2 September 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

FURTHER COMPELLING GOLD TARGETS EMERGE IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF MT TURNER PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two new gold targets defined within the 5km-long Western Zone at Lightning's flagship Mt Turner Gold Project, materially advancing a previously conceptual structural corridor.
- Large northern target consists of a 1000m-long gold anomaly associated with a broader 1,400m-long multi-element anomaly, a potential "hydrothermal footprint".
- Northern gold anomaly remains open to the south and east with potential to expand the target area.
- Southern gold in soil anomalies identified as four sub-parallel trends extending 200–300m along strike, with peak gold in soil value of 330 ppb Au.
- Rock-chips collected during 2026 soil sampling program, include 1.19 g/t Au and 38.80 g/t Ag from a mineralised rhyolite breccia.
- Historical reconnaissance rock chip sampling has returned individual values of up to 15.35 g/t Au, 198 g/t Ag and 22% Cu, confirming the multi-element nature of the mineralisation and potential prospectivity of the structure.
- Western Zone represents a second major gold bearing structural corridor within the Mt Turner Project, complementing the Company's initial drilling exploration success along the 14km Drummer Fault.
- Soil and Rock chip results indicate the potential scale and prospectivity of the broader Mt Turner Project
- A low-cost follow-up program is planned during this exploration season window.

Lightning Minerals Limited (ASX: L1M or "the Company") is pleased to report that interpretation of results from the recently completed Western Zone soil geochemistry program has defined two compelling gold target areas at the Company's wholly owned Mt Turner Project in northern Queensland.

The results materially advance the Western Zone from a conceptual structural target to a priority, multi-target exploration corridor. In the north, geochemical zonation delineates a potential intrusion-related hydrothermal footprint with gold concentrated along its western edge, a potential transition-zone. In the south, multiple discrete gold-arsenic anomalies are interpreted to represent separate mineralised rhyolite dykes, likely associated with higher-level epithermal-style mineralisation.

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Managing Director Troy Brice commented:

"These results represent an important step forward in our systematic evaluation of the broader Mt Turner Gold and Copper Project, defining two significant gold target areas within the five-kilometre Western Zone corridor.

The scale and coherence of the northern target is particularly encouraging, with a continuous one-kilometre gold anomaly adjacent to a larger 1.4-kilometre multi-element interpreted hydrothermal footprint, additionally, multiple, parallel, gold anomalies have been defined in the south. These results are supported by highly anomalous rock chip results, importantly, the gold anomaly and hydrothermal footprint target in the north remain open.

The Western Zone provides Lightning with another major gold exploration opportunity alongside the 14-kilometre-long Drummer Fault target and further strengthens our view of the broader district scale potential at Mt Turner. Our next phase of work will focus on extending and refining these anomalies through targeted soil and rock chip sampling and trenching, with the objective of defining priority targets for initial drill testing. With multiple gold targets now emerging across Mt Turner, we are excited by the opportunity ahead and look forward to systematically advancing the Project."

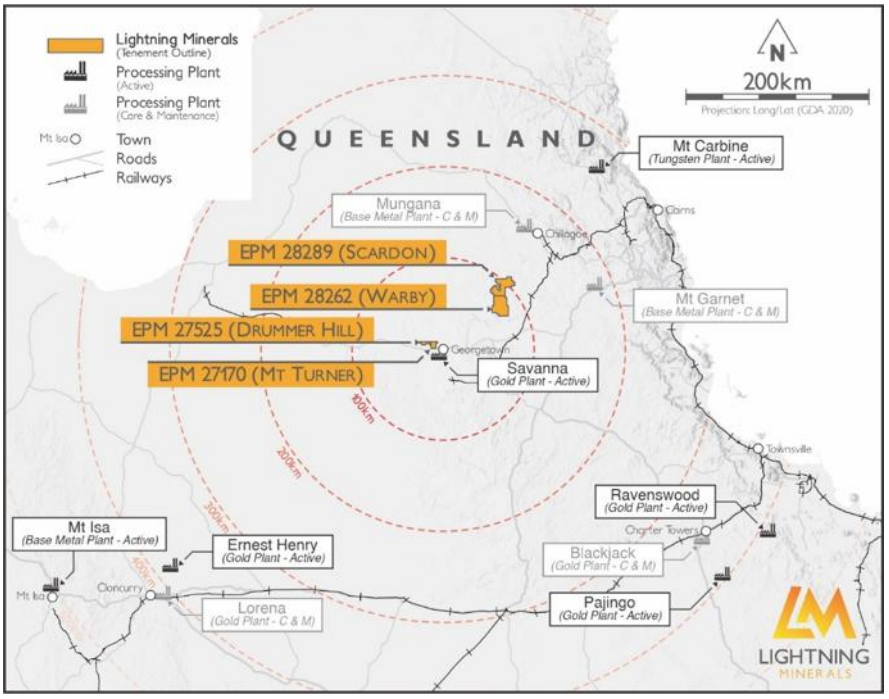

Figure 1 - Location Map – Mt Turner Project.

Next Steps – Advancing Targets Toward Drill Definition

The Company proposes a staged, low-cost follow-up program designed to validate the surface response and generate drill-ready targets:

- Complete approximately 100 additional soil samples to refine the northern thermal vector anomaly to the east and the gold anomaly to the south.

- Excavate five trenches to bedrock across the northern >20 ppb Au trend at approximately 200m spacing, subject to access, heritage, environmental and regulatory requirements.
- Use trench exposures to test bedrock gold tenor and continuity, obtain structural measurements and refine initial drill-hole orientations.
- Undertake systematic rock-chip sampling along the southern gold trends and exposed mineralised rhyolite dykes.
- Progress priority southern anomalies toward trenching if surface sampling confirms continuity and tenor.
- Integrate the Western Zone results with mapping, LiDAR, historical datasets and the broader Mt Turner structural model to rank the new targets against the broader district-wide current target pipeline.

The timing and scale of follow-up activities remain subject to technical reviews, permitting, access and capital allocation.

Western Zone Results – Two Distinct Gold Target Areas

The following section is supported by relevant figures, tables and Appendices. The Western Zone is a five-kilometre-long arcuate feature, NNE-trending in the south, turning NNW further to the north. It is interpreted as a structural corridor on the western margin of the Mt Turner porphyry system. The corridor comprises faulted Proterozoic metasediments and granite intruded by rhyolite dykes, a priority target as the focus for precious-metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids, Figure 2.

