11 November 2026

Second stage of Partner Funded Drilling Underway to Test Porphyry Extensions at Goodrich

- **Stage 2 diamond drilling commenced at Goodrich – Four-hole program planned for ~1000m**

- **First hole, GRMDD001, is in progress and designed to test for the extension of the shallow higher-grade gold and copper zone discovered by previous drilling**

- **Drilling to build on the Stage 1 "Pencil Porphyry" Discovery (refer ASX announcement: 30 July 2026), which returned:**

    - **GGDD004: 136.55m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.16g/t Au and 43g/t Mo from 81.45m, including a high-grade zone of 3.55m @ 2.80% Cu, 0.18g/t Au and 48g/t Mo from 81.45m.**
    - **GGDD003: 52.97m @ 0.20% Cu, 0.02g/t Au, 42.9g/t Mo from 29.15m, including 4.75m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.04g/t Au and 404.4g/t Mo.**

- **Stage 2 holes are designed to test the lateral and down-dip extent of the interpreted monzonite porphyry, and continuity with historical copper-gold intercepts associated with the Goodrich open pit**

- **Program fully funded by Great Plains Metals Corp as part of earn-in to advance a 70% interest, having already satisfied the initial earn-in conditions to secure 51%**

- **Orbit maintains a 49% operating interest at Yeoval and Goodrich, providing cost-effective exposure to this emerging copper-gold system without contributing to exploration expenditure during the earn-in period**

Orbit Resources Limited (ASX: OBT) ("Orbit" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that the second stage of diamond drilling has commenced at the Goodrich Porphyry Prospect (OBT: 49%), located within the Yeoval and Goodrich copper-gold project area in New South Wales.

The Goodrich Project is located approximately 70km northwest of Orange, NSW, within the broader 290km^2 Yeoval project area, which is highly-prospective for porphyry copper-gold systems. The program is funded by Orbit's joint venture partner, Great Plains Metals Corp (TSX-V: GPS) ("Great Plains"), under the previously established earn-in agreement between the groups (refer ASX announcement: 16 June 2026).

Stage 2 drilling follows completion of the initial earn-in conditions by Great Plains under the agreement. Great Plains has secured a 51% interest in the Yeoval and Goodrich copper-gold projects and Orbit retains a 49% interest in both projects. Great Plains has elected to proceed to the further earn-in phase, targeting a 70% participating interest by incurring an additional A$1m in exploration expenditure, including at least 500m of drilling, over the following 12-month period. Upon completion of this phase, Orbit will retain a 30% project interest. During the second earn-in period, Orbit remains the Operator of the project and will not contribute to exploration expenditure.

Management commentary:

Managing Director Ms Jeneta Owens said: *"Stage 1 drilling at Goodrich returned a broad interval of copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation from relatively shallow depth in GGDD004. Stage 2 drilling is now underway and is designed to test how far the existing porphyry extends, and whether it connects with the shallower historical copper-gold intercepts around the Goodrich open pit.*

Importantly, Great Plains is funding this work as it advances towards a larger stake in the project, providing Orbit continued exposure to potentially high-grade drilling results, without the Company contributing to exploration expenditure. We look forward to updating shareholders as drilling progresses and assay results are received."

Program overview:

Stage 2 is designed to investigate the extent of the porphyry, and whether it connects with the shallower historical copper-gold intercepts around the Goodrich open pit.

Four diamond holes for approximately 1000m of drilling are planned (nominally 250m each; Figure 1) and the first hole, GRMDD001 is in progress.

Holes GRMDD001 and 003 are collared on the western side of the Prospect and are drilling to the east-north-east and project beneath the historical open pit. They are positioned to test the down-dip extension of the shallow higher-grade zone in historical hole YG8 (33m @ 0.65% Cu, 1.41g/t Au from 1m), while tracking the interpreted western boundary of the porphyry system.

Holes GRMDD002 and 004 will be collared on the eastern flank of the Prospect and will drill to the west-south-west towards GGDD004. Their primary objective is to test for structural continuity between GGDD004 (136.55m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.16g/t Au and 43g/t Mo from 81.45m) and historical drill hole KB1 (11.5m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.23g/t Au from 26m and 43m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.16g/t Au from 53m).

Next steps

Core from the program will be geologically logged, cut and submitted to ALS in Orange for assay, with first results expected in Q1 CY2027. Results will be used to assess the geometry of the system and to plan any further drilling.

