

EXPLORATION UPDATE

- Expanded bulk sampling programme planned to confirm auriferous potential of Tertiary palaeogravel (Tpg) unit and main palaeogravels at Capricorn Prospect
- Completion of heritage survey paves way for commencement of drilling at Mallina Gold Project, subject to heritage approval
- Multiple geochemical programmes return anomalous gold, including the identification of an approximate 800m x 1,000m gold target at the Pilgangoora North Project

Peregrine Gold Limited (**“Peregrine”** or the **“Company”**) (ASX: **PGD**) is pleased to provide a general exploration update at the Company’s 100% owned Capricorn Prospect, Mallina Gold Project, Pilgangoora North Project and Rocklea Gold Project, located in the Pilbara Region, Western Australia (Figure 1).

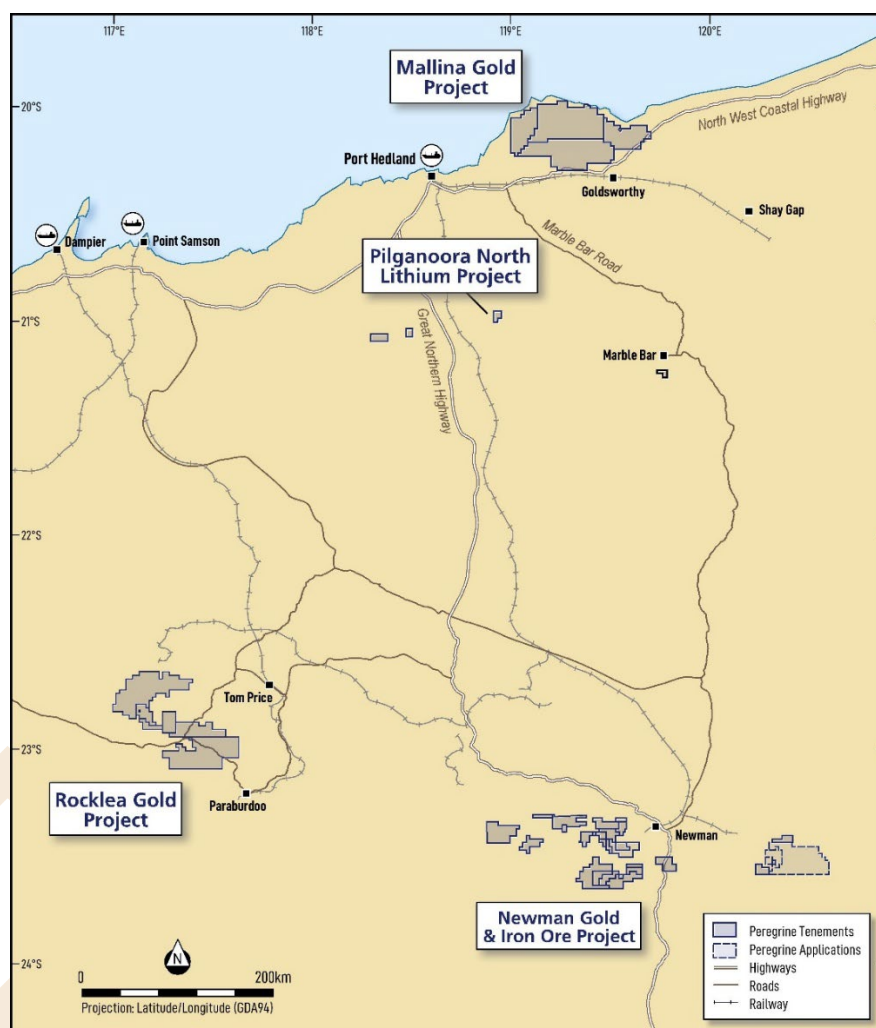


Figure 1: Peregrine Gold Ltd Project Locations – Pilbara Region, Western Australia.

Capricorn Prospect

As reported on 4 August 2026, the Company identified an extensive, largely untested, gold bearing Tertiary palaeog gravel (Tpg) unit trending parallel to Peninsula Creek auriferous gravels. Initial sampling returned anomalous gold values up to 0.45 g/t Au (sample 26KPG61)³. On 27 August 2026, in conjunction with reporting visible gold in bulk sampling at the Peninsula Prospect, the Company also confirmed it had collected a further 22 channel samples over the inferred Tpg unit (Figure 2).

