MAIDEN 522koz @ 2.6g/t GOLD RESOURCE ESTABLISHES HIGH-GRADE FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE GROWTH AT THE ISLAND

INCLUDES HIGH-GRADE CORE OF 340koz @ 5.8g/t GOLD WITH ONGOING DRILLING TARGETING RESOURCE GROWTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) comprises 6.16Mt at 2.6g/t Au for 522koz gold (52% Indicated)** (0.3g/t and 0.9g/t Au reporting cut-offs within A$5,000/oz optimised pit shell as applicable), establishing initial high-grade resource base for continued exploration and rapid resource growth.
- **High-grade resource component of 340koz gold at 5.8g/t** (reported at 3.0g/t Au cut-off, **including 228koz at 7.5g/t Au (reported at 5.0 g/t Au cut-off)** predominantly hosted at Vadrians, averaging ~1,500oz per vertical metre.
- Establishes Vadrians as one of the highest-grade undeveloped gold deposits within the Murchison district, importantly mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.
- Initial MRE delivered at a discovery cost of approximately A$25/oz.
- MRE includes drilling to 10 August with **ongoing drilling defining mineralised intercepts outside the MRE, highlighting immediate areas for growth potential**.
- **Caprice remains well funded with A$9.5M at 30 September 2026, with two rigs actively drilling and ~25,000m** remaining of the Company's current 50,000m campaign targeting significant resource growth, infill for improved definition and new high-grade discoveries.
- Positive initial metallurgical test work at Vadrians returned **gold recoveries of up to 94%** using conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (**CIL**) processing[1] confirming free-milling gold.
- **New Exploration Target defined an additional 8 - 12Mt at 2.0 – 2.5g/t for 500 to 900koz** contained gold across the Island Gold Project, based upon conceptual extensions of existing mineralisation from geological models, drilling and 3D modelling using Leapfrog® software.

  The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the mineralisation covered by the Exploration Target, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
- **Broader exploration opportunity remains underexplored**, including;
  - **Prospective BIF and mafic horizons across North and South Island** which contain historical workings at surface and mapped structural breaks, including the Gap Zone drilled between Vadrians and New Orient **with 5,376m of assays outstanding**;
  - **Western Island** which represents the Starlight Basalt extensions, host to the Break of Day Deposits;

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 16 June 2026.

- **Southern Lake target** which is defined as a prominent gravity break sitting over coincident geochemical and structural targets, highly analogous to Vadrians ; and
- **Comet hinge fold targets**[2] which may represent direct extensions to the ~500koz Comet deposit, where Valiant Gold Ltd (ASX:VAL) are recommencing mining activities.

Table 1: Island Gold Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (October 2026)

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Central Island	Indicated	2.99	2.8	269
Central Island	Inferred	2.90	2.5	229
Central Island Total		**5.90**	**2.6**	**498**
New Orient	Inferred	0.26	2.8	24
New Orient Total		**0.26**	**2.8**	**24**
Island Gold Project	Indicated	2.99	2.8	269
Island Gold Project	Inferred	3.16	2.5	253
Island Gold Project Total		**6.16**	**2.6**	**522**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Central Island is reported within a A$5,000/oz gold price pit shell above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, and outside the pit shell above a 0.9g/t Au cut-off. New Orient was estimated by SLR (February 2025, no modifying factors applied) and re-optimised by Caprice at the revised gold price and cut-off grade; it is reported within a A$5,000/oz pit shell above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off. Mineral Resources are depleted for modelled underground voids and historical mine workings and reported on a 100% project basis. See Table 3 for further details.

Caprice Resources Ltd (ASX: **CRS**) (**Caprice** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **6.16Mt at 2.6g/t for 522,000oz of contained gold** at its 100%-owned Island Gold Project (**the Island,** or the **Project** or **IGP**), located 25km south of Cue and 50km north of Mt Magnet in Western Australia's Murchison goldfields (Figure 2).

The maiden MRE establishes a significant initial gold resource, with approximately 95% of contained gold hosted predominantly at Vadrians within the Central Island area, alongside contributions from New Orient (4%) and other areas (1%). Approximately 52% of contained gold is classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The MRE also includes a **high-grade subset of 1.8Mt at 5.8g/t for 340koz of contained gold**, reported at a 3.0g/t Au cut-off.

The MRE incorporates drilling results received to the 10 August 2026 when the database was cut-off, with approximately **half of the ongoing 50,000m drilling programme remaining** as of 15 October 2026. Drilling continues to target extensions to defined mineralisation and advance additional prospects, with significant areas of prospective geology remaining outside the maiden MRE.

Caprice has also defined a separate Exploration Target across prospective areas beyond the current MRE to drive further MRE growth.

Caprice Managing Director, Luke Cox, commented:

"When we started exploration at the Island in December 2024, it had only ever been tested by small clusters of shallow drill holes. Fast-forward to today and it's a half-million-ounce Mineral Resource at 2.6 grams per tonne gold, with a high-grade core running almost six grams per tonne. As our technical understanding expands, the Company remains firmly focused on our next goal of +1moz.

2 Refer ASX announcement dated 14 October 2026 – Comet Restart

"The database was closed on 10 August 2026 for this MRE, and the rigs have not stopped since then. We are just over halfway through our current 50,000m drill campaign and this maiden MRE is essentially a line in the sand. We're working hard to build on it quickly."

Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate

The maiden Island Gold Project MRE comprises the Central Island and New Orient deposits and has been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

The MRE totals **6.16Mt at 2.6g/t for 522koz contained gold**, comprising:

- **Central Island: 5.90Mt at 2.6g/t Au for 498koz**, including 269koz classified as Indicated; and
- **New Orient: 0.26Mt at 2.8g/t Au for 24koz**, classified as Inferred.

Central Island, the initial focus of the Company's drilling programme, **accounts for approximately 95%** of the maiden MRE, derived **predominantly from Vadrians**, with only minor contributions from the underexplored Baxter and Golconda areas, where further drilling is expected to support increased contributions to subsequent MRE updates.

The MRE is based on drilling data received up to 10 August 2026. The Central Island estimate was prepared by Mr John Winterbottom of Helena Consulting Pty Ltd. The New Orient estimate uses a block model prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd, subsequently revised by Caprice through changes to the bulk density assumptions and the application of updated pit-shell and reporting parameters, as described in the technical sections of this announcement.

The MRE is summarised in Table 1, with supporting detail in the Mineral Resource Estimate Detail section and in Appendix 1 (JORC Code Table 1, Section 3).

Resource Composition and Grade Characteristics

The maiden MRE comprises both open-pit-constrained mineralisation and mineralisation outside the modelled pit shells, providing an initial resource base across the defined Central Island and New Orient deposits.

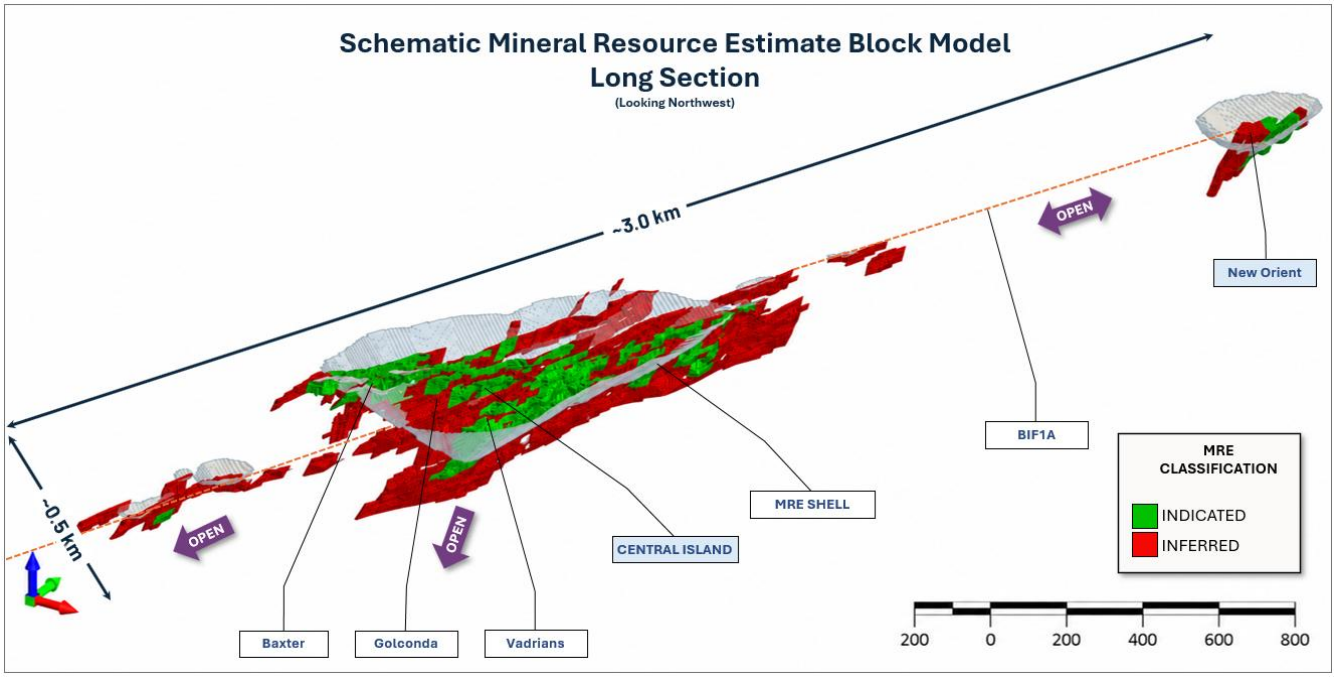


Figure 1: Caprice's Island Gold Project MRE and MRE shells.

Within the Central Island open-pit shells, the Vadrians mineralised domain hosts **252koz gold at 3.3g/t**, representing **approximately 87% of the contained gold in those shells** (Figures 1 and 3).

The higher-grade character of the mineralisation is further demonstrated by **a subset of 1.8Mt at 5.8g/t gold for 340koz**, reported at a 3.0g/t Au cut-off within the Central Island mineralised area.[3]

Fresh rock hosts approximately 80% of the contained gold within the Central Island pit shells, **comprising 231koz at 4.3g/t gold**. This contrasts with the lower-grade oxide and transitional material and highlights the importance of understanding the continuity of higher-grade mineralisation at depth.

The open-pit-constrained and outside-pit-shell Mineral Resources have been reported using separate cut-off grades, reflecting the preliminary mining and economic assumptions considered in assessing reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (**RPEEE**). The pit shells are reporting constraints only and do not represent Ore Reserves, a mine design or an economic development study.

New Exploration Target

In addition to the maiden MRE, Caprice has identified further exploration potential along strike and down plunge from known mineralisation and across underexplored prospective stratigraphy within the Island Gold Project.

Caprice has defined a new Exploration Target to provide a geological framework for assessing this potential and prioritising future drilling. The Exploration Target is separate from, and excludes, the reported Mineral Resources.

Table 2: Island Gold Project New Exploration Target

[3] *Note: This is a grade sensitivity subset of the reported MRE and does not represent an additional Mineral Resource.*

Tonnes (Mt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Gold (oz)
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
8	12	2.0	2.5	500,000	900,000

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the mineralisation covered by the Exploration Target, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The broader exploration programme to test the opportunity across the Exploration Target area is expected to focus on three principal areas:[4]

- **North and South Island:** Testing prospective Banded Iron Formation (**BIF**) horizons, particularly strike extensions of the Vadrians host unit, beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries.
- **Western Island:** Initial testing of largely undrilled BIF and mafic horizons interpreted to be prospective for additional gold mineralisation.
- **Southern Lake:** Testing prospective BIF horizons concealed beneath shallow lake sediments.

Exploration will comprise staged drilling to test and refine the Exploration Target and assess additional discovery opportunities (Figures 4 and 5). Drilling methods, priorities and sequencing will be guided by geological interpretation and results as the programme progresses.

Next Steps

With the maiden MRE established, Caprice is progressing its systematic exploration programme at the Island, focused on expanding the resource base, increasing confidence in defined mineralisation and advancing additional prospects across the broader Project.

Approximately 25,000m remains under the Company's current 50,000m air core, reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling programme as of 15 October 2026, with four principal workstreams:

1. **Resource extension drilling:** Targeting strike, down-plunge and depth extensions to the Central Island and New Orient mineralised systems beyond the current MRE boundaries, with particular emphasis on the higher-grade mineralised positions.
2. **Resource confidence/infill drilling:** Further infill drilling of priority Inferred MRE areas, including deeper mineralisation at Central Island, to improve geological and grade continuity and support potential future resource upgrades to the Indicated classification.
3. **Exploration Target and broader prospect testing:** Systematic exploration of prospective BIF and mafic horizons across North and South Island, Western Island and Southern Lake, with drilling designed to progressively assess mineralisation continuity, grade distribution and scale.
4. **Progressive MRE updates:** Incorporating additional drilling and assay results as they become available, to support progressive expansion and refinement of the MRE as the programme advances.

[4] *Exploration programmes are subject to changes which may be made consequent upon results, field conditions and ongoing review.*

Caprice remains focused on building the scale and confidence of its gold resource base at the Island, with the maiden MRE establishing a foundation for ongoing resource growth and definition, and further exploration across the broader mineralised system.

About Murchison Goldfield

Caprice's Murchison gold projects are strategically located within the highly endowed Cue–Mt Magnet greenstone belt, surrounded by multiple major gold deposits and established processing infrastructure (Figure 2). The Island Gold, Comet Gold and Cuddingwarra projects lie close to Westgold's Big Bell, Great Fingall, Comet and Tuckabianna operations, as well as Ramelius' Break of Day and Hill 50 deposits, highlighting the significant gold endowment and infrastructure advantages of the region.

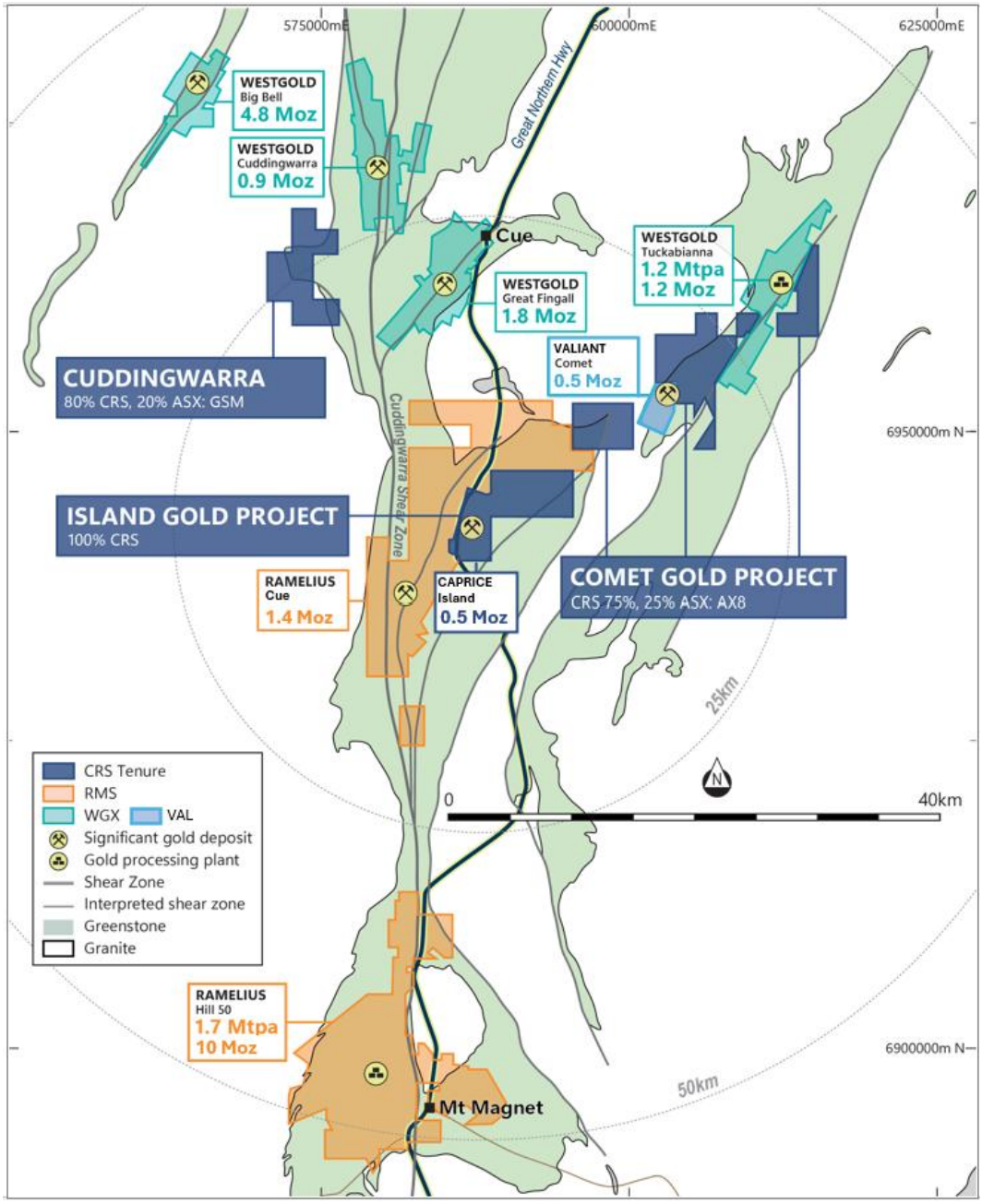


Figure 2: Caprice's Murchison Gold Project Portfolio and Regional Gold Infrastructure.

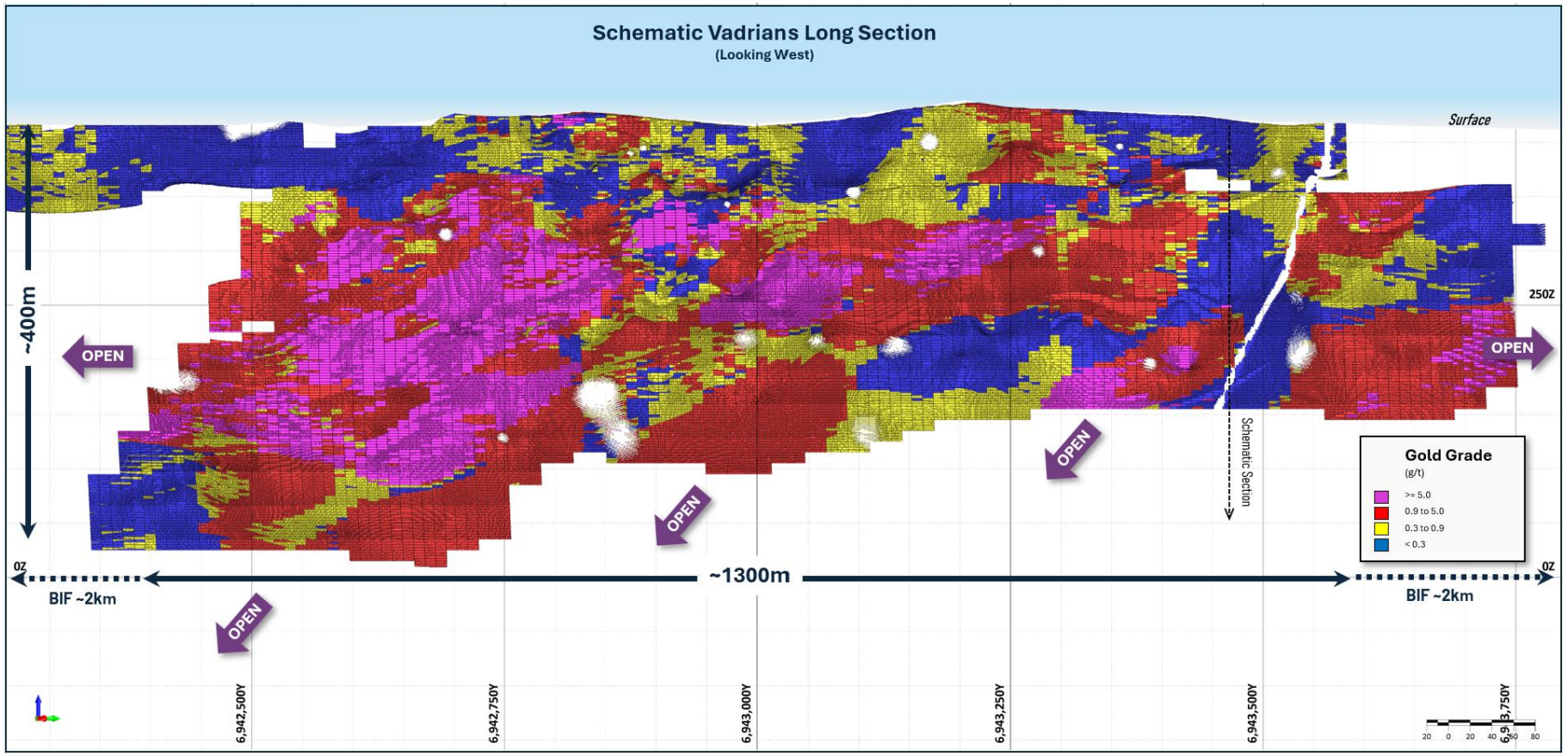


Figure 3: Schematic long section of the Vadrians block model, majority of the MRE and high-grade subset within this area.

