PARBO DISCOVERS NEW GREENSTONE BELT AT MOUNT PADBURY, WA

FIRST RC DRILLING CONFIRMS CONCEALED GREENSTONE AT GOLDENEYE AND INTERSECTS SULPHIDE-BEARING BRECCIA ON THE PLUTONIC STRUCTURE AT GOLDFINGER

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Greenstone Discovered at GoldenEye:** Greenstone rocks intersected from just 44m depth beneath a thin, overthrust granite sheet, validating the Company's concealed greenstone model at Mount Padbury.
- **Previously Unrecognised Greenstone Belt:** Interpreted from drilling and geophysics as a previously unrecognised greenstone belt, concealed beneath granite.
- **Plutonic-Style Setting:** The host rock and granite-over-greenstone setting at Mount Padbury is similar to the Plutonic Gold Mine (Catalyst Metals Limited, ASX: CYL), in production since 1990 and located on the same interpreted structure.
- **District-Scale Opportunity:** Parbo holds approximately 60km of untested, comparable gravity targets along the Plutonic structure, with the greenstone unit at GoldenEye commencing from just 44m depth.
- **Encouraging First Test at Goldfinger:** Sulphide-bearing breccia with silica-chlorite-carbonate alteration intersected where north-west structures cross the Plutonic structure.
- **Assays Pending:** All samples dispatched to the laboratory, with assays pending and expected in Q1 2027.

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The rock types, alteration and sulphides described are geological observations and do not indicate the presence, grade or width of gold mineralisation. Assays are pending and expected in Q1 2027. Comparisons with Plutonic are for geological context only and do not imply that the Mount Padbury Project will contain a deposit of similar size or grade.

Parbo Resources Limited **(ASX: PRB) ("Parbo Resources" or "the Company")** is pleased to announce that it has discovered previously unrecognised greenstone in maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the GoldenEye prospect, within its 100%-owned Mount Padbury Gold Project, approximately 90km northwest of Meekatharra in Western Australia (Figure 1). The Company's first RC holes at GoldenEye drilled through a thin overthrust granite sheet into greenstone rocks from just 44m depth.

Greenstone belts host the majority of Western Australia's gold. The result confirms the Company's model that the greenstones hosting the Plutonic Gold Mine continue south-west, concealed beneath granite, along the Plutonic structure into the Mount Padbury Project area.

At Goldfinger, the first prospect-scale drill test on the same structure, intersected sulphide-bearing breccia with silica-chlorite-carbonate alteration.

Parbo Resources Chief Executive Officer Tim Campbell commented: *"Our first hole at GoldenEye has achieved a significant company breakthrough, intersecting greenstone beneath 44m of granite and, encouragingly, it appears to be the same type of greenstone that hosts the Plutonic deposit, which sits on the same structure. Matching the gravity anomaly with the greenstone makes this a district-scale result. It also gives us confidence in the rest of our gravity model, which has defined approximately 60km of comparable, untested targets along the Plutonic structure. Parbo holds that corridor and we plan to rapidly drill first holes into the best targets.*

"At Goldfinger, the first hole has intersected sulphide-bearing breccia where north-west cross-structures intersect the Plutonic structure, with visual analysis indicating the right alteration and sulphide textures we look for in a gold system. The assays will tell us whether gold is present."