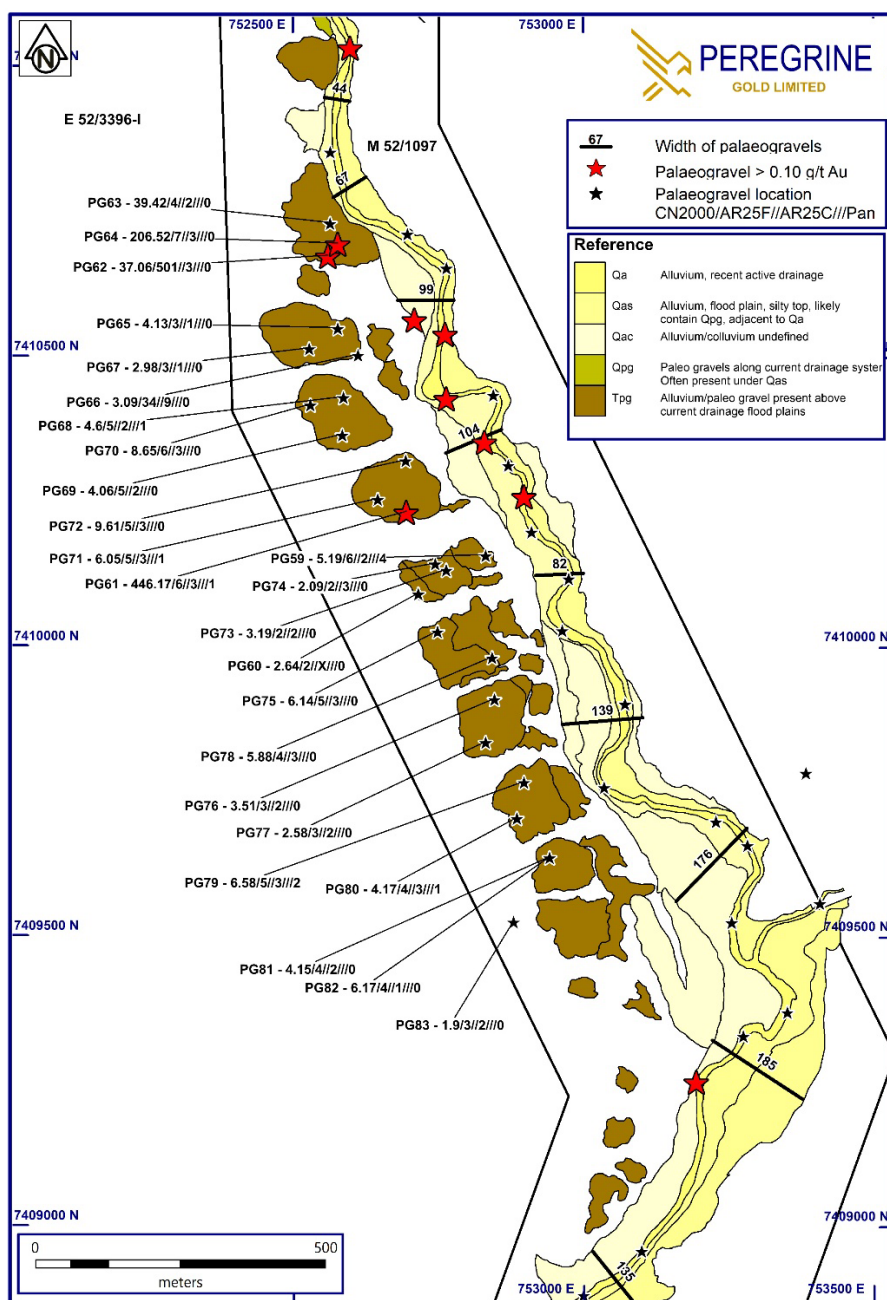


Figure 2: Channel sampling assay results (Au) collected over the inferred Tpg unit at the Capricorn Prospect.

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

Results from this latest sampling programme have now been reported (Figure 2 & Table 2) and support the auriferous nature of the Tpg gravels. Geological observations from the channel sampling programme indicate that the Tpg unit may be more than 2 metres thick in places. Due to this possibility, the channel samples were collected along the flanks of the Tpg unit as a better means to intersect bedrock. Even so, only 7 of the 22 channel samples intersected basement. Laboratory results confirm the auriferous nature of the Tpg unit and its alluvial character. Gold results range from 2 ppb Au to 501 ppb Au (0.5 g/t Au) although it must be noted that the submitted laboratory samples weighed a maximum of only 3 to 4 kilograms.

Also of significance, is the poor correlation between the laboratory result and the number of gold colours in the pan sample. For example, sample 26KPG 62 returned a maximum of 0.5 g/t Au and no colours in the pan where as sample 26KPG 79 reported 7 ppb Au but with 2 gold colours in the pan. This variability is consistent with auriferous alluvial deposits and highlights the need to assess this unit with bulk sampling techniques. In summary, these contrasting outcomes indicate that the limited sample volumes and constrained channel positions have not effectively tested the grade of the Tpg unit. The Company is now preparing a Programme of Works ("PoW") in order to conduct a bulk sampling programme (500 kg samples) which is a more reliable assessment of gold grade and distribution within the Tpg unit (Figure 3). This work will be subject to a heritage survey scheduled for 28 October and lodgement of the PoW.

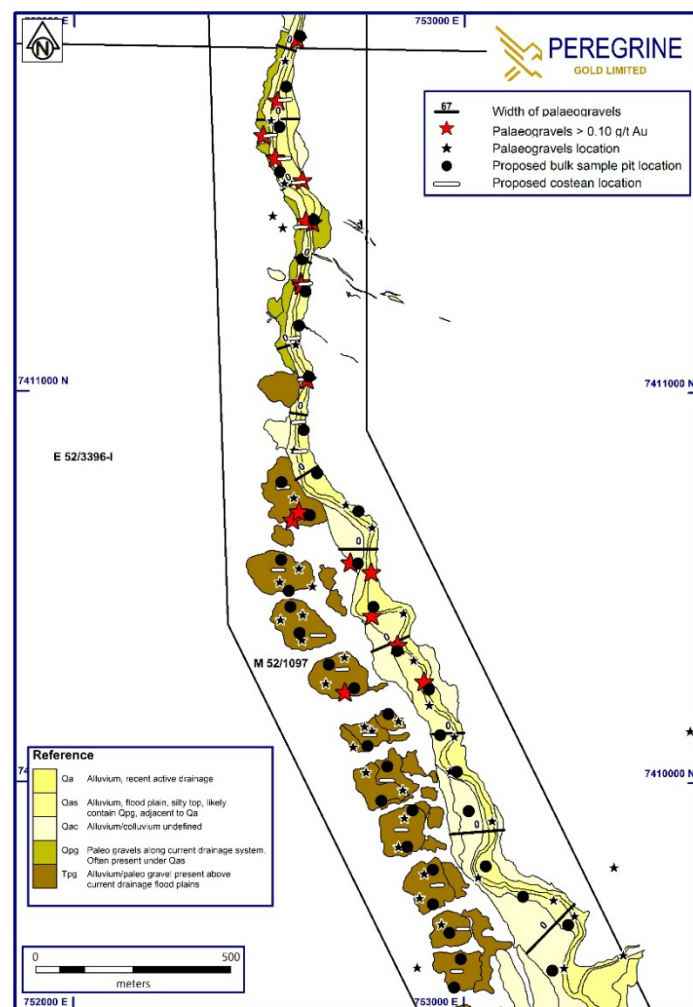


Figure 3: Proposed bulk sampling programme over Tpg unit at Capricorn Prospect.

Mallina Gold Project

As advised to the market on 10 September 2026, the Company commenced a heritage survey designed to clear proposed drill locations and access routes where priority targets have been identified by geophysical work previously conducted at the Project (Figure 4).

