11 November 2026

GROVE HILL DRILLING RETURNS GOLD INTERCEPTS ALONG INTERPRETED 800 METRE LONG TREND

Mapping and geological interpretation planned to assess potential follow-up targets

Highlights

- **Final assay results received from all 28 RC holes (3,514m) completed at Grove Hill, part of the Pine Creek Project in the Northern Territory, to provide a first-pass test of the Moonsault, Full Nelson and Half Nelson prospects.**
- **New shallow gold intercepts from the Full Nelson prospect include:**
  - **3m @ 2.77 g/t Au from 20m (GH26RC026)**
  - **3m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 28m (GH26RC026)**
  - **5m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 11m (GH26RC028)**
  - **8m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 25m (GH26RC028)**
- **Gold intercepts are interpreted to occur along a north-trending structure over approximately 800m of strike.**
- **The results build on the previously reported intercepts from Grove Hill (see ASX announcement 23 September 2026) including:**
  - **3m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 15m (GH26RC002) at Moonsault; and**
  - **4m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 105m (GH26RC014) at Full Nelson.**
- **Further mapping and geological interpretation will assess potential follow-up drill targets.**
- **The 2026 NT drilling programme is complete. Remaining assay results from the broader programme are expected over the coming months.**

Patronus Resources (ASX: PTN, "Patronus" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from first-pass Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Grove Hill, within its Pine Creek Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

The programme comprised 28 RC holes for 3,514m across three target areas: Moonsault, Full Nelson and Half Nelson. The latest assays included several gold intercepts at Full Nelson, including the new results outlined above.

Gold intercepts from Full Nelson occur along an interpreted north-trending structure extending over approximately 800m. The drill lines are spaced up to 480m apart and additional work is required to determine the continuity, geometry and extent of mineralisation.

Patronus Resources' Managing Director, John Ingram, commented:

"These latest assays from Full Nelson continue to support our interpretation of a gold-bearing structure that has now been defined over a strike length of approximately 800m.

"These are encouraging results from first-pass drilling and provide a solid foundation for further work. Our geologists are now undertaking additional mapping to refine the geological interpretation and identify potential follow-up drill targets.

"The 2026 NT drilling programme is now complete, with assay results from other targets expected to flow over the coming months."

Cautionary statement – Exploration Results

The results reported in this announcement are from early-stage, wide-spaced exploration drilling. The drilling completed to date is insufficient to establish the continuity, geometry or extent of mineralisation between drill holes or across the broader target areas. Reported drill intercepts are down-hole widths and, unless otherwise stated, true widths are not yet known.

