

GOLD CONFIRMED IN DRILLING 1KM SOUTH OF GIGANTE GRANDE RESOURCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold mineralisation throughout Gigante Grande confirmed in sample assays from RC drilling.
- Results verify gold at a developing target 1 kilometre south of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource
- Exploration drilling at Gigante Grande Central Domain Southern Extension confirms the large scale prospectivity of the area; with single metre assays updating composite significant intercepts to:
 - 26GGRC046 2m @ 4.20 g/t Au from 152m downhole
 - 26GGRC046 2m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 111m downhole
 - 26GGRC046 2m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 127m downhole
 - 26GGRC046 2m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 68m downhole
- Gold Mineralisation in the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande supports Mining Lease Application MLA29/437 in a location separate and distinct from the current Gigante Grande Mineral Resource
- Six drillholes were completed at Gigante Grande, with four drillholes testing the southern extension target and two holes investigating the saprolite mineralisation on the edge of the Mineral Resource
- Results from drilling at Gigante Grande show a strong likelihood of growing the Mineral Resource to the north, with intercepts of:
 - 26GGRC049 18m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 34m downhole, including 9m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 36m
 - 26GGRC049 1m @ 3.12 g/t Au from 98m
 - 26GGRC050 2m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 41m downhole, including 1m @ 4.28 g/t Au from 41m, which is part of a 12m wide mineralised zone

ASX
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Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX:REZ or the Company) is pleased to report further results from its reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Gigante Grande prospect within the Company's East Menzies Gold Project (**EMGP**), approximately 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

Samples of 1 metre intervals were selected and submitted for gold analysis based on first-pass assays of 4 metre composite samples taken in February 2026.

The program comprised six RC holes drilled at -60° angles across two areas of the Gigante Grande Prospect for a total of 726 metres. Best grade results of over 4 g/t Au were returned from 26GGRC046 and 26GGRC050.

The successful campaign confirms the broader Gigante Grande area as a large gold system, with mineralisation in multiple zones downhole in both the fresh rock and the overlying saprolite in the Southern Extension located ~1km south of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource of 1.39 Mt @ 0.91 g/t Au for 40,700 oz Au ([ASX:REZ 23 September 2025](#)).

REZ GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR J. DANIEL MOORE COMMENTED:

"We are very pleased with this latest round of results, with assays from multiple drill intercepts confirming mineralisation greater than 2 grams per tonne gold, and many of these less than 40m from surface. We feel there is still significant upside to come at Gigante Grande, with future drilling planned to complement this last campaign, which has confirmed extensions of gold mineralisation beyond the current mineral resource estimate."

While the multiple 2+ g/t Au results from our two drillholes at Gigante Grande give us confidence in expanding our known Mineral Resource, we are even more excited with the continued discovery of more gold in drilling at Gigante Grande Southern Extension. This area is located one kilometre south of our Gigante Grande Maiden Mineral Resource estimated late last year. It has every indication of being the next Mineral Resource, should future drilling align with our work to date. We continue to learn more about this large-scale Gigante Grande area, as we look to realise the potential of a near-surface mineralised system with 7km of known strike length.

We will now consider drilling orientated diamond core in selected areas at Gigante Grande to better understand the host lithologies and the structural controls on mineralisation."

GIGANTE GRANDE RC DRILLING AND 1M RE-SAMPLING PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Mineralised intercepts initially sampled as 4-metre composites from a February 2026 RC program at the East Menzies Gold Project have been resampled and assayed at single metres, giving greater resolution and understanding of the Gigante Grande gold prospect. RC drilling was carried out over two distinct areas at Gigante Grande, with four RC holes testing for gold at the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande Central Domain, and two holes drilled on the northern edge of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource.

The six holes were drilled with the aim of defining the down-dip extension of saprolite-hosted gold enrichment and fresh rock interface along the Gigante Grande Mineralised Trend identified in earlier drilling. Resampling has confirmed significant gold intercepts in five of the six drill holes completed.