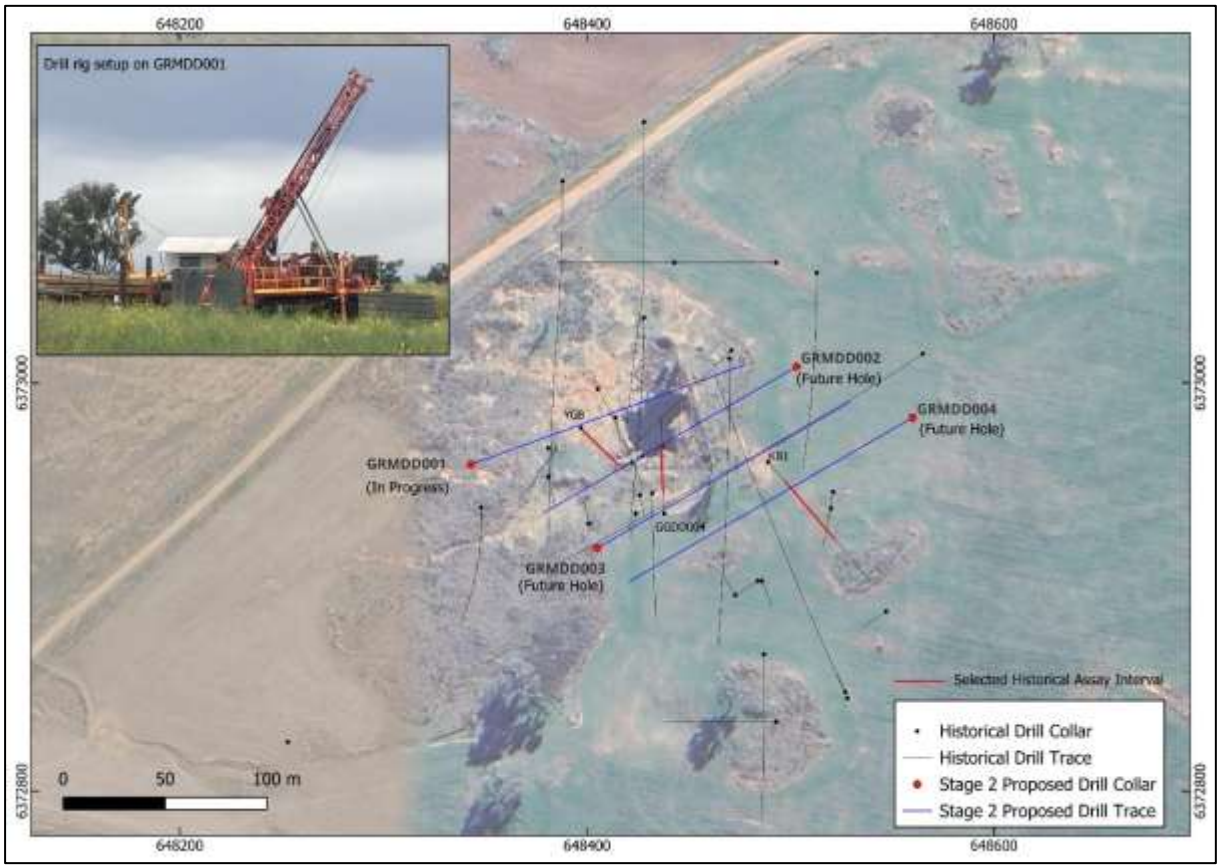


Figure 1: Location of planned holes GRMDD001 – 004 relative to historical drilling at the Goodrich Prospect.

<ENDS>

This market announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Orbit Resources Limited.

For further information regarding Orbit, please visit https://orbitresources.au/ or contact:

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Released through: Henry Jordan, Six Degrees Investor Relations, +61 431 271 538

About Orbit Resources

Orbit Resources Limited (formerly Godolphin Resources Limited) is an ASX-listed exploration company focused on the discovery and advancement of gold, silver, copper, base metals and rare earth projects within the highly prospective Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales. The Company's portfolio is anchored by the advanced Lewis Ponds Gold-Silver Project and a pipeline of high-quality

exploration assets spanning approximately 2,500km^2 of tenure immediately north and east of Orange, NSW. Orbit Resources is implementing a disciplined exploration strategy focused on unlocking value through resource growth, discovery and development. The Company is committed to responsible exploration, strong community engagement and delivering long-term value for shareholders through systematic advancement of its precious and base metal portfolio.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Ms Jeneta Owens, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Owens is the Managing Director, full-time employee, Shareholder and Option holder of Orbit Resources Limited. Ms Owens has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Owens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUS DISCLOSURES