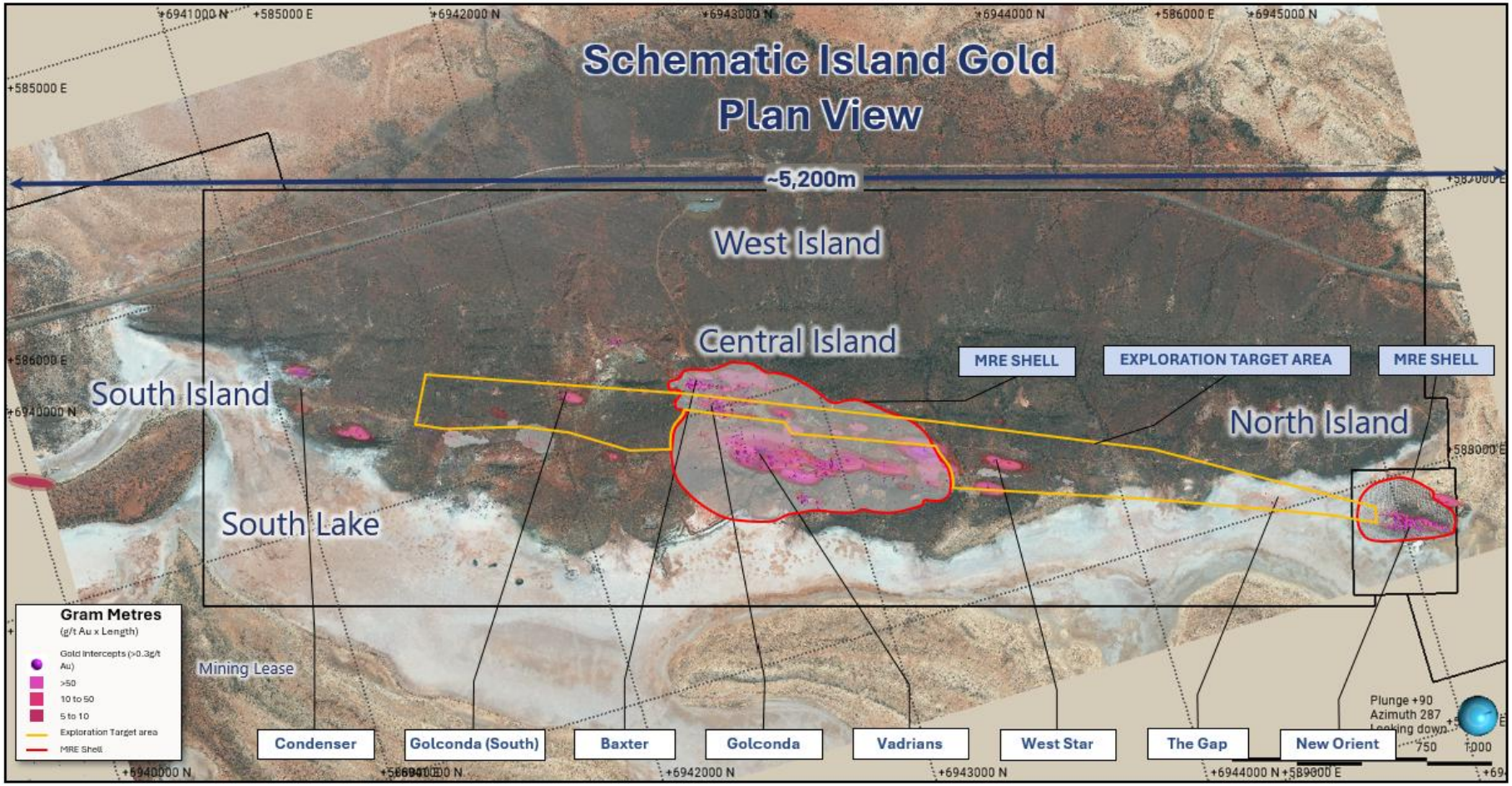


Figure 4: Caprice's Island Gold Project Plan showing RPEEE pits, Exploration Target area and prospect/exploration areas.

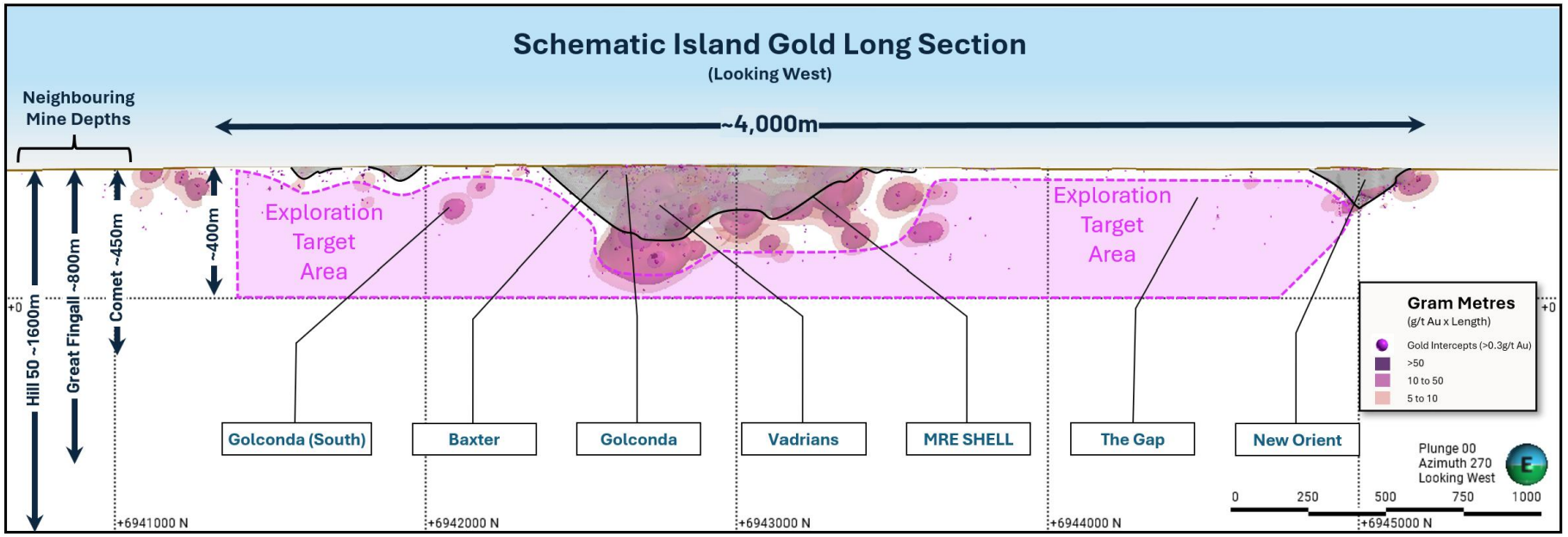


Figure 5: Long section looking west showing RPEEE pits, Exploration Target area and neighbouring mine depths for comparison.

Mineral Resource Estimate Technical Discussion

The following information is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 and should be read in conjunction with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1 in Appendix I. The maiden MRE for the Island Gold Project comprises the Central Island and New Orient deposits and totals 6.16Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 522koz of contained gold (Table 1), of which Central Island accounts for 95% (498koz). Central Island has not previously been estimated, and no model-on-model comparison is therefore presented. New Orient supersedes a historical 2010 estimate (see the New Orient Mineral Resource section). Central Island incorporates the Baxter, Golconda and Vadrians prospects.

Reporting basis

Central Island is reported in two parts (Table 3): material within a A$5,000/oz gold price pit shell above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (3.45Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 289koz), and material outside the pit shell above a 0.9g/t Au cut-off (2.45Mt @ 2.7g/t Au for 209koz). New Orient is based on the block model estimated by SLR in February 2025, which Caprice has re-optimised at the revised gold price and cut-off grade. It is reported within a A$5,000/oz pit shell above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off and is classified entirely as Inferred (0.26Mt @ 2.8g/t Au for 24koz) (see the New Orient Mineral Resource section).

Table 3: Island Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate by reporting domain (October 2026)

Deposit / domain	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Central Island – pit shell	0.3	Indicated	2.54	2.8	233
Central Island – pit shell	0.3	Inferred	0.91	1.9	57
Central Island – pit shell	**0.3**	**Sub-total**	**3.45**	**2.6**	**289**
Central Island – Outside pit shell	0.9	Indicated	0.45	2.5	36
Central Island – Outside pit shell	0.9	Inferred	1.99	2.7	173
Central Island – Outside pit shell	**0.9**	**Sub-total**	**2.45**	**2.7**	**209**
Central Island		**Total**	**5.90**	**2.6**	**498**
New Orient – pit shell	0.3	Inferred	0.26	2.8	24
Island Gold Project		**Total**	**6.16**	**2.6**	**522**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Ounces are troy ounces of contained gold. Mineral Resources are depleted for modelled underground voids and historical mine workings and reported on a 100% project basis.

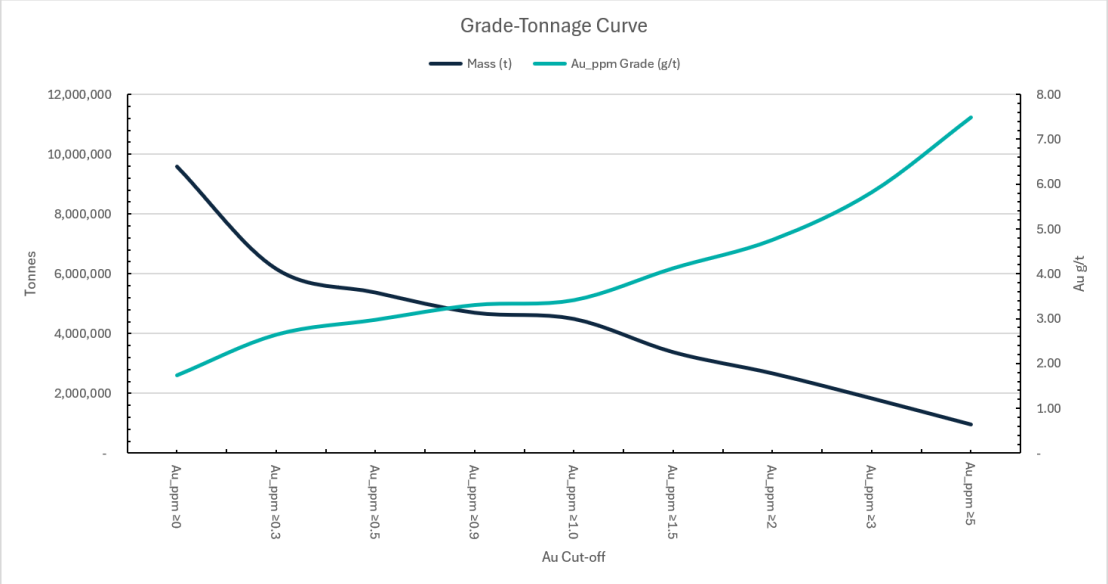


Figure 6: MRE grade tonnage curve

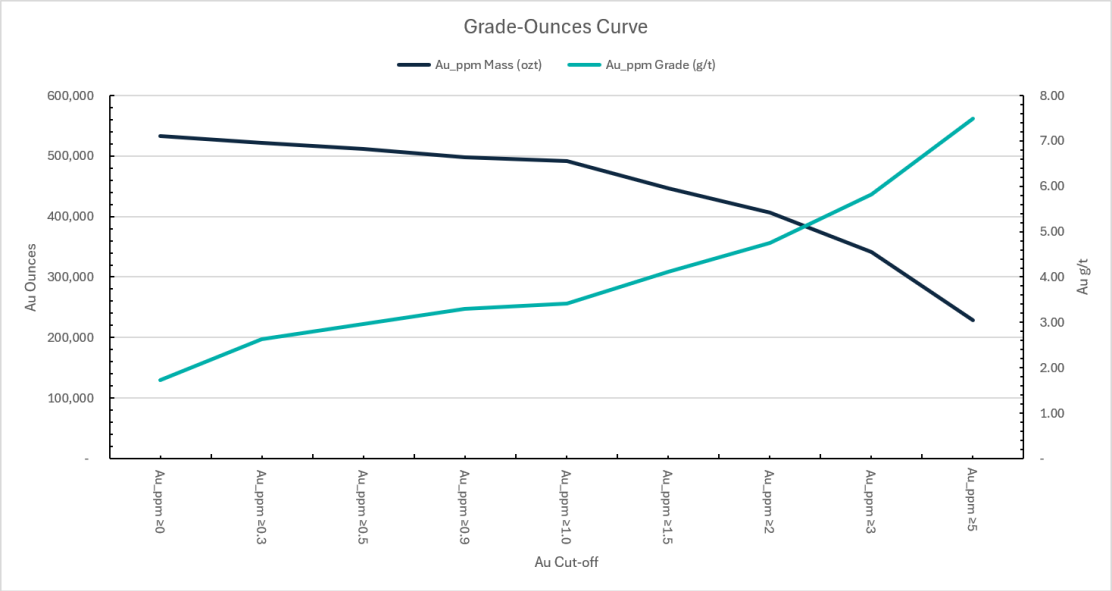


Figure 7: MRE grade ounces curve

Central Island Mineral Resource Estimate by domain and weathering

Within the Central Island pit shell, BIF1A hosts 87% of the contained gold (252koz @ 3.3g/t Au) (Table 4). Fresh rock hosts 80% of the contained gold (231koz @ 4.3g/t Au), while oxide and transitional material makes up 51% of the tonnes but only 20% of the ounces (Table 5) (Figure 8).

Table 4: Central Island Mineral Resource Estimate within the pit shell by mineralised domain (0.3g/t Au cut-off)

Domain	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	g/t Au	koz	Mt	g/t Au	koz	Mt	g/t Au	koz
BIF1A (Vadrians)	1.76	3.6	203	0.63	2.4	49	2.39	3.3	252
BIF1C (Vadrians HW)	0.21	0.8	5	0.17	0.6	3	0.38	0.7	9
BIF1D (Vadrians HW)	0.01	0.4	<1	0.03	0.4	<1	0.04	0.4	<1
BIF2 (Golconda)	0.31	1.4	14	0.07	1.7	4	0.38	1.5	18
BIF3 (Baxter)	0.25	1.3	10	0.01	1.0	<1	0.26	1.3	11
Total	**2.54**	**2.9**	**233**	**0.91**	**1.9**	**57**	**3.45**	**2.6**	**289**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Domain names refer to the mineralised envelopes within each BIF unit.

Table 5: Central Island Mineral Resource within the pit shell by weathering (0.3g/t Au cut-off)

Weathering	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	g/t Au	koz	Mt	g/t Au	koz	Mt	g/t Au	koz
Oxide	0.65	1.0	20	0.16	0.8	4	0.82	0.9	24
Transitional	0.65	1.2	24	0.30	1.0	10	0.95	1.1	34
Fresh	1.23	4.7	188	0.45	2.9	43	1.68	4.3	231
Total	**2.54**	**2.9**	**233**	**0.91**	**1.9**	**57**	**3.45**	**2.6**	**289**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

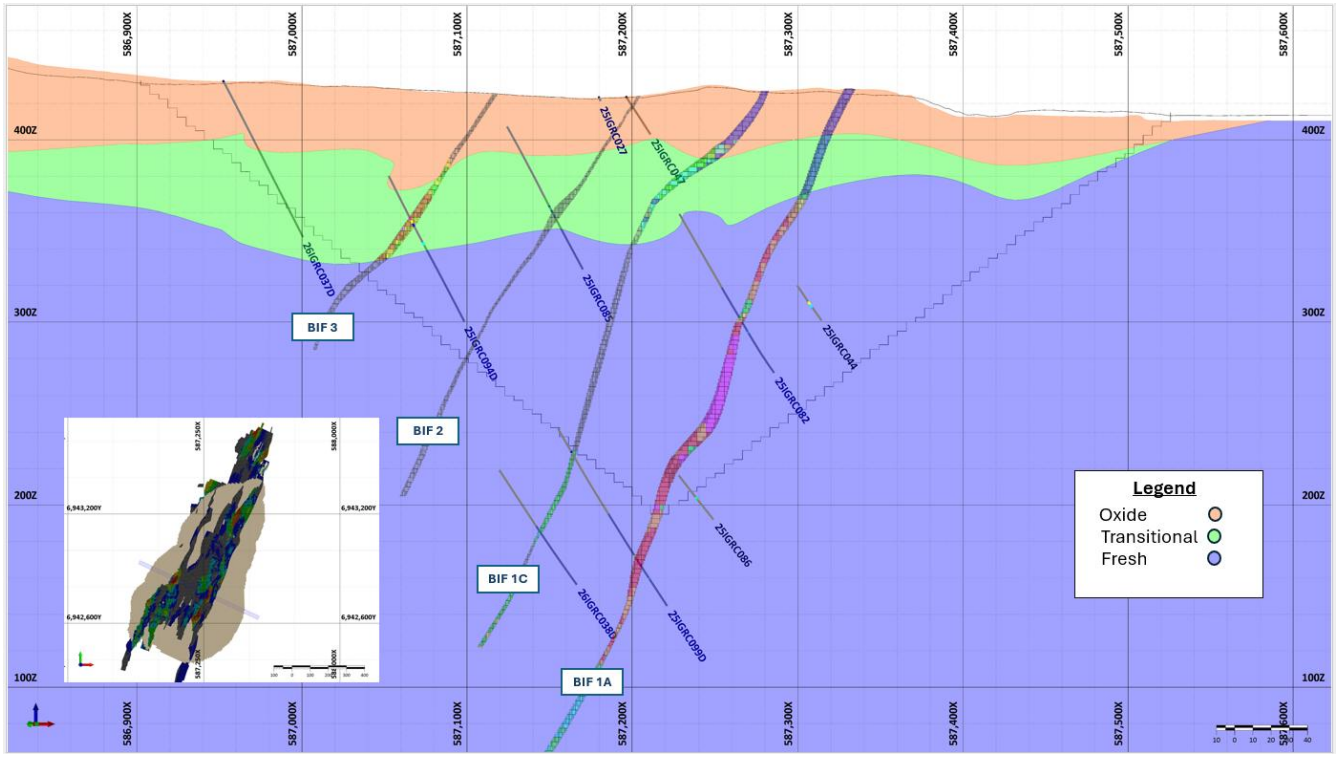


Figure 8: Cross Section through Central Island *showing weathering horizons relative to the mineralisation.*

Location, tenure and geology

The Island Gold Project is located in the Murchison Greenstone Belt, approximately 60km north of Mt Magnet and 20km south of Cue in the Murchison mining district of Western Australia. The Project includes Mining Tenements M21/66 and M21/140 and Exploration Tenement E21/186, all held by

Goldview Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned (100%) subsidiary of Caprice, and all tenements are in good standing.

The Project contains Archaean mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation hosted predominantly within deformed Banded Iron Formation of the Golconda Formation and, to a lesser extent, in bounding mafic lithologies and shales. Central Island comprises a series of stacked BIF units (BIF1A, BIF1C, BIF1D, BIF2 and BIF3) that trend 10–30° east of north and dip moderately to the west-northwest. Gold mineralisation trends obliquely to the BIF units, with structural diffraction of the mineralised zones through each unit, and higher-grade shoots plunge at approximately 30° to the south in fresh rock. BIF1A is the dominant host to gold mineralisation, hosting significant components of the Vadrians and New Orient deposits, and is the most economically significant BIF unit. Minor supergene enrichment occurs within the oxide zone. An erosional weathering regime dominates at higher elevations, with a deeper in-situ weathering profile developed towards Lake Austin.

Drilling and sampling techniques

The MRE is informed by RC and diamond (DD) drilling completed by Caprice and previous explorers to a database cut-off of 10 August 2026. The Central Island composite dataset contains 423 drillholes for 57,711m, of which 414 holes (355 RC, 41 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) and 18 DD) have assay results. These holes provide 51,274 1-metre composite intervals (51,101m) derived from 37,832 assay samples (Table 6). Nine recent holes (25IGRC020 and 26IGRC077 to 26IGRC084) had no assay results at the cut-off and do not inform the estimate. Of the 414 sampled holes, 374 were drilled by Caprice between 2020 and 2026 and 40 (1,601m) are historical holes. Only composites within the five modelled mineralised domains inform the estimate: 3,368 1-metre composites with assay values from 317 holes, of which 31 composites from 6 holes are historical. Drill spacing varies from approximately 5m to 40m across the Project (Figure 9).

Table 6: Drilling and sampling data used for the Central Island estimate

Hole type	Holes with assays (no.)	One-metre composites (no.)	Assay samples (no.)	Holes informing the estimate (no.)	Composites informing the estimate (no.)
RC	355	37,456	28,262	262	2,690
RC with diamond tail (RCD)	41	11,728	7,950	41	535
Diamond (DD)	18	2,090	1,620	14	143
Total	**414**	**51,274**	**37,832**	**317**	**3,368**

Note: Composites informing the estimate are one-metre composites with an assay value inside the five mineralised domains. Early RC holes were sampled as 4m composite samples, so the number of assay samples is lower than the number of one-metre composites. Nine holes without assay results at the cut-off are excluded.

Drill recovery

Diamond drill core recovery was measured for each core run and compared to theoretical core lengths, matching the From – To interval. Core recovery in the BIF material was excellent averaging over 99% core recovery in the fresh material. Lower recoveries were achieved in the oxide and transitional material; however, these zones are poorly represented by diamond core as most of the diamond core were diamond tails from pre-collar RC holes. No undue core loss or bias is considered material to the resource estimate.

Reverse Circulation sample recovery was estimated from selected holes where the entire mass of an interval was compared to the theoretical mass for that interval taking into account the diameter of the hole and the average bulk density of the material being sampled.

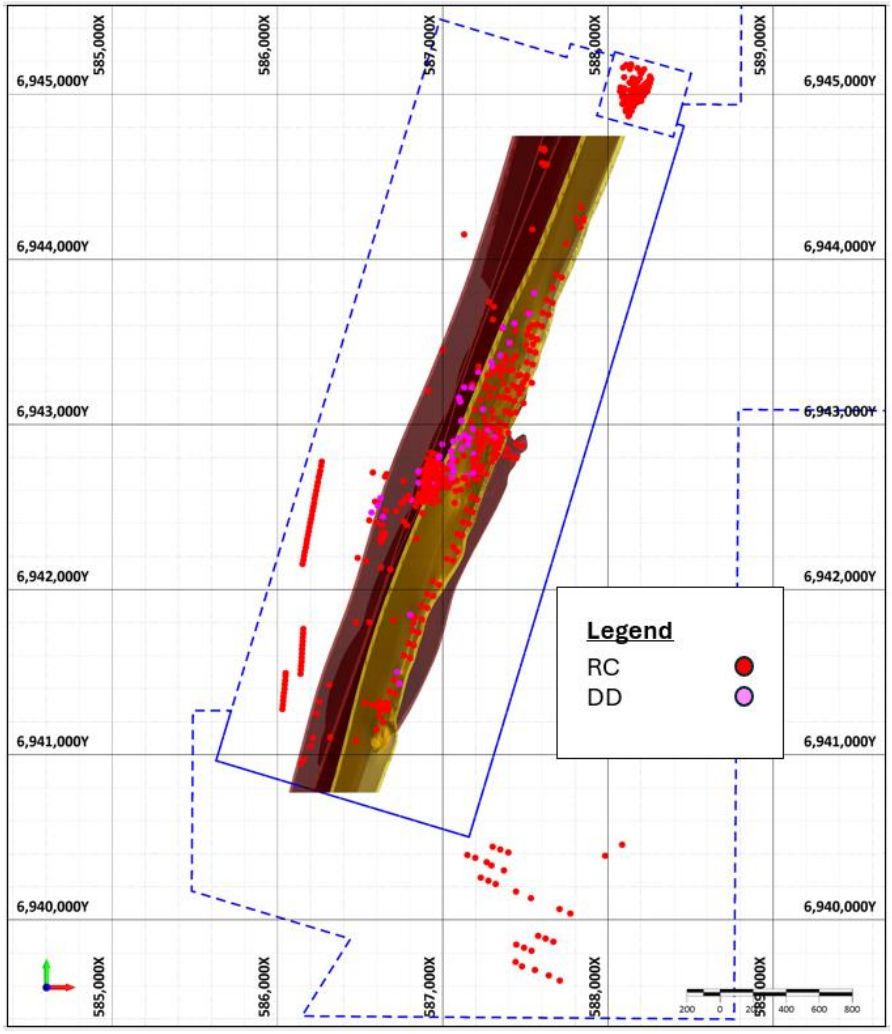


Figure 9: *Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill Collar locations.*

Caprice's RC drilling was completed using a 5¼-inch face-sampling bit, with 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. Drilling has been completed by Hagstrom, NDRC, McKay, STK and Top-drill. Diamond drilling was completed with PQ, HQ and NQ equipment; core was orientated using a north-seeking gyro tool, cut with an automatic core saw and sampled at nominal 1m intervals with adjustments at geological boundaries (0.3m to 1.2m). Drilling has been completed by Hagstrom and Top-drill. Samples from the current program were submitted to ALS Laboratories for 50g fire assay with an AAS finish (0.01ppm Au detection limit) and, since late 2025, a portion of the samples has been analysed by Photon Assay at ALS, sample mass is 500g and the assay code is Au-PA01 with a lower limit of 0.03g/t Au . Caprice drilling completed between 2020 and 2022 was assayed at SGS and Bureau Veritas (BV). Certified reference material and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 through mineralised intervals and field duplicates were collected at regular intervals, with QAQC performance monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. QAQC results are summarised in the following section.