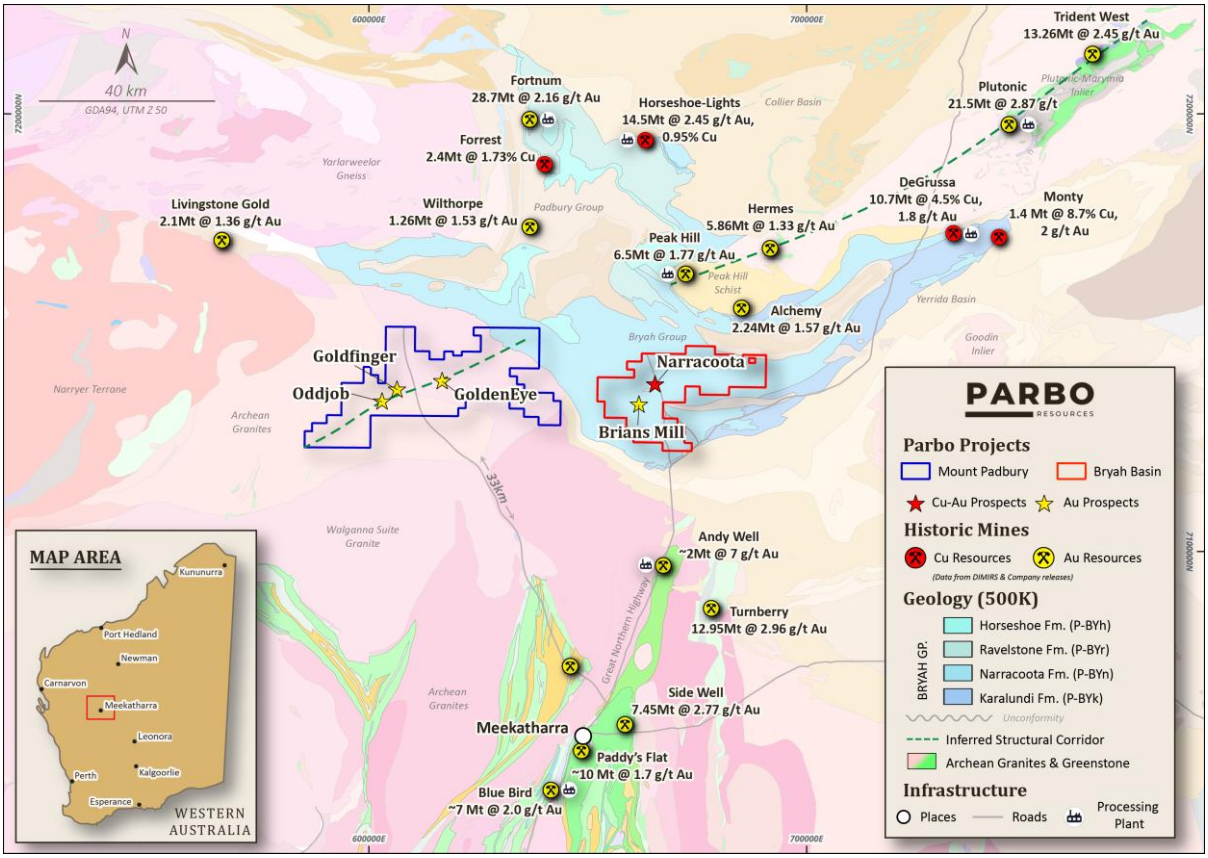


Figure 1 - Regional geology and major gold and copper operations, showing Parbo's Mount Padbury and Bryah Basin Projects and priority prospects.

TARGET RATIONALE

Greenstone belts host the majority of gold deposits in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia, and the known belts are largely held by other companies. Most were identified from outcrop, and greenstone concealed beneath granite and cover remains largely untested.

Plutonic, with a total gold endowment of approximately 10.5Moz (Fallon et al., 2010), sits at the south-western end of the Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt, where granite has been thrust over the greenstone (Rowe et al., 2002). The belt follows the Plutonic structure (referred to in previous announcements as

the Plutonic-Marymia (K2) structure), the crustal-scale structure associated with the Plutonic, Trident and Peak Hill gold operations. The current owner, Catalyst Metals Limited (ASX: CYL), reports a Plutonic Belt Mineral Resource of 48.7Mt at 3.2g/t Au for 4.97Moz and an Ore Reserve of 23.4Mt at 2.6g/t Au for 1.97Moz (Catalyst Metals, 2026).

The Plutonic structure is interpreted to pre-date the younger Palaeoproterozoic Bryah Basin, which rifted the Archean crust apart and cut the structure. Parbo's targeting projects the Plutonic structural setting across the rift, using gravity and magnetic data to locate where the same structure, and the greenstone along it, continue south-west of the basin into Mount Padbury.

GOLDENEYE - FIRST HOLE CONFIRMS CONCEALED GREENSTONE

The first RC hole at GoldenEye intersected greenstone beneath 44m of granite, confirming the Company's targeting strategy. The hole remained in greenstone to end-of-hole, demonstrating that the previously identified gravity anomaly at GoldenEye does reflect concealed greenstone and that the Plutonic setting continues south-west of the Bryah Basin into Mount Padbury.

GoldenEye, located approximately 15km east of Oddjob, is a broad gravity high (Figure 2) in an area mapped as granite, interpreted before drilling as a granite-over-greenstone setting similar to Plutonic (refer ASX announcement dated 22 October 2026).