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, associated with the Company's projects is extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- *ASX Announcement Titled Drilling confirms significant copper-gold porphyry mineralisation at Goodrich" dated 30 July 2026*
- *Great Plains Metals Corp. meets initial earn-in milestone under JV with Godolphin over Yeoval and Goodrich tenements" dated 16 June 2026*
- *ASX Announcement Titled "Prospectus" dated 16 December 2019*

A copy of the market announcements referred to above are available on the Company's website www.orbitresources.au. *The announcements were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.*

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement. All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by Orbit's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors

management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. There is no assurance that Stage 2 drilling will intersect further mineralisation or that a Mineral Resource will be defined at Goodrich.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies 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 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.	• 39 reverse circulation and diamond holes have been drilled at the Goodrich Prospect for 4528.92m. • 6 diamond holes for 1514.4m have been drilled by Orbit (formerly Godolphin) during 2023 and 2026 • Sawn half core samples from Orbit diamond drilling were sent for Industry standard sample preparation and analysis at a commercial laboratory in Orange, NSW. Sampling was at 1m intervals and/or based on geological control. No sample results are being reported for the Stage 2 drill program. • Field duplicates were obtained in drill core by quartering the core. • Mineralisation is defined by the visual presence of sulphide mineralisation within the host rock accompanied by significant alteration • During Stage 1 drilling in 2026 three diamond holes (DD) were drilled for 879.66m at the Goodrich Prospect. Only holes GGDD003 and GGDD004 were assayed. • Stage 2 drilling has commenced.
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).	• Orbit related diamond drilling for HQ3 core using a Sandvik DE881 tracked mounted diamond drill rig.
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.	• Recovery of core has been measured by restoring the core, fitting individual pieces end to end where possible. Lengths of the assembled core were measured to compare with the intervals between drillers' downhole markers. The ratio between the measured length and the marker interval length was recorded as core recovery percent. • Triple tube HQ3 helps to maximise recovery, as does the appropriate use of drill fluids and to drill to conditions in soft ground • No sampling bias has occurred due to the loss/ gain of fine/coarse material.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Recent diamond drilling was logged by Orbit (formerly Godolphin) geologists or contractors. The log includes detailed datasets for: Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation, Veins, Structure, RQD/fracture frequency and magnetic susceptibility. • The data is logged by a qualified geologist and is suitable for use in any future geological modelling, resource estimation, mining and/or metallurgical studies • Core photographs were taken. The core logging is qualitative based on a series of codes for the various parameters recorded. • All relevant sections were logged.
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.	• Sample intervals were marked by the Orbit geologists or contractors using lithology and visual observation of sulphide mineralisation as guides. Sample lengths are not equal. The core was split using a core saw and one half of each sample interval was sent for assay analysis. • All samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis (ALS in Orange). • QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals and also at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. Standards were quantified industry standards. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. • Mineralisation is typically disseminated and has not raised problems of representivity with the ¼ core field duplicates. • Sample sizes are considered adequate.
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.	• Orbit samples were analysed for gold using a 30g fire assay technique with FA-AA finish (Au-AA25) and for a 34-element suite using a 4 acid digest with an ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61). Both techniques are considered a near total technique. • Orbit routinely inserts analytical blanks [coarse and pulp blanks] and standards at regular intervals (sometimes at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion but nominally at an insertion rate of 1 in 25) into the client sample batches for laboratory accuracy performance monitoring. Standards used are commercially available standards. • No second laboratory checks were reported. • All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed and are within designated thresholds. One blank sample to monitor contamination was above the expected threshold and was positioned directly after a >8% copper sample. This level of contamination is considered normal in terms of residue left over in the crucible, however, the addition of quartz blanks inbetween future high grade samples will be considered.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections have been reviewed and verified by internal Orbit geologists • No twinned holes were completed • All primary data is captured into digital excel logging sheets and transferred to a Microsoft Access database. This is stored on the Orbit server. • Primary assay data is received by the Company from the laboratory and entered/ stored on the Orbit server. Orbit database geologists facilitate this process. • Assays which are below detection are entered as half their detection limit. Any assay values above detection have been re-assayed for their true value.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Orbit drill hole collars have been picked up using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m and using datum UTM grid GDA94_Zone 55 • Orbit related downhole surveys were taken using a True North seeking Devi Gyro • RLs will be calculated from regional DEMs and is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the drilling.
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.	• Planned drill holes are not drilled on a grid, rather targeting selected geological targets surrounding the Goodrich Mine • The suitability of Stage 2 and earlier drilling for any future Mineral Resource estimation will be assessed once the program is complete. • No sample compositing was applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Planned drilling is targeting the Goodrich porphyry system • Stage 1 2026 era drilling, namely GGDD003 drilled down the margins of the system. GGDD004 intersected the top of the porphyry intrusion and drilled across the intrusion at a steep angle.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All Orbit samples were bagged into calico bags by Orbit personnel following Orbit procedures and were transported direct to the laboratory using a company vehicle. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review or audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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 license to operate in the area.</td><td>• The project area is located close to the township of Yeoval in NSW
• The project is held through granted exploration licences EL8538 and EL9243, in which Great Plains has earned a 51% interest and Orbit (formerly Godolphin Resources) retains a 49% interest under the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement
• Exploration over the project area is subject to a Farm In with Great Plains Metals Corp (TSX V listed Company).
• Security held over both EL8538 and EL9243 is $51,000. There are no known impediments</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td><u>Goodrich</u>
Table below outlines previous exploration across the Goodrich prospect.

