SPECTACULAR DIAMOND DRILLING RESULT FROM HALLEYS RETURNS 17m @ 10.5g/t Au including 5.2m @ 26.5g/t Au

Highlights

- **Mineralised System** – Multiple high-grade lenses intersected in the initial two diamond drilled holes of the maiden program, strongly supporting Normandy's geological model of a stacked lode system at the Halleys Deposit. This mineralised repetition provides compelling targets for discovering further high-grade gold lenses.

- **Significant High-Grade Intercepts –** Multiple broad, shallow high-grade mineralised zones intersected, including:
  - **17m at 10.50 g/t Au** from 65.0m (26NMDD0008) including:
    - **5.0m at 7.92 g/t Au** from 65.0m
    - **5.2m at 26.53 g/t Au** from 76.8m
  - **3.0m at 4.75 g/t Au** from 31m (26NMDD0008)
  - **1.0m at 10.20 g/t Au** from 60.8m (26NMDD0014)

- **Work Completed to Date –** Approximately 905 metres of diamond drilling has been completed at Halleys. Drilling is ongoing with further assay results pending.

- **RC Drilling Imminent** – Planned Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program to commence imminently to follow up the diamond drilling program.

Normandy Minerals Managing Director and CEO Josh Conner commented:

"Normandy is delighted with the first diamond drilling results from Halleys. The standout result is 17 metres at 10.5 g/t gold, including 5.2 metres at 26.5 g/t gold and 5.0 metres at 7.9g/t gold in 26NMDD0008. This high-grade mineralisation, adjacent to the existing pit and so close to surface, is highly encouraging.

While the individual intercepts are impressive, the true importance of these results lies in the potential ***scale and repetition of stacked high-grade lenses throughout the system****.*

These results are an important step in Normandy's broader strategy to build a substantial inventory of high-grade ounces across the Halleys district. With significant processing infrastructure expected to come online across the region, we believe that high-grade, strategically located ounces have can underpin the long-term value of the district.

The multiple mineralised intervals intersected in 26NMDD0008 also support our interpretation of stacked mineralised lenses within a southeast-dipping system. Approximately 905 metres of diamond drilling has now been completed, further assays are pending and RC drilling is scheduled to commence in late October."

Normandy Minerals Ltd (ASX: NMD) ("Normandy" or the "Company") is pleased to announce initial assay results from the first two holes of its ongoing maiden diamond drilling program at the Halleys Deposit, located within the Company's Halleys Project approximately 200 km North of Southern Cross in Western Australia.

Multiple holes returned shallow, high-grade stacked gold intersections, **which remain open in all directions**, including:

- **26NMDD0008:**
  - 17.0 m at 10.5 g/t Au from 65 m, that includes:
    - 5.0 m at 7.92 g/t Au from 65 m; and
    - 5.2 m at 26.50 g/t Au from 76.8 m
  - 3.0 m at 4.75 g/t Au from 31 m;
  - 8.4 m at 0.74 g/t Au from 38.6 m;

- **26NMDD0014:**
  - 1.0 m at 10.20g/t Au from 60.8 m; and
  - 1.23 m at 0.82 g/t Au from 102.77 m