In July 2026 a total of 551 soil samples were collected on nominal 200m-spaced lines at 20m sample intervals. The results were interpreted using gold and pathfinder-element distributions, including a (Cu×Bi/As) thermal vector ratio used by the Company to assist in identifying a higher-temperature core of the hydrothermal system.

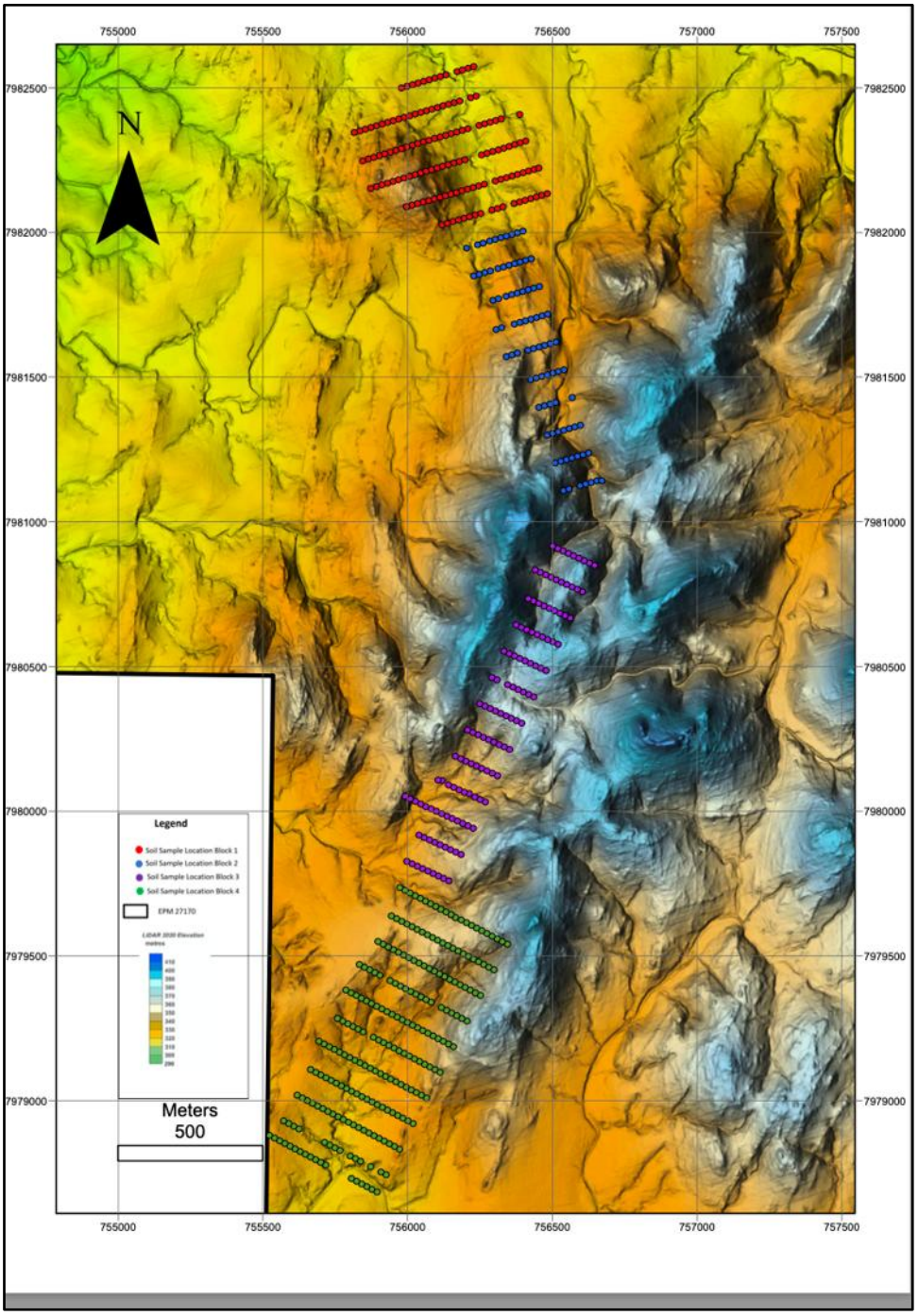

Figure 2. Western Zone structural setting and soil sampling blocks (Western Zone Analysis Report, August 2026) over LiDAR (Digital Elevation Model).

Northern Target – Large Zoned Hydrothermal System

Interpretation of Blocks 1 and 2 has outlined a large and coherent geochemical footprint with strong structural and lithological control:

- A high-temperature thermal vector ratio (Cu×Bi/As) anomaly extends approximately 1,400m along strike and is up to 140m wide. It is closed to the northwest and southeast but remains open to the east.

- Along a 1,000m section there is a continuous >20 ppb Au anomaly along the western margin of the thermal vector anomaly and ranges from approximately 20m to 80m wide. It remains open to the south.
- Coherent metal zonation: Gold overlaps an arsenic-bearing interpreted transition zone, while arsenic-lead-zinc anomalism extends northwest into the interpreted distal portion of the system.
- Supporting field evidence: Gossanous breccia float and a narrow siliceous gossan containing bismutite and cuprite occur within the anomalous corridor and are interpreted as indications of potential higher-temperature feeder structures.

The Company interprets the integrated pattern as consistent with an intrusion-related gold system ("IRGS"), with the highest-priority target located along the interpreted western transition zone where the >20 ppb Au contour overlaps the high-temperature vector (Cu×Bi/As) anomaly. The interpretation is preliminary and requires confirmation by additional surface sampling, trenching, and drilling.

Northern Geochemical Zonation

The northern results display a systematic metal distribution from a hotter, interpreted proximal domain in the southeast towards a cooler, more distal domain to the northwest, Figure 3.

The high-temperature vector contour forms the core of the interpreted hydrothermal system. Gold is concentrated along its western flank, where it overlaps a narrow arsenic and zinc response. Further northwest, beyond Dingo Hill, arsenic transitions into a broader lead-zinc zone of anomalism.