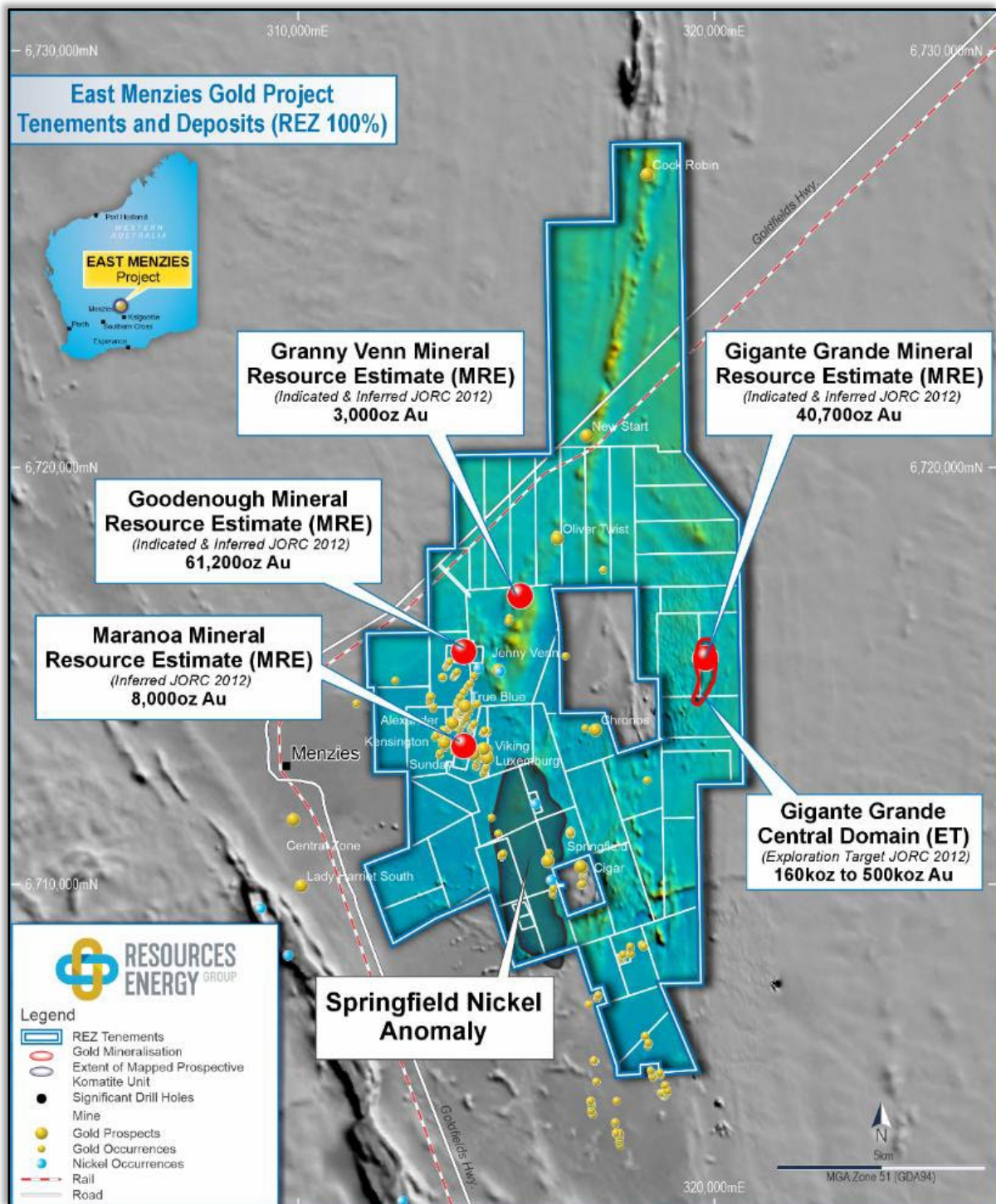


Figure 1: East Menzies Project tenement and prospect location map.

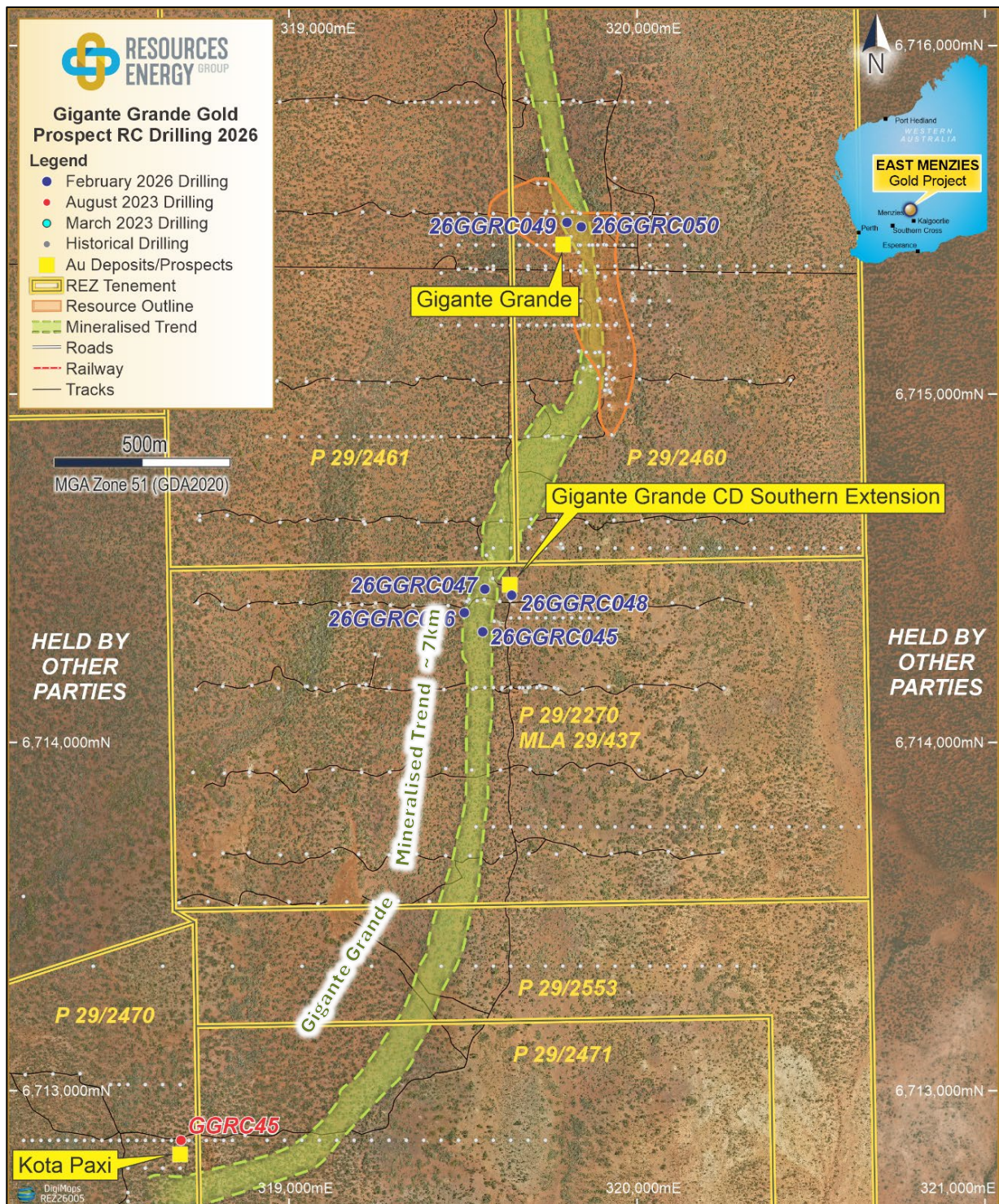


Figure 2: The southern 3.5km of the Gigante Grande Mineralised Trend linking the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource with Gigante Grande CD Southern Extension and Kota Paxi Prospects. Gigante Grande CD Southern Extension is an area of interest 1km south of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource, with 4 RC holes drilled here in 2026. Drill hole GHGRC45 at Kota Paxi was drilled in August 2023. Tenement boundaries are yellow double stripes. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