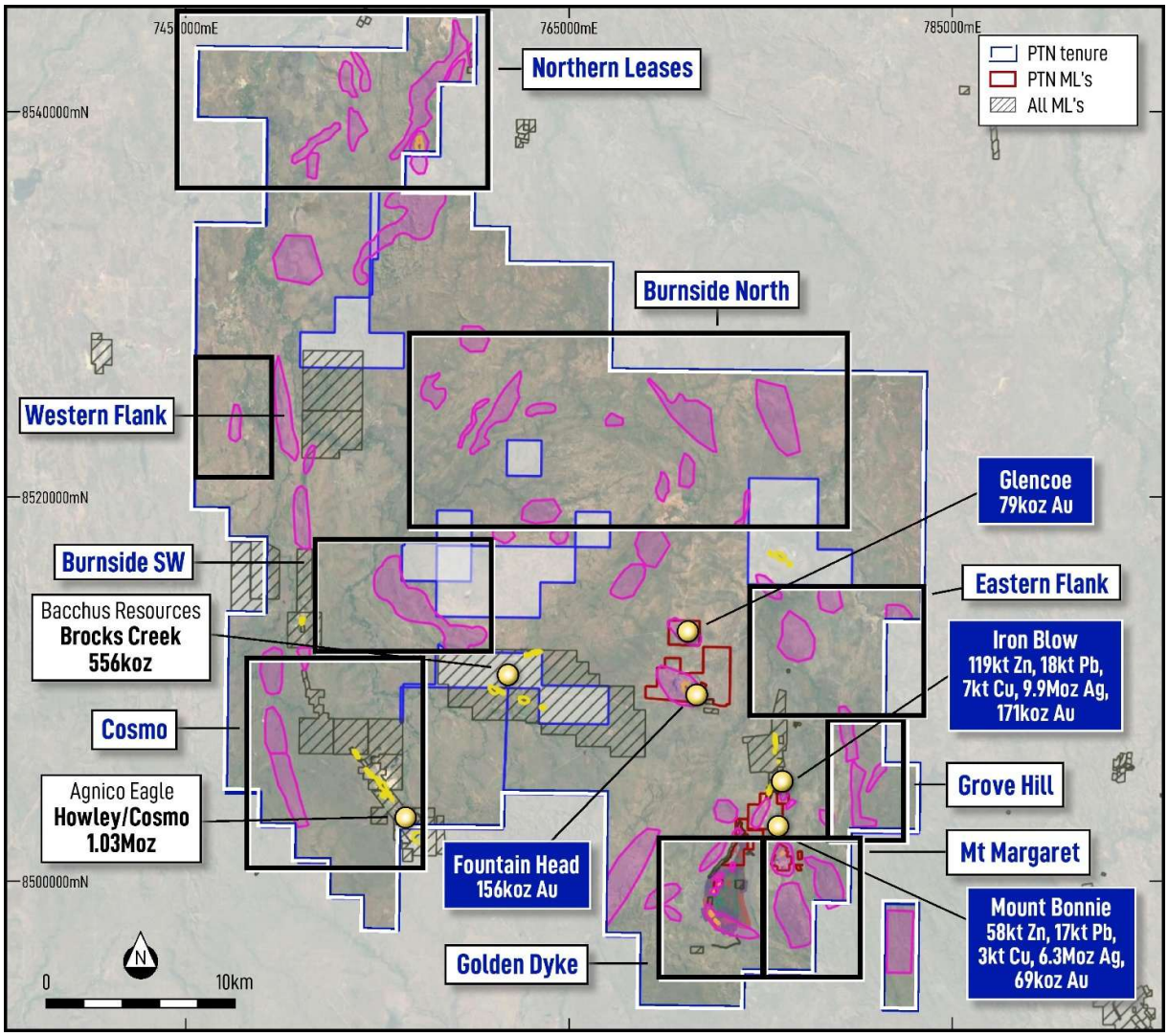


Figure 1 – Patronus Pine Creek Project tenure showing key project areas.

Grove Hill Drill Programme

The Grove Hill target area was identified through surface sampling undertaken in 2025 (ASX announcement dated 6 October 2025), with subsequent in-fill sampling providing additional support for further drill testing (ASX announcement dated 27 February 2026).

A total of 28 RC holes for 3,514m were completed to provide a first-pass test of three prospects – Moonsault, Full Nelson and Half Nelson – across approximately 2km (Figure 2). Drilling was designed to test discrete targets where surface gold anomalism coincides with mapped alteration, shearing and localised folding. The prospects are associated with a north-northwest to south-southeast trending ridge in the Koolpin Formation and interlayered dolerite.

Final assay results have now been received from the Grove Hill RC drilling programme, with new shallow gold intercepts including:

- **3m @ 2.77 g/t Au from 20m (GH26RC026)**
- **3m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 28m (GH26RC026)**
- **5m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 11m (GH26RC028)**
- **8m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 25m (GH26RC028)**

Previously reported intercepts (ASX announcement dated 23 September 2026) include **3m @ 2.37 g/t Au** from 15m in GH26RC002 at Moonsault and **4m @ 0.80 g/t Au** from 105m in GH26RC014 at Full Nelson.

At Full Nelson, intercepts in GH26RC014, GH26RC024, GH26RC026 and GH26RC028 are interpreted to lie along a north-trending fault close to the contact between dolerite and Koolpin Formation sediments, on the western limb of a local fold.

