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ASX:C7A

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT // 18 NOVEMBER 2026

LiDAR Generates Five New Targets on EPM 28652 at Mareeba Gold Project

Highlights

- Systematic review of the expanded high resolution LiDAR survey has generated five new targets at historic workings on EPM 28652 at the Mareeba Gold Project (Nth Qld);
- Targets defined from the LiDAR terrain model and historic records alone, ahead of any on ground exploration;
- Kentucky and Harrington present as immediate drilling opportunities on the scale of their historic workings and their access from sealed roads;
- Clara assessing how Kentucky and Harrington can be incorporated within its existing planned drilling program.

Clara Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: C7A) ("Clara" or "the Company") is pleased to report five new targets generated by its expanded high resolution LiDAR survey on EPM 28652 at its Mareeba Gold Project ("Mareeba") in the Hodgkinson Basin, Far North Queensland. The Hodgkinson Basin is a historically significant gold producing region, with the broader Hodgkinson goldfield having produced approximately 300,000 ounces of gold from multiple deposits[1].

Clara's intial focus for LiDAR analysis was on EPM 28652 that extends the Company's ground along the southern extension of the Kingsborough Fault corridor (refer ASX announcement dated 24 June 2026). Across the permit the new terrain model resolves historic workings beneath the tree cover at five targets, each defined from the terrain model and historic records with no field mapping, sampling or ground disturbance.

Clara's geologists have prioritised two of them, Kentucky and Harrington, which present as immediate drilling opportunities on the scale of their historic workings and their access from sealed roads. While the historical workings indicate mineralisation, no specific production records are available for these two prospects.

[1] *ASX Announcement – 16 February 2026 - Clara Gold Project Review Confirms Major Mineralised System*

Clara Executive Director, Duncan Gordon, said:

"Our ongoing LiDAR surveys are continuing to deliver results across our package of more than 400 square kilometres at Mareeba. Our first pass analysis of EPM 28652 has given us five new targets before we've done any work on the ground, with the old workings at Kentucky and Harrington showing up clearly under the tree cover.

Both targets sit close to sealed roads on a single pastoral lease, with tracks already running to the old workings at each. We're now assessing how Kentucky and Harrington can fit within the drilling program we already have planned at Mareeba."

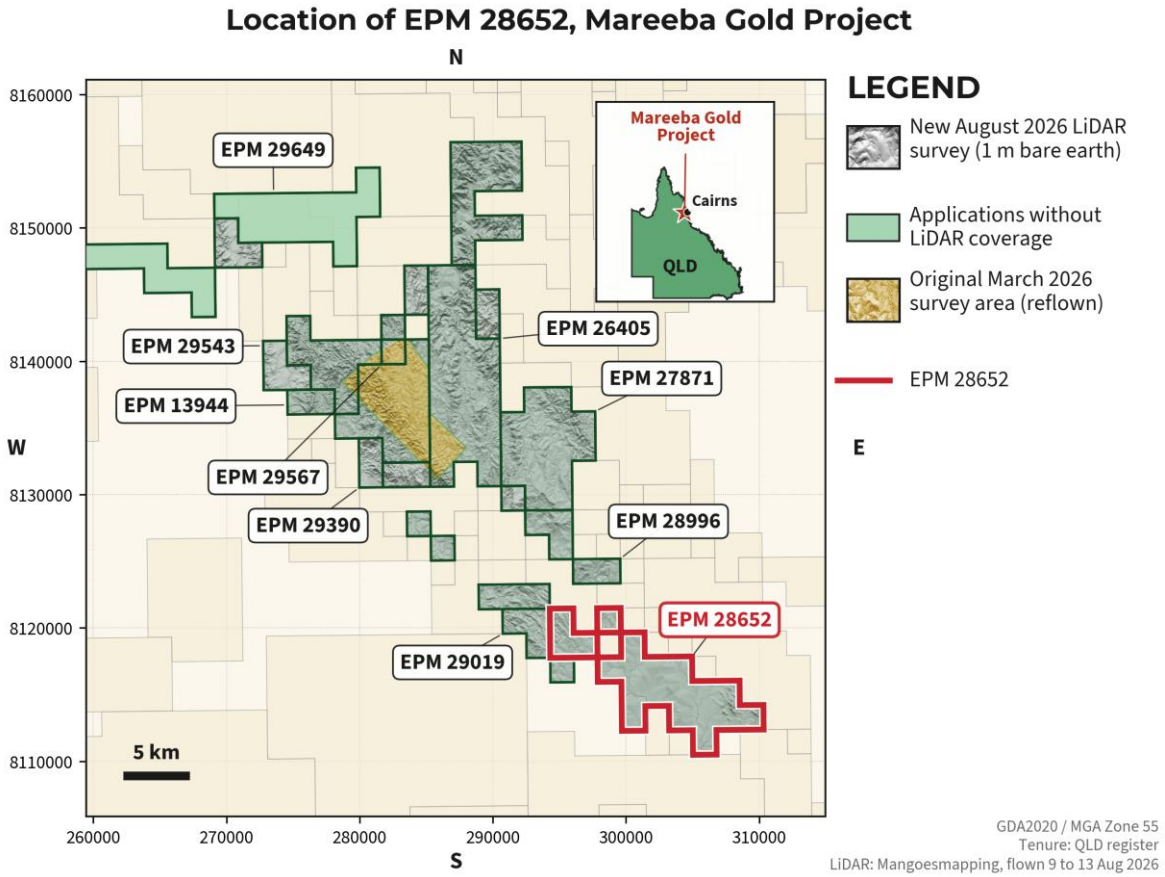


Figure 1 EPM 28652, outlined in red, within the August 2026 LiDAR coverage of the Mareeba Gold Project.

LiDAR Interpretation

The expanded survey was flown between 9 and 13 August 2026 at 20 points per square metre, more than twice the density of the original March survey (refer ASX announcement dated 3 November 2026). Over EPM 28652 the Company gridded the classified ground points to a 0.25 m bare earth terrain model.