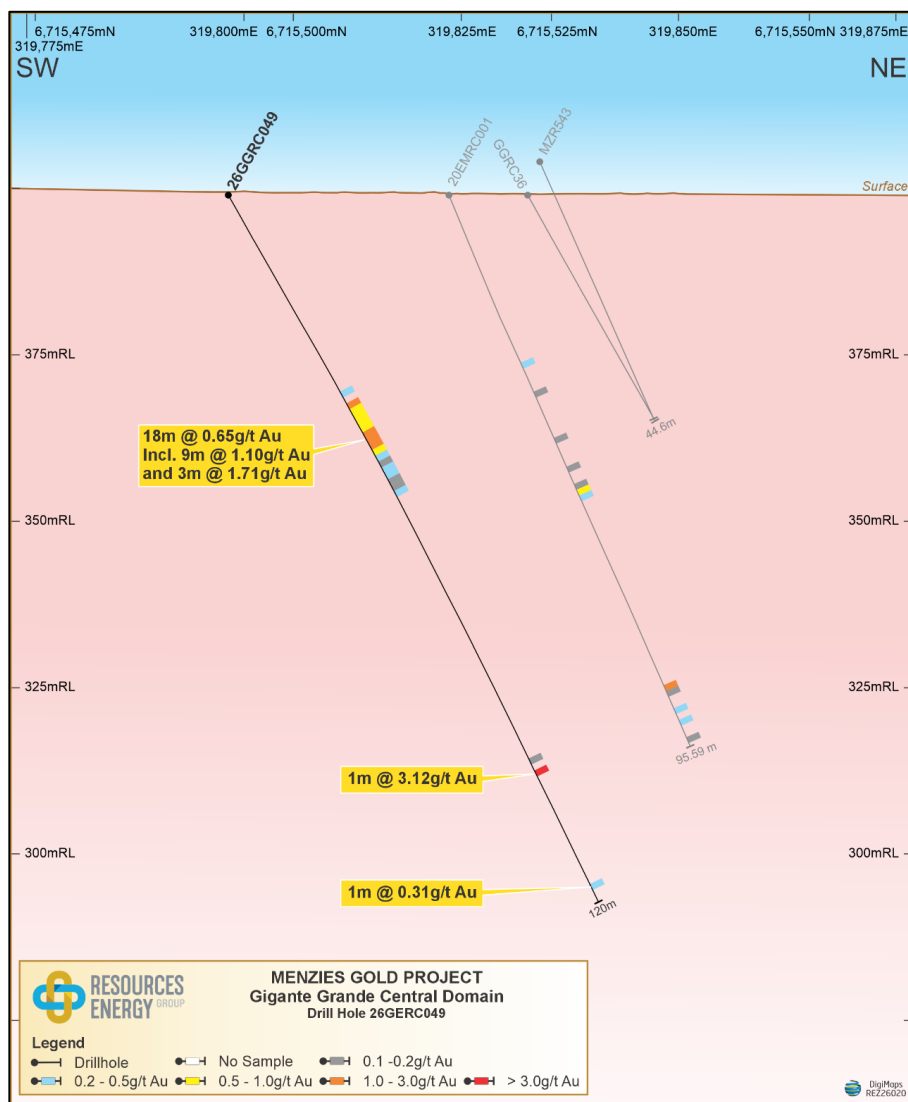
ASSAY RESULTS – GIGANTE GRANDE PROSPECT - CENTRAL DOMAIN

At Gigante Grande (Central Domain), resampling of the two drill holes at 1m intervals has shown multiple mineralised zones in both holes, including significant intercepts of:

- 9m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 36m downhole depth, including 3m @ 1.71 g/t Au and 1m @ 3.12 g/t Au in 26GGRC049
- 2m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 41m downhole depth and 1m @ 1.07 g/t Au in 26GGRC050

Results from logging and sample assays show that both drill holes have broad near-surface mineralised zones in the saprolite, with higher-grade, shorter intercepts in the underlying fresh rock. Drilling at Gigante Grande – Central Domain was done at an azimuth of 045° to best intercept a mineralised orientation in the saprolite zones striking at ~315° interpreted in the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate.

These holes were drilled to understand further the northern extent of the Gigante Grande Mineral Resource in the saprolite zone, and the near-surface mineralisation results confirm the continuity of gold.



ASSAY RESULTS – GIGANTE GRANDE PROSPECT - CENTRAL DOMAIN SOUTHERN EXTENSION

Three of four drillholes resampled at 1m intervals at Gigante Grande (Central Domain Southern Extension) have significant intercepts, with highlights including:

- 2m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 103m downhole depth in 26GGRC045
- 2m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 68m downhole depth, 2m @ 1.51 g/t Au and 2m @ 4.20 g/t Au in 26GGRC046
- 1m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 95m downhole depth in 26GGRC048

These four holes were completed one kilometre to the south of the Gigante Grande (GG) Mineral Resource to test for a possible repetition of gold mineralisation sufficient for a new additional gold Mineral Resource.

