

SIDE WELL GOLD PROJECT, WA

Great Boulder eyes substantial resource growth as drilling hits more high-grade mineralisation

Assays of up to 60g/t Au extend Mulga Bill East to 1.5km-long; This discovery remains outside the 1Moz Side Well Resource

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC drilling continues to infill and extend the Mulga Bill East area, which sits outside the 782,000oz Mulga Bill – Eaglehawk resource, within the 1Moz Side Well Gold Project
- Mulga Bill East has grown to +1.5km of strike and remains open along strike and at depth
- Highlights from the drilling include:
 - 2m @ 30.76g/t Au from 133m, including 1m @ 60.9g/t Au from 134m in 26MBRC088
 - 4m @ 7.60g/t Au from 60m in 26MBRC058
 - 2m @ 5.90g/t Au from 73m in 26MBRC080
 - 2.64m @ 14.62g/t Au from 292.36m in 26MBRCD006
- Drilling now being planned to test continuity of mineralisation within quartz lodes extending from Mulga Bill to Mulga Bill East

Great Boulder Resources (ASX: **GBR**) is pleased to announce more high-grade intersections which significantly extend the known mineralisation at its 1.02Moz Side Well Gold Project near Meekatharra in Western Australia.

Great Boulder's Managing Director, Andrew Paterson said:

"RC drilling outside the resource at Mulga Bill continues to deliver high-grade gold intersections. These results extend the Mulga Bill East discovery by 600m, taking it to 1.5km-long.

"A lot of the high-grade intersections within Mulga Bill East correspond to west-dipping vein-hosted lodes intersected deeper down at Mulga Bill, so many of these results are up-dip projections of veins we've already identified. Mulga Bill and Mulga Bill East are around 200m to 300m apart, and the west-dipping veins appear to be continuous across that gap between the two.

“The structural continuity and ongoing success in the Mulga Bill – Eaglehawk area continue to support our belief that this is a very significant gold system, with potential to become one of the biggest gold endowments in the Meekatharra field.”