Clara applied the approach that generated its first seven targets along the Kingsborough Fault corridor in May 2026. Each historic occurrence on the permit recorded by the Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ) was first examined in the terrain model. The whole permit was then reviewed for surface features of the same form, each checked against the open file reports of earlier explorers and the historic mining lease register. The review defined five targets, each centred on historic workings (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1 EPM 28652 targets

Target	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Geological observations	LiDAR surface expression
Kentucky	300,315	8,115,677	Gold mine; stope 6 m wide and 8 m long in the old workings; ore pile sample 4.4 g/t Au[2]	Costean lines and pits beside a costean grid; main pit 3.5 m deep
Harrington	308,309	8,113,848	Old workings at Harrington North and South; dump samples to 2.14 g/t Au; quartz vein with diggings along strike for 200 m[3]	Ten workings, including a NNW line of about nine shafts over 85 m
Lost Reef	301,915	8,115,304	Pegged for molybdenum in 1966 and for molybdenum, tungsten and antimony in 1970[4]	Timber covered shaft
Granola	304,002	8,113,583	Gold mine; three quartz veins within 10 m; rock chips to 8 g/t Au and 8% Sb[5]	Trench and costeans
Kimalo North	310,005	8,114,204	Isolated pit with one costean; dump sample 13.4 g/t Au[6]	Pit at the end of a trench, inside the northern boundary

Note: Co-ordinates reported in GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

[2] Dash, P.H., Barker, R.M., Morwood, D.A., Culpeper, L.G. and Lam, J.S., 1991. Mineral Occurrences, Atherton 1:100 000 Sheet Area. Queensland Resource Industries Record 1991/14, Geological Survey of Queensland, mineral occurrence 36438 (Kentucky).

[3] Ichikawa, K. and McConnell, W.D., 1993. EPM 8687 Belfast Hill, Annual Report for Period Ending 5 March 1993. Nittoc International Co. Ltd. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 24028: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr024028. Roberts, C., 2005. EPM 9869 Northcote, Annual Report for Period Ending 21 December 2004. Republic Gold Limited. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 38023: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr038023.

[4] Dash et al., 1991, mineral occurrence 36473 (Lost Reef).

[5] Dash et al., 1991, mineral occurrence 36231 (Granola). ASX announcement dated 24 June 2026, Clara Expands Strategic Gold and Critical Minerals Tenure in the Emerging Hodgkinson Province, sourced from CR 15329 and CR 16113.

[6] Barr, M.J. and Johnson, M.D. Homestake Gold Ltd, EPM 3851 Mareeba, Six Monthly Report for Period Ending 29 April 1986. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 15701: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr015701.

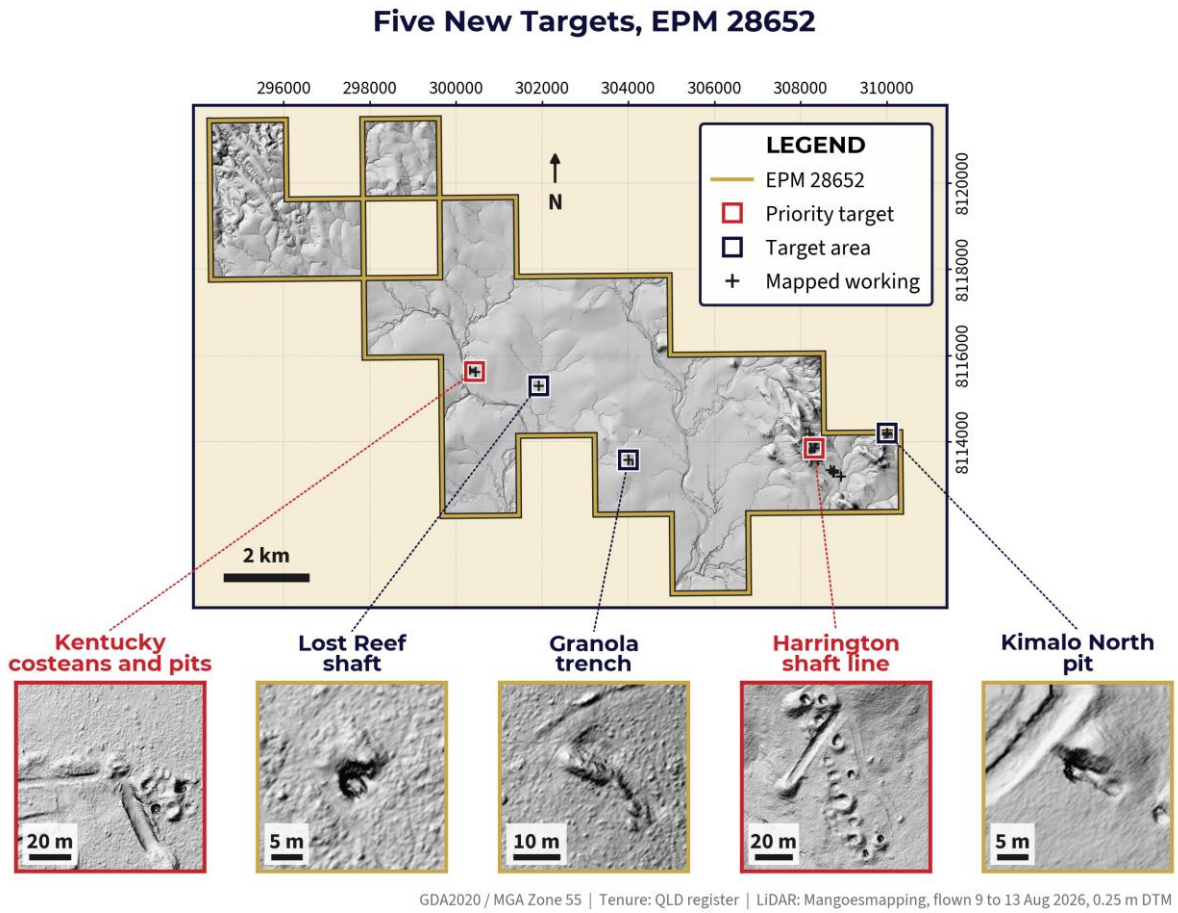


Figure 2 EPM 28652 LiDAR hillshade with the five targets and a close view of the workings at each.

Kentucky (Priority Target 1)

GSQ lists Kentucky as a historic gold mine, with no historical production records available, where earlier prospectors costeaned extensively without cutting the lode in place. A selected sample from the ore pile assayed 4.4 g/t Au. In 1964 two new shafts were sunk beside the old shaft, one of them connected to the old underground workings, where a stope 6 m wide and 8 m long had been mined.

The terrain model resolves the full extent of that costeaning, with an east west costean line and two converging costeans beside the recorded mine position (Figure 3). A pit group with a rectangular costean grid lies about 150 m to the east south east, where the main pit is 3.5 m deep. The Company's database records indicate no drill holes within 2 km of Kentucky.