Drillhole collars have been located by handheld GPS (± 1m) with RL derived from a detailed digital terrain model, and all collars will be subject to a final DGPS survey. Drillholes are down-hole surveyed with a north-seeking gyro at intervals of no more than 10m.

Sampling quality assurance and quality control

Caprice's quality control program comprises certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, field duplicates, laboratory repeats and bulk resamples, with a small number of historical inter-laboratory checks. The results below are for samples received by the laboratories up to the 10 August 2026 database cut-off. Results are summarised in Table 7 (by QC type and laboratory) and Table 8 (by CRM). Two low-grade CRMs (GLG318-2 and GLG913-5; certified at 0.003g/t and 0.085g/t Au; 128 results) have been excluded because their certified values are at or below the reporting cut-off and approach the detection limit, consistent with SLR's recommendation, as have 35 CRM results with no assay value.

Certified reference materials. Nineteen CRMs certified at 0.33g/t to 9.81g/t Au have been inserted, six of which (OREAS 211b, 230, 234b, 238b, 240b and 242b) also carry PhotonAssay certified values that were used to assess the PhotonAssay results (Table 8).

Of 2,103 CRM results, 99.0% are within ±3SD and the mean bias is −0.4%. OREAS 230b averaged 0.375g/t Au (−1.7%), with 94.3% of its 106 results within ±2SD and 96.2% within ±3SD; the seven OREAS 230 results averaged −0.8% with none outside ±2SD. The four OREAS 230b results outside ±3SD are 0.26, 0.32, 0.34 and 0.43g/t Au. One further result recorded as OREAS 230b (0.79g/t Au in 26IGRC063, received Jul 2026) is about twice the certified value and close to the certified value of OREAS 211b (0.798g/t Au); it is assumed to be a swap with OREAS 211b and has been assessed as that CRM. OREAS 230 analysed by PhotonAssay (18 results; mean 0.340g/t Au, +3.3%) is close to its PhotonAssay certified value (0.329g/t Au) and well below that of OREAS 230b (0.374g/t Au), so these results have been retained as OREAS 230. Fire assay results at ALS (922 results) are 99.0% within ±3SD with a mean bias of −0.4%, and SGS and BV, which assayed the earlier drilling, returned mean biases of −1.5% and +2.1% with 99% of results within ±3SD.

Table 7: Summary of sampling QAQC results (to the 10 August 2026 database cut-off)

QC type	Laboratory / method	Number	Result
CRMs – all	**All laboratories**	**2,103**	**98.3% within ±2SD; 99.0% within ±3SD; mean bias −0.4%**
CRMs – fire assay	SGS (Oct 2020 – Feb 2022)	800	98.6% within ±2SD; 99.0% within ±3SD; mean bias −1.5%
	BV (2022)	290	99.3% within ±2SD; 99.3% within ±3SD; mean bias +2.1%
	ALS (Feb 2025 – Jul 2026)	922	97.6% within ±2SD; 99.0% within ±3SD; mean bias −0.4%
CRMs – PhotonAssay	ALS and Intertek (Nov 2025 – Jul 2026)	91	98.9% within ±2SD; 98.9% within ±3SD; mean bias +0.6%
Blanks	ALS 485; SGS and BV 35	520	515 (99%) at or below 0.03g/t Au; 4 above 0.05g/t Au (maximum 1.23g/t Au)
Field duplicates	ALS 1,060; SGS 10	1,070 pairs	r = 0.85 (all pairs); r = 0.79 for 28 pairs with mean ≥ 0.3g/t Au
Laboratory repeats	Same laboratory	1,662 pairs	r = 0.99; repeat mean 5.7% lower than original
Inter-laboratory checks	SGS and Intertek (historical)	45 pairs	Only 3 pairs at or above 0.3g/t Au; insufficient to assess inter-laboratory bias
Bulk resamples	ALS	16 pairs	r = 0.99; resample mean 3.8% lower than original
Umpire laboratory checks	–	Nil	No results in the QAQC database

Note: CRM accuracy is assessed against the certified value and standard deviation of each CRM; mean bias is the mean of the individual results relative to the certified value. Field duplicate, repeat and resample correlation coefficients (r) are for original versus duplicate assays, with results below detection set to half the detection limit.

Blanks. 520 blanks were analysed and 515 (99%) returned 0.03g/t Au or less (three times the detection limit). Four exceeded the 0.05g/t Au failure threshold used by SLR: 1.23g/t Au (26IGRC042D), 0.17g/t Au (26IGRC015), 0.08g/t Au (20CORC019) and 0.06g/t Au (26IGRC051). The remaining blanks do not indicate systematic contamination during sample preparation.

Field duplicates. 1,070 field duplicate pairs give a correlation coefficient of 0.85 across all grades. Precision at grades relevant to the Mineral Resource is lower, as expected for a nuggety deposit with a nugget effect of 25–51%: for the 28 pairs with a mean of at least 0.3g/t Au the correlation is 0.79, and 43% and 46% of pairs agree within ±20% and ±30% respectively. The duplicate mean for these pairs (1.97g/t Au) is 20% lower than the original mean (2.46g/t Au), but 94% of the difference is due to a single pair (14.85g/t versus 1.86g/t Au in 25IGRC032). The median duplicate-to-original ratio is 1.04, 11 of the 28 duplicates are lower than the original, and excluding that pair the means agree within 1% (r = 0.97). The difference is therefore attributed to the nuggety distribution of gold rather than a systematic sampling bias, although sampling precision at the individual sample scale is low. This is taken into account through the use of top-cuts and in the classification.

Laboratory repeats and other checks. 1,662 laboratory repeats correlate at 0.99 with the original assays (0.98 for the 71 pairs at or above 0.3g/t Au, of which 76% agree within ±20% and 89% within ±30%), although repeat results average 5.7% lower than the originals (6.5% at or above 0.3g/t Au). Sixteen bulk resamples correlate at 0.99 with the original assays, with the resample mean 3.8% lower. A small number of historical pairs (45) were re-assayed at a second laboratory; only 3 are at or above 0.3g/t Au, which is too few to assess inter-laboratory bias, and no umpire laboratory check program has been completed for the current drilling.

Table 8: CRM performance by standard (to the 10 August 2026 database cut-off)

CRM	Method	Certified (g/t Au)	Results (no.)	Mean (g/t Au)	Bias	Outside ±2SD (no.)	Outside ±3SD (no.)
G322-3	Fire assay	0.330	39	0.325	−1.5%	0	0
OREAS 230	Fire assay	0.337	7	0.334	−0.8%	0	0
G314-10	Fire assay	0.380	145	0.365	−4.0%	5	4
OREAS 230b	Fire assay	0.381	106	0.375	−1.7%	6	4
G321-7	Fire assay	0.470	185	0.477	+1.4%	4	3
OREAS 211b	Fire assay	0.798	109	0.802	+0.5%	2	1
G318-9	Fire assay	1.15	241	1.13	−1.5%	4	3
G320-5	Fire assay	1.15	36	1.14	−0.8%	0	0
OREAS 234b	Fire assay	1.23	117	1.23	+0.1%	1	0
G907-5	Fire assay	1.34	181	1.35	+0.6%	0	0
OREAS 238b	Fire assay	3.08	75	3.12	+1.2%	1	0
G918-6	Fire assay	3.38	35	3.38	+0.1%	0	0
G317-5	Fire assay	4.23	92	4.20	−0.8%	0	0
G998-4	Fire assay	4.36	50	4.40	+0.9%	0	0
G318-10	Fire assay	4.58	127	4.55	−0.7%	0	0
OREAS 240b	Fire assay	5.65	30	5.63	−0.3%	1	0
G314-3	Fire assay	6.70	28	6.68	−0.4%	0	0
OREAS 242b	Fire assay	8.73	127	8.63	−1.1%	8	2
G914-7	Fire assay	9.81	282	9.82	+0.1%	3	2
OREAS 230	PhotonAssay	0.329	18	0.340	+3.3%	1	1
OREAS 211b	PhotonAssay	0.800	13	0.806	+0.8%	0	0
OREAS 234b	PhotonAssay	1.22	16	1.23	+0.5%	0	0
OREAS 238b	PhotonAssay	3.16	14	3.14	−0.5%	0	0
OREAS 240b	PhotonAssay	5.58	16	5.58	+0.1%	0	0
OREAS 242b	PhotonAssay	8.80	14	8.70	−1.1%	0	0

Geological interpretation and modelling

The geological interpretation was compiled by Caprice's geologists from RC and diamond drill logging (lithology, alteration, veining, structure and weathering), magnetic susceptibility measurements and gold assays. Wireframes of each BIF unit were used as the primary constraint on the mineralised domains. Gold mineralisation envelopes within each BIF unit were defined using a multi-criteria approach that combines grade (nominally above 0.2g/t Au), logged quartz veining and shear-zone lithologies, and position relative to the BIF contacts, in preference to a grade cut-off alone, which produces discontinuous and geologically misleading envelopes in this deposit style. The envelopes were modelled in Micromine.

Five mineralised domains were modelled (Figure 10):

- BIF1A – Vadrians
- BIF1C – Vadrians hanging wall
- BIF1D – Vadrians hanging wall
- BIF2 - Golconda
- BIF3 - Baxter

Oxide, transitional and fresh weathering surfaces were modelled from logging and used to separate each mineralised domain into fresh and oxide/transitional estimation domains, giving ten estimation domains. Modelled underground voids have been excluded from the Mineral Resource.

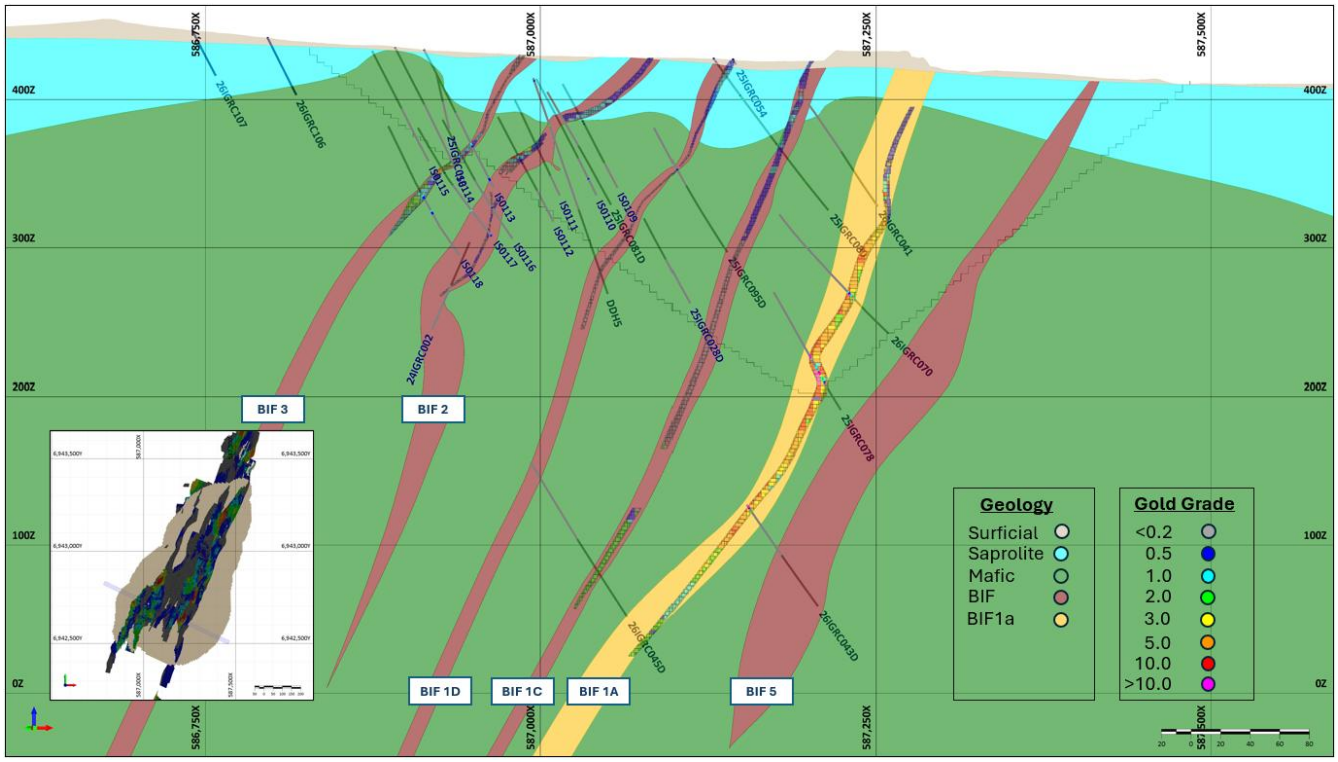


Figure 10: Central Island Cross section *showing major geological units looking towards 025° ± 10m.*

Estimation methodology

Gold was estimated by Ordinary Kriging in Micromine into parent blocks of 5m (east) × 10m (north) × 2.5m (RL), sub-celled to 0.625m × 1.25m × 0.3125m at domain boundaries. The block model extends from 586,555mE to 587,819mE, 6,941,479mN to 6,944,167mN and from −45mRL to 442mRL (GDA94 MGA Zone 50). Key elements of the estimate were:

- Estimation from 1m down-hole composites (3,368 composites with assay values within the five mineralised domains), with hard boundaries between mineralised domains and between fresh and oxide/transitional material.
- Extreme grades were controlled by domain-specific top-cuts (Table 9). A distance-limited high-grade clamp was also applied, restricting the influence of composites above the clamp value beyond 40% of the search radius.
- Variogram models comprised two exponential structures with a nugget effect of 25–51% of the total sill; three parameter sets were used across the ten estimation domains. Search ellipsoids were orientated to the modelled dip of each domain (dips of 40–64° towards 283–305°).
- Five successive search passes with major-axis radii of 20m, 40m, 80m, 120m and 500m and an ellipsoid ratio of 1:0.5:0.2. Passes 1 and 2 required a minimum of four samples from at least two drillholes, Pass 3 a minimum of four samples, and Passes 4 and 5 a minimum of one sample so that all blocks within the mineralised domains received a grade estimate. Negative kriging weights were set to zero.

- Extrapolation is limited by the classification criteria, which restrict reported material to blocks with an average distance to informing composites of less than 60m.
- Only gold has been estimated. No assumptions have been made regarding by-products and no deleterious elements have been estimated.
- The above relates to Central Island. New Orient was estimated separately by SLR and its estimation methodology is described in the New Orient Mineral Resource section.

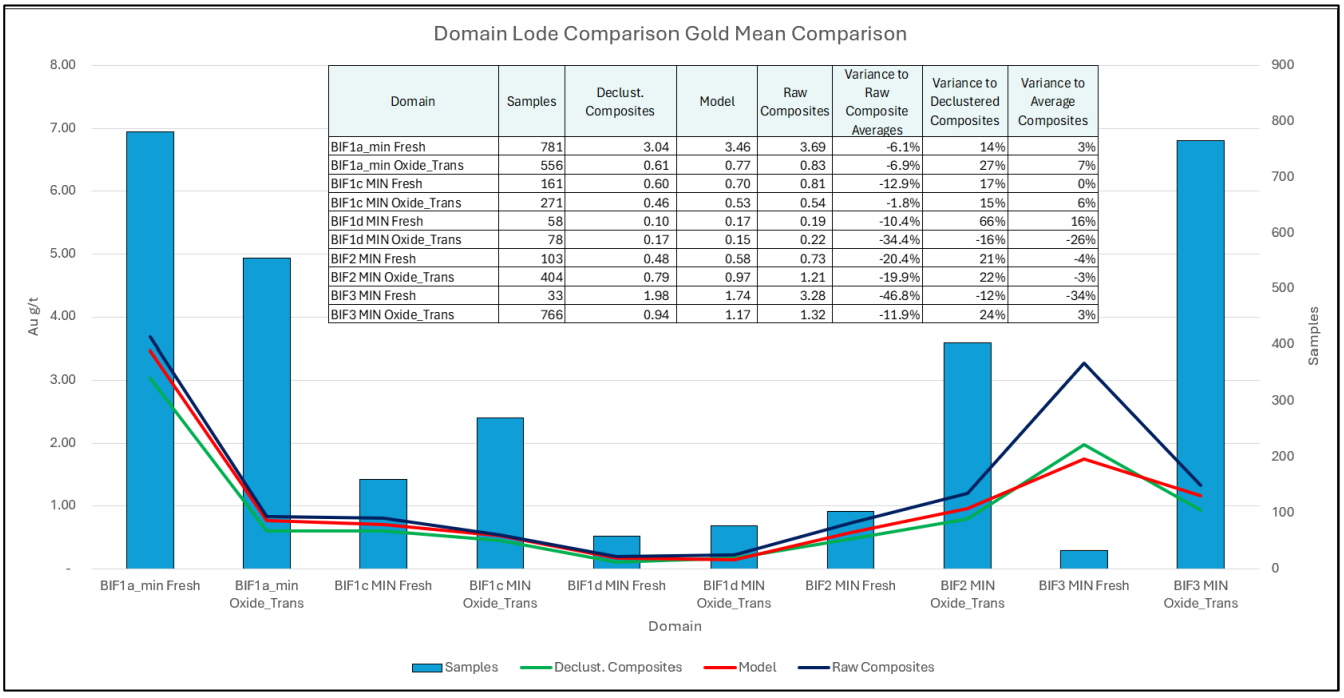
Table 9: Top-cut and clamp values applied by estimation domain (g/t Au)

Estimation domain	Maximum composite	Top-cut	Clamp value
BIF1A Fresh	63.9	50	20
BIF1A Oxide/Transitional	55.1	40	10
BIF1C Fresh	30.01	10	5
BIF1C Oxide/Transitional	14.8	8	5
BIF1D Fresh	2.08	1.5	0.6
BIF1D Oxide/Transitional	2.23	1	0.8
BIF2 Fresh	14.85	8	5
BIF2 Oxide/Transitional	85.1	20	10
BIF3 Fresh	53.9	20	5
BIF3 Oxide/Transitional	55.7	30	10

Note: Clamp values apply beyond 40% of the search radius.

Model validation

The Central Island model has been validated through comparison of global statistics between the composites and the block model (block grades sampled at composite locations) and through swath plots. In BIF1A, which hosts 87% of the ounces in the pit shell, the model captured the grade variability well across the unit with averages consistently between the drill data's declustered and composited cut gold values (Figures 11 and 12).



Domain	Samples	Declust. Composites	Model	Raw Composites	Variance to Raw Composite Averages	Variance to Declustered Composites	Variance to Average Composites
BIF1a_min Fresh	781	3.04	3.46	3.69	-6.1%	14%	3%
BIF1a_min Oxide_Trans	556	0.61	0.77	0.83	-6.9%	27%	7%
BIF1c MIN Fresh	161	0.60	0.70	0.81	-12.9%	17%	0%
BIF1c MIN Oxide_Trans	271	0.46	0.53	0.54	-1.8%	15%	6%
BIF1d MIN Fresh	58	0.10	0.17	0.19	-10.4%	66%	16%
BIF1d MIN Oxide_Trans	78	0.17	0.15	0.22	-34.4%	-16%	-26%
BIF2 MIN Fresh	103	0.48	0.58	0.73	-20.4%	21%	-4%
BIF2 MIN Oxide_Trans	404	0.79	0.97	1.21	-19.9%	22%	-3%
BIF3 MIN Fresh	33	1.98	1.74	3.28	-46.8%	-12%	-34%
BIF3 MIN Oxide_Trans	766	0.94	1.17	1.32	-11.9%	24%	3%

Figure 11: *Domain estimate gold grade averages versus raw cut gold and declustered composite data.*

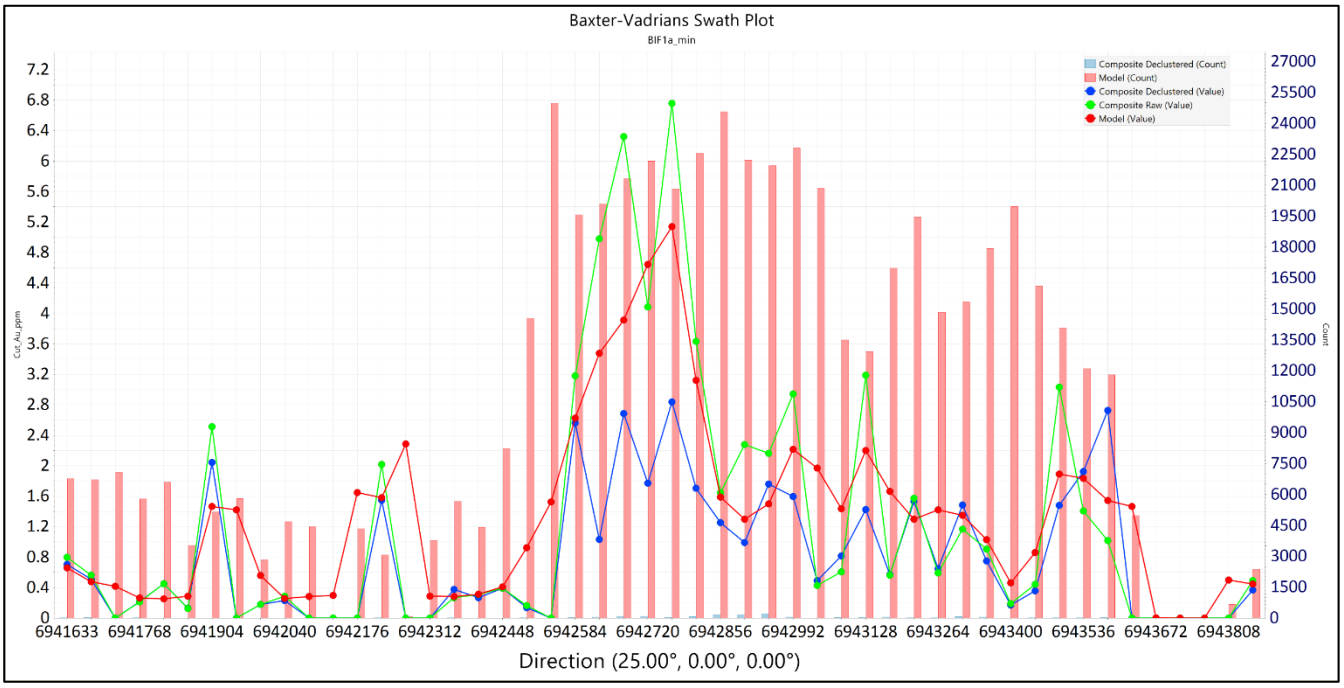


Figure 12: Central Island BIF1a Swath Plot along strike ± 25m Slices.