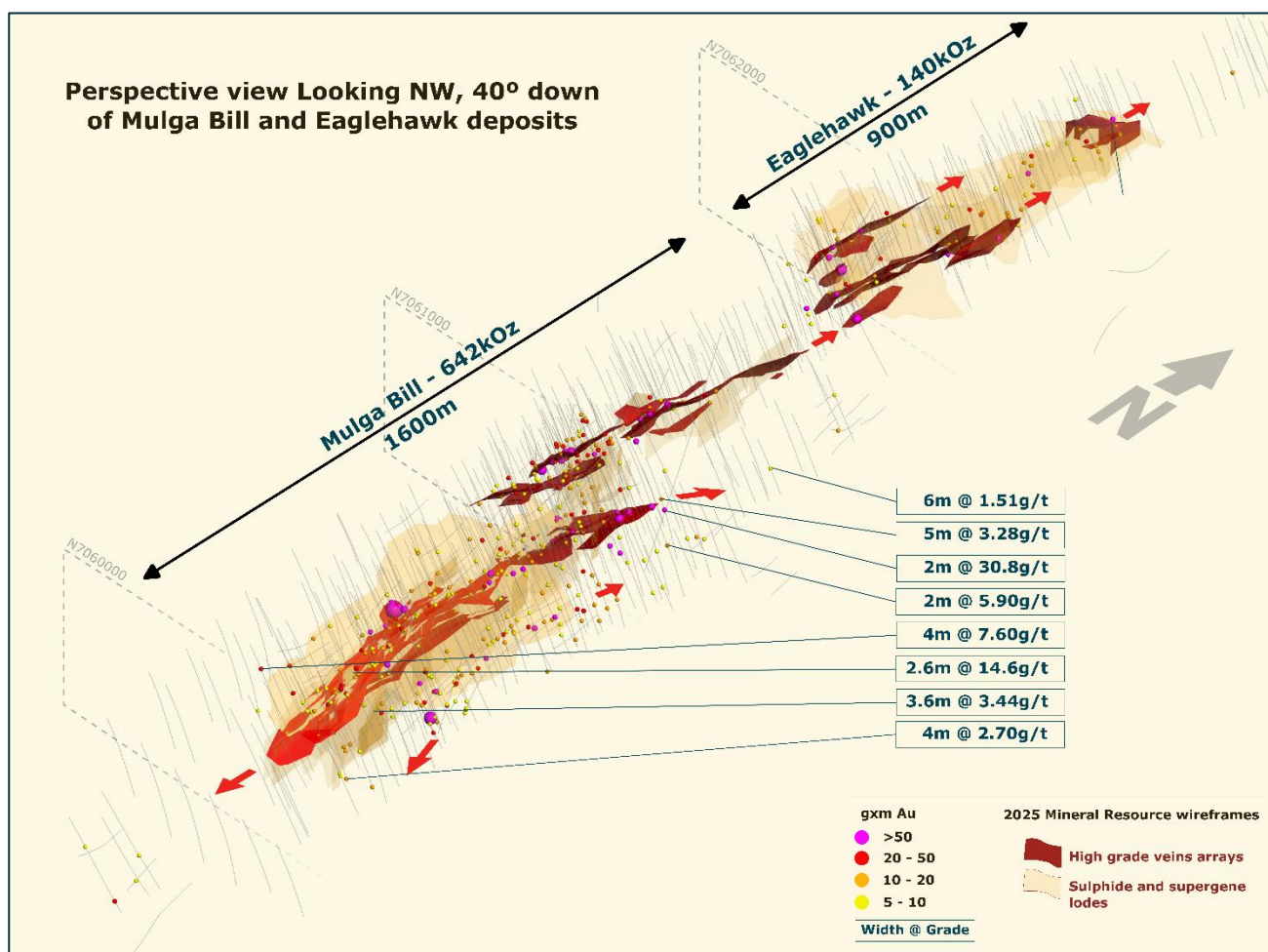


FIGURE 1: PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE MULGA BILL – EAGLEHAWK DEPOSIT SHOWING RECENT DRILLING HIGHLIGHTING CONTINUITY OF GOLD MINERALISATION AT MULGA BILL EAST

Mulga Bill East drilling

Recent RC drilling has been focused on extending the Mulga Bill East area, which sits approximately 200m to 300m east of Mulga Bill. Mulga Bill East has an existing resource spanning 450m of strike, mainly at the southern end of the deposit.

As mentioned in the Company’s ASX announcement of 22 July, 2026 Mulga Bill East had been extended to an overall strike of approximately 900m. This has now grown to approximately 1.5km and mineralisation remains open to the north, south and at depth.

Vein-hosted gold intersections appear to correspond to west-dipping veins previously drilled down-dip at Mulga Bill, suggesting untested potential for these veins to host mineralisation between the two north-south corridors. This potential has already been seen in previous drilling to the south, including **21m @ 7.24g/t Au** from 99m in 26MBRC021 (ASX announcement 25 May 2026).

Further RC and diamond drilling will now infill this area in preparation for resource estimation, with drilling planned to extend the west-dipping lodes down dip (i.e. towards Mulga Bill) and also test strike continuity of these north-northeast striking en echelon high-grade zones.