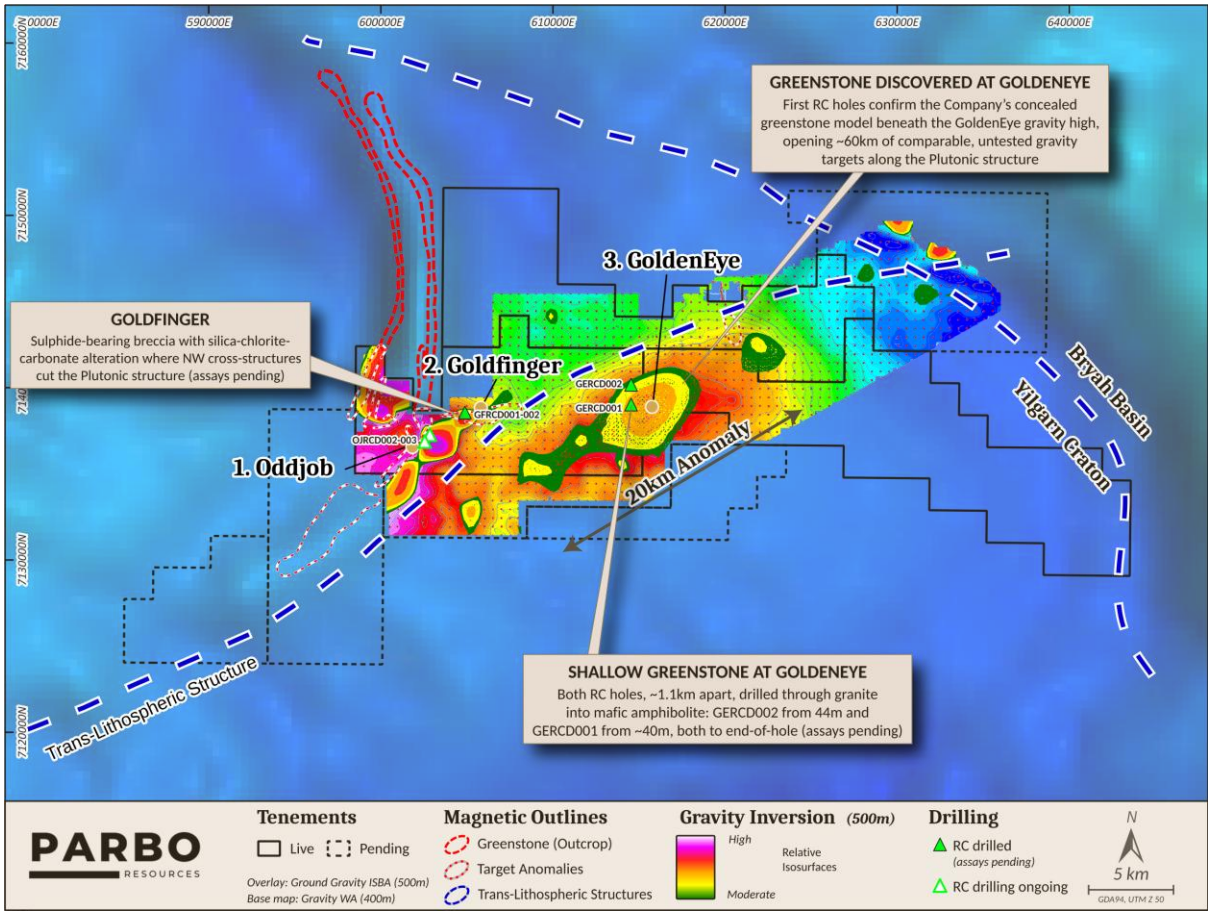


Figure 2 - Mount Padbury Project ground gravity inversion (500m relative isosurfaces) showing the Oddjob, Goldfinger and GoldenEye prospects, RC drill collars and the interpreted Plutonic (trans-lithospheric) structure

RC Drilling

Two RC holes (GERCD001 and GERCD002) were drilled for 502m (Appendix 1), and both passed through granite into greenstone. The first hole drilled, GERCD002, intersected (Figure 3):

- **0-11m:** quartz-rich granite.
- **11-44m:** chlorite-biotite rich potassic granite, interpreted as the thrust zone.
- **44m to end-of-hole at 300m:** mafic amphibolite (metamorphosed basalt, dolerite or gabbro), sheared K-feldspar boudins and trace disseminated pyrite.

The second hole, GERCD001, drilled approximately 1.1km to the south, intersected granite to approximately 40m, then mafic amphibolite to end-of-hole at 202m, with variably coarser-grained intervals, K-feldspar boudins and granitic leucosomes in places (Figure 4).