The arsenic anomaly exceeds 30 ppm over approximately 1,400m and is contiguous with the >20 ppb Au anomaly for approximately 600m in the southeast. The more distal lead-zinc response extends for approximately 1,000m and remains open to the northwest. Although this distal base-metal zone is not considered the primary gold target, its position and continuity support the interpretation of an organised, laterally extensive hydrothermal system rather than isolated geochemical highs.

The linear character of the gold and pathfinder responses indicates strong structural control. Importantly, the gold anomaly is positioned at the interpreted thermal transition rather than at the centre of the high-temperature response. This relationship provides a well-defined target zone for trench orientation and subsequent drill design.

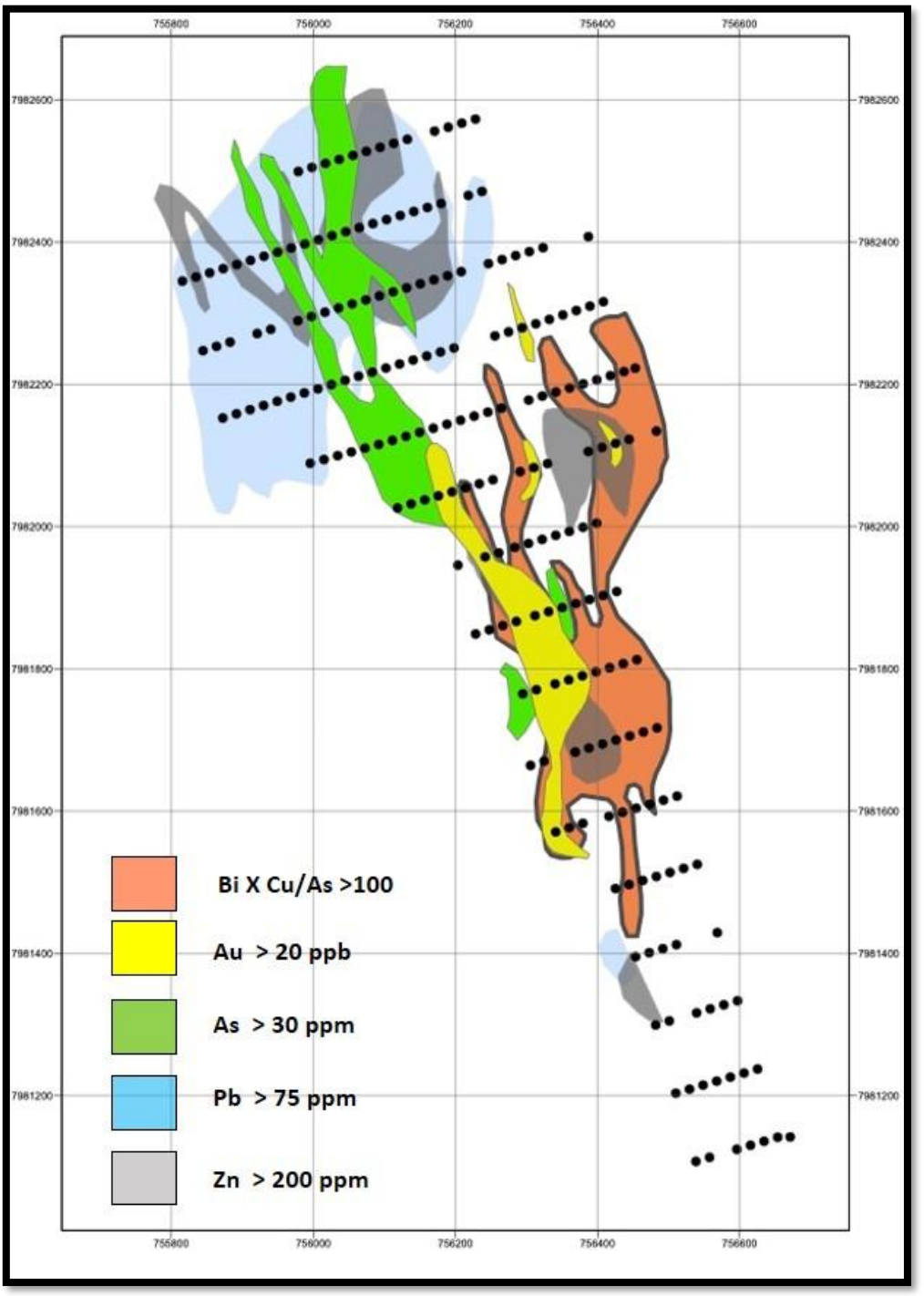

Figure 3. Western Zone - Northern soil geochemistry. Gold >20 ppb is shown in yellow.

Southern Target – Multiple Epithermal-Style Gold Trends

Within southern Blocks 3 and 4 the company has defined a different style of gold in soil anomalism potentially associated with rhyolite dykes. See Figure 4:

- **Four parallel gold trends:** Four, sub-parallel, north-trending anomalous gold zones delineated, up to 40m wide and extend 200–300m along strike.

- **Gold response:** Soil assays exceed 20 ppb Au and peak at 330 ppb Au (sample 106663) in southern Block 4.
- **Geological association:** The gold trends are closely associated with anomalous arsenic and are spatially associated with altered, brecciated and mineralised rhyolite dykes observed in rock chip sampling.
- **A Supporting rock-chip result:** 2026 rock-chip sample #106064 (Lab Cert TV26251464) of silicified and brecciated rhyolite returned 1.19 g/t Au, 38.80 g/t Ag, 5,540 ppm As, 1.32% Pb and 903 ppm Sb

The Au-Ag-As-Sb association, together with comparatively low copper and bismuth, is interpreted to indicate a lower-temperature, epithermal-style environment distinct from the northern target. Systematic surface sampling is required to determine whether the mineralisation has sufficient continuity and tenor to justify drill testing.

Southern Target Geometry and Interpretation

The four, sub-parallel gold trends are oriented broadly north-south and oblique to the main north-northeast Western Zone structural trend, Figure 4. This geometry is consistent with the development of en-echelon tensional zones developed during movement on the principal structure. Altered rhyolite dykes occupy several of these trends and may have provided fracture and a mineralising fluid pathway.