The intercepts span approximately 800m along strike, but drill lines are spaced up to 480m apart. The continuity and overall extent of the mineralisation remain uncertain. Cross-sections through GH26RC026 and GH26RC028 are shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively.

Mineralisation is associated with trace pyrite and smoky quartz in partially weathered to fresh dolerite. Further mapping and structural interpretation are underway to assess the controls on mineralisation and identify areas that may warrant follow-up drilling.

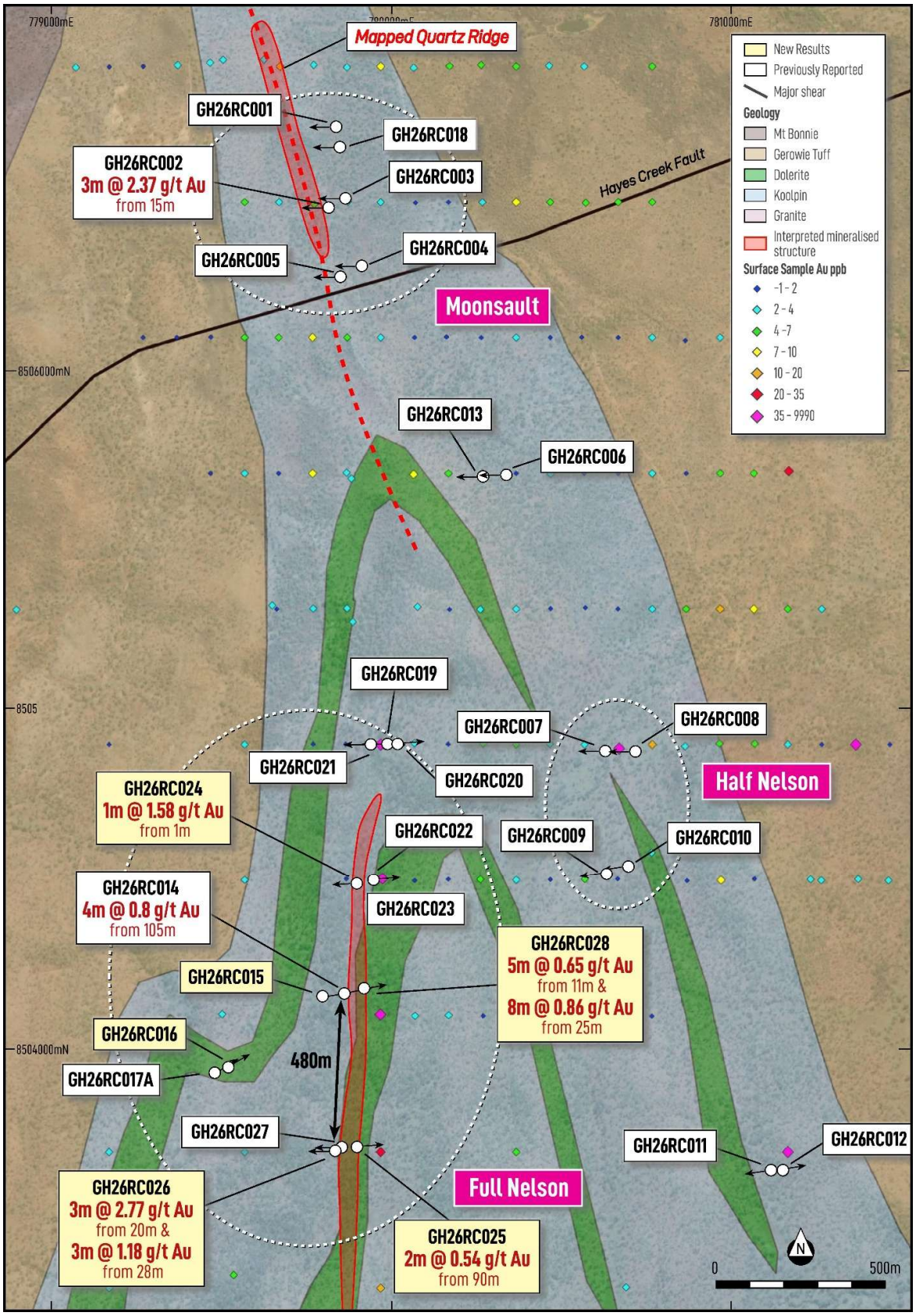


Figure 2 – Plan view of the Grove Hill area showing completed RC drilling, interpreted geology and mineralisation, and 2025 surface sampling results.