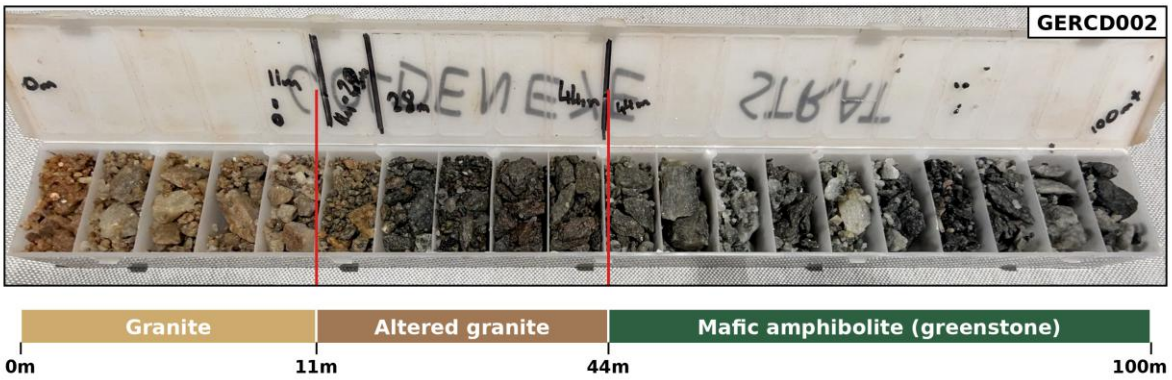


Figure 3 - GERCD002 summary tray: representative chips sub-sampled from surface to 100m to show the sequence (not a continuous chip tray). Granite (0-11m) and altered granite (11-44m) overlie mafic amphibolite from 44m

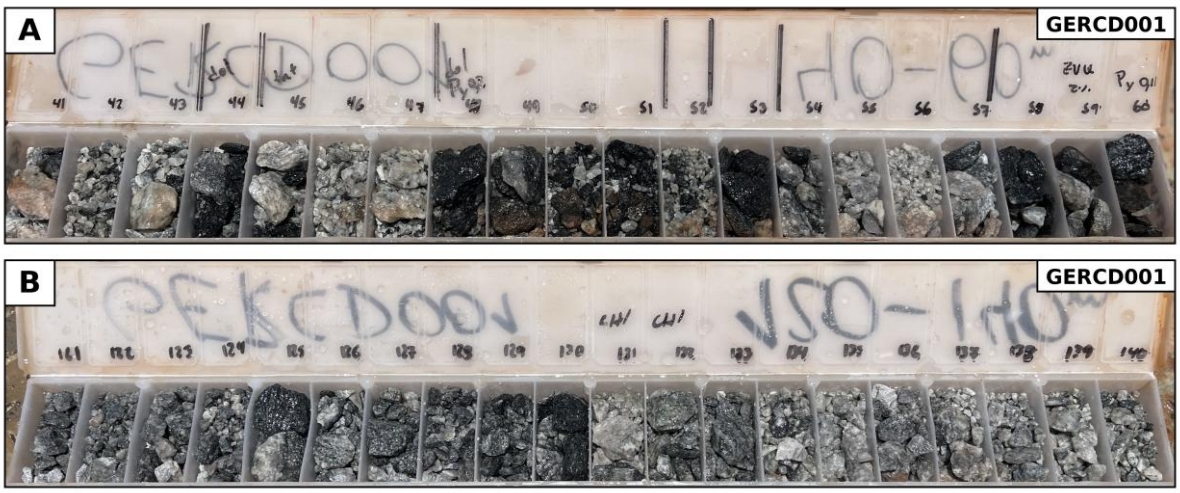


Figure 4 - GERCD001 chip trays: (A) 40-60m, black, biotite-rich mafic amphibolite with felsic leucosomes from shallow depth; (B) 121-140m, dark, biotite-bearing mafic amphibolite

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The rock types,

alteration and sulphides described are geological observations and do not indicate the presence, grade or width of gold mineralisation. Assays are pending and expected in Q1 2027.

Plutonic-Style Thrust Setting

The granite-greenstone contact is interpreted as a low-angle thrust, with granite emplaced over the greenstone, comparable to the overthrust granite at Plutonic (Rowe et al., 2002). Alteration in the granite immediately above the contact indicates that hydrothermal fluids have moved along it. The amphibolite is also of the same metamorphic grade as the Plutonic mine sequence, which is hosted in amphibolite-facies metabasalts (Gazley, 2011).