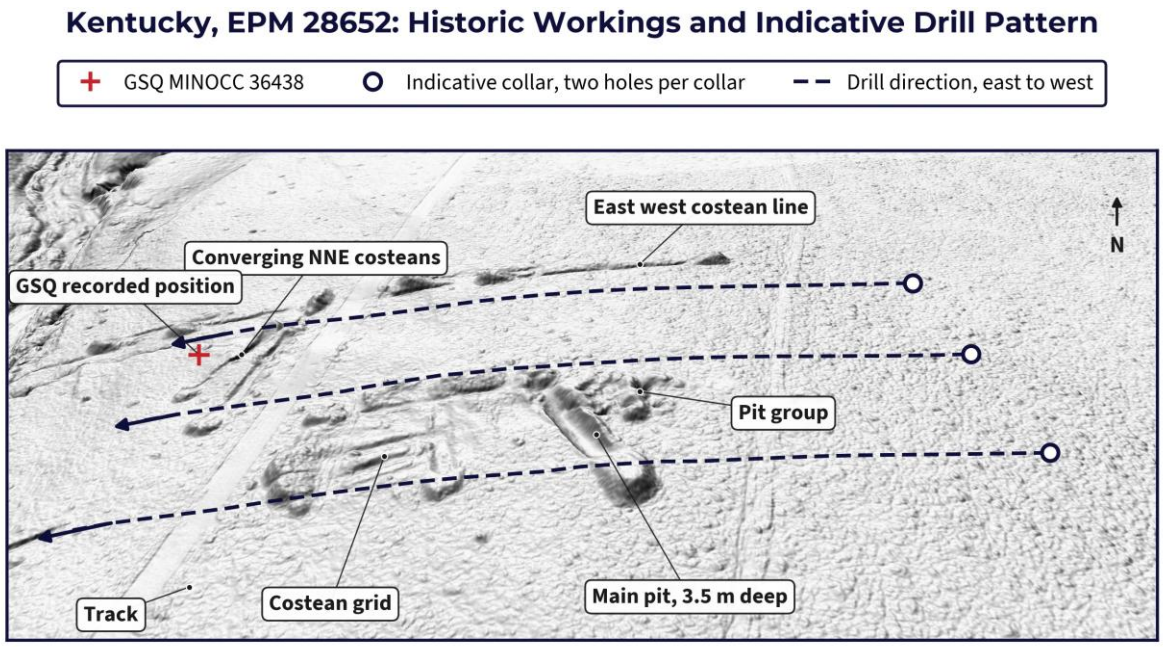


Figure 3 Three dimensional view of the Kentucky workings with the indicative drill pattern, from the 0.25 m LiDAR terrain model.

The 10 cm orthophotography shows an existing track reaching the Kentucky workings through open ground, with the pit group shown in close view (Figure 4). Ground at the indicative collars is gentle, with a median slope near 3 degrees in the terrain model.

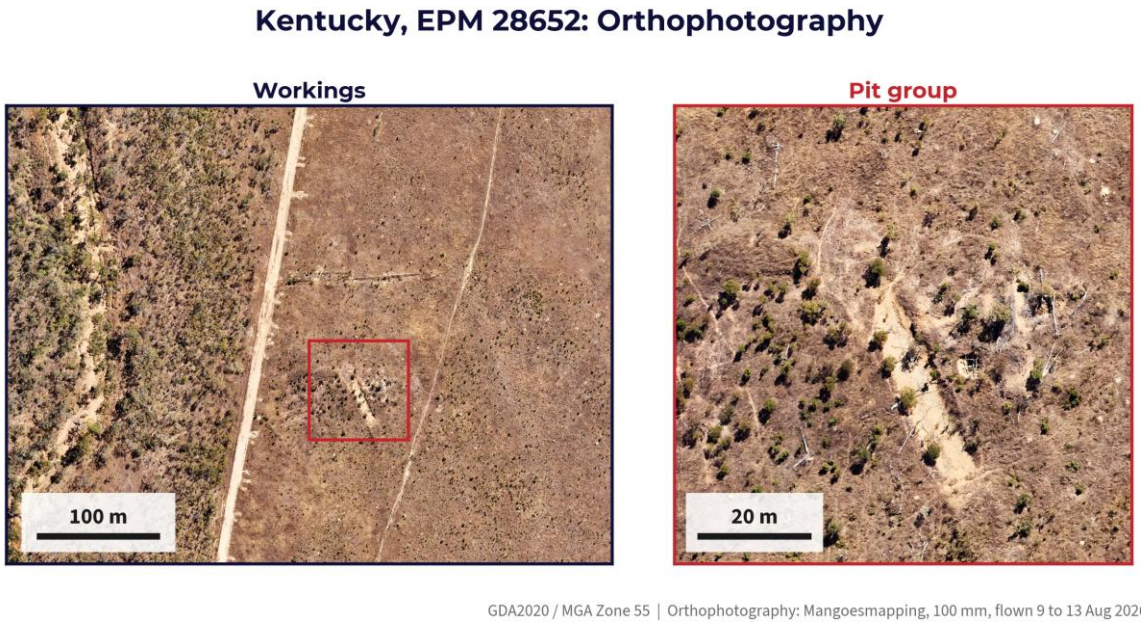


Figure 4 Kentucky in the 10 cm orthophotography, with the pit group in close view.

Harrington (Priority Target 2)

Homestake defined Harrington North and Harrington South among a group of prospects centred on old workings during its 1985 to 1987 exploration, where dump sampling returned up to 2.14 g/t Au at Harrington South. Homestake reported no known mineral production numbers from the permit it explored over the area.

Western Metals recorded numerous workings over several hectares at Harrington North during its 1994 to 1996 exploration, with a lode striking 315 degrees and dump samples below 1 g/t Au. Republic Gold later mapped a quartz vein 70 cm wide at Harrington North, with diggings along strike for 200 m and a bleached halo several metres wide in the wallrock (open file report CR 38023).

Beneath the woodland canopy at Harrington, the terrain model resolves ten workings, the most prominent a NNW line of about nine shafts over 85 m (Figure 5). A costean crosses the shaft line and the deepest shaft is 3.3 m below its rim. A second group of shafts and pits lies beside an ENE trench 630 m to the south east (Figure 6). Neither the Company's database nor the open file drilling records place any drill hole within 3 km of Harrington.