Bulk density

Bulk density was assigned to the block model by domain and weathering (Table 10) from a dataset of 42,454 measurements, of which 98% were derived from down-hole gamma-density logging and 2% from Archimedes (immersion) measurements on diamond core. Archimedes measurements are dry bulk densities made on air-dried core. Oxide and transitional core were waxed to preserve the core porosity and any vughs present whilst fresh rock was tested unwaxed. Down-hole logging was completed by Bore-Hole Geophysical Services (BHGS) using Auslog gamma, caliper and density sondes with a caesium-137 source. BHGS density values were approximately 0.2g/cm^3 higher than Caprice specific gravity measurements on core from diamond hole 25IGDD0008, and this offset formed the basis of the calibration, which was applied to initial calibration models from the DEWNR Adelaide Calibration Facility with minor empirical adjustments. The probe was re-checked against calibration blocks in Perth, and BHGS reports that the calibrated densities are accurate to within ±0.1 dry bulk density units (BHGS, November 2025). For mineralised BIF, refined mean densities of 2.48t/m^3 (oxide; 1,093 measurements), 2.52t/m^3 (transitional; 957 measurements) and 3.02t/m^3 (fresh; 764 measurements) were applied. The average bulk densities measured at Central Island (Table 10) were also applied to the New Orient block model prior to optimisation and re-reporting (see the New Orient Mineral Resource section).

Table 10: Bulk density applied to the Central Island MRE (t/m^3)

Material	Oxide	Transitional	Fresh
Mineralised BIF (mineralised domains)	2.48	2.52	3.02
Other BIF	2.36	2.72	2.98
Mafic and dyke	2.49	2.56	2.82
Saprolite	2.33	2.40	–
Surficial	1.88	–	–

Note: Saprock has been assigned 2.81t/m^3 and any other fresh material 2.82t/m^3.

Cut-off grades and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction

In determining the reporting cut-off grades the Competent Person has considered preliminary mining, metallurgical and economic parameters to establish reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The Central Island and New Orient pit shells were generated using the Micromine 'Constrained Block Model to Pit Shell' function with the parameters in Table 11: a gold price of A$5,000/oz, a metallurgical recovery of 95%, a mining cost of $5.80/t, a processing cost of $44.45/t and a pit slope angle of 40°. These parameters give a break-even cut-off grade of 0.33g/t Au, which constrains the pit shell, and an incremental cut-off grade of 0.29g/t Au, which is the break-even cost excluding the mining cost. Mineral Resources are reported at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, close to the incremental cut-off, because material inside the pit shell must be mined to access the ore and the mining cost is therefore not incurred by the marginal block. The Central Island $5,000/oz pit shell comprises a main shell approximately 760m east–west and 1,020m north–south in plan, extending from approximately 435mRL to 178mRL, and 11 smaller, shallower satellite shells. Central Island is reported at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off within the pit shell and at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off outside the pit shell. New Orient is reported at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off within a pit shell re-optimised by Caprice (see the New Orient Mineral Resource section).

Table 11: Pit shell optimisation parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
Gold price	5,000	AUD$/oz
Metallurgical recovery	95	%
Mining cost	5.80	AUD$/t
Processing cost	44.45	AUD$/t
Pit slope angle	40	degrees
Break-even cut-off grade	**0.329**	**g/t Au**
Incremental cut-off grade (excluding mining cost)	**0.291**	**g/t Au**
Reporting cut-off grade – pit shell	0.3	g/t Au
Reporting cut-off grade – outside pit shell	0.9	g/t Au

Note: The break-even cut-off grade is calculated by the optimisation software as (mining cost + processing cost) ÷ (gold price × metallurgical recovery), and the incremental cut-off grade as processing cost ÷ (gold price × metallurgical recovery), using 31.1035g per troy ounce. The parameters shown are the software inputs and do not include royalties, refining and selling costs or haulage

The sensitivity of the Central Island pit shell Mineral Resource to cut-off grade is shown in Table 12a-c.

Table 12a: Central Island pit shell Mineral Resource at varying cut-off grade (Indicated and Inferred)

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
0.3	**3.45**	**2.6**	**289**
0.5	2.68	3.2	280
0.9	2.05	4.0	266
1	1.95	4.2	263
1.5	1.58	4.9	249
2	1.36	5.4	236
3	1.03	6.3	210
5	0.60	8.0	154

Note: The 0.3g/t Au cut-off row (shaded) is the reported Mineral Resource. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 12b: Central Island outside pit shell Mineral Resource at varying cut-off grade (Indicated and Inferred)

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
0.9	**2.45**	**2.65**	**209**
1	2.35	2.72	206
1.5	1.63	3.36	177
2	1.17	4.00	151
3	0.69	5.12	113
5	0.31	6.51	65

Table 12c: Central Island combined (Open pit and underground) Mineral Resources at varying cut-off grade (Indicated and Inferred)

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
0.3	3.5	2.61	289
0.5	2.7	3.25	280
0.9	4.5	3.29	475
1	4.3	3.39	469
1.5	3.2	4.11	425
2	2.5	4.76	387
3	1.7	5.84	323
5	0.91	7.50	218

Mineral Resource classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition), considering the quality, quantity and distribution of the data, the estimation pass and average distance to informing composites, and the confidence in geological and grade continuity (Table 13 and Figure 13).

Table 13: Mineral Resource classification criteria

Category	Estimation pass	Average distance to composites	Reported
Indicated	Pass 1–3	< 35m	Yes
Inferred	Pass 1–4	< 60m	Yes
Unclassified	Remaining blocks (including Pass 5)	≥ 60m	No

Note: Blocks are assigned to the highest category for which either criterion is met. No Measured Mineral Resources have been reported.

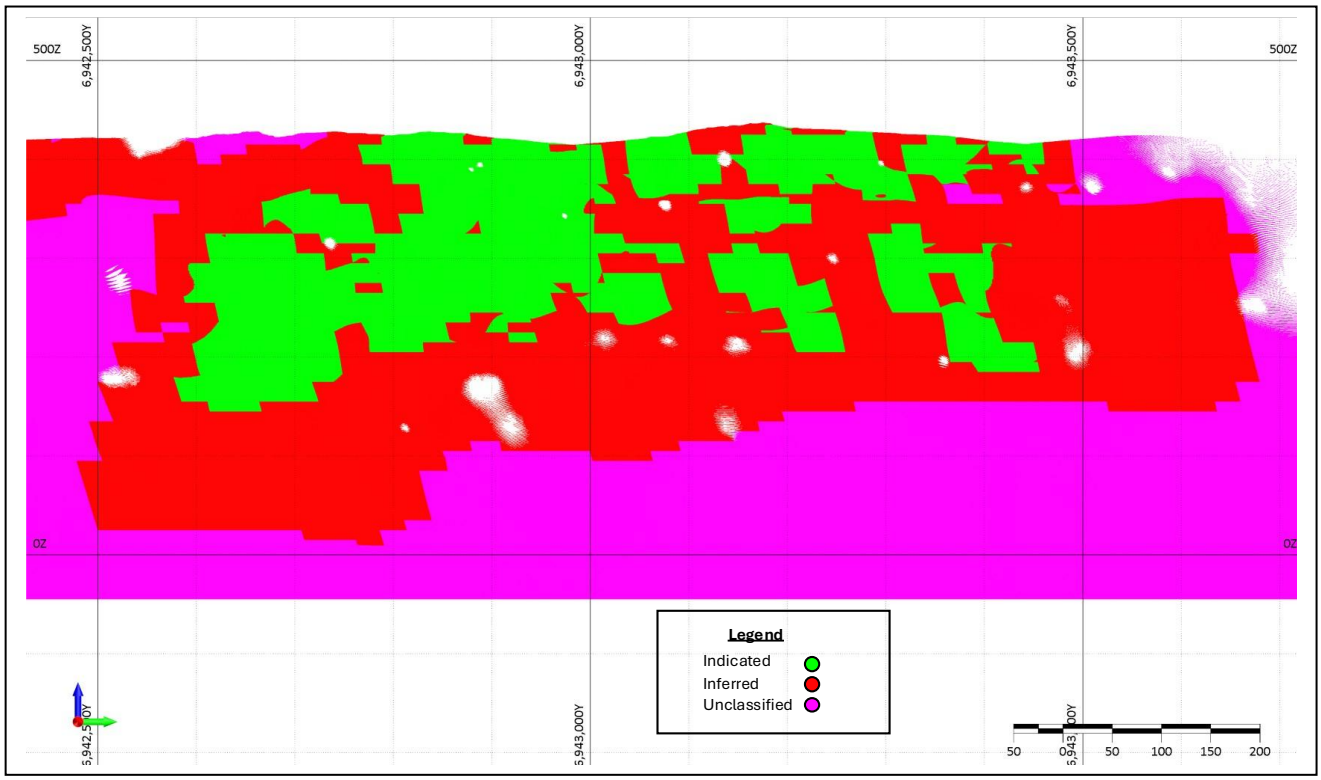


Figure 13: Long Section of Central Island looking westerly towards BIF1a with block model showing resource classification.

New Orient Mineral Resource Estimate

Basis of the estimate. The New Orient Mineral Resource is based on the block model estimated by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (**SLR**), with an effective date of 7 February 2025. SLR modelled the mineralisation at a nominal 0.3g/t Au threshold and reported its estimate above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off without a pit constraint. Because no pit shell or economic evaluation had been completed, SLR noted that reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction had not been demonstrated. Caprice has re-optimised the SLR model using the revised gold price and cut-off grade and reports only the material within a A$5,000/oz pit shell above a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (Figure 14). Average bulk densities measured at Central Island were applied to the SLR block model before optimisation and re-reporting, in place of the values assigned by SLR. The resulting Mineral Resource is 0.26Mt @ 2.8g/t Au for 24koz, all classified as Inferred.

Geology and mineralisation. New Orient is hosted within the BIF1A unit, approximately 1.4km north of Vadrians, and was mined historically by narrow underground methods (drifts). Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrite and pyrrhotite within a steeply dipping, north-north-east trending BIF, and is interpreted as saddle-reef style mineralisation related to isoclinal (F1) folding of the BIF and cross-cutting F2 structures. The gold is fine-grained with a pronounced nugget effect. SLR interpreted six mineralised domains at a nominal 0.3g/t Au threshold (Table 14): four steeply plunging domains (MIN1–MIN4) that cross the BIF from footwall to hanging wall in a north-north-west orientation aligned with F2 structures, and two shallow plunging domains (MIN5–MIN6) that follow the BIF. Together they extend approximately 270m along strike and from surface to approximately 180m depth, with widths of

3m to 12m. BIF1A material outside the domains was estimated as a low-grade halo, reflecting narrow (approximately 10cm) flat-lying extensional veins.

Table 14: New Orient mineralised domains

Domain	Group	Volume (m^3)	Volume (%)	Composites (no.)	Mean grade (g/t Au)	Top-cut (g/t Au)
MIN1	Steep	55,403	39	333	4.15	None
MIN2	Steep	6,822	5	52	0.58	None
MIN3	Steep	26,873	19	67	1.33	12
MIN4	Steep	22,058	15	91	2.01	15
MIN5	Shallow	29,675	21	104	3.46	None
MIN6	Shallow	1,957	1	18	6.00	27
Total		**142,788**	**100**	**665**	**–**	**–**

Note: Mean grade is the uncut 1m composite mean within each domain. Source: SLR (2025).

Drilling and data. The estimate is informed by 51 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 6,612m, comprising Caprice's 2022–2023 RC drilling and historical RC drilling. Drill spacing is approximately 7m × 15m near surface, extending to 35m × 35m at depth and along strike, and there is frequently only one intercept down plunge. Historical channel samples were excluded from the estimate because of a potential high bias relative to RC samples. Assays are predominantly from 1m RC samples, which were composited to 1m, and were determined at SGS and Bureau Veritas laboratories. SLR's review of Project-wide quality control data (955 certified reference material samples, 709 blanks and field duplicates with correlation coefficients of 0.94 to 0.98) concluded that assay accuracy and precision are acceptable and that there is no evidence of contamination at sample preparation. Standard and blank insertion rates (4% and 3%) are slightly below the 5% industry benchmark, and Caprice has not yet verified the collar locations of pre-Caprice holes. Project QAQC results to the 10 August 2026 database cut-off are summarised in Tables 6 and 7; CRM results for SGS and BV, which assayed the New Orient drilling, are within ±3SD in 99% of cases.

Estimation methodology. SLR estimated gold by Ordinary Kriging in Leapfrog Edge. Key elements of the estimate were:

- One-metre down-hole composites (minimum 0.5m, maximum 1.5m) constrained by the mineralised domains, with hard boundaries between the mineralised domains and the low-grade halo, and soft boundaries across weathering surfaces.
- Top-cuts of 12g/t (MIN3), 15g/t (MIN4) and 27g/t (MIN6) Au, cutting one, two and one composites respectively; no top-cut was required in MIN1, MIN2 and MIN5. The low-grade halo was top-cut at 2.1g/t Au and grades beyond 50m from a sample were clamped at 0.13g/t Au.
- Variograms were modelled on the grouped steep (MIN1–MIN4; nugget effect 24% of the total sill) and shallow (MIN5–MIN6; nugget effect 9%) domains, with maximum ranges of 28m and 39m respectively. Search ellipsoids were orientated within the plane of each domain using variable orientation (Table 15).
- Three search passes at 1, 2 and 3.5 times the variogram range, requiring a minimum of eight samples in Passes 1 and 2 and three in Pass 3 (maximum 20 samples and three to four per drillhole).
- Parent blocks of 10m × 10m × 5m, sub-celled to 1.25m × 1.25m × 0.625m, were selected using kriging neighbourhood analysis of MIN1, the drill spacing and the 5m bench height. Grade was estimated into the parent blocks.

- Only gold has been estimated. Historical mined drives were assigned nil grade and density, and grades outside Caprice's tenure (the northern part of the SLR model) were removed.

Table 15: New Orient variogram and search parameters

Domain group	Strike / dip	Nugget (%)	Variogram range (m) major / semi-major / minor	Search radii, Pass 1 / 2 / 3 (m)	Minimum samples Pass 1–2 / 3
MIN1–MIN4 (steep)	320° / 50° E	24	28 / 15 / 6	28×15×6 / 56×30×12 / 98×53×21	8 / 3
MIN5–MIN6 (shallow)	030° / 70° W	9	39 / 16 / 5	39×16×5 / 78×32×10 / 137×56×18	8 / 3
BIF1A low-grade halo	Flat-lying	24	28 / 15 / 6	28×15×4 / 56×30×4 / 98×53×5	6 / 3

Note: Search radii are the major, semi-major and minor axes. Pass 1 approximates the variogram range, Pass 2 is twice and Pass 3 is 3.5 times the range. The low-grade halo uses the MIN1 variogram in a flat-lying orientation with a maximum of 14 samples. Source: SLR (2025).

Validation. SLR validated the model by comparing block grades with declustered top-cut composite grades by domain, by swath plots along strike, across strike and by elevation, and by visual comparison of composites and blocks in section and plan. MIN1, which contributes 39% of the modelled volume, validates within 7% of the declustered top-cut mean, within SLR's 10% target. MIN5 validates within 16%, which SLR attributed to smearing of higher grades towards surface where data are sparse, and classification has been removed from the affected area. The remaining domains that exceed 10% validate acceptably in visual and trend checks, and most of the estimate is in search Pass 1 or 2. The estimate supersedes a historical 2010 estimate (JORC Code 2004) that is not treated as a current Mineral Resource; the current estimate has higher tonnes and ounces and a lower grade, driven by new drilling, the exclusion of channel samples and a lower 0.3g/t Au threshold for the mineralised domains. No reconciliation with historical production has been possible because no production records for New Orient were located.

Bulk density. Caprice replaced the SLR densities with the average bulk densities measured at Central Island by lithology and weathering (Table 10), which give an average of approximately 2.7t/m^3 for the reported New Orient Mineral Resource. The Central Island densities are lower than the values assigned and measured by SLR (3.0t/m^3 to 3.5t/m^3), and the reported tonnes are lower than would result from the SLR densities. The lack of New Orient-specific density test work is reflected in the Inferred classification.

Classification. SLR classified New Orient using drill spacing, geological and grade continuity, the quality of supporting technical studies and the estimation pass. Inferred Mineral Resource has been assigned where drill spacing is generally within 60m down plunge and 30m across strike, geological continuity is demonstrated, and blocks were estimated in search Pass 1 or 2 (unless required for continuity of classification). Blocks with poor geological support or grade smearing, in the upper part of MIN5, are unclassified and excluded. Parts of the deposit have closer drill spacing with strong geological and grade continuity, but the Inferred classification has been retained because density test work and verification of the historical database have not been completed. No Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources have been reported for New Orient.

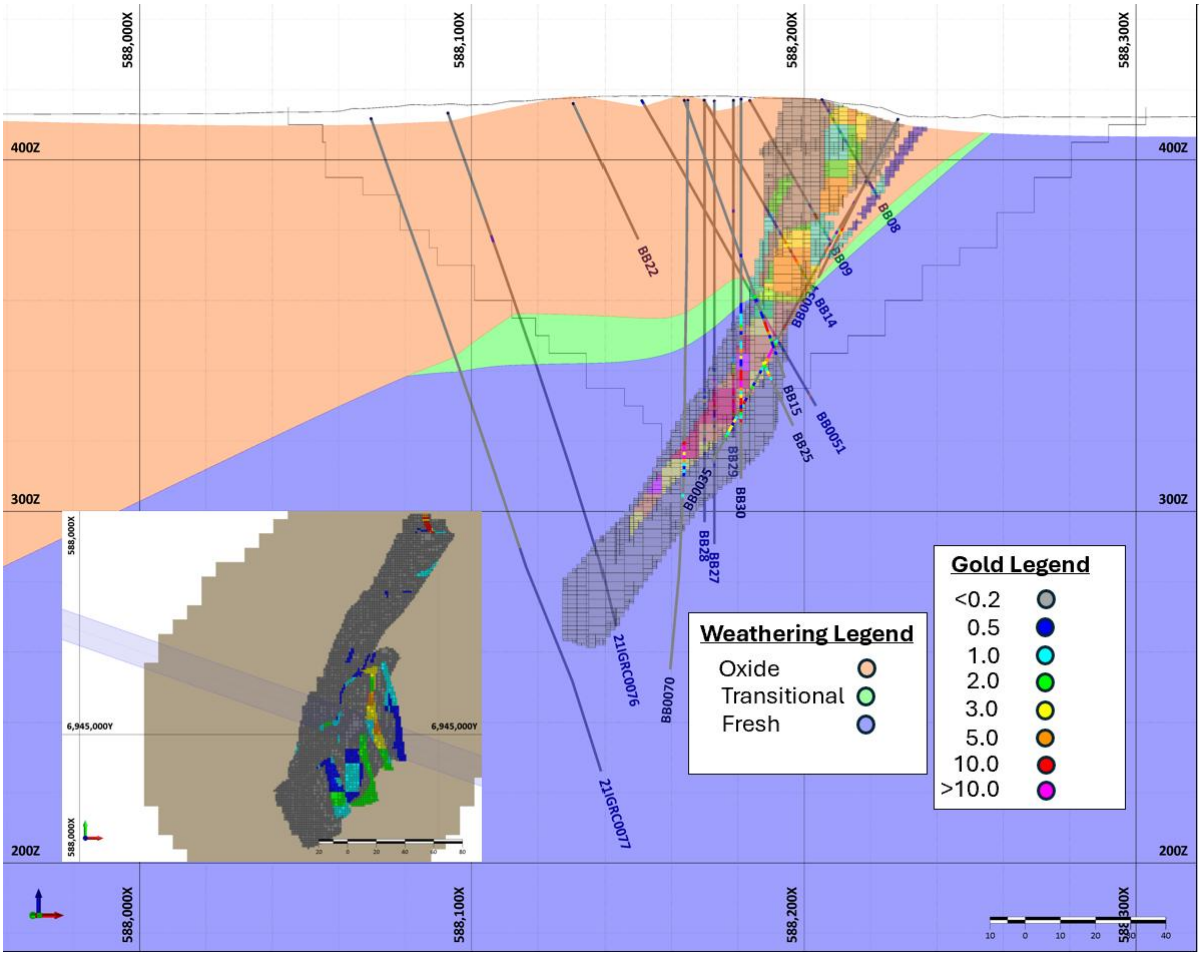


Figure 14: New Orient Cross Section looking towards 020° ±10m showing weathering zones and block model estimated gold values.

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. New Orient has been mined historically by narrow underground methods and its near-surface, steeply dipping domains are considered a potential open pit proposition; Caprice has re-optimised the SLR block model at the revised gold price and cut-off grade using the parameters in Table 11 (gold price A$5,000/oz, metallurgical recovery 95%, mining cost $5.80/t, processing cost $44.45/t and a 40° pit slope angle; break-even cut-off grade 0.329g/t Au and incremental cut-off grade 0.291g/t Au) and reports material above 0.3g/t Au within the pit shell. SLR removed grade from the part of the model outside Caprice's tenure. The estimate incorporates some edge dilution and no allowance has been made for mining loss.

Mining and metallurgical methods

The pit shell optimisation assumed open pit mining at a mining cost of $5.80/t with no mining dilution assumptions assigned and a pit slope angle of 40°, and processing at a cost of $44.45/t with a metallurgical recovery of 95% (Table 11). No metallurgical recovery factor has been applied to the reported tonnes and grades. Caprice's landholding sits within 50km of several consolidated mining and processing hubs.

Risks and Opportunities

- Gold distribution is highly variable (nugget effect of 25–51% of total variance and raw composite coefficients of variation of 1.6 to 4.6 within the mineralised domains). The estimate is sensitive to

the top-cut and clamp strategy, and additional drilling may change the modelled variography and the continuity of higher-grade zones.