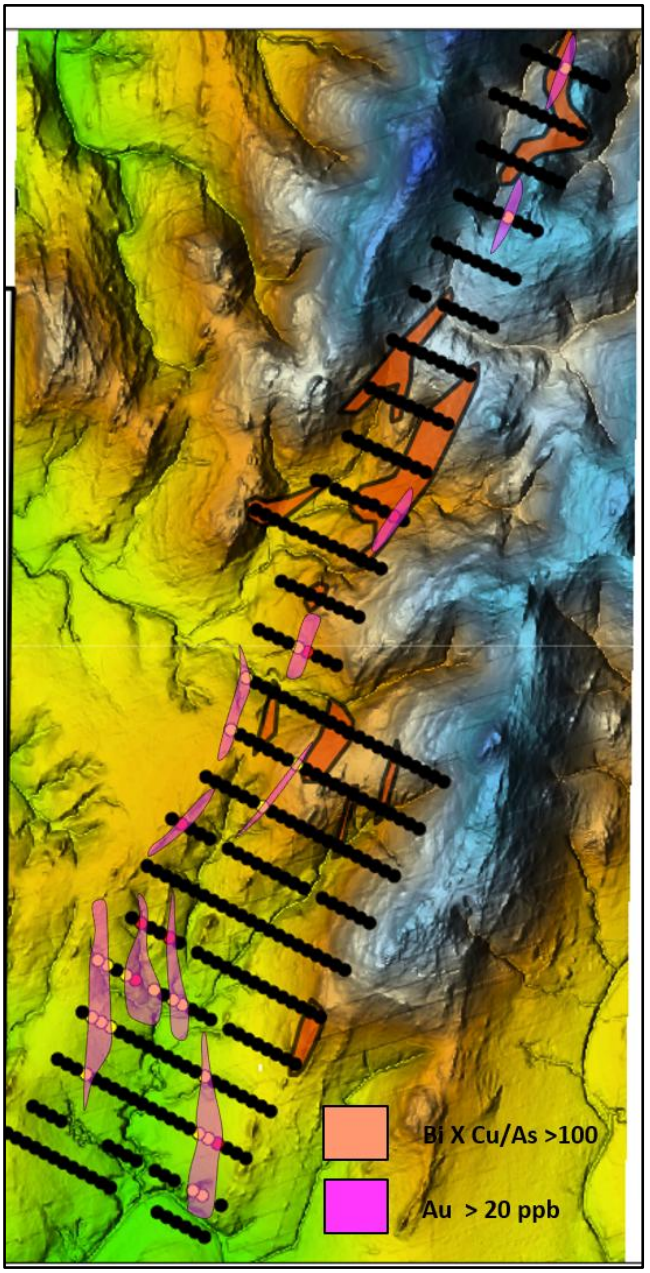

Figure 4. Western Zone - Southern soil geochemistry integrated with LiDAR terrain, showing multiple sub-parallel gold trends.

Structural and Geological Framework

Mt Turner is interpreted as a large intrusive-centered "Back Arc Copper Gold Porphyry" mineral system overprinted by multiple structural events. Regionally, several major structural orientations are recognised from LiDAR, dyke distribution and field mapping:

- The northwest-trending Dingo Hill trend;
- Northeast-trending Western Zone, Red Hills and Dinki Di trends;
- North to north-northeast trends including the Cobar Line and northern Western Zone;
- The east-west Drummer Fault corridor.

These intersecting structures are interpreted to represent an early conjugate fault system that localised late-stage felsic intrusions and associated dyke swarms. Later, north-south extension and structural reactivation created brittle fracture pathways capable of focusing hydrothermal fluids. This model provides a geological basis for the development of sheeted veins, breccias and subsidiary stockwork zones, particularly at structural intersections, bends and lithological contacts.

Program Design and Data acquisition and integration

This announcement integrates 3 datasets as summarised in Table 1. See Appendices for Lab Assay certificates as well as a selection of anomalous summary tables.

Exploration Program data collected	Certificate Numbers	# samples
Soil Samples 2026	TV26251540	551
Rock Chip Samples 2026	TV26251464	27
Historical Reconnaissance Rock Chips 2019-2022*	8 Certificates	99
Total		677

Table 1. Summary of Data Acquisition, also see Appendices

In 2026, soil geochemistry was selected as the primary reconnaissance method because substantial areas of the Western Zone contain outcrop and residual soils. At each site the field team recorded location, soil type, colour and evidence of basement exposure. Samples were screened to 180 microns and the fine fraction was submitted to ALS Townsville for low-level gold and multi-element analysis.

The interpretation recognises that gold and copper may be mobile in deeply weathered, high-rainfall environments. Accordingly, the Company assessed gold together with less-mobile pathfinder elements. Bismuth is used as an indicator of higher-temperature, magmatic-derived fluids, while arsenic, lead, zinc and antimony assist in identifying transitional and lower-temperature parts of the system.

For the purpose of this reconnaissance interpretation, 20 ppb Au was adopted as the anomalous contour, representing approximately four to five times interpreted local background. A thermal vector ratio (Cu×Bi/As) greater than 100 was used to map the interpreted higher-temperature core.

Rock-Chip Results Support the Geochemical Model

Twenty-seven reconnaissance rock-chip samples were collected during the 2026 soil program, of which five returned anomalous gold, Table 2. The results are selective samples of outcrop, float, veins, gossans and rhyolites (Figure 5).

The rock chip results are not considered representative of average grade or true width of bedrock mineralisation.
No estimate of mineralised width can be made from these samples.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Lithology
106051	756178	7979292	**0.53**	0.99	966	464	1,290	266	Quartz gossan vein
106058	755691	7978869	**0.13**	7.60	21	73	2,230	271	Gossanous breccia
106064	755811	7979257	**1.19**	38.8	5,540	55	208	13,150	Rhyolite breccia
106065	755835	7979131	**0.37**	4.02	337	12	307	584	Brecciated vein quartz
106073	756132	7982545	**1.02**	0.99	1,820	411	508	299	Gossanous breccia

Table 2. 2026 Reconnaissance 5 rock-chip samples containing anomalous gold (lab certificate #TV26251464) subject to rounding.