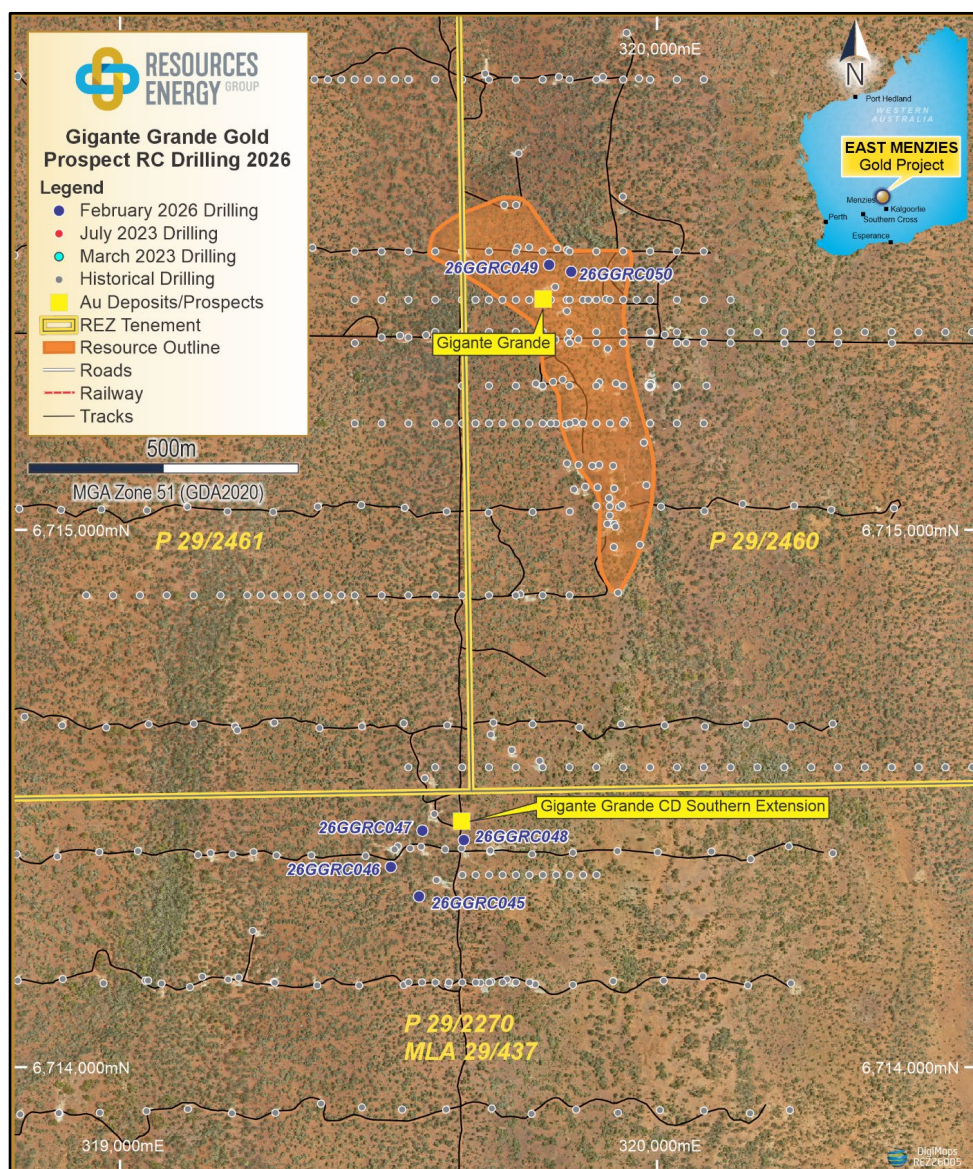


Figure 4: RC Drilling at Gigante Grande Prospect, with 4 RC holes testing an area of interest ~1km south of the 2025 estimated Gigante Grande Mineral Resource. Prospect areas labelled in yellow boxes. Tenement boundaries are yellow double stripes. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

At Gigante Grande - Central Domain - Southern Extension drill hole 26GGRC046 returned four significant gold intercepts in a 180m length drillhole. Mineralisation is in both weathered saprolite and fresh zones, with the highest-grade intercept of 2m @ 4.20g/t Au in fresh Granodiorite, showing potassic alteration.

Drill hole 26GGRC047 showed only 2 zones of low-grade mineralisation, with further drilling required to test whether this is the north-east extent of local gold mineralisation or whether the area is poddy and non-continuous.