Harrington, EPM 28652: Historic Workings and Indicative Drill Pattern

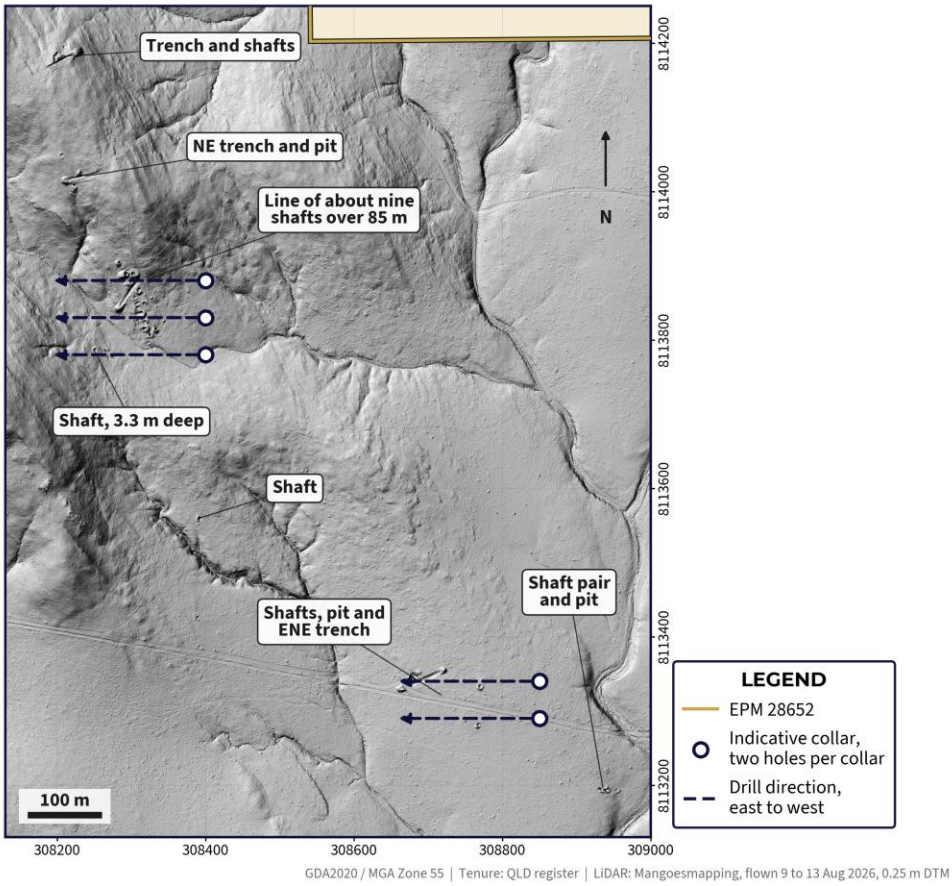
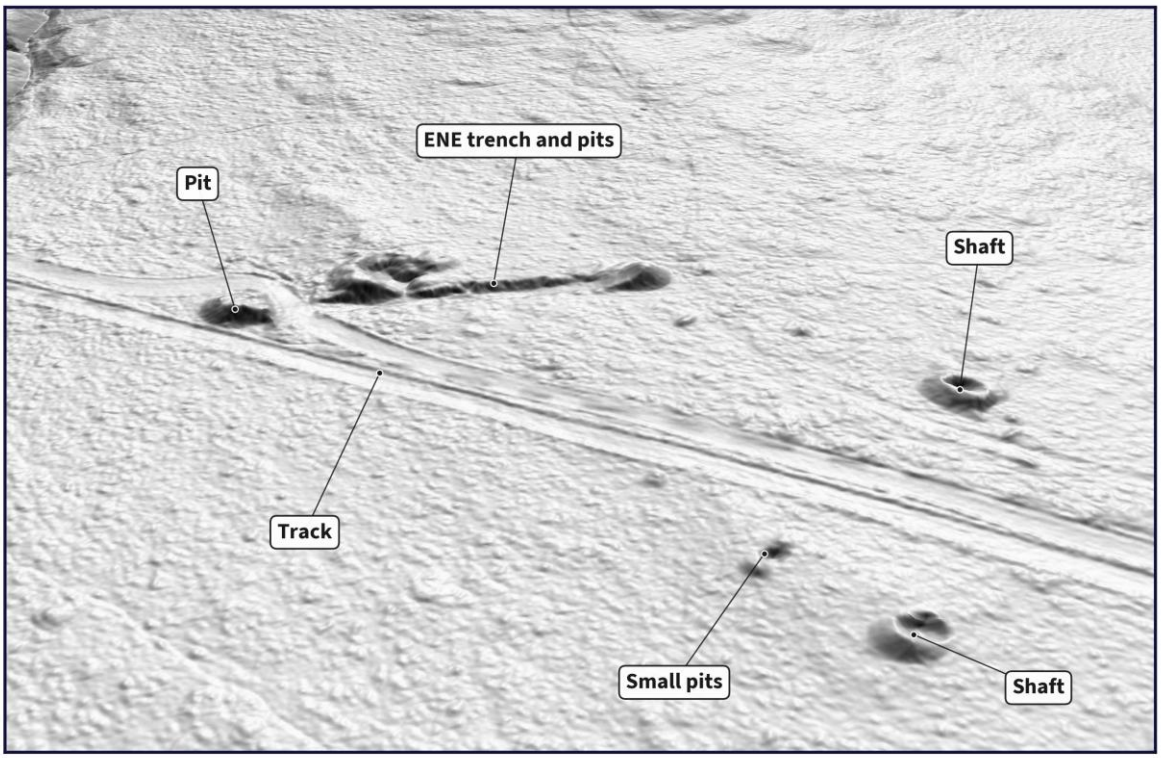


Figure 5 Harrington LiDAR hillshade, shown within the permit, with the historic workings and the indicative drill pattern.