The amphibolite is metamorphosed, banded and locally schistose, and was intersected consistently in both holes, drilled in different directions approximately 1.1km apart. It has no linear magnetic expression of the kind typical of younger Proterozoic dykes in the region, supporting an Archean greenstone origin.

Shallow Greenstone with District-Scale Potential

Importantly, the greenstone was intersected at 44m, significantly shallower than suggested by gravity modelling, which was limited by the 250m station spacing over GoldenEye.

Drilling has now matched the GoldenEye gravity anomaly with the greenstone, supporting the use of the gravity data as a guide to identifying concealed greenstone stratigraphy across the entire project. Comparable gravity signatures extend for approximately 60km along the Plutonic structure within Parbo's tenure, ground that has seen no meaningful historical drilling.

GOLDFINGER - SULPHIDE-BEARING BRECCIA ON THE PLUTONIC STRUCTURE

Goldfinger, located approximately 2km north-east of Oddjob, represents the first prospect-scale test of the greenstone along the Plutonic structure. RC drilling tested encouraging geology from the recent aircore program (refer ASX announcement dated 6 November 2026), as well as the magnetic and gravity anomalies.

Two RC holes were drilled from one pad (Figure 5; Appendix 1). Together with GoldenEye, these are the first RC holes drilled on the approximately 765km² Mount Padbury tenement package.

The first hole (GFRCD001, towards 200°) passed through tonalite (granite) to 68m and remained in greenstone to end-of-hole at 246m, intersecting brecciated greenstone in contact with brecciated chert, with silica-chlorite-carbonate alteration and sulphides (Figures 6 and 7; Appendix 2).