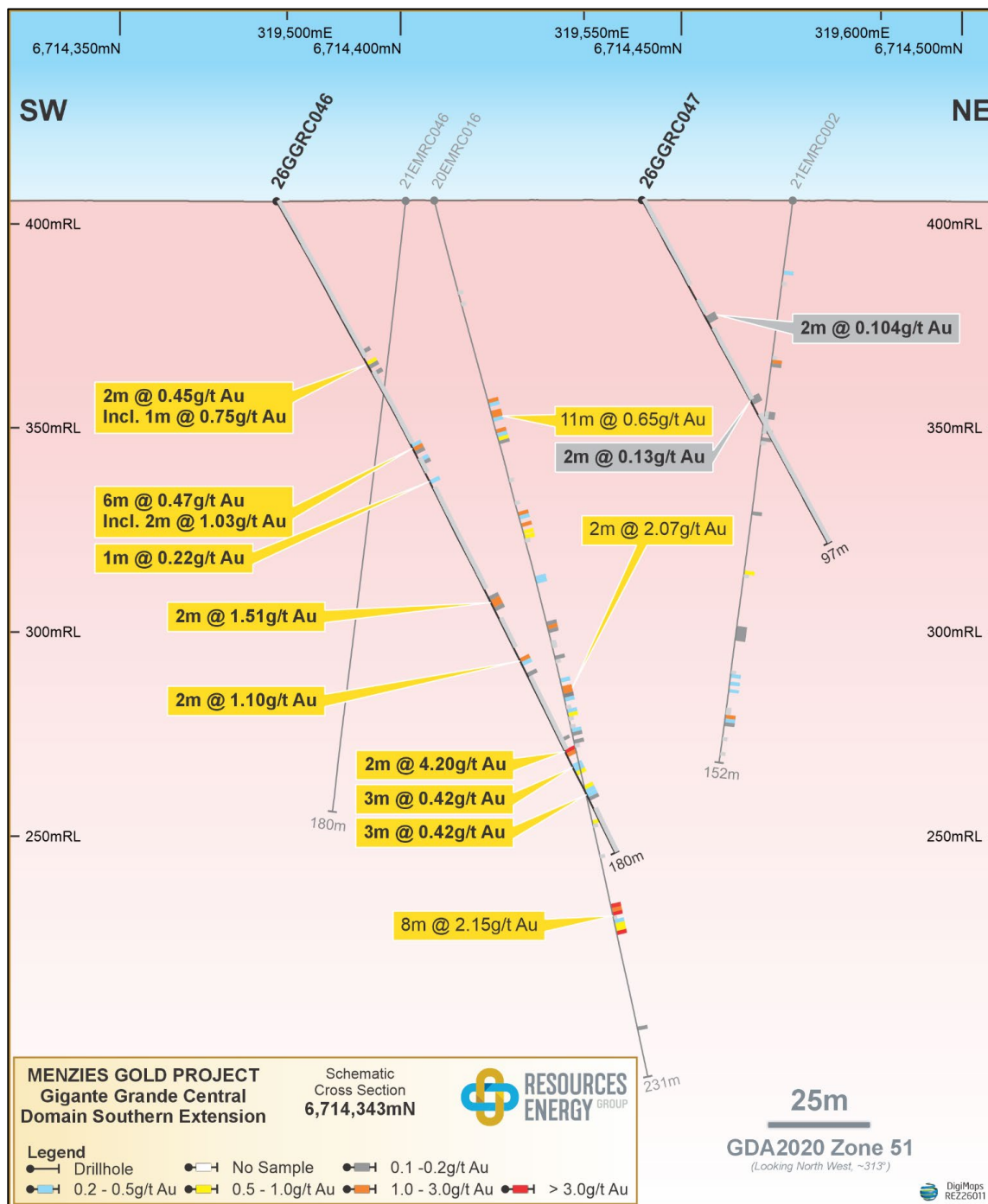


Figure 5: Cross section at Gigante Grande showing mineralised intercepts in 26GGRC046 & 26GGRC047. Single metre results enhance certainty of gold mineralisation in the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande Central Domain.

Drillhole 26GGRC045, drilled at the Southern Extension of Gigante Grande Central Domain, showed multiple low-grade gold mineralised zones, with 2 metres @ 0.6g/t Au at 103m downhole depth in fresh rock as the only significant intercept. This result contrasts with multiple high grade gold intercepts in an adjacent RC drill hole ~ 60m away completed in 2021.

Drillhole 26GGRC048 returned a single metre significant gold intercept of 1.36 g/t Au in the final metre of the 96-metre long drillhole. A review of drill chips from this zone shows nothing geologically unique in the fresh granodiorite from 74 to 96 metres other than quartz veining at 86 to 87m downhole. Consideration will now be given to using this drillhole as an RC pre-collar for drilling a diamond core tail.

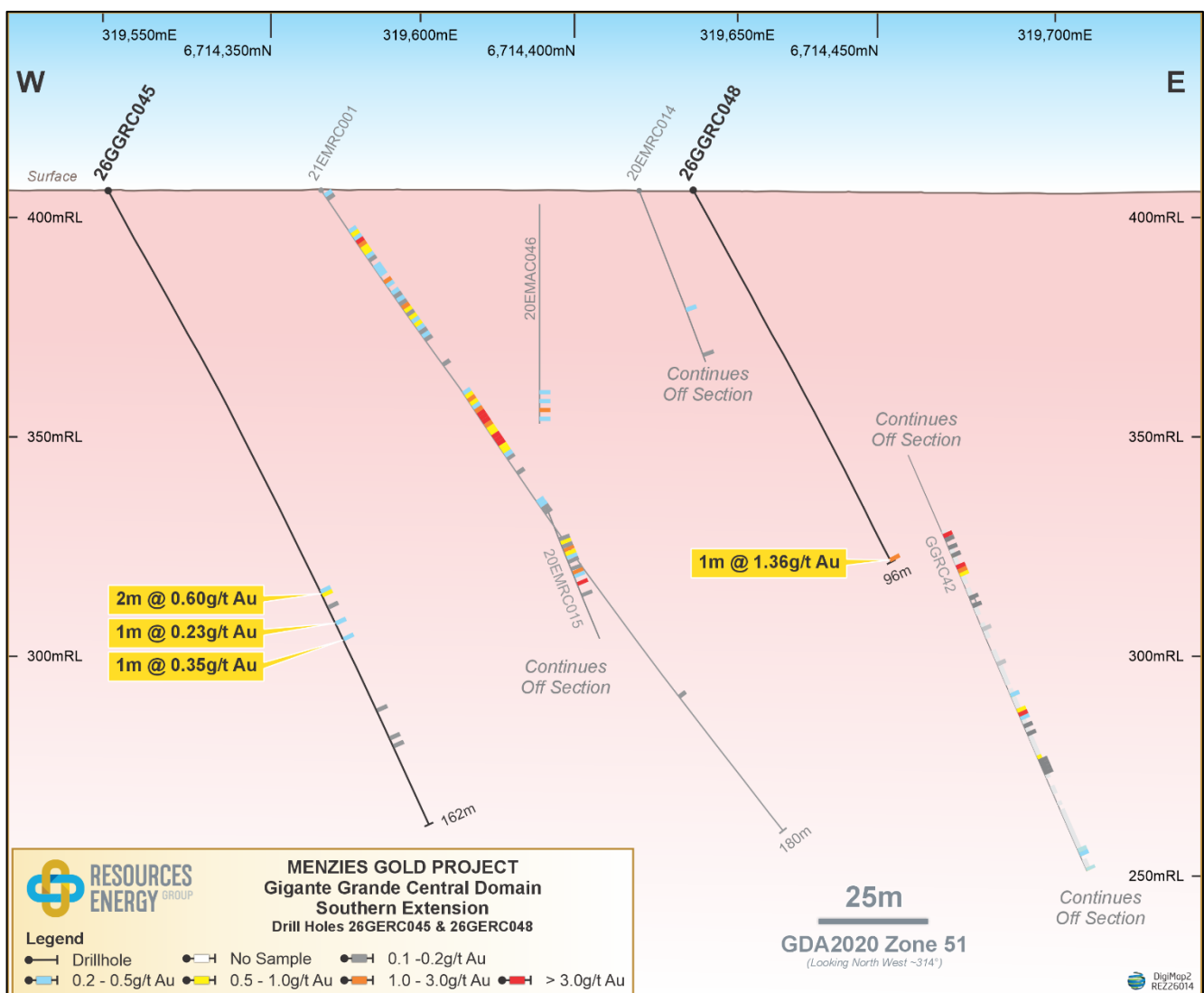


Figure 6: Cross section at Gigante Grande Southern Extension showing 26GGRC045 & 26GGRC048 with previous RC drilling in the area. 1m resampling of a 4m composite area has increased the resolution of grade intercepts.

