

02 October 2026

YINDI DRILLING REACHES FRESH ROCK BENEATH COVER

Samples submitted for assay; fresh-rock logging and ground conditions inform assessment of diamond drilling to test deeper targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fresh rock reached in the central corridor at Yindi - Three RC holes drilled for 227m have provided geological and ground-condition information to guide follow-up drilling. The planned eight-hole, approximately 1,125m program ended early due to ground conditions.
- Fresh rock reached beneath the transported cover in both deeper holes, with the base of complete oxidation logged at 77m in 26YRC002 and approximately 86 m in 26YRC003 – the first fresh-rock intersections drilled by Marquee in the central corridor.
- Altered mafic rocks intersected - Chlorite-sericite altered mafic and dolerite with disseminated pyrite (locally estimated at up to approximately 2%), quartz veining and minor magnetite were logged below the oxidation base in both holes. These are visual, qualitative logging observations only and are not a substitute for assay results.
- Palaeochannel cover sequence defined: Both holes drilled transported clays with sandy and gravelly horizons to approximately 41–42 m, consistent with the Tertiary palaeochannel fill of the Roe Palaeodrainage, over a deeply weathered saprolite profile. Understanding this sequence, including the water it carries, directly informs the design of follow-up drilling.
- Samples submitted to ALS in Perth: 55 samples covering the fresh and transitional rock in 26YRC002 (from 70m) and 26YRC003 (from 80m) have been dispatched for gold by 50g fire assay and a 48-element multi-element suite. No assay results are available at the date of this announcement.
- Follow-up drilling design informed by ground conditions - Water-bearing sands and unstable weathered rock limited RC drilling. The two deeper holes reached 95m and 102m, short of their respective 140m and 150m target depths; the interpreted deeper target zones remain untested.
- Diamond drilling is being assessed to test the ranked targets at depth, with cased pre-collars to manage the cover sequence and continuous core to support structural and alteration logging and sampling.
- Strategic location - A 180 km² tenure package on a major Yilgarn structure, approximately 45 km south of Northern Star's (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations and in the vicinity of Ramelius Resources' (ASX:RMS) Roe project.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Marquee Resources Limited (“Marquee” or “the Company”) (ASX:MQR) advises that initial reverse circulation (RC) drilling at its Yindi Gold and Lithium Project (“Yindi” or “the Project”) has reached fresh rock beneath transported cover in the central corridor for the first time in the Company’s drilling. Yindi is located approximately 45 km south of Northern Star Resources Limited’s (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Kennedy Drilling drilled three holes for a total of 227m of the planned eight-hole, approximately 1,125m program announced on 16 September 2026. The program ended early due to ground conditions, before the interpreted deeper target zones were reached. Samples from the two deeper holes have been submitted for assay, with results pending. The Company is assessing diamond drilling to advance testing of the ranked targets.

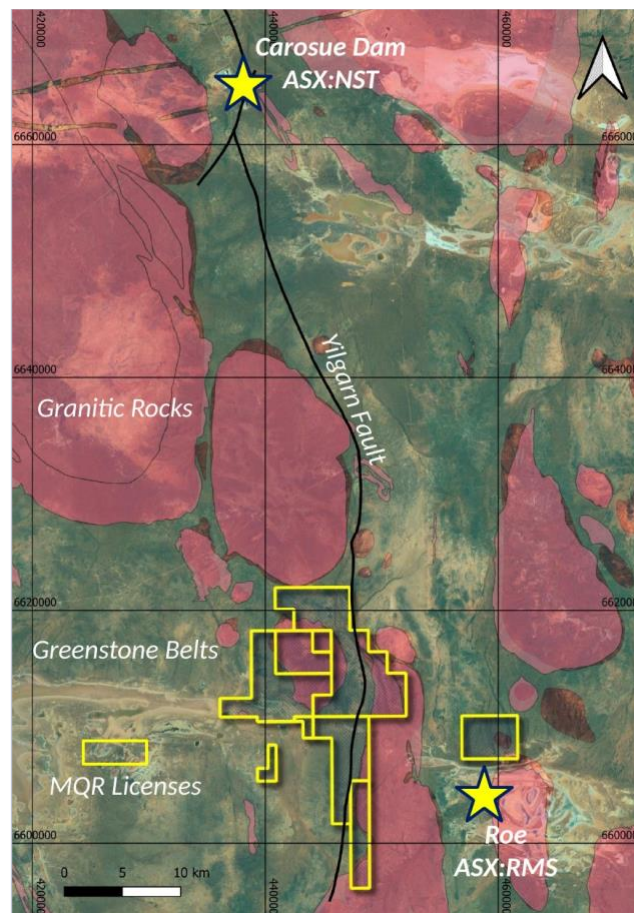


Figure 1 - Yindi Gold Project location, showing Marquee licences, regional geology and nearby operations.