Harrington, EPM 28652: South Eastern Workings in 3D

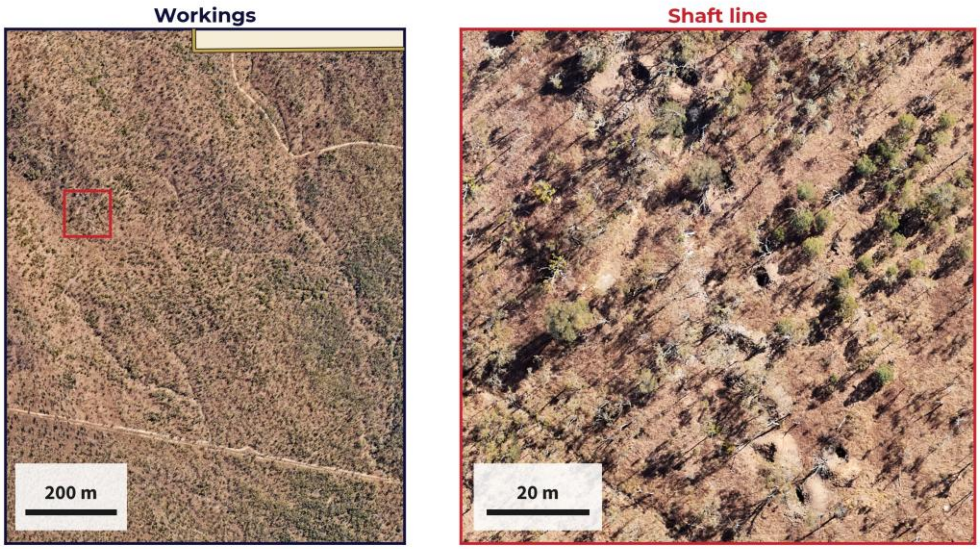


GDA2020 / MGA Zone 55 | LiDAR: Mangoesmapping, flown 9 to 13 Aug 2026, 0.25 m DTM | Oblique 3D view, not to scale

Figure 6 Three dimensional view of the south eastern workings at Harrington from the 0.25 m LiDAR terrain model.

The 10 cm orthophotography shows existing tracks reaching the Harrington workings through woodland, with the shaft line shown in close view (Figure 7).

Harrington, EPM 28652: Orthophotography



GDA2020 / MGA Zone 55 | Orthophotography: Mangoesmapping, 100 mm, flown 9 to 13 Aug 2026

Figure 7 Harrington in the 10 cm orthophotography, with the shaft line in close view.

Other Targets

Lost Reef is a timber covered shaft 1.6 km east south east of Kentucky, on ground pegged for molybdenum in 1966 and again in 1970. At Granola, a historic gold mine, the terrain model resolves a trench and costeans at the recorded position, where earlier sampling returned rock chips to 8 g/t Au and 8% Sb (refer ASX announcement dated 24 June 2026). Kimalo North, inside the northern boundary of the permit, is an isolated pit that Homestake costeaned, where a dump sample assayed 13.4 g/t Au (open file report CR 15701).

Access

Kentucky lies 13 km north of Dimbulah and Harrington 10 km north of Mutchilba, both townships on the sealed Mareeba Dimbulah Road. Braund Road, recorded as sealed, crosses the permit between the two targets (Figure 8).

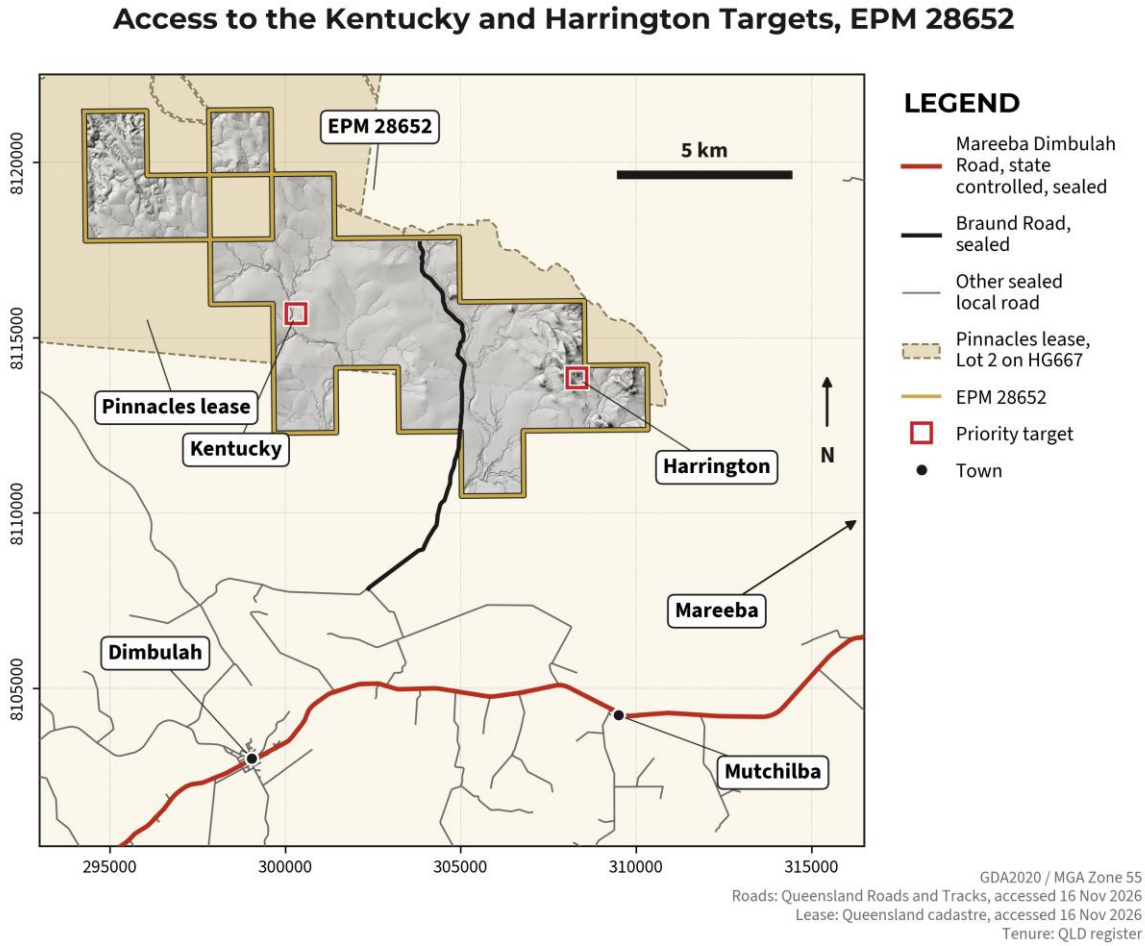


Figure 8 Road access to EPM 28652 and the Kentucky and Harrington targets. Roads from the Queensland Roads and Tracks dataset and lease from the Queensland cadastre, accessed 16 November 2026.

