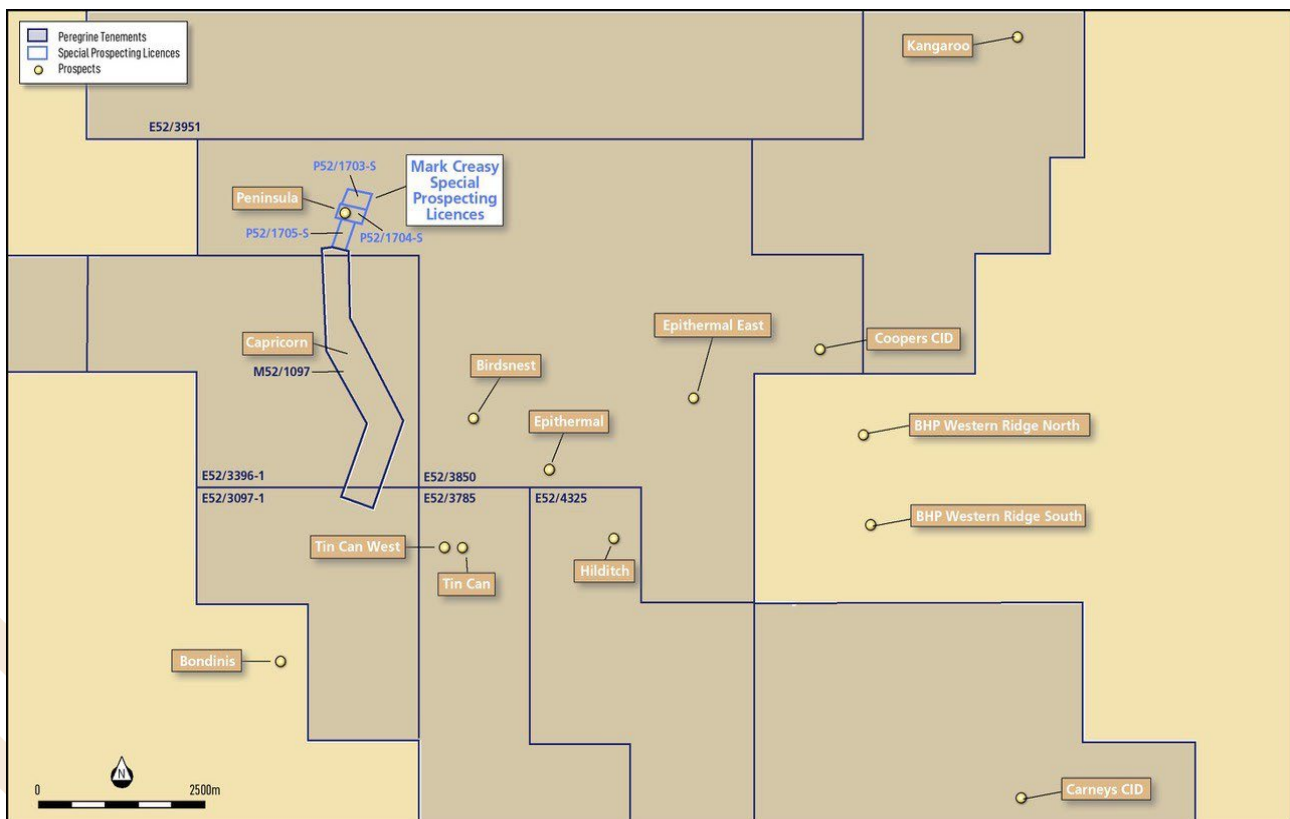


Image 1: Location of Peregrine Prospects within the Company’s Newman Gold & Iron Ore Project.

The objective of the bulk sampling programme was to confirm the effectiveness of dry blowing techniques to recover gold from the paleo gravels. It was also necessary to build confidence in the potential of the paleo gravels further south, not just within the SPL's but also within the recently pegged Mining Lease Application M52/1097, known as the Capricorn Prospect (Image 1).

The two orientation bulk samples (Pit 1 and Pit 2) were collected from paleo gravels flanking the current creek system (Table 1 & Image 2). Pit 1 (Photo 1) was dug approximately 110 metres south of the Peninsula auriferous quartz vein whilst Pit 2 was dug 20 metres south of the vein (Image 2).