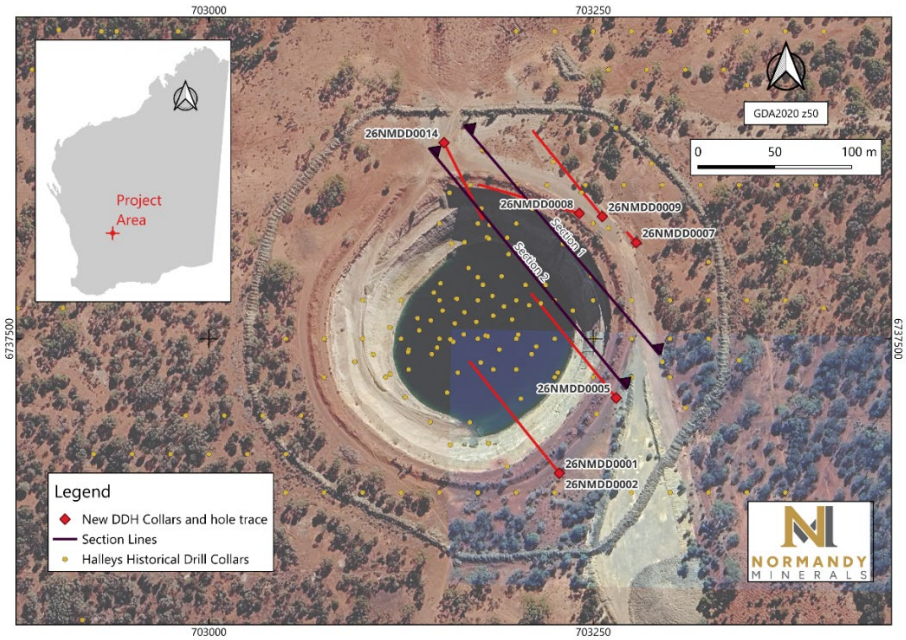

Figure 1: Halleys Pit with diamond drill hole locations

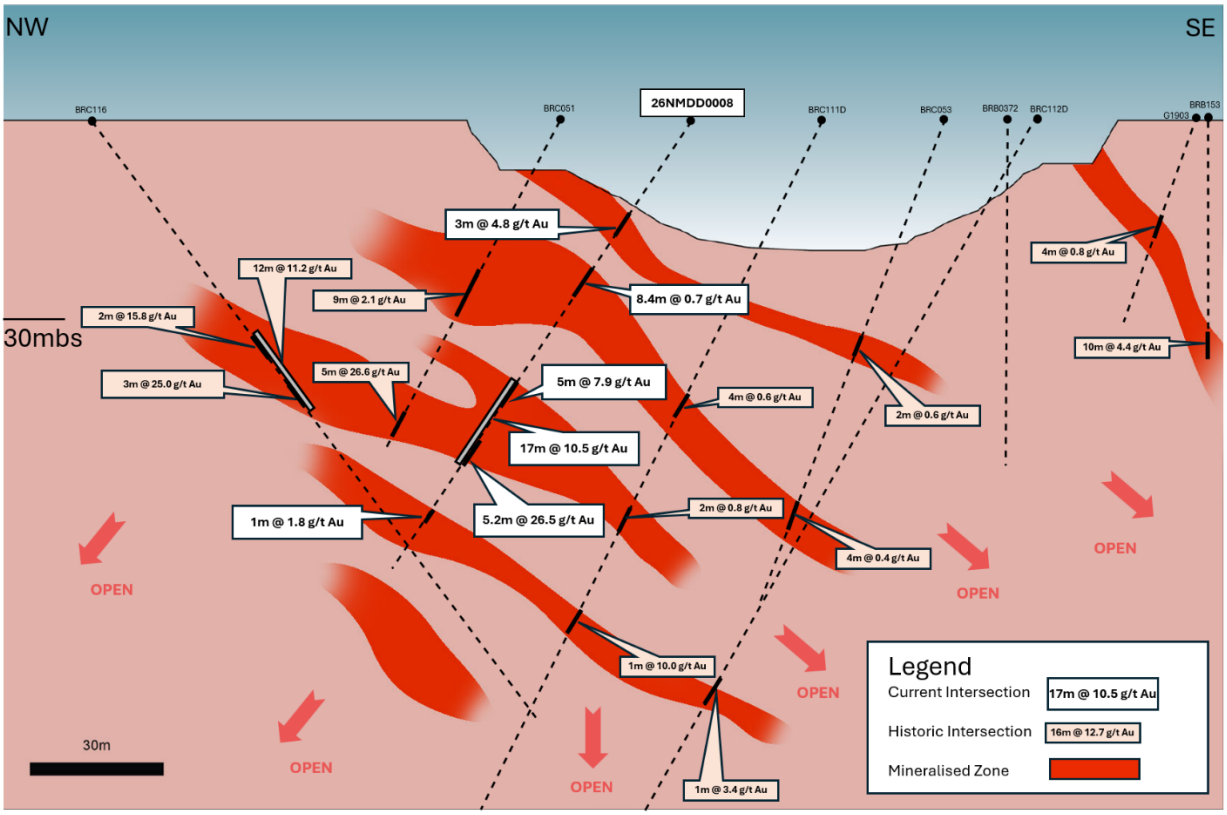

Figure 2: Halleys Pit, Section 1, ±12 metres

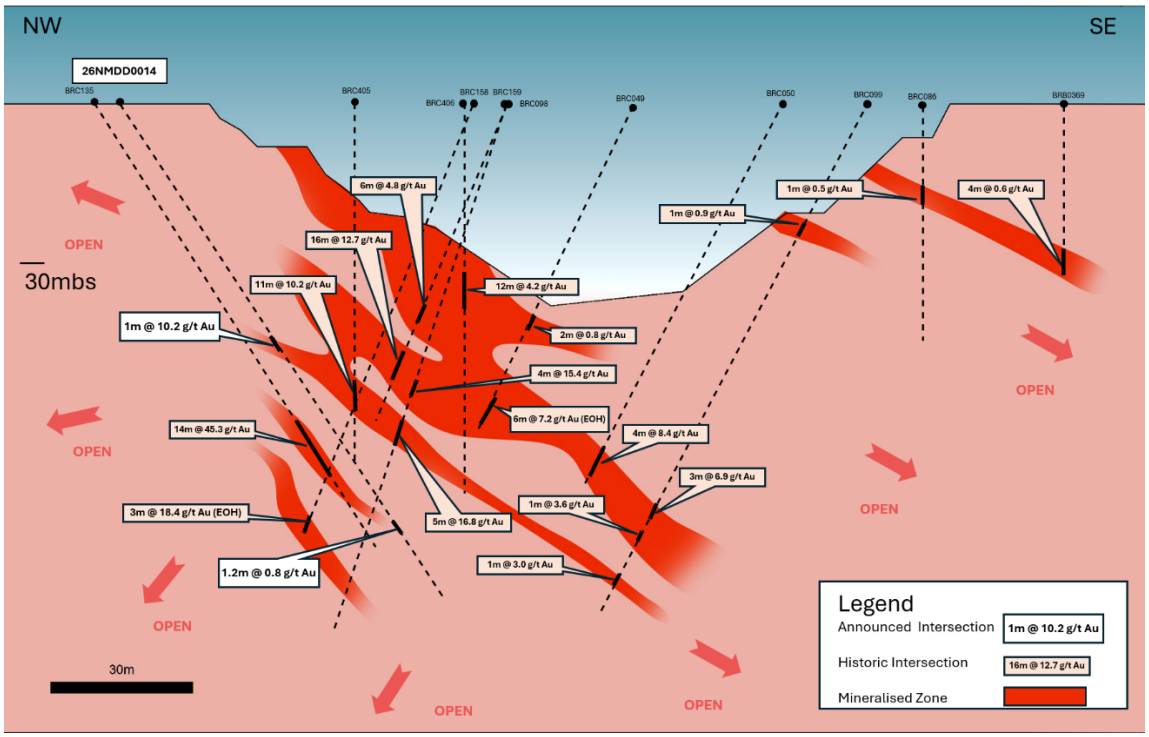

Figure 3: Halleys Pit, Section 2, ±12metres

Geological Context & Structural Interpretation

The Halleys Deposit lies close to the intersection of two major structures: a northeast to southwest-trending shear (Halleys Shear zone and a north-south-oriented structure (Moondie Shear). Gold mineralisation is hosted within a steeply southeast-dipping basaltic sequence with subordinate ultramafic rocks, which has been intruded by quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyries.

