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ASX Announcement
4 November 2026

TWIN HILLS EXPLORATION DRILLING UNDERWAY ACROSS MULTIPLE HIGH-PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM) ("GBM" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on regional exploration at its Twin Hills Gold Project ("Twin Hills") in Queensland's Drummond Basin, where drilling is underway across a series of high-priority brownfields and greenfields gold targets.

The program represents an important expansion of the Company's exploration strategy beyond the established 309 and Lone Sister deposits at Twin Hills, targeting prospective mineralised systems identified through the integration of historical gold intersections, recently acquired high-resolution geophysics, geochemistry and the evolving geological model.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **A large pipeline of prospective gold targets has been identified** across Twin Hills, with numerous targets located within major structural corridors and magnetic lows interpreted to represent significant hydrothermal alteration systems.
- **Exploration drilling underway at several targets** including the Powerline, Flying Fox, Airstrip, L7, Stella and Feilwella prospects.
- Portable PPB's **detectORE™ mobile laboratory commissioned onsite** for rapid assay test work for reverse circulation ("RC") drilling, soils and rock chips.
- Commencement of a **project wide airborne electromagnetic ("EM") survey over Twin Hills** partially funded by the Queensland government. Historical airborne EM surveys successfully delineated both 309 and Lone Sister deposits.
- Several **priority targets supported by significant historical gold intersections** drilled initially pre 2000 and not since followed up include[1]:
  - Powerline: **11m @ 1.70g/t Au** (THRC-025) from 24m including **2m @ 3.38g/t Au** from 25m, **14m @ 1.75g/t Au** (THRC-036) from 19m including **10m @ 2.18g/t Au** from 19m, and **1m @ 43.9g/t Au** (99THRC023) from 116m;
  - Airstrip: **1m @ 10.0g/t Au** (98THRC016) from 154m, **8m @ 0.83g/t Au** (99THRC030) from 150m and **2m @ 1.21g/t Au** (99THRC035) from 170m;
  - Feilwella: **2m @ 2.52g/t Au** (LRC076) from 44m, **1m @ 1.96g/t Au** (LRC077) from 33m and **12m @ 0.45g/t Au** (LRC128) from 73m; and
  - Stella: **2m @ 2.18g/t Au** (TRC447) from 96m, **2m @ 1.66g/t Au** (TRC445) from 14m, **2m @ 0.88g/t Au** (TRC725) from 119m, and **4m @ 0.61g/t Au** (TRB1495) from 32m. These intersections occur within the same structural corridor and volcanic-sedimentary basin as 309, where recent drilling returned **8m @ 1.31g/t Au** (THDH005) from 126m.

[1]Significant assay results have been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.4g/t Au in line with the cutoff grade used for reporting Mineral Resources. Allowable internal dilution is 4m. Where a significant assay result is referred to as being included as part of a larger interval, an Au cutoff grade of 2.0g/t Au has been used, and allowable internal dilution is 2m. Intercepts are downhole lengths and true widths are not known.

GBM Chief Executive Officer, Daniel Hastings, commented:

"The work completed across Twin Hills provided the Company with a clearer picture of the regional controls on gold mineralisation and has substantially increased the number of regional targets that warrant drill testing.

We now have high-resolution geophysics, historical drilling and geochemistry integrated with the geological knowledge gained from our recent drilling at 309, Lone Sister and Stella, which has allowed the Company to identify the major structural corridors, alteration systems and prospective intrusive and volcanic settings across Twin Hills with greater confidence.

There is a large pipeline of targets across Twin Hills with several prospects already containing encouraging historical gold intersections, while others have strong geological and geophysical attributes but have seen little or no effective drilling.

With the resource drilling phase awaiting remaining assay results and interim modelling, the Company can now take the opportunity to drill test these highly promising discovery targets. The current program will test the Powerline, Flying Fox, Airstrip, L7, Stella and Feilwella prospects, while the Company continues to generate and rank the next group of regional targets."

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BUILDING THE REGIONAL EXPLORATION MODEL

The Company's drilling and exploration programs have significantly increased the Company's understanding of the broader Twin Hills mineral system and basis for regional targeting. A major focus has been the compilation and digitisation of historical exploration information and its integration with modern geophysical, geological and geochemical datasets. Historical information across Twin Hills is extensive, although many prospects were previously assessed using incomplete datasets or exploration models that pre-date the Company's current understanding of the mineral system.

At 309, recent drilling indicates that the prospective Milled Matrix Breccia ("BXM") is developed along a laterally extensive sedimentary horizon. At Lone Sister, mineralisation is associated with an altered sub-volcanic rhyolite intrusion. The deposits and surrounding prospects are also closely associated with regional structures and intrusive activity.

Geochemical work has identified arsenic and antimony as useful pathfinder elements above low-sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation, while uranium, lanthanum, cerium and zirconium are being assessed as indicators of prospective rhyolitic magmatism. These datasets provide additional vectors when combined with magnetic, radiometric and induced polarisation ("IP") responses.

The resulting interpretation identifies a series of prospective structural corridors, magnetic lows, intrusive centres and alteration cells across Twin Hills. The current drilling program has been designed to test a selection of the highest-ranked targets including Powerline, Flying Fox, Airstrip, L7, Stella and Feilwella.

The six targets in the current program form part of a wider regional exploration inventory across Twin Hills. Ongoing interpretation of the high-resolution magnetic and radiometric survey, IP data, surface geochemistry, historical exploration records and results from current drilling will continue to be used to generate, rank and prioritise additional targets. This systematic regional program is intended to maintain a pipeline of drill-ready prospects across Twin Hills while the Company continues work on the 309 and Lone Sister deposits.

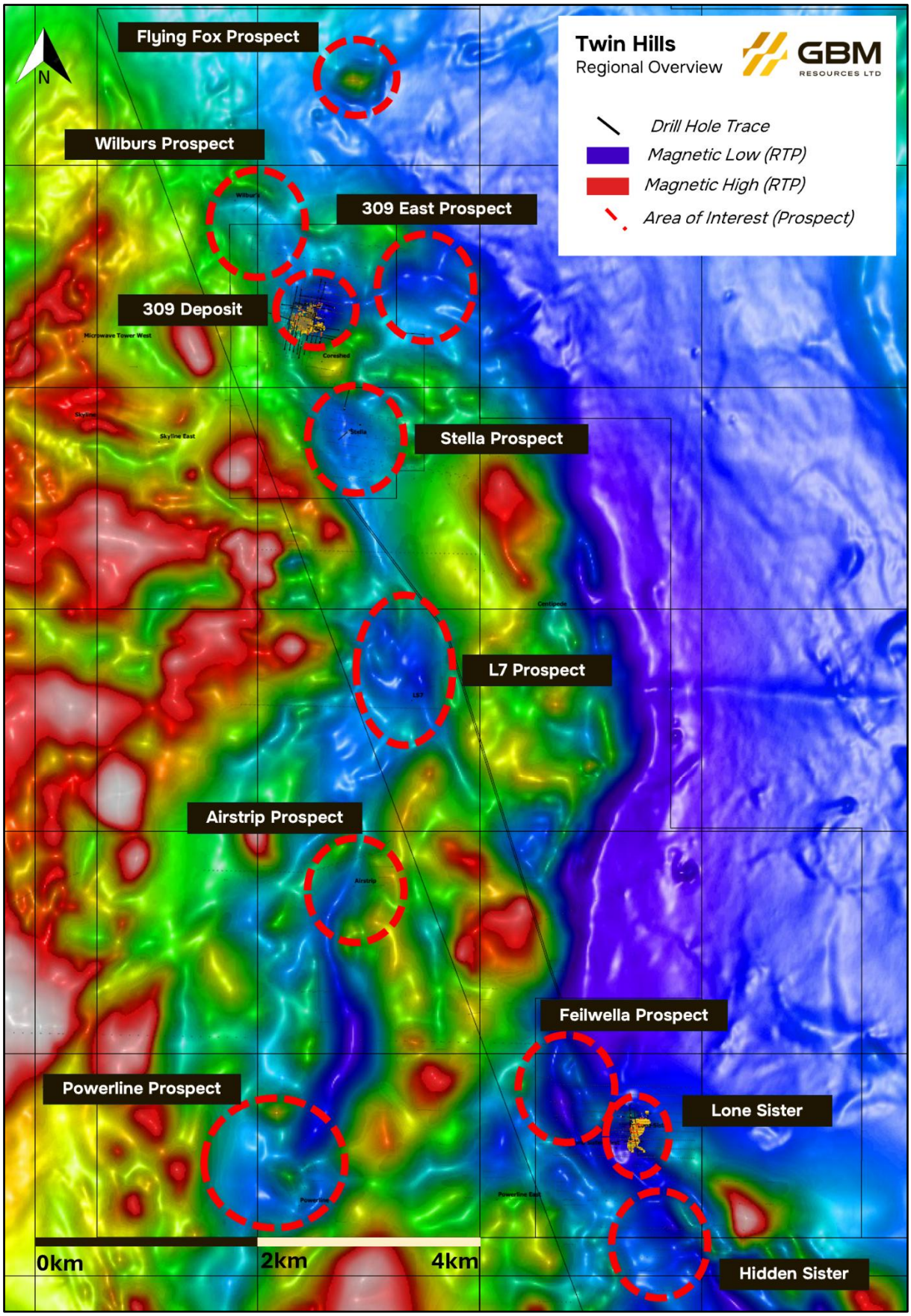


Figure 1 – Twin Hills Regional Overview – 2026 reduced to pole ("RTP") magnetics displaying the 309 and Lone Sister deposits, and regional prospects.

POWERLINE

Powerline is located approximately 3km west of Lone Sister and lies within the broad north-south magnetic corridor extending through the central Twin Hills area. Powerline has been re-evaluated in the context of the 2026 magnetic and radiometric data and the Company's improved understanding of intrusive and breccia-hosted mineralisation at Twin Hills.

Historical exploration identified sub-cropping epithermal quartz veining and silicification. Historical trenching returned **8m @ 0.53g/t Au**, while subsequent drilling returned several significant intersections. This included **11m @ 1.70g/t Au** from 24m (THRC-025), **7m @ 0.92g/t Au** from 33m (THRC-035), **14m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 19m (THRC-036), and **1m @ 43.9g/t Au** from 116m (99THRC023). Current drilling will test the geological setting and extensions to the historical mineralisation.

AIRSTRIP

Airstrip lies within the same broad north-south magnetic corridor between the 309/Stella area and Powerline.

Historical regional drilling intersected gold mineralisation including **1m @ 10.0g/t Au** from 154m (98THRC016) and **8m @ 0.83g/t Au** from 150m (99THRC030), including **2m @ 1.96g/t Au** from 156m. A further intersection of **2m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 170m was returned (99THRC035). All four historical RC holes drilled at the prospect returned anomalous gold.

The Company considers Airstrip to warrant renewed testing following integration of the historical drilling results with the 2026 regional geophysical datasets.

L7

L7 is located within a pronounced magnetic low along the central Twin Hills structural corridor between Stella and Airstrip. The target has been elevated into the current drilling program following integration of the 2026 magnetic data with regional geological interpretation.

Historical drilling comprised of two RC holes to a depth of 198m and 211m respectively where an intercept of **1m @ 0.70g/t Au** (98THRC012) from 79m was returned. Drilling will provide the first direct test of the interpreted hydrothermal system and geological setting at L7.

FLYING FOX

Flying Fox is located approximately 2km north of 309 and is characterised by coincident IP chargeability and resistivity responses associated with a discrete magnetic and radiometric anomaly. Earlier mapping identified rhyolitic rocks associated with a circular magnetic low, while an IP line across the feature identified a chargeable resistive response. These characteristics have been interpreted as potentially representing a hydrothermal breccia or intrusive-related system. The combination of geology and coincident geophysical responses has resulted in Flying Fox being selected for drill testing.

FEILWELLA

Feilwella lies immediately west of the Lone Sister area and was identified following expansion of the 2026 IP survey beyond the known deposit. The survey identified paired chargeability and resistivity highs between approximately 200m and 800m west of Lone Sister. These anomalies coincide with historical soil geochemistry and shallow drilling containing anomalous gold and logged rhyolitic units.

Historical drilling includes **2m @ 2.52g/t Au** from 44m (LRC076), **1m @ 1.96g/t Au** from 33m (LRC077), **38m @ 0.12g/t Au** from 157m (00THRC105), with the hole ending in anomalous mineralisation, and **4m @ 0.76g/t Au** from 63m and **12m @ 0.45g/t Au** from 73m (LRC128).

Drilling will test the coincident IP, geological and geochemical targets west of Lone Sister.

STELLA

Stella is located approximately 700m south of the 309 Deposit within the same major structural corridor and volcanic-sedimentary basin.