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN COMMENT

Charles Thomas, Executive Chairman, commented:

“Reaching fresh rock beneath the cover has given us a clearer picture of the geology in Yindi’s central corridor and the ground conditions we need to accommodate in the next phase of drilling. We have submitted samples from the two deeper holes and look forward to reviewing the assays alongside the geological logging. While ground conditions brought the RC program to an early close, the deeper targets remain untested. We are assessing diamond drilling, with cased pre-collars, to provide a suitable approach to testing those targets.”

DRILLING SUMMARY

The program was designed to drill through the transported cover and deeply weathered profile into fresh rock across the ranked central corridor (refer ASX announcement dated 16 September 2026). Two of the three holes reached fresh rock, providing information on the cover sequence, alteration and drilling conditions. Unstable ground in the weathered profile limited penetration, and drilling ended before the interpreted deeper target zones were reached.

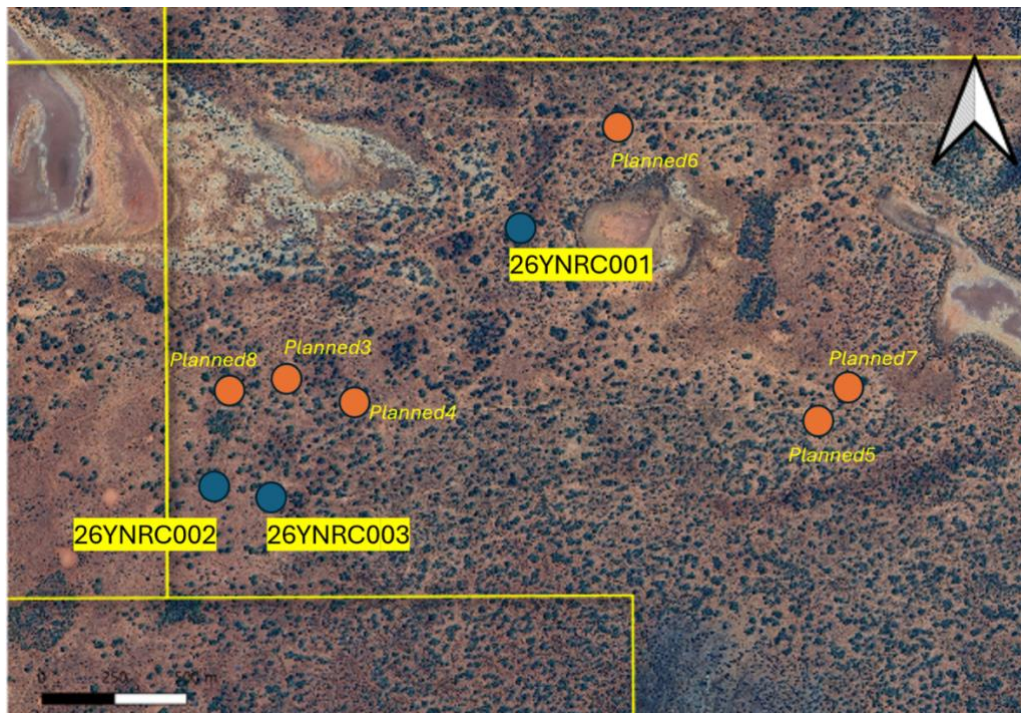


Figure 2 - Plan view of the drill collar.

Table 1: Yindi initial RC drilling summary.

Hole ID	Planned hole	Final depth (m)	Target depth (m)	Status
26YRC001	PYND_RC09	30	150	Ended at 30 m – water in palaeochannel sands
26YRC002	PYND_RC01	95	140	Ended at 95 m – unstable ground; rods repeatedly stuck
26YRC003	PYND_RC02	102	150	Ended at 102 m – unstable ground; rods repeatedly stuck
Total	3 holes	227		Five planned holes not drilled due to ground conditions

Collar details for the completed holes are provided in Appendix 1.