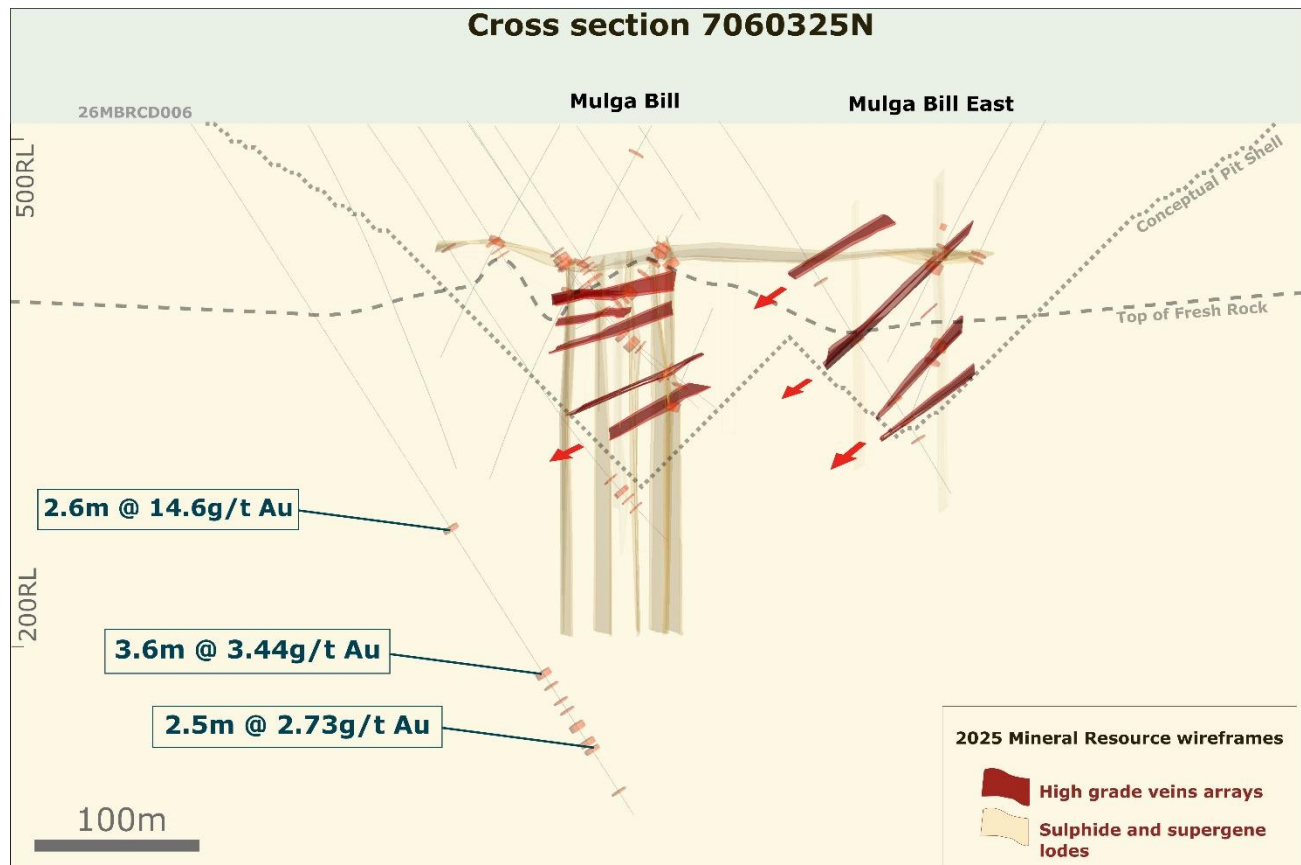


FIGURE 2: SECTION SHOWING POTENTIAL LODE CONTINUITY BETWEEN MULGA BILL & MULGA BILL EAST

Next Steps

The team on site at Side Well are currently cutting and sampling the last of the diamond holes drilled at Mulga Bill and Golden Bracelet.

At the Peak Hill project, two RC rigs and one diamond rig are continuing extensional and exploration programs at priority targets. This work will continue in preparation for a Peak Hill resource update by the end of 2026.

This announcement has been approved by the Great Boulder Board.

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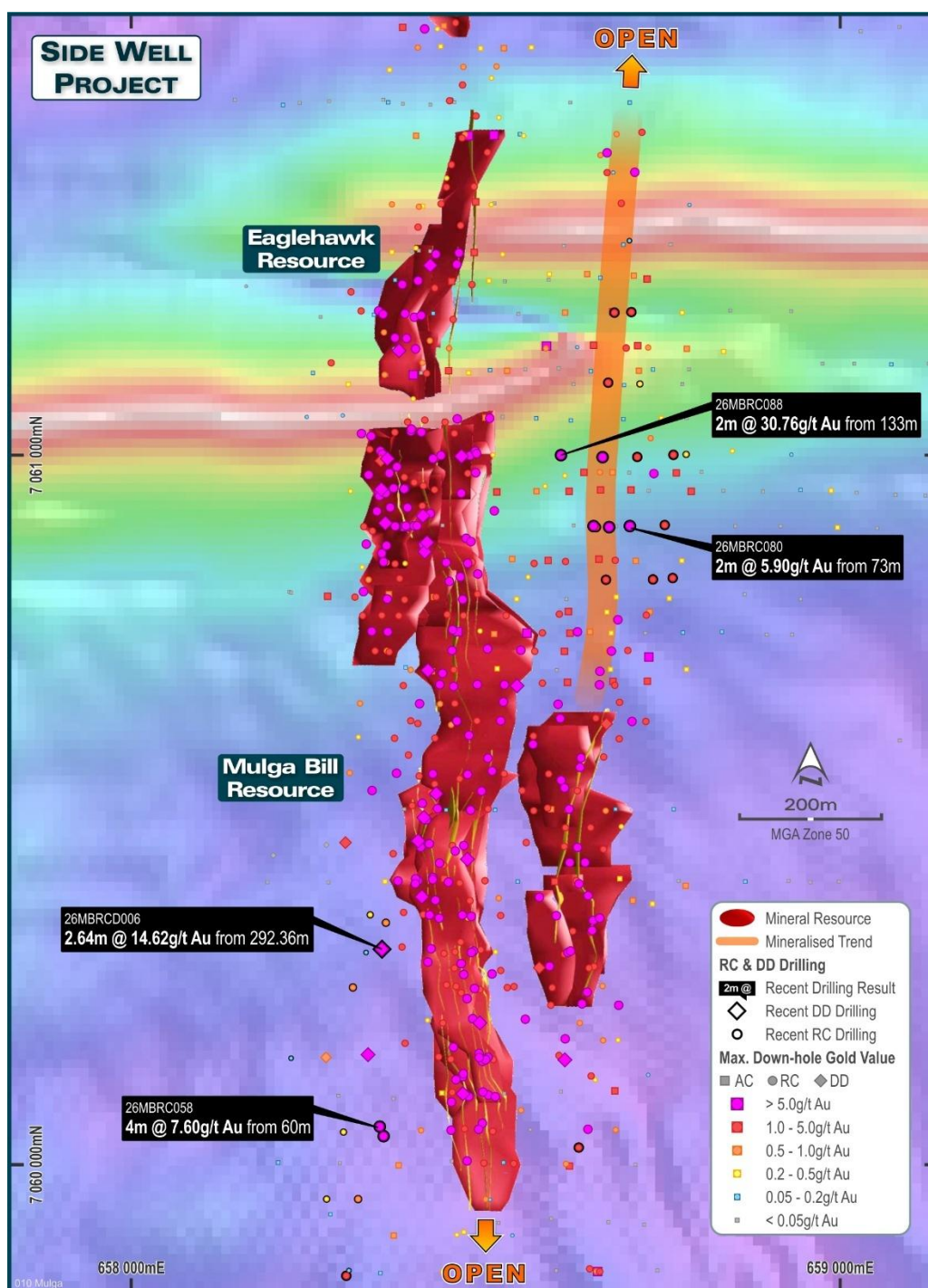


FIGURE 3: HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT DRILLING, WHICH INDICATES POTENTIAL FOR THE MULGA BILL EAST TREND TO CONTINUE NORTH INTO THE EAGLEHAWK AREA