<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Company</th><th>Start Date</th><th>End Date</th><th>Elements</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>ML811</td><td>Mr K Barker</td><td>1967</td><td>1988</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML811</td><td>Peko-Wallsend/K Barker</td><td>1981</td><td>1984</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPL491</td><td>Lynch Mining/K Barker</td><td>1988</td><td>1998</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML811</td><td>Malachite Resources</td><td>1998</td><td>2002</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML811</td><td>Augur Resources</td><td>2002</td><td>2012</td><td>Cu, Au, Mo</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</td><td>The Project covers a large portion of the Early Devonian Yeoval Batholith including felsic to mafic intrusives of the Yeoval Intrusive Complex.
The Yeoval Complex is strongly fractionated and comprised of various intermediate intrusive lithologies – granite, quartz monzodiorite, quartz diorite, microgranodiorite, granodiorite, diorite and gabbro (Pogson et al</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>1998). The more fractioned intermediate phases are highly prospective for porphyry copper - molybdenum ± gold mineralisation.
This Yeoval intrusive complex formed during a Late Silurian to Early Devonian melting and rifting event that split the Ordovician to Early Silurian Macquarie Arc. Its chemistry is shoshonitic, in common with the Ordovician volcanic rocks that host the Cadia and Northparkes porphyry copper-gold deposits, and a similar mantle source and mineral potential is inferred. The south-eastern portion of the licence area hosts the Silurian aged Canowindra Volcanics - garnetiferous quartz-feldspar-cordierite tuffs, ashstone and breccias. A core of Ordovician sandstone, siltstone and minor limestone from the Kabadah Formation found within the Silurian sediments and volcanics. This area is considered prospective for low sulphidation Au-Ag mineralisation similar in style to the Ardea Mt Aubrey gold deposit to the south-west of the area.
Emplacement of intrusives and extrusives in the Early Devonian which are related to the Boggy Plain Supersuite have given rise to intrusive related mineralisation.
Numerous copper-gold occurrences are known in the Yeoval Complex. Mineralisation ranges from disseminated chalcopyrite-gold within altered granodiorite (Yeoval, Yeoval South) to quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veining within structures inferred within the granodiorite, at the Goodrich Mine. The style of the mineral occurrences is indicative of a porphyry copper-gold setting. Minor occurrences of copper ± gold mineralisation is present within the microgranite and granite of the Yeoval Complex. Minor molybdenum is reported at the Martins Reef Prospect in the south-west of the licence area. Scattered copper-gold prospects also occur within the Silurian and Devonian sequences east of the Yeoval Batholith.
Mineralisation hosted within the Yeoval complex is centred in and around quartz monzonite porphyry complexes which intruded the volcanic centres, composing of pipes, dykes and stocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Planned drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1 and tabled below.