The Company's drilling reported in August 2026 confirmed continuation of the prospective BXM host sequence at least 700m south of the existing 309 Mineral Resource. Gold mineralisation was encountered in each of the initial holes reported, including **8m @ 1.31g/t Au** from 126m in THDH005.

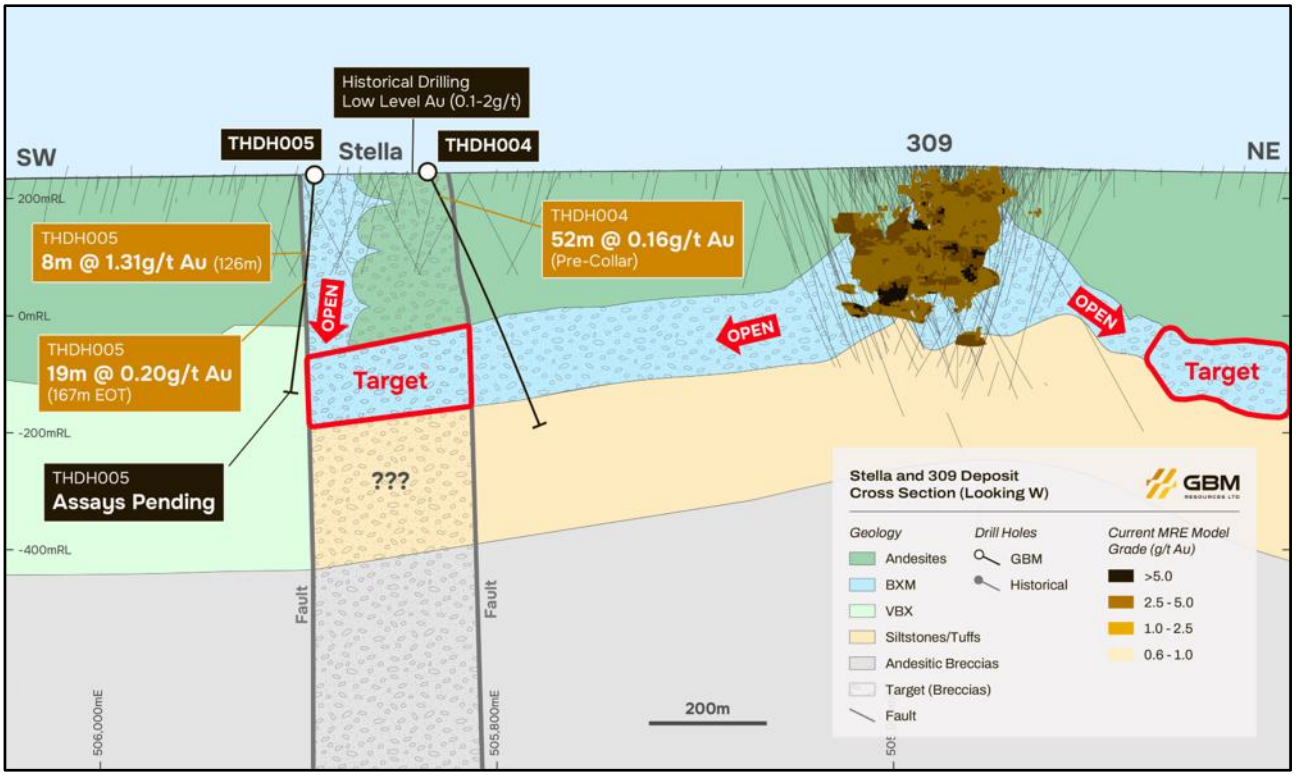


Figure 2 – Schematic cross section of the 309 deposit – Stella prospect area with drill hole traces and interpretative geology.

The drilling provided support for the Company's interpretation that the prospective BXM host sequence extends beyond the existing resource footprint and that a significant proportion of historical drilling across the corridor was too shallow to adequately test the prospective horizon.

Further drilling at Stella will target the prospective BXM sequence and areas around historical gold mineralisation as the Company continues to evaluate the southern extension of the 309 mineral system.

About GBM Resources

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM) is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the discovery of world-class gold deposits in Queensland, Australia. The Company has a high calibre project portfolio; hosting district scale mineralised systems located within the Drummond Basin (QLD) and holds ~1.84 Moz of gold in mineral resources across its flagship assets (Twin Hills, Yandan and Mt Coolon).

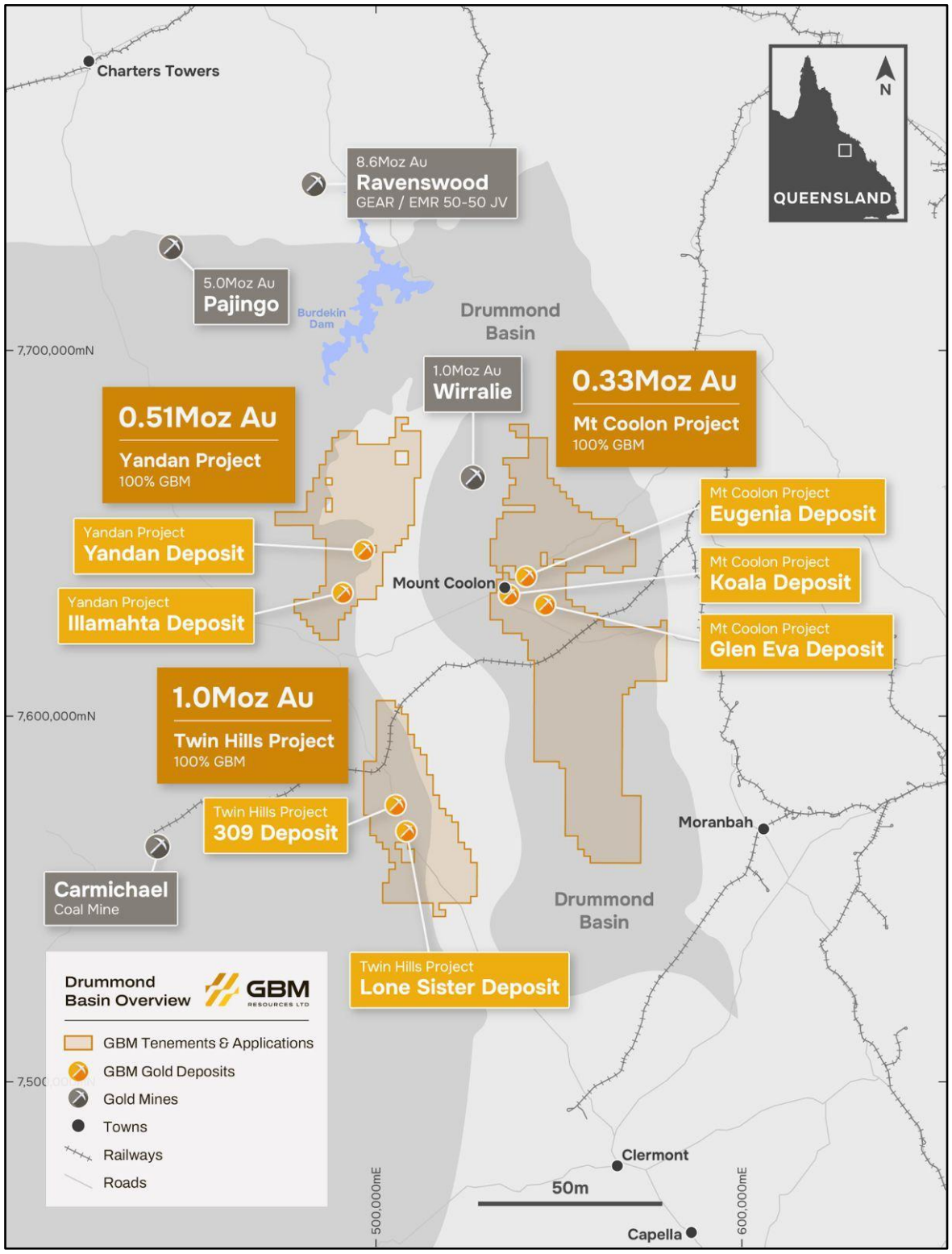


Figure 3 – Drummond Basin Portfolio.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Hastings, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Hastings is Chief Executive Officer of the Company and a holder of shares and incentive options in the Company. Mr Hastings has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hastings consents to the inclusion in the 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 Exploration Results is extracted from announcements dated 5 October 2026, 22 September 2026, 13 August 2026, 20 July 2026, 20 May 2026, 22 April 2026, 12 February 2026, 29 January 2026, 22 January 2026, 12 November 2025, 5 December 2022, 2 February 2022, 11 November 2021, 29 January 2021, 18 January 2019 and 4 December 2017, which are available to view on the Company's website and are based on, and fairly represent information compiled by the relevant Competent Person. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Company's Mineral Resources is extracted from announcements named and dated in Appendix 1 of this announcement, is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Persons and can be viewed on the Company's website. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GBM's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of such words as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'planned', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will', or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that GBM's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GBM's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. While the information in this announcement has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, GBM and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this announcement, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this announcement, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Historical Source Reports

The historical information referred to in Table 1 has been compiled principally from the following exploration reports:

Report	Description
CR21964	Pioneer Minerals Australia, 1989-1990 Powerline exploration report
CR23728	Plutonic Operations, 1992 annual report, EPM5169
CR24539	Plutonic Operations, 1993 annual report, EPM8693
CR25513	Plutonic Operations, 1994 annual report, EPM8693
CR26624	Plutonic Operations, 1995 annual report, EPM8693
CR27786	Plutonic Operations, 1996 annual report, EPM8693
CR28663	Plutonic Operations, 1997 annual report, EPM8693
CR30238	Plutonic Operations, 1998 annual report, EPM8693
CR30910	Plutonic Operations, 1999 annual report, EPM8693
CR31670	Homestake Gold of Australia, 2000 annual report, EPM8693
CR32407	Homestake Gold of Australia, 2001 annual report, EPM8693

Information relating to recent drilling and geophysical surveys has been retained and consolidated from the Company's 2026 exploration announcements and supporting geological and geophysical information.

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Daniel Hastings.

Appendix 1 - GBM Mineral Resource Estimate for the Drummond Basin Projects (Twin Hills, Yandan and Mt Coolon)

Deposit	Resource Category									Total			Cut-off (g/t Au)
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred						
	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	
Twin Hills													
309 - OP	*830*	*2.8*	*73,900*	*5,480*	*1.3*	*235,200*	*3,650*	*1.1*	*129,800*	*9,960*	*1.4*	*438,900*	*0.4*
309 - UG				*190*	*4.0*	*24,500*	*480*	*3.9*	*59,900*	*670*	*3.9*	*84,400*	*2.0*
Lone Sister - OP				*5,250*	*1.3*	*227,300*	*6,550*	*0.9*	*188,500*	*11,800*	*1.1*	*415,800*	*0.4*
Lone Sister - UG				*370*	*2.9*	*34,300*	*310*	*2.6*	*25,800*	*680*	*2.7*	*60,100*	*2.0*
Sub Total	**830**	**2.8**	**73,900**	**11,290**	**1.4**	**521,300**	**10,990**	**1.1**	**404,000**	**23,110**	**1.3**	**999,200**	
Yandan													
East Hill				*4,860*	*1.5*	*240,000*	*7,900*	*0.8*	*203,000*	*12,800*	*1.1*	*443,000*	*0.4*
Yandan South							*900*	*0.6*	*16,000*	*900*	*0.6*	*16,000*	*0.3*
Illamahta - Oxide							*1,147*	*0.7*	*26,900*	*1,147*	*0.7*	*26,900*	*0.4*
Illamahta - Sulphide							*1,045*	*0.9*	*28,600*	*1,045*	*0.9*	*28,600*	*0.4*
Sub Total				**4,860**	**1.5**	**240,000**	**10,992**	**0.8**	**274,500**	**15,892**	**1.0**	**514,500**	
Mt Coolon													
Koala - OP				*670*	*2.6*	*55,100*	*440*	*1.9*	*26,700*	*1,120*	*2.3*	*81,800*	*0.4*
Koala - UG				*50*	*3.2*	*5,300*	*260*	*4*	*34,400*	*320*	*3.9*	*39,700*	*2.0*
Koala - Tailings	*114*	*1.7*	*6,200*	*9*	*1.6*	*400*				*124*	*1.6*	*6,600*	*1.0*
Eugenia - Oxide				*885*	*1.1*	*32,400*	*597*	*1.0*	*19,300*	*1,482*	*1.1*	*51,700*	*0.4*
Eugenia - Sulphide				*905*	*1.2*	*33,500*	*1,042*	*1.2*	*38,900*	*1,947*	*1.2*	*72,400*	*0.4*
Glen Eva				*1,070*	*1.6*	*55,200*	*580*	*1.2*	*23,100*	*1,660*	*1.5*	*78,300*	*0.4*
Sub Total	**114**	**1.7**	**6,200**	**3,589**	**1.6**	**181,900**	**2,919**	**1.5**	**142,400**	**6,653**	**1.5**	**330,500**	
Drummond Basin Total	**944**	**2.6**	**80,100**	**19,739**	**1.5**	**943,200**	**24,901**	**1.0**	**820,900**	**45,655**	**1.3**	**1,844,200**	

This table contains rounding adjustments to reflect accuracy and may not total exactly.