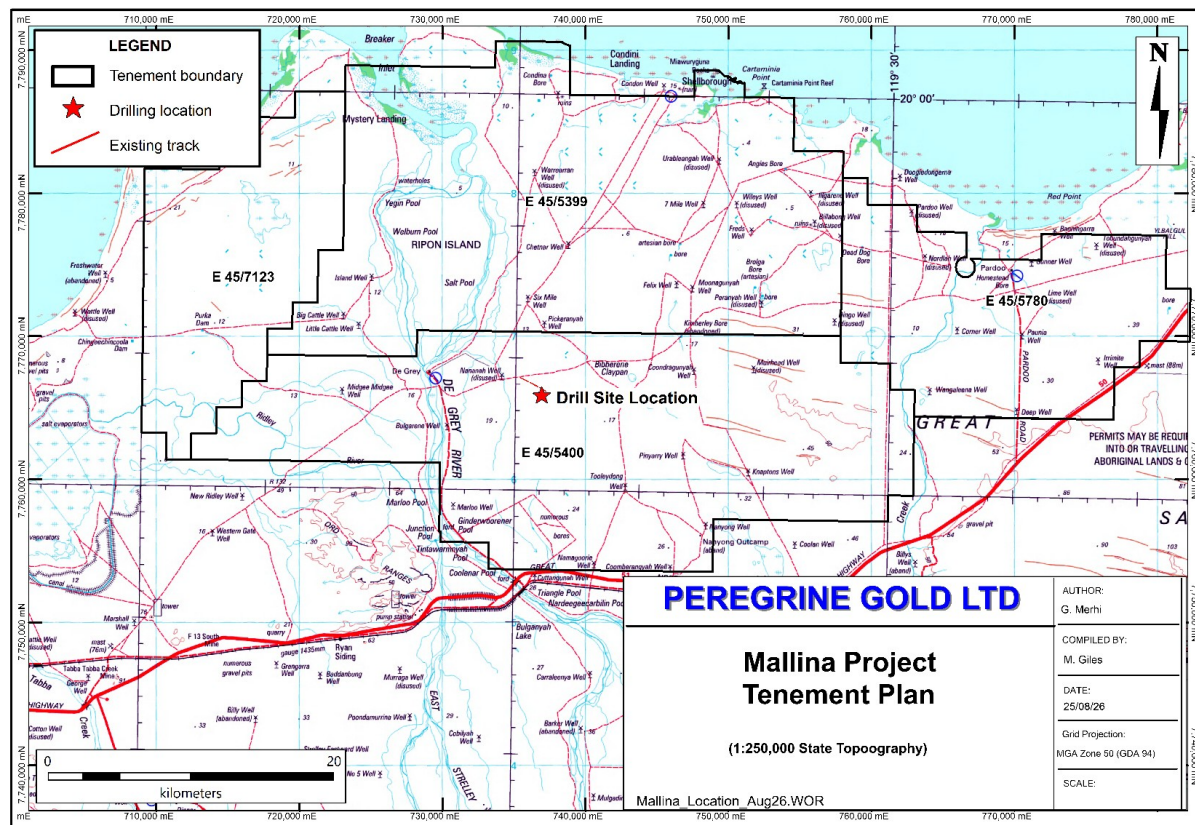


Figure 4: Mallina Gold Project - Heritage survey target area as referenced by proposed Drill Site Location.

The Company is pleased to inform that with the assistance of the Ngarla People, Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, its representatives (including Terra Rosa Consulting) and other stakeholders, the heritage survey is now complete. Subject to heritage approval, the Company plans to drill test these targets via a targeted drilling programme, anticipated Q4 of this calendar year.

Pilgangoora North Project

In July 2026, the Company commenced a stream sediment, soil and rock sampling programme in conjunction with geological mapping, with the aim of investigating historical gold stream results identified by Peregrine staff several years ago.

A total of 15 stream sediment samples, 16 soil samples and 83 rock chip samples were taken across the Project (E47/5775) with results highlighting a gold anomalous zone approximately 800m x 1,000m in size in the southeastern corner of the Project area (Figures 5 & 6). The highlight being a rock chip sample collected from drill spoils at the Birthday Gift occurrence which returned two samples, including 26.1 g/t Au and 15.3 g/t Au (Figure 7) (refer Table 3 for complete list of assays).