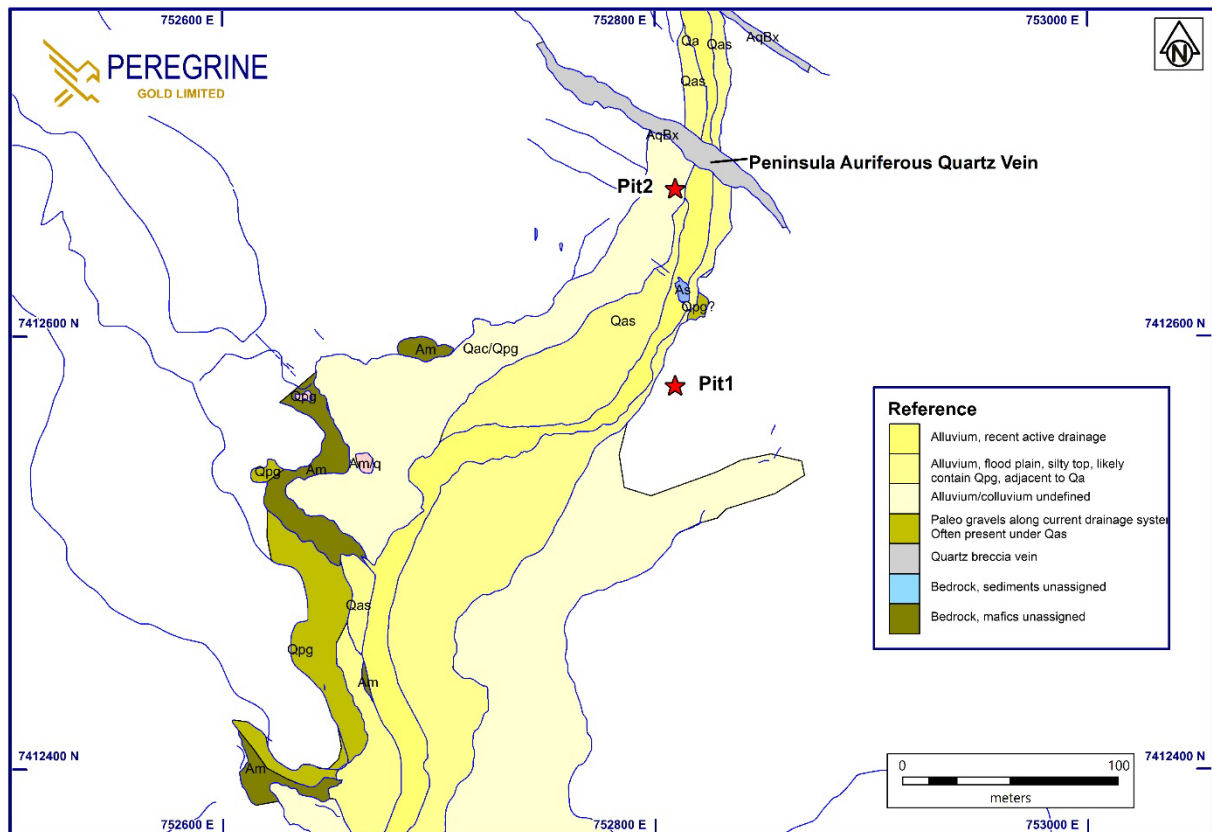


Image 2: Pit locations from bulk sampling programme overlain with local geology.

Approximately 500 to 700 kilograms of paleo gravel material from each pit was extracted and put through the dry blower. Material collected by the dry blowing operation was panned, with Pit 1 returning a 48 gram ironstone-quartz-gold specimen estimated to contain 10% gold¹, in addition to approximately 0.5 grams recovered from smaller pieces. This yielded an estimated total of approximately 5.3 grams¹ of gold (Photo 2). Pit 2 also yielded visible gold, with approximately 7 grams of gold recovered as a collection of smaller pieces (Photo 3).



Photo 1: Pit 1 sample location and subsurface geology.



Photo 2: Gold recovered from Pit 1 following dry blowing¹.



Photo 3: Gold recovered from Pit 2 following dry blowing¹.

¹**Cautionary Statement:** Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The gold recovered during dry-blowing and panning is a qualitative field observation only and does not represent a reportable grade. The Company advises that it does not intend to submit the recovered gold specimens for laboratory assay, and no inference regarding grade, continuity, or economic potential should be drawn from the visual gold observed or the estimated proportions described.