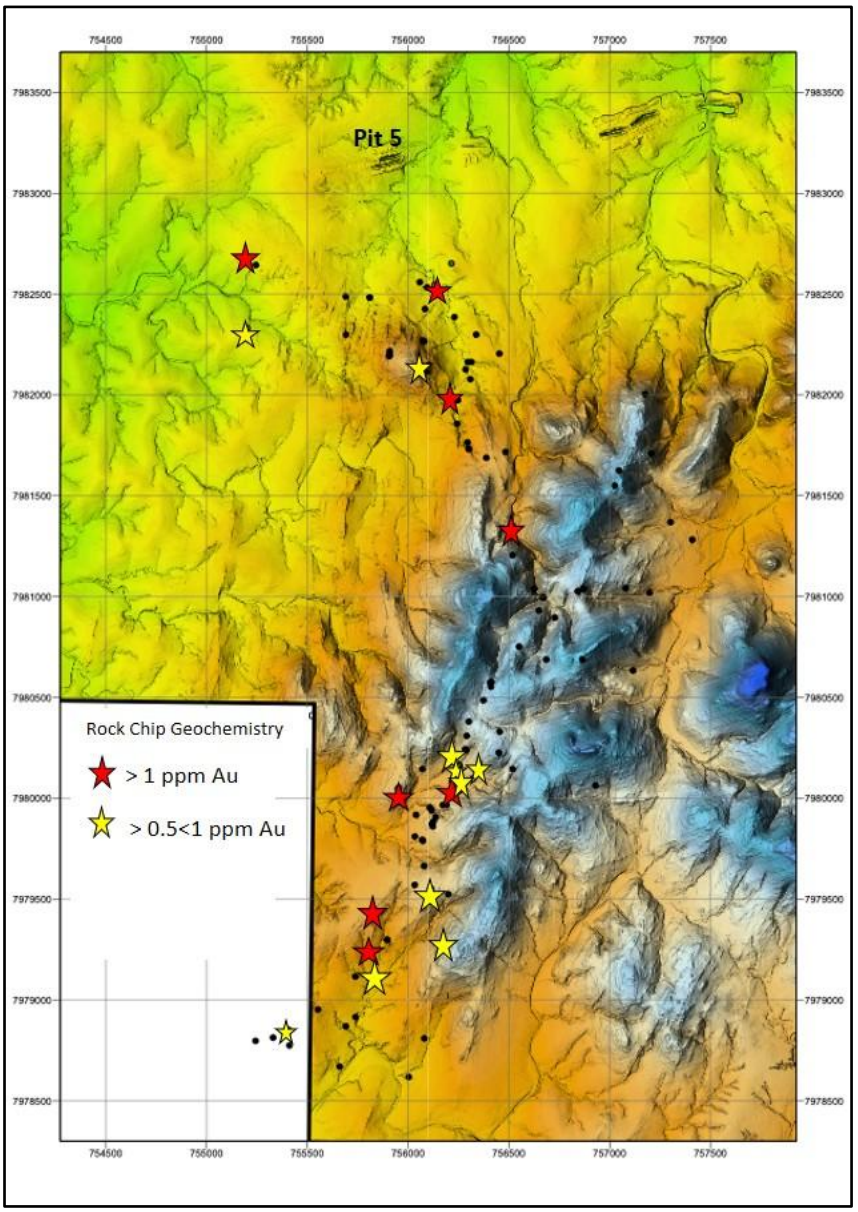

Figure 5. Western Zone – Recent and Historic Rock Chip Gold Results over LiDAR terrain model

Figure 6. Silicified and brecciated rhyolite, Rock Chip sample 106064, lab certificate #TV26251464

The July 2026 data analysis also integrated 99 historic reconnaissance rock-chip samples collected between 2019–2022 (refer to Figure 6 for example). Twenty four samples were anomalous in gold, silver and/or copper, with individual values up to 15.35 g/t Au, 198 g/t Ag and 22% Cu (sample DW1, Lab certificate #TV21179719, see Appendix). These historical samples are selective and spatially dispersed; they should not be interpreted as representing average grade, continuity or mining width.

Distribution of Rock-Chip Anomalism

When viewed spatially, the current and historical reconnaissance rock-chip results show a distribution broadly consistent with the soil geochemistry. The August 2026 data analysis identified four principal clusters or associations:

- **Northern soil corridor:** Sporadic anomalous gold and silver samples occur within the NNW-trending Blocks 1 and 2 corridor, locally coincident with the northern soil anomaly and distal base-metal zonation.
- **Dingo Hill rhyolite breccia:** Strong Au-As-Sb-Pb values occur within a narrow, north-trending rhyolite breccia zone west of Dingo Hill.
- **Central copper-gold association:** A cluster of moderate to high gold values is associated with elevated copper near the central NNE Western Zone structure around 756250E, 7980100N.
- **Southern anomaly support:** Moderate rock-chip gold values coincide with the en-echelon Au-As soil trends in southern Block 4.

Overall, higher copper-bismuth associations dominate the northern and central parts of the corridor, consistent with a hotter magmatic environment. Gold-arsenic-antimony associations become more prominent in the south, consistent with the interpreted lower-temperature setting. This systematic change in metal association supports the broader zonation model but does not, by itself, establish grade continuity or economic mineralisation.

Target Comparison and Priority Assessment

Attribute	Western Zone - North	Western Zone - South
Primary target style	Zoned, intrusion-related hydrothermal / IRGS-style system	Rhyolite-associated, lower-temperature epithermal-style system
Surface gold expression	Continuous >20 ppb Au anomaly over approximately 1,000m; 20–80m wide	Four sub-parallel >20 ppb Au trends, each approximately 200–300m long and up to 40m wide
Peak soil gold	Continuous anomaly is the principal feature; individual maximum not stated in the source report	330 ppb Au
Key pathfinders	Bi-Cu thermal vector with transitional As and distal Pb-Zn zonation	Au-Ag-As-Sb association; comparatively low Cu and Bi
Structural control	NNW corridor, granite-metasediment contact and Dingo Hill intersection	N-trending tensional structures oblique to the main NNE corridor
Current extent	Gold opens south; thermal vector open east	Multiple defined trends; continuity and wall-rock tenor require testing
Priority follow-up	Extension soils, five bedrock trenches, structural measurements and initial drill design	Systematic rock-chip traverses followed by trenching where continuity is confirmed

Table 3. Comparative summary of the two Western Zone gold target areas. Dimensions relate to surface geochemical anomalies, not mineralised widths.