- Inferred Resources make up 48% of the contained gold (253koz) and 83% of the gold reported outside the pit shell. They are based on wider-spaced drilling and may not convert to Indicated Resource with further drilling.
- Bulk density is derived predominantly (98%) from down-hole gamma-density logging calibrated to Archimedes measurements on core from a single diamond hole, and dry bulk density measured on unwaxed, air-dried core may not fully account for porosity in oxide and transitional material. Additional Archimedes measurements on diamond core across the domains would improve confidence in the density assigned to each domain.
- QAQC: fire assay results for the OREAS 230 CRM at ALS have been about 12% above the certified value since April 2026, a blank returned 1.23g/t Au, field duplicates at grades above 0.3g/t Au show limited precision, and no umpire laboratory check program has been completed. Further investigation of these results and an umpire program would increase confidence in the assay database.
- Collar locations are currently based on handheld GPS (± 1m) pending a final DGPS survey.
- Oxide and transitional material has lower grade and higher relative variability than fresh rock, and the high-grade fresh rock portion of BIF1A dominates the contained gold.
- New Orient is a global estimate of a narrow, nuggety and structurally complex deposit. Grade smearing at domain edges and near surface in MIN1 and MIN5, where drill spacing is broad, could overstate the near-surface grades that influence the pit shell.
- The New Orient estimate includes historical (pre-Caprice) drilling whose collar locations and assays have not been fully verified, and historical underground workings that have not all been identified could result in the Mineral Resource being overstated.
- No New Orient-specific density or metallurgical test work has been completed.
- Faults identified by surface mapping and potential supergene enrichment have not been modelled at New Orient.
- There is an opportunity to undertake infill drilling of Inferred material, particularly outside the pit shell at Central Island, to convert Inferred Resource to Indicated Resource, and extensional drilling of mineralisation beyond the current Mineral Resource limits. At New Orient, density test work and verification of the historical database, together with closer-spaced drilling of the near-surface MIN1 and MIN5 domains, would support upgrading of Inferred Resource.

New Exploration Target

In addition to the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), Caprice has identified further exploration potential along strike and down plunge from known mineralisation and across underexplored prospective stratigraphy within the Island Gold Project.

Caprice has defined a new Exploration Target to provide a geological framework for assessing this potential and prioritising future drilling. The Exploration Target is separate from, and excludes, the reported Mineral Resources.

Table 2: Island Gold Project New Exploration Target

Tonnes (Mt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)	Contained Gold (oz)
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
8	12	2.0	2.5	500,000	900,000

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the mineralisation covered by the Exploration Target, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The broader exploration programme to test the opportunity across the Exploration Target area is expected to focus on three principal areas (Figures 4 and 5):

- **North and South Island:** Testing prospective BIF horizons, particularly strike extensions of the Vadrians host unit, beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries.
- **Western Island:** Initial testing of largely undrilled BIF and mafic horizons interpreted to be prospective for additional gold mineralisation.
- **Southern Lake:** Testing prospective BIF horizons concealed beneath shallow lake sediments.

Exploration will comprise staged drilling to test and refine the Exploration Target and assess additional discovery opportunities. Drilling methods, priorities and sequencing will be guided by geological interpretation and results as the programme progresses.

Exploration Target Detail

The Exploration Target covers prospective mineralised extensions outside the reported Mineral Resources within the Island Gold Project, including New Orient, on granted Western Australian Mining Leases M21/66 and M21/140 (Figure 15).

The Exploration Target is supported by historical and recent exploration data, geological mapping, geophysical interpretation and the geological understanding established through the reported Mineral Resource Estimates. The principal information considered comprises:

- **Geological setting and mineralisation controls:** The Project's position within the Meekatharra-Cue-Mt Magnet greenstone belt of the Murchison Province, Western Australia, and the interpreted relationships between prospective stratigraphy, structural architecture and known gold mineralisation.
- **Historical exploration:** Drill-hole and exploration records from previous explorers covering 1980-2020, compiled from publicly available Western Australian Mineral Exploration Reports

(WAMEX). The historical drilling dataset comprises 534 holes for 16,230.64 m, including 200 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 8,430m, 10 diamond (DD) holes for 1,259.64m and 324 rotary air blast (RAB) and air core (AC) holes for 6,541m.

- **Historical mine workings:** Available records and plans of historical workings at Baxter's–Golconda and New Orient were reviewed alongside drilling, geological mapping and geophysical interpretation. The distribution and orientation of these workings provide supporting evidence for gold mineralisation at multiple locations within the Project and assist interpretation of mineralised trends.
- **Caprice exploration drilling:** Drilling completed by Caprice during 2020–2026 and reported in ASX announcements, comprising 828 holes for 96,816.5m. This includes 417 RC holes for 67,277m, 53 diamond and RC pre-collared diamond holes (DD and RCD) for 17,445.5m, and 358 AC holes for 12,094m. Results were assessed for their relevance to the geological interpretation and potential mineralised extensions covered by the Exploration Target.
- **Geophysical interpretation:** Review and interpretation of magnetic and gravity datasets, including reprocessed data, undertaken during 2020–2026 by in-house geologists and geological consultants, with support from Resource Potentials and Southern Geoscience Consultants. This work focused on delineating prospective stratigraphy, structural architecture and potential controls on mineralisation.
- **Field mapping and surface sampling:** Geological mapping and rock-chip sampling used to refine the interpretation of lithological contacts, structures and mineralisation controls, and to assess prospective areas beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries.

Modelling Methodology and Assumptions

The Exploration Target was developed using a conceptual geological model informed by available exploration data and the geological understanding established through the Vadrians and New Orient Mineral Resource Estimates. The principal steps and assumptions were:

- Drill-hole data were checked, cleaned and compiled in the drill-hole database, then used in Leapfrog (Seequent) and Micromine for visualisation, interpretation and modelling.
- Regional and local geological mapping and geophysical datasets were incorporated to support the interpretation of stratigraphy and structure.
- The geological model provided the framework for interpreting potential mineralised extensions beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries. The thickness and distribution of mineralisation within the better-defined Vadrians BIF host were assessed and used to guide the construction of conceptual mineralised wireframes within the prospective BIF units (Figure 16).
- Implicit modelling in Leapfrog was used to construct geological wireframes representing the principal banded iron formation (BIF) units and associated mafic sequences. These wireframes were reviewed against available drilling and geological interpretations. Where supported by structural interpretation, the model extended along strike and down dip to a maximum depth of

approximately 400m below surface, equivalent to the deepest extent of the current Mineral Resource (Figure 5).

- Conceptual tonnages were calculated from the interpreted mineralised wireframe volumes using an assumed average bulk density of 3.0 t/m^3. The lower and upper tonnage limits reflect variations in the assumed strike extent, thickness and continuity of mineralisation. These assumptions were informed by available drilling and geological interpretation, with the range reflecting uncertainty beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries.
- Volumes represented by the reported Mineral Resources were excluded from the Exploration Target tonnage calculations.
- A conceptual grade range of 2.0–2.5g/t Au was adopted with reference to the grade distribution within the reported Mineral Resources and available drilling in the target areas. The range reflects assumptions about the potential grade of extensions to known mineralisation, informed by the better-defined mineralised domains. It was not calculated as the arithmetic mean of all assays within the broader geological envelopes.

The model was prepared solely to provide a geological basis for the Exploration Target and does not constitute a Mineral Resource Estimate. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the mineralisation covered by the Exploration Target, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

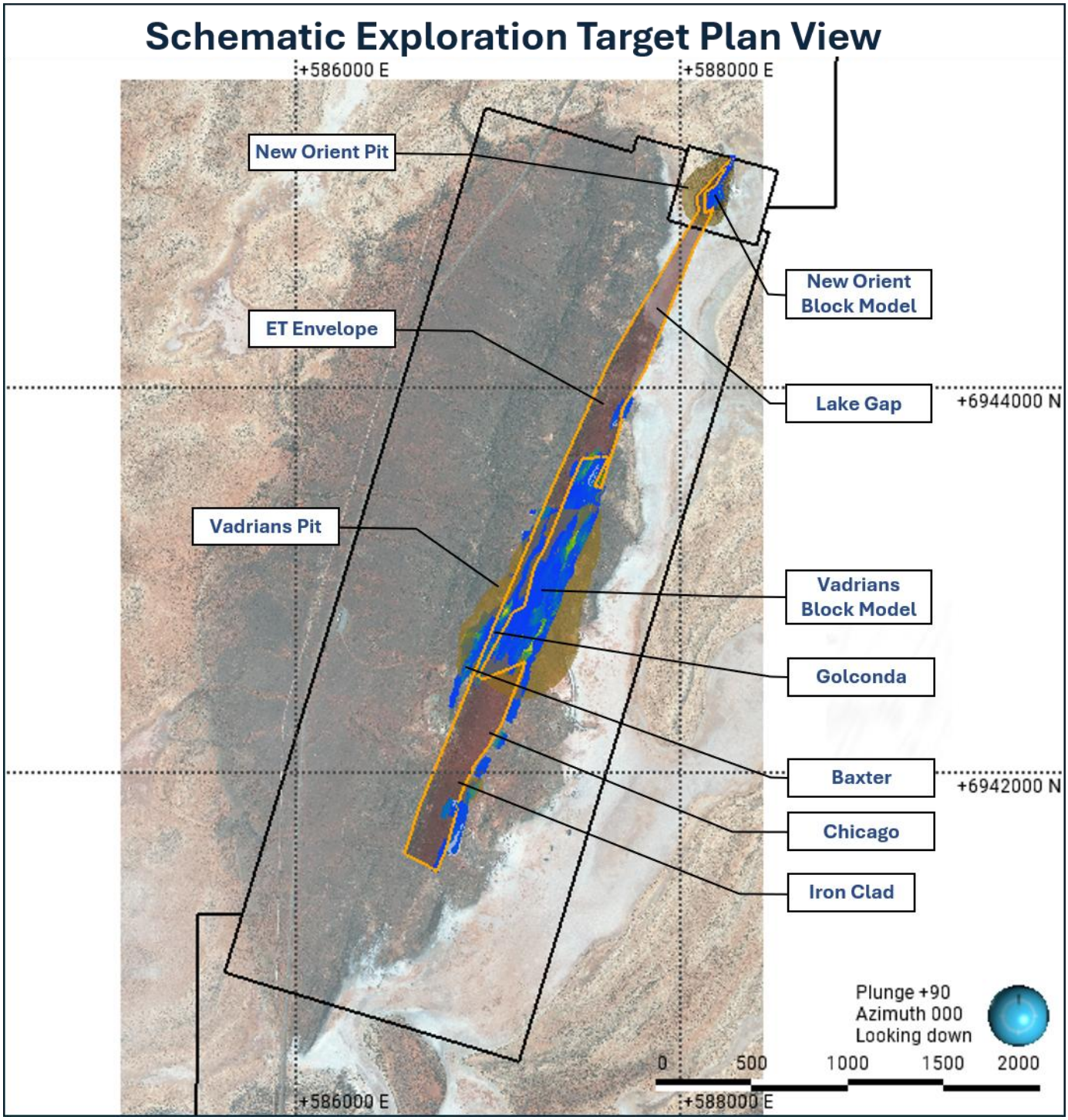


Figure 15: Plan view Exploration Target (orange outline) MRE Block Model coloured, pit shells brown on satellite image.

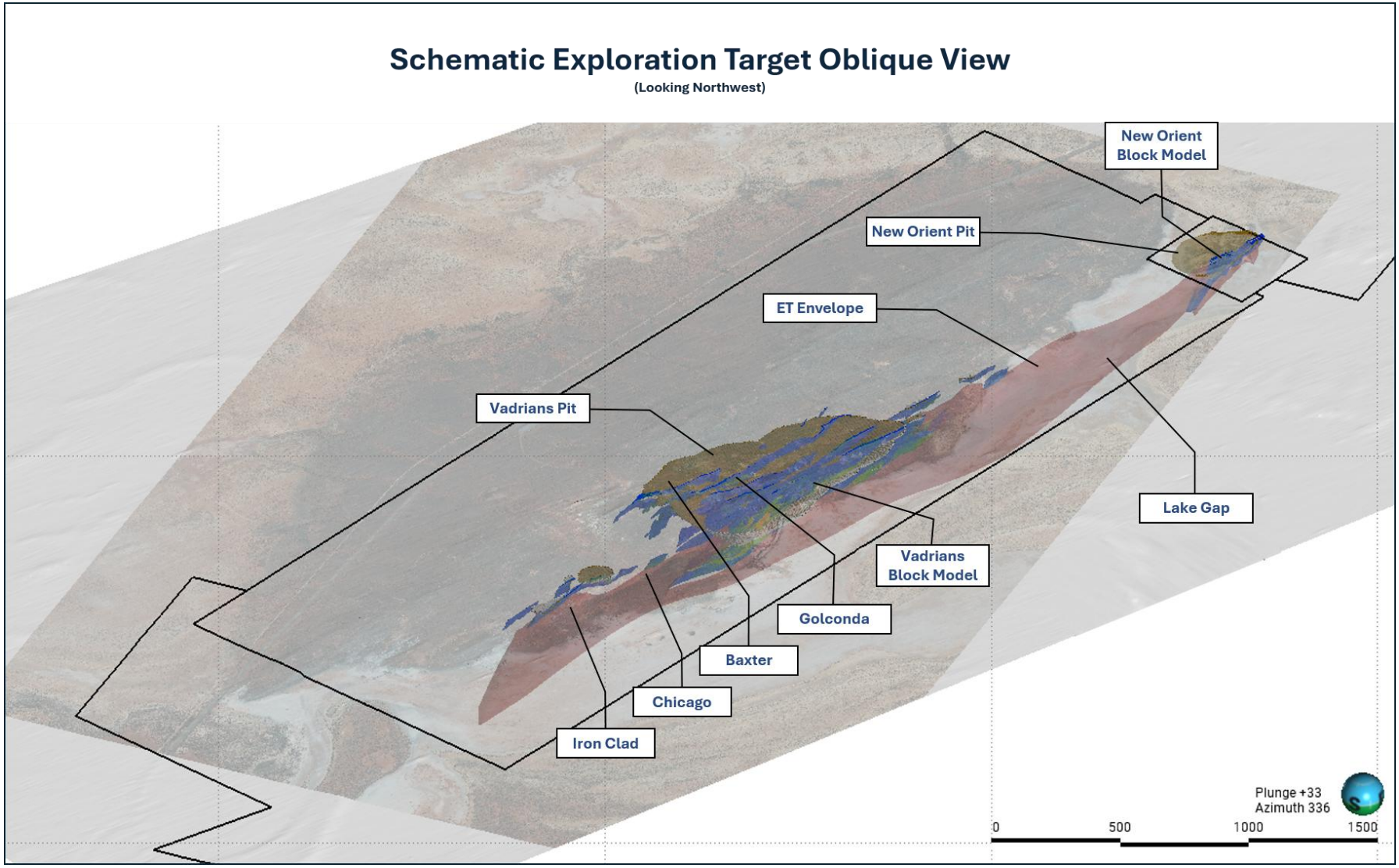


Figure 16: Oblique view Exploration Target (red) MRE Block Model coloured, pit shells brown on satellite image.

Proposed Exploration Activities

Caprice's exploration programme at the Island Gold Project will pursue two complementary objectives:

1. **Resource Extension Drilling**: extending the reported Mineral Resources
2. **Exploration Target Testing and New Discovery**: testing the broader project area for additional mineralised zones.

These activities will be undertaken concurrently, with results informing target prioritisation and subsequent drilling.

Caprice is part-way through a 50,000m drilling programme (with approximately 25,000m remaining as at 15 October 2026) targeting both extensions to known mineralisation and broader exploration opportunities. The Company intends to continue drilling beyond the current programme to systematically test priority targets and progressively establish the geological understanding and drilling coverage required to support potential Mineral Resource estimation within areas covered by the Exploration Target. The Company anticipates that drilling to test the Exploration Target will be undertaken over approximately the next 24 months, subject to results, funding and access.

The programme will follow a staged, results-driven approach, with each drilling campaign informing target ranking, geological interpretation and the design of subsequent campaigns. Drill metres will be prioritised to resolve key geological uncertainties, assess mineralisation continuity and focus follow-up drilling on the most promising areas. This approach is intended to maximise the geological information and resource-definition value obtained from each campaign.

Resource Extension Drilling

Resource extension drilling will target the immediate strike and down-plunge extensions of known mineralisation at Vadrians (BIF1A), Baxter's (BIF3), Golconda (BIF2) and New Orient (BIF1A). The programme is designed to test geological and grade continuity beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries and provide additional drilling coverage to support potential incremental additions to the maiden MRE.

Results will be incorporated into updated geological interpretations and future Mineral Resource Estimates, where supported by sufficient drilling and geological confidence.

Exploration Target Testing and New Discovery

Broader exploration will systematically advance a pipeline of targets beyond the immediate resource extensions. This work will test areas contributing to the conceptual Exploration Target and assess additional discovery opportunities across the Project.

Priority areas include:

- Underexplored sections of prospective stratigraphy along strike from known mineralisation, including the corridor between Vadrians and New Orient.
- The western domain, where geological and geophysical interpretation identifies prospective stratigraphy distinct from the principal resource-hosting sequence.

- Intersections between interpreted mineralising structures and prospective BIF units, together with structural targets in associated mafic host rocks.

Work will include geological mapping, rock-chip sampling, geophysical interpretation and surveys, and staged drilling. Initial drilling will assess target geology and the distribution of gold mineralisation, with follow-up drilling directed towards defining the geometry, thickness, grade and continuity of mineralised zones.

The programme will progressively test and refine the assumptions underpinning the Exploration Target while assessing the potential for additional discoveries. There is no certainty that exploration will result in the estimation of additional Mineral Resources.

Cautionary Statements

Previously Reported Information

This announcement contains information relating to Exploration Results and metallurgical test work results that have previously been reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 by the Company in the announcements listed below. 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.

- *31 January 2022*
- *17 February 2022*
- *1 June 2022*
- *12 February 2025*
- *1 April 2025*
- *21 July 2025*
- *5 August 2025*
- *9 December 2025*
- *19 January 2026*
- *11 February 2026*
- *4 March 2026*
- *26 March 2026*
- *6 May 2026*
- *16 June 2026*
- *13 July 2026*

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Luke Cox, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cox is the Managing Director of the Company and holds shares/options/performance rights in the Company. Mr Cox 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 Cox 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 the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Central Island and New Orient deposits is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr John Winterbottom (AIG 6112), a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Winterbottom prepared the Central Island Mineral Resource Estimate. The New Orient Mineral Resource Estimate is based on the block model estimated and classified by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd in February 2025, for which Mr Winterbottom takes responsibility as Competent Person, and on the pit optimisation and Mineral Resource reporting completed by Caprice at the revised gold price and cut-off grade. Mr Winterbottom is a full-time employee of Helena Consulting Pty Ltd and was engaged by Caprice on a fee for service basis. Mr Winterbottom is independent of Caprice and holds no securities in Caprice. Mr Winterbottom 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 Winterbottom 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 report that relates to the Exploration Target is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Duncan Franey, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Franey holds shares/options/performance rights in the Company. Mr Franey 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 Franey 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

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (Forward Statements) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, or guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance of the Company. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any Forward Statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents, or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these Forward Statements due to many important factors, risks, and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward- looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.

Cautionary Statement & Risks

Exploration Target Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Resource Classification and Geological Confidence: The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) disclosed in this announcement comprises 52% Indicated Mineral Resources and 48% Inferred Mineral Resources.

Investors are cautioned that Mineral Resources that are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. In particular, the Inferred Mineral Resource component (representing approximately 48% of the total contained gold and 51% of the total tonnage) is based on wider-spaced drilling and limited geological evidence. While the Inferred Mineral Resources reflects a reasonable expectation of mineralisation continuity, it possesses a lower level of geological and grade confidence compared to the Indicated portion.

There is no certainty that further exploration and infill drilling will result in the successful upgrade of the Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated or Measured classifications, or that they will eventually be converted into Ore Reserves once Modifying Factors are applied.

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE): The MRE has been constrained and reported using preliminary technical and economic parameters to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. However, these parameters are conceptual in nature. The final economic extraction of the resource remains subject to a variety of material risks, including but not limited to:

- *Geological Continuity: Variations in structural geology, faulting, and grade distribution that may deviate from the current resource model.*
- *Metallurgical Recovery: Potential variations in mineralogy across different resource zones that could impact processing recoveries and throughput.*

- *Modifying Factors: Future engineering, infrastructure, permitting, social, and environmental approvals required to advance the project toward development.*

Proximity and third-party information: This announcement refers to deposits, Mineral Resources and mining and processing operations owned by third parties near the Company's projects. These references are for context only. The proximity of the Company's projects to those deposits and operations is not indicative of gold mineralisation, or of any Mineral Resource, at the Company's projects. Information about third-party deposits and operations has been taken from those parties' public disclosures and has not been independently verified by the Company.

About Caprice Resources Ltd

Caprice Resources Limited (ASX: **CRS**) is an Australian gold exploration company focused on maximising shareholder value through unlocking new discoveries.

Our flagship Island Gold Project, located in the prolific Murchison goldfields of Western Australia, hosts extensive high-grade gold mineralisation across a five-kilometre corridor. Our landholding sits within 50 km of several established mining and processing hubs. With our maiden Mineral Resource Estimate now established, we have laid the foundation for further resource growth, with ongoing drilling targeting extensions to known mineralisation and new discoveries across the broader Island Gold system.

Caprice is committed to delivering significant, long-term shareholder value by combining disciplined exploration with technical excellence across its high-quality Western Australian exploration portfolio.



This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Caprice.

For further information please contact:

Luke Cox
Managing Director

Table 16: Drill hole collar location details.