Drill Targets

Clara is assessing how Kentucky and Harrington can be incorporated within its existing planned drilling program at Mareeba (refer ASX announcement dated 10 November 2026). Clara's geologists have outlined an indicative pattern for both targets, with holes drilled from east to west from collars spaced about 50 m apart north south. Two holes would be drilled from each collar, one passing above and one below the target (Figures 3 and 5).

Drill targets are conceptual in nature and there is no certainty that drilling will intersect mineralisation.

Next Steps

- Field inspection and rock chip sampling at all five targets;
- Assessment of Kentucky and Harrington for inclusion in the planned drilling program;
- Continued review of the expanded terrain model across the Company's remaining ground.

Clara intends to provide regular updates to the market as exploration activities progress.

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Directors of Clara Resources Australia Limited.

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About Clara Resources Australia

Clara Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: C7A) is an ASX listed gold explorer advancing its Mareeba Gold Project in the Hodgkinson Basin of Far North Queensland. The project comprises consolidated granted tenure and exploration licence applications over a historic goldfield that has seen production from numerous high grade workings and a major regional exploration campaign by Western Mining Corporation in the late 1980s. The Company's strategy is to consolidate ground across the goldfield, apply modern geochemistry and LiDAR based target generation and advance the project toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the acquisition and interpretation of airborne LiDAR and orthoimagery data, historic exploration results and associated exploration activities at the Mareeba Gold Project has been reviewed by Ms Emily Henry, Principal Geologist of Exora Consulting Pty Ltd. Ms Henry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant to Clara Resources Australia Ltd. Ms Henry has sufficient experience 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 (JORC Code). Ms Henry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which they appear.

The historic exploration results for EPM 28652 are sourced from the GSQ mineral occurrence database (Queensland Resource Industries Record 1991/14), open file company reports CR 15329, CR 16113, CR 15701, CR 17034, CR 24028, CR 28577, CR 30665 and CR 38023 and the historic mining lease register. These Exploration Results are historic in nature and have not been independently verified by the Company. Rock chip and dump samples are selective and may not be representative of in situ mineralisation. It is uncertain that following evaluation and further exploration work the historic Exploration Results will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward looking statements include statements regarding the interpretation of the LiDAR and orthoimagery data, the drill targets, the indicative drill pattern, follow up field work and drilling. Actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward looking statements due to a variety of risks, including without limitation exploration outcomes, native title, heritage and statutory approvals, land access, registration of tenement transfers and renewals, contractor availability, commodity price and exchange rate movements, funding and the ability to recruit and retain personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward looking statement other than as required by applicable law.

Previously Reported Information

This announcement refers to information previously reported by the Company in the following announcements: 'LiDAR Survey Identifies Additional Targets Along Kingsborough Fault Corridor at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 5 May 2026; 'Clara Expands Strategic Gold and Critical Minerals Tenure in the Emerging Hodgkinson Province' dated 24 June 2026; 'Expanded LiDAR Survey at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 10 July 2026; 'Expanded LiDAR Survey Completed at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 3 November 2026, lodged again with its JORC Code Table 1 on 6 November 2026; and 'Drill Rig Secured for Maiden Drilling Program at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 10 November 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that information continue to apply.

-END-

Appendix A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1, Sections 1 and 2

The information presented in this announcement relates to remote sensing data, geological interpretation and historic exploration results drawn from public records. Field verification, sampling and further exploration work will be required to assess the exploration significance of identified features.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	High resolution airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was acquired between 9 and 13 August 2026 using a manned fixed wing aircraft equipped with a RIEGL VQ 780ii LiDAR system. The survey was designed to capture detailed topographic data and surface feature information under vegetation cover. LiDAR is a remote sensing technique that uses laser pulses to measure distances to the ground surface and generate three dimensional terrain models. The technique does not involve physical sampling of geological material. Historic samples referred to in this announcement are selective ore pile, dump and rock chip samples recorded in the GSQ mineral occurrence database and open file company reports. Selective samples may not be representative of in situ mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	Not applicable. No drilling results are reported. The drill pattern described is indicative and subject to field verification.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling or new physical sampling is reported in this announcement.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed on EPM 28652 by the Company.

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.	Not applicable. No new physical samples are reported. Sample preparation for the historic samples is not described in the source records cited.
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.	No new assay data is reported. Historic results are quoted as recorded in the source documents; analytical methods are not stated in the summary records cited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The LiDAR data was acquired and processed by an independent specialist contractor (Mangoesmapping Pty Ltd). The interpreted features have not yet been verified by field inspection. The historic results have not been independently verified by the Company. The LiDAR interpretation has been reviewed by the Competent Person.
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.	Horizontal datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020). Map projection: MGA Zone 55. Vertical datum: Australian Height Datum (AHD). The LiDAR dataset has a reported horizontal and vertical accuracy of approximately 0.2 m relative to surveyed ground control checkpoints. Target coordinates were measured on the 0.25 m terrain model. GSQ mineral occurrence positions carry stated accuracies of 100 m to 500 m.
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.	The survey covers approximately 403 km² across EPM 13944, EPM 26405, EPM 27871, EPM 29543, EPM 29567, EPM 29390, EPM 28996, EPM 29019 and EPM 28652, with at least 20 points per square metre over 99.8% of the survey area. Data density is sufficient to generate 0.25 m and 1 m terrain models and to identify surface expressions of historic mine workings. The dataset is suitable for surface and terrain interpretation only.
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.	The LiDAR data is not biased by geological orientation. Surface features are imaged irrespective of structural trend. The indicative drill pattern is oriented east to west. Western Metals recorded a lode striking 315 degrees at Harrington North, where Republic Gold mapped a quartz vein striking 164 degrees and dipping 25 degrees to the north east. True orientations at both priority targets are not yet known.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable. No physical samples were collected or handled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The LiDAR acquisition and processing were carried out by an independent service provider. The Competent Person has reviewed the delivered datasets for suitability for interpretation purposes. No independent audit has been undertaken.