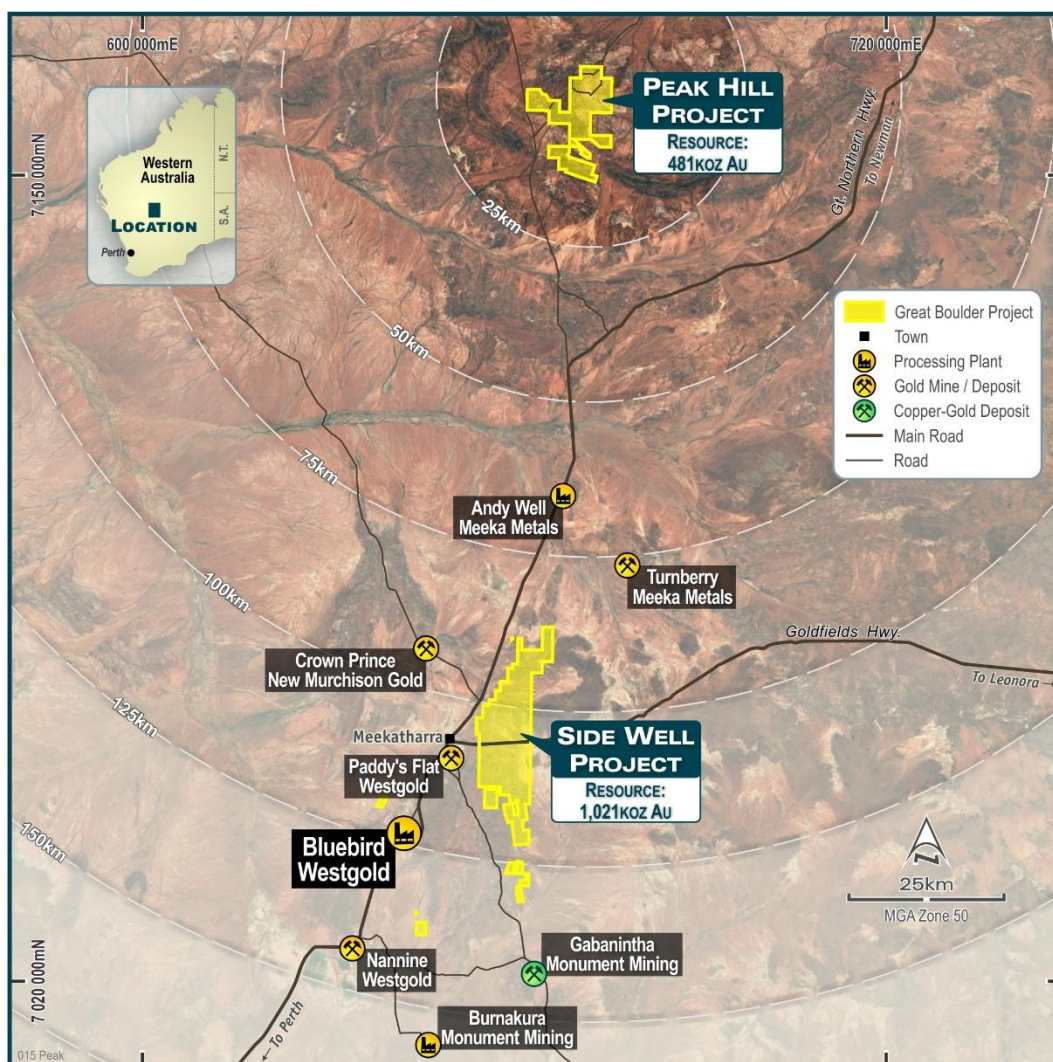


FIGURE 4: GREAT BOULDER'S MURCHISON PROJECTS

TABLE 1: GBR MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

Project	Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Au
Side Well	Indicated	7,025,000	2.8	626,000
	Inferred	9,017,000	1.4	395,000
	Subtotal	16,042,000	2.0	1,021,000
Peak Hill	Indicated	7,547,000	1.5	376,000
	Inferred	1,838,000	1.8	105,000
	Subtotal	9,385,000	1.6	481,000
Total	Indicated	14,572,000	2.1	1,002,000
	Inferred	10,855,000	1.4	500,000
All Resources		25,427,000	1.8	1,502,000

Please refer to GBR's ASX announcements of 18 December 2025 (Side Well) and 4 May 2026 (Peak Hill) for detailed information and JORC Table 1 context relevant to each project.