Table 1 – Bulk Sampling Programme Details

Pit #	EASTING	NORTHING	Depth (m)	Comments
1	752810	7412579	0.00-0.30	Surface silt
			0.30-0.90	Poorly sorted, silt to boulder size gravels
			0.90+	Saprolitic bedrock
2	752810	7412670	0.00-0.55	Poorly sorted, clay/silt to boulder size gravels
			0.55+	Saprolitic clays

These encouraging results further confirm the prospectivity of the immediate area as supported by the geochemical results received from the recently announced paleo gravel channel sampling programme (refer ASX announcement dated 10 July 2026). This included paleo gravels collected approximately 400m further south of Pit 1 and Pit 2. These samples (26KPG 2 and 26KPG 4) returned peak gold results of 13.5 g/t Au² and 1.8 g/t Au² respectively (Image 3).

Additionally, sampling of the paleo gravels within M52/1097 (refer ASX announcement dated 4 August 2026) also reported gold anomalous paleo gravels over a strike length of approximately 2.6 kilometres.

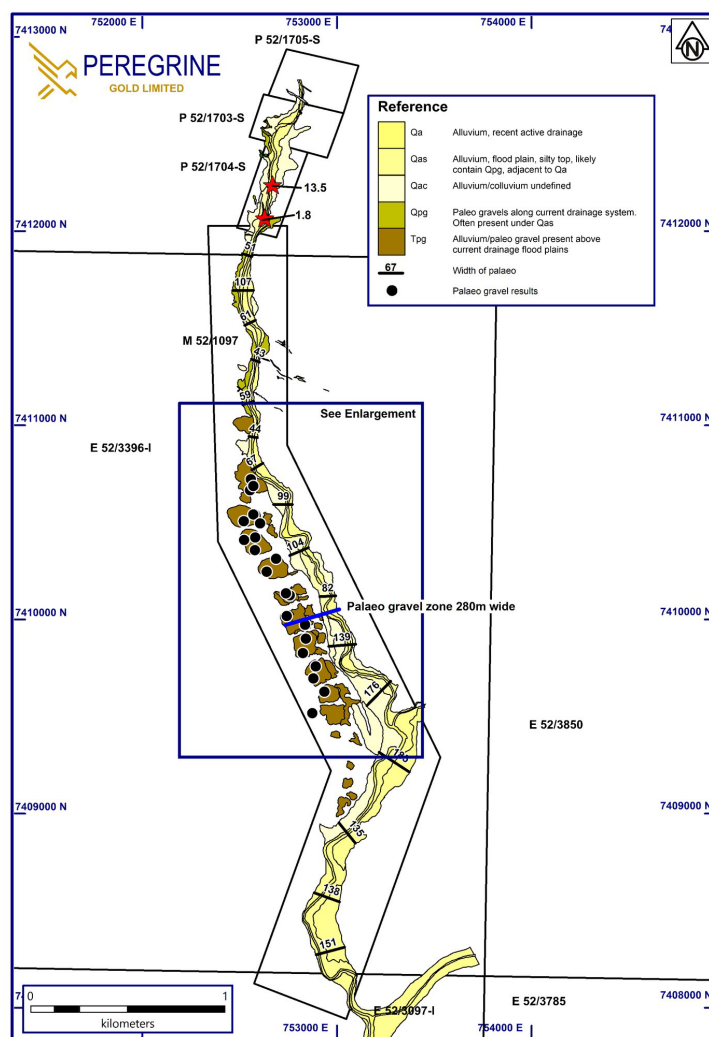


Image 3: Mapped paleo gravel units over M52/1097 and the SPL applications, showing the 13.5 g/t Au and 1.8 g/t Au channel sample results immediately south of the bulk sample sites.

² Refer ASX Announcement titled "Auriferous Paleo Gravels Discovered at Newman Gold Project" released 10 July 2026.

The Company also advises that, in conjunction with the bulk sampling programme, a further 22 samples (26KPG 62 to 83) were collected across the inferred older paleo-gravel unit (Tpg) (Image 3 & 4). As reported on 4 August 2026, this unit has already returned anomalous gold, including a peak response of 0.45 g/t Au from sample 26KPG 61³. The additional samples were collected using the same fine fraction, coarse fraction and pan protocols applied throughout the programme. These samples have been submitted to Intertek for geochemical analysis, with the pan samples yet to be processed. Should these additional samples return further anomalous gold within the Tpg unit, the collective width of auriferous paleo gravels across a substantial portion of the Capricorn Prospect could increase to a maximum width of approximately 280 metres, significantly expanding the scale of the system under evaluation.