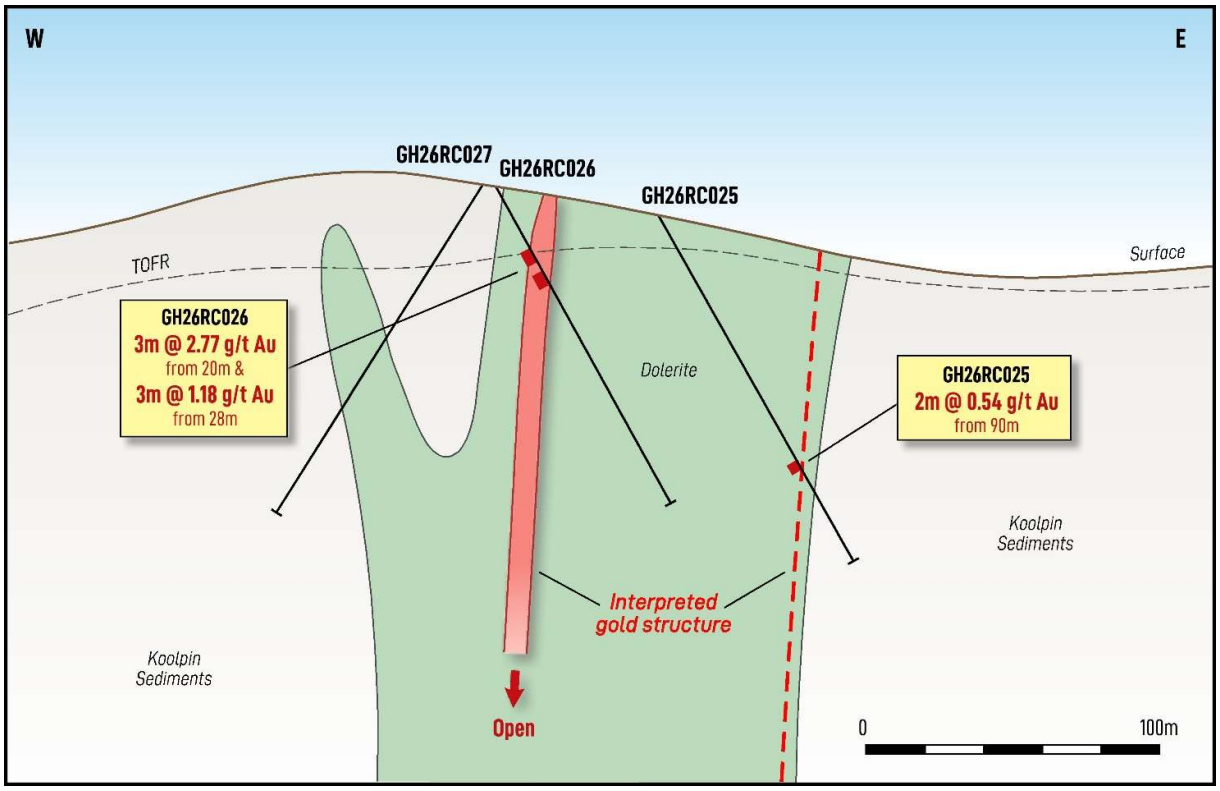


Figure 3 – Cross-section through GH26RC026, looking north, showing the interpreted mineralised structure. A similar structure is interpreted 480m to the north at GH26RC028 (Figure 4).