ASX Announcement

ASX Code: GBR

Shares on Issue: 1,971,131,864

Options on Issue: 52,232,191

Board & Management

Chris Tuckwell, Non-Executive Chairman

Andrew Paterson, Managing Director

Melanie Leighton, Non-Executive Director

Greg Hall, Non-Executive Director

Karen O'Neill, Non-Executive Director

Melanie Ross, Company Secretary

Company Highlights

- 1.5Moz near-term gold producer
- 2 Major gold projects in WA
- Significant news flow with 5-rig drilling program underway
- Major resource upgrade pending
- Heavyweight strategic backing

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Peak Hill Gold Project and the Company's Side Well Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and work undertaken by Mr Andrew Paterson who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Paterson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Paterson is an employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Company's Side Well Gold Project was previously reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 18 December 2025 '1 million ounce high-grade gold resource at Side Well', a copy of which is available on the Company's website at <https://www.greatboulder.com.au>. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Peak Hill Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and work undertaken by Mr Andrew Paterson. Mr Andrew Paterson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). The Peak Hill Gold Project is considered to be a material mining project proposed to be acquired by the Company. Mr Paterson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit reported and qualifies as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Paterson is an employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

TABLE 2: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Mulga Bill	26MBRC057	168	172	4	2.70
	26MBRC058	60	64	4	7.60
		80	84	4	0.70
		88	89	1	4.73
		120	121	1	4.25
	26MBRC059	191	193	2	3.15
	26MBRC066	128	132	4	0.54
Mulga Bill East	26MBRC070	100	109	9	1.09
	26MBRC071	122	124	2	1.91
		147	151	4	2.20
	26MBRC072	63	64	1	2.10
	26MBRC075	111	112	1	2.95
	26MBRC076	72	78	6	1.51
	26MBRC077	68	72	4	0.65
		130	132	2	2.17
	26MBRC080	73	75	2	5.90
		156	159	3	1.52
	26MBRC081	68	72	4	0.56
		172	176	4	1.17
	26MBRC082	88	92	4	0.72
		104	108	4	1.55
		122	124	2	1.31
		173	175	2	1.13
	26MBRC083	106	108	2	1.64
		119	122	3	3.26
		213	215	2	1.29
	26MBRC084	170	171	1	2.37
		186	187	1	2.82
		219	222	3	1.19
	26MBRC086	176	179	3	0.96
	26MBRC087	116	118	2	1.34
		171	173	2	4.18
	26MBRC088	96	100	4	0.63
		104	109	5	3.28
		133	135	2	30.76
	26MBRCD006	292.36	295	2.64	14.62

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
		397.04	400.6	3.56	3.44
		435	439	4	0.63
		447	450.28	3.28	0.82
		452.56	455	2.44	2.73

Significant intersections are reported using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a maximum 3m of internal dilution.

TABLE 3: COLLAR DETAILS (GDA94_50)

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
26MBRC057	Mulga Bill	658556	7060026	513	-60	90	180
26MBRC058	Mulga Bill	658322	7060051	512	-60	90	192
26MBRC059	Mulga Bill	658273	7060050	512	-60	90	210
26MBRC060	Mulga Bill	658222	7060050	512	-60	90	204
26MBRC061	Mulga Bill	658208	7060149	512	-60	90	228
26MBRC062	Mulga Bill	658276	7060249	512	-60	90	210
26MBRC063	Mulga Bill	658267	7060299	511	-60	90	228
26MBRC064	Mulga Bill	658293	7060350	511	-60	90	246
26MBRC065	Mulga Bill	658268	7060350	511	-60	90	258
26MBRC066	Mulga Bill	658283	7059950	512	-60	90	180
26MBRC067	Mulga Bill	658234	7059950	512	-60	90	186
26MBRC068	Mulga Bill	658274	7059849	512	-60	90	198
26MBRC069	Mulga Bill	658224	7059849	512	-60	90	192
26MBRC070	Mulga Bill East	658710	7060825	510	-60	90	160
26MBRC071	Mulga Bill East	658660	7060825	510	-60	90	175
26MBRC072	Mulga Bill East	658721	7060900	511	-60	90	125
26MBRC073	Mulga Bill East	658739	7061000	511	-60	90	185
26MBRC074	Mulga Bill East	658670	7061100	511	-60	90	130
26MBRC075	Mulga Bill East	658620	7061100	511	-60	90	195
26MBRC076	Mulga Bill East	658670	7061200	511	-60	90	140
26MBRC077	Mulga Bill East	658620	7061200	511	-60	90	172
26MBRC078	Mulga Bill East	658670	7061300	511	-60	90	160
26MBRC079	Mulga Bill East	658620	7061300	511	-60	90	175
26MBRC080	Mulga Bill East	658669	7060900	510	-60	90	200
26MBRC081	Mulga Bill East	658689	7061000	510	-60	90	210
26MBRC082	Mulga Bill East	658610	7060825	510	-60	90	230
26MBRC083	Mulga Bill East	658619	7060900	510	-60	90	230

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
26MBRC084	Mulga Bill East	658569	7060900	510	-60	90	270
26MBRC085	Mulga Bill East	658519	7060900	510	-60	90	290
26MBRC086	Mulga Bill East	658639	7061000	510	-60	90	240
26MBRC087	Mulga Bill East	658589	7061000	510	-60	90	250
26MBRC088	Mulga Bill East	658539	7061000	510	-60	90	260
26MBRCD006	Mulga Bill	658196	7060299	512	-60	90	500.6