Notes:

D/DD = Diamond core.
Length and Depth are measured in metres downhole from surface.
EOH = End of hole.
Easting, Northing and Elevation are measured in metres and refer to the Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA94 MGA Zone 50) and the Australian Height Datum (AHD71).
Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees, with azimuth referenced to Grid (GDA94) North.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
21IGRC0006	RC	586803	6941585	415	60	-60	101
21IGRC0007	RC	586766	6941601	417	90	-61	105
21IGRC0008	RC	586824	6941663	415	72	-61	104
21IGRC0009	RC	586794	6941675	415	80	-61	102
21IGRC0010	RC	586853	6941740	421	72	-60	102
21IGRC0011	RC	586816	6941753	420	96	-61	106
21IGRC0012	RC	586874	6941818	424	72	-61	103
21IGRC0013	RC	586835	6941835	425	81	-61	103
21IGRC0014	RC	586906	6941889	421	70	-61	102
21IGRC0015	RC	586872	6941900	422	101	-60	98
21IGRC0017	RC	586905	6941975	420	113	-60	103
21IGRC0019	RC	586941	6942051	416	107	-60	105
21IGRC0020	RC	587063	6942174	417	70	-60	102
21IGRC0021	RC	587025	6942186	419	113	-60	104
21IGRC0024	RC	587118	6942330	415	70	-60	107
21IGRC0025	RC	587090	6942336	417	101	-61	102
21IGRC0026	RC	587157	6942400	417	65	-59	101
21IGRC0027	RC	587122	6942410	417	101	-60	109
21IGRC0028	RC	587180	6942470	420	59	-60	112
21IGRC0029	RC	587147	6942485	421	95	-58	104
21IGRC0031	RC	587174	6942558	422	88	-61	103
21IGRC0034	RC	587264	6942703	425	66	-60	102
21IGRC0035	RC	587221	6942712	424	108	-61	98
21IGRC0036	RC	587296	6942774	424	50	-60	97
21IGRC0040	RC	586945	6942822	432	179	-61	106
21IGRC0041	RC	586927	6942830	433	196	-61	106
21IGRC0042	RC	586976	6942810	432	178	-61	107
21IGRC0046	RC	587358	6942920	418	71	-60	99
21IGRC0047	RC	587328	6942933	416	101	-60	100
21IGRC0048	RC	587380	6942992	413	70	-60	101
21IGRC0049	RC	587346	6943009	414	106	-60	99
21IGRC0050	RC	587414	6943065	420	70	-59	96
21IGRC0051	RC	587379	6943080	424	107	-58	97
21IGRC0053	RC	587402	6943157	425	119	-59	104
21IGRC0054	RC	587480	6943217	429	70	-59	107
21IGRC0055	RC	587444	6943225	427	101	-59	105
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21IGRC0057	RC	587546	6943363	421	70	-59	114
21IGRC0058	RC	587509	6943377	419	101	-60	105
21IGRC0059	RC	587562	6943435	414	42	-61	104
21IGRC0062	RC	587541	6943530	419	119	-60	104
21IGRC0064	RC	587572	6943606	420	120	-60	99
21IGRC0069	RC	587721	6943891	409	65	-59	98
21IGRC0070	RC	587686	6943905	410	125	-60	107
21IGRC0087	RC	587664	6943826	410	89	-60	104
21IGRC0094	RC	587293	6942985	415	138	-61	113
21IGRC0095	RC	587324	6942973	414	100	-60	111
21IGRC0096	RC	587339	6942905	418	59	-59	109
21IGRC0097	RC	587325	6942909	418	76	-60	110
21IGRC0098	RC	587341	6942861	421	41	-59	116
22IGRC0099	RC	587218	6942668	429	95	-61	116
22IGRC0100	RC	587231	6942708	426	100	-55	112
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25IGDD0004	DD	587272	6942966	419	140	-55	112
25IGDD0005	DD	587313	6942924	421	95	-62	122
25IGDD0006	DD	587186	6942820	424	312	-55	89
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25IGDD0008	DD	587099	6942920	426	523	-61	95
25IGDD0009	DD	587098	6943162	431	479	-60	96
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25IGRC003	RC	586941	6942526	426	72	-60	179
25IGRC004	RC	586922	6942534	427	78	-61	179
25IGRC005	RC	586904	6942547	427	54	-60	205
25IGRC006	RC	586840	6942526	430	108	-60	180
25IGRC007	RC	586862	6942563	428	102	-60	180
25IGRC008	RC	586919	6942601	428	132	-60	180
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25IGRC010	RC	586944	6942571	426	120	-60	182
25IGRC011	RC	586941	6942627	428	102	-61	181
25IGRC012	RC	586997	6942626	426	42	-61	181
25IGRC013	RC	586978	6942665	428	102	-61	179
25IGRC014	RC	586958	6942688	429	102	-60	182
25IGRC015	RC	586961	6942729	430	102	-60	180
25IGRC016	RC	586958	6942766	431	120	-61	180
25IGRC017	RC	587330	6942820	423	60	-51	76
25IGRC018	RC	587307	6942823	423	78	-65	92
25IGRC019	RC	587318	6942856	421	102	-79	90
25IGRC021	RC	587348	6942964	415	102	-60	91
25IGRC022	RC	587300	6942988	415	138	-60	91
25IGRC023	RC	587445	6943074	422	120	-51	319

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
25IGRC024	RC	587489	6943129	426	132	-52	322
25IGRC025	RC	587540	6943252	425	120	-51	331
25IGRC026	RC	587296	6942900	421	120	-61	92
25IGRC027	RC	587184	6942791	421	198	-62	150
25IGRC028D	RCD	587053	6942757	426	354	-61	149
25IGRC039	RC	587314	6942974	414	130	-59	91
25IGRC040	RC	587263	6942999	417	198	-65	91
25IGRC041	RC	587307	6943039	415	174	-65	92
25IGRC042	RC	587255	6943037	417	252	-65	91
25IGRC043D	RCD	587186	6942706	423	306	-60	90
25IGRC044	RC	587212	6942747	423	150	-60	90
25IGRC045	RC	587316	6942798	424	72	-51	91
25IGRC046D	RCD	587183	6942748	422	349	-70	91
25IGRC047	RC	587203	6942797	421	198	-55	91
25IGRC048	RC	587244	6942868	419	186	-51	89
25IGRC049	RC	587202	6942898	419	222	-65	122
25IGRC050	RC	587213	6942938	418	204	-58	89
25IGRC051	RC	587251	6942917	418	216	-60	92
25IGRC052	RC	587234	6942896	418	222	-70	91
25IGRC053	RC	587253	6942937	417	198	-59	91
25IGRC054	RC	587139	6942673	425	198	-59	91
25IGRC055	RC	587190	6942671	424	132	-50	91
25IGRC056	RC	587177	6942560	423	192	-55	71
25IGRC066	RC	587426	6943239	427	150	-56	105
25IGRC067	RC	587260	6943243	425	150	-60	71
25IGRC068	RC	587181	6943242	428	162	-60	73
25IGRC069D	RCD	587306	6943343	425	300	-56	73
25IGRC070	RC	587217	6943351	426	150	-56	70
25IGRC071	RC	587455	6943297	424	126	-49	83
25IGRC074	RC	587402	6943075	420	150	-50	45
25IGRC075	RC	587073	6942525	420	198	-61	91
25IGRC076	RC	586973	6942537	422	318	-60	90
25IGRC077	RC	587109	6942605	424	198	-60	90
25IGRC078	RC	587062	6942653	426	276	-60	91
25IGRC079D	RCD	587013	6942632	425	306	-55	100
25IGRC080	RC	587125	6942674	425	198	-55	112
25IGRC081D	RCD	587002	6942708	427	402	-60	91
25IGRC082	RC	587185	6942772	420	180	-61	90
25IGRC083	RC	587228	6942845	419	150	-51	92
25IGRC084	RC	587215	6942848	419	180	-61	90
25IGRC085	RC	587127	6942812	421	276	-59	90
25IGRC086	RC	587087	6942779	425	282	-61	90
25IGRC087D	RCD	586978	6942800	431	453	-60	91
25IGRC088	RC	587140	6942939	423	324	-60	87
25IGRC089	RC	587171	6943017	419	283	-60	90
25IGRC090D	RC	587300	6943085	417	192	-60	91
25IGRC091	RC	587340	6943167	420	181	-60	90
25IGRC092	RC	587369	6943249	425	185	-60	90
25IGRC093D	RCD	587115	6942856	425	282	-59	93
25IGRC094D	RCD	587051	6942838	427	372	-61	89
25IGRC095D	RCD	587054	6942678	426	336	-59	91
25IGRC096D	RCD	587066	6942718	426	336	-59	90
25IGRC097D	RCD	587020	6942636	424	339	-61	92

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
25IGRC098D	RCD	586993	6942758	429	403	-60	89
25IGRC099D	RCD	587059	6942798	425	347	-60	89
25IGRC100D	RCD	587153	6942879	423	282	-60	90
25IGRC101D	RCD	587161	6942916	422	282	-60	89
25IGRC102D	RCD	587114	6943025	424	384	-60	90
26IGRC001D	RCD	586810	6942543	429	483	-61	90
26IGRC002D	RCD	586896	6942654	431	522	-61	92
26IGRC003D	RCD	587243	6943092	423	381	-60	91
26IGRC004	RC	587195	6943093	423	274	-61	90
26IGRC005	RC	587285	6943168	421	216	-59	91
26IGRC006	RC	587226	6943149	425	288	-62	86
26IGRC007	RC	587306	6943219	425	228	-60	91
26IGRC008	RC	587259	6943221	426	282	-61	91
26IGRC009	RC	587401	6943328	424	234	-59	90
26IGRC010	RC	587356	6943328	426	276	-61	91
26IGRC011	RC	587420	6943383	422	204	-59	90
26IGRC012	RC	587377	6943386	421	246	-61	90
26IGRC013	RC	587504	6943482	417	126	-61	91
26IGRC014	RC	587410	6943495	422	251	-60	88
26IGRC015	RC	587440	6943571	422	240	-61	92
26IGRC016	RC	587359	6943584	429	318	-61	90
26IGRC026	RC	586476	6941801	439	300	-55	91
26IGRC027	RC	586556	6941801	434	318	-55	92
26IGRC028	RC	586822	6941802	426	294	-56	93
26IGRC029	RC	586703	6941817	430	360	-54	90
26IGRC030D	RCD	587295	6943315	426	291	-60	93
26IGRC031D	RCD	587294	6943378	423	378	-61	93
26IGRC032D	RCD	587350	6943418	422	293	-61	92
26IGRC033D	RCD	587175	6943224	429	336	-58	90
26IGRC034D	RCD	587130	6943225	430	441	-61	91
26IGRC035D	RCD	587112	6943021	426	354	-58	71
26IGRC036D	RCD	587134	6942935	423	309	-64	80
26IGRC037D	RCD	586997	6942880	431	429	-60	92
26IGRC038D	RCD	586980	6942806	431	441	-58	88
26IGRC039	RC	586853	6942705	437	240	-52	92
26IGRC040	RC	587216	6942799	421	150	-50	90
26IGRC041	RC	587154	6942635	422	150	-50	91
26IGRC042D	RCD	587057	6942732	428	354	-60	90
26IGRC043D	RCD	586953	6942651	429	447	-63	84
26IGRC044D	RCD	586904	6942563	427	397	-64	80
26IGRC045D	RCD	586853	6942716	437	507	-63	81
26IGRC046	RC	587441	6943416	418	198	-59	91
26IGRC047	RC	587185	6942740	422	282	-61	90
26IGRC048	RC	587078	6942597	423	294	-61	90
26IGRC049D	RCD	587183	6942973	419	289	-58	90
26IGRC050	RC	587223	6942958	418	216	-60	90
26IGRC051	RC	587382	6943411	419	240	-56	84
26IGRC052D	RCD	587403	6943496	421	313	-75	85
26IGRC054	RC	587335	6943351	423	90	-60	90
26IGRC055	RC	587300	6943316	426	96	-50	91
26IGRC057D	RCD	587365	6943589	425	370	-72	95
26IGRC058D	RCD	587434	6943613	421	304	-68	86
26IGRC059D	RCD	587521	6943671	418	257	-65	91

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26IGRC060D	RCD	587554	6943797	414	273	-66	91
26IGRC061D	RCD	587106	6943138	428	426	-63	106
26IGRC062D	RCD	587063	6942897	428	391	-63	80
26IGRC067	RC	587273	6943300	427	100	-61	91
26IGRC070	RC	587086	6942660	426	240	-56	102
DDH4	DD	586853	6942647	432	163	-70	98
DDH5	DD	587003	6942713	428	172	-70	97
DDH7	DD	586724	6941501	416	90	-70	97
DDH8	DD	586803	6941848	425	181	-70	97
IS0086	RC	586900	6942646	430	80	-69	120
IS0087	RC	586882	6942655	432	96	-74	113
IS0088	RC	586918	6942659	430	90	-73	108
IS0089	RC	586897	6942668	431	102	-72	109
IS0090	RC	586914	6942683	431	96	-72	109
IS0091	RC	586895	6942692	433	100	-72	115
IS0092	RC	587019	6942672	427	84	-60	123
IS0093	RC	587000	6942679	427	89	-61	122
IS0094	RC	586981	6942683	428	90	-60	124
IS0095	RC	586961	6942688	429	101	-60	128
IS0096	RC	586939	6942694	430	107	-60	127
IS0097	RC	586908	6942705	433	103	-59	125
IS0098	RC	586928	6942722	433	132	-61	128
IS0099	RC	586905	6942726	434	174	-59	133
IS0100	RC	586913	6942751	434	129	-59	137
IS0101	RC	587319	6942863	420	78	-59	100
IS0103	RC	586905	6942754	434	130	-61	135
IS0104	RC	586921	6942742	433	162	-61	136
IS0105	RC	586994	6942703	428	102	-60	139
IS0106	RC	586976	6942712	429	96	-60	136
IS0107	RC	586956	6942725	430	114	-60	135
IS0108	RC	586940	6942733	432	185	-60	135
IS0109	RC	587027	6942729	427	102	-61	130
IS0110	RC	587012	6942736	428	108	-59	133
IS0111	RC	586994	6942748	429	108	-60	135
IS0112	RC	586978	6942758	429	131	-61	136
IS0113	RC	586949	6942759	431	132	-61	133
IS0114	RC	586932	6942769	433	162	-61	139
IS0115	RC	586917	6942778	434	186	-60	141
IS0116	RC	586944	6942777	432	162	-60	139
IS0117	RC	586924	6942788	434	174	-60	137
IS0118	RC	586909	6942794	435	204	-62	139
IS0124	RC	587327	6942877	420	60	-59	107
IS0125	RC	587315	6942851	421	66	-61	107
IS02	RC	587505	6943276	427	54	-60	102
IS09	RC	586853	6942553	429	102	-60	112
IS12	RC	586861	6942581	428	60	-60	91
IS13	RC	586961	6942664	428	132	-60	161
IS14	RC	587019	6942621	425	48	-60	141
IS15	RC	587322	6942874	420	56	-60	111
IS20	RC	586868	6942539	429	42	-60	150
IS21	RC	586878	6942534	429	36	-60	140
IS22	RC	586890	6942543	427	42	-60	160
IS23	RC	586837	6942528	430	60	-60	113

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
IS24	RC	586837	6942504	432	54	-60	100
IS25	RC	586914	6942594	427	42	-60	140
IS26	RC	586913	6942604	427	40	-60	140
IS27	RC	586971	6942610	426	40	-60	140
IS28	RC	587008	6942627	426	36	-60	140
IS29	RC	587035	6942632	425	31	-60	140
IS36	RC	586888	6942550	427	30	-60	150
IS37	RC	586876	6942549	429	40	-60	122
IS38	RC	586886	6942557	427	40	-60	160
IS39	RC	586900	6942619	429	59	-60	120
IS40	RC	586894	6942626	430	59	-60	139
IS47	RC	586882	6942566	427	48	-60	160
IS48	RC	586883	6942583	427	47	-60	150
IS49	RC	586884	6942602	428	53	-60	150
IS50	RC	586889	6942612	429	53	-60	150
IS51	RC	586886	6942620	430	65	-60	145
IS52	RC	586890	6942636	430	65	-60	120
IS53	RC	587002	6942634	426	36	-60	130
IS54	RC	587006	6942644	426	82	-60	130
IS55	RC	587030	6942642	426	42	-60	140
IS56	RC	586973	6942625	427	42	-60	120
IS57	RC	586887	6942533	429	25	-90	0
IS58	RC	586883	6942535	429	29	-90	0
IS59	RC	586878	6942538	429	30	-90	0
IS60	RC	586874	6942540	429	31	-90	0
IS61	RC	586869	6942543	429	30	-90	0
IS62	RC	586865	6942546	429	40	-90	0
IS63	RC	586909	6942571	426	19	-90	0
IS64	RC	586904	6942574	426	38	-90	0
IS65	RC	586900	6942576	426	36	-90	0
IS66	RC	586896	6942579	427	41	-90	0
IS67	RC	586891	6942581	427	48	-90	0
IS68	RC	586887	6942584	427	59	-90	0
IS69	RC	586918	6942603	427	44	-90	0
IS70	RC	586914	6942606	427	47	-90	0
IS71	RC	586909	6942608	428	47	-90	0
IS72	RC	586905	6942611	428	72	-90	0
IS73	RC	586900	6942614	428	55	-90	0
IS74	RC	586896	6942616	429	58	-90	0
IS75	RC	586892	6942618	429	72	-90	0
IS76	RC	586891	6942564	427	36	-90	0
IS77	RC	586975	6942638	427	52	-60	132
IS78	RC	586986	6942638	427	42	-60	132
IS79	RC	586996	6942644	427	48	-60	132
IS80	RC	587002	6942653	427	54	-60	132
IS81	RC	587016	6942643	426	54	-60	132
IS82	RC	587025	6942651	426	54	-60	134
IS83	RC	586907	6942660	431	72	-60	144
IS84	RC	586899	6942670	432	78	-60	144
IS85	RC	586894	6942678	433	84	-60	144
RC49	RC	586946	6942616	427	81	-70	97
RC55	RC	586782	6942391	438	57	-60	97

Table 17: Mineralised Intercepts: ≥ 0.30 g/t gold with a maximum internal dilution of 3m at <0.30 g/t gold.

Note: Depth From, Depth To, and Length are measured in metres downhole from surface (i.e. intercept lengths are not true width). *Pre-collar assays previously reported.

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
21IGRC0006	19	20	1	0.85
21IGRC0007	64	69	5	1.72
21IGRC0008	20	24	4	1.16
21IGRC0008	32	36	4	1.04
21IGRC0009	50	54	4	0.93
21IGRC0010	20	21	1	0.42
21IGRC0011	41	42	1	0.74
21IGRC0012	10	12	2	0.45
21IGRC0013	6	12	6	0.66
21IGRC0014	20	22	2	4.82
21IGRC0015	35	36	1	0.39
21IGRC0017	NSI			
21IGRC0019	43	44	1	0.88
21IGRC0020	NSI			
21IGRC0021	74	78	4	3.38
21IGRC0024	30	32	2	0.51
21IGRC0025	51	52	1	0.3
21IGRC0026	NSI			
21IGRC0027	71	72	1	0.65
21IGRC0028	27	28	1	0.39
21IGRC0029	18	20	2	0.44
21IGRC0029	24	25	1	0.38
21IGRC0031	20	21	1	0.31
21IGRC0034	NSI			
21IGRC0035	17	19	2	2.21
21IGRC0035	24	32	8	1.02
21IGRC0035	89	96	7	3.5
21IGRC0036	22	24	2	0.55
21IGRC0040	52	53	1	1.87
21IGRC0040	60	66	6	2.67
21IGRC0040	101	103	2	1.68
21IGRC0040	112	113	1	0.89
21IGRC0041	119	123	4	0.94
21IGRC0042	NSI			
21IGRC0046	26	32	6	0.23
21IGRC0046	40	41	1	0.4
21IGRC0047	15	21	6	0.44
21IGRC0047	55	67	12	2.27
21IGRC0048	20	25	5	0.78
21IGRC0048	29	31	2	0.47
21IGRC0049	52	54	2	0.61
21IGRC0049	88	90	2	0.57
21IGRC0050	NSI			
21IGRC0051	85	86	1	0.47
21IGRC0053	3	5	2	9.32
21IGRC0053	79	86	7	0.49
21IGRC0053	102	103	1	1.2
21IGRC0054	25	29	4	2.35
21IGRC0055	42	43	1	0.67
21IGRC0056	0	4	4	0.31
21IGRC0056	60	63	3	0.36
21IGRC0057	36	45	9	0.57
21IGRC0058	23	24	1	0.4
21IGRC0059	13	17	4	0.88
21IGRC0062	3	7	4	1.17
21IGRC0062	20	23	3	0.7
21IGRC0062	91	92	1	0.4
21IGRC0062	101	110	9	4.71
21IGRC0064	NSI			
21IGRC0069	NSI			
21IGRC0070	68	69	1	1.83
21IGRC0087	2	4	2	0.79
21IGRC0094	104	115	11	14.67

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
21IGRC0095	0	1	1	0.56
21IGRC0095	11	12	1	1.6
21IGRC0095	27	29	2	0.69
21IGRC0095	34	44	10	0.33
21IGRC0095	69	71	2	1.65
21IGRC0095	76	80	4	0.46
21IGRC0096	13	14	1	0.75
21IGRC0096	36	56	20	0.59
21IGRC0096	36	56	20	0.59
21IGRC0097	14	15	1	0.35
21IGRC0097	20	22	2	1.28
21IGRC0097	47	54	7	1.99
21IGRC0098	18	35	17	1.03
21IGRC0098	18	35	17	1.03
22IGRC0099	0	1	1	0.42
22IGRC0099	72	73	1	0.37
22IGRC0100	20	23	3	1.81
22IGRC0101	0	2	2	0.53
22IGRC0102	20	23	3	0.7
22IGRC0102	101	102	1	0.82
22IGRC0103	39	61	22	0.79
22IGRC0103	39	61	22	0.79
22IGRC0104	8	9	1	0.5
22IGRC0104	28	30	2	0.68
22IGRC0104	110	111	1	6.63
22IGRC0104	115	116	1	0.67
22IGRC0104	123	125	2	0.42
22IGRC0104	129	134	5	0.82
22IGRC0105	17	18	1	0.34
22IGRC0105	36	37	1	0.32
22IGRC0106	25	26	1	0.7
22IGRC0106	43	44	1	0.32
22IGRC0107	33	41	8	0.65
22IGRC0108	33	35	2	2.65
22IGRC0109	3	4	1	0.51
22IGRC0109	19	23	4	0.92
22IGRC0109	85	86	1	0.48
22IGRC0109	101	104	3	3.19
22IGRC0110	131	133	2	2.06
22IGRC0111	132	133	1	1.26
22IGRC0112	NSI			
22IGRC0113	116	118	2	0.66
24IGRC001	27	36	9	2.77
24IGRC001	90	102	12	3.89
24IGRC002	80	82	2	0.69
24IGRC002	114	122	8	1.5
24IGRC002	136	138	2	3.18
24IGRC003	NSI			
24IGRC004	NSI			
24IGRC005	125	126	1	0.61
24IGRC007	NSI			
24IGRC008	101	102	1	5.56
24IGRC008	112	127	15	4.6
24IGRC008	132	133	1	0.61
24IGRC009	25	27	2	1.51
24IGRC009	42	43	1	0.42
24IGRC009	48	75	27	2.9
24IGRC009	48	75	27	2.9
24IGRC009	99	104	5	0.29
24IGRC009	114	142	28	6.36
24IGRC010	30	32	2	0.62
24IGRC010	134	140	6	0.38
25IGDD0001	23.7	25	1.3	0.81