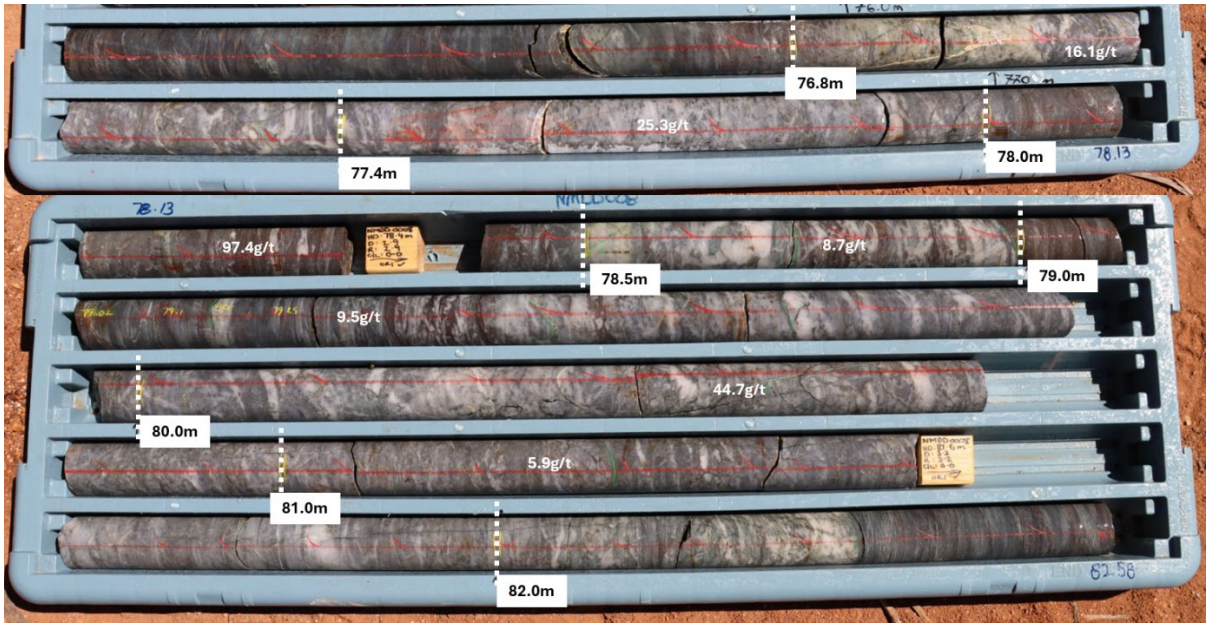

Figure 4: Core photographs of 26NMDD0008 with gold assays annotated from 76.8 to 82.0 metres. Assay grades in white text over core in g/t Au.

The standout result from the diamond core drilling commenced in September, was returned from **26NMDD0008**, which intersected **17m at 10.50 g/t Au** from 65m, including **5.2m at 26.53 g/t Au** (see Figure 4) from **76.8m and 5m at 7.92g/t Au** from 65m. The hole intersected shallower mineralised zones of **3m at 4.75 g/t Au** from 31m and **8.4m at 0.74 g/t** Au from 38.6m. The occurrence of multiple mineralised intervals supports the Company's interpretation that the Halleys system comprises stacked southeast-dipping mineralised lenses. Structural information obtained from the core supports the interpreted geometry and provides validation of the southeast-to-northwest drill orientation adopted by Normandy.

Mineralisation is mainly hosted in altered mafic volcanic rocks. The mineralised zones are typically silica rich with minor disseminated and fracture-hosted pyrite and pyrrhotite. The zones are marked by strong shearing with sheeted quartz–calcite±pyrite veinlets all dipping moderately to the southeast. The veinlets are typically accompanied by calcite alteration haloes. The mineralised zones occur within a wider envelope of pervasive chlorite and patchy biotite alteration and minor blebby pyrrhotite. No folding has been identified in the drilling to date.

It is worth noting that hole **26NMDD0014** was designed to re-test historical hole BRC0135, which previously returned an exceptional intercept of **6.0m at 102.66 g/t Au** (within a broader zone of **14.0m at 45.32 g/t Au**). Due to access restrictions near the existing pit void, the hole had to be collared in a semi-down-dip orientation. This caused unexpected deviation during drilling, which ultimately culminated in the target mineralisation not being intercepted.

However, the intersection of **1.0m at 10.20 g/t Au** higher up in the hole potentially indicates the continuity of a recognised stacked lode system above the main target (see Figure 3). This underscores the prolific nature of the mineralised system and strongly warrants follow-up and re-testing.

These initial assays strongly validate Normandy's geological model of a stacked, high-grade lode system controlled by shear structures and porphyry intrusions. Our systematic drilling approach is progressively unlocking the true geometry of the deposit, successfully delineating new high-grade lenses that were previously missed due to historical drill orientations.

Current Program & Next Steps

The ongoing diamond drill program was specifically designed to test the geometry and repetition of this high-grade, stacked-lode style mineralisation identified in historical data. Apart from the core logging and assaying for gold, Normandy is also measuring magnetic susceptibility and taking multi-element pXRF readings to assist in identification of lithological units and alteration mineralogy associated with mineralisation. Full analysis of the mineralisation controls and structural setting will be undertaken once the core drilling program is complete using all this information.

Following the success of these initial diamond holes, the imminent RC drill program will accelerate our data collection, of which Normandy will report future assay results in consolidated updates. This systematic approach ensures the market is provided with a structurally integrated view of the stacked lode system of which will demonstrate a clearer picture of the deposit's true scale, geometry and continuity. While adopting this holistic reporting framework, the Company maintains the flexibility to expedite the release of any exceptional or highly material results, ensuring full and immediate compliance with our continuous disclosure obligations.