Figure 3 - First-phase RC drilling in progress at the Yindi Gold Project, central corridor (26YRC001).

26YRC001 – water in the palaeochannel sequence

26YRC001 was collared at the first planned position in the central corridor. At approximately 30m the hole encountered water in the palaeochannel sands, draining from a historical aircore hole drilled nearby by a

previous explorer. Water-bearing basal sands are a normal feature of the Roe Palaeodrainage, and standard practice in these conditions is to stop drilling through the aquifer. The hole was ended at 30m and the site rehabilitated in line with the Company's standard procedures. The intersection is a useful input into the next program. future holes in the corridor will be designed with a cased pre-collar through the palaeochannel sequence.

26YRC002 and 26YRC003 – ground conditions

Both holes penetrated the transported cover and the full weathered profile and reached fresh rock. In each hole, drill rods became repeatedly stuck in the clay-rich saprolite and at the base of oxidation, with progressively increasing rod pressure and rotation torque. Each hole was terminated short of its target depth once the risk of losing the drill string outweighed the additional metres available: 26YRC002 at 95m against a 14 m target, and 26YRC003 at 102m against a 150m target. The holes provided 18m and 16m of fresh-rock drilling respectively. The interpreted target zones at depth remain untested.



Figure 4 - RC rig and sample line on site at Yindi (26YRC003).

GEOLOGY INTERSECTED

The two deeper holes passed through a similar profile: transported cover of red-brown and grey clays with sandy and gravelly horizons to approximately 41–42m, a clay-dominant upper saprolite, and a lower saprolite passing into fresh rock. The base of complete oxidation was logged at 77 m in 26YRC002 and at approximately 86m in 26YRC003. The transported sequence is interpreted as Tertiary palaeochannel and sheetwash fill of the Roe Palaeodrainage, which drains this part of the Eastern Goldfields and is typically characterised by basal sands and gravels overlain by plastic clays beneath a thin alluvial cover. The basal sands of that sequence host a regional hypersaline aquifer, and it was this water that was intersected through the historical aircore hole in 26YRC001. Mapping the position and thickness of the palaeochannel fill across the corridor is therefore a direct input into the design, casing and cost of the next drilling program.

Below the oxidation base, both holes intersected fine to medium grained mafic rocks. In 26YRC002, chips from 77m are chlorite altered with disseminated pyrite, locally estimated at up to approximately 2%, minor quartz and weak magnetism, with pyrite and quartz veining increasing between 84m and 91m. In 26YRC003, sericite–chlorite altered dolerite with minor magnetite was logged from approximately 86m to the end of the hole (Figure 4).

The alteration, sulphide and mineralogical observations described above are qualitative interpretations based on RC chip logging, supported where stated by portable XRF field screening. They do not establish the presence or grade of gold mineralisation. No gold assay results are reported in this announcement; laboratory assays are pending.



Figure 5 - RC chips from 26YRC003, 88–89m, showing chlorite-altered mafic rock with pale sericite–quartz alteration patches below the base of complete oxidation.

SAMPLING AND ASSAYING

RC chips were collected at 1m intervals through a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter into pre-numbered calico bags. A total of 55 samples have been submitted to ALS in Perth (Malaga): 29 samples from 26YRC002 covering 70m to the end of the hole, and 26 samples from 26YRC003 covering 80m to the end of the hole, including inserted quality control samples. The submitted intervals cover the transitional and fresh rock at the bottom of each hole. The remaining samples and the bulk rejects have been retained on site and can be submitted if warranted.

Samples will be pulverised in full to 85% passing 75 µm (ALS PUL-23). Gold will be analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA26, 0.01 ppm lower detection limit), and every sample will also be analysed

for 48 elements by four-acid digest with ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish (ME-MS61). Certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates were inserted in the sample stream at a combined rate of approximately 20% of primary samples. Assay turnaround times will depend on laboratory scheduling and sample volumes. Results will be reported once received and validated by the Company. Sampling, analytical and QAQC procedures are detailed in JORC Code Table 1 (Appendix 2).

INTERPRETATION AND NEXT STEPS

The initial drilling has improved the Company's understanding of the cover and weathered profile in the central corridor and provided its first fresh-rock intersections in this area. The interpreted target zones at depth remain untested because ground conditions limited RC penetration. These observations will inform selection of the drilling method and design of the next phase of target testing.