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25IGDD0001	27.3	28.3	1	0.65
25IGDD0001	32.8	33.1	0.3	0.6
25IGDD0002	37	40.4	3.4	0.7
25IGDD0002	46.4	47.7	1.3	0.62
25IGDD0003	20.6	22.3	1.7	0.38
25IGDD0003	25.8	26.1	0.3	0.45
25IGDD0003	28	29.5	1.5	0.38
25IGDD0004	NSI			
25IGDD0005	22.7	30	7.3	0.9
25IGDD0005	34	36	2	1.07
25IGDD0005	56	63	7	0.59
25IGDD0005	56	63	7	0.59
25IGDD0005	82	83	1	1.08
25IGDD0006	NSI			
25IGDD0007	207	209	2	0.83
25IGDD0008	NSI			
25IGDD0009	NSI			
25IGDD0010	126	127	1	0.88
25IGDD0010	351	352	1	0.81
25IGRC001	51	52	1	0.39
25IGRC001	102	106	4	5.39
25IGRC002	72	73	1	0.32
25IGRC002	85	86	1	0.63
25IGRC002	107	108	1	2.05
25IGRC002	113	114	1	0.87
25IGRC003	28	30	2	0.97
25IGRC003	35	38	3	1.28
25IGRC003	65	66	1	0.97
25IGRC004	33	34	1	0.31
25IGRC004	66	69	3	1.1
25IGRC005	0	1	1	0.4
25IGRC005	6	26	20	0.99
25IGRC006	30	31	1	0.77
25IGRC006	35	41	6	0.47
25IGRC006	47	49	2	0.55
25IGRC007	4	6	2	0.85
25IGRC007	32	33	1	0.65
25IGRC007	40	41	1	0.36
25IGRC007	91	92	1	0.67
25IGRC008	0	1	1	0.98
25IGRC008	21	26	5	0.99
25IGRC008	35	36	1	0.42
25IGRC008	87	88	1	0.42
25IGRC009	0	1	1	0.33
25IGRC009	11	31	20	0.91
25IGRC010	0	2	2	0.3
25IGRC010	28	31	3	0.54
25IGRC011	19	21	2	1.06
25IGRC011	65	66	1	0.33
25IGRC012	13	23	10	2.95
25IGRC013	NSI			
25IGRC014	NSI			
25IGRC015	NSI			
25IGRC016	75	76	1	0.72
25IGRC017	1	12	11	6.73
25IGRC017	29	32	3	1.53
25IGRC018	24	27	3	0.9
25IGRC018	34	41	7	0.31
25IGRC019	16	18	2	1.2
25IGRC019	40	45	5	0.54
25IGRC021	55	62	7	0.25
25IGRC022	56	57	1	1.03
25IGRC022	106	126	20	1.34

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25IGRC022	106	126	20	1.34
25IGRC022	106	126	20	1.34
25IGRC023	33	38	5	0.31
25IGRC024	84	85	1	0.41
25IGRC024	94	95	1	0.3
25IGRC024	101	102	1	0.47
25IGRC025	68	70	2	0.97
25IGRC026	48	49	1	0.39
25IGRC026	83	85	2	0.59
25IGRC027	168	173	5	0.29
25IGRC027	178	190	12	4.07
25IGRC027	178	190	12	4.07
25IGRC028D	36	40	4	1.67
25IGRC028D	317	323	6	7.43
25IGRC039	NSI			
25IGRC040	22	24	2	0.44
25IGRC040	83	89	6	0.31
25IGRC040	172	175	3	6.82
25IGRC041	10	12	2	0.95
25IGRC041	62	64	2	0.92
25IGRC041	148	150	2	0.32
25IGRC042	175	185	10	11.87
25IGRC043D	32	36	4	1.28
25IGRC043D	117	118	1	0.44
25IGRC043D	146	148	2	0.45
25IGRC043D	191	191.6	0.6	0.69
25IGRC044	34	36	2	0.51
25IGRC044	42	44	2	0.76
25IGRC044	94	103	9	8.3
25IGRC044	137	141	4	1.8
25IGRC045	28	29	1	0.45
25IGRC046D	59	60	1	0.54
25IGRC046D	170	181	11	16.87
25IGRC046D	198	200	2	0.67
25IGRC046D	206	208	2	0.32
25IGRC047	57	59	2	2.41
25IGRC047	147	150	3	11.27
25IGRC047	184	188	4	0.59
25IGRC047	194	196	2	0.7
25IGRC048	64	66	2	1.95
25IGRC048	178	180	2	6.91
25IGRC049	89	90	1	0.34
25IGRC049	180	185	5	18.29
25IGRC050	183	194	11	0.51
25IGRC051	70	71	1	1.28
25IGRC051	76	78	2	0.3
25IGRC051	108	110	2	0.58
25IGRC051	123	133	10	10.89
25IGRC051	138	139	1	0.89
25IGRC052	154	157	3	7.4
25IGRC052	172	174	2	1.96
25IGRC053	69	76	7	0.65
25IGRC053	125	133	8	4.18
25IGRC054	4	10	6	0.35
25IGRC054	66	68	2	0.42
25IGRC054	145	146	1	6.11
25IGRC054	154	163	9	15.43
25IGRC055	0	2	2	0.3
25IGRC056	50	51	1	0.32
25IGRC056	124	126	2	1.2
25IGRC066	60	62	2	2.65
25IGRC067	11	12	1	0.37
25IGRC067	28	29	1	0.56

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25IGRC068	24	25	1	0.3
25IGRC068	142	144	2	0.65
25IGRC069D	24	25	1	0.3
25IGRC069D	170.9	172	1.1	0.86
25IGRC069D	281	284.8	3.8	8.56
25IGRC070	120	122	2	0.43
25IGRC070	132	134	2	3.24
25IGRC071	72	85	13	1.71
25IGRC071	72	85	13	1.71
25IGRC074	36	37	1	0.32
25IGRC074	57	58	1	0.35
25IGRC075	0	1	1	0.43
25IGRC075	18	21	3	2.36
25IGRC075	165	166	1	0.34
25IGRC076	0	4	4	0.52
25IGRC076	247	248	1	0.32
25IGRC076	284	285	1	0.43
25IGRC077	62	63	1	0.34
25IGRC077	160	161	1	0.63
25IGRC078	234	237	3	15.31
25IGRC078	242	259	17	5.94
25IGRC079D	56	58	2	1.07
25IGRC079D	281.5	284	2.5	1.77
25IGRC079D	293	294	1	6.93
25IGRC080	0	1	1	1.79
25IGRC080	29	32	3	1.73
25IGRC080	71	73	2	2.89
25IGRC080	103	104	1	1
25IGRC080	152	153	1	4.04
25IGRC080	162	168	6	6.32
25IGRC081D	323	335	12	3.61
25IGRC081D	360.9	362	1.1	0.33
25IGRC082	56	62	6	1.14
25IGRC082	142	145	3	4.55
25IGRC082	151	152	1	0.76
25IGRC083	24	25	1	0.31
25IGRC083	63	64	1	0.31
25IGRC083	122	125	3	1.16
25IGRC083	135	137	2	7.46
25IGRC084	67	72	5	5.04
25IGRC084	84	85	1	0.85
25IGRC084	150	152	2	4.15
25IGRC084	160	161	1	1.58
25IGRC084	169	170	1	0.6
25IGRC085	71	78	7	0.19
25IGRC085	152	153	1	0.34
25IGRC085	220	230	10	12.84
25IGRC086	23	24	1	1.08
25IGRC086	242	246	4	4.13
25IGRC086	266	268	2	1.38
25IGRC087D	343	344	1	0.42
25IGRC087D	413	415	2	2.69
25IGRC088	139	141	2	0.91
25IGRC088	262	264	2	4.28
25IGRC089	139	140	1	0.3
25IGRC090D	59	60	1	0.48
25IGRC090D	143	146	3	5.95
25IGRC090D	156	157	1	0.66
25IGRC091	53	57	4	0.47
25IGRC091	148	157	9	7.33
25IGRC091	163	164	1	0.45
25IGRC091	175	176	1	0.57
25IGRC092	27	29	2	0.82

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25IGRC092	69	70	1	0.55
25IGRC093D	99	100	1	0.37
25IGRC093D	138	139	1	0.72
25IGRC093D	167	168	1	0.4
25IGRC093D	240	241	1	0.31
25IGRC093D	249.4	250	0.6	0.44
25IGRC094D	15	17	2	0.49
25IGRC094D	82	88	6	3.61
25IGRC094D	98	100	2	0.52
25IGRC094D	338	340	2	5.92
25IGRC095D	22	23	1	0.56
25IGRC095D	88	89	1	0.41
25IGRC095D	255	259	4	30.63
25IGRC096D	23	30	7	0.72
25IGRC096D	23	30	7	0.72
25IGRC096D	140	142	2	0.35
25IGRC096D	156	157	1	0.35
25IGRC096D	237	238	1	3.36
25IGRC096D	243.5	247	3.5	6.73
25IGRC096D	255	256	1	9.45
25IGRC097D	31	42	11	2.4
25IGRC097D	138	140	2	1.93
25IGRC097D	297	304	7	5.06
25IGRC098D	70	72	2	0.44
25IGRC098D	293	297	4	2.92
25IGRC098D	353	364	11	7.14
25IGRC099D	49	54	5	0.51
25IGRC099D	58	60	2	0.31
25IGRC099D	186	188	2	0.43
25IGRC099D	295	302	7	7.44
25IGRC099D	310	310.7	0.7	0.51
25IGRC100D	130	132	2	0.33
25IGRC100D	137	138	1	0.5
25IGRC100D	239	241	2	0.46
25IGRC101D	131	137	6	0.25
25IGRC101D	217	219	2	2.03
25IGRC102D	166	171	5	1.12
25IGRC102D	240	245	5	2.68
25IGRC102D	253	253.9	0.9	13.23
25IGRC102D	319	320	1	2.88
26IGRC001D	15	16	1	0.48
26IGRC001D	24	25	1	0.86
26IGRC001D	109	110	1	0.35
26IGRC001D	183	184	1	2.56
26IGRC001D	407.8	408.7	0.9	0.45
26IGRC002D	63	68	5	1.63
26IGRC002D	113	114	1	1.83
26IGRC002D	398	403	5	1.18
26IGRC003D	197	198	1	0.52
26IGRC004	25	27	2	0.42
26IGRC004	127	130	3	0.64
26IGRC004	190	191	1	0.54
26IGRC005	192	196	4	2.26
26IGRC006	NSI			
26IGRC007	189	196	7	1.91
26IGRC008	30	31	1	0.47
26IGRC008	239	240	1	0.79
26IGRC008	251	252	1	0.36
26IGRC009	120	121	1	0.67
26IGRC009	139	143	4	0.77
26IGRC009	147	152	5	3.38
26IGRC010	42	61	19	124.74
26IGRC010	124	125	1	0.53

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
26IGRC010	136	137	1	0.35
26IGRC010	186	195	9	2.81
26IGRC010	209	210	1	1.16
26IGRC011	20	25	5	0.94
26IGRC011	161	168	7	0.28
26IGRC012	39	42	3	2.86
26IGRC012	133	134	1	1.05
26IGRC013	13	17	4	0.3
26IGRC013	87	88	1	0.47
26IGRC014	44	46	2	0.41
26IGRC015	119	123	4	4.42
26IGRC015	127	130	3	2.06
26IGRC015	229	230	1	3.15
26IGRC016	261	268	7	2.34
26IGRC026	147	148	1	0.56
26IGRC027	111	112	1	0.68
26IGRC028	NSI			
26IGRC029	104	106	2	2.12
26IGRC029	150	154	4	1.78
26IGRC030D	222	223	1	0.31
26IGRC031D	304	306	2	4.94
26IGRC032D	250	251	1	0.31
26IGRC033D	249	249.8	0.8	0.42
26IGRC034D	23	24	1	0.76
26IGRC034D	82	83	1	0.34
26IGRC034D	133	134	1	0.41
26IGRC034D	165	167	2	0.38
26IGRC034D	283	285.1	2.1	0.68
26IGRC034D	356	357	1	0.87
26IGRC035D	96	97	1	0.72
26IGRC035D	310.5	313	2.5	0.4
26IGRC036D	264	269	5	1.78
26IGRC036D	273	274.5	1.5	0.99
26IGRC037D	152	153	1	0.38
26IGRC037D	324	326	2	9.54
26IGRC038D	107	108	1	7.01
26IGRC038D	433	434	1	1.53
26IGRC039	22	23	1	2.26
26IGRC040	50	56	6	1.29
26IGRC041	23	24	1	0.55
26IGRC041	136	137	1	0.38
26IGRC042D	28	31	3	1.79
26IGRC042D	87	88	1	3.29
26IGRC042D	268	275	7	15.36
26IGRC042D	282	284.8	2.8	6.14
26IGRC042D	317.4	318	0.6	2.26
26IGRC043D	20	21	1	0.69
26IGRC043D	75	78	3	2.34
26IGRC043D	357.6	363	5.4	6.39
26IGRC044D	0	3	3	0.55
26IGRC044D	22	23	1	1.31
26IGRC044D	97	100	3	1.81
26IGRC044D	348	350.6	2.6	3.23
26IGRC044D	370	371	1	0.45
26IGRC045D	114	115	1	2.08
26IGRC045D	119	127	8	8.79
26IGRC045D	155	156	1	0.38
26IGRC045D	251	252	1	0.38
26IGRC045D	409	412.6	3.6	1.89
26IGRC045D	469.3	470.4	1	0.4
26IGRC046	20	22	2	0.69
26IGRC046	26	29	3	2.38
26IGRC046	166	167	1	0.65

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
26IGRC047	0	2	2	0.37
26IGRC047	42	43	1	0.34
26IGRC047	54	55	1	0.53
26IGRC048	21	22	1	0.5
26IGRC048	200	201	1	5.7
26IGRC049D	130	131	1	0.31
26IGRC049D	225	226	1	0.79
26IGRC050	98	100	2	0.8
26IGRC051	230	231	1	3.77
26IGRC052D	NSI			
26IGRC054	NSI			
26IGRC055	35	36	1	0.33
26IGRC057D	301	302	1	1.06
26IGRC058D	77	83	6	0.7
26IGRC058D	104	105	1	0.37
26IGRC058D	239	246	7	4.53
26IGRC059D	87	90	3	3.55
26IGRC059D	183	184	1	0.96
26IGRC060D	5	6	1	0.31
26IGRC060D	238	239	1	0.44
26IGRC061D	291.5	295.2	3.7	5.11
26IGRC061D	307	308	1	0.47
26IGRC061D	355	356	1	0.99
26IGRC062D	108	109	1	1.36
26IGRC062D	118	121	3	2.37
26IGRC062D	345	346	1	0.41
26IGRC067	17	18	1	0.7
26IGRC070	34	36	2	2.23
26IGRC070	122	123	1	1.01
26IGRC070	200	207	7	2.79
26IGRC070	213	214	1	1.21
DDH4	91	92.5	1.5	2.71
DDH5	50	51	1	1.02
DDH7	2	3	1	0.49
DDH7	65	65.5	0.5	0.34
DDH7	69	76	7	1.65
DDH7	79.5	80	0.5	0.3
DDH8	49	55	6	0.28
IS0086	58	59	1	0.81
IS0087	40	41	1	0.7
IS0087	72	74	2	1.14
IS0087	78	80	2	4.08
IS0088	46	60	14	2.54
IS0089	69	71	2	0.67
IS0089	78	79	1	0.42
IS0090	63	71	8	1.86
IS0091	NSI			
IS0092	38	42	4	2.28
IS0092	59	60	1	0.31
IS0093	50	52	2	2.35
IS0094	53	62	9	1.11
IS0095	21	22	1	1.63
IS0095	26	27	1	0.42
IS0095	77	79	2	0.58
IS0096	29	30	1	0.3
IS0096	37	40	3	0.42
IS0097	0	1	1	0.94
IS0097	68	76	8	1.77
IS0098	62	66	4	2.33
IS0098	109	110	1	2.04
IS0099	77	78	1	0.64
IS0099	128	133	5	2.59
IS0100	82	90	8	5.04

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
IS0101	33	45	12	0.58
IS0103	NSI			
IS0104	74	78	4	4.33
IS0104	90	91	1	0.4
IS0105	59	60	1	0.4
IS0105	91	92	1	5.04
IS0106	64	66	2	1.47
IS0106	70	72	2	13.5
IS0107	NSI			
IS0108	55	61	6	0.69
IS0109	48	53	5	0.82
IS0110	54	55	1	1.23
IS0111	69	70	1	0.63
IS0112	78	83	5	17.96
IS0113	25	26	1	1.18
IS0113	71	72	1	0.5
IS0113	98	99	1	0.38
IS0113	110	111	1	0.37
IS0114	123	124	1	1.58
IS0115	97	101	4	0.78
IS0115	161	162	1	0.48
IS0115	167	170	3	0.49
IS0116	19	20	1	0.4
IS0116	81	83	2	1.42
IS0116	124	125	1	0.36
IS0117	97	99	2	3.3
IS0117	132	133	1	0.7
IS0117	154	155	1	0.48
IS0118	110	118	8	0.59
IS0118	127	130	3	0.47
IS0119	88	90	2	2.31
IS0124	33	46	13	1.24
IS0125	21	26	5	0.41
IS0125	32	34	2	0.43
IS0125	38	52	14	0.57
IS02	30	31	1	0.38
IS09	38	40	2	1.36
IS12	21	22	1	0.42
IS12	38	51	13	0.7
IS13	85	88	3	3.58
IS14	NSI			
IS15	16	17	1	0.32
IS15	34	45	11	1.36
IS15	49	50	1	0.3
IS20	14	16	2	0.79
IS20	34	35	1	0.48
IS21	2	3	1	0.32
IS21	7	25	18	1.14
IS21	7	25	18	1.14
IS21	30	31	1	0.36
IS22	7	24	17	3.64
IS22	36	37	1	0.35
IS23	31	41	10	0.5
IS24	19	20	1	0.46
IS24	28	35	7	0.38
IS25	15	27	12	0.35
IS26	24	26	2	1.03
IS27	13	14	1	0.99
IS27	17	18	1	0.67
IS27	22	26	4	0.55
IS28	23	33	10	3.23
IS29	18	22	4	2.22
IS36	5	6	1	0.3

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
IS36	11	12	1	4.22
IS36	15	29	14	1.42
IS36	15	29	14	1.42
IS37	1	3	2	1.17
IS37	11	18	7	0.79
IS37	22	30	8	1.08
IS38	0	1	1	0.45
IS38	18	32	14	2.62
IS38	39	40	1	0.45
IS39	23	24	1	0.41
IS39	39	45	6	0.75
IS40	44	53	9	3.89
IS47	2	3	1	0.36
IS47	22	38	16	1.06
IS47	42	43	1	1.78
IS48	29	35	6	6.45
IS48	37	44	7	3.5
IS49	3	6	3	0.32
IS49	37	51	14	4.72
IS50	0	2	2	0.53
IS50	39	51	12	4
IS51	51	60	9	0.48
IS52	45	53	8	0.97
IS52	45	53	8	0.97
IS52	58	59	1	0.34
IS53	31	32	1	1.98
IS54	1	7	6	0.38
IS54	29	30	1	0.52
IS54	34	41	7	2.41
IS54	52	53	1	0.64
IS55	27	30	3	2.06
IS56	9	10	1	0.36
IS56	19	30	11	0.88
IS56	41	42	1	0.55
IS57	4	7	3	0.51
IS57	10	24	14	1.61
IS58	0	3	3	0.4
IS58	8	27	19	4.44
IS59	0	1	1	0.32
IS59	7	29	22	0.51
IS60	0	1	1	0.36
IS60	7	9	2	0.51
IS60	18	28	10	0.52
IS61	0	1	1	0.47
IS61	17	18	1	0.75
IS61	25	29	4	0.35
IS62	0	2	2	0.6
IS62	6	7	1	0.38
IS62	26	36	10	0.24
IS63	0	1	1	1.32
IS63	8	11	3	0.31
IS64	16	30	14	1.73
IS64	16	30	14	1.73
IS65	21	22	1	0.74
IS66	16	17	1	1.1
IS66	22	29	7	1.26
IS66	22	29	7	1.26
IS66	35	41	6	3.31
IS67	31	44	13	1.51
IS68	0	3	3	0.62
IS68	7	8	1	0.78
IS68	19	24	5	0.92
IS68	35	38	3	0.9

Hole	Au >0.3g/t Cut off			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
IS68	45	48	3	0.76
IS69	30	33	3	0.29
IS70	29	30	1	0.31
IS70	35	43	8	0.66
IS71	36	45	9	2.64
IS72	22	27	5	0.15
IS72	37	45	8	2.01
IS72	50	51	1	0.34
IS73	44	48	4	0.37
IS74	49	50	1	0.36
IS75	20	21	1	0.44
IS75	53	56	3	0.76
IS76	1	2	1	1.78
IS76	6	7	1	0.33
IS76	19	20	1	6.91
IS76	25	35	10	7.94
IS77	24	30	6	1.04
IS78	22	31	9	1.6
IS78	22	31	9	1.6
IS79	35	37	2	3.07
IS80	39	44	5	1.11
IS81	27	36	9	0.68
IS82	35	39	4	2.84
IS82	45	46	1	1.06
IS83	0	1	1	0.97
IS83	53	54	1	0.73
IS83	62	63	1	1.17
IS84	64	69	5	0.63
IS85	6	7	1	0.36
IS85	72	75	3	2.74
RC49	21	24	3	0.78
RC49	35	41	6	0.85
RC49	75	81	6	1.36