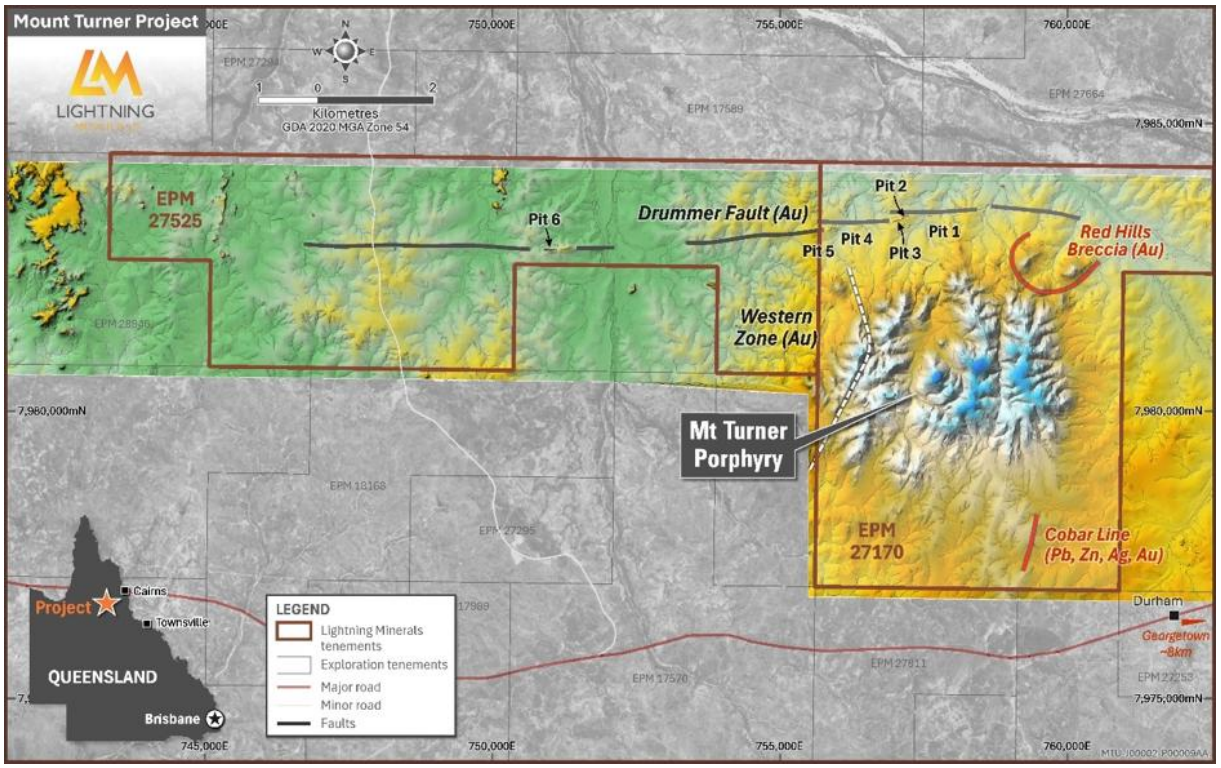

Figure 7 - Mt Turner Location Map – District Targets over LiDAR terrain model includes the Western Zone

Exploration Significance

The Western Zone program (Figure 7) has delivered several outcomes relevant to the broader Mt Turner exploration strategy which consists of multiple target areas.

- **Target definition:** The results convert a five-kilometre conceptual structural corridor into two defined target areas with measurable surface dimensions and a clear follow-up program.
- **Geological coherence:** The northern response displays internal metal zonation expected from an organized large hydrothermal system, strengthening confidence in the target model.
- **Dataset integration:** The combination of soil anomalies, altered intrusive rocks, gossanous breccias and reconnaissance rock-chip anomalism provides multiple independent results which re-affirm the geological model.
- **Capital efficiency:** Both principal targets remain amenable to relatively low-cost surface work before committing to drilling.
- **District potential:** The distinct elemental associations and interpreted mineralisation styles interpreted in the Western zone, northern and southern anomalies, indicate that the broader Mt Turner porphyry system is likely to host mineralisation formed at specific and different structural and thermal levels.

References in the technical analysis to the potential scale of the targets are conceptual only. There has been insufficient exploration to determine whether a mineral deposit is present, and no assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction has been completed. The immediate objective is to confirm bedrock mineralisation, continuity, geometry and tenor through staged surface exploration.

References to Previous ASX Announcements

- 16 April 2026 – Strategic Plan and Portfolio Simplification.
- 26 May 2026 – Investor Presentation – Unlocking a New District-Scale Gold System.
- 19 June 2026 – Drummer Fault Soil Sampling Delivers Multiple Phase 2 Drill Targets.
- 22 June 2026 – Lightning Advances Second Major Gold Exploration Program at Mt Turner Ahead of Planned July Drilling.
- 7 July 2026 – Lightning Completes Western Zone Soil Program, Advancing Phase 3 Drill Targeting.

~ Ends ~

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lightning Minerals Limited.