The Company is assessing diamond drilling, including RC pre-collars with diamond tails and casing through the palaeochannel sequence, to test the ranked positions in the central corridor. The proposed approach is intended to manage the water-bearing cover and unstable weathered profile while providing continuous core for structural, alteration and vein logging and sampling. Planning, costing and scheduling will be advanced following receipt and review of the pending assays, subject to contractor availability, funding and Board approval.

- Receive, validate and report the assay results from 26YRC002 and 26YRC003.
- Integrate the gold and multi-element results with the geostatistical ranking and the new regolith, palaeochannel and fresh-rock logging.
- Complete planning and costing for a diamond drilling program to test the ranked targets in the central corridor.
- Re-rank the wider target portfolio, including the NNW structural corridor and the granite–greenstone contact (Figure 5).

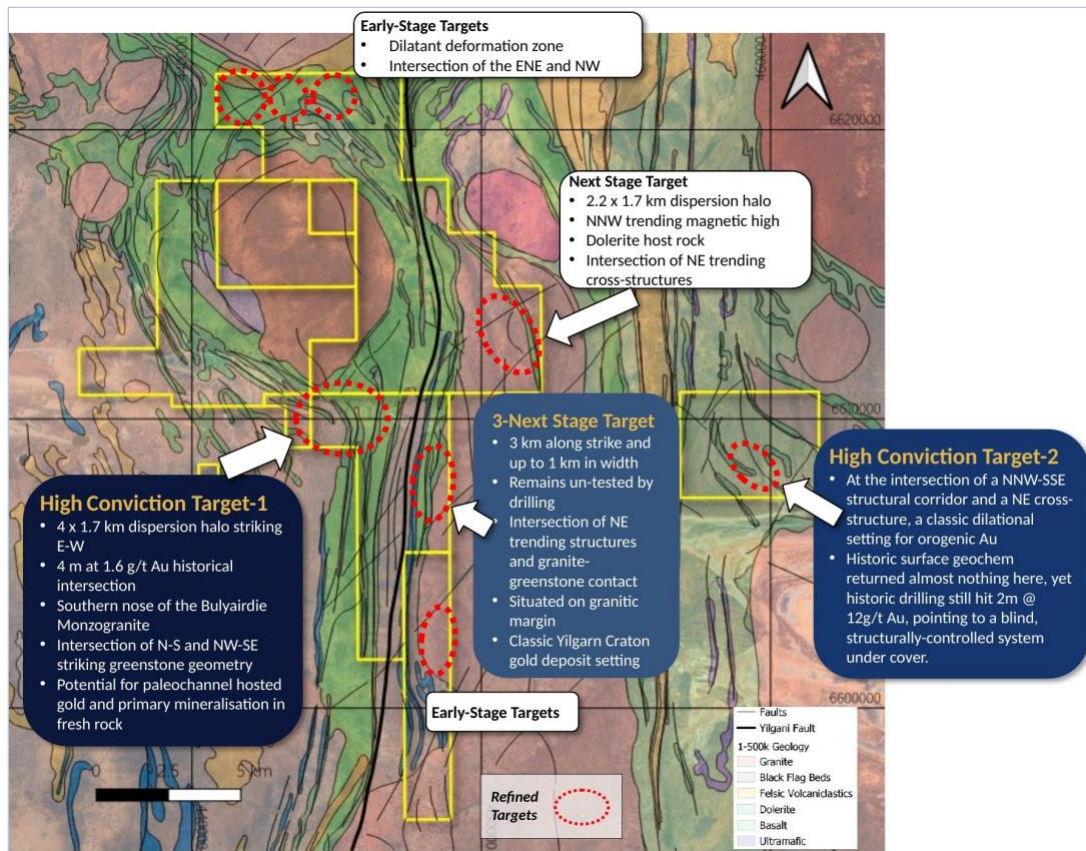


Figure 6 - Yindi target portfolio. The central corridor is the lead target; the NNW structural corridor and granite-greenstone contact remains untested by the first-phase program.

YINDI GOLD PROJECT

The Yindi Gold Project is a 180km² tenure package on a major Yilgarn structure, located approximately 45km south of Northern Star Resources Limited's (ASX:NST) Carosue Dam operations in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1). The Project sits on a proven structural corridor close to existing gold operations, including Ramelius Resources Limited's (ASX:RMS) Roe project. Much of the historical drilling at Yindi was shallow, leaving scope to test the underlying bedrock beneath transported cover (refer ASX announcement dated 19 August 2026).