Significant Assay Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
26NMDD0008	31.0	34.0	3.0	4.75
26NMDD0008	38.6	47.0	8.4	0.74
26NMDD0008	**65.0**	**82.0**	**17.0**	**10.50**
including	65.0	70.0	5.0	7.92
including	76.8	82.0	5.2	26.53
26NMDD0014	60.80	61.80	1.00	10.20

Notes: Reported intersections are downhole lengths. Significant intervals have been reported using a minimum interval width of 1 metre, a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, with up to 2 metres of internal dilution. The reported 17m at 10.50g/t Au from 65m composite interval in hole 26NMDD0008 is presented as an exception to these reporting constraints in order to reflect the overall mineralised zone and continuity of mineralisation through the interval.

Drilling Program Status

As at the date of this announcement, approximately 905 metres of diamond drilling had been completed at Halleys. Assay results from 26NMDD0008 and 26NMDD0014 have been received and interpreted, while further assay results remain pending.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Az.	Dip	EOH	Core	Status
26NMDD0014	703154	6737629	450	152	-60	123.8	HQ/NQ2	Complete - assays reported
26NMDD0008	703242	6737583	450	285	-50	125.0	HQ/NQ2	Complete - assays reported
26NMDD0009	703257	6737581	450	320	-60	140.0	HQ/NQ2	Complete - assays pending
26NMDD0007	703279	6737564	450	320	-60	17.3	HQ	Terminated - to be redrilled
26NMDD0005	703266	6737463	450	320	-56	187.3	HQ/NQ2	Complete - assays pending
26NMDD0002	703229	6737414	450	320	-50	175.0	HQ/NQ2	Complete - assays pending
26NMDD0001	703229	6737414	450	320	-59	140.1	HQ/NQ2	Complete - assays pending

Notes: Coordinates are GDA2020 Zone 50. Collar locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were completed using a north-seeking gyro. Hole 26NMDD0007 was terminated due to drilling difficulties before reaching its intended target depth and is planned to be redrilled.

Next Steps

The following near-term priorities are being pursued by the Company:

- **Completion of Diamond Drilling**: Halleys continues to demonstrate compelling geological continuity. Normandy's structure-defining diamond program provides invaluable structural and geotechnical data to accelerate the upcoming RC drilling program.
- **RC Program:** Designed to expedite asset definition, a comprehensive RC program is anticipated to commence at Halleys in October, directly guided by the structural framework established from the current diamond program.
- **Stockpile Assessment:** Systematic sampling of the historical stockpile will be undertaken to better understand the grade distribution, variability, and metallurgical characteristics of the material.
- **Regional exploration** – The repeated emergence of high-grade stacked lodes within broad mineralised envelopes reinforces Normandy's view that the Halleys district is a prolific and well-endowed gold system, offering substantial potential for continued exploration upside. Soil geochemistry along with the recent geophysical review findings will be used to prioritise drill targets.

The Company will provide updates as these priorities are progressed.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Normandy Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact

Josh Conner
Managing Director & CEO
Phone: +61 489 159 962
Josh.conner@normandyminerals.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Jonathan Lea, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lea is the General Manager Operations and a full-time employee of Normandy Minerals Limited.

Mr Lea has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the 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 (JORC Code).

Mr Lea 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 previously reported Exploration Results and historical mining information is extracted from the Company's prospectus dated 14 August 2026, including the Independent Geologist's Report prepared by SRK Consulting. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the prospectus and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements regarding future exploration activities, drilling programs, exploration results and future project activities.

Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the statements contained in this announcement.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Table 1 Commentary
Sampling techniques	Diamond drill core from holes 26NMDD0008 and 26NMDD0014 was geologically logged and sampled by Normandy personnel. HQ and NQ2 core selected for assay was cut longitudinally using a diamond saw on site by Normandy personnel, with half-core submitted for assay and the remaining half retained. Sample intervals honored geological boundaries and mineralisation. Portable XRF, density and magnetic susceptibility measurements were undertaken on site by Normandy personnel to support geological interpretation and were not used to report gold grades. Samples were transported to Perth and delivered directly to ALS by Normandy personnel. Gold analysis was completed using ALS method Au-AA25, comprising a 30g fire assay with atomic absorption finish.
Drilling techniques	Diamond drilling used HQ and NQ2 core sizes and provided continuous core for geological, structural and assay evaluation. Downhole surveys were completed using a north-seeking gyro to determine drill-hole trajectory.
Drill sample recovery	Core recovery was measured and recorded by Normandy personnel. Recovery was typically close to 100%, with minor reductions in shallow transported or surficial cover material. Recovery through mineralised intervals was generally excellent. No relationship between recovery and gold grade was identified and no material sampling bias from preferential loss or gain of material is recognised.
Logging	HQ and NQ2 core was geologically and structurally logged by Normandy personnel. Logging included lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, weathering and structural observations. Portable XRF, density and magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected to support interpretation. Logging was qualitative and quantitative, as appropriate, and all core relevant to the reported intersections was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Core was cut in half using a diamond saw on site by Normandy personnel. Half-core samples were submitted to ALS Perth. Samples were crushed to approximately 90% passing 3.15mm, sub-sampled using a rotary splitter, and a nominal 750g sub-sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. The procedures and sample masses are considered appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Perth using Au-AA25, a 30g fire assay with AA finish. Certified reference standards and blanks were inserted by Normandy as part of the Company QA/QC program. ALS applied its routine internal laboratory QA/QC procedures. Company and laboratory QA/QC results were reviewed and considered acceptable for reporting. Portable XRF readings were used only to assist geological interpretation; density and magnetic susceptibility were physical-property measurements and were not primary gold assay methods.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant intervals were checked against sampling and laboratory records by Normandy personnel. Standards and blanks were reviewed as part of QA/QC. Reported composites were calculated using length-weighted laboratory assays. No adjustment was made to assay values. Hole 26NMDD0014 investigated the vicinity of a historical intersection but was not an exact twin because of uncertainty in the historical hole position and orientation, pit access constraints and the resulting down-dip drilling geometry.
Location of data points	Collar locations were recorded using handheld GPS and coordinates are reported in GDA2020 Zone 50. Downhole surveys were completed using a north-seeking gyro. Collar and downhole survey information is considered sufficiently accurate for exploration targeting, geological interpretation and reporting of Exploration Results.
Data spacing and distribution	The holes tested specific geological and structural targets. The available spacing is not sufficient on its own to demonstrate geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. No physical sample compositing was undertaken. Reported intersections are length-weighted composites of individual assays.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	26NMDD0008 was drilled at 285°/-50°, sub- perpendicular to the interpreted southeast-dipping mineralised zone, and its principal intersection is considered to approximate true width. 26NMDD0014 was drilled at 152°/-60° from a down-dip position because of access constraints associated with the pit void.