For more information, please visit: **lightningminerals.com.au**

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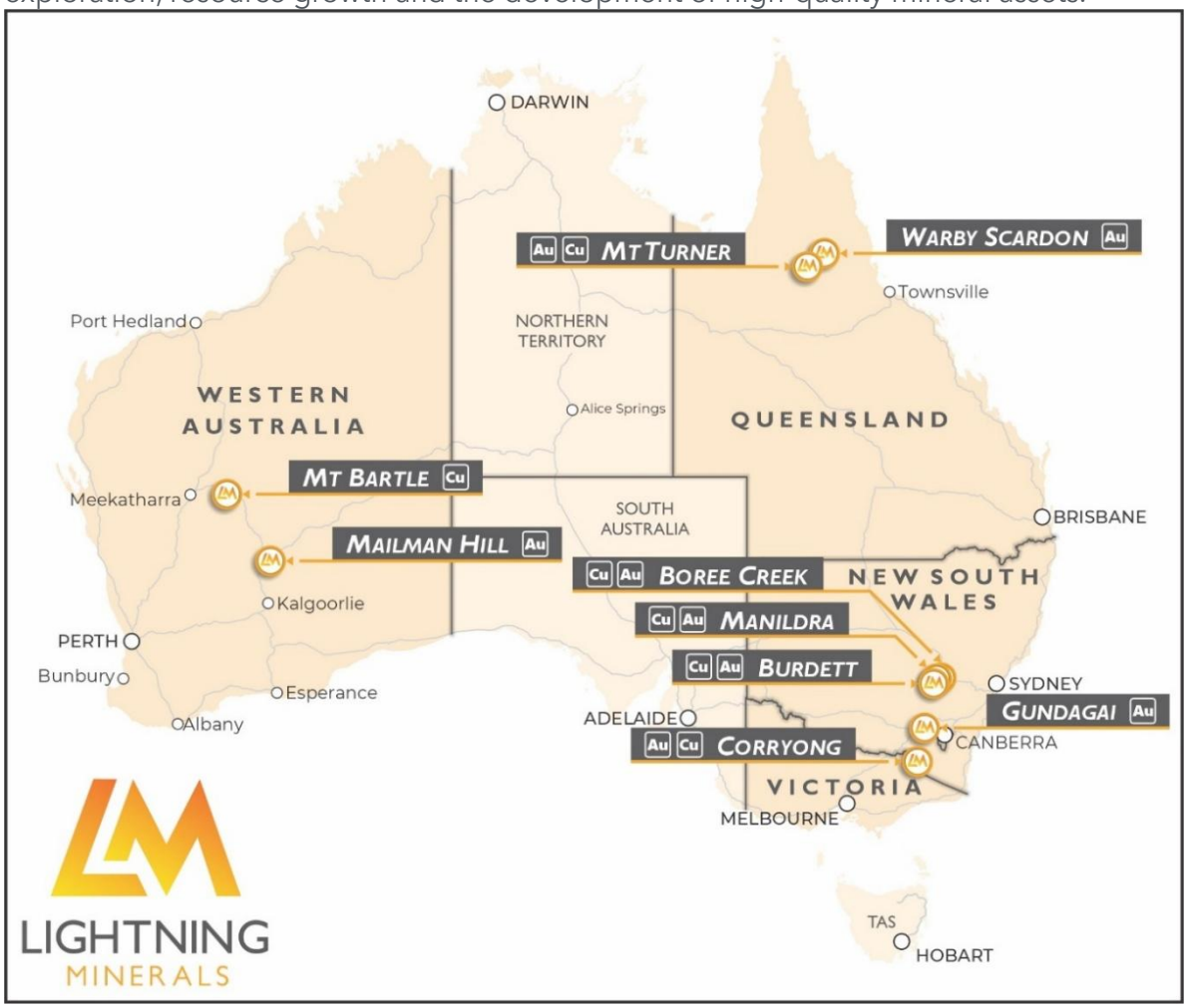
About Lightning Minerals Ltd (ASX: L1M)

Lightning Minerals Limited is an Australian exploration and development company focused on advancing a portfolio of gold and copper assets in Tier 1 mining jurisdictions.

The Company's flagship asset is the wholly owned Mt Turner Gold Project in northern Queensland, which hosts a large-scale gold system extending over approximately 14km of strike along the prospective Drummer Fault. Mt Turner is the primary focus of exploration, with ongoing drilling aimed at progressing the project toward resource definition and development.

Lightning Minerals also holds a pipeline of gold and copper projects across Australia, including assets in the Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales and the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, providing additional exploration upside and growth opportunities.

The Company's objective is to create long-term shareholder value through disciplined exploration, resource growth and the development of high-quality mineral assets.



Location of Lightning Minerals Australian Gold and Copper Projects

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained herein that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Lee Spencer, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Spencer is a Director of TRS Management Pty Ltd, a contractor to the Company. Mr Spencer, B.Sc. (Hons) M.Sc. M.AusIMM, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Spencer consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 1 – DATA SETS AND ALS CERTIFICATE NUMBERS

Exploration Program data collected	Certificate Numbers	# samples
Soil Samples 2026	TV26251540	551
Rock Chip Samples 2026	TV26251464)	27
Historical Reconnaissance Rock Chips 2019-2022*	8 Certificates (see below)	99
Total		677

Historical Certificate Numbers*
TV 20095473
TV 21155167
TV 22164621
TV19152010
TV20095473
TV21179719
TV21271201
TV22142792

APPENDIX 2 - SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ANOMALOUS ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

Coordinates MGA 94		Certificate	Sample No.	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W	Zn	Lithology
756353	7980173	TV21271201	104138	0.78	33	2530	318	1660	2	2540	157	20	10	2370	Breccia
755954	7980053	TV21271201	104140	1.12	5	3880	22	522	4	3600	99	10	5	2760	gossan
756253	7980165	TV21271201	104141	1.93	138	1860	5920	30400	7	13850	138	14	10	1020	gossan
756253	7980165	TV21271201	104142	1.34	130	1160	3610	9740	6	10850	94	20	10	1120	gossan
756119	7979872	TV22142792	104941	0.42	12.7	135	313	1695	1	4010	47	133	5	1355	gossan in granite
756245	7980103	TV22142792	104944	0.32	125	1100	667	16,400	2	1780	94	30	5	3050	gossan qtz vein
756253	7980162	TV22142792	104945	0.63	83.9	912	4150	21,500	4	3230	59	25	10	932	gossan. Qtz vein
756521	7981347	TV 22164621	104983	1.24	2.5	5810	154	934	6	198	44	7	10	593	gossan vein
755948	7980045	TV22142792	104938	5.51	15.7	2660	730	5510	6	14,400	163	7	5	2980	altered veined granite
756247	7980145	TV21271201	104133	0.83	44.9	1885	4620	1160	10	4140	50	19	50	97	quartz vein
756283	7980243	TV21271201	104134	0.16	1.9	1080	112	321	1	419	68	22	10	239	quartz vein
756228	7980052	TV21271201	104136	1.48	7.9	2030	694	1330	4	1360	50	73	20	1875	quartz vein
755829	7979449	TV21179719	DH 18	3.43	126	505	522	220000	4	19	24	70	10	146	quartz vein
756626	7981038	TV 21155167	MT 17	0.05	10.8	887	416	1470	29	948	25	7	20	294	quartz vein in schist
756115	7979551	TV22142792	104931	0.68	1.7	6720	154	792	3	29	31	142	5	196	breccia vein in schist
755406	7978852	TV22142792	104913	0.36	1.2	446	27	280	2	179	7	36	10	439	gossan vein in schist
755192	7982688	TV21179719	DW 1	15.35	13.1	10000	114	351	1	2900	140	15	5	988	polymict g-rBreccia
756208	7981999	TV 22164621	104986	1.03	29.3	8420	973	1320	1	14850	64	106	110	564	breccia
755202	7982331	TV21179719	DW 3	0.72	13.4	2750	150	578	3	3430	137	2	5	1250	rhyolite Breccia
755909	7982216	TV20095473	DF4	0.13	28.6	1080	2660	661	1	14100	11	3	20	207	gossan breccia; dingo hill
756067	7982144	TV21179719	DH 8	0.36	10.8	5770	153	4260	7	757	93	6	10	2010	gossan
756301	7981732	TV 22164621	104990	0.12	198	383	6050	70200	2	375	23	20	100	2120	gossan
756301	7981732	TV 22164621	104992	0.15	72.3	578	2020	100,400	1	502	18	16	120	4100	gossan
756215	7982652	TV21179719	DH 5	0.48	10.9	1310	245	376	1	181	211	27	10	40	altered Ryholite