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.	This announcement relates to EPM 28652 in Far North Queensland, within the August 2026 LiDAR survey area. At the time of reporting, the tenement is registered in the name of the previous owner. Clara Resources Australia Limited has entered into binding agreements to acquire the tenement and has paid the relevant government transfer duties. Transfer of legal title is pending registration with the Queensland Department of Resources. Upon registration, the tenement will be held 100% by Clara Resources Australia Limited. The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting. It is subject to native title interests and lies over pastoral leases; Conduct and Compensation Agreements will be required with relevant landholders before drilling. No material tenure impediments are known, subject to completion of standard land access, environmental and native title processes.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic exploration on EPM 28652 includes work by White Industries (1981), AUR NL (1985 to 1986), Homestake (1985 to 1987), Western Metals on EPM 9869 (1994 to 1996) and Republic Gold on EPM 9869 (2004), comprising costeaning, rock chip and dump sampling, soil geochemistry and structural mapping. Homestake costeaned the isolated pit at Kimalo North. Earlier prospecting and small scale mining are recorded in the GSQ mineral occurrence database and the historic mining lease register.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Historic Data	• Assessment of historical exploration results, including reliability, referencing, and verification.	Historic results are drawn from GSQ mineral occurrence records (Queensland Resource Industries Record 1991/14), open file reports CR 15329, CR 16113, CR 15701, CR 17034, CR 24028, CR 28577, CR 30665 and CR 38023 and the historic mining lease register. The results are historic and selective, have not been independently verified by the Company and are reported for context.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mareeba Gold Project is located within the Hodgkinson Province, which is prospective for epigenetic orogenic gold mineralisation. Gold in the region is typically associated with turbidite dominated metasedimentary sequences, quartz veining and shear hosted structures. At Harrington North the recorded lode strikes 315 degrees in fissile shale and minor conglomerate; Harrington South is hosted by sericite altered quartz sandstone. At Granola three quartz veins lie within 10 m in folded Hodgkinson Formation sediments.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling results are reported. Indicative collar positions are shown in Figures 3 and 5 and remain subject to field verification.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable. No intercepts are reported.
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').	Not applicable. No drilling results or intercepts are reported.
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.	Figures are derived from the LiDAR terrain model and historic records and show surface features, targets and an indicative drill pattern. No discovery or mineralisation geometry is reported.
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.	Historic results reported include low values: dump samples below 1.0 g/t Au at Harrington North and no more than 22 ppb Au in Western Metals' 1996 soil survey within 300 m of the Harrington workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Interpretation of the August 2026 LiDAR dataset is continuing across the Company's ground. No other substantive exploration data is reported.
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.	Field verification of the five targets and assessment of Kentucky and Harrington for inclusion in the Company's planned drilling program.

Appendix B - JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1, Historical Exploration Results

This table covers the historical exploration results referred to in this announcement: the GSQ ore pile sample at Kentucky, Homestake's dump samples at Harrington and Kimalo North, Western Metals' dump and soil sampling at Harrington and AUR NL's rock chip samples at Granola. These results are historical and selective and have not been independently verified by the Company.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	Kentucky: a selected grab sample (119/88/GS) from the ore pile, taken during the GSQ field investigations of 1988 and 1989. GSQ sampled visibly mineralised rock selectively from ore piles, mullock heaps or the ore zone (GSQ Record 1991/14). Harrington and Kimalo North: Homestake's reconnaissance rock chip sampling over A to P 3851M in 1985 and 1986 took samples from pits, mineralised host rocks and quartz veins, plotted by sample type as large diameter rock chip, large diameter float or dump random grab (CR 15701). The 2.14 g/t Au at Harrington South and the 13.4 g/t Au at Kimalo North are dump samples (CR 15701, CR 24028). Harrington North: dump samples below 1.0 g/t Au are recorded in Western Metals' prospect summary (CR 28577[7]). Harrington soils: Western Metals collected 624 soil samples in 1996 on lines 250 m apart at intervals of 25 m and 50 m, each about 500 g of minus 80 mesh material from 10 cm to 30 cm depth (CR 28577). Granola: AUR NL collected rock chip samples in 1985. GT 16 M.R.S (8.03 g/t Au) is a hand picked chip across a 0.5 m width of the A Reef outcrop. GR3 (8.0% Sb) is a selected rock chip of quartzite with visible stibnite from reconnaissance of A to P 3788M (CR 15329[8], CR 16113[9]). All historic samples quoted are selective and may not be representative of in situ mineralisation.

[7] *Sullivan, M. Western Metals Limited, EPM 9869 Northcote Project, Annual and Partial Relinquishment Report for Period 22 December 1995 to 21 December 1996. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 28577: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr028577.*
[8] *Jones, B.H., 1985. Report on the Stage 1 Exploration Programme, A to P 3788M and ML 3790, Granola. A.U.R. N.L. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 15329: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr015329.*
[9] *A.U.R. N.L., 1986. Final Relinquishment Report, A to P 3788M, ML 3790, Granola. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 16113: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr016113.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	Not applicable. No historic drilling results are reported.
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.	Not applicable.
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.	Not applicable to the surface samples. Homestake and AUR NL described each rock chip sample on their sample sheets (CR 15700[10], CR 15329). Western Metals noted geological comments on the soil field sheets (CR 28577).

[10] *Barr, M.J. and Kern, R.R. Homestake Gold Ltd, EPM 3851 Mareeba, Six Monthly Report for Period Ending 29 October 1985 (Report No. 1986/5). GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 15700: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr015700.*

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.	GSQ: sample preparation is not described in GSQ Record 1991/14. Homestake: samples were batched and sent to Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns, for preparation and assay, with gold determined on a pulverised sample of 20 g to 30 g (CR 15700, CR 15701). Western Metals: the minus 80 mesh soil fraction, about 500 g per site, was analysed on a 50 g charge (CR 28577). AUR NL: both samples were submitted in full, with no subsampling described (CR 15329, CR 16113). Sample sizes are not recorded for the selective samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Kentucky: assayed through the Government Chemical Laboratory, Brisbane, returning 4.4 ppm Au, 1.5 ppm Ag and 0.06% W. The analytical method is not stated (GSQ Record 1991/14). Homestake: Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns, determined gold by aqua regia digest with AAS finish. Values above 1 ppm were reassayed by fire assay with AAS finish on a 50 g charge. The aqua regia digest is partial. Arsenic and antimony were determined by XRF (CR 15701, CR 17034[11]). Western Metals soils: ALS, Townsville, analysed gold by 50 g aqua regia digest with solvent extraction and graphite furnace AAS finish (method PM 205) at a detection limit of 1 ppb. Arsenic and antimony were among the elements determined by ICP (CR 28577). Granola: Tetchem/Analabs, Cairns, fire assayed GT 16 M.R.S for gold (Method 313, detection limit 0.005 ppm Au). Amdel Laboratories, Townsville, analysed GR3 for antimony by XRF (Method X3, detection limit 4 ppm Sb) and confirmed the 8.0% Sb by Method X2. The gold assay of GR3 was below the detection limit of 0.1 ppm (CR 15329, CR 16113). Homestake had Tetchem prepare ten rock chip standards from its grid samples. These and Homestake's existing standards were used to check analytical consistency. Some samples were reassayed by Pilbara and Comlabs laboratories (CR 15700). ALS reported laboratory duplicates and internal standards with the Western Metals batches (CR 28577). No quality control is documented for the GSQ or AUR NL samples.