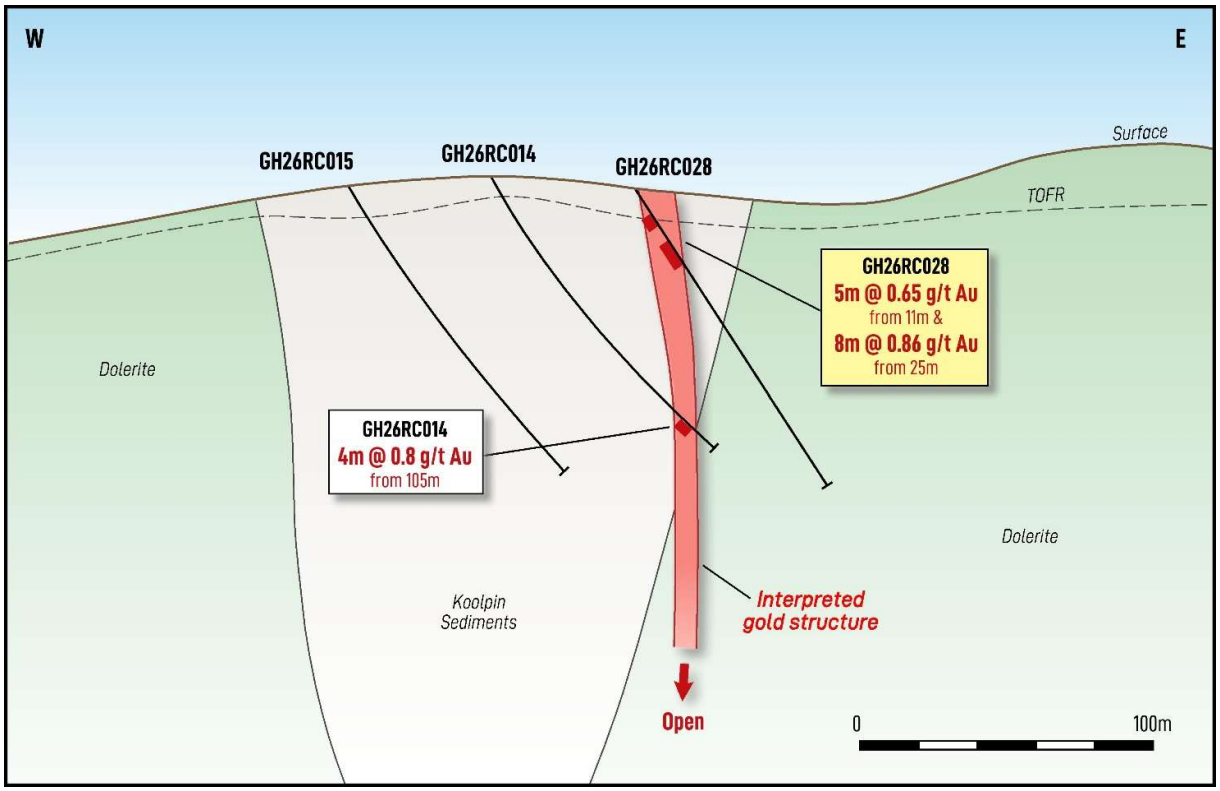


Figure 4 – Cross-section through GH26RC028, looking north, showing the interpreted mineralised structure.

Next Steps

The 2026 NT drilling programme has concluded, with remaining samples at the laboratory and further assay results expected over the coming months. At Grove Hill, ongoing geological mapping and interpretation, together with the drill results, will be used to assess whether further drilling is warranted as part of the 2027 exploration programme.

Table 1 – Significant gold intercepts from Grove Hill. Cut-off is 0.4 g/t with max 2m internal waste. Intercepts greater than 1 gram-metre are reported.