APPENDIX I

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Caprice Resources Ltd (**CRS**) sampling is conducted using Certified Reference Material (CRM) including the use of blanks and standards at a rate of 1 in 20 through mineralised intervals, and field duplicate sampling at regular intervals. The performance of QAQC controls is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. • RC drill sample material was passed through an onboard cyclone and a cone splitter. A split sample is then collected every 1m metre during drilling. Samples weights were monitored and noted by the supervising geologist. Remaining bulk material for each metre drilled is stored in green bags or placed directly on the ground. • 1m split samples are collected through predicted mineralised zones (i.e. BIF) for laboratory analysis. Uncollected 1m samples and retained on site for later analysis if required. • Composited samples are taken across intervals outside of the targeted BIF intervals and where there is no clear evidence of deformation or mineralisation. Composites are typically taken at 2m metre intervals. Composite samples are collected using a stainless-steel scoop to spear the bulk sample or each metre within the interval to produce a 2.5 to 3.5kg sample. If a composite sample returns a gold value greater than 0.1 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m split samples are then collected and submitted for analysis. • The condition of sampled materials was monitored by the supervising geologist, and any variation was recorded with the sample data. • Collected samples range between 1.5kg to 3kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Analysed samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm, homogenised and split to produce a 50g lead charge for Fire Assay with an AA (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy) finish for Au at ALS Laboratories. This analytical method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Diamond core sampling was carried out under Caprice protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • All drill core was geologically, structurally, and geotechnically logged and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		photographed prior to cutting. • Quarter core and half core samples were taken from diamond core holes using an automatic core saw. • The drill core was sampled nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m. • Drill core samples are submitted to the lab for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• RC drilling was completed by drilling contractor Top Drill. RC holes were drilled with a 5 1/4-inch diameter face sampling bit. • All diamond core drill holes were completed with PQ diameter equipment at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground conditions and/or drill hole requirements. This is followed by HQ to a designated depth, then NQ to the end of hole. • All diamond core was orientated using a north-seeking gyro electronic orientation tool.
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.*	• Sample recovery and moisture are observed and recorded with sample data by the supervising geologists. • Sample weight is estimated in the field and recorded at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis between submitted sample weight and grade. • No significant sample grade bias associated with sample recovery has been noted. • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. • Overall core recoveries were good and there were minimal core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for infrequent, localised regions within the weathered/oxidised horizon. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery such as slow drilling and utilising a catch basket.
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.*	• RC and DD logging included lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, veining, weathering, colour, and any other observable features is undertaken at 1m intervals. • All RC and DD intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • A portion of each 1m interval of RC cuttings is sieved and cleaned then retained in chip trays as a visual reference for logging. Chip trays are labelled with the relevant hole ID, drill depths and individual intervals. Chips trays are catalogued and stored in Perth and readily available for review. • All drill holes are logged in full. • Data is collated using a standard set of templates. Geological logging of 1m intervals is undertaken for all RC drilling with lithology, colour, weathering, structure, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		veining and mineralisation recorded for each interval. Data is verified before loading into a database. Geological logging of all samples / intervals is undertaken in the field by a qualified and experienced supervising geologist.
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 samples representivity* • *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.*	• This information is included above under sampling techniques.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All analysis for gold (Au) is undertaken by ALS Laboratories (a registered laboratory) using a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. This method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and is a full digestion technique. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, repeats, blanks and internal standards. This is in addition to CRM submitted by CRS. • No external laboratory checks have been completed. The detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and the analysis technique is appropriate for the detection of Au mineralisation in the materials analysed. • All diamond core assay results remaining pending and will be reported with drilling, sampling and analytical specifications when received.
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.*	• Significant intercepts are collated by the supervising geologist and reviewed by CRS senior personnel including a visual review of RC chips and a spatial review of the results relative to adjacent drilling. • Assay data is reported without adjustments or calibrations. For all intercepts, the first received assay result is always reported. • Intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and may include up to 3m of internal waste. Intercepts with a length weighted average greater than 1.0 g/t Au have been reported as significant.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole*	• The collar location of all RC and DD holes in this announcement have been surveyed using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	a handheld GPS with a precision of ± 1m for eastings and northings, and the RL is determined using a detailed digital terrain model derived from aerial surveys. All collars will be subject to a final DGPS survey in the coming months. • All drilling is down-hole surveyed using a north seeking gyro with an azimuth and dip reading accuracy of 0.1°. Survey measurements are taken at least every 10m down hole, and a final reading is taken at the bottom of the completed drill hole.
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.*	• Variable drill holes spacing have been utilised across the Island Gold Project. DH spacing therefore vary between 5m to 40m across various projects. • Mineral Resources have been estimated for Central Island and New Orient and are reported in this announcement (refer to Section 3). Data spacing and distribution are considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Indicated and Inferred classifications 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.*	• Where possible, drilling was designed to test mineralisation at an orientation that is orthogonal to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation. Access restrictions and mitigating safety risks may require holes to be drilled at an orientation that is not orthogonal to the orientation of mineralisation. Where the orientation of mineralisation is uncertain, varied drill hole orientations have been applied to triangulate the orientation, and/or confirm the interpreted orientation. • Most historic and CRS RC drill holes were drilled at a dip of approximately -60° but can vary between -50 to -75°. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been observed at this time. • For all prospects, the true width of mineralisation is not yet known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by CRS staff or consultants. Samples were transported by a commercial courier direct from the Island Gold Project to the Laboratory. When samples arrive at the laboratory, all submitted materials are securely stored prior to being processed and tracked through sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits have been completed on sampling techniques and data due to the early-stage nature of the drilling. • QA/QC data is regularly reviewed by CRS, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data. • Sampling techniques are informally reviewed on site periodically by the CRS Exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Managers to ensure industry standard sampling methods are being maintained to a high standard.

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Located in the Murchison Greenstone Belt, 60km north of Mt Magnet and 20km south of Cue in the Murchison mining district in WA. • The Island Gold Project includes Mining Tenements M 21/66 and M21/140 along with Exploration Tenements E 21/186. • All granted tenements are held by Goldview Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned (100%) subsidiary of Caprice Resources Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work has been completed across the Island Gold Project by BHP (1978-1980), Golconda Mining Pty Ltd (1980-1995), CSR Ltd (1982-1983), Brown Creek Gold (1988), Pinnacle Mining NL (1994-1996) and Goldview Metals Pty Ltd (1992-2020). • Data from previous explorers was extracted and compiled from publicly available WAMEX (Western Australia Mineral Exploration Reports) reports. WAMEX reports are maintained by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Planning, Western Australia. Historic data was also extracted and compiled from internal Goldview reporting. • WAMEX Reports A12820 documents historic drilling data relating to exploration completed by CSR Ltd. • A014704, A015797, A016972 and A028275, documents historic drilling data relating to exploration completed by Golconda Exploration Pty Ltd. A025833 documents historical drilling data relating to exploration completed by Browns Creek Gold Pty Ltd. A045285 documents historical drilling data relating to exploration completed by Browns Creek Gold Pty Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Island Gold Project (IGP) contains Archaean mesothermal orogenic Au mineralisation, hosted within deformed Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and to a lesser extend in bounding mafic lithologies and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		shales. Current interpretations indicate that mineralisation is controlled by large scale bounding regional structures and associated lower order structures linked to these bounding structures.
		• Mineralisation styles vary across the IGP. Observations to date suggests BIF hosted mineralisation is associated with:
		  ○ Meso-scale (1-10m wide) folding,
		  ○ Large cross-cutting extensional veins,
		  ○ Fine cross-cutting vein and fracture arrays,
		  ○ Sheared BIF contacts,
		  ○ North-northwest striking shearing or faulting; and
		  ○ Northeast striking shearing or faulting.
		• Across the IGP, an erosional or stripped weathering regime dominates at higher elevations. A deeper in-situ weathering profile develops with proximity to the surrounding Lake Austin. Shallow, locally derived transported sediments have accumulated around the fringe of the island, particularly in palaeo-drainage channels.
		• No effective drilling has been completed across the Lake Austin portion of CRS tenure. It is assumed a variable thickness of transported alluvial sediments overly in-situ Archaean bedrock.
		• The IGP stratigraphic sequence (as defined by CRS) includes the:
		  ○ Lower Murrouli Formation, located to the east of the island and predominantly overlain by Lake Austin. The sequence is poorly defined. The upper boundary of the formation is marked by an erosional unconformity that outcrops along the eastern edge of the IGP.
		  ○ The Golconda Formation overlies the Lower Murrouli Formation and is marked by a distinctive monolithic, mafic clast conglomerate unit of unknown true width. The Golconda formation has an interpreted true width of 600-700m and includes up to seven distinct BIF/sedimentary packages separated by intermediate to mafic volcanic sequences. BIF packages of the Golconda Formation host gold mineralisation across the IGP project.
		  ○ Overlying the Golconda Formation is the Cabanintha Formation located on the western side of the IGP. The Cabanintha Formation is composed of an intercalated sequence of Mafic, high Mg basalt and ultramafic units.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the*	• All drilling is located on the Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• All location and length measurements are in metres. • Azimuth and dip are measured in degrees. The magnetic declination at the Island Project is 0.2 degrees.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade and may include internal waste of up to 3m. All intercepts greater than 1.0 g/t Au are reported using a length weighted average and tabled as 'significant'. • For all intercepts, the first reported assay result is used for the calculation of grade. • No top-cuts have been applied to reported intersections. • Where reported intercepts contain a narrower internal of higher-grade component, a sub-interval is reported and tabulated in the text of the report.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The geometry of mineralisation for prospects across the Island Gold Project display gentle plunging lodes to the north and south and moderate to steep plunging lodes to the north and north-northeast. All intercept lengths reported are derived from downhole depths. • No true widths have been reported however True Widths are estimated to be 60-70% of the drill hole intercept width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant plans, sections and longitudinal projections are included within the body of this report. All plans, sections and longitudinal projections are presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of exploration results. • All data has been presented using appropriate scales and using industry standard compilation methods for the presentation of exploration data. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations are based on current knowledge of CRS geologists and associated consultants. Interpretations may change with further exploration. All figures that include an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpretation or projection away from know a denoted as such either within the legend or the caption of the figure. • Diagrams within this report reference previously reported results and historical data.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All CRS drilling data has been reported. Some higher-grade historical results may be reported selectively to highlight or support geological interpretations and justify follow up exploration. • All RC collar locations pierce and points are shown or tabulated within tables of this release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Island Gold Project have been disclosed previously.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Follow up RC and diamond core drilling is currently being planned. • Diagrams illustrating possible extensions of mineralisation are included within this report.

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• **Central Island:** Drillhole data were extracted from the Caprice drillhole database (extract dated 10 August 2026) and imported into Micromine for coding and estimation. • The extract was compared with the previous database extract (20 July 2026) to identify missing sample records. Intervals with missing or pending assay results were reset to blank so that they were not treated as zero grade, and assay values for twelve holes that had not been assayed at the time of estimation (IS07–IS11, IS36, IS48, IS57, IS58, IS66, IS76 and IS0125) were set to blank. • **Central Island:** Sampling QAQC results (CRMs, blanks, field duplicates, laboratory repeats and bulk resamples) to the 10 August 2026 database cut-off were reviewed and are summarised in Tables 6 and 7. 96.1% of CRM results are within ±3SD (99.2% for fire assay excluding OREAS 230, which has returned results about 12% above its certified value at ALS since April 2026); 99% of blanks returned 0.03g/t Au or less (four exceeded 0.05g/t Au); and field duplicates and laboratory repeats correlate at 0.85 and 0.99. No umpire laboratory check program has been completed. • **New Orient:** SLR imported the Caprice database exports (collars, surveys, lithology and samples) into Leapfrog and validated the drillhole data using standard Leapfrog checks. Assay data for three New Orient holes that were initially missing were supplied by Caprice following a database review. Channel samples were excluded and only RC and diamond assays were used. • **New Orient:** SLR reviewed Project-wide QAQC data (certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates) and considered the accuracy, precision and contamination control to be acceptable. Project QAQC results for SGS and BV, which assayed the New Orient drilling, are within ±3SD in 99% of cases (Table 6). Caprice has not yet verified the collar locations of pre-Caprice drillholes or completed a full cross-check of historical data against original records, and this risk is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification. Caprice reviewed the pre-Caprice assay data against original laboratory certificates.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• **Central Island and New Orient:** Mr Winterbottom has conducted in depth discussions with Caprice Geologists about the geology and mineralisation characteristics and worked collaboratively on the geological and mineralisation interpretation at the Central Island deposit but has not yet visited the project site. • **New Orient:** Interpreted mineralisation orientations were confirmed by Caprice surface mapping during a February 2025 site visit.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• **Central Island:** Confidence in the geological interpretation of the BIF stratigraphy and weathering profile is considered good. Confidence in the continuity of gold mineralisation within the BIF units is lower because of structural controls and the nuggety distribution of gold. • The interpretation is based on RC and diamond drill logging (lithology, alteration, veining, structure and weathering), magnetic susceptibility and gold assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• BIF unit wireframes (BIF1A, BIF1C, BIF1D, BIF2 and BIF3) were used as primary constraints on the mineralised domains. Mineralised envelopes within each unit were defined using a multi-criteria approach combining grade (nominally above 0.2g/t Au), logged quartz veining and shear-zone lithologies and position relative to the BIF contacts, in preference to a grade cut-off alone. • Gold mineralisation trends obliquely to the BIF units, with higher-grade shoots plunging at approximately 30° to the south in fresh rock. Structural diffraction of mineralisation through each BIF unit, and the nuggety distribution of gold, are the main factors affecting continuity of grade. The effect of alternative interpretations is considered negligible. • **New Orient:** The interpretation was completed in 3D in Leapfrog Geo using interval selection, based on surface mapping, geological logging, magnetic susceptibility and RC and diamond assays. Six mineralised domains were modelled at a nominal 0.3g/t Au threshold within the BIF1A unit, with BIF1A material outside the domains treated as a low-grade halo. Confidence in the interpretation is good at the global (domain) scale. • **New Orient:** Continuity of grade and geology is most likely to be affected by structural controls and local deformation. Several cross-cutting faults identified from surface mapping have not been modelled as offsets, and supergene enrichment has not been modelled.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Central Island comprises a series of stacked, moderately west-northwest dipping, BIF-hosted mineralised domains within a block model extending approximately 2.7km north–south and 1.3km east–west. • The Central Island $5,000/oz pit shell comprises a main shell approximately 760m east–west and 1,020m north–south, extending from approximately 435mRL to 178mRL (approximately 260m vertical extent), and 11 smaller, shallower satellite shells. The portion outside the pit shell is reported to (approximately 390m vertical extent). • Widths of the Central Island mineralised domains range in thickness from absent (<0.3m) and a maximum of 27m true thickness. BIF1a mineralisation averages 2.9m • **New Orient:** Mineralisation extends approximately 270m along strike from surface to approximately 180m depth, comprising a group of domains along the north-north-east trending BIF with four less extensive north-north-west striking domains to the south. The mineralised domains do not cover the full extent of the BIF and vary in thickness from 3m to 12m, with the thicker high-grade dilational zones interpreted to be saddle reefs. The New Orient pit shell is 240m wide, 330m long with 115m vertical extent.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• **Central Island:** Gold was estimated by Ordinary Kriging in Micromine into parent blocks of 5m × 10m × 2.5m (east × north × RL), sub-celled to 0.625m × 1.25m × 0.3125m, using 1m down-hole composites. Drill spacing varies from approximately 5m to 40m. • Ten estimation domains were used: five BIF-hosted mineralised domains (BIF1A, BIF1C, BIF1D, BIF2 and BIF3), each split into fresh and oxide/transitional material, with hard boundaries between domains. • Extreme grades were managed with domain-specific top-cuts of 1g/t to 50g/t Au and a distance-limited high-grade clamp. • Two-structure exponential variogram models (nugget effect

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	25–51% of the total sill) were used. Five successive search passes (20m, 40m, 80m, 120m and 500m major-axis radius; ellipsoid ratio 1:0.5:0.2) were applied with the sample and drillhole requirements progressively relaxed. Negative kriging weights were set to zero. • Only gold has been estimated. No assumptions have been made regarding by-products and no deleterious elements have been estimated. • No previous Mineral Resource estimates are available for comparison. Modelled underground voids have been excluded from the estimate. • The model was validated by comparison of global statistics between composites and the block model, and by swath plots. • **New Orient:** Gold was estimated by SLR by Ordinary Kriging in Leapfrog Edge (with Leapfrog Geo and Snowden Supervisor used for modelling, statistics, variography and validation) into 10m × 10m × 5m parent blocks, sub-celled to 1.25m × 1.25m × 0.625m, from 1m composites within six mineralised domains and a BIF1A low-grade halo, using hard boundaries between domains and soft boundaries across weathering surfaces. • **New Orient:** Top-cuts of 12g/t, 15g/t and 27g/t Au were applied to MIN3, MIN4 and MIN6, and the low-grade halo was top-cut at 2.1g/t Au with grades beyond 50m from a sample clamped at 0.13g/t Au. Variography of the grouped steep and shallow domains (nugget effect 24% and 9%; maximum ranges of 28m and 39m) informed a three-pass search of 1, 2 and 3.5 times the variogram range with variable orientation ellipsoids (Table 14). Block size, search neighbourhood and discretisation (5 × 5 × 3) were tested by kriging neighbourhood analysis. • **New Orient:** The model was validated by comparing block and declustered top-cut composite means by domain (MIN1 within 7% and MIN5 within 16%, the latter attributed to grade smearing towards surface, where classification has been removed), by swath plots, by visual checks, and by checks of volumes and gram-metres. The estimate supersedes a historical 2010 estimate (JORC Code 2004), which is not treated as a current Mineral Resource; the current estimate has higher tonnes and ounces and a lower grade, driven by new drilling, the exclusion of channel samples and a lower 0.3g/t Au domaining threshold. No reconciliation with historical production has been possible. • **New Orient:** Historical underground workings (depletion unchanged from 2010 and validated against the 100ft level plan) were assigned nil grade and density. Grades outside Caprice's tenure, in the northern part of the SLR model, were removed. Only gold has been estimated. • **New Orient:** Caprice re-optimised the SLR block model within a pit shell at the revised gold price and cut-off grade (Table 10) prior to the optimisation, applied the average bulk densities measured at Central Island (Table 9).
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Dry bulk density was measured by the Archimedes method on air-dried, unwaxed core, the down-hole gamma-density results were calibrated to dry bulk density measured on core, and SLR reported New Orient tonnages on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• **Central Island:** Reported at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off within a A$5,000/oz gold price pit shell, and at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		outside the pit shell. • **New Orient:** Caprice has re-optimised the model at the revised gold price and cut-off grade and reports material above 0.3g/t Au within a A$5,000/oz pit shell. • The pit shells were generated using the Micromine 'Constrain Block Model to Pit Shell' function with a gold price of A$5,000/oz, a metallurgical recovery of 95%, a mining cost of $5.80/t, a processing cost of $44.45/t and a pit slope angle of 40° (Table 10), which give a break-even cut-off grade of 0.329g/t Au and an incremental cut-off grade (excluding the mining cost) of 0.291g/t Au. The Mineral Resource is reported at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, close to the incremental cut-off, because material within the pit shell has to be mined to access the ore.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported on the basis of potential open pit mining within the pit shell and potential underground mining outside the pit shell. • The pit shell optimisation assumed a mining cost of $5.80/t and a pit slope angle of 40° (Table 10). No mining dilution was assumed; recovery and other mining assumptions are based on known local mines with similar geological and mineralisation constraints to Central Island. • **New Orient:** New Orient has been mined historically by narrow underground methods (drifts). Its near-surface, steeply dipping lodes are considered a potential open pit proposition, and SLR assumed open pit mining with toll treatment at a local processing mill, with the cut-off grade considering haulage and processing costs. The estimation method incorporates some edge dilution into the blocks and no allowance has been made for mining loss. • Caprice's landholding sits within 50km of several consolidated mining and processing hubs.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A metallurgical recovery of 95% and a processing cost of $44.45/t were assumed in the pit shell optimisation (Table 10). Metallurgical test work supporting these assumptions for Central Island was completed by JT Mets, see announcement dated 16 June 2026 for details. • **New Orient:** No metallurgical test work had been completed at New Orient at the effective date of the SLR estimate (February 2025). • No metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the reported tonnes and grades.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not*	• Assumptions regarding waste and process residue disposal, and the status of environmental considerations for Central Island and New Orient was taken from the Waste Rock Characterisation Study completed by MBS Environment and full report delivered April 2026.The overall geochemical characteristics of transitional and fresh rock is considered as relatively benign and of low risk for acid or neutral mine drainage. • The Island Gold Project includes granted Mining Tenements M21/66 and M21/140, held by Goldview Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Caprice.

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	been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density was determined from 42,454 measurements, 98% by down-hole gamma-density logging and 2% by Archimedes measurements on diamond core, and assigned to the model by domain and weathering (Table 9). The Archimedes measurements are dry bulk densities made on air-dried core. Oxide and transitional core were waxed to preserve the core porosity and any vughs present whilst fresh rock was tested unwaxed. • Gamma-density logging was completed by Bore-Hole Geophysical Services (BHGS) using Auslog gamma, caliper and density sondes (caesium-137 source). BHGS density values were approximately 0.2g/cm^3 higher than Caprice specific gravity measurements on core from diamond hole 25IGDD0008, and this offset formed the basis of the calibration, which used initial models from the DEWNR Adelaide Calibration Facility with minor empirical adjustments and re-checks against calibration blocks. BHGS reports that the calibrated densities are accurate to within ±0.1 dry bulk density units (BHGS Density Calibration Report, November 2025). • Refined mean densities for mineralised BIF are 2.48t/m^3 (oxide; 1,093 measurements), 2.52t/m^3 (transitional; 957 measurements) and 3.02t/m^3 (fresh; 764 measurements). Other lithologies were assigned mean densities by weathering as shown in Table 9. • **New Orient:** Prior to the optimisation and re-reporting, Caprice replaced the SLR densities with the average bulk densities measured at Central Island by lithology and weathering (Table 9), giving an average of approximately 2.7t/m^3 for the reported New Orient Mineral Resource. These are lower than the values assigned and measured by SLR, and the lack of New Orient-specific density test work is reflected in the Inferred classification.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Classification was based on the estimation pass and average distance to informing composites: Indicated where estimated in Pass 1–2 with an average distance of less than 25m, or Pass 1–3 with an average distance of less than 35m; Inferred where estimated in Pass 1–4 with an average distance of less than 60m. Remaining material is unclassified and excluded. • Average distances to informing composites are 21m (pit shell) and 24m (outside the pit shell) for Indicated material, and 43m and 42m respectively for Inferred material. • The classification was informed by a geostatistical drill spacing study of BIF1A. No Measured Mineral Resources have been reported. • **New Orient:** Classified using drill spacing, geological and grade continuity, the quality of supporting technical studies and the estimation pass. Inferred Mineral Resource has been assigned where drill spacing is generally within 60m down plunge and 30m across strike, geological continuity is demonstrated, and blocks were estimated in search Pass 1 or 2 (unless required for continuity of classification). Blocks with poor geological support or grade smearing, in the upper part of MIN5, are unclassified and excluded. • **New Orient:** Parts of the deposit have closer drill spacing

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		with strong geological and grade continuity, but the Inferred classification has been retained because density test work and verification of the historical database have not been completed. No Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources have been reported for New Orient. • The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audit or peer review has been undertaken on the Central Island mineral resource estimate. • **New Orient:** The SLR estimate was internally peer reviewed by SLR and no external audit has been conducted. The Competent Person, Mr Winterbottom, has adopted the SLR block model for the Mineral Resource reported here. The New Orient SLR model has reviewed, including the interpretation and estimation and process taken by SLR, and the competent person accepts responsibility for the New Orient mineral resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade and, in the Competent Person's view, is appropriate to the style of the deposit and the current stage of the Project. • Gold distribution is highly variable (nugget effect of 25–51% of total variance), and estimates of small volumes carry greater uncertainty than the global estimate. The drill spacing study indicates that annual (500kt) production volumes would require drill spacing of 10m or less to achieve ±30% relative precision. • **New Orient:** The New Orient estimate is a global estimate of tonnes and grade and, in the Competent Person's view, is appropriate to the style of the deposit and the proposed open pit mining method. No formal quantification of relative accuracy has been undertaken. Because the estimate is global, misclassification will occur once a cut-off is applied, and SLR recommended that recoverable resources be assessed by conditional simulation or a similar non-linear method. Grade smearing at domain edges and near surface (MIN1 and MIN5) is the main local uncertainty. • The relative accuracy and confidence of the estimates is reflected in the classification applied.