The announcements containing the Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating to the 2012 JORC compliant Resources are:

a) Koala/Glen Eva and Eugenia – GBM ASX Announcement, 4 December 2017, Mt Coolon Gold Project Scoping Study.
b) Yandan – GBM ASX Announcement, 23 December 2020, Mt Coolon and Yandan Combined Resources Total 852,000 oz, following completion of Yandan acquisition, GBM ASX Announcement, 14 March 2023, Results of Yandan Mineral Resource Update
c) Twin Hills – GBM ASX Announcements, 18 January 2019, Mt Coolon and Twin Hills Combined Resource Base Approaches 1 Moz Au, 2 February 2022, Significant Resource Upgrade at Twin Hills Project and 5 December 2022, Twin Hills Gold Project Upgrades to ~1 Moz Au Mineral Resource

Appendix 2: Drill Hole Collar Table, Significant Assays and Costean Locations

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
Powerline	THRC-025	505,203	7,567,891	220	-60	270	60.0
Powerline	THRC-035	505,232	7,567,891	220	-60	270	64.0
Powerline	THRC-036	505,229	7,567,874	220	-60	270	60.0
Powerline	99THRC023	505,426	7,567,787	221	-60	322	204.0
Airstrip	98THRC016	505,951	7,570,501	200	-60	82	198.0
Airstrip	99THRC030	506,216	7,570,677	240	-60	262	198.0
Airstrip	99THRC035	506,016	7,570,678	241	-60	82	192.0
L7	98THRC012	506,501	7,572,291	200	-60	82	211.0
Feilwella	LRC076	508,237	7,568,549	235	-60	271	84.0
Feilwella	LRC077	508,197	7,568,549	232	-60	262	102.0
Feilwella	LRC128	507,717	7,568,560	231	-58	83	198.0
Feilwella	00THRC105	507,694	7,568,440	229	-60	83	195.0
Stella	TRC445	505,741	7,574,764	248	-60	90	100.0
Stella	TRC447	505,796	7,574,594	244	-60	272	100.0
Stella	TRC725	505,646	7,574,606	247	-60	90	198.0
Stella	TRB1495	505,922	7,574,662	257	-60	91	50.0
Stella	THDH005	505,846	7,574,624	242	-75	237	528.4

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	gram*metres	Intercept
98THRC012	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.70	1	1m @ 0.7g/t Au from 79m
98THRC016	154.0	155.0	1.0	10.00	10	1m @ 10g/t Au from 154m
99THRC023	116.0	117.0	1.0	43.90	44	1m @ 43.9g/t Au from 116m
99THRC030	150.0	158.0	8.0	0.83	7	8m @ 0.83g/t Au from 150m
99THRC035	170.0	172.0	2.0	1.21	2	2m @ 1.21g/t Au from 170m
LRC076	44.0	46.0	2.0	2.52	5	2m @ 2.52g/t Au from 44m
LRC077	33.0	34.0	1.0	1.96	2	1m @ 1.96g/t Au from 33m
LRC128	30.0	31.0	1.0	0.61	1	1m @ 0.61g/t Au from 30m
LRC128	63.0	67.0	4.0	0.76	3	4m @ 0.76g/t Au from 63m
LRC128	73.0	85.0	12.0	0.45	5	12m @ 0.45g/t Au from 73m
THDH005	126.0	134.0	8.0	1.31	10	8m @ 1.31g/t Au from 126m
THDH005	**131.0**	**132.0**	**1.0**	**2.18**	**2**	**1m @ 2.18g/t Au from 131m**
THDH005	180.0	182.0	2.0	0.61	1	2m @ 0.61g/t Au from 180m
TRB1495	32.0	36.0	4.0	0.61	2	4m @ 0.61g/t Au from 32m
TRC445	14.0	16.0	2.0	1.66	3	2m @ 1.66g/t Au from 14m
TRC445	30.0	34.0	4.0	0.50	2	4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 30m
TRC447	96.0	98.0	2.0	2.18	4	2m @ 2.18g/t Au from 96m
TRC725	119.0	121.0	2.0	0.88	2	2m @ 0.88g/t Au from 119m
TRC725	126.0	129.0	3.0	0.43	1	3m @ 0.43g/t Au from 126m
TRC725	145.0	146.0	1.0	0.57	1	1m @ 0.57g/t Au from 145m
THRC-025	24.0	35.0	11.0	1.70	19	11m @ 1.7g/t Au from 24m
THRC-025	**25.0**	**27.0**	**2.0**	**3.38**	**7**	**2m @ 3.38g/t Au from 25m**
THRC-035	33	40	7.0	0.92	6	7m @ 0.92g/t Au from 33m
THRC-036	19.0	33.0	14.0	1.75	24	14m @ 1.75g/t Au from 19m
THRC-036	**19.0**	**29.0**	**10.0**	**2.18**	**22**	**10m @ 2.18g/t Au from 19m**
THRC-036	39.0	46.0	7.0	0.40	3	7m @ 0.4g/t Au from 39m

Significant assay results (above) have been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.4g/t Au in line with the cutoff grade currently used for reporting Mineral Resources. Allowable internal dilution is 4m. Where a significant assay result is referred to as being included as part of a larger interval (bold), an Au cutoff grade of 2.0g/t Au has been used, and allowable internal dilution is 2m.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	gram*metres	Intercept
00THRC105	36.0	37.0	1.0	0.17	0	1m @ 0.17g/t Au from 36m
00THRC105	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.29	0	1m @ 0.29g/t Au from 77m
00THRC105	96.0	98.0	2.0	0.21	0	2m @ 0.21g/t Au from 96m
00THRC105	157.0	195.0	38.0	0.12	5	38m @ 0.12g/t Au from 157m
98THRC012	77.0	81.0	4.0	0.26	1	4m @ 0.26g/t Au from 77m
98THRC012	161.0	162.0	1.0	0.32	0	1m @ 0.32g/t Au from 161m
98THRC012	182.0	184.0	2.0	0.32	1	2m @ 0.32g/t Au from 182m
98THRC016	154.0	157.0	3.0	3.44	10	3m @ 3.44g/t Au from 154m
99THRC023	14.0	18.0	4.0	0.48	2	4m @ 0.48g/t Au from 14m
99THRC023	28.0	30.0	2.0	0.20	0	2m @ 0.2g/t Au from 28m
THDH005	42.0	58.0	16.0	0.11	2	16m @ 0.11g/t Au from 42m
THDH005	101.0	104.0	3.0	0.14	0	3m @ 0.14g/t Au from 101m
THDH005	154.0	155.0	1.0	0.11	0	1m @ 0.11g/t Au from 154m
THDH005	167.0	186.0	19.0	0.21	4	19m @ 0.21g/t Au from 167m

Anomalous assay results (above) have been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.1g/t Au. Allowable internal dilution is 4m.

Prospect	Costean	Northing	Easting (from)	Easting (to)	Distance (m)
Powerline	1	7,568,126	505,263	505,463	200
Powerline	2	7,568,026	505,313	505,563	250
Powerline	3	7,567,926	505,288	505,463	175
Powerline	4	7,567,926	505,238	505,283	45
Powerline	5	7,567,926	505,013	505,063	50
Powerline	6	7,567,826	505,188	505,363	175
Powerline	7	7,567,826	505,788	505,838	50
Powerline	8	7,567,726	505,013	505,113	100
Powerline	9	7,567,726	505,188	505,363	175
Powerline	10	7,567,626	505,138	505,188	50

Historical results referred to in this announcement have been sourced from historical exploration records, including information publicly available through the Geological Survey of Queensland Open Data Portal. The Company has verified original analytical data, sampling procedures, QA/QC protocols and geological interpretations associated with the historical results where possible. Where historical information is not available comment has been made in the JORC Table 1 sections. The results are considered relevant for geological interpretation and exploration targeting. Unless otherwise stated, drill intersections reported in this announcement are downhole lengths and true widths are not known.

Appendix 3: Historical Drill Hole Plan Locations and Cross Sections

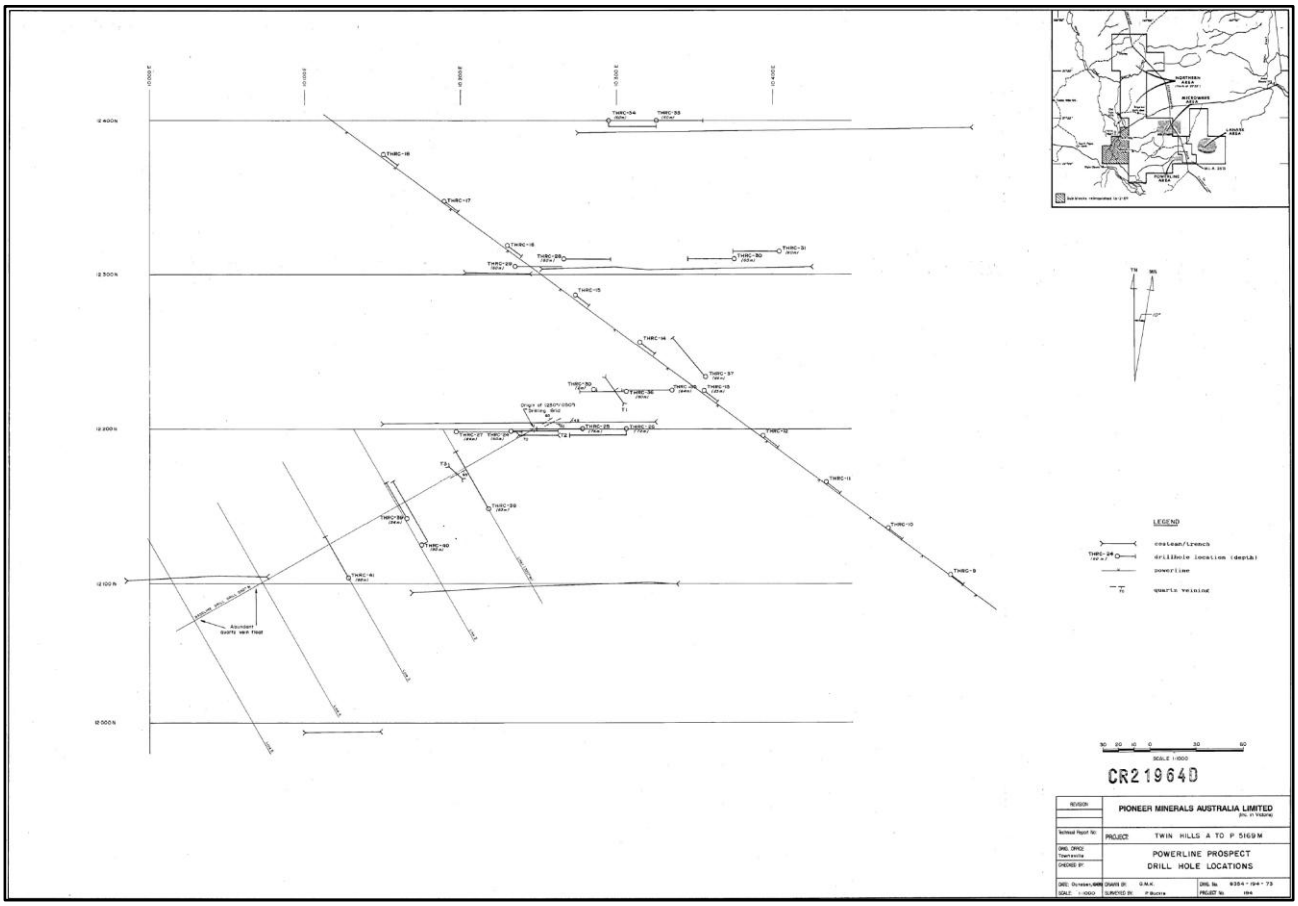


Figure 4 – Powerline Prospect Historical Drill Hole, Costean and Trenching Plan Pre 1990.