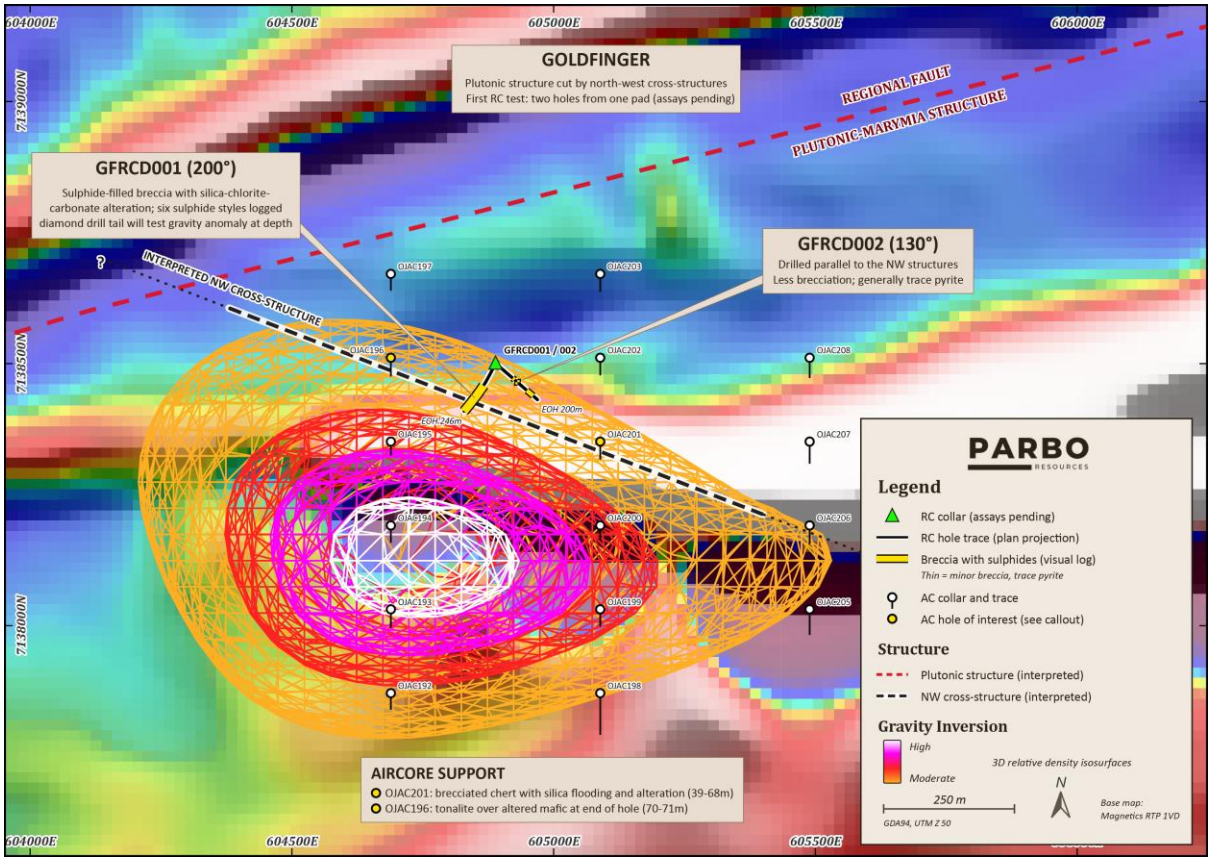


Figure 5 - Goldfinger prospect on magnetics (RTP 1VD) with 3D gravity inversion isosurfaces, showing RC holes GFRCD001 and GFRCD002, previous aircore holes, the interpreted Plutonic structure and north-west trending cross-structure

Six sulphide styles were logged, indicating more than one phase of fluid flow (Figure 6):

- **Semi-massive:** chips of semi-massive pyrite within the most sulphide-rich intervals, where pyrite locally forms most of the chip (Figure 6A).
- **Laminated vein:** a laminated pyrite vein from 88m to 89m, recording repeated crack-seal (fault-valve) hydrothermal events (Figure 6B).
- **Breccia fill:** anastomosing sulphide wrapping breccia clasts in silica-carbonate altered greenstone, a texture associated with gold deposition at Plutonic (Duclaux et al., 2012; Figure 6C).
- **Re-brecciated:** sulphide breccia that has been fractured and re-sealed, recording repeated fluid pulses (Figure 6D).
- **Replacement:** sulphide replacing mafic minerals in the greenstone (sulphidation), a principal ore style at Plutonic (Rowe et al., 2002; Figure 6E).
- **Disseminated:** fine-grained sulphide through the chert (Figure 6F).