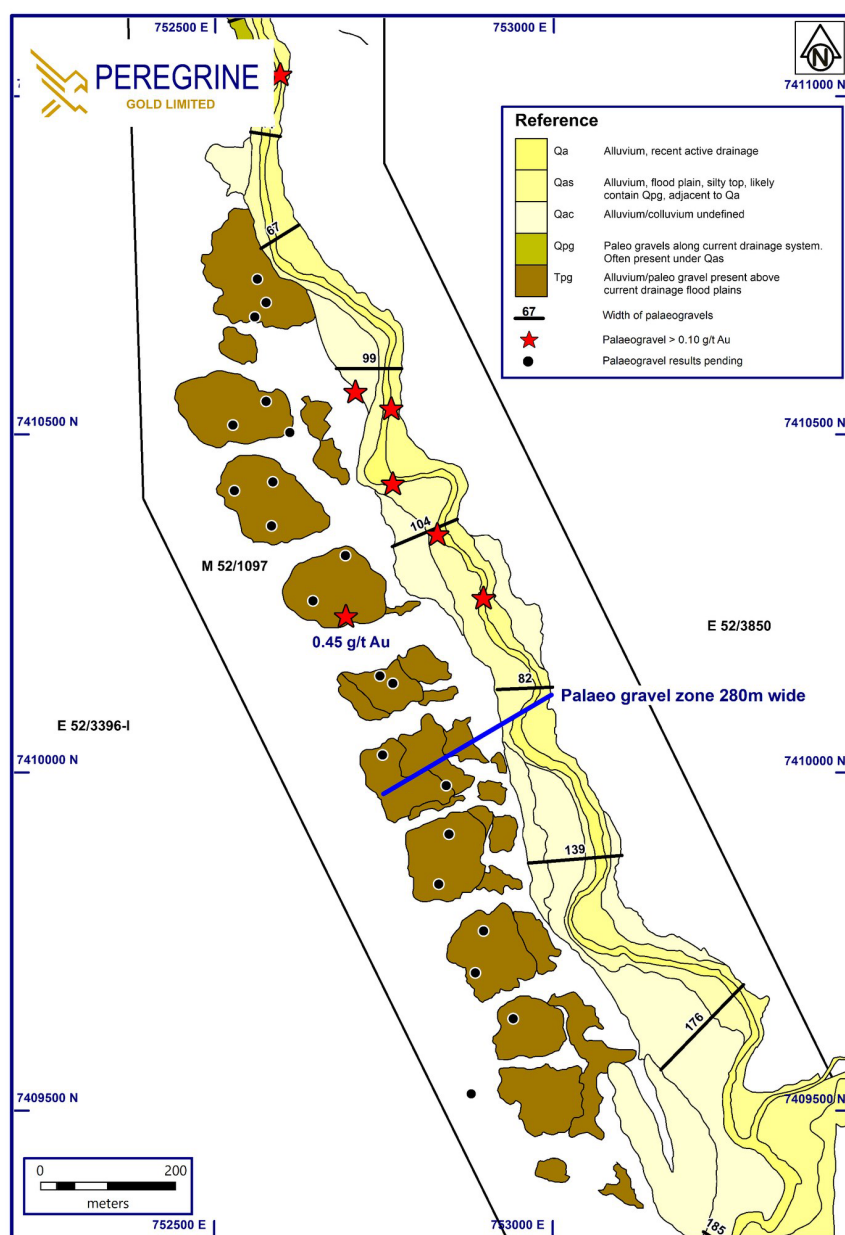


Image 4: Enlargement of the northern Capricorn Prospect showing the inferred older paleo gravel unit (Tpg), the 0.45 g/t Au result from sample 26KPG 61 and the 280 m wide paleo gravel zone.

³ Refer ASX Announcement titled "Auriferous Paleo Gravels Extended at Newman Gold Project" released 4 August 2026.

Follow up work to include the following (subject to Programme of Work & Heritage Approval):

- Analyse and interpret assays over the older inferred paleo gravel unit (Tpg);
- Undertake further bulk sampling to assess gold grades within the inferred paleo gravel unit;
- Undertake additional trial dry processing (dry blowing) on the paleo gravels to assess suitability;
- Complete a Mining Development and Closure Plan ("MDCP") to support small-scale mining operations.