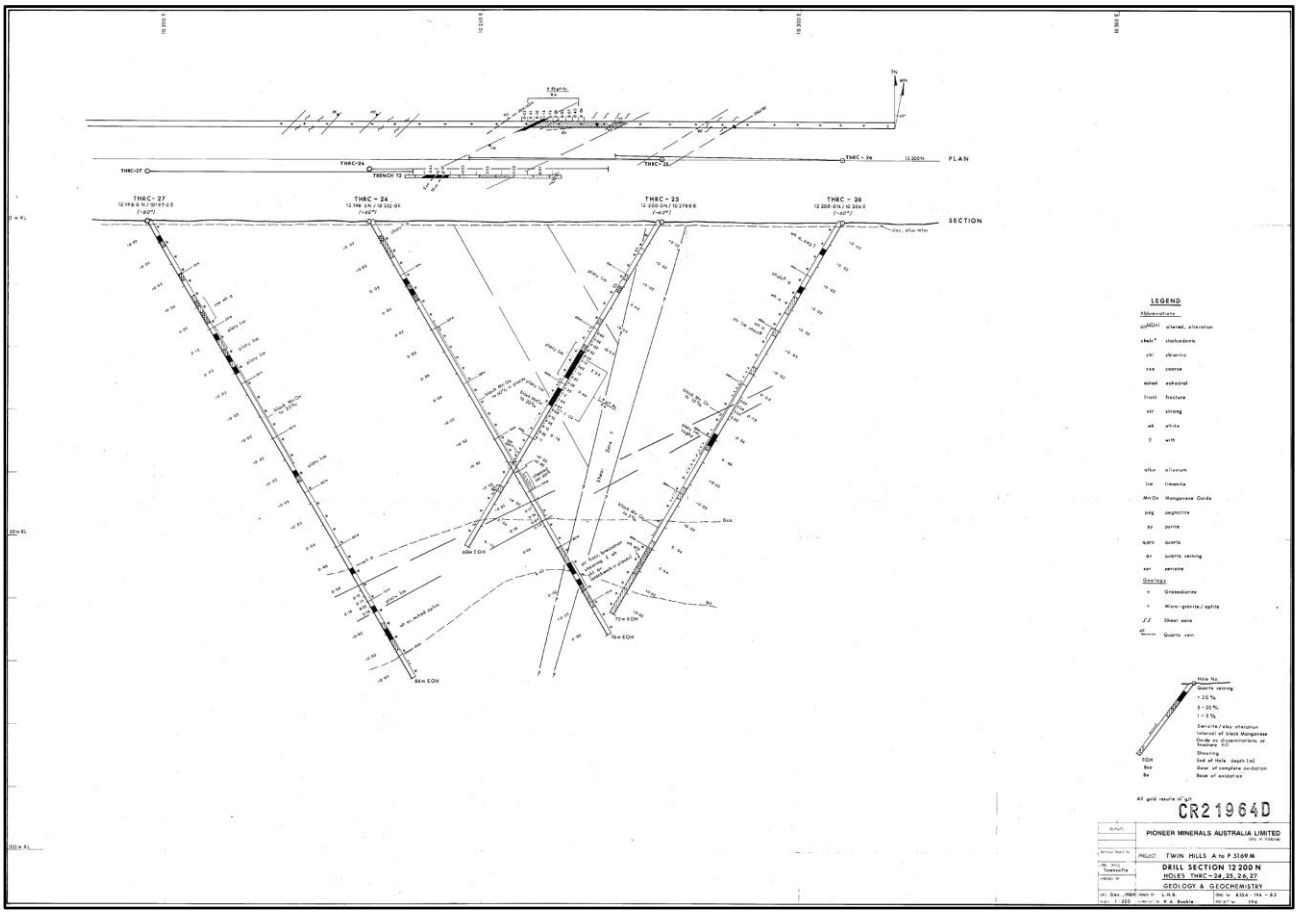


Figure 5 – Powerline Prospect Historical Drill Hole THRC-025 and THRC-026 Cross Sections.

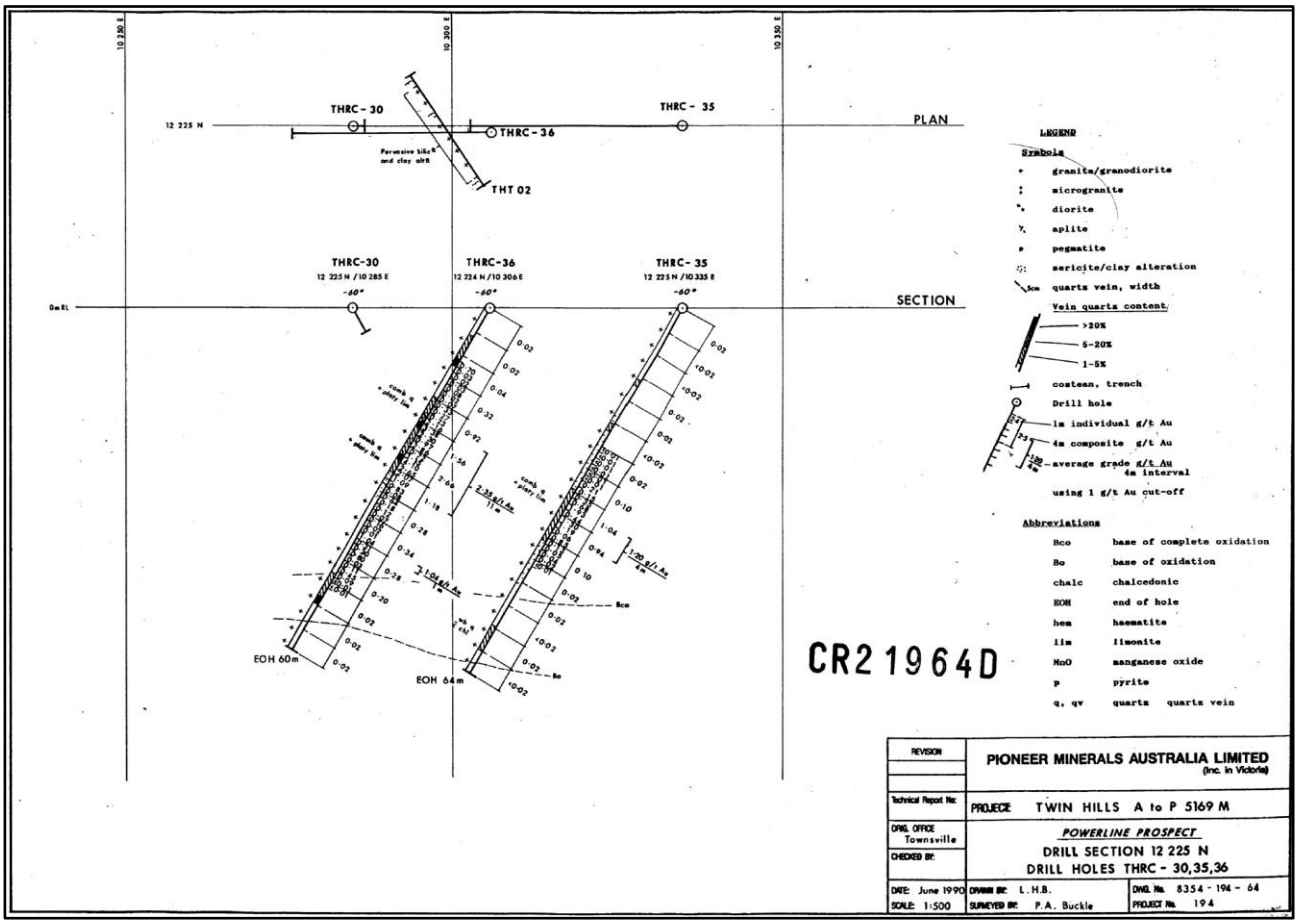


Figure 6 – Powerline Prospect Historical Drill Hole THRC-035 and THRC-036 Cross Sections.

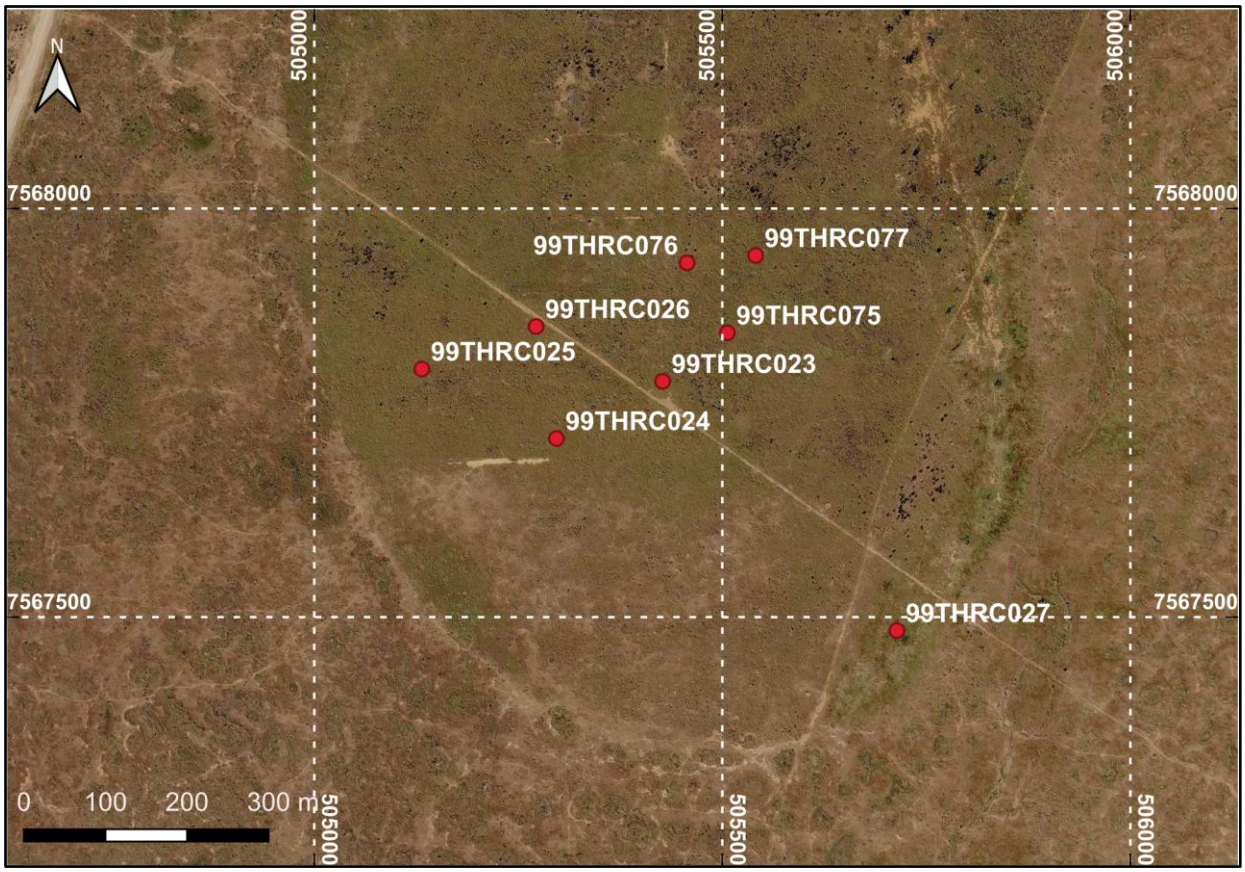


Figure 7 – Powerline Prospect Historical Drill Hole Plan post 1990.

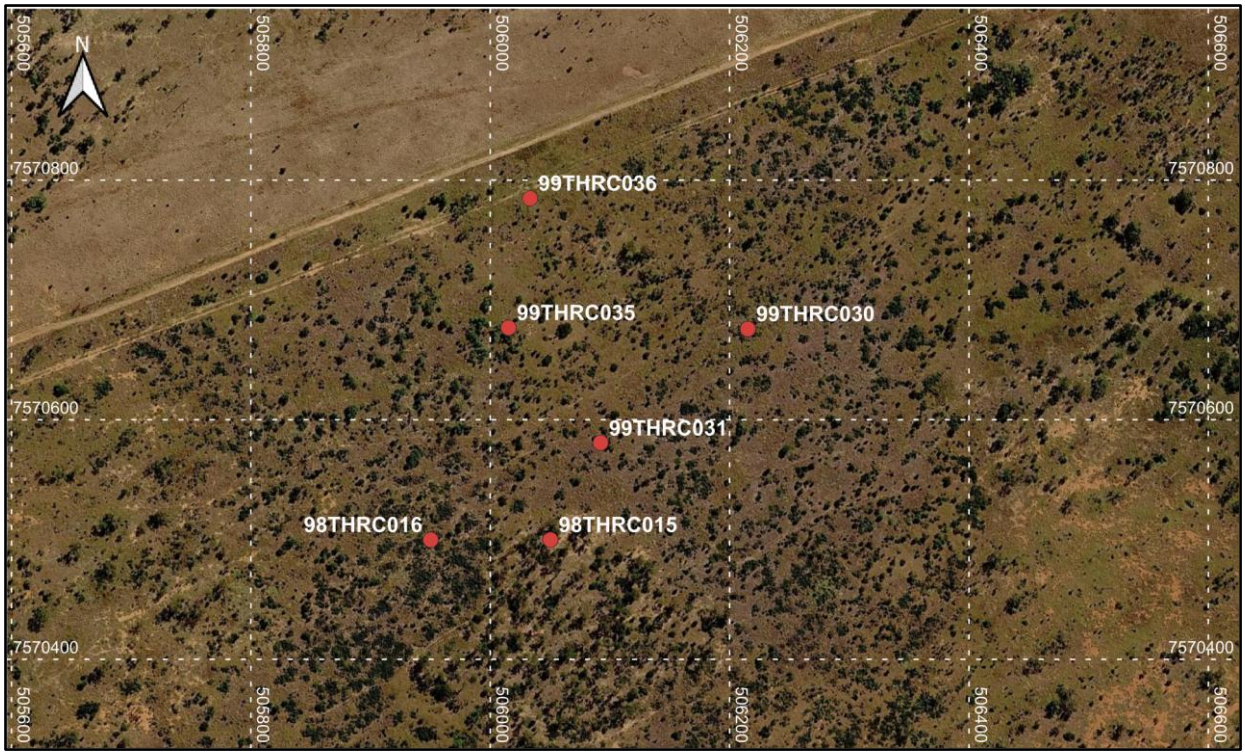


Figure 8 – Airstrip Prospect Historical Drill Hole Plan.

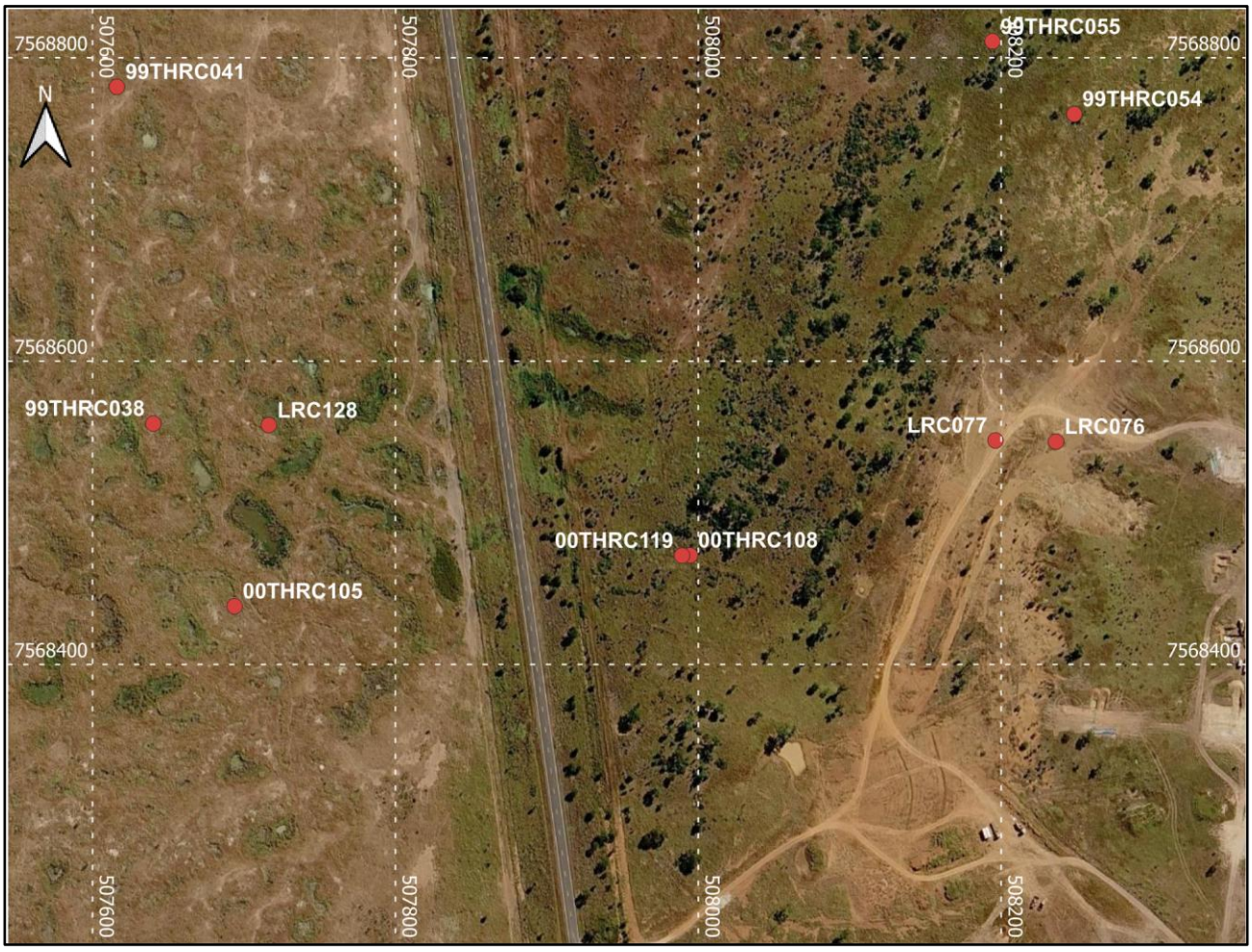


Figure 9 – Feilwella Prospect Historical Drill Hole Plan.



Figure 10 – Stella Prospect Historical Drill Hole Plan.



Figure 11 – L7 Prospect Historical Drill Hole Plan.

Appendix 4: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (i.e. 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Reverse circulation (RC) pre-collars were sampled at 2m intervals where there was no indication of possible mineralisation. Where indications of mineralisation were present, including quartz veining in drill chips, sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals. • RC samples were split using an industry-standard riffle splitter. • Diamond core samples were collected from half-cut core, predominantly HQ3 with lesser NQ3 core. • Following geological logging and photography, core was sampled at nominal 1m intervals. Sample lengths were adjusted where appropriate to respect geological contacts and mineralisation boundaries, with intervals generally ranging between 0.4m and 1.4m. • Core was cut longitudinally using a Corewise automatic core saw. Samples were collected in labelled calico bags for laboratory dispatch. • Gold analysis was undertaken by ALS and Intertek laboratories in Townsville using a 50g fire assay charge. Multi-element analysis was undertaken using four-acid digestion. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The 1989 RC drilling program comprising THRC-024 to THRC-041 was sampled at 1m downhole intervals. • Initial gold analysis was undertaken using 4m composite samples, with individual 1m samples subsequently analysed where required. • The 1999 regional RC program, including 99THRC023, was sampled using 2m composites, followed by individual 1m sampling of intervals returning anomalous gold values greater than 0.1g/t Au. **Historical Powerline Trenching and Costeaning** • Costeans were sampled by continuous chip sampling along cleaned lower excavation walls. • Sampling was generally undertaken over 4m intervals across exposed bedrock, reducing to 1m intervals through significant silicification and quartz veining. • Three subsequent backhoe trenches, THT-1 to THT-3, were continuous chip sampled. • The reported 8m @ 0.53g/t Au intersection was obtained from a costean on historical grid line 12200N. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The 1998 regional RC drilling program, including 98THRC016, was sampled using 2m composites through weathered material to the top of fresh rock, followed by 1m intervals in fresh rock. • The 1999 RC drilling program, including 99THRC030 and 99THRC035, used 2m composite sampling with individual 1m repeat sampling of anomalous intervals. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Hole 98THRC012 formed part of the 1998 regional RC drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were collected as 2m composites through weathered material and at 1m intervals in fresh rock. • The significant gold intersection reported from 79m was based on an individual 1m sample interval. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Holes LRC076 and LRC077 formed part of the early Lone Sister West RC exploration programs. The available historical reports establish the RC drilling method but do not fully document the original sampling procedures for these particular holes. • LRC128 was drilled during the 1997 regional RC program. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split to obtain an approximately 2kg sample for analysis. • Hole 00THRC105 was drilled during the 2000 regional RC program. Samples were initially collected as 4m composites, with individual 1m repeat sampling of anomalous intervals returning greater than 0.1g/t Au. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Holes TRC445 and TRC447 were completed using RC drilling. The original sampling procedures for these holes have not been fully established from the available historical reports. • TRC725 was drilled during the 1997 regional RC program. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split to obtain approximately 2kg for analysis. • TRB1495 was drilled using rotary air blast (RAB) methods during the 1996-1997 exploration program. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited over 4m for initial analysis. **Recent Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveys** • High-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were undertaken over the Twin Hills Project during 2026. • Magnetic data were acquired on nominal 50m-spaced traverse lines, with perpendicular tie lines and terrain clearance designed to provide high-resolution coverage of regional structures and intrusive and alteration systems. • Magnetic and radiometric data have been processed and incorporated into the Company's regional exploration database. • The reduced-to-pole (RTP) magnetic image presented in this announcement is derived from the 2026 airborne magnetic dataset. **Recent Ground IP Surveys** • Ground-based induced polarisation (IP) and resistivity surveys were undertaken to investigate potential hydrothermal alteration systems and associated mineralisation. • The surveys used a dipole-dipole configuration, with chargeability and resistivity measurements recorded along established survey lines. • Results have been incorporated into the regional targeting interpretation alongside magnetic, radiometric, geological and geochemical datasets.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Drilling was undertaken by DDH1 using a Sandvik DE840 8x8 truck-mounted multipurpose drill rig. • Diamond drilling from surface was used for near-surface targets, with PQ3 collars drilled where appropriate. • Where mineralisation targets were at depth, holes were pre-collared using RC techniques with a 6-inch percussion hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Where RC pre-collars encountered significant groundwater, strong indications of mineralisation or did not achieve the required target depth, drilling was continued using HQ3 and NQ3 diamond core. • Diamond core was recovered using standard wireline equipment with 3m core barrels. • Core was discharged into trays using gravity or water pressure. • Core orientation was undertaken using a Reflex ACT MK III downhole orientation tool. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The 1989 Powerline drilling was undertaken by Civil Resources of Perth using an Ingersoll-Rand T-4 truck-mounted RC percussion rig. • Drilling employed a conventional downhole hammer, crossover sub and 6m drill rods. • Eighteen RC holes, THRC-024 to THRC-041, were completed for a total of 1,132m. • The 1999 program, including 99THRC023, was undertaken using RC percussion drilling with a nominal 5.5-inch face-sampling hammer. • Samples from the 1999 program were passed through a 75:25 riffle splitter. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Holes 98THRC016, 99THRC030 and 99THRC035 were completed using RC percussion drilling. • The 1998 regional drilling program employed a 5.5-inch face-discharge hammer. • The 1999 regional program similarly employed a nominal 5.5-inch face-sampling hammer. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Hole 98THRC012 was completed using RC percussion drilling with a 5.5-inch face-discharge hammer. • The hole was drilled to 211m at an inclination of -60 degrees. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • LRC076 and LRC077 were completed using RC drilling during the earlier Lone Sister West exploration programs. • LRC128 was completed using RC percussion drilling to a depth of 198m. • Hole 00THRC105 was completed using RC percussion drilling with a nominal 5.5-inch face-sampling hammer to a depth of 195m. **Historical Stella Drilling** • TRC445 and TRC447 were completed using RC drilling. • TRC725 formed part of a 1997 regional RC drilling program using percussion drilling techniques. The hole was drilled to a depth of 198m. • TRB1495 was completed using RAB drilling to a depth of 50m. RAB drilling was primarily used for near-surface geological and geochemical reconnaissance.
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.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • All RC sample bags were weighed and sample weights recorded for each metre. • Diamond core recovery was recorded for each drilling run by reconciling the drilled interval against the recovered core length and driller's depth blocks. • Diamond core recovery has averaged greater than 99% per hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Recoveries are generally close to 100% in fresh rock below the base of oxidation, with occasional lower recoveries in fractured, clay-weathered or strongly altered material. • Drilling recovery is considered good, with no evidence of material sample bias identified. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • During the 1989 RC drilling program, sample weights were recorded as an indication of recovery. • Individual 1m sample weights ranged from approximately 6kg to 40kg, averaging approximately 15kg in oxidised material and 22kg in fresh rock under normal drilling conditions. • Variable sample weights were recorded during rod changes and wet drilling. • The historical report identified potential contamination associated with significant groundwater inflows. • Quantitative percentage recovery and any relationship between sample recovery and gold grade were not established. • Quantitative recovery information for the 1999 drilling is not fully documented. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The historical reports document the RC drilling and sampling methods but do not provide quantitative recovery information for the individual Airstrip holes. • The relationship between recovery and gold grade has not been established. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Quantitative sample recovery records for the 1998 regional RC drilling are not provided in the available report. • No assessment of recovery-related grade bias is documented. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • The historical reports document sample collection and splitting procedures for LRC128 and 00THRC105 but do not provide complete quantitative recovery information. • Recovery procedures for LRC076 and LRC077 have not been fully established. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Complete quantitative sample recovery records are not available for the historical RC and RAB drilling. • RAB drilling was undertaken primarily in weathered material, where sample recovery and contamination may be affected by ground conditions. • No statistical assessment of sample recovery against gold grade is documented for the historical Stella holes.
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.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • All diamond core was geologically logged in detail for lithology, weathering, mineralisation style, alteration and structure. • Basic geotechnical parameters, including Rock Quality Designation (RQD), were recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded, and bulk density measurements were undertaken at least once per core tray. • Core was aligned, oriented and metre-marked before photography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All diamond core was photographed using a digital camera and a dedicated core photography frame. • Logging was undertaken at a level of detail appropriate to support geological interpretation, Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. **Historical Powerline Drilling, Trenching and Costeaning** • RC samples were geologically logged, recording lithology, oxidation, alteration, quartz veining and mineralisation characteristics. • The historical reports describe quartz and chalcedonic veining, silicification and associated sulphide mineralisation. • Costeans and trenches were geologically mapped, including the orientation and distribution of quartz veins and silicified zones. • The original reports contain summary geological logs and selected geological sections. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Geological logging was undertaken during the 1998 and 1999 RC drilling programs. • Logging recorded lithology, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Hole 98THRC016 intersected quartz-sulphide veining associated with chlorite and fine pyrite alteration within granodiorite. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Geological logging was undertaken during the 1998 regional RC drilling program. • Hole 98THRC012 intersected altered rhyolite and granodiorite, including intervals of hydrothermal alteration and anomalous gold mineralisation. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical RC drilling was geologically logged, with relevant lithological and alteration observations recorded in the annual reports and associated drill logs. • Geological descriptions include rhyolitic and volcaniclastic units, silica alteration, sericite alteration, quartz veining and disseminated sulphides. • The 2000 drilling program recorded lithology and alteration associated with geophysical and geochemical targets. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Geological logging was undertaken for historical RC and RAB drilling. • Historical descriptions record volcanic and sedimentary sequences, including felsic volcanic rocks, tuffs, siltstones, breccias, quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration. • The 1997 regional RC program included logging of silica-pyrite alteration and mineralised breccia. • Logging was undertaken primarily for geological interpretation and exploration targeting. **Historical Logging Limitations** • The extent of quantitative logging, geotechnical measurements, magnetic susceptibility measurements and photographic records is not consistently documented across all historical programs.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • RC samples were split dry using an industry-standard riffle splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Where significant groundwater caused wet RC samples, drilling was changed to diamond core. • Diamond core was half cut longitudinally using a Corewise automatic core saw. • Sample intervals were generally 1m, varying between approximately 0.4m and 1.4m where required by geological contacts or mineralisation boundaries. • Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS and Intertek laboratories in Townsville. • Preparation comprised drying, crushing to less than 4mm and pulverising up to 3kg to 85% passing 75 microns. • Samples greater than 3kg were crushed and split using a rotary splitter before pulverisation. • GBM quality control procedures included certified reference materials, coarse and pulp blanks, and field duplicates, including quarter-core duplicates. • Laboratory quality control included standards, blanks, particle-size checks and pulp repeats. • Sample preparation procedures are considered appropriate for the sample types and material collected. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • During the 1989 RC program, 1m samples were collected through a cyclone into large plastic bags. • Each sample was successively split three times to obtain an approximately one-eighth sample weighing 2-4kg for analysis. • Remaining bulk samples were retained on site. • Initial 4m composite samples were prepared in the field. • Selected individual samples were subsequently submitted for additional analysis. • For the 1999 program, samples were collected using a face-sampling hammer and riffle split using a 75:25 splitter. • Initial 2m composite samples were followed by 1m repeat sampling of anomalous intervals. **Historical Powerline Trenching and Costeaning** • Samples were collected by continuous chip sampling from cleaned excavation walls. • Sampling intervals were reduced through zones of quartz veining and silicification. • The original reports do not fully document field sample weights, laboratory crushing and pulverisation specifications or field duplicate sampling procedures. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The 1998 regional RC program employed a 75:25 riffle splitter. • Sampling was undertaken using 2m composites through weathered material and 1m intervals in fresh rock. • The 1999 drilling program used 2m composites, followed by 1m repeat sampling of anomalous intervals. • Complete laboratory preparation specifications are not documented for all historical samples. **Historical L7 Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC samples were collected using a face-discharge hammer and divided using a 75:25 riffle splitter. • Samples were collected using 2m composites through weathered material and 1m intervals in fresh rock. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • LRC128 samples were collected through a cyclone at 1m intervals and riffle split at a 1:8 ratio. • The smaller split, weighing approximately 2kg, was collected in a calico bag and submitted to ALS Townsville. • Laboratory preparation involved crushing and pulverisation before analysis. • Hole 00THRC105 was sampled using 4m composites, followed by 1m repeat sampling where anomalous gold was identified. • Complete original preparation procedures for LRC076 and LRC077 have not been established. **Historical Stella Drilling** • TRC725 was sampled at 1m intervals, with samples collected through a cyclone and split at a 1:8 ratio to obtain approximately 2kg for analysis. • TRB1495 RAB samples were collected through a cyclone at 1m intervals. • Four adjacent 1m samples were combined to prepare 4m composites using a tubular sampling device. • Complete original sampling and sample preparation procedures for TRC445 and TRC447 are not documented in the available reports.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Gold assays were undertaken by ALS and Intertek laboratories in Townsville using lead collection fire assay with a 50g charge and ICP-OES finish, including method FA50/OE04. • Multi-element analysis was undertaken using four-acid digestion and ICP-MS, including method 4A/MS48. • Laboratory QA/QC procedures included certified reference materials, blanks and pulp repeats. • The laboratory QA/QC program includes approximately 15 standards, seven duplicates and eight blanks per 200 samples. • GBM inserted certified reference materials, coarse and pulp blanks, and field duplicates at nominal intervals and in areas where mineralisation was expected. • Standards were selected across a range of gold grades and oxidation states. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The 1989 Powerline samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS), Townsville. • Initial 4m composite samples were analysed for gold using atomic absorption spectrophotometry. • Selected individual 1m samples were analysed by 50g fire assay. • Four individual samples were subjected to screen fire assay to investigate variability associated with coarse gold. • The 1999 RC program submitted samples to ALS Townsville, with gold analysed using fire assay method PM209.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Multi-element analysis, including silver and base metals, was undertaken where required. • Complete historical analytical QA/QC records are not available for all samples. • Duplicate pulp analysis was done on selected 1m samples within the mineralised zones. **Historical Powerline Trenching and Costeaning** • Historical trench samples were submitted to ALS Townsville for gold analysis. • The original report identifies fire assay analysis, including method PM209/AAS. • Systematic insertion of certified reference materials, blanks or field duplicates is not documented. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Samples from 98THRC016 were submitted to ALS Townsville for gold analysis using fire assay method PM209. • The 1999 regional drilling program used ALS Townsville for gold determination by fire assay method PM209. • Silver, arsenic and selected other elements were analysed using laboratory multi-element methods. • Complete historical QA/QC records for these programs are not available. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Samples were submitted to ALS Townsville for gold analysis using fire assay method PM209. • Silver and arsenic analyses were also undertaken. • Complete laboratory QA/QC details are not available in the reviewed report. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • LRC128 samples were analysed by ALS Townsville using 50g fire assay method PM209 for gold. • Silver and arsenic were analysed by flame AAS method G001. • Hole 00THRC105 was analysed for gold by ALS fire assay method PM209, with silver and arsenic analysed using ALS method IC581. • Complete analytical details for LRC076 and LRC077 have not been established from the available historical records. **Historical Stella Drilling** • TRC725 samples were submitted to ALS Townsville, with gold determined using 50g fire assay method PM209. • Silver and arsenic were analysed using flame AAS method G001. • TRB1495 4m composite samples were submitted to Analabs Townsville. • Gold was analysed by carbon rod AAS and arsenic by AAS. • The original laboratory procedures for TRC445 and TRC447 are not fully documented. **Recent Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveys** • High-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were completed during 2026. • Survey design information includes nominal 50m-spaced traverse lines and approximately 500m-spaced tie lines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• GBM survey description identifies caesium vapour magnetic acquisition and NaI(Tl) gamma-ray spectrometry, with nominal 10Hz acquisition. • Magnetic processing includes correction for temporal variations in the Earth's magnetic field using base station measurements, levelling and preparation of reduced-to-pole magnetic imagery. • Radiometric processing includes background and spectral corrections used to produce potassium, uranium and thorium datasets. • Magnetic and radiometric measurements are geophysical observations and do not directly measure gold grades. **Recent Ground IP Surveys** • Ground IP and resistivity surveys were undertaken by Planetary Geophysics Pty Ltd. • Equipment includes an Iris Instruments TIP6000 transmitter, a 15A transmitter, 15 two-channel PGDAS distributed receivers and a PGDAS two-channel Fullwaver current receiver. • Acquisition used a full-time-series dipole-dipole induced polarisation configuration with static-shot measurements. • Nominal line spacing was 200m, with 100m receiver dipoles and 200m transmitter dipoles. • The survey used a 50% duty-cycle time-domain waveform. • Planetary Geophysics undertakes routine testing and calibration of survey equipment. • Chargeability and resistivity responses were interpreted in conjunction with magnetic, radiometric, geological and geochemical information.
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.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Historical data associated with the Twin Hills Mineral Resources were reviewed during previous resource estimation work, including the 2022 Mineral Resource update. • GBM personnel undertook data entry, verification and storage in accordance with Company standard operating procedures. • GBM and laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates and repeat assays were reviewed against acceptable control limits. • No twinned holes or independent verification samples were collected specifically for the results discussed in this announcement. • No adjustments or calibrations were applied to the original recent GBM analytical results. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The 1989 program included duplicate and repeat assays, with selected samples subjected to screen fire assay. • The original historical intersections were calculated using the average of original and duplicate assay results where duplicates were available. • For this announcement, GBM has used the initial assay value for each sample interval, without averaging the original and duplicate assays. • The historical intersections have also been recalculated using the Company's current cut-off and internal dilution criteria. • Differences between the historical published intersections and those reported in this announcement therefore reflect both the selection of initial assay values and the current reporting criteria.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The historical report documents assay variability associated with coarse gold, including material differences between initial, repeat and screen fire results. • Complete historical laboratory QA/QC records are not available for all samples. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Historical drillhole results have been compiled from original exploration reports and analytical records available to GBM. • The 1998 and 1999 reports provide significant assay results and reference original sample and assay schedules. • Complete field duplicate, laboratory repeat and independently verified assay records are not available for all samples. **Historical L7 Drilling** • The original 1998 regional RC drilling report provides significant assay results and references detailed assay schedules. • The reported results have been incorporated into the Company's exploration database. • No twinned drilling or independent verification drilling is documented. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical assays have been compiled from original exploration records. • The 1997 and 2000 reports document the analytical procedures used for LRC128 and 00THRC105 respectively. • The original 2000 drilling program included repeat sampling of anomalous composite intervals. • Complete QA/QC records and independent verification procedures for the earlier LRC drilling have not been established. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical results have been compiled from previous exploration records and reviewed in the context of recent GBM drilling. • Original analytical methods are documented for TRC725 and TRB1495. • Complete original analytical and QA/QC records for TRC445 and TRC447 have not been established. • No historical twinned drilling is documented for these holes.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Drillhole collars were surveyed by GBM personnel using an EMLID DGPS unit with RTK correction, providing positional accuracy of approximately +/-27mm. • Downhole surveys were undertaken using an Axis North Seeking Gyro survey tool. • Map Grid of Australia Zone 55 using the GDA94 datum. • Survey information is stored in the Company's drillhole database. **Historical Powerline Drilling, Trenching and Costeaning** • The 1989 Powerline drilling and costeaning programs used a historical local grid established using chain and compass survey techniques. • Grid baselines were oriented approximately 170/350 degrees magnetic. • Historical drillhole locations and azimuths were recorded relative to the local grid and magnetic north.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The 1999 drilling program used collar surveying procedures that included a Sokkisha Set 4 theodolite and transformation into Australian Map Grid coordinates using established survey control. • Historical collar locations have been incorporated into the Company's current database. • The accuracy of historical local grid transformations and collar positions is less certain than that of modern DGPS surveys. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The original 1998 and 1999 reports provide drillhole collar coordinates, inclinations, azimuths and total depths. • The 1998 regional drilling report documents surveying using a Sokkisha Set 4 theodolite and transformation of local grid coordinates to Australian Map Grid. • The subsequent 1999 regional drilling program similarly recorded collar locations and drilling orientations. • Downhole deviation survey information is not fully documented for every historical hole. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Original drillhole collar coordinates and orientations are presented in the 1998 regional drilling report. • Hole 98THRC012 was drilled at -60 degrees towards approximately 082 degrees magnetic. • Historical coordinates have been incorporated into the Company's current exploration database. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical drillhole coordinates were recorded using local grids and, for later programs, Australian Map Grid coordinates. • Original collar and orientation information is available in historical drilling tables and plans. • LRC128 was drilled at -60 degrees towards approximately 083 degrees magnetic. • Hole 00THRC105 was drilled at -60 degrees towards approximately 090 degrees. • The historical reports do not establish consistent downhole deviation measurements or collar survey accuracy for all holes. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical drillhole positions were recorded using local grid and regional survey systems. • Original collar locations and drilling orientations are recorded in the historical exploration reports and have been incorporated into the Company's exploration database. • TRC725 was drilled at -60 degrees towards approximately 091 degrees magnetic. • TRB1495 was completed using RAB drilling on the historical 309 South grid. • Original collar survey accuracies and downhole deviation measurements are not consistently documented. **Recent Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveys** • Survey flight lines were positioned using GPS-based navigation and referenced to regional coordinate systems.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geophysical datasets have been incorporated into the Company's spatial database and processed to the coordinate reference system used for the regional interpretation. • The magnetic image presented in this announcement is a reduced-to-pole representation of the regional magnetic field. • Magnetic anomalies are presented in their interpreted spatial relationship to mapped geology, structures, deposits and exploration prospects. **Recent Ground IP Surveys** • Survey lines and electrode positions were established using GPS survey methods. • Chargeability and resistivity datasets were referenced to the regional exploration grid and integrated with the Company's geological and geophysical databases.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Recent drilling was designed to confirm historical results, investigate strike and dip extensions to mineralisation and infill areas of lower drill density within the existing resource models. • Drillhole spacing varied according to the geological objective, existing drilling density and interpreted mineralisation geometry. • Previous drilling has established sufficient geological and grade continuity to support Mineral Resource estimation within the established deposits. • Additional drilling may be undertaken where required to improve resource confidence or investigate extensions. • Individual diamond core samples were generally collected at nominal 1m intervals, with shorter or longer intervals selected to respect geological boundaries. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • Historical drilling targeted quartz veining, silicification and associated gold geochemical anomalies. • Holes were positioned on selected sections rather than on a uniform resource-definition grid. • THRC-025 and THRC-036 were drilled on adjacent sections approximately 25m apart in local grid northing. • Subsequent drilling investigated potential strike extensions to the northeast and southwest. • Historical drilling density is insufficient to establish mineralisation continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Historical RC drilling tested selected regional geological and geophysical targets. • Drillhole spacing was variable and reconnaissance in nature. • The existing drilling does not establish sufficient geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Historical drilling comprised two RC holes, including 98THRC012. • Drilling targeted regional geophysical and geochemical features. • Spacing and orientation were intended for initial exploration assessment rather than resource definition. **Historical Feilwella Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historical RC drilling tested selected geological, geochemical and geophysical targets west of Lone Sister. • The 1997 RC drilling program included widely spaced holes, with approximately 400m separation between regional targets. • Subsequent drilling tested additional geophysical and geochemical features. • The drill spacing is insufficient to demonstrate continuity of mineralisation or support Mineral Resource estimation. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical RC and RAB drilling was undertaken on variable spacing to investigate mineralisation and alteration south of 309. • RAB drilling was used principally for shallow geochemical reconnaissance. • Subsequent RC drilling tested selected geological and geophysical targets. • Historical drilling was insufficient to establish continuity of the prospective BXM host sequence across the wider Stella area. **Recent Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveys** • The 2026 airborne survey was flown at nominal 50m traverse line spacing, with perpendicular tie lines described at approximately 500m spacing. • Survey spacing was designed to resolve regional structures, magnetic signatures and possible intrusive and hydrothermal alteration features. • Magnetic and radiometric data have been integrated into the regional exploration interpretation. **Recent Ground IP Surveys** • Ground IP surveys were completed on nominally 200m-spaced lines, with 100m receiver dipoles and 200m transmitter dipoles. • Survey spacing and coverage varied according to the geological targets being tested. • Chargeability and resistivity responses were used to identify and refine potential drill targets.
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.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Drillholes were designed to intersect interpreted mineralisation and geological structures at high angles wherever practicable. • Hole orientations were selected using the geological models developed from previous drilling and structural interpretation. • Recent drilling includes orientations selected to test mineralisation extensions and improve geological understanding. • No material sampling bias associated with drilling orientation has been identified from the results reported. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The principal mineralised quartz vein structure was interpreted historically to strike approximately 050 degrees magnetic and dip approximately 65-75 degrees southeast. • Historical drilling was generally inclined at approximately -60 degrees, with azimuths selected to intersect the interpreted vein system. • Initial drilling was predominantly oriented east-west. • The historical interpretation identified potential structural offsets and changes in mineralisation geometry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The extent of any orientation-related sampling bias has not been independently established. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The 1998 regional holes were generally drilled at -60 degrees towards approximately 082 degrees magnetic. • The subsequent 1999 drilling program used orientations selected to test regional geological and geophysical targets. • The orientation of mineralisation relative to the drillholes is insufficiently constrained to establish true widths. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Hole 98THRC012 was drilled at -60 degrees towards approximately 082 degrees magnetic. • The geometry of the mineralised zone is insufficiently established to assess any material orientation-related sampling bias. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical drilling was generally inclined at approximately -60 degrees, predominantly on east-west orientations. • The drilling targeted interpreted north-south to northwest-trending geological and geophysical features. • Mineralisation orientation and continuity remain insufficiently constrained to determine true widths. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical RC drilling was generally inclined at approximately -60 degrees, with orientations selected to test interpreted geological and structural targets. • Historical RAB drilling was undertaken primarily for shallow exploration. • The relationship between drilling orientations and mineralisation geometry is not sufficiently established to determine true widths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Drill core was processed and stored at the 309 drill core facility at Twin Hills by Company personnel. • Samples were collected into labelled calico bags and transported to ALS or Intertek laboratories in Townsville by Company personnel or third-party freight providers. • Remaining core, coarse rejects and laboratory pulps were retained at the Twin Hills core facility. **Historical Powerline Drilling, Trenching and Costeaning** • RC samples were collected in plastic bags and split in the field. • Analysis samples were submitted to ALS Townsville, with remaining bulk samples retained on site. • Historical costean and trench samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory. • Complete chain-of-custody and sample transportation procedures are not documented. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Samples were collected and submitted to ALS Townsville for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Complete historical chain-of-custody and sample storage procedures are not documented. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Samples were submitted to ALS Townsville for analysis. • Complete sample security and transportation procedures are not documented. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • LRC128 samples were collected in calico bags and submitted to ALS Townsville. • Subsequent regional drilling samples were also submitted to ALS Townsville. • Complete original sample security procedures are not documented for all historical drilling. **Historical Stella Drilling** • TRC725 samples were collected in calico bags and submitted to ALS Townsville. • TRB1495 samples were submitted to Analabs Townsville, with reference samples retained for geological logging. • Complete sample security procedures for the earlier RC drilling have not been established.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • No independent audit of the recent drilling sampling procedures or analytical data has been undertaken to date. • An external resource geologist has undertaken a site visit in connection with the Twin Hills resource modelling program. • GBM routinely reviews laboratory and internal QA/QC results, including standards, blanks, duplicates and repeats. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The historical report documents repeat and screen fire assays investigating coarse-gold-related assay variability. • No comprehensive independent audit of the historical drilling and sampling program is documented. • Historical data have been reviewed during compilation of the current exploration database. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • No independent audit of the original 1998 or 1999 regional drilling sampling procedures is documented. • Results have been reviewed during compilation and interpretation of the historical exploration database. **Historical L7 Drilling** • No independent audit of the original drilling and analytical procedures is documented. • Historical data have been reviewed as part of regional exploration targeting. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical drilling and assay information has been reviewed during regional geological interpretation. • No complete independent audit of the original drilling, sampling or QA/QC procedures is documented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Stella Drilling • Historical drilling information has been reviewed in conjunction with recent drilling and geological interpretation at Stella and 309. • No complete independent audit of the original drilling and analytical procedures for all historical holes is documented. **Geophysical Surveys** • Geophysical data have been subjected to acquisition and processing quality control by the relevant survey contractors. • Interpretation has been reviewed and integrated with geological mapping, drilling, geochemistry and structural information. • Independent audit documentation for all historic and recent geophysical datasets has not been established.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.	**Twin Hills Project** • The Twin Hills 309 and Lone Sister deposits are contained within Mining Lease ML70316, which expires on 31 December 2034. • ML70316 is held by GBM Resources Limited through its subsidiary Mt Coolon Gold Mines Pty Ltd. • The Twin Hills Project also includes exploration tenure covering the surrounding regional prospects, including EPM19856. • Queensland Government mineral royalties apply to future gold production. Certain tenements are also subject to a 2.5% royalty in favour of Franco-Nevada Australia Pty Ltd. • Environmental Authority EPML00772013 applies to the Mining Lease. • Environmental Rehabilitation Cost estimate of A$1,705,630.55. • The Mining Lease is subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the relevant native title parties. • Parts of the Mining Lease are within an area identified as a Strategic Cropping Zone and Forest Management Area. • The Company has not identified any material impediments to the continuation of exploration activities on its granted tenure, subject to applicable approvals and access arrangements. **Historical Exploration** • Historical exploration was undertaken under predecessor tenements including ATP5169M, EPM5169 and EPM8693. • Historical tenure references relate to the period of the original exploration activities and do not necessarily correspond to current tenement boundaries. • The current tenure position and prospect locations are shown on the Company's tenement and regional exploration plans.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Historical Exploration** • Gold mineralisation at Twin Hills was recognised by Metana Minerals NL in 1987.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Exploration has subsequently been undertaken by several operators and joint ventures, including Metana Minerals, Pioneer Minerals Australia, Plutonic Operations, Homestake Gold of Australia and BMA Gold. • Historical activities included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, RC and diamond drilling, RAB drilling, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, ground electrical geophysics and metallurgical investigations. • BMA Gold commenced underground mining at 309 in January 2006 and ceased mining in February 2007. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • Pioneer Minerals Australia undertook reconnaissance mapping, surface geochemistry, costeaning, trenching and RC drilling during 1988-1989. • Eighteen RC holes totalling 1,132m were completed during the 1989 program. • Further regional RC drilling was undertaken during 1999 by Homestake Gold of Australia, including hole 99THRC023. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Plutonic Operations completed regional RC drilling during 1998, including 98THRC016. • Homestake Gold of Australia undertook further regional RC drilling during 1999, including 99THRC030 and 99THRC035. • The programs targeted geological, geochemical, magnetic and resistivity anomalies. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Plutonic Operations completed regional RC drilling during 1998, including 98THRC012. • The program targeted interpreted structural and geophysical anomalies associated with altered volcanic and intrusive rocks. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • The area was historically explored as Lone Sister West. • Earlier exploration included RC drilling, geochemical surveys, geological mapping and geophysical investigations. • Plutonic Operations completed further RC drilling during 1997, including LRC128. • Homestake Gold of Australia completed regional RC drilling during 2000, including 00THRC105. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical exploration in the area south of 309 included RC and RAB drilling targeting gold mineralisation, alteration and geophysical anomalies. • The programs included TRC445, TRC447, TRC725 and TRB1495. • The 1996-1997 RAB program investigated near-surface geological and geochemical anomalism. • The 1997 RC program tested selected geological, geochemical and geophysical targets. **Recent GBM Drilling** • GBM completed exploration drilling during 2022 and Stage 1 drilling during 2025, followed by the Stage 2 drilling program during 2026. • Recent drilling has targeted Mineral Resource extensions, geological continuity and prospective regional geological settings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Recent drilling at Stella has confirmed continuation of the prospective BXM host sequence south of the 309 Deposit.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geological Setting** • Twin Hills is situated within the western domain of the Upper Devonian to Lower Carboniferous Drummond Basin, which hosts several epithermal gold deposits, including Pajingo, Wirralie and Yandan. • Gold mineralisation is associated with hydrothermal alteration, quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation within volcanic, volcaniclastic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. **309 Deposit** • The 309 Deposit comprises narrow, locally high-grade low-sulphidation epithermal quartz-sulphide veins and breccia fill hosted within strongly silicified milled matrix volcanic breccia (BXM) and adjacent interbedded siltstone and shale. • The host breccia is polymictic, containing sedimentary and volcanic clasts. • Gold mineralisation occurs within irregular quartz veins and breccia fill, forming a steeply plunging mineralised body open at depth. • Fluorite is locally associated with open-space quartz veining, which may display comb, bladed and moss textures. **Lone Sister Deposit** • Lone Sister gold mineralisation is associated with an altered sub-volcanic rhyolite intrusion within a volcaniclastic sequence. • Mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins and high-grade quartz-sulphide veins. • Veins predominantly strike north-south and dip approximately 50-80 degrees west. • Historical drilling was relogged during 2025, and new geological wireframes were constructed. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • Historical gold mineralisation is associated with quartz and chalcedonic veining and silicification within altered granitic and granodioritic rocks. • The principal mineralised vein system was interpreted to strike northeast and dip steeply southeast. • Historical descriptions include comb-textured and colloform-banded quartz, locally with pyrite, marcasite and associated weathering products. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-sulphide veining and hydrothermal alteration within granodioritic intrusive rocks. • Historical drilling identified chlorite and fine pyrite alteration associated with quartz veining. • The geological setting is being reassessed in the context of the wider structural corridor and regional magnetic interpretation. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Historical drilling intersected altered rhyolite and granodiorite. • Gold anomalism occurs in association with altered intrusive and volcanic rocks. • The target is associated with an interpreted regional magnetic low and geological structures potentially related to hydrothermal alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Feilwella Drilling • Historical drilling intersected felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic sequences, including rhyolitic units and associated alteration. • Alteration includes silica, sericite, pyrite and quartz veining. • The prospect is situated west of Lone Sister, with potential mineralisation associated with geological and structural features identified through historical drilling and recent IP interpretation. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Stella is situated within the same broad structural corridor and volcanic-sedimentary basin as the 309 Deposit. • Historical drilling intersected altered volcanic and sedimentary sequences, including felsic volcanic rocks, siltstone and hydrothermal breccia. • Recent GBM drilling has confirmed the presence of the prospective BXM host sequence at least 700m south of the existing 309 Mineral Resource.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole.* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Drillhole collar locations, eastings, northings, elevations, dip, azimuth, total depth and significant intersections are presented in Appendix 2. • Recent drilling at Stella includes THDH005, which was drilled to a total depth of 528.4m. • The significant interval reported in THDH005 is 8m @ 1.31g/t Au from 126m. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • Historical drilling results include THRC-025, THRC-035, THRC-036 and 99THRC023. • Original drilling records include collar positions, hole orientation, total depth, geology and assay information. • Historical local grid positions have been incorporated into the Company's database. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Material historical holes include 98THRC016, 99THRC030 and 99THRC035. • Drillhole collar information and significant assay intervals are presented in Appendix 2. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Material historical drilling includes 98THRC012. • Historical drilling comprised two RC holes, with 98THRC012 drilled to 211m. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Material historical holes include LRC076, LRC077, LRC128 and 00THRC105. • Original drilling records include collar locations, orientations, hole depths and geological and analytical results. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Material historical holes include TRC445, TRC447, TRC725 and TRB1495. • Historical RC and RAB results are presented separately where appropriate. **All Drilling** • Drillhole information and significant assay results are presented in Appendix 2. • All intervals are reported as downhole lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historical collar positions are subject to the limitations of the original surveys and any subsequent coordinate transformations.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	**All Drilling** • Reported significant gold intersections have been calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade and a maximum of 4m internal dilution. • Where a higher-grade interval is reported within a broader intersection, a 2.0g/t Au cut-off and maximum 2m internal dilution have been applied. • Anomalous intersections have been reported separately using a 0.1g/t Au cut-off and maximum 4m internal dilution. • Intersections are calculated using length-weighted average grades. • No upper grade truncation or top-cut has been applied. • No metal equivalent grades are reported. **Recent GBM Drilling** • Individual sample assay results have been used to calculate length-weighted intersections under the Company's reporting criteria. • No adjustments have been made to original gold assay values. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The original 1989 reported intersections used the average of initial and duplicate assay values where duplicates were available. • For this announcement, only the initial assay result has been used for each sample interval. • Historical intersections have been recalculated using the current cut-off and internal dilution criteria. • Accordingly, the intersections reported in this announcement may differ from historical published intersections because of both assay selection and application of the current aggregation methodology. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Historical intersections have been recalculated using the Company's current reporting criteria. • Where individual 1m sample assays are available, these have been used for interval calculations. **Historical L7 Drilling** • The reported significant interval in 98THRC012 is based on an individual 1m sample assay. • Additional anomalous intervals are presented in Appendix 2 where applicable. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical intersections have been recalculated using the current reporting criteria. • Results from 00THRC105 include historical composite and repeat-sampling information. Reported intervals reflect the available sample support and should be interpreted in that context. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical RC intersections have been recalculated using the current reporting criteria.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• TRB1495 was sampled using 4m RAB composites. The reported 4m interval is derived from composite sampling rather than individual 1m assays.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Drillholes were designed to intersect interpreted mineralisation at high angles wherever practicable. • Mineralisation geometry varies within the established deposits, and drillhole orientations have been selected according to the geological targets. • Reported intersections are downhole lengths, and true widths are not established for the results discussed in this announcement. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • The principal mineralised structure was interpreted historically to strike approximately 050 degrees magnetic and dip 65-75 degrees southeast. • The original geological interpretation estimated true widths of approximately 4-5m for the principal vein intersections. • These estimates have not been independently confirmed by GBM. • The historical costean result of 8m @ 0.53g/t Au was interpreted to represent approximately 3.5m true width. • These historical estimates are provided for geological context only. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The geometry of mineralisation remains insufficiently established to calculate true widths. • All intersections are reported as downhole lengths. **Historical L7 Drilling** • The orientation and continuity of mineralisation are insufficiently established to determine true widths. • Reported intersections are downhole lengths. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Historical drilling has identified mineralisation and anomalous gold values within altered volcanic and intrusive units. • The geometry and continuity of mineralisation remain insufficiently constrained to determine true widths. • All intersections are reported as downhole lengths. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical drilling and recent GBM drilling have identified mineralisation within altered volcanic-sedimentary sequences. • The geometry and continuity of the mineralised zones remain under investigation. • All historical RC and RAB intersections are reported as downhole lengths.
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.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • The announcement includes a regional exploration map showing the 309 and Lone Sister deposits and surrounding exploration prospects. • Material drillhole collar information and significant assay results are presented in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Additional geological plans and sections have been provided in previous Company announcements. **Historical Drilling** • Historical drillhole locations, geological plans and sections are available in original statutory exploration reports and Appendix 3. • Historical drilling referred to in this announcement has been incorporated into the Company's exploration database. • Relevant drillhole and significant assay information is presented in Appendix 2. **Geophysical Surveys** • Figure 1 presents the 2026 reduced-to-pole magnetic data across Twin Hills, including the 309 and Lone Sister deposits and regional exploration targets. • The magnetic image provides the regional geological and structural context for the Company's current target interpretation. • Magnetic anomalies are interpreted in conjunction with geological mapping, geochemical sampling, IP data and historical drilling. • Magnetic lows may be associated with changes in rock type, structural features or hydrothermal alteration. The geological significance of individual anomalies requires confirmation by drilling or other geological evidence.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • All significant intersections meeting the Company's reporting criteria are presented in Appendix 2. • Selected material intervals are discussed in the body of the announcement. • Lower-grade anomalous intersections are separately identified where relevant to geological interpretation. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • Historical drilling intersected its strongest gold mineralisation in the vicinity of THRC-025 and THRC-036. • Additional mineralisation was intersected along strike, including narrower higher-grade zones. • Follow-up drilling to the southwest generally returned weaker or insignificant gold results. • The historical reports identify variation in gold grade, mineralised width and continuity between drillholes. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • The 1998 regional RC drilling program returned generally low gold grades across most regional holes, with selected significant intersections. • The original report identified the principal regional results in 98THRC004, 98THRC012 and 98THRC016. • The 1999 drilling program included additional intersections at Airstrip but did not establish consistent mineralisation continuity. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Historical drilling returned anomalous gold values, including the reported 1m intersection in 98THRC012. • The limited drilling has not demonstrated a continuous mineralised zone. • Historical exploration also identified geological and geophysical targets requiring further testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Feilwella Drilling • Historical drilling returned narrow higher-grade gold intersections and broader intervals of low-grade gold anomalism. • Several holes returned weak or insignificant gold values. • Historical results have not established sufficient continuity to support Mineral Resource estimation. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical RC and RAB drilling returned both narrow gold intersections and broader low-grade anomalism. • Drilling was widely spaced and did not establish continuous mineralisation across the prospect. • Recent GBM drilling has provided additional geological information concerning the continuity of the prospective host sequence.
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.*	**Recent GBM Geological and Geochemical Information** • Regional exploration includes geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry, historical drilling compilation and interpretation. • Geological and geochemical datasets have been integrated with the Company's understanding of mineralisation at 309 and Lone Sister. • Arsenic and antimony are being used as potential pathfinder elements for epithermal gold mineralisation. • Uranium, lanthanum, cerium and zirconium are being evaluated as potential indicators of prospective intrusive and volcanic settings. **Historical Powerline Drilling, Trenching and Costeaning** • Historical rock sampling returned gold grades up to 18.1g/t Au. • A northeast-trending bedrock gold geochemical anomaly was identified over approximately 600m strike length. • Historical costeaning returned 8m @ 0.53g/t Au on line 12200N. • Subsequent backhoe trenching returned 2.2m @ 0.62g/t Au in THT-2. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and silicification. • Historical resistivity surveys identified features associated with the interpreted mineralised vein system. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Historical drilling intersected quartz-sulphide veining and hydrothermal alteration within granodiorite. • The principal gold intersection in 98THRC016 was associated with an interval of chlorite-pyrite alteration. • Historical geophysical and geochemical data contributed to the selection of subsequent drill targets. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Historical drilling intersected altered rhyolite and granodiorite. • The original exploration report identified an untested geochemical and resistivity anomaly east of the historical drilling. • The target is being re-evaluated using the 2026 airborne magnetic and radiometric datasets. **Historical Feilwella Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historical drilling intersected altered felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with anomalous gold and associated silica-sericite-pyrite alteration. • Recent IP surveys identified paired chargeability and resistivity responses west of Lone Sister. • These anomalies are associated with historical soil geochemical anomalism and selected mineralised drill intersections. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Historical drilling intersected altered volcanic-sedimentary sequences, quartz veining and locally mineralised breccia. • The 1996-1997 RAB program identified zones of alteration and anomalous gold-arsenic geochemistry. • Subsequent RC drilling investigated geological and geophysical targets within the 309 South corridor. • Recent GBM drilling has confirmed continuation of the prospective BXM host sequence beyond the existing 309 Deposit. **2026 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveys** • High-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were completed over the Twin Hills Project during 2026. • The survey was undertaken using nominal 50m traverse line spacing. • Magnetic data have been processed and interpreted to identify regional structures, magnetic lows, intrusive features and potential hydrothermal alteration systems. • Reduced-to-pole magnetic imagery has been produced and is presented in Figure 1. • Radiometric datasets have been assessed for their relationship to regional lithology, alteration and possible intrusive centres. • The interpretation of magnetic lows as potential hydrothermal alteration systems is based on their spatial relationship with geology, structure, geochemistry and known mineralisation. • Magnetic and radiometric anomalies are exploration targeting indicators and are not direct measurements of gold mineralisation. **Ground IP Surveys** • Ground-based IP and resistivity surveys have been undertaken across selected Twin Hills prospects, including areas surrounding Lone Sister and regional targets. • The surveys were undertaken using a dipole-dipole configuration. • Survey data have been used to identify chargeability and resistivity anomalies associated with potential hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralisation. • Approximately 48km of dipole-dipole ground IP surveying was reported as completed. • IP results have been integrated with magnetic and radiometric data, geological mapping, geochemistry and historical drilling to prioritise additional exploration targets. **Historical Geophysical Surveys** • Historical exploration included airborne magnetic, radiometric, ground magnetic, apparent resistivity, IP and controlled-source electromagnetic surveys. • Historical datasets have been digitised or compiled where appropriate and integrated with more recent exploration information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Reinterpretation of the historical geophysical information forms part of the Company's regional targeting program.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	**Recent GBM Drilling** • Exploration drilling is underway across the wider Twin Hills Project to assess priority brownfields and greenfields targets. • Further resource drilling may be undertaken at 309 and Lone Sister to assess mineralisation extensions and improve resource confidence. • Drilling results will be incorporated into the geological models used for continuing exploration and project studies. **Historical Powerline Drilling** • Drilling will investigate the geological controls and potential strike and depth extensions of historical gold mineralisation. • Targets include the interpreted quartz vein system and associated structural and intrusive features. **Historical Airstrip Drilling** • Drilling will test the geological and structural setting of historical mineralisation and the relationship to regional geophysical anomalies. • Results will inform further testing of the interpreted mineralised corridor. **Historical L7 Drilling** • Drilling will test the interpreted geological and geophysical target associated with the regional magnetic low. • The program will investigate potential mineralisation associated with altered intrusive and volcanic rocks. **Historical Feilwella Drilling** • Drilling will test coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies west of Lone Sister. • Results will be assessed against historical drilling, geochemistry and interpreted geological structures. **Historical Stella Drilling** • Drilling will investigate continuation of the prospective BXM host sequence and potential extensions of gold mineralisation south of the 309 Deposit. • Results will be incorporated into the regional geological interpretation. **Geophysical Surveys and Regional Exploration** • Additional ground and airborne geophysical surveys may be undertaken to refine the regional exploration interpretation. • Further geological mapping, geochemical sampling and historical data compilation will be used to rank and advance additional targets. • Exploration results will be reported as they become available.