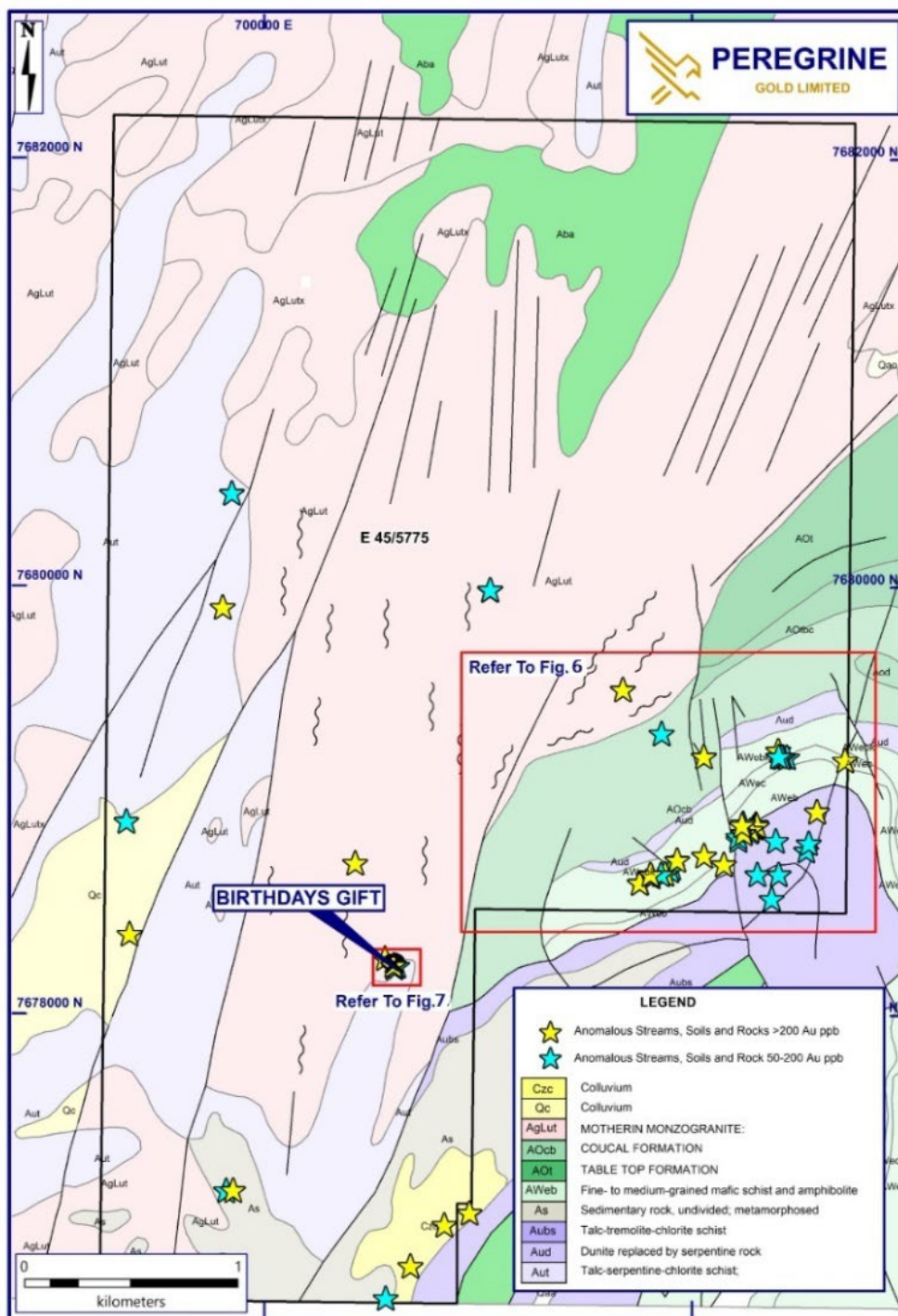


Figure 5: Anomalous assays (Au) received from geochemical programme conducted on tenement E47/5775.

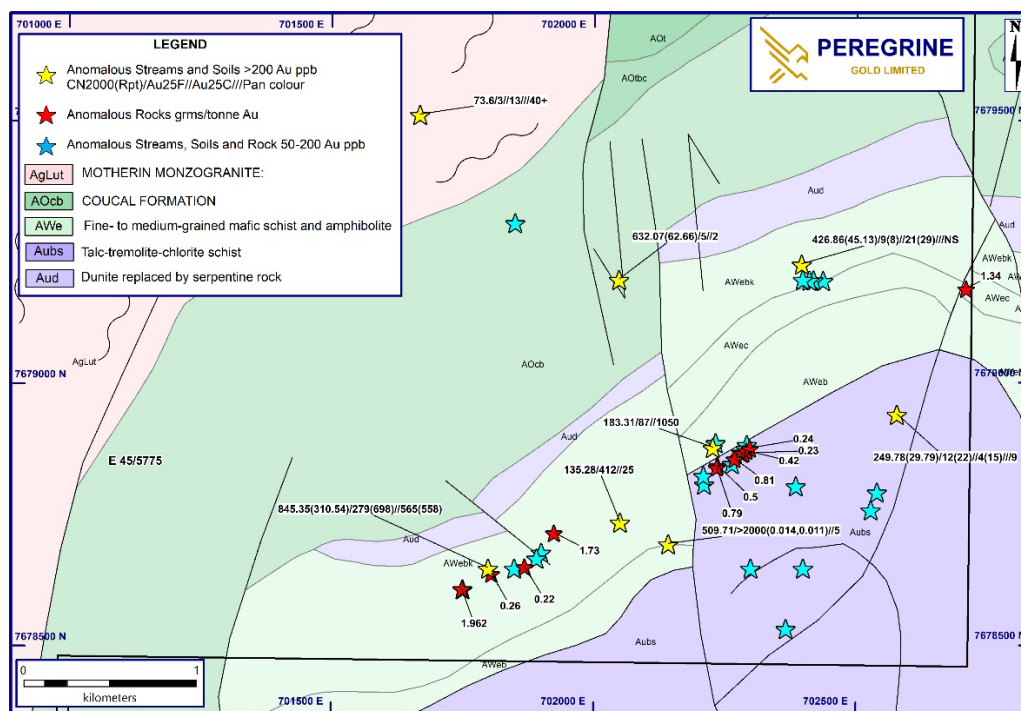


Figure 6: Anomalous assays (Au) received from geochemical programme conducted in south-eastern corner of tenement E47/5775.

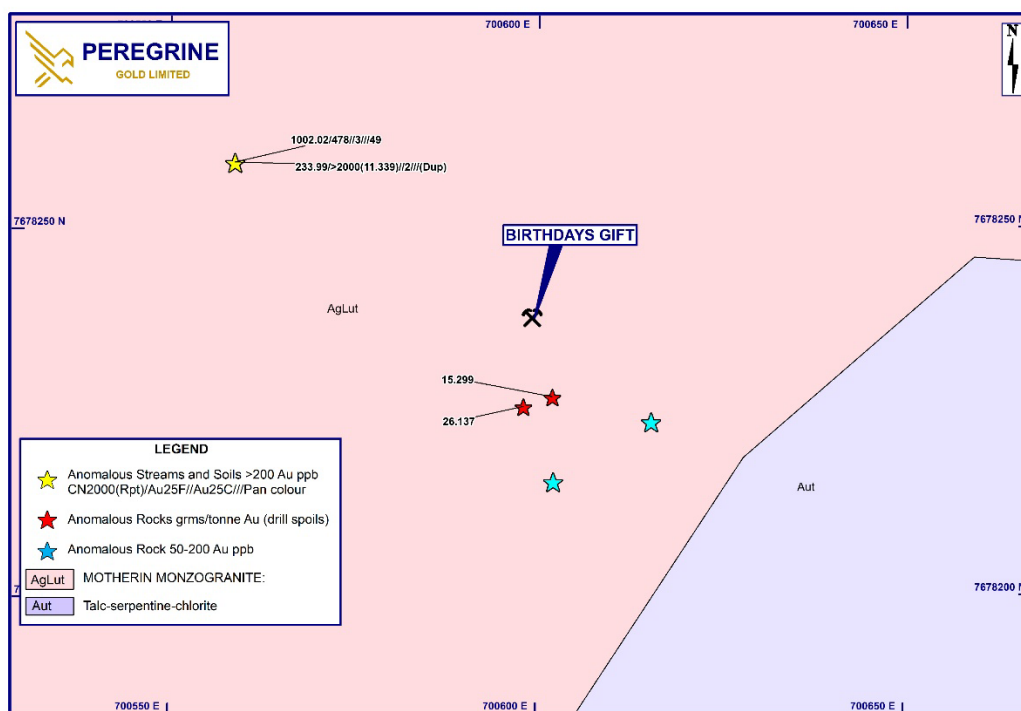


Figure 7: Anomalous assays (Au) received from geochemical programme conducted at the Birthday Gift on tenement E47/5775.