KOTA PAXI PROSPECT – ASSAY RESULTS FROM AUGUST 2023 DRILLING

A data review identified a suite of RC drillholes from July and August 2023 for which results had not been publicly reported, including RC drillhole GGRC45, drilled at the Kota Paxi prospect. Kota Paxi is the south end of the 7km long Gigante Grande Mineralised Trend. In August 2023, REZ was undergoing a rapid transition from nickel-focused exploration to trial mining gold at the Maranoa prospect.

With the company now, in 2026, returning to gold exploration at Gigante Grande, it is considered pertinent to report the August 2023 drilling, with details provided in Tables B1 and B2 of the Addendum.

The drillhole GGRC45, completed in August 2023, followed up an earlier gold anomaly encountered in the regolith from air core holes 20EMAC358 and MZR520. Two intervals of gold mineralisation were intersected in GGRC45 at 76m (1m @ 1gt/Au) and 87m (1m @ 2.07gt/Au).

Table 1: RC Drilling at Gigante Grande February 2026. Samples are single metres. Significant Intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GGRC045	103	105	2	0.60	
26GGRC046	45	46	1	0.75	
26GGRC046	68	70	2	1.03	
26GGRC046	111	113	2	1.51	
26GGRC046	152	154	2	4.20	incl. 1m @ 5.86 g/t Au
26GGRC046	158	159	1	0.59	Part of 14m wide mineralised
26GGRC046	162	163	1	0.56	Part of 14m wide mineralised
26GGRC047	-	-	No significant	-	
26GGRC048	95	96	1	1.36	Hole ended in mineralisation
26GGRC049	36	45	9	1.10	incl. 3m @ 1.71 g/t Au from
26GGRC049	98	99	1	3.12	
26GGRC050	41	43	2	2.39	Part of 12m wide mineralised
26GGRC050	60	61	1	1.07	

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. Significant Intercepts average >0.5 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2m, minimum end of intercept sample grade 0.2 g/t Au. RC Drilling using a 141mm face-sampling percussion hammer. 50g Fire Assay

BACKGROUND – EAST MENZIES GOLD PROJECT

The East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP) is REZ's flagship Western Australian asset, comprising a contiguous package of mining, exploration and prospecting licences exceeding 100 km², situated within the Wiluna–Norseman Greenstone Belt. The project hosts several high-grade lode gold systems along the Goodenough Syncline, including the Goodenough, Gigante Grande and Maranoa prospects.

NEXT STEPS

- Planning a broad exploration program to define and test targets along the N-S extent of the Gigante Grande Prospect
- Planning a small, orientated diamond core drill program in select areas at Gigante Grande to improve understanding of structural and lithological controls in gold mineralisation
- Review of surface samples, Drill Data and geophysics combined with recently acquired LIDAR to assess lithological contact-related gold mineralisation at Gigante Grande.

- ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit:

www.rezgroup.com.au

CONTACT

J. Daniel Moore

Managing Director and CEO

communications@rezgroup.com.au

+61 2 9227 8900

Mark Flynn

Investor Relations

mflynn@rezgroup.com.au

+61 416 068 733

ABOUT RESOURCES & ENERGY GROUP LIMITED (ASX:REZ)

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX:REZ) is an ASX-listed gold explorer and miner operating across the East Menzies Gold Project in Western Australia. The Company is advancing near-term gold production through the Maranoa tribute mining joint venture with Rembrandt Mining, while building longer-term resource and exploration upside at Goodenough, Gigante Grande and Granny Venn. REZ retains flexibility across processing routes (toll milling, vat leaching, and future larger-scale processing) while preserving capital for exploration growth.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and data validation is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Hudson, who is a Member (#3088) and Registered Professional (#10,123) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hudson is a consultant through Giant Geological Consulting to Resources and Energy Group Ltd. Mr Hudson has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hudson consents to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This Announcement may contain forward-looking statements, which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'should', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expecting', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are considered reasonable. Such forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors, and the management. The Directors cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in previous market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ADDENDUM – TABLES OF RC DRILLING AT GIGANTE GRANDE

MINERALISED 4M COMPOSITES RESAMPLED AT 1M LENGTHS

Table A1: February 2026 Drill Hole Collar Summary – Gigante Grande (GDA2020, MGA Zone 51)

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Location Comment	Tenement
26GGRC045	162	319,557	6,714,318	406	-60°	32°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC046	180	319,504	6,714,372	405	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC047	96	319,563	6,714,440	406	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC048	96	319,640	6,714,423	406	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – south end, Central Domain	P29/2270
26GGRC049	120	319,799	6,715,493	399	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – Central Domain	P29/2460
26GGRC050	72	319,840	6,715,480	399	-60°	45°	Gigante Grande – Central Domain	P29/2460

Holes were surveyed using RTK-GPS. All co-ordinates are reported in GDA2020, MGA Zone 51