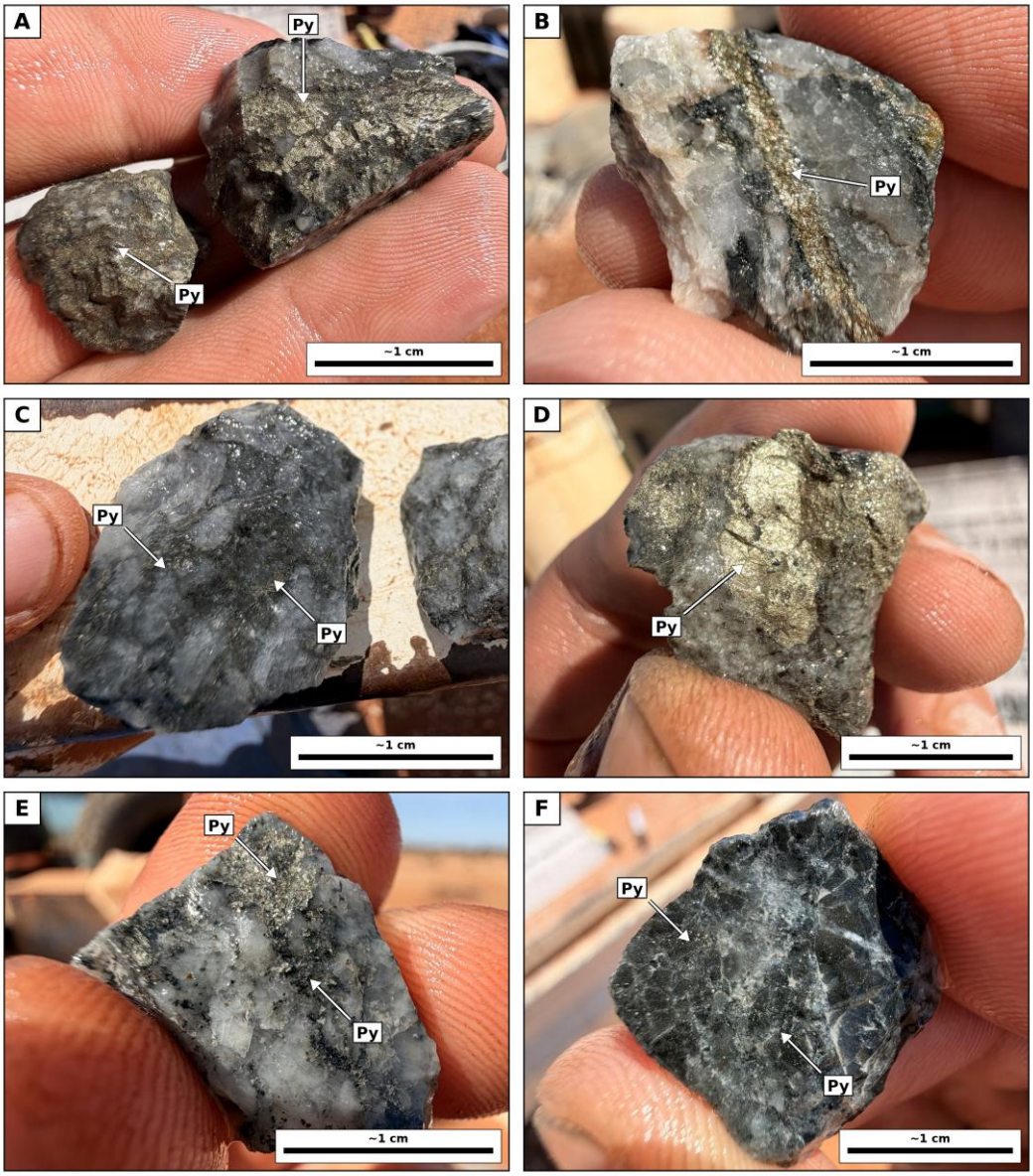


Figure 6 - RC chips from Goldfinger hole GFRCD001: (A) semi-massive pyrite, 225m; (B) laminated pyrite vein, 89m; (C) anastomosing sulphide breccia fill around clasts, 152m; (D) re-brecciated sulphide clast, 238m; (E) sulphide replacing mafic minerals, 117m; (F) fine disseminated sulphide in chert, 207m. Selected chips photographed to show sulphide textures, with pyrite (Py) arrowed; they are not representative of the 1m intervals, for which visual estimates are provided in Appendix 2. Scale bars are approximate.

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The rock types, alteration and sulphides described are geological observations and do not indicate the presence, grade or width of gold mineralisation. Assays are pending and expected in Q1 2027.

Structural control. Goldfinger lies on the Plutonic structure, where it is cut by north-west trending cross-structures, interpreted as a conjugate set formed in the same stress field. Plutonic shows a similar pattern, with lodes trending north-north-west, oblique to the north-east trending belt (Rowe et al., 2002).

The second hole (GFRCD002), drilled from the same pad towards 130° and parallel to the interpreted north-west structures, intersected similar mafic greenstone with minor chert beneath tonalite to 64m, but with less brecciation and generally trace pyrite (isolated metres up to 1%), consistent with a north-west structural control. Follow-up drilling will test these structures.

Goldfinger therefore has the key ingredients sought in a greenstone-hosted gold system: a fluid pathway (the Plutonic structure and its cross-structures), a trap (brittle chert against iron-rich mafic rock) and evidence of multi-phase fluid flow (alteration and six sulphide styles). Pyrite is, however, a common alteration mineral in greenstone sequences and is not necessarily associated with gold.

Assays are now required to determine whether the sulphides are gold-bearing.