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Width	Grade G/t	Gram m
Moonsault	GH26RC001					NSI
Moonsault	GH26RC002	15	18	3	2.37	7.1
Moonsault	GH26RC003					NSI
Moonsault	GH26RC004					NSI
Moonsault	GH26RC005					NSI
Grove Hill	GH26RC006					NSI
Half Nelson	GH26RC007					NSI
Half Nelson	GH26RC008					NSI
Half Nelson	GH26RC009					NSI
Half Nelson	GH26RC010					NSI
Grove Hill	GH26RC011					NSI
Grove Hill	GH26RC012					NSI
Grove Hill	GH26RC013					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC014	105	109	4	0.8	3.2
Full Nelson	GH26RC015					NSI
Grove Hill	GH26RC016					NSI
Grove Hill	GH26RC017A					NSI
Moonsault	GH26RC018					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC019					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC020					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC021					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC022	20	22	2	0.8	1.6
Full Nelson	GH26RC023					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC024	1	2	1	1.58	1.58
Full Nelson	GH26RC025	90	92	2	0.54	1.08
Full Nelson	GH26RC026	20	23	3	2.77	8.31
		28	31	3	1.18	3.54
Full Nelson	GH26RC027					NSI
Full Nelson	GH26RC028	11	16	5	0.65	3.25
		25	33	8	0.86	6.88

Table 2 – Collar co-ordinates in (MGA94 Zone 52) for the holes relevant to this announcement.

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi
Moonsault	GH26RC001	120	779841	8506720	128	-60	263
Moonsault	GH26RC002	124	779823	8506486	124	-60	263
Moonsault	GH26RC003	120	779870	8506507	123	-60	263
Moonsault	GH26RC004	130	779907	8506293	137	-60	263
Moonsault	GH26RC005	154	779854	8506285	141	-60	263
Grove Hill	GH26RC006	112	780325	8505695	127	-60	263
Half Nelson	GH26RC007	142	780653	8504880	130	-60	263
Half Nelson	GH26RC008	120	780705	8504891	130	-60	263
Half Nelson	GH26RC009	120	780639	8504522	140	-60	263
Half Nelson	GH26RC010	120	780693	8504536	140	-60	263
Grove Hill	GH26RC011	136	781136	8503642	135	-60	263
Grove Hill	GH26RC012	112	781140	8503644	135	-60	83
Grove Hill	GH26RC013	120	780278	8505690	128	-60	263
Full Nelson	GH26RC014	120	779864	8504163	168	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC015	124	779815	8504154	165	-60	83
Grove Hill	GH26RC016	118	779509	8503942	151	-60	58
Grove Hill	GH26RC017A	118	779478	8503930	150	-60	58
Moonsault	GH26RC018	130	779845	8506664	124	-60	263
Full Nelson	GH26RC019	130	780015	8504897	153	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC020	124	779958	8504896	152	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC021	128	779957	8504898	152	-60	263
Full Nelson	GH26RC022	120	779950	8504498	149	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC023	126	779900	8504489	157	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC024	120	779895	8504487	157	-60	263
Full Nelson	GH26RC025	130	779900	8503710	168	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC026	118	779844	8503702	178	-60	83
Full Nelson	GH26RC027	124	779835	8503703	178	-60	263
Full Nelson	GH26RC028	120	779914	8504173	165	-60	83

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT PATRONUS RESOURCES LTD

Patronus Resources (ASX: PTN) is a leading West Australian and Northern Territory gold, base metals and uranium development and exploration company, with a combined gold Mineral Resource exceeding **1.2Moz gold**. Patronus's 100% owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) is located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The CGP has a 1 Moz gold Mineral Resource defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation at East Cardinia and Mertondale. The Northern Territory Pine Creek Project boasts more than 1,500 square kilometres of prime tenure in the Pine Creek Orogen, which hosts significant gold and world class uranium deposits. Patronus has a current gold MRE of 0.3Moz at its Fountain Head Project and 177kt zinc, 37kt lead, 16Moz silver and 0.2Moz gold at its Iron Blow and Mt Bonnie base metals projects.