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 (GBR Drilling, Side Well Project)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	At the Side Well Project RC samples are collected into calico bags over 1m intervals using a cyclone splitter. The residual bulk samples are placed in lines of piles on the ground. 2 cone splits are taken off the rig splitter for RC drilling. Visually prospective zones are sampled over 1m intervals and sent for analysis while the rest of the hole is composited over 4m intervals by taking a scoop sample from each 1m bag. Core samples are selected visually based on observations of alteration and mineralisation and sampled to contacts or metre intervals as appropriate. Once samples are marked the core is cut in half longitudinally with one half taken for assay and the other half returned to the core tray. All core is oriented in order to measure and record structural orientations. AC samples are placed in piles on the ground with 4m composite samples taken using a scoop. In instances where AC drilling is planned to be used in mineral resource estimation 1m samples are taken off a cyclone splitter, the same as RC. Any composite samples assaying 0.1g/t Au or more are re-assayed in 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	Industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised. The majority of RC drilling has been completed by Schramm 650 rigs and diamond drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL1600.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery data is noted in geological comments as part of the logging process. Sample condition has been logged for every geological interval as part of the logging process. Where water is encountered during drilling the resultant sample quality is noted as being dry, moist or wet. No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken.
Logging	Geological logging of drilling followed established company procedures. Qualitative logging of samples includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Abundant geological comments supplement logged intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	1m cyclone splits and 4m speared composite samples are taken in the field. Samples are prepared and analysed at ALS Laboratories Perth for RC and diamond drilling and Intertek Laboratories for the AC drilling and auger soil samples. Samples are pulverized so that each sample has a nominal grainsize of 85% passing 75 microns. Au analysis is undertaken using Au-AA26 involving a 50g lead collection fire assay and Atomic Adsorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. For AC drilling, Au analysis is undertaken at Intertek using a 50g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES finish (FA50/OE). Multi-element analysis is completed at both ALS and Intertek Laboratories. Digestion is completed using both 4 Acid and Aqua-regia and analysed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS (Intertek code 4A/MS48, ALS codes ME-MS61, ME-ICP41-ABC).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All samples are assayed by ALS and Intertek laboratories in Perth using industry standard techniques: Fire assay for gold; four-acid digest and aqua regia for multi-element analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The standard GBR protocol is followed for insertion of standards and blanks with a blank and standard inserted per 25 for RC drilling and 40 samples for AC drilling. Field Duplicates as second cone splits are inserted within known ore zones to assess repeatability. Analysis of ME is typically done on master pulps after standard gold analysis with a company multi-element standard inserted every 30 samples for litho-geochemistry or more frequency if lithology changes are observed within a 30m interval. No QAQC problems were identified in the results. No twinned drilling has been undertaken.
Location of data points	Sample locations and mapping observations are located and recorded electronically using a handheld GPS. Coordinates are recorded in GDA94 grid in Zone 50, which is the GDA94 zone for the Meekatharra area.

	Drill holes are positioned using the same technique. Hole collars are initially picked up after drilling using a handheld GPS. RC and Diamond hole collars or any hole required for resource estimation purposes are subsequently surveyed with a DGPS for greater accuracy. This accuracy is sufficient for the intended purpose of the data.
Data spacing and distribution	The spacing and location of the majority of drilling in the projects is, by the nature of early exploration, variable. As each prospect advances the drill spacing is decreased until the confidence of continuity is sufficient to allow the estimation of a mineral resource. Resource classification (e.g. Inferred or Indicated) is assigned by an independent resource consultant. The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling is dominantly perpendicular to regional geological trends where interpreted and practical. Wherever possible, cross sections are shown to give a visual indication of the relationship between intersection width and lode thickness. The spacing and location of the data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.
Sample security	GBR personnel are responsible for delivery of samples from the drill site to the Toll Ipec dispatch centre in Meekatharra. Samples are transported by Toll Ipec from Meekatharra to the laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	Data review and interpretation by independent consultants on a regular basis. Group technical meetings are usually held monthly with input from independent expert consultants in the fields of geochemistry, petrology, structural geology and geophysics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Side Well tenement E51/1905 is a 48-block exploration license covering an area of 131.8km² immediately east and northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison province. The tenement is 75% owned by Great Boulder, with Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd holding a 25% free-carried interest up to a decision to mine. E51/1679 and the adjoining prospecting licences south of E5/1905 are mainly held in agreements with Mark Selga and Wanbanna Pty Ltd which give GBR an 80% interest in those tenements. P51/3361, P51/3362, P51/3358, P51,3419 and P51/3425 are 100%-owned by GBR. A full list of the Company's tenement interests is included in each quarterly activities report available on the ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	The Side Well project has a protracted exploration history but it is relatively unexplored compared to other regions surrounding Meekatharra.
Geology	The Side Well tenement group covers a portion of the Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone Belt north of Meekatharra, WA. The north-northeasterly-trending Archaean Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone Belt, comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic and felsic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Luke Creek and Mount Farmer Groups. Over the northern extensions of the belt, sediments belonging to the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin unconformably overlie Archaean granite-greenstone terrain. Structurally, the belt takes the form of a syncline known as the Polelle syncline. Younger Archaean granitoids have intrusive contacts with the greenstone succession and have intersected several zones particularly in the Side Well area. Within the Side Well tenement group, a largely concealed portion of the north-north-easterly trending Greenstone Belt is defined, on the basis of drilling and airborne magnetic data, to underlie the area. The greenstone succession is interpreted to be tightly folded into a south plunging syncline and is cut by easterly trending Proterozoic dolerite dykes. There is little to no rock exposure at the Side Well prospect. This area is covered by alluvium and lacustrine clays, commonly up to 60 metres thick. Subcrop exposures of laterite, mafic and ultramafic rocks are present along the eastern side of the project, however exposure of outcrop is still relatively poor.