Table A2: Mineralised Intercepts from Gigante Grande RC Drilling after resampled at 1m lengths.
Mineralised Intercepts = 1m or greater interval >0.2 g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GGRC045	103	105	2	0.60	
26GGRC045	111	112	1	0.23	
26GGRC045	115	116	1	0.35	
26GGRC046	45	46	2	0.45	Incl. 1m @ 0.75 g/t Au
26GGRC046	68	74	6	0.47	Incl. 2m @ 1.03 g/t Au
26GGRC046	111	113	2	1.51	
26GGRC046	127	129	2	1.10	
26GGRC046	152	154	2	4.20	Incl. 1m @ 5.86 g/t Au
26GGRC046	156	159	3	0.42	
26GGRC046	162	165	3	0.42*	
26GGRC047	–	–	No mineralised intercepts		
26GGRC048	95	96	1	1.36	Hole ended in mineralisation
26GGRC049	34	52	18	0.65	Incl. 9m @ 1.10 g/t Au
26GGRC049	98	99	1	3.12	
26GGRC049	117	118	1	0.31	
26GGRC050	38	50	12	0.59	Incl. 1m @ 4.28 g/t Au
26GGRC050	60	61	1	1.07	

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. Mineralised Intercepts >0.2 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2 m.
Drilling by reverse circulation using a 141mm face-sampling percussion hammer. Assays by 50g Fire Assay.

*0.42 g/t Au for 3m interval from 162m to 165m on 26GGRC046 is not a typo, it is by coincidence the same length and grade as 156m to 159m, 3m @ 0.421 g/t Au

KOTA PAXI RC DRILLING AUGUST 2023

Table B1: August 2023 Drill Hole Collar - Kota Paxi (GDA2020, MGA Zone 51)

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip	Azimuth (°)	Location Comment	Tenement
GGRC45	153	318,690	6,712,858	445	-60°	090°	South end of 7km long Gigante Grande Mineralised Trend	P29/2470

Hole surveyed using RTK-GPS. All co-ordinates are reported in GDA2020, MGA Zone 51

Table B2: Mineralised Intercepts from Kota Paxi. Mineralised Intercepts = 1m or greater interval >0.2 g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
GGRC045	56	57	1	0.58	
GGRC045	65	67	2	0.24	
GGRC045	77	78	1	1.00	
GGRC045	83	84	1	0.31	
GGRC045	87	88	1	2.07	

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. Mineralised Intercepts >0.2 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2 m. Drilling by reverse circulation using a face-sampling percussion hammer. Assays by 50g Fire Assay.

JORC (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
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. - 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 (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.	- Samples for results discussed in the announcement are from Reverse Circulation drilling. - For the most part references are made to drilling conducted in February 2026. - RC samples were collected for every metre drilled having passed through cone splitter. The samples were in the main dry and free flowing. - Some ground moisture effected samples from the deeper parts of drillholes 26GGRC046 & GGRC047. - For drilling at Gigante Grande samples were collected into 4-m composites for first pass analysis. The 4-m composites were typically 3kg and sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. - A "sub-sample" of ~ 3kg was captured for each metre drilled, which has been sent for analysis when the corresponding 4-m composite sample shows anomalous results (typically >0.1 g/t Au). - The selected 1m sample has undergone pulverisation at the laboratory where a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. - In general, the complete drilled interval has been sampled and tested. For some drillholes from 2020 (e.g. 20EMRC016 at Gigante Grande CD Southern Extension) the first 20 meters drilled were not sampled and assayed.
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.).	- Drilling discussed in the announcement is Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used ranged from 125mm to 150mm diameter. - Some cross sections in the announcement RAB and Air Core drill holes.
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 sample recoveries were visually assessed in the field and recorded. Sub-Sample masses are measured and recorded at the laboratory. - For recent RC drilling (since 2018) the drilled interval is continuously sampled every meter using a splitter slung directly under the cyclone. Prior to this (such as the 2013 RC drilling) samples were collected in full under the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter. - Since 2018 cone splitters have been used for RC drilling. Field procedures, including those followed for the recent 2026 drilling, included checking the cone splitter and cyclone after every rod to ensure no residue remained in the sampling system from the previously drilled interval. - The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly in any sticky or wet ground and cleaned physically with scarpers and / or compressed air. - No relationship between sample 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.
- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.), photography.
- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.

- Lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering condition have been noted on geology logs.
- Lithology and geology logging is qualitative and descriptive.
- Sample logging (location, drill and sample type) are quantitative.
- Chip trays for recent drilling (since ~2019) have been retained and stored for future reference. All chip trays from February 2026 drilling have been photographed.
- 100% of the February 2026 drilled holes have been logged. For earlier drilling, intervals of no logging or missing logs have been recorded in the drillhole database.

Subsampling 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 subsampling stages to maximise representativity 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.

- For more recent (since 2019) drilling a cone splitter was used, including the February 2026 program.
- In most cases the sample was dry and classed accordingly. Wet samples were encountered in drillholes 26GGRC046 & 26GGRC047.
- The field procedures adopted for Reverse Circulation drilling and sampling are industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field the samples were safely transported to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. Resampled 1m intervals were stored in green plastic bags at the drill site until 4-m composite samples identified which zones of single metre samples required further analysis.
- All subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant procedures. This includes best practice for sample preparation involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm or <2mm (when required) and then pulverising to P₈₅ or P₈₀ passing 75 µ prior to further sub-sampling.
- Site QA/QC procedures involve the use of blanks and duplicates. This has been employed since 2019, with the insertion rate averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 to 50 samples taken (which typically equates to 20 or 50 metres drilled). Field Duplicates were generated on-site by a range of methods, including the cone and quarter method, having the same sample run through a riffle splitter twice with a subsample split off, or since 2019 using a cone splitter with two chutes.
- Blanks consisted of crushed gravel sourced from off site. Many of the laboratories used also include regular application of blanks, repeats, duplicates (lab duplicates) and certified reference material (CRMs).
- More specifically for the 2026 RC drill program standards (CRMs) of know gold grade have been inserted at a rate of 1 sample per 50. No blanks were used in the January - February 2026 program.
- Field duplicates were collected at 1 m intervals (in the most part directly from the splitter) and included in the sample stream. These have been tracked, analysed, and checked by the supervising geologists. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference material for internal QA/QC assurance.
- Composite samples have not had duplicate samples taken.
- No material issues with the sample collection and preparation methodology were noted.
- The sample taken for analysis is truly a sub sample, with reference to the sample being the entire content of the drillhole trace for each full metre. Typical sample (or subsample) sizes of ~ 3 kg are considered appropriate. This represents typically 10 to 15% of the full sample taken for the metre (20 to 30kg).
- The 3 kg (sub)sample is of sufficient size to be representative and from this an aliquot is taken for analysis given that the grain size of the pulverized (sub)sample is 85% passing 75 microns.