The recent rock sampling programme may have identified an east to west trending gold structure which may suggest that soil sampling programmes by Peregrine in the past which were orientated east to west should've been orientated north to south. A detailed 20m x 20m soil sampling programme is recommended for this gold anomalous area. As well, past stream sediment programmes by Peregrine returned significant gold anomalism which has not been highlighted in the recent rock sampling programme.

Regarding the Birthday Gift gold occurrence, detailed mapping of this historical gold prospect is warranted as well as searching historical gold reports for past drilling at this location.

Rocklea Gold Project

In July 2026, the Company commenced general prospecting and reconnaissance stream sediment and rock sampling activities over the recently acquired tenements within the large-scale Rocklea Gold Project (Figure 8).

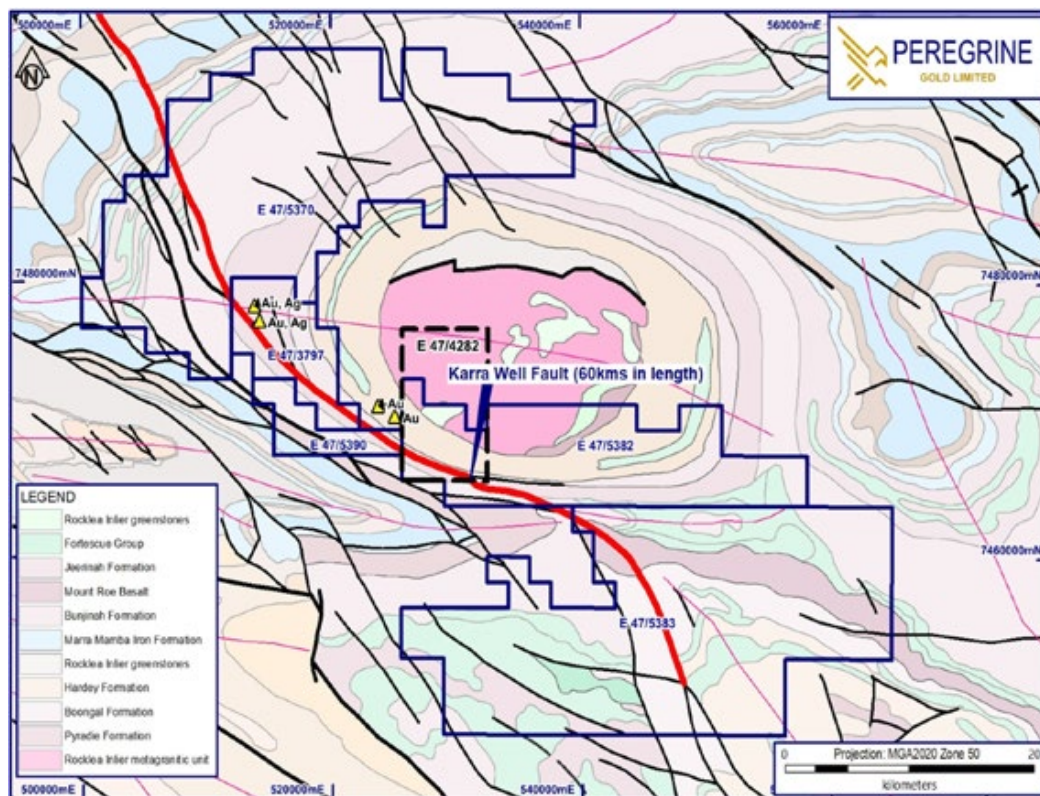


Figure 8: Rocklea Gold Project with interpreted geology.

The small-scale geochemical sampling programme extended across two tenements (E47/3797, E47/4282), comprising a total of 40 samples. A summary of maximum Au responses is shown below (Table 1) with a full list of assays reported at Table 4.

ACTIVITY	TENEMENT	SAMPLES TAKEN	MAX Au RESPONSE (ppb)
Stream sampling	E47/4282	29	318
Palaeogravel sampling	E47/3797	5	101
Rock chip sampling	E47/4282	6	6
Total samples		40	

Table 1: Summary of Rocklea Gold Project geochemical sampling programme with max Au results.

Anomalous gold was identified in stream sediment samples in particular within E47/4282 which returned a maximum response of 318 ppb Au including several others that exceeded 100 ppb Au. Further reconnaissance stream sediment sampling is planned within E47/4282 including the surrounding tenement still under application to the east which is located amongst a favourable geological setting (Figure 8).

A palaeogravel occurrence within E47/3797 was also sampled, with one of the 5 samples returning a maximum gold response of 101 ppb Au. This sample was also located near a recorded alluvial occurrence and warrants further investigation.

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

“These results, in combination of the completion of the heritage survey at Mallina, continue to validate the Company’s systematic exploration approach across the Pilbara. The Company looks forward to further advancing these Projects and will update the market as material news eventuates”.

For further information, please contact:

George Merhi
Technical Director
Tel: +61 418 831 069

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

The information in this report which relates to exploration results is compiled by George Merhi, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Merhi is a Technical Director of Peregrine Gold Limited and a holder of shares, performance shares and options in Peregrine Gold Limited. Mr Merhi has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (JORC Code). Mr Merhi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements results announced on the dates specified in the body of this report.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Table 2: Capricorn Prospect Channel Sampling Programme

			Au ppb 0.01 CN2000/MS	Au ppb 1 AR25/MS	Au ppb 1 AR25/MS	
SAMPLE NO	EASTING	NORTHING	Fine	Fine	Coarse	Pan Colours
26KPG 62	752559	7410677	37.06	501	3	0
26KPG 63	752563	7410733	39.42	4	2	0
26KPG 64	752576	7410698	206.52	7	3	0
26KPG 65	752576	7410552	4.13	3	1	0
26KPG 66	752611	7410506	3.09	34	9	0
26KPG 67	752527	7410517	2.98	3	1	0
26KPG 68	752586	7410433	4.6	5	2	1
26KPG 69	752584	7410368	4.06	5	2	0
26KPG 70	752529	7410420	8.65	6	3	0
26KPG 71	752645	7410257	6.05	5	3	1
26KPG 72	752693	7410324	9.61	5	3	0
26KPG 73	752763	7410135	3.19	2	2	0
26KPG 74	752744	7410146	2.09	2	3	0
26KPG 75	752748	7410029	6.14	5	3	0
26KPG 76	752846	7409912	3.51	3	2	0
26KPG 77	752831	7409838	2.58	3	2	0
26KPG 78	752842	7409984	5.88	4	3	0
26KPG 79	752897	7409769	6.58	5	3	2
26KPG 80	752885	7409707	4.17	4	3	1
26KPG 81	752941	7409639	4.15	4	2	0
26KPG 82	752941	7409639	6.17	4	1	0
26KPG 83	752879	7409528	1.9	3	2	0