Drill hole Information	A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and intersections reported in this announcement are provided as an appended table in the relevant announcements for each drilling program.
Data aggregation methods	Results are reported using cut-off levels relevant to the sample type. For composited samples significant intercepts are reported for grades greater than 0.1g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 4m. For single metre splits, significant intercepts are reported for grades greater than 0.5g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 3m. A weighted average calculation may be used to allow for bottom of hole composites that are less than the standard 4m and when intervals contain composited samples plus 1m split samples. In such instances the presence of composite samples within the intersection is noted in the comments. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The majority of drilling is conducted using appropriate perpendicular orientations for interpreted mineralisation. Stratigraphy appears to be steeply dipping to the west however mineralisation may have a different orientation. Cross sections are shown wherever possible to illustrate relationships between drilling and interpreted mineralisation.
Diagrams	Refer to figures in announcement.
Balanced reporting	It is not practical to report all historical exploration results from the Side Well project. Selected historical intercepts have previously been re-reported by GBR to highlight the prospectivity of the region, however the vast majority of work on the project has been completed by GBR and reported in ASX announcements since 14 July 2020.
Other substantive exploration data	Subsequent to Doray Minerals Limited exiting the project in 2015, private companies have held the ground with no significant work being undertaken. Wanbanna Pty Ltd has done limited work consisting mainly of AC drilling around the Burke's Reward and Golden Bracelet prospect's further south.
Further work	Further work is discussed in the document.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	All data was collected electronically by Great Boulder and stored in an acquire SQL database with appropriate data validation procedures. The database is managed by an external consultant with extracts provided to Haren for Mineral Resource estimation. Independent Competent Persons undertook a basic check of the data for potential errors as a preliminary step to compiling the resource estimate. No significant flaws were identified.
Site visits	No site visit has been conducted by the competent persons for Mineral Resources at this stage.
Geological interpretation	There is a high level of confidence in the interpreted geological and mineralisation model of each deposit included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate. Progressive drilling since the initial Inferred resource estimates were completed has mainly confirmed the existing orientations and positions of mineralised structures at Mulga Bill and Ironbark without any material depletion of lodes. Structural measurements from ongoing diamond drilling programs have also been used to help confirm the strike and dip direction of veins, faults and foliation. The cumulative knowledge gained from ongoing work at Mulga Bill and Ironbark has been applied to subsequent deposits within the Side Well project. The data used for Mineral Resource estimation has been collected reliably and is recent being completed since 2010 by both Doray Mineral Ltd for Mulga Bill and Great Boulder for Mulga Bill and Eaglehawk, and by Great Boulder since 2020 for the other deposits in a professional manner with most QAQC available and acceptable.

	Alternative interpretations have been investigated by a process of review, drill testing and updating of geological and mineralisation interpretations. Areas where interpretations are ambiguous or alternative interpretations could make a material difference are not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Geological interpretations of lithology and contact relationships are key to understanding the mineralisation emplacement and are used extensively in the mineralisation interpretations
<i>Dimensions</i>	The Mulga Bill deposit extends approximately 1.6km from north to south, 450 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~ 300 m. The Eaglehawk deposit extends approximately 1.5km of which approximately 800m is within the current MRE and is currently known to a depth of ~200m. The Ironbark deposit extends approximately 770 m from north to south, 130 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~150 m. The Flagpole deposit extends approximately 450m from north to south over a width of approximately 100m east-west, and is known to a depth of approximately 150m. Saltbush extends approximately 380m from the northwest to southeast over a width of ~70m southwest to northeast, and is known to a depth of ~150m. Golden Bracelet extends approximately 500m from north to south over a combined area of 270m east to west, and is known to a depth of ~150m.
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	Mulga Bill, Eaglehawk, Flagpole and Ironbark: Samples were flagged with the individual mineralisation domains and composited to 1m lengths honouring the domain boundaries. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was used to understand the characteristics of the mineralisation. Statistical analysis showed the populations in each domain to have approximately log-normal distribution shapes. Where outlier gold grades were identified appropriate top-cuts were applied and in some cases a high yield restriction was used to restrict the influence of very high grades and avoid smearing. Top-cuts were generally not severe with relatively few composites affected. Continuity analysis was performed on individual domains where a robust variogram model was able to be interpreted. In other cases, domains were grouped by genetic, statistical and orientation characteristics to interpret robust variogram models. Poorly informed domains borrowed parameters from generally statistically and genetically similar domains or groups. The models for the deposits were constructed using a parent block size of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL; with sub - cells down to 0.50mE by 0.50mN by 0.50mRL. The sub-cell size was selected to accurately represent the geometry and volumes of the mineralisation, geology and weathering domains. The parent cell size was selected based on the drill hole data spacing and its relationship to the complexity of mineralisation and continuity. The parent block size used for estimation of gold grade. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate grades in all domains, with estimation searches and number of samples used determined by iterative testing and validation of the estimates. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised in most domains, to allow the estimation to follow the geometry of the mineralisation. Hard boundary conditions were applied for grade estimation into each of the mineralised domains so that grade estimation for each domain used only the data that is contained within that domain. Datamine version 1.13.202.0 was used for block modelling, estimation, and reporting. Supervisor version 8.15.1.2 was used for statistical and geostatistical analysis. No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products and no other estimates than the gold grades are reported.