APPENDIX 3 – 2026 SOIL SAMPLES (COMPRISING 551 SAMPLES). NOT NECESSARY OR PRACTICAL TO LIST THESE.

APPENDIX

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Section 4 & 5 not applicable)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• In 2026 a total of 551 soil samples were collected on nominal 200m-spaced lines at nominal 20m sample intervals. Basement outcrop, coordinates, soil type and colour were logged. • Samples were screened at 180 microns and the minus-180-micron fraction submitted for analysis. • In 2026 a total of 27 reconnaissance rock-chip samples were also collected. • Rock-chip samples are not representative of average grade or width. • Between 2019- 2022 a total of 99 historic rock chip samples were collected and assayed by the previous operator and provide in the database. This data has now been integrated with current programs and is reported as shown.
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.).*	• Not Applicable.
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.*	• Not Applicable.
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.*	• Soil sample sites were logged for coordinates, soil type, colour and basement outcrop. Rock samples were slabbed, photographed and geologically described. Logging is qualitative and appropriate for early-stage exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Soils were screened at 180 microns and the -180 fraction submitted to ALS Laboratory in Townsville. • Rock-chip samples Rock samples were slabbed, photographed and geologically described. • Rock chip samples are not representative of mineralisation as a whole. • All communition and splitting was undertaken by ALS Laboratory using jaw crushers, mills and riffle splitters. • Samples sizes for soils and rock chips were industry standard.
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.*	• Soils were analysed by ALS Townsville using Au-ST44 for gold and ME-MS41L for multi-element analysis. • Rock chips were analysed using Au-AA26 and ME-MS61. • The methods are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration. • ALS carry out internal checks as per their standard operating procedure. This results in approximately 10% of the total samples received being independently assayed as internal QA/QC.
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.*	• Assay results were received in ALS files TV26251540 (soils) and TV26251464 (2026 rocks). • No twinned samples apply. Primary data is recorded in the field and transferred to spreadsheets and uploaded to the company's electronic filing system. • Assays are received from ALS in excel format and integrated with field data.
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 reported in MGA94 coordinates Zone 55. • Coordinates are recorded by Garmin GPS and entered into field notes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Soil lines were spaced at 200m apart with samples nominally every 20m. • The spacing is appropriate for reconnaissance anomaly definition. • No compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Sampling lines were designed to cross perpendicular to the orientation of the interpreted Western Zone structural corridor. • The relationship between sample orientation and all possible mineralised structures is not fully known at this early stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chief measure to ensure sample security was the adoption of an internal chain of custody. Samples were delivered from the field and delivered to courier for delivery to ALS Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No internal review or audit of sampling techniques has been carried out.

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 Western Zone is within the Company's wholly owned Mt Turner Project in northern Queensland. • The tenement is in good standing and under Queensland law gives the holder exclusive right to explore for minerals for a period of 5 years. The tenement can be extended for a further five years on application.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company's interpretation incorporates 99 selective rock-chip samples collected in 2021–2022. The source report states these were collected by the report author. Relevant historical exploration datasets have also informed the structural model. Attribution and original certificates must be verified before first public reporting of historical results.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Western Zone is a 5km structural corridor along the western margin of the Mt Turner porphyry system. It comprises faulted Proterozoic metasediments and granites intruded by Permo-Carboniferous rhyolites. Northern anomalism is interpreted as IRGS-style zonation; southern anomalism is interpreted as a lower-temperature epithermal-style association. These are exploration interpretations, not deposit classifications.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar.*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole.*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth.*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Not applicable.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high*	• A nominal >20 ppb Au contour, considered approximately four to five times background in the source report, was used to define soil

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	anomalism. • A (Cu×Bi/As) ratio >100 was used as an interpretive thermal vector. No metal equivalents are reported. Contours and ratios are interpretive tools and do not represent grades or widths of bedrock mineralisation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Rock chips are selective point samples and no true widths are known. • Soil anomaly widths are surface geochemical footprint widths and must not be interpreted as mineralised widths.
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.*	• Relevant plans showing sample distribution and integrated geochemical contours are included. Coordinates and legends are reproduced from the source report.
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 five 2026 rock-chip samples described in the source report as anomalous in gold are tabulated. • The announcement discloses that 22 of 27 2026 samples were not classified as anomalous in gold. Historical maxima are described with explicit warnings regarding selective sampling and verification. • Full historical rock chip results are appended.
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.*	• The interpretation incorporates geology, structural mapping, LiDAR terrain, soil geochemistry, field observations and reconnaissance rock-chip data. • No bulk density, metallurgical, groundwater or geotechnical data are relevant at this stage.
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.*	• Proposed work includes approximately 100 extension soil samples, systematic rock-chip sampling, five trenches at approximately 200m spacing across the northern target and, subject to results, initial drill design. Programs remain subject to technical review, access, approvals and capital allocation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Sampling was conducted under a quality management system. All field data captured by hard copy is subsequently uploaded to a spreadsheet system and added to the stored database. The database is checked for input errors in the field and at head office.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Competent person collected the samples.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Initial sampling is to determine the presence or absence of Au mineralisation. The exploration stage is early stage and helps to determine mineralisation and potential drill targets
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Current sampling will not estimate the extent of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Not Applicable.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Not Applicable.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not Applicable.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Not Applicable.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Not Applicable.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been*	• Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Not Applicable.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Not Applicable.