Table 3: Pilgangoora North Geochemical Programme Assay Data

			Au ppb 0.01 CN2000/MS	Au ppb 1 AR25/MS	Au ppb 1 AR25/MS
SAMPLE NO	EASTING	NORTHING	Fine	Fine	Coarse
Stream sediment sampling					
26PST001	702229	7678881	183.31	87	1050
26PST002	702235	7678890	101.97	19	30
26PST003	702232	7678915	3.65	11	3
26PST004	702706	7679102	47.71	20	5
26PST005	702387	7678808	56.43	137	5
26PST006	702248	7678660	4.23	4	3
26PST007	702199	7678699	2.72	4	3
26PST008	702176	7678907	10.6	5	4
26PST009	702144	7678698	509.71	>2000	5
26PST010	702052	7678739	135.28	412	25
26PST011	700551	7678274	36.77	6	2
26PST012	701052	7679982	58.68	7	2
26PST013	699309	7678356	1.25	2	X
26PST014	699401	7677702	2.8	2	1
26PST015	699763	7677984	0.8	2	X
Soil sampling					
26PS001	699850	7677106	1.64	2	1
26PS002	699877	7677108	1.2	X	2
26PS003	699903	7677107	0.93	X	X
26PS004	699934	7677112	1.25	2	X
26PS005	699956	7677107	0.6	1	X
26PS006	701898	7678703	7.56	3	2
26PS007	701922	7678701	1.75	1	X
26PS008	701942	7678702	1.83	2	1
26PS009	701902	7678725	12.56	3	2
26PS010	701923	7678725	36.84	138	35
26PS011	701941	7678727	1.08	4	1
26PS012	702161	7678800	13.65	16	37
26PS013	702181	7678802	5.77	10	6
26PS014	702201	7678802	4.66	3	1

26PS015	702221	7678801	14.23	12	11
26PS016	702241	7678802	15.98	20	11
Rock sampling					
26PR001	701926	7678719	N/A	1728	N/A
26PR002	701902	7678682	N/A	57	N/A
26PR003	701893	7678670	N/A	129	N/A
26PR004	701870	7678654	N/A	219	N/A
26PR005	701823	7678646	N/A	23	N/A
26PR006	701807	7678641	N/A	263	N/A
26PR007	701752	7678612	N/A	168	N/A
26PR008	701751	7678612	N/A	>2000	N/A
26PR009	702431	7679197	N/A	3	N/A
26PR010	702432	7679195	N/A	7	N/A
26PR011	702439	7679199	N/A	51	N/A
26PR012	702712	7679184	N/A	1338	N/A
26PR013	702423	7678648	N/A	20	N/A
26PR014	702294	7678669	N/A	4	N/A
26PR015	702043	7679180	N/A	2	N/A
26PR016	702054	7679149	N/A	26	N/A
26PR017	702439	7679202	N/A	42	N/A
26PR018	702421	7679200	N/A	158	N/A
26PR019	702413	7679198	N/A	285	N/A
26PR020	702413	7679200	N/A	64	N/A
26PR021	702445	7679200	N/A	35	N/A
26PR022	702692	7679185	N/A	2	N/A
26PR023	702690	7679182	N/A	2	N/A
26PR024	702689	7679179	N/A	2	N/A
26PR025	702687	7679174	N/A	1	N/A
26PR026	702686	7679166	N/A	2	N/A
26PR027	702274	7678879	N/A	19	N/A
26PR028	702279	7678875	N/A	47	N/A
26PR029	702283	7678872	N/A	52	N/A
26PR030	702287	7678870	N/A	227	N/A
26PR031	702295	7678872	N/A	49	N/A
26PR032	702298	7678871	N/A	24	N/A
26PR033	702293	7678875	N/A	419	N/A
26PR034	702292	7678880	N/A	94	N/A
26PR035	702300	7678879	N/A	237	N/A
26PR036	702294	7678887	N/A	106	N/A

26PR037	702236	7678894	N/A	9	N/A
26PR038	702242	7678883	N/A	7	N/A
26PR039	702247	7678880	N/A	8	N/A
26PR040	702257	7678877	N/A	8	N/A
26PR041	702270	7678860	N/A	810	N/A
26PR042	702259	7678853	N/A	20	N/A
26PR043	702266	7678851	N/A	78	N/A
26PR044	702268	7678847	N/A	23	N/A
26PR045	702272	7678840	N/A	14	N/A
26PR046	702274	7678838	N/A	12	N/A
26PR047	702233	7678868	N/A	6	N/A
26PR048	702235	7678863	N/A	44	N/A
26PR049	702238	7678861	N/A	35	N/A
26PR050	702238	7678847	N/A	500	N/A
26PR051	702237	7678843	N/A	793	N/A
26PR052	702261	7678834	N/A	15	N/A
26PR053	702248	7678827	N/A	45	N/A
26PR054	702251	7678823	N/A	11	N/A
26PR055	702235	7678813	N/A	9	N/A
26PR056	702226	7678813	N/A	16	N/A
26PR057	702213	7678811	N/A	52	N/A
26PR058	702213	7678815	N/A	28	N/A
26PR059	702212	7678822	N/A	78	N/A
26PR060	702212	7678828	N/A	180	N/A
26PR061	702207	7678807	N/A	14	N/A
26PR062	702207	7678810	N/A	11	N/A
26PR063	702205	7678813	N/A	25	N/A
26PR064	702216	7678761	N/A	2	N/A
26PR065	702222	7678758	N/A	3	N/A
26PR066	702220	7678752	N/A	2	N/A
26PR067	702181	7678779	N/A	4	N/A
26PR068	702179	7678782	N/A	7	N/A
26PR069	702177	7678796	N/A	22	N/A
26PR070	702174	7678802	N/A	7	N/A
26PR071	702190	7678855	N/A	3	N/A
26PR072	702193	7678859	N/A	3	N/A
26PR073	702185	7678867	N/A	3	N/A
26PR074	700603	7678229	N/A	>2000	N/A
26PR075	700599	7678227	N/A	>2000	N/A

26PR076	700603	7678217	N/A	130	N/A
26PR077	700615	7678214	N/A	40	N/A
26PR078	700616	7678215	N/A	11	N/A
26PR079	700613	7678215	N/A	6	N/A
26PR080	700617	7678225	N/A	62	N/A
26PR081	700609	7678227	N/A	5	N/A
26PR082	699629	7678242	N/A	13	N/A
26PR083	699530	7678223	N/A	5	N/A

*X Denotes below detection limit



Table 4: Rocklea Gold Project Geochemical Programme Assay Data

			Au ppb 0.01 CN2000/MS	Au ppb 1 AR25/MS	Au ppb 1 AR25/MS	
SAMPLE NO	EASTING	NORTHING	Fine	Fine	Coarse	Pan Colours
Palaeog gravel sampling						
26RPG1	513493	7478541	1.15	2	2	0
26RPG2	513631	7478778	4.63	4	2	0
26RPG3	513721	7478789	101.37	15	13	1
26RPG4	514017	7479260	4.58	6	5	0
26RPG5	514246	7479361	15.12	3	3	0
Rock sampling						
26RR1	525730	7471164	N/A	X	N/A	N/A
26RR2	525790	7471121	N/A	X	N/A	N/A
26RR3	525800	7471115	N/A	6	N/A	N/A
26RR4	525813	7471131	N/A	3	N/A	N/A
26RR5	525808	7471118	N/A	X	N/A	N/A
26RR6	525828	7471113	N/A	X	N/A	N/A
Stream sediment sampling						
26RST1	526208	7470617	3.27	3	2	2
26RST2	526173	7470628	33.68	2	3	1
26RST3	526600	7470287	19.98	1	3	2
26RST4	526611	7470341	0.67	1	X	0
26RST5	527926	7469548	0.64	X	1	0
26RST6	527980	7469540	0.72	3	1	0
26RST7	525863	7471136	1.9	2	1	2
26RST8	529939	7468106	1.25	4	X	1
26RST9	530004	7468120	2.37	3	2	0
26RST10	531606	7467365	0.95	X	4	0
26RST11	531645	7467321	0.42	X	X	0
26RST12	529001	7468857	10.43	1	2	0
26RST13	529041	7468874	3.91	1	X	0
26RST12a	526426	7469252	1.74	2	1	0
26RST13a	526398	7469281	317.87	6	3	2
26RST14	527078	7468657	2.64	3	3	0
26RST15	527076	7468638	3.01	4	3	0
26RST16	528425	7468080	0.67	X	20	0
26RST17	528433	7468115	37.18	7	3	0
26RST18	529812	7467378	14.48	2	1	0

26RST19	529849	7467352	27.53	4	2	1
26RST20	532201	7466489	14.55	1	2	2
26RST21	532186	7466460	0.61	1	X	0
26RST22	525995	7468796	0.27	1	5	0
26RST23	526022	7468788	0.58	X	X	0
26RST24	526048	7468792	0.83	1	2	0
26RST25	526248	7469223	130.91	3	206	2
26RST26	526242	7469253	23.4	3	3	0
26RST27	525945	7466845	198.23	2	2	1

*X Denotes below detection limit



Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Capricorn Prospect)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Streams sediment samples were dried and sieved to two 3kg samples of -5mm+2mm and 3-4 kg of -2mm fractions. A 12kg subsample of the fine fraction material was retained for panning. Gravel samples were recovered from a vertical surface exposing unconsolidated conglomeritic sediments in banks the current drainage has reposed. Where possible the base of the sequence was uncovered and a channel type sample was taken through the entire exposed section. This was sufficient to recover approx. 12 kg of -5mm material for panning, plus an additional 2 samples as per normal stream sediment sampling were collected for the -5+2mm and -2mm fractions.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No drilling completed.

Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No drilling completed. Location of stream sediment sample recorded at each site.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The samples were prepared for analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Perth, with samples typically pulverised to at least 8% to 75µm or better.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis, a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. The stream sediment and rock chip samples were analysed for Au via low level gold cyanide leach and determined by ICP-MS and for a multielement suite via aqua regia digestion and determined by ICP-MS. Samples were also analysed for a multielement suite via fusion and determined by ICPMS or ICP-OES. Anomalous and overlimit Au results (>2000ppb) were re-analysed with 25g fire assay and determined by ICP-MS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No drilling completed

Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Sample locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/-5m. Locations are given in GDA94 Zone 50. Diagrams showing sample locations are provided in the report.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample locations were based on the locations of stream sediment samples The samples results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Surface sampling and sampling techniques are considered appropriate for this early-stage of exploration.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are collected by onsite company personnel/contractors and delivered direct to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The exploration results in this report relate to Exploration License E52/3396. Tenure in the form of Exploration Licenses with standard expiry conditions and options for renewal. E52/3396 is 100% owned by Peregrine's subsidiary, Pilbara Gold Exploration Pty Ltd. The tenement is within the Nyiyaparli and Nyiyaparli #3 determination and claim for native title purposes. The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited regional exploration on E52/3396 was undertaken by previous companies and included geophysical, and geochemical surveys. Geochemical surveys included soil and stream sampling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The tenements partially overlap the southeast corner of the Pilbara Craton with Archaean granite and minor greenstone exposed in the Sylvania Inlier. The northern margin of this terrane is in tectonic contact with the Fortescue and Hamersley Groups that lie within the Hamersley Basin. In the south it is unconformably overlain by the Bresnahan and Bangemall basins that form the Bangemall Group. Gold deposits of significant scale occur in a variety of spatial and temporal settings. The assembly of the Archaean to Proterozoic rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between the Pilbara and Yilgarn cratons is referred to as the Capricorn Orogen. Approximately 1000km long and 500km wide, the damage zone of this orogen records this punctuated Proterozoic construction. It includes the deformed margins of these cratons as well as the continental margin rocks such as the Hamersley Basin, meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks of the Gascoyne Complex and numerous low-grade sedimentary rocks such as the Bresnahan Basin. Throughout the region there are numerous gold, base metal and rare earth element occurrences. Deposits of significance are observed within the boundaries of the Capricorn Orogen which include the nearby Bibra, Paulsons/Whyloo Dome, Plutonic, Ashburton Project and the DeGrussa copper-gold-silver deposit.
Drill hole Information	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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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.	Refer to tables included in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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.	Only field observations have been reported. There has been no data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling completed.
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.	Refer to diagrams in body of the 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 available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical	All available relevant information is presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Future exploration activities may include bulk sampling and trenching.

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Pilgangoora North)
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Streams sediment samples were sieved on site to -5mm+2mm and -2mm fractions each weighing 3kg and 3-4 kg respectively. A 10-12 kg sample of fine fraction material was also collected for panning. Rock chip samples were collected in the field from outcrop and old historical drill spoil samples.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling completed.

Drill sample recovery	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.	No drilling completed.
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.	No drilling completed. Location of sample recorded at each site as documented in body of announcement.
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.	Duplicate samples were collected in the field and submitted for analysis in addition to blanks. The samples were prepared for analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Perth, with samples typically pulverised to at least 8% to 75µm or better.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis, a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. The stream sediment and rock chip samples were analysed for Au via low level gold cyanide leach and determined by ICP-MS and for a multielement suite via aqua regia digestion and determined by ICP-MS. Samples were also analysed for a multielement suite via fusion and determined by ICPMS or ICP-OES. Anomalous and overlimit Au results (>2000ppb) were re-analysed with 25g fire assay and determined by ICP-MS.

Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Sample results and standards were reviewed by the company's technical consultants. Results are uploaded into the company database, checked and verified.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Sample locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/-5m. Locations are given in GDA94 Zone 50. Diagrams showing sample locations are provided in the report.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample locations were based on the locations of previous reported gold occurrences and the availability of stream sediment sample material. The samples results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Surface sampling and sampling techniques are considered appropriate for this early-stage of exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are collected by onsite company personnel/contractors and delivered direct to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Pilgangoora North Project comprises tenement E 45/5775. The tenement was granted to LMTD Pilbara Pty Ltd in July 2022. There are no Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	There has been limited RC drilling in the south east corner of E 45/5775. Historical exploration has mainly involved stream

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sediment and rock sampling A detailed review is in progress.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Pilgangoora pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Three distinct rare-metal-bearing magmatic phases are recognised in the Pilgangoora Li-Ta district: i) an early, coarse to extremely coarse spodumene (quartz±microcline) pegmatite, ii) a second stage fine grained Ta-Sn oxide-bearing aplite, and iii) a late-stage white-mica alteration assemblage comprised of seams of white mica (±white beryl, microlite, apatite and base metal sulphides).
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.	No drilling completed.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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.	No data aggregation or intercept calculations are included in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling completed.
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.	Representative plans are provided in this 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.	The report is considered balanced and provided in context. Further exploration activities are required to fully understand the results in greater detail.
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	No extensive previous work has been done by Peregrine Gold Limited on the project except as described in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	The focus of further work, to include additional soil and rock sampling as well as geological mapping. Subject to results above, reverse circulation drilling is planned.

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Rocklea Gold Project)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Streams sediment samples were sieved on site to -5mm+2mm and -2mm fractions each weighing 3kg and 3-4 kg respectively. A 10-12 kg sample of fine fraction material was also collected for panning. Rock chip samples were collected in the field from outcrop. Gravel samples were recovered from a vertical surface exposing unconsolidated conglomeritic sediments in banks the current drainage has reposed. Where possible the base of the sequence was uncovered and a channel type sample was taken through the entire exposed section. This was sufficient to recover approx. 12 kg of -5mm material for panning, plus an additional 2 samples as per normal stream sediment sampling were collected for the -5+2mm and -2mm fractions.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling completed.

Drill sample recovery	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.	No drilling completed.
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.	No drilling completed. Location of sample recorded at each site as documented in body of announcement.
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.	Duplicate samples were collected in the field and submitted for analysis in addition to blanks. The samples were prepared for analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Perth, with samples typically pulverised to at least 8% to 75µm or better.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis, a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. The stream sediment and rock chip samples were analysed for Au via low level gold cyanide leach and determined by ICP-MS and for a multielement suite via aqua regia digestion and determined by ICP-MS. Samples were also analysed for a multielement suite via fusion and determined by ICPMS or ICP-OES. Anomalous and overlimit Au results (>2000ppb) were re-analysed with 25g fire assay and determined by ICP-MS.

Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Sample results and standards were reviewed by the company's technical consultants. Results are uploaded into the company database, checked and verified.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Sample locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/-5m. Locations are given in GDA94 Zone 50. Diagrams showing sample locations are provided in the report.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample locations were based on the locations of previous reported gold occurrences and the availability of stream sediment sample material. The samples results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Surface sampling and sampling techniques are considered appropriate for this early-stage of exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are collected by onsite company personnel/contractors and delivered direct to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Rocklea Project comprises a granted tenement (E47/3792) originally acquired from New Frontier Resources Pty Ltd in August 2021, an additional granted tenement (E47/4282) acquired in December 2025 from Nearology Pty Ltd and four other ELA's (applications) applied for in February 2026, comprising tenements E 47/5370, E47/5382, E47/5383 and E47/5390.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling was conducted by New Frontier Resources Pty Ltd in 2019, targeting the Pyradie Formation which was not previously thought to be anomalous for Au. Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		protocols and analysis techniques used by New Frontier Resources Pty Ltd are identical to those used in the current programme. The New Frontier Resources Pty Ltd stream sediment sampling identified elevated gold results over a large portion of the project area.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The bedrock geology is dominated by massive, amygdaloidal and vesicular basalts of the Pyradie Formation in the Rocklea Dome area. Several northwest sub-parallel trending faults are mapped in the project area and are generally defined by thin (<0.3m wide) discontinuous quartz veins (milky quartz and quartz-ironstone) which are typically 10-20m in strike length.
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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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.	No drilling completed.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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.	No data aggregation or intercept calculations are included in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling completed.
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.	No drilling completed. Sample locations reported.
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.	No drilling completed. Complete list of assay data reported to ensure balanced reporting.
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,	No extensive previous work has been done by Peregrine Gold Limited on the project other than geochemistry or as otherwise described in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	The focus of further work, to include additional soil and rock sampling as well as geological mapping. Subject to results above, reverse circulation drilling is planned.