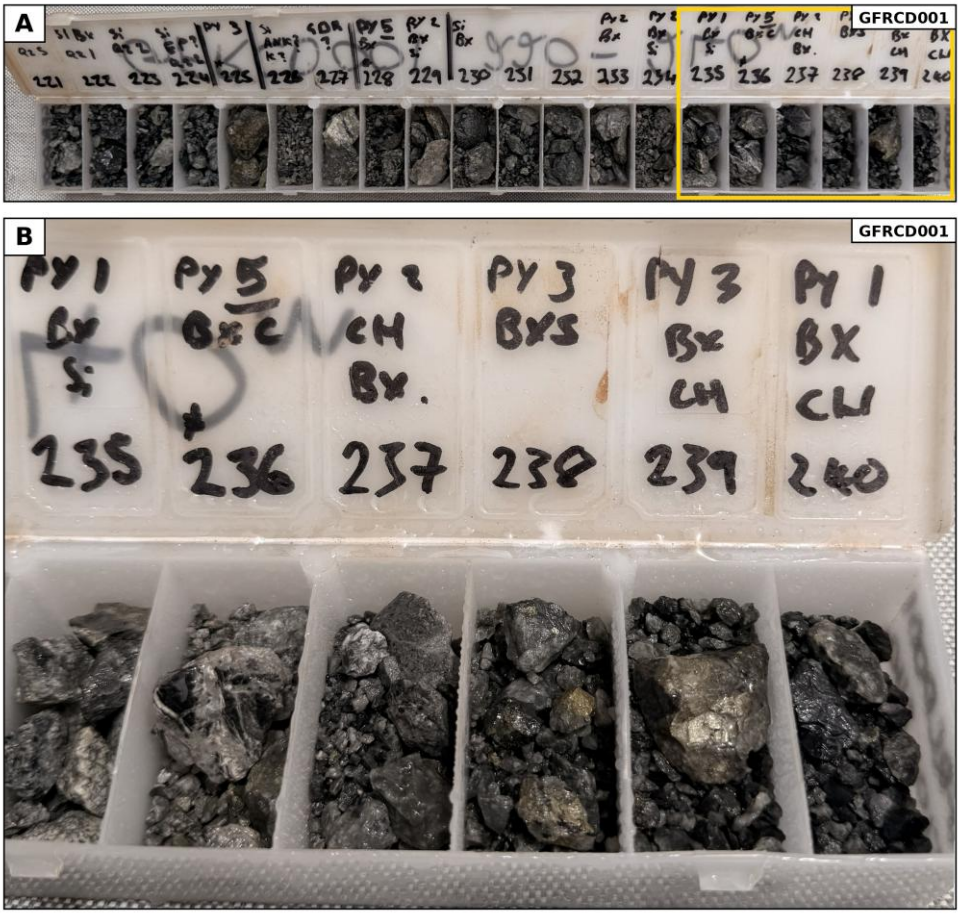


Figure 7 - RC chip tray from Goldfinger hole GFRCD001: (A) 220-240m, with lid annotations of logged pyrite (%) and texture; the yellow box marks 235-240m; (B) close-up of 235-240m. Pyrite percentages on the lids are 1m visual estimates from sieved chips and are tabulated in Appendix 2

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The rock types, alteration and sulphides described are geological observations and do not indicate the presence, grade or width of gold mineralisation. Assays are pending and expected in Q1 2027. Comparisons with Plutonic are for geological context only and do not imply that the Mount Padbury Project will contain a deposit of similar size or grade.

NEXT STEPS

- Receipt of RC assays from GoldenEye and Goldfinger, to be reported once received and validated.
- Multi-element geochemistry and petrology to confirm the greenstone and alteration.
- Re-calibration of the gravity and magnetic models against the geology now known from drilling, and assessment of follow-up higher-resolution geophysics.
- Follow-up drilling along the GoldenEye corridor and across the north-west structures at Goldfinger, subject to results.
- RC drilling at Oddjob was ongoing at the time of this announcement. Two holes have been completed (OJRCD002 and OJRCD003; Appendix 1), and results will be reported once assays are received.

AIRCORE PROGRAM ASSAY UPDATE

Assay results from the recent aircore programs completed at Brians Mill, Oddjob and Goldfinger were previously expected during late October and November 2026, based on typical laboratory turnaround times. Turnaround times at laboratories across Western Australia have since extended due to high demand. Results will be reported once received, validated and interpreted.

References

Catalyst Metals Limited, 2026. 2Moz Reserve lays foundation for ±200koz for ±10 years at Plutonic. ASX announcement, 29 September 2026.

Duclaux, G., Hough, R. and Gazley, M.F., 2012. Late tectonic evolution of Plutonic Gold Mine and controls on gold mineralisation. Structural Geology and Resources 2012, Australian Institute of Geoscientists Bulletin 56, 75-78.

Fallon, M., Porwal, A. and Guj, P., 2010. Prospectivity analysis of the Plutonic Marymia Greenstone Belt, Western Australia. Ore Geology Reviews 38, 208-218.

Gazley, M.F., 2011. Metamorphism, geochronology and stratigraphy of an amphibolite-facies greenstone-hosted gold deposit: Plutonic Gold Mine, Marymia Inlier, Western Australia. PhD thesis, Victoria University of Wellington.

Rowe, R.J., Awan, A.W., McCuaig, T.C., Sauter, P.C. and Vickery, N.M., 2002. Structural geology of the Plutonic Gold Mine. Applied Structural Geology for Mineral Exploration and Mining International Symposium, Kalgoorlie, 180-185.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Parbo Resources Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

TIM CAMPBELL
Chief Executive Officer
Parbo Resources Limited
E: hello@parbo.com.au
M: 0459 997 718

FOR MEDIA INQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT:

NICHOLAS READ
Principal
Read Corporate
E: info@readcorporate.com.au
M: 0419 929 046

About Parbo Resources

Parbo Resources is a mineral exploration and development company focused on exploration and development at its Mount Padbury Project and Bryah Basin Project, located within the Murchