

New Eastern Goldfields tenement applications and field reconnaissance update

Nex Metals Explorations Ltd (ASX:NME) (**NME** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the activities of Nex Wongatha JV Pty Ltd (**Joint Venture**). The Joint Venture has now lodged a further 12 exploration licence applications across the Keith–Kilkenny Trend in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Joint Venture has also undertaken reconnaissance and preliminary geochemical work at the East Scotia Project.

The new applications remain pending grant and are subject to the applicable statutory, access and approval processes. The applications do not presently confer exploration rights over the relevant ground, and there is no guarantee that these applications will be successful.

Highlights:

- 12 new exploration licences lodged covering over 1,900 km² along the Keith–Kilkenny Trend
- Subject to all applications being successful, total tenure across East Scotia, Scotia North and Keith–Kilkenny would exceed 2,800 km² within a total portfolio within the Joint Venture potentially exceeding 3,000 km²
- New application areas of interest have been selected based on granite, granodiorite and associated greenstone sequences, together with regional structures identified from publicly available geological and geophysical datasets
- Field reconnaissance and rock chip sampling undertaken on East Scotia projects including pXRF use as a reconnaissance tool
- Significant body of historical data and academic research has been reviewed to better inform future exploration activities

Commenting on today's announcement, Managing Director Ken Allen, said:

"The additional applications materially expand the area over which the Joint Venture can assess its regional geological model if the applications are granted.

"At East Scotia, our reconnaissance pXRF work has identified multi-element variations that warrant laboratory testing and further geological investigation. Our immediate focus is therefore on verifying the observations through laboratory analysis and progressively building the geological dataset before determining the appropriate next stage of exploration.

"The project areas we have now amassed in the Eastern Goldfields, combined with our increasing level of academic and technical geological knowledge place us in a strong position for an active upcoming exploration programme."

New applications over the Keith–Kilkenny Trend

The Joint Venture has now applied for 12 new exploration tenements as described below. These areas have been selected following review of publicly available geological, geophysical and historical exploration information, covering sections of the Keith–Kilkenny Trend. This new package of applications complements our East Scotia tenements (pending completion of acquisition) and our North Scotia applications (pending grant), together forming the East Scotia Expanded portfolio.

The twelve applications forming the Keith-Kilkenny package are:

Tenement Name	Tenement ID	No. of Blocks	Area (km2)	Area (ha)	Status	Announced
Kurnalpi West	E28/3619	7	20.7	2,074	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Carosue Dam West	E28/3620	16	43.1	4,307	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Kurnalpi North	E28/3621	70	207.2	20,715	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Kurnalpi North West	E28/3622	70	207.3	20,731	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Gindalbie East	E31/1478	70	195.9	19,594	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Kurnalpi Far North	E28/3623	70	207.6	20,758	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Keith-Kilkenny East	E31/1472	70	208.1	20,815	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Menangina Central	E31/1474	70	208.4	20,838	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Menangina North	E31/1475	70	208.6	20,863	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Boyce Creek South	E31/1476	70	207.8	20,781	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Golden Grove South West	E31/1477	7	20.9	2,090	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Gindalbie North	E31/1473	70	211.0	21,104	Pending Grant	New Announcement
Total		660	1,946.7	194,670		

Table 1 – Keith-Kilkenny Tenements.

The Joint Venture has commenced the acquisition of the East Scotia package on 14 August 2026. The East Scotia tenements comprise:

Tenement Name	Tenement ID	No. of Blocks	Area (km2)	Area (ha)	Status	Tenement End Date	Announced
East Scotia	E24/222	15	44.5	4,449	Live	8th October 2030	14th August 2026
East Scotia	E24/223	18	53.3	5,334	Live	8th October 2030	14th August 2026
East Scotia	E24/224	12	35.6	3,560	Live	8th October 2030	14th August 2026
East Scotia	P24/5496		1.7	169	Live	1st February 2030	14th August 2026
Total		45	135.1	13,512			

Table 2 – East Scotia Tenements

The Joint Venture has also applied for the North Scotia tenements, announced 2 September 2026:

Tenement Name	Tenement ID	No. of Blocks	Area (km2)	Area (ha)	Status	Announced
North Scotia	E29/1349	64	190.2	19,020	Pending Grant	2nd September 2026
North Scotia	E29/1350	70	207.8	20,780	Pending Grant	2nd September 2026
North Scotia	E29/1351	70	208.7	20,870	Pending Grant	2nd September 2026
North Scotia	E29/1352	44	131.2	13,120	Pending Grant	2nd September 2026
Total		248	737.9	73,790		

Table 3 – North Scotia Tenements

The total area of the East Scotia Expanded Tenements area under grant and application now totals:

	Area (km2)	Area (ha)
East Scotia, Scotia North and Keith-Kilkenny Total	2,819.7	281,970

Table 4 – East Scotia Expanded Tenement Table.

Projects	Area (km2)	Status
East Scotia	135.1	Live
Scotia North	737.9	Pending
Keith-Kilkenny Trend	1946.7	Pending
West Point	183.4	Pending
Total Area	3003.1	

Table 5 – Summary of Granted Tenure and Pending Exploration Licence Applications by the Nex-Wongatha Joint Venture.

The regional geology of the Keith-Kilkenny tenement areas is characterised by Archean greenstone successions intruded and flanked by extensive granitoid bodies, with major north-northwest structural grain and cross-cutting structures evident in regional magnetics. The Joint Venture's application strategy deliberately includes granitoid-dominated ground where structural preparation, intrusive contacts, cross-faults and alteration may provide pathways and depositional sites for hydrothermal fluids.

Gold mineralisation across the Eastern Goldfields is principally associated with late Archean orogenic events, commonly around 2650–2630 Ma, although individual deposits and intrusive hosts have different emplacement and mineralisation histories. The Golden Cities granodiorite has been dated at about 2656 ± 3 Ma. At King of the Hills (Tarmoola), gold-bearing veins post-date emplacement of the trondhjemite and later quartz-diorite dykes, with published studies linking mineralisation to the regional late-Archean gold event. These relationships demonstrate that felsic intrusive rocks can act as competent structural hosts, influence strain partitioning and undergo extensive hydrothermal alteration. (Davis et al., 2010; Duuring et al., 2004).

Historical Exploration on the Keith-Kilkenny tenement area

Historical exploration across the Keith-Kilkenny tenement area is sparse and uneven. Exploration in the Eastern Goldfields has traditionally concentrated on greenstone belts and known mineralised trends, while large areas mapped broadly as granite or granitoid have commonly received less systematic testing.

This is material to the Joint Venture's strategy: granitoid terrain is not considered prospective merely because it is felsic, but neither is it considered sterile. The work program is designed to identify the comparatively small parts of these large intrusive domains where structure, alteration, geochemistry and lithological contacts coincide.

Keith-Kilkenny Project Location

The new Keith-Kilkenny Trend applications commence approximately 90 km north-east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and extend for about 112 km in a north-northwest direction.

The package covers a broad corridor on the western side of the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone and complements the previously announced East Scotia and Scotia North tenure. The regional position is significant because major crustal structures, subsidiary faults, intrusive margins and changes in magnetic character provide first-order targeting criteria that can be progressively refined with field mapping and geochemistry.

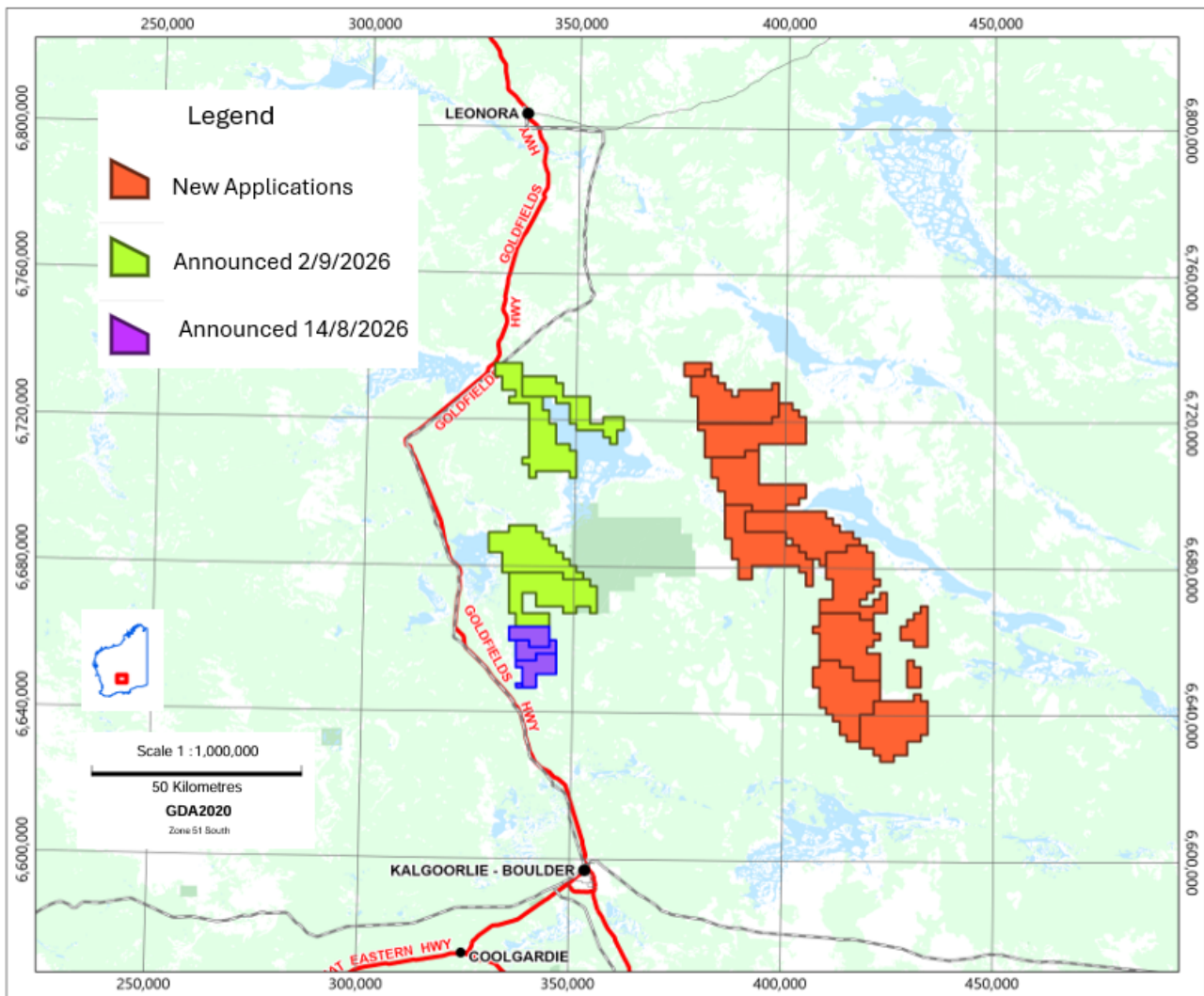


Figure 1: East Scotia Expanded Project Location.

Information sourced from publicly available DMPE 'GeoVIEW' datasets. Known mineralisation areas shown are regional context and are not necessarily indicative of the probability of mineralisation within the East Scotia Gold Project.

Next Steps for the Keith-Kilkenny tenement area

Subject to the grant of the relevant applications, land access, heritage and environmental requirements, other statutory approvals, funding and the results of preceding exploration work, the Joint Venture intends to undertake a staged exploration program.

Initial work is expected to comprise compilation and validation of historical datasets, interpretation and reprocessing of available geophysical data, geological mapping, structural interpretation and reconnaissance surface geochemistry. Results will be progressively assessed before any decision is made to undertake infill geochemistry or drilling.

Any future drilling program, including its location, method, scale and timing, will depend on the results of the preceding work and receipt of all necessary approvals.

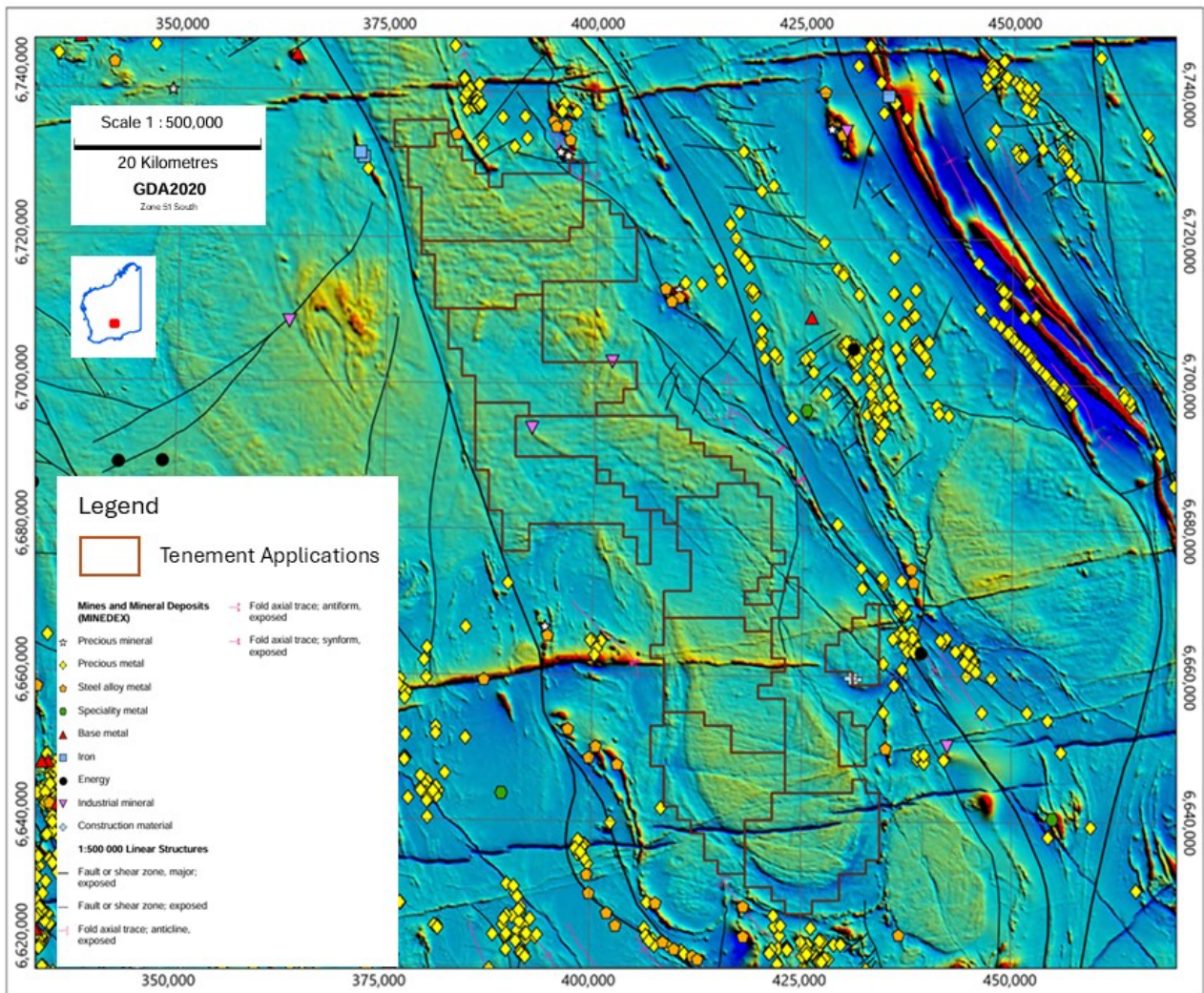


Figure 2: Keith-Kilkenny Tenement Applications over Regional 1VD Magnetic Imagery and Recorded Mineral Occurrences

Information sourced from publicly available DMPE 'GeoVIEW' datasets. Known mineralisation areas shown are regional context and are not necessarily indicative of the probability of mineralisation within the East Scotia Gold Project.

Field reconnaissance at East Scotia provides further geological context

The East Scotia Expanded tenement areas lie within a regional geological setting containing extensive felsic intrusive rocks (please refer to Figure 2). This is relevant because granitoid-hosted or granitoid-associated orogenic gold systems are well documented throughout the Yilgarn Craton. At Golden Cities (Woodcutters), approximately 40 km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie, the Federal deposit is hosted by granodiorite and monzogranite of the Scotia pluton. Published work describes broad distal epidote alteration grading through epidote–muscovite ± carbonate ± biotite assemblages into proximal muscovite–biotite–sulphide alteration associated with quartz–pyrite veining. The Golden Cities granodiorite is dated at approximately 2656 ± 3 Ma and occurs within the Scotia–Kanowna Dome. (Zhou et al., 2003; Davis et al., 2010).

The Joint Venture has undertaken Portable XRF (pXRF) reconnaissance on four rock specimens collected from E24/223, a granted tenement in the process of acquisition by the Company.

The Joint Venture has also reviewed historical multi-element analytical data from three drill intervals at 59 m, 90 m and 130 m, located south of E24/223, for comparative geological purposes.

Both our own data and the historical data include reported concentrations of K, Rb, Ba and Sr, from which elemental ratios have been calculated and are presented below as comparative alteration indices.

With respect to the historical analysis, the exact analytical technique or instrument used to generate the historical drillhole multi-element data has not been independently established beyond that it was lab XRF analysis.

Our own pXRF reconnaissance and the historical analysis are not being used to report gold or any mineralisation, and are instead being reported as they provide significant technical and academic guidance to inform future exploration. The pXRF reconnaissance, considered together with the historical multi-element data, geological observations and published research for comparable geological settings, provides additional geological information that may assist in identifying alteration patterns and vectoring future exploration towards areas prospective for gold mineralisation.

Published Yilgarn studies support the use of alkali and large-ion lithophile element behaviour as alteration vectors in granitoid-hosted orogenic systems. Regional synthesis identifies K/Rb and K/Ba among ratios potentially useful for tracing hydrothermal fluid pathways. At Federal, primary-rock cluster analysis found Au associated with K, Rb and Cs, consistent with muscovite-bearing alteration. More recent work at the granitoid-hosted Gruyere deposit documents progressive Rb depletion and Sr enrichment toward proximal alteration. Accordingly, K/Rb, K/Ba and Rb/Sr are shown here as screening indices. No published Golden Cities threshold is asserted and the ratios are not diagnostic of gold mineralisation. (Sergeev & Gray, 2000/2008; Schreefel et al., 2025).

The portable XRF dataset shows systematic variation in K, Rb, Ba and Sr between samples. In particular, several E24/223 specimen readings have low Rb/Sr and low K/Ba relative to the three historical drillhole readings. This is compatible with significant feldspar/mica alteration or weathering, but multiple geological processes can generate the same response. The observations therefore strengthen the case for laboratory verification and geological follow-up, rather than establishing the presence of gold mineralisation.

Sample locations are reported in Table 3 below. The four E24/223 specimen sites cluster near MGA coordinates 338546–338637E and 6649250–6649390N; the historical drillhole sample location is reported at approximately 341380E, 6643075N.

Laboratory samples of the four specimens collected by the Joint Venture have been submitted to ALS for 76-element multi-element analysis and will be reported separately.

The Company cautions that pXRF data is only being used as an exploration tool and should never be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. pXRF measurements recorded are for a single spot only and may not be representative of the entire interval or sample being measured. The use of the pXRF results in the Company's exploration and the reporting of those results in this release is not intended to and does not necessarily indicate the presence of gold mineralisation. All samples have been sent for laboratory analysis and the Company will report those results upon receipt and interpretation.

Similarly, the historical exploration was not conducted by the Joint Venture. Please refer to the Competent Persons Statement and JORC Table 1 provided at the end of this release for further information.

Portable XRF alteration-ratio summary

The ratios below are calculated directly from the reported elemental concentrations in the historical drill-sample dataset and the current portable XRF dataset. Where two facets were analysed from the same specimen, the range is shown. "Lower" or "higher" values are descriptive within this small dataset only and are not mineralisation cut-offs.

Sample / interval	K/Rb	K/Ba	Rb/Sr	Comment
59 m drill interval	243.6	25.13	0.360	Historical drillhole reconnaissance
90 m drill interval	170.7	13.34	0.190	Historical drillhole reconnaissance
130 m drill interval	273.5	18.33	0.085	Historical drillhole reconnaissance
E24/223 Sample 1	245.5	8.77	0.018	One facet*
E24/223 Sample 2	169.9–239.0	10.25–12.01	0.034–0.160	Two facets*
E24/223 Sample 3	160.8–203.6	1.42–5.71	0.031–0.049	Two facets*
E24/223 Sample 4	138.0	0.80	0.035	One facet*

Table 3 – Historical drill-sample and new portable XRF alteration ratios used for comparative alteration screening. The analytical methodology for the historical drill-sample data has not been independently established. New pXRF values are semi-quantitative reconnaissance measurement.; Au was below the instrument detection limit in the current pXRF readings and the intended purpose of the testing was not for identifying gold mineralisation.

*Explanatory note on 'facets': the facets refer to whether the polished surface is perpendicular or parallel to the dominant grain direction. Both 'one facet' measurements were perpendicular to the dominant grain direction, whereas the 'two facets' describe a reading on both the parallel and perpendicular surfaces compared to the dominant grain direction.

The strongest contrast within the E24/223 specimen set is the reduction in K/Ba and Rb/Sr in Samples 1, 3 and 4 relative to the historical drillhole readings. Published Federal work shows that gold-related alteration is mineralogically expressed by progressive epidote–muscovite to muscovite–biotite–sulphide assemblages and that Au in primary rock clusters with K, Rb and Cs. Regional Yilgarn studies also recognise K/Rb and K/Ba as potentially useful fluid-pathway ratios.

The Joint Venture's pXRF ratios therefore provide a potential alteration-screening signal, but they cannot discriminate hydrothermal alteration from weathering, primary lithological variation or other metasomatic processes without laboratory and petrographic control.

Regional felsic-hosted gold examples

The Company has reviewed published examples of Eastern Goldfields gold systems developed within, or close to, felsic intrusive rocks and intrusive–greenstone contacts at Golden Cities, Cosmopolitan, and King of the Hills.

The examples discussed below are provided solely to explain the geological concepts being considered in the Joint Venture's regional targeting work. They are not presented as analogues for the Joint Venture tenure, and the presence of similar lithologies or regional structures does not imply that comparable mineralisation occurs within the Project areas.

Golden Cities (Woodcutters/Federal) is the most directly relevant published example because mineralisation occurs entirely within the Golden Cities granodiorite/Scotia granitoid complex. Federal is structurally controlled, with quartz–pyrite veins and fracture-hosted sulphides, broad distal epidote alteration and proximal muscovite–biotite–sulphide alteration. This provides a useful process model for alteration and structure, not a claim of deposit equivalence. (Zhou et al., 2003; Davis et al., 2010).

Historical and recent work places the Cosmopolitan (Kookynie) system within or close to the contact between the Dairy Monzogranite and surrounding intermediate to mafic volcanic/volcanosedimentary rocks. It is included as a local Eastern Goldfields example showing the importance of granitoid contacts and structures in a gold camp, rather than as a direct geochemical analogue. (Geological Survey of Western Australia, n.d.; Arika Resources Limited, 2026).

Published Economic Geology studies for King of the Hills (Tarmoola) describe a structurally controlled orogenic system developed in and around a competent trondhjemite body and its contact with komatiite. Alteration includes quartz, muscovite, carbonate, sulphides and locally albite, epidote and scheelite; the mineralising fluid carried K, Na, S, Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, W, Bi, As, Mo, Zn and Te. The example reinforces the broader exploration concept that granitoid bodies and their contacts can localise deformation, permeability and hydrothermal fluid flow. (Duuring et al., 2004).

Sample	MGA2020 Z51_Easting	MGA2020 Z51_Northing	K ppm	Rb ppm	Ba ppm	Sr ppm	Notes
59 m	341,380	6,643,075	27,768	114	1,105	317	historical drillhole
90 m	same hole	same hole	16,046	94	1,203	495	historical drillhole
130 m	same hole	same hole	15,045	55	821	645	historical drillhole
Sample 1	338,562	6,649,255	4,419	18	504	1,016	1 valid facet
Sample 2	338,558	6,649,250	4,928– 33,93 4	29–142	481–2,825	850– 888	2 facets
Sample 3	338,546	6,649,263	3,537– 9,570	22–47	1,676– 2,497	707– 960	2 facets
Sample 4	338,637	6,649,390	3,589	26	4,494	750	1 facet

Table 4 – Historical drill-sample multi-element data and current portable XRF reconnaissance results used for comparative alteration-ratio screening. Historical analytical methodology has not been independently established. Current pXRF values are semi-quantitative reconnaissance measurements; Au was below the instrument detection limit in the current pXRF readings.

Historical drill-sample provenance

The 59 m, 90 m and 130 m entries presented in the geochemical tables are historical multi-element results associated with historical drilling at the East Scotia Project, conducted by previous explorers.

This historical drilling at East Scotia is documented in Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) Report A4656: G & S Explorations Pty Ltd (1970), East Scotia Project – Geological Log of Drill Holes 1–135, September 1970, MC27/244–245. Subsequent exploration and assessment of the East Scotia area is documented in later WAMEX reports, including A4349, A49755, A49756, A51317 and A53951.

The reported K, Rb, Ba and Sr values for the 59 m, 90 m and 130 m intervals have been presented as historical multi-element analytical data for comparative geological purposes.

The Company has extensively reviewed these historical reports in preparing this release. The Company has not independently established from the available historical records the exact analytical technique or instrument used to determine these particular elemental concentrations other than that it was a lab-based XRF process. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of mineralisation and no gold was reported in the lab reports available to the Company.

Their relevance to the Company is thus primarily in the increased academic and technical geological information they can provide to inform future exploration activities in this area.

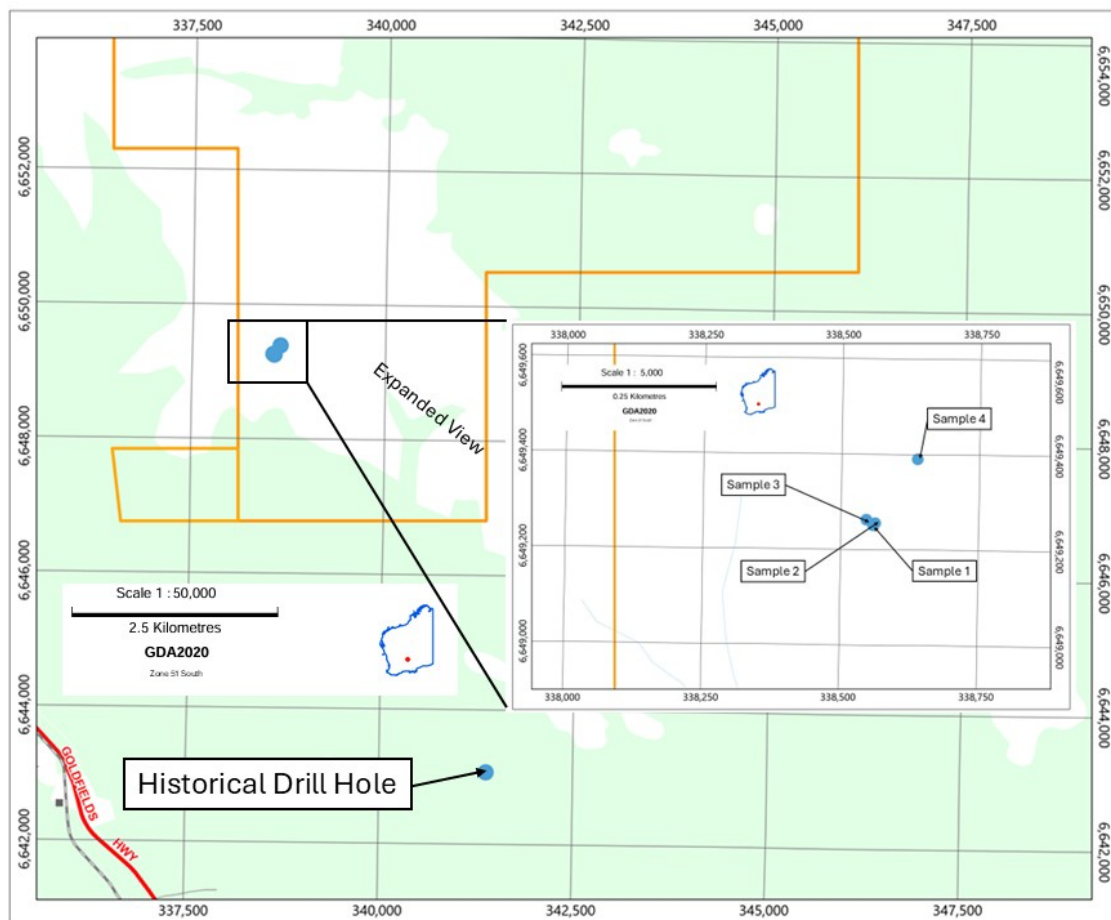


Figure 3 – Sample Point and Historical Drill Hole Locations.

Establishing a platform for long-term growth

As announced on 21 May 2026, NME and the Wangkatja Tjungula Aboriginal Corporation (WTAC) entered into a formal Joint Venture to pursue mining and exploration opportunities in Western Australia.

The establishment of the Joint Venture reflects the respective contributions, responsibilities and long-term objectives of both parties. This work has included the development of governance arrangements, funding structures, commercial operating frameworks and mechanisms to support future project identification, application, acquisition and development, as appropriate.

With the Joint Venture established, NME and WTAC are positioned to assess and pursue gold opportunities across Western Australia. The parties intend to combine technical expertise, operational

capability, funding capacity and Aboriginal knowledge to support responsible project assessment, exploration and development.

- ENDS -

This announcement has been authorised for release by Kenneth Allen, Managing Director.

For further information, please contact:

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About Nex Metals Explorations Limited (ASX:NME)

Nex Metals Explorations Limited (ASX:NME) is an Australian-listed gold exploration and development company. Its activities include the Kookynie Tailings Project in Western Australia, exploration and development initiatives in Egypt, and its Western Australian joint venture with Wangkatja Tjungula Aboriginal Corporation through Nex Wongatha JV Pty Ltd. Further information about the Company's projects and joint venture arrangements is available in its previous ASX announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and assumptions as at the date of this announcement. Words such as "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "target", "believe", "may" and "could", and similar expressions, are intended to identify such statements.

Forward-looking statements relate to matters including funding needs and timing, exploration and development plans and costs, approvals and permitting, availability of labour and equipment, operational performance, market conditions (including commodity prices and exchange rates), changes to laws and regulations, and the results and interpretation of exploration activities. These statements involve risks and uncertainties, many outside the Company's control, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

No representation or warranty is given as to the accuracy, completeness or likelihood of achievement of any forward-looking statement. Except as required by the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules or other applicable law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on them.

Important Notice – Regulatory Authorities

No securities exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this announcement, irrespective of its release or disclosure on a public platform.

Important Notice - Previous Announcements

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

Competent Persons Statements

In respect of the historical Exploration Results and other historical information referred to in this announcement, the Competent Person's responsibility relates to the review, compilation and presentation of the available historical information in the form and context in which it appears. The historical Exploration Results were generated by previous explorers and have not been independently validated by the Company.

The historical Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and a Competent Person has not undertaken sufficient work to disclose those results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that, following further evaluation and/or exploration work, confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when assessed and reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and/or reviewed by Mr Jason N Livingstone, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Livingstone is employed by Grindstone Exploration Pty Ltd, which provides consulting services to WTAC.

Mr Livingstone has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the exploration activities 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. Mr Livingstone consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

In relation to retained material identified as originating from historical drilling, Mr Livingstone did not supervise the original drilling, sampling or analytical work and the originating drill report has not been independently verified for the purposes of this announcement. No historical gold assay or mineralised drill intercept from that material is reported or adopted in this announcement.

Neither Grindstone Exploration Pty Ltd nor Mr Livingstone holds shares in Nex Metals Explorations Limited.

ADDENDUM – REFERENCES AND SOURCE DOCUMENTS

Scientific and geological references

Arika Resources Limited. (2026, May 5). Kookynie Gold Project [ASX release].

Cassidy, K. F., Groves, D. I., & McNaughton, N. J. (1998). Late-Archean granitoid-hosted lode-gold deposits, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia: Deposit characteristics, crustal architecture and implications for ore genesis. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 13(1–5), 65–102. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-1368\(97\)00014-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-1368(97)00014-0)

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Zhou, T., Phillips, G. N., Denn, S., Burke, S., Toms, B., Tripp, G., Oxenburgh, S., Arnott, S., Gadaloff, C., & Gibbons, L. (2003). Woodcutters goldfield: Gold in an Archaean granite, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 50(4), 553–569. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1440-0952.2003.01012.x>

Regulatory and data-source references

Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration, Western Australia. (n.d.). GeoView WA – Magnetic Anomaly 1VD and spatial mineral occurrence data used for regional interpretation and figures.

Nex Metals Explorations Limited. (2026, August 14). NME-WTAC Second Project – East Scotia Gold Project [ASX announcement].

Nex Metals Explorations Limited. (2026, May 21). Announcement establishing the NME-WTAC Western Australian gold exploration joint venture [ASX announcement].

Historical drill-result source control

No historical gold assay or mineralised drill intercept from the 59 m, 90 m or 130 m retained drill-sample intervals is reported in this announcement because a primary WAMEX report, ASX announcement or equivalent original public source for those drilling results has not been independently verified. The pXRF measurements reported in this announcement are new reconnaissance measurements undertaken on the four rock specimens collected from E24/223 and are separate from the historical multi-element analytical data associated with the retained drill-sample intervals

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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>	Portable XRF readings were collected using an Olympus/Evident Vanta-series handheld XRF instrument (instrument serial 821144 as recorded in the exported dataset) using the Geochem3-Au method on four rock specimens collected from E24/223. Historical multi-element analytical data for three retained drill-sample intervals at 59 m, 90 m and 130 m were reviewed separately for comparative geological purposes. The analytical technique or instrument used to generate those historical multi-element data has not been independently established
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 new drilling was undertaken. Historical multi-element analytical data for drill intervals at 59 m, 90 m and 130 m have been referenced for comparative geological purposes. Historical drilling at the East Scotia Project is documented in WAMEX Report A4656 (G & S Explorations Pty Ltd, 1970), with subsequent exploration and assessment of the area documented in later WAMEX reports including A4349, A49755, A49756, A51317 and A53951. The historical results do not indicate any presence of gold mineralisation and the Company makes no suggestion or implication that there may be gold present. The historical results instead provide valuable academic and technical information to us. The historical results do not indicate any presence of gold mineralisation and the Company makes no suggestion or implication that there may be

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		gold present. The historical results instead provide valuable academic and technical information to us.
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 new drilling was undertaken. Drill sample recovery information for the retained historical drill material is not available from a verified primary source and is therefore not stated.
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.	Qualitative analysis of the rock samples has been performed based on the mineral assemblage that determines the rock type.
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.	Rock chip samples are discussed – an approximate 3kg sample has been taken and submitted for analysis as above. On selected rock chip samples, an angle grinder with a grinding blade was used to cut a flat surface onto the sample. The surface was subsequently washed and scrubbed with water to remove any potential contaminants introduced by the grinding blade.
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.	An Olympus/Evident Vanta-series handheld XRF instrument has an inherent error due to its small analysis window. Where practicable, measurements were undertaken on polished surfaces oriented parallel and perpendicular to the dominant grain direction. Two valid facet measurements were obtained for Samples 2 and 3, while one valid facet measurement was obtained for Samples 1 and 4.

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	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.	The sample time used for each sample site on each rock chip was 30 seconds.
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.	Rock-chip samples corresponding to the pXRF measurements have been submitted for laboratory analysis to verify and further characterise the reconnaissance results. Laboratory results are pending.
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.	Please refer to the tables within the announcement body, the coordinates are GDA2020 Zone 51 South.
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.	Data spacing is at sites of representative sub crop of the observed lithologies. Data is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation. No sample 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.	The orientation of the pXRF analysis surfaces relative to the dominant grain direction may have introduced bias; however, subsequent laboratory analysis of the rock-chip samples will provide more representative multi-element data for verification and further interpretation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	For the current sampling program, the author maintained custody of the samples from collection through to delivery to the laboratory, with no third party involved in sample collection, transport or delivery. The sample security and chain-of-custody procedures applied to the historical drilling and associated historical analytical data are unknown and cannot be independently verified from the information presently available. However the Company has no reason to doubt that appropriate procedures were followed at the time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audit has been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Exploration Results reported in this announcement relate principally to the East Scotia Project, including E24/222, E24/223, E24/224 and P24/5496, which are granted/live tenure as detailed in Table 1. The Keith–Kilkenny, North Scotia and West Point areas include exploration licence applications which remain pending grant. Those applications confer no current right to undertake exploration and remain subject to statutory grant processes, land access, heritage, environmental and other applicable approvals. The tenure status of the broader Joint Venture portfolio is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The tenements discussed are part of the acquisition as detailed in NME's announcement dated 14th August 2026 titled "NME-WTAC Second Project – East Scotia Gold Project".
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical multi-element analytical data associated with three retained drill-sample intervals at 59 m, 90 m and 130 m were reviewed for comparative geological purposes only. The analytical technique or instrument used to generate those historical data has not been independently established, and the historical results are not characterised as portable XRF measurements. For clarity, the actual drilling and sample submission has been verified by the Author. No historical gold assay or mineralised drill intercept from those intervals is reported or adopted.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project areas are located within the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton and include extensive areas mapped as felsic intrusive rocks, including granite, granodiorite and related granitoid lithologies, together with associated greenstone sequences and major regional structural corridors. The Company's exploration rationale is based on the recognition that granitoid and other felsic intrusive rocks within the Eastern Goldfields are capable of hosting, or forming an important component of, structurally controlled orogenic gold systems. Published examples considered in developing the geological interpretation include the Golden Cities–Federal mineralised system, the Cosmopolitan–Kookynie district and the

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		King of the Hills (Tarmoola) gold system. These deposits and districts are referenced as regional examples of gold mineralisation associated with felsic intrusive rocks and/or their structural and lithological contacts and are not presented as direct geological analogues for the Project. At East Scotia, field observations and available geological mapping indicate the presence of granitoid lithologies considered broadly comparable in lithological character to intrusive rocks documented within the Golden Cities area. Published studies of Golden Cities–Federal describe structurally controlled gold mineralisation developed within granitoid rocks and associated hydrothermal alteration characterised by mineralogical and multi-element geochemical changes. These published observations have been used as a conceptual framework for evaluating the East Scotia geology and interpreting preliminary field observations and portable XRF measurements. Current portable XRF measurements collected from East Scotia rock specimens, considered together with historical multi-element analytical data associated with retained drill material, identify variations in elements including K, Rb, Sr and Ba and in calculated elemental ratios including K/Rb, K/Ba and Rb/Sr. Variations in these elements and ratios have been documented in published studies of hydrothermal alteration and granitoid-hosted gold systems within the Yilgarn Craton. The portable XRF results are considered preliminary and indicative only and are being used as an exploration vector to assist geological interpretation and prioritisation of follow-up work. They do not demonstrate the presence of gold mineralisation. Representative samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories for multi-element laboratory analysis. The results of that work, together with further geological mapping, petrographic assessment where appropriate, structural interpretation and systematic geochemical sampling, will be used to test whether the observed geochemical variations represent hydrothermal alteration and whether any such alteration is spatially or genetically associated with gold mineralisation. The geological interpretation remains preliminary. No equivalence between the Project and Golden Cities, Cosmopolitan–Kookynie, King of the Hills or any other mineral deposit is implied.

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		The presence of similar host lithologies, alteration characteristics or elemental relationships does not on its own establish the presence of gold mineralisation.
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 new drilling is reported. Historical multi-element analytical data associated with retained drill-sample intervals at 59 m, 90 m and 130 m were reviewed for comparative geological purposes only. The analytical technique or instrument used to generate those historical data has not been independently established and the historical results are not characterised as portable XRF measurements. Because the originating drillhole and assay/intercept information has not been independently verified from a primary public source, no historical gold assay or mineralised drill intercept is reported or adopted. The location of the historical drillhole is shown in the body of the announcement. Location of historical drillholes is within the body of the announcement.
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 methods have been applied.
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 new drilling is discussed nor applicable to this section.
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	All relevant diagrams are within the announcement body.

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	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Other substantive information discussed in the announcement comprises regional geological mapping, regional magnetic imagery sourced from DMIRS/DMPE GeoView, published scientific literature on granitoid-hosted and granitoid-associated gold systems, and reconnaissance pXRF data generated by the Company. These datasets are used to develop and test an exploration rationale and are not presented as evidence of an economic discovery.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Other information material to the exploration interpretation and reported in the body of the announcement includes regional geological mapping, regional magnetic imagery sourced from DMIRS/DMPE GeoView, publicly available mineral occurrence information, published scientific literature concerning granitoid-hosted and granitoid-associated orogenic gold systems, and reconnaissance portable XRF data generated by the Company. These datasets are being used to develop and test the Company's exploration model and are not presented as evidence of an economic discovery. No other substantive exploration information material to understanding the Exploration Results reported in this announcement is known to the Company at the date of this report. Metadata associated with the published Regional 1VD Magnetic Imagery: Title - Magnetic anomaly grid (80m) of Western Australia - 2023 - V1. Abstract - The grid combines merged magnetic anomaly data from onshore and offshore Western Australia. It is generated from Federal and State government data sets acquired with a line spacing of 500 metres or less and over 1850 open file Company data sets at various line spacings. These data are held in GDA2020 decimal degrees. Lineage - The magnetic data are generated from Federal and State government data sets acquired with a line spacing of 500 metres or less and selected open file Company data sets at various line spacings. Units are nT. Image files are supplied in JP2 format. JP2 files can be viewed using ER Viewer or various GIS applications. Total magnetic intensity (TMI) - The data are displayed as a pseudo colour image and an isoluminant colour image with north east illumination (azimuth 45°, elevation 45°). Values from low to high are represented by colours blue to red. Reduced to Pole

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		(RTP) of TMI - The data are displayed as a pseudo colour image and an isoluminant colour image with north east illumination (azimuth 45°, elevation 45°). Values from low to high are represented by colours blue to red. First Vertical Derivative (1VD) of TMI - The data are displayed as a greyscale image with histogram equalization. Positional Accuracy - The grid cell size is 0.0008333 degrees (approx 80 metres). Highly variable depending on the age of the individual surveys that comprise the grid. Prior to 1995 (approximately) data were collected using various techniques. Source - warsydpdstadasc.blob.core.windows.net/downloads/Metadata_Statements/XML/METADATA_WA_Magnetics_2023_80m_V1_GDA2020.xml?ts=20260920171302 Metadata associated with the published Recorded Mineral Occurrences: Title - MINEDEX Database. Abstract - MINEDEX provides a coordinated, project-based enquiry system for textual information on mine and deposit locations (coordinates etc.), mining proposals, mineral resources, mine production, mining-inspection data, and environmental reports. MINEDEX has links to WAMEX (mineral exploration reports), Mineral Titles Online (MTO) and Safety Regulation System (SRS), TENGRAPH (tenement graphics system), and RMS (record management system). These data are held in GDA2020 decimal degrees. Lineage - Data collated from ASX reports, Mining Proposals and Annual Mineral Exploration Reports. Transformed from GDA94 to GDA2020 using GDA94_GDA2020_conformal_and_distortion.gsb transformation and by 7 parameter transformation for shapes outside of grid file via FME. Positional Accuracy - Varies. Typically within 5 metres (GPS coordinates). Source - warsydpdstadasc.blob.core.windows.net/downloads/Metadata_Statements/XML/MINEDEX_Database_GDA2020.xml?ts=20260920171413
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	Subject to grant and receipt of necessary statutory approvals, the Joint Venture intends to undertake staged verification and exploration work including database compilation and review, field reconnaissance, geological and geophysical interpretation, surface geochemical sampling and targeted drilling and/or re-drilling where appropriate. The timing of field activities will depend on tenement grant and subsequent statutory

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		approvals. The proposed work is intended to be funded through the NME-WTAC Joint Venture in accordance with its funding arrangements.