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.	• A 30g or 50g charge for fire assay analysed using ICP-AES is an industry standard for gold mineralised and ore grade determination. This is the methodology employed for the February 2026 drill and sample program, and the subsequent 1m sample re-assays.. • No known geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar instruments have been used in the field or laboratory analysis with regard to this drilling announcement. • Recent drilling (since 2019) adhered to QA/QC procedures which involved the use of blanks and duplicates. This has been employed since 2019, with the insertion rate averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 to 50 samples taken (whereby one sample typically equates to one metre drilled). • The laboratories engaged also employ internal laboratory checks using certified reference material, blanks, splits, and repeats as part of the in-house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All drilling intersections for the February 2026 program were verified by the site geologists, who has been present on site during the drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the supervising geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream. • No twin holes were completed as part of the reported program. • The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the site geologist. The site geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a computer. • The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded in the field by the Site Geologist. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Consultant Geologist. • Logging, sample tables and metadata has been uploaded to a SQL database and matched with incoming assay results. There are no errors, missing data or overlaps for the 2026 drill and sample, and resample program. • No analytical data has been adjusted.
Location of data points • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality, adequacy of topographic control.	• All drill hole sites were located in the field by handheld GPS prior to drilling, and relocated after drilling by qualified surveyor using RTKGPS. • When used (only on angle drill holes) downhole surveys were completed in rod using a north seeking Gyro. • The Grid System used is GDA2020 MGA Zone 51S
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.	• Recent drilling has been carried out to target areas of specific geological interest with the majority testing extensions of known mineralisation. • At Gigante Grande Central Domain Southern Extension 4 drillholes were completed on 2 sections, with the section lines 80m apart. The respective drillholes on each section line were 90 and 130m apart. • At Gigante Grande Central Domain two angled drill holes were completed with collars 40m apart. • Drill hole samples were initially composited to 4m groups for drilling at Gigante Grande, with mineralised zones resampled at 1-m intervals.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure

- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.

- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.

- The February 2026 drilling at Gigante Grande is -60o angle at azimuth of 045.
- At Gigante Grande the drill orientation of 045 was selected based on review of the recent Mineral Resource estimate, which showed orientation of mineralisation at an azimuth of ~ 315°.
- There is no known relationship between drilling orientation and grade.

Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.

- A chain of custody procedure was put in place whereby samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic or polyweave bags. The bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured in labelled polyweave bags.
- The sample batches were loaded by the team in the field and transported directly to the Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
- 1m samples sent after 4m composite samples were stored in the green plastic mining bag of the corresponding metres reject sample

Audits and reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

- No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been carried out.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
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 East Menzies Gold Project consists of more than 60 Mining Tenements. - Drilling at the Gigante Grande Central Domain prospect was carried out on prospecting licences P29/2270 and P29/2460. - These mining tenements are held by Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd, which is owned by Resources and Energy Group Ltd. - The Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd company and associated tenure was acquired by REZ through a purchase agreement completed in December 2019. - The tenements do not encompass strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes. - The tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.
Exploration done by other parties Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Previous mineral exploration drilling at the Gigante Grande Prospect has been completed - Most of the previous drilling in the area has been by RAB and air core drilling, with a minor amount of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. - There have been multiple phases of mineral exploration drilling at the Gigante Grande Prospect. First identified as an anomaly in soils from an Auger Program carried out by Goldfields Exploration in 1999, the prospects gold mineralisation was confirmed by RAB drilling. - Later stage RC drilling has defined a main area which is now part of a Mineral Resource estimate, and a southern extension of the Gigante Central domain approximately 1km south of the Mineral Resource.
Geology Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gigante Grande is geologically located entirely within the regional scale Gigante Granite close to its eastern margin with mafic schist. The conceptual target seems to have been based on the Golden Cities concept where dilatant quartz-veins splaying from the Mt Pleasant fracture system within greenstones cut across 'internal' granites.
Drillhole 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.	Co-ordinate location, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all drillholes reported in this release are provided in the body of the announcement, as well as an Addendum.
Data aggregation methods	

• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered. • The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average. In determining intercept lengths, a lower cutoff grade of 0.1g/t Au was used for reporting the mineralised intercepts for 1m sampling, and 0.03g/t Au for 4m composite samples. • A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au has been applied for significant intercept, and 0.2g/t Au for Mineralised Intercepts • Intercepts allow for up to 2m internal dilution. • Intercepts of composite sample areas allow for up to 4m internal dilution. • Metal equivalents have not been used.
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. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• At Gigante Grande the relationship between mineralisation and structural orientation has been further defined in the recent Mineral Resource estimate, with February 2026 drill holes angled to the North-East to better intersect the interpreted orientation of mineralisation, particularly in the saprolite zones. This is slightly different for the north-south orientation interpreted at depth in the fresh rock, sub parallel to the lithological contact. • All sample intervals have been described as down hole lengths.
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.	• Appropriate plans have been provided in the associated report and 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.	• Reporting of all material data relevant to the 2026 drill and sample program, and related historical drill and sampling has been adopted.
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 substantive work has been discussed in the announcement. • There is no further exploration data relevant to the locations of the 2026 drill program.
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.	• Receive and review assay results from 192 single metre samples submitted where 4-m composite samples showed mineralisation • Planning a broad exploration program to define and test targets along the extent of the Gigante Grande Prospect • Review of Surface Sample, Drill Data and geophysics combined with recently acquired LIDAR to assess lithological contact related gold mineralisation at Gigante Grande.