References to nearby projects and operations are provided for geographic and geological context only. Proximity to these projects does not imply that similar mineralisation exists within the Company's tenure.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results and exploration targeting at Yindi is extracted from the following Marquee ASX announcements, which are available at www.asx.com.au and www.marqueeresources.com.au:

- 27 September 2023 – “MQR Acquires 301km² of Highly Prospective Lithium Tenure”
- 14 May 2024 – “Li and Au anomalies identified over several km's at Yindi”
- 28 June 2024 – “WSP & Yindi - New Targets Found, Drilling to Recommence” (as amended on the same date)
- 21 October 2024 – “MULTIPLE KILOMETRE SCALE GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED - YINDI”
- 8 July 2025 – “New Gold Intercepts Identified in Yilgani Fault Review”
- 19 August 2026 – “YINDI GOLD EXPLORATION - First Phase RC Drill Campaign”
- 16 September 2026 – “Drilling to Commence at Yindi Gold Project”

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, exploration targeting and geological interpretation at the Yindi Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Selcuk Gokler, a Competent Person who holds the European Geologist (EurGeol) title awarded by the European Federation of Geologists (EFG), a Recognised Professional Organisation for the purposes of the JORC Code. Mr Gokler is a full-time employee of Marquee Resources Limited and is the Company's Principal Geologist. Mr Gokler has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type 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”. Mr Gokler consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, exploration activities, costs, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Marquee Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward-looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Any future drilling program, including its method, hole locations, depths, metreage, cost and timing, is subject to change based on assay results, field conditions, contractor availability,

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



funding and Board approval, and may not proceed. Visual observations of alteration, veining and sulphides are not indicative of gold mineralisation. Historical drilling results and surface geochemical anomalies do not guarantee continuity, grade, scale or economic mineralisation, and further exploration may not result in a discovery or the definition of a Mineral Resource.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Marquee Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Charles Thomas'.

Charles Thomas

Executive Chairman & Managing Director

Marquee Resources Limited

info@marqueeresources.com.au

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



APPENDIX 1 – RC DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Coordinates are in MGA94 Zone 51, consistent with previous Yindi reporting. Collars were located by handheld GPS. No assay results are reported.

Hole ID	Planned hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Target depth (m)	Final depth (m)	Tenement
26YRC001	PYND_RC09	445347	6610297	332	-55	320	150	30	E28/2650
26YRC002	PYND_RC01	444298	6609407	332	-65	150	140	95	E28/2650
26YRC003	PYND_RC02	444452	6609378	332	-60	320	150	102	E28/2650
Total							440	227	