No other variables are considered deleterious, and no deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated.

For Mulga Bill the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL for mineralised material.

For Ironbark the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL for mineralised material.

The parent cell size was selected based on the drill hole data spacing and its relationship to the complexity of mineralisation and continuity with the parent block size used for estimation of gold grade.

Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate grades in all domains, with estimation searches and number of samples used determined by iterative testing and validation of the estimates.

Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to allow the estimation to follow the geometry of the mineralisation.

Hard boundary conditions were applied for grade estimation into each of the mineralised domains so that grade estimation for each domain used only the data that is contained within that domain.

At this stage the selective mining units are unknown.

Elemental correlation analysis was completed and only Au is reported.

Validation of grade estimates was completed using a three-stage process. The first is a global comparison of declustered and top-cut (where required) composites key statistics to the block model estimates for the first search pass as well as subsequent search passes. The second is a trend analysis where the declustered and top-cut (where required) composites are sliced into windows in northing or elevation directions and compared. The third is careful local validation of composite grades to estimated grade in multiple orientations to ensure expected grade trends are reproduced and the estimates are a good reflection of the input composites and estimation parameters. Where required, parameters were adjusted in an iterative process to ensure a high-quality estimation.

Saltbush and Golden Bracelet:

Three-dimensional ordinary kriging was used to interpolate gold grades into 5 x 20 x 20m blocks with Datamine StudioRM and Supervisor software.

This was a maiden estimate meaning the only check estimate possible was against the alternate geological interpretation provided by Great Boulder Resources. That check raised no issues with the estimation process.

A variable topcut of between 1.2g/t and 12g/t specific to each hole trimmed outlier values of composites on the main lodes without significantly affecting the mean grade of the intercepts.

No recovery or byproduct assumptions were made. No deleterious elements or non-grade variables were considered.

The block size used is 20m3 which equals the approximate in-line drill spacing and half the between-line drill spacing. The coarse blocks are appropriate for open pit mining.

A 200m/150m search volume (major/semimajor) was used, being equivalent to the range of the variogram. Due to the sparse/clustered drill coverage a second pass used a relaxed search criteria (twice the range and fewer minimum samples) to ensure all parts of the model with high geological confidence returned a valid kriged grade estimate

The drill spacing is insufficient to constrain grade estimation blocks to an SMU size, however subcelling constrains the estimate to the wireframes, the dimensions of which (metre-scale) are proportional to small-scale open pit mining.

Gold grade was the only variable estimated.

	The geological interpretation of planar shear-hosted lodes controlled both the variography and search volumes which were planar in the same orientation as the overall orientation of the lodes. Composite intervals were topcut to exclude a small number of outlier values. Validation of the estimate involved: - Comparing the mean grade of the final lodes to the mean grade of samples and mean grade of intercepts (zone composites) - Output block histograms comparison with input composite histograms - Visual validation of the location and grade of composite intercepts against the estimated grades in surrounding blocks (see presentation diagrams). - Swath plot validation was not used due to the broad drill spacing over relatively short strike lengths. No Mineral Resource Estimates have been extrapolated beyond the limits of drilling.
<i>Moisture</i>	All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnages.
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	A 0.5 g/t Au gold cut-off was used to report the upper zones with open pit potential while a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off was used where the mineralisation is deeper with underground mining potential.
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	It is assumed the deposit will be mined using open cut and underground methods. Successful mining operations are located on surrounding leases. Western Australia has a low geopolitical risk, an extensive history of gold mining and stable government policies and processes.
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	It is assumed that the gold will be extracted using standard gravity recovery and CIL methods common in the Western Australian goldfields. Initial tests on Mulga Bill mineralisation included gravity and cyanide leach test recoveries which demonstrated excellent recoveries with a very low residual tail on the single parcel tested to date.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	It is assumed that no environmental factors exist that could prohibit any potential mining development at the deposits.
<i>Bulk density</i>	Details of bulk density measurements and assumptions are contained within the Material Information Summary of this announcement.
<i>Classification</i>	The Mulga Bill, Eaglehawk, Saltbush and Ironbark Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and bulk density information. The Flagpole and Golden Bracelet Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred based on the fact that there is sufficient information to imply but not to verify geological and grade continuity within the deposit. Mineralisation domains with isolated and/or very few drill hole intercepts remain unclassified until increased confidence in their volume, orientation and grade tenor is established with further drilling. The classification appropriately represents the view of the Competent Person.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	No external reviews or audits have been completed.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	A quantitative procedure for assessing relative accuracy and precision has not been deemed appropriate by the Competent Person for the estimation of gold grade at this stage. The Mineral Resource discussed is a global estimate. Ongoing infill drilling will provide closer spaced data to achieve improved local estimates around particularly high-grade gold zones suitable for reliable localisation of ore and waste at a mining stage.