Criteria	JORC Table 1 Commentary
Sample security	Core handling, logging, physical-property measurements and cutting were undertaken by Normandy personnel. Samples were bagged and secured on site, transported to Perth by Normandy personnel and delivered directly to ALS. Samples remained in Normandy custody until laboratory delivery. No material sample-security issues were identified.
Audits or reviews	Sampling, preparation, assay and QA/QC information was reviewed internally by Normandy personnel. No independent external audit of the current program has been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Table 1 Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The drilling was completed on Prospecting License P77/4706, which is 100% owned by Normandy Minerals Limited. No royalties apply. The tenement was in good standing at the time of the reported exploration activities and the Company is not aware of any material impediment to the reported work.
Exploration done by other parties	Historical exploration drilling and mining were completed at Halleys by previous operators. Historical drilling identified significant gold mineralisation, that led to mining of the Halleys Pit that finished in 2014. Uncertainty in the precise position and orientation of some historical drilling limits direct comparison with current drilling. Details of previous work are provided in the Company's prospectus dated 14 August 2026.
Geology	Halleys is a structurally controlled Archean gold occurrence. Gold mineralisation is associated with altered and veined host rocks within a structurally complex system. Current structural observations support an interpretation that the principal mineralised zone dips to the southeast.
Drill-hole information	Material collar information for the reported and other completed holes is presented in the drill-hole table following this Table 1. Coordinates are GDA2020 Zone 50. Hole 26NMDD0007 was terminated at 17.3m due to drilling difficulties before reaching its intended target and is planned to be redrilled.
Data aggregation methods	Reported intersections are length-weighted averages of individual laboratory assay intervals. Significant intervals were reported using a minimum interval width of 1 metre, a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and allowing up to 2 metres of internal dilution. The 17m at 10.50g/t Au composite in 26NMDD0008 is an exception to these reporting constraints to reflect the overall mineralised zone and continuity through the interval. No top cuts were applied and no metal-equivalent grades are reported. Reported intersections comprise 17m at 10.50g/t Au from 65m, including 5m at 7.92g/t Au from 65m and 5.2m at 26.53g/t Au from 76.8m; 3m at 4.75g/t Au from 31m; 8.4m at 0.74g/t Au from 38.6m; 1.0m at 10.20g/t Au from 60.8m; and 1.23m at 0.82g/t Au from 102.77m.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The geometry of the mineralisation is still being defined although it is interpreted to strike NE and dip moderately to the SE. The two holes reported here were not drilled from optimal locations owing to the pit void. Hole 26NMDD0014 was drilled down dip to the SE and 26NMDD0008 was drilled partially at an oblique angle to the interpreted orientation. Hence no firm conclusions can be drawn between the intercept lengths and width of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	The announcement should be read with plans and/or cross-sections showing the Halleys pit, current and relevant historical drilling, reported intersections and the interpreted mineralised geometry.
Balanced reporting	All material assay results received for 26NMDD0008 and 26NMDD0014 are reported. The announcement discusses the strong result from 26NMDD0008, the more limited result from 26NMDD0014, the pending assays for 26NMDD0009 and 26NMDD0005, and the early termination of 26NMDD0007.
Other substantive exploration data	Geological, structural, portable XRF, density and magnetic susceptibility data were collected. Portable XRF data was used only for geological interpretation. Structural observations support the southeast-dipping interpretation. The multiple mineralised intervals in 26NMDD0008 support the interpretation of stacked mineralised lenses. No metallurgical results, bulk samples or Mineral Resource estimate are reported.

Criteria	JORC Table 1 Commentary
Further work	Approximately 905m of diamond drilling has been completed to date. Diamond drilling continues to define the extent, continuity and orientation of mineralisation. Assays remain pending for completed holes. Hole 26NMDD0007 was terminated due to drilling difficulties and is planned to be redrilled. An RC program is scheduled to commence in late October 2026 to test extensions to known mineralisation and additional priority targets.

APPENDIX 2 - SIGNIFICANT ASSAY INTERSECTIONS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
26NMDD0008	31.0	34.0	3.0	4.75
26NMDD0008	38.6	47.0	8.4	0.74
26NMDD0008	65.0	82.0	17.0	10.50
including	65.0	70.0	5.0	7.92
including	76.8	82.0	5.2	26.53
26NMDD0014	59.75	60.80	1.05	0.67
26NMDD0014	60.80	61.80	1.00	10.20
26NMDD0014	102.77	104.00	1.23	0.82

Notes: Reported intersections are downhole lengths. Significant intervals have been reported using a minimum interval width of 1 metre, a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and allowing up to 2 metres of internal dilution. The reported 17m at 10.50g/t Au from 65m composite interval in hole 26NMDD0008 is presented as an exception to these reporting constraints in order to reflect the overall mineralised zone and continuity of mineralisation through the interval. Hole 26NMDD0008 was drilled approximately perpendicular to the interpreted southeast-dipping mineralised zone and the principal intersection is therefore considered to approximate true width. Hole 26NMDD0014 was drilled from a down-dip position relative to the interpreted mineralised zone and reported intersections should not be interpreted as true width.

APPENDIX 3 – 26NMDD0008 – INDIVIDUAL ASSAYS FOR QUOTED INTERVAL: 17M AT 10.5 G/T AU

Sample ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
NMD00207	65	66	2.5
NMD00208	66	66.95	13.0
NMD00209	66.95	68.06	11.8
NMD00210	68.06	69	8.9
NMD00211	69	70	3.3
NMD00212	70	71	0.2
NMD00213	71	71.7	0.1
NMD00214	71.7	72.3	0.1
NMD00215	72.3	73	0.1
NMD00216	73	74	0.1
NMD00217	74	75	0.3
NMD00218	75	76	0.1
NMD00219	76	76.8	0.2
NMD00220	76.8	77.4	16.1
NMD00221	77.4	78	25.3
NMD00222	78	78.5	97.4
NMD00223	78.5	79	8.7
NMD00224	79	80	9.5
NMD00225	80	81	44.7
NMD00227	81	82	5.9