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	This announcement reports drilling progress and geological observations. Laboratory assays for the submitted samples are pending. This Table 1 describes the initial RC drilling and the historical data referred to. Completed 2026 RC program: RC chips were collected at 1 m intervals through a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter into pre-numbered calico bags, producing a nominal 2–3 kg sample per metre. Bulk rejects were laid out and retained on site. 55 samples have been submitted (26YRC002 from 70 m to 95 m, 29 samples; 26YRC003 from 80 m to 102 m, 26 samples), comprising 47 primary samples and 8 field QAQC samples; the balance of the samples and the bulk rejects are retained on site. Historical drilling: The referenced YLAC holes were drilled by Riversgold (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2017 (WAMEX A117759). Samples were collected via cyclone into buckets at 1 m intervals, and 4 m composite samples of 2–3 kg were taken with a PVC spear. Surface geochemistry: The Company's 2024 UltraFine+™ auger soil samples were collected from ≤1 m depth, sieved to 2 mm, with 1–2 kg retained per sample (refer 14 May 2024 and 21 October 2024). Historical soil data from previous explorers were compiled from WAMEX; the combined dataset exceeds 6,000 samples.
Drilling techniques	Completed 2026 RC program: Reverse circulation drilling by Kennedy Drilling using a face-sampling hammer. Holes were angled to intersect the interpreted structures at a high angle; collar, dip, azimuth, target depth and final depth are in Appendix 1. 26YRC001 was ended at 30 m where water was encountered in the palaeochannel sands, draining from a historical aircore hole drilled nearby by a previous explorer. 26YRC002 and 26YRC003 were terminated at 95 m and 102 m respectively, short of their target depths, after drill rods became repeatedly stuck in the weathered profile. Historical drilling: Riversgold drilling comprised 467 aircore holes (21,126 m), 49 RAB holes (1,847 m) and 4 RC holes (296 m), drilled by Raglan Drilling and Strike Drilling. Aircore used a 3¼-inch blade bit drilled to refusal; RC used a 4½-inch face-sampling hammer. All holes were vertical.
Drill sample recovery	Completed 2026 RC program: Sample recovery and sample condition (dry, moist or wet) were visually estimated and recorded at the rig. Recoveries were visually assessed as acceptable for the material drilled, with wet samples recorded below the water table. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to limit contamination. Any relationship between recovery and grade will be assessed once assays are received. Recovery has not been quantitatively measured by weighing. Historical drilling: Riversgold recoveries were reported as generally >90%. Recovery information for pre-2016 drilling is not available.
Logging	Completed 2026 RC program: All RC chips were geologically logged per metre for regolith, lithology, colour, grain size, weathering and oxidation, alteration, veining, sulphides and magnetism. Chips were sieved, retained in chip trays and photographed. Portable XRF readings were taken on selected chips as a field screening tool only; pXRF data are not reported as Exploration Results and are not used for grade estimation. Logging is qualitative and appropriate for exploration; it is not intended to support a Mineral Resource estimate. Historical drilling: Riversgold aircore samples were wet-sieved and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, visible alteration, sulphides and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Completed 2026 RC program: 1 m samples were split by rig-mounted cone splitter to a nominal 2–3 kg; sample condition was recorded. At ALS Perth, samples will be sorted, weighed and dried, and the entire sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm (PUL-23; samples up to 3 kg, with any oversize samples split before pulverising). PUL-23 was selected in preference to crush-and-split preparation (PREP-31Y) because the larger pulverised mass improves representativity for potentially coarse gold and the pulp is suitable for follow-up screen fire assay if required. Field duplicates were taken from the residual bulk reject of the parent 1 m interval rather than from the rig splitter. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material and the stage of exploration. Historical drilling: Riversgold 4 m composites were collected by PVC spear from generally dry samples, with duplicates at 1 in 100.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Criteria	Commentary
	Surface geochemistry: UltraFine+™ soils were processed by LabWest (Perth) with fine-fraction separation before analysis (refer 14 May 2024).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Completed 2026 RC program: Gold will be analysed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (ALS Au-AA26; lower detection limit 0.01 ppm Au), a total technique for gold. Over-range results will be re-assayed by 50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22), and screen fire assay (Au-SCR24) will be used on selected samples if coarse gold is indicated. All samples will be analysed for 48 elements by four-acid digest with ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish (ME-MS61), which is near-total for most elements but may not fully dissolve some resistate minerals. Company QAQC comprised certified reference materials (OREAS 231b, 234b, 236b and 243b), certified coarse blanks and field duplicates inserted in the sample stream at one in 15 each, a combined rate of approximately 20% of primary samples, in addition to ALS internal standards, blanks and replicates. QAQC results will be reviewed before any results are reported. Portable XRF readings are field observations only and no accuracy or precision has been established for them. Historical drilling: Riversgold samples were analysed by Intertek (Kalgoorlie) for Au and 32 elements using a 25 g aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish (AR10/MS). Aqua regia is a partial digest and may under-report gold in some material. Riversgold inserted three standards/blanks and one duplicate per 100 samples. QAQC for pre-2016 historical drilling cannot be verified. Surface geochemistry: UltraFine+™ Au by aqua regia with ICP-MS finish (0.5 ppb detection limit) and multi-element by ICP-MS/ICP-OES at LabWest, with CRMs, blanks and laboratory duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Completed 2026 RC program: Geological logging was completed by the Competent Person at the rig. Any significant intersections will be checked by the Competent Person and a second Company geologist before reporting. No twin holes were drilled. Data were captured digitally, validated and stored in the Company database. No assay data have been received and no adjustments have been made. Historical drilling: Historical data were compiled from WAMEX and reviewed by the Competent Person at a desktop level. They have not been independently verified by twin drilling.
Location of data points	Completed 2026 RC program: Collars were located by handheld GPS (± 3–5 m accuracy) in MGA94 Zone 51. Topography is flat; RLs are from GPS and regional elevation data. Down-hole surveys were not completed in the two holes terminated early; holes are short and hole deviation is not considered material at this stage. Historical drilling: Riversgold collars were located by handheld GPS (± 3 m) in MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	Initial 2026 RC program: Three first-pass holes were drilled (Appendix 1). The holes are not on a regular grid and are not intended to establish geological or grade continuity for a Mineral Resource. Historical drilling: Riversgold aircore traverses were drilled on a nominal 300 m x 100–200 m pattern. Surface geochemistry: The 2024 UltraFine+™ samples were collected at approximately 40 m along 500 m-spaced lines. Spacing is appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Completed 2026 RC program: Holes were oriented to cross the interpreted structural corridor and stratigraphy at a high angle. The orientation of any primary mineralisation is not yet known, and sampling bias has not been assessed. The two deeper holes were terminated before the interpreted target zones at depth were reached. Historical drilling: Vertical holes on east–west traverses, approximately orthogonal to the north-trending stratigraphy, which is interpreted as sub-vertical to steeply west-dipping. Supergene/regolith mineralisation may be flat-lying.
Sample security	Completed 2026 RC program: Samples were bagged in pre-numbered calico bags, placed in sealed polyweave bags and transported by Company personnel or a nominated freight contractor to ALS Perth (Malaga), with sample submission forms and chain-of-custody records. ALS confirms receipt against the submission. Samples retained on site are stored in a secured area. Historical drilling: Riversgold samples were transported by road in sealed polyweave bags to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Security of other historical samples is unknown.
Audits or reviews	No external audits or reviews have been undertaken. Geological logging, sampling and QAQC procedures were reviewed internally by the Competent Person.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Yindi Gold Project covers approximately 180 km². Marquee holds a 100% beneficial interest in exploration licences E28/2583, E28/2650 and E28/3161. Exploration licences [E28/3333, E28/3131, E28/3366 and E28/3363] are currently in the process of being transferred to Marquee. The completed first-phase RC holes are located on E28/2650. Further details of the Project tenure are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023. The Company is not aware of any impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Further information on the historical exploration completed on the tenements is available in the Company's ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023.
Geology	The Project lies in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, along the Yilgarn Fault. Regional geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary rocks intruded by granites, including the Bulyardie Monzogranite. The target style is orogenic gold controlled by structures and favourable mafic/dolerite and granite–greenstone contacts. The area is covered by Tertiary palaeochannel and sheetwash sediments of the Roe Palaeodrainage – typically basal sands and gravels overlain by plastic clays beneath a thin alluvial cover, hosting a hypersaline basal-sand aquifer – over a deeply weathered profile. The completed holes logged transported cover to approximately 41–42 m, a clay-dominant saprolite, and the base of complete oxidation at 77 m (26YRC002) and approximately 86 m (26YRC003), passing into chlorite- and sericite-altered mafic rocks and dolerite.
Drill hole information	Collar, orientation, target depth and final depth information for the three completed holes is provided in Appendix 1. No assay results are reported. Collar information and results for the historical Riversgold holes referred to were reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 July 2025, including all results above 100 ppb Au.
Data aggregation methods	No assay results from the current drilling are reported and no aggregation has been applied to the current drilling data. Historical intercepts previously reported are length-weighted averages of 4 m composite (and 1 m end-of-hole) samples at a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off, with no top cut applied. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No mineralised intervals are reported. Logged intervals are down-hole lengths; true widths are not known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps, plans and photographs are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1–5).
Balanced reporting	No assay results are reported. This announcement describes the fresh-rock intersections and geological observations, together with the early end to the RC program due to ground conditions. It discloses that the holes did not reach their planned depths and the interpreted deeper target zones remain untested. Alteration, veining and sulphide observations do not establish the presence or grade of gold mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	Other data include more than 6,000 soil samples (historical and Company UltraFine+™), a 1,456-station ground gravity survey at 200 m x 200 m by Atlas Geophysics, processed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (refer 28 June 2024), reprocessed aeromagnetic data, and GSWA geological mapping. The geostatistical target ranking is described in the 19 August 2026 announcement. Portable XRF readings taken during logging are field screening data only.
Further work	Receive, validate and report the assay results from the samples submitted. Complete planning and costing for a diamond drilling program, including cased RC pre-collars with diamond tails through the palaeochannel sequence, to test the ranked targets in the central corridor, and re-rank the wider target portfolio. Any future program is subject to results, funding and Board approval.