With a proven track record of monetisation of assets and a strong balance sheet, PTN is poised to deliver strong growth to PTN shareholders throughout this period of transformational growth.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Leah Moore. Ms Moore is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full-time employee of the company. Ms Moore has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Moore consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Appendix A
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT
Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Date

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 30g 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.*	• Reverse Circulation drill holes were drilled to prescribed depths and refined by the onsite geologists based on geological context. • RC drilling obtained 1m split samples from a face sampling hammer bit using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone of the RC drill rig, to collect approximately 2-3kg of RC chips in pre-numbered calico bags. • Sample information, including lithological descriptions, were collected at the time of sampling. • All chip trays are stored and is available to PTN.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core*	• RC drilling was undertaken with a surface drill rig using Strike drilling contractors.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• RC drilling was carried out by both a truck-mounted DRA model 450 Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment, as well as a track mounted X350 dual capacity AC/RC rig with a 425psi onboard compressor. • Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits of 4 ¼ inch (110mm) diameter. • The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. • RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • The cyclone emits minimal dust such that sample bias by losing fines and concentrating coarse material is deemed to be negligible. • The possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is considered negligible and there is no relationship between grade and sample recoveries/quality or moisture content. • Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC chip logging was carried out adjacent to the drill rig, at the same time the samples are being extracted from the hole. Recorded logging data includes lithology, weathering texture, grainsize, colour, alteration, mineralisation, sulphide content, veining, and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Logging intervals are based on lithological contacts. The entire length of every hole is logged. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Semi-quantitative logging includes estimated percentages of identified minerals, sulphides and veining. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers, validated in the field, and then transferred to the SQL database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. • RC chips were photographed, with imagery stored in Imago software, and then physically stored on site.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	• After field collection, the entire calico sample bag was sent Intertek prep facility in Darwin where the sample was prepared by first drying, then pulverised (no crush step unless the sample was >3kg). • Pulp samples were then sent to Intertek Perth for gold fire assay and multielement geochemical analysis. • Gold assays were conducted using 50g charges of pulp • Multi-element geochemistry was undertaken using four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) at a general spacing of 1 :10. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of blanks at a rate of 1 :50, standards 1 :25 and duplicates 1: 50 samples. Intertek also incorporated internal blanks, standards, and laboratory duplicates as part of its analytical QAQC processes. All results were reviewed upon upload to the database, with any QC failures flagged and investigated with the laboratory. • The sampling techniques are considered appropriate for RC drilling for gold mineralisation. • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grainsize of the sample being sampled.
Quaility 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*	• Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Intertek. Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. • Patronus Resources regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25 for standards and 1:50 for blanks. Patronus Resources accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:50 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • Patronus Resources requests laboratory crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush size percentages. • Intertek include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. • These analytical methods are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	bias) and precision have been established.	
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*	• All results in this Report have been verified by PTN's Chief Geologist. • Other than mentioned above, no extra resamples have been completed. • No external laboratory assays (umpire samples) have been carried out on this drill program. • PTN has completed due diligence on the drill data referred to in this announcement. • No adjustments have been made to the drill data. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Intertek via email to an assay inbox, saved onto the Company data server, imported and merged into Patronus Resources' SQL Database database by PTN's Database Manager, with database exports created on a routine basis. The database is stored on a secure SQL server with limited permissions. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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*	• Drill collar locations are quoted using the GDA94 datum (Zone 52) and are pegged using a handheld GPS. • Collars have since been picked up with DGPS by Fyfe Surveying contractors • Drill holes were lined up at the collar by the on rig ori tool. Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30 m using an Axis North Seeking Gyro.
Data spacing and distribtuion	*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.*	• The drill holes in this program are of varying spacing, depending on the targets. Scissor holes or heel toe fences are used where possible (topography dependant). Line spacing is between 100-1000m. • The drillholes are exploratory and not intended to use for Resource purposes, unless infilled with additional holes at an appropriate grid • No sample composites have been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	• Holes were designed to intersect mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. • It is not expected that there is any sampling bias from drilling at this angle as there is ample

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	previous drill data in the orebody that suggests there's not.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Samples were transported to Intertek Darwin via PTN staff delivering to a transport depot in Darwin, and were considered appropriately secure. • On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No external reviews have been conducted as of yet.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Announcement covers granted Licence EL23540, (90% owned by Patronus Resources, 10% by Agnico Eagle). • The ML is situated on the Douglas Daly pastoral stations. • PTN has permission from the pastoral lease owner to access the areas. There are no formal landowner access agreements in place. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• The Pine Creek area is well known for gold mineralisation and has been reasonably explored, particularly for alluvial gold, since the 1870's. There are a number of historic gold, copper and base metals mines across the tenement package, as well as uranium deposits. Major explorers in the area have included Dominian, Croc Gold, Kirkland Lake, and PNX Metals. • Historic exploration can be broken up into areas, which were eventually consolidated in 2014. • The Fountain Head and Tally Ho deposits have been subject to sporadic exploration over a long period of time. Drilling has taken place when the project has been owned by the following

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		companies: ○ PNX Metals (2018-2024) ○ GBS Gold International (2006 to 2008) ○ Northern Gold (2004 to 2006) ○ Dominion Mining Limited (DML) (1993 to 1994) ○ Zapopan (1989 to 1991) ○ NT Gold Mining (NTGM) (1988 to 1989) ○ Destiny Prospecting (1987 to 1988) ○ Australian Coal and Gold (1982). • At Grove Hill, PTN is not aware of any prior exploration other than what it has undertaken in recent years.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pine Creek Orogen (PCO), located on the northern periphery of the North Australian Craton, comprises Neoarchean granitic and gneissic basement, unconformably overlain by a thick succession of Paleoproterozoic clastic, carbonate and carbonaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks that are extensively intruded by syn- to post-tectonic mafic and granitic rocks. • The PCO is subdivided into three domains that have distinct depositional and tectono-thermal histories between 2020-1830 Ma and from west to east are the Litchfield Province, Central Domain and the Nimbuwah Domain. • Located in the Central Domain which is dominated by the Cosmo Supergroup (South Alligator and Finniss River Groups). The Paleoproterozoic sequence comprises a thick succession of carbonaceous shale carbonate rocks, ironstone, and tuff, overlain by phyllite slate greywacke and quartz mica schist. Dolerite sills (Zamu Dolerite and equivalents) intruded the sequence prior to deformation. The Cosmo supergroup hosts most of the significant gold, uranium and base metal deposits in the NT. Regional deformation and sub-greenschist to greenschist metamorphism in the Central Domain is thought to have occurred between 1870-1855 Ma and is constrained by the maximum depositional age of the Burrell Creek Formation and the emplacement of post-orogenic granites of the c.1835 Ma Cullen Supersuite. • The northern part of the Grove Hill Area is associated with a narrow north-northwest south-southeast running ridge. Near its north end it is cut by Saunders Creek, the Darwin-Adelaide railway line and Mount Well Road pass through this gap. South of the road the ridge runs for 2.5kms to the south-southeast as a single narrow ridge. It then horsetails forming several ridges that trend from south-southwest to south-southeast and continue for 2kms after which all, but the westernmost ridge die out. • From the McKinlay River (MKR) and Pine Creek (PNC) 100K geological map sheets much of the Grove Hill Area is covered by Quaternary and Tertiary sediments. South of the Mount Wells Road, where bedrock is exposed, Koolpin Formation intruded by Zamu Dolerite is present on the east with Gerowie Tuff intruded by Zamu Dolerite and minor Mount Bonnie Formation to the west. North of the Mount Wells Road the dominant bedrock is Gerowie Tuff with lesser Koolpin

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and Zamu Dolerite
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.*	• Relevant drill hole information can be found in Table 1 in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Reported results have not been composited • Significant intercepts are calculated as intervals over 0.4 g/t with maximum 2m internal waste
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping or sub vertical, in which case the drillholes will either hit at an oblique angle and widths of the intercepts are not

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	considered true. This is first pass drilling so any interpretation will be refined by further work.
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.*	• Refer to the body of the announcement for appropriate maps and diagrams.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All data are provided in Table 1 and Table 2 in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration	*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.*	• See body of the announcement.
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*	• Next steps include interpretation and further field mapping of the Grove hill area in order to understand and plan for follow up work in 2027.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	