<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Status</th><th>Company</th><th>Year</th><th>Hole_Type</th><th>Depth (m)</th><th>Grid_ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Prospect</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD003</td><td>Complete</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>420.96</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648405</td><td>6372997</td><td>450</td><td>-84</td><td>151</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD004</td><td>Complete</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>297.5</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648438</td><td>6372936</td><td>450</td><td>-82</td><td>351</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD005</td><td>Complete</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>161.2</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648487</td><td>6372867</td><td>454</td><td>-62</td><td>179</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRMDD001</td><td>In progress</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>250</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648343</td><td>6372960</td><td>446.38</td><td>-55</td><td>68.76</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 2. In progress</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRMDD002</td><td>Future Hole</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>250</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648503</td><td>6373008</td><td>454</td><td>-55</td><td>238.76</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRMDD003</td><td>Future Hole</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>250</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648405</td><td>6372919</td><td>448.91</td><td>-55</td><td>58.76</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRMDD004</td><td>Future Hole</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2026</td><td>DD</td><td>250</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648560</td><td>6372983</td><td>456.1</td><td>-50</td><td>238.76</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Stage 2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD001</td><td>Complete</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2023</td><td>DD</td><td>335.96</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648565</td><td>6373014.2</td><td>458.51</td><td>-55</td><td>235</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Historcial Orbit Drillhole</td></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD002</td><td>Complete</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2023</td><td>DD</td><td>16.2</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648527</td><td>6372848.5</td><td>453.25</td><td>-55</td><td>335</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Historcial Orbit Drillhole</td></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD002A</td><td>Complete</td><td>Orbit</td><td>2023</td><td>DD</td><td>282.6</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648528</td><td>6372845.5</td><td>453.06</td><td>-55</td><td>335</td><td>Goodrich</td><td>Historcial Orbit Drillhole</td></tr>
<tr><td>KB1</td><td>Complete</td><td>Historical</td><td>1983</td><td>DD</td><td>152</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648489</td><td>6372961.3</td><td>457</td><td>-60</td><td>140</td><td>Goodrich</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>YG8</td><td>Complete</td><td>Historical</td><td>1988</td><td>RC</td><td>51</td><td>MGA94_55</td><td>648397</td><td>6372978</td><td>470</td><td>-60</td><td>134.5</td><td>Goodrich</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

• Orbit drillholes have been shown and selected historical holes for context.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods

And Gold Equivalent Calculation</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Weighted averages of historical mineralisation have been reported in this announcement for context with the Stage 2 drilling.
• The GGDD004 interval is a length-weighted average with no lower cut-off, defined by visually logged disseminated chalcopyrite within monzonite porphyry. It includes a shorter higher-grade interval of 3.55m @ 2.80% Cu, 0.18g/t Au and 48g/t Mo from 81.45m; the remaining 133m of the interval averages approximately 0.25% Cu.
• The Significant assay table is provided below.
<table>
<tr><th>DrillHole ID</th><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Interval (m)</th><th>Cu_%</th><th>Au_g/t</th><th>Mo_g/t</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>GGDD004</td><td>81.45</td><td>218</td><td>136.55</td><td>0.32</td><td>0.16</td><td>43.0</td><td>No cut off. Based on visual disseminated chalcopyrite in Monzonite porphy</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>KB1</td><td>26</td><td>37.50</td><td>11.50</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.23</td><td>NA</td><td>Historical hole</td></tr>
<tr><td>and</td><td>53</td><td>96.00</td><td>43.00</td><td>0.35</td><td>0.16</td><td>NA</td><td>Historical hole</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>YG8</td><td>1</td><td>34</td><td>33.00</td><td>0.65</td><td>1.41</td><td>NA</td><td>Historical hole</td></tr>
</table>

• No metal equivalents have been included</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All reported intervals are down-hole lengths and true widths are not known. The causative porphyry intrusion is thought to be near vertical and GGDD004 was drilled at -82°, so true widths may be materially less than down-hole lengths. Once the Stage 2 drilling is complete, the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drilling will be better understood.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Diagrams can be found in the body of the announcement.
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 Results.*	• Results reported in this announcement have associated "from" and "to" depths to highlight their location down hole. A summary of significant assays is reported above, including the lower-tenor GGDD003 interval
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All exploration results have been reported in previous ASX releases
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Ongoing diamond drilling of the Goodrich Prospect. Further work will depend on the results of this program