[11] *Barr, M.J., Buckland, R. and Johnson, M.D. Homestake Gold Ltd, EPM 3851 Mareeba, Six Monthly Report for Period Ending 29 October 1986. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 17034: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr017034.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The historic results have not been independently verified by the Company. Each result quoted has been checked against its source report. The Kentucky result is from the GSQ mineral occurrence data sheet (GSQ Record 1991/14). The Harrington South dump sample of 2.14 g/t Au is recorded by Nittoc and by Western Metals (CR 24028, CR 28577). The Kimalo North dump sample of 13.4 g/t Au is plotted on Homestake's regional geochemistry plan (CR 15701, Figure 3a). The Granola results are on the laboratory certificates in CR 15329 and CR 16113. No adjustments have been made to the assay data. Results reported in ppm are quoted in g/t.
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.	Kentucky: GSQ located occurrences by field inspection in 1988 and 1989 (GSQ Record 1991/14). Homestake's regional samples are located on its regional geochemistry plan (CR 15701, Figure 3a). Western Metals set out its soil lines on an AMG grid by Scoutmaster GPS and RACAL Landstar receiver to an accuracy of 2 m to 5 m. Sample coordinates are listed in CR 28577. AUR NL located its Granola samples on a local grid only. No AMG, MGA94 or GDA2020 coordinates are recorded (CR 15329, CR 16113). Target coordinates in Table 1 are measured on the LiDAR terrain model in GDA2020 MGA Zone 55.
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.	The Kentucky, Kimalo North and Granola results are single selective samples. At Harrington South a few isolated workings were sampled (CR 24028). Western Metals' soil samples lie on lines 250 m apart at intervals of 25 m and 50 m (CR 28577). The data are not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. No compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The historic samples are selective surface samples and are not oriented in relation to structure. Western Metals recorded the Harrington North lode striking 315 degrees (CR 30665[12]). Republic Gold mapped the vein there striking 164 degrees and dipping 25 degrees to the north east (CR 38023).
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security is not recorded in the source reports.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of the historic sampling are recorded. Nittoc and Western Metals compiled Homestake's results in their later reports (CR 24028, CR 28577).

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 historic samples lie within EPM 28652, as set out in Section 2 of the preceding table. They were taken on earlier tenure: Homestake on A to P 3851M (CR 15700), AUR NL on A to P 3788M and ML 3790 (CR 15329), Western Metals and Republic Gold on EPM 9869 (CR 28577, CR 38023). Kentucky was held as ML 2990 and was covered by the Janicher lease in 1964 (GSQ Record 1991/14).

[12] *Bennett, D.J. Western Metals Limited, EPM 8687 and EPM 9869, Combined Final Report (8687) and Annual Report (9869) for Period Ending 21 December 1994. GSQ Open Data Portal, CR 30665: https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au/data/report/cr030665.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	GSQ inspected and sampled the occurrences during its field investigations of 1988 and 1989 (GSQ Record 1991/14). White Industries held A to P 2549M over Granola in 1980 and 1981 (CR 16113). AUR NL explored Granola in 1985 and 1986 with mapping, rock chip sampling and 1,216 m of trenching (CR 15329, CR 16113). Homestake explored A to P 3851M from 1985 to 1987 with regional mapping, reconnaissance rock chip sampling, detailed mapping and trenching, including a costean at Kimalo North (CR 15700, CR 15701, CR 17034). Western Metals compiled the earlier data and carried out prospecting with rock chip and soil sampling on EPM 9869 from 1994 to 1996 (CR 30665, CR 28577). Republic Gold mapped structures on EPM 9869 in 2004 (CR 38023).
Historic Data	• Assessment of historical exploration results, including reliability, referencing, and verification.	Results are drawn from GSQ Record 1991/14 and open file reports CR 15329, CR 15700, CR 15701, CR 16113, CR 17034, CR 24028, CR 28577, CR 30665 and CR 38023. They are historical and selective and have not been independently verified by the Company.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	At Kentucky the lode was not cut by costeaning, which intersected only float quartz (GSQ Record 1991/14). Harrington South is hosted by sericite altered quartz sandstone with rare visible gold in buck quartz (CR 28577). At Harrington North Republic Gold mapped a quartz vein 70 cm wide with weathered sulphides and a bleached wallrock halo several metres wide (CR 38023). At Kimalo North Republic Gold mapped a fault zone 2.5 m wide comprising mainly broken quartz vein clasts (CR 38023). Granola comprises three subparallel quartz veins in an area 10 m wide in Hodgkinson Formation sediments. The veins pinch and swell along disrupted fold areas (GSQ Record 1991/14).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable. No historic drilling results are reported.
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.	Not applicable. Results are single sample values. No averaging, cut off grades or metal equivalents have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').	Not applicable. No intercepts are reported. GT 16 M.R.S was taken across a recorded reef width of 0.5 m (CR 15329).
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.	The targets to which the historic results relate are shown in Figure 2 and Table 1.
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.	Low results are reported with the high values. Dump samples at Harrington North were below 1.0 g/t Au (CR 28577). Western Metals' 1996 soils returned no more than 22 ppb Au within 300 m of the Harrington workings, against an anomaly threshold of 7 ppb (CR 28577). At Granola 277 of AUR NL's 325 trench channel samples were below the detection limit of 0.1 ppm Au (CR 16113). GR3 returned less than 0.1 g/t Au (CR 15329). Homestake found that anomalous dump values were difficult to repeat in adjacent outcrop (CR 17034). Nittoc described the Kimalo North lode as small and lacking continuity (CR 24028).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Republic Gold's 2004 structural mapping at Harrington North recorded the vein's width and attitude with its wallrock alteration. No samples are reported from it (CR 38023). No other substantive historical exploration data is reported.
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.	Field verification of the historic workings at the five targets.