Technical Director of Peregrine, Mr. George Merhi, commented:

"The orientation bulk sampling programme was very effective in that it has confirmed that the paleo gravels are highly auriferous and that dry blowing techniques can be an effective method of extracting gold."

"Auriferous paleo gravels are now defined immediately south of the auriferous quartz vein at the Peninsula Prospect and continue south for approximately 3.0 kilometres. This successful orientation bulk sampling work has provided the confidence for Peregrine to advance the paleo gravel project south of the three SPLs to include bulk sampling, subject to lodging a PoW and completing heritage work, which is locked in for the end of October 2026. The inferred older paleo gravel unit (Tpg) could, if confirmed auriferous, add significantly to the gold footprint at the Capricorn Prospect."

For further information, please contact:

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This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Company Board of Directors.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Information in this Report that relates to previously released Exploration Results for the Newman Gold & Iron Ore Project is extracted from Peregrine Gold Limited's ASX announcements titled "Auriferous Paleo Gravels Discovered at Newman Gold Project" released on 10 July 2026 and "Auriferous Paleo Gravels Extended at Newman Gold Project" released on 4 August 2026, which is available on <https://www.peregrinegold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/>.

The information in this report which relates to exploration results is compiled by George Merhi, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Merhi is a Technical Director of Peregrine Gold Limited and a holder of shares, performance shares and options in Peregrine Gold Limited. Mr Merhi has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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" (JORC Code). Mr Merhi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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 Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements results announced on the dates specified in the body of this report.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

Statements regarding plans with respect to Peregrine's projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	Bulk samples were collected comprising of 500-700 kilograms of material. The entire sample was treated with a dry blower on site with concentrate collected. The concentrate was panned and gold particles recovered.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	No drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	No drilling completed.

Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No drilling completed. Location of stream sediment sample recorded at each site.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Bulk samples were collected comprising of 500-700 kilograms of material. The entire sample was treated with a dry blower on site with concentrate collected. The concentrate was panned and gold particles recovered.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	All samples yet to be analysed and panned.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No drilling completed.

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.	Sample locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/-5m. Locations are given in GDA94 Zone 50. Diagrams/Tables showing sample locations are provided in the report.
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.	Sample locations were based on the locations of stream sediment samples The samples results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Surface sampling and sampling techniques are considered appropriate for this early-stage of exploration.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were treated on site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The exploration results in this report relate to Exploration License E52/3850. Tenure in the form of Exploration Licenses with standard expiry conditions and options for renewal. E52/3850 is 100% owned by Peregrine's subsidiary, Pilbara Gold Exploration Pty Ltd. The tenement is within the Niyaparli and Niyaparli #3 determination and claim for native title purposes. The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited regional exploration on E52/3850 was undertaken by previous companies and included geophysical, and geochemical surveys. Geochemical surveys included soil and stream sampling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The tenements partially overlap the southeast corner of the Pilbara Craton with Archaean granite and minor greenstone exposed in the Sylvania Inlier. The northern margin of this terrane is in tectonic contact with the Fortescue and Hamersley Groups that lie within the Hamersley Basin. In the south it is unconformably overlain by the Bresnahan and Bangemall basins that form the Bangemall Group. Gold deposits of significant scale occur in a variety of spatial and temporal settings. The assembly of the Archaean to Proterozoic rock between the Pilbara and Yilgarn cratons is referred to as the Capricorn Orogen. Approximately 1000km long and 500km wide, the damage zone of this orogen records this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		punctuated Proterozoic construction. It includes the deformed margins of these cratons as well as the continental margin rocks such as the Hamersley Basin, meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks of the Gascoyne Complex and numerous low-grade sedimentary rocks such as the Bresnahan Basin. Throughout the region there are numerous gold, base metal and rare earth element occurrences. Deposits of significance are observed within the boundaries of the Capricorn Orogen which include the nearby Bibra, Paulsons/Whyloo Dome, Plutonic, Ashburton Project and the DeGrussa copper-gold-silver deposit.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> ○ 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. <i>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.</i>	No drilling undertaken, however refer to tables included in the body of the report for sampling data.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Only field observations have been reported. There has been no data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	No drilling completed.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to diagrams in body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All available relevant information is presented.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for</i>	Future exploration activities may include further bulk

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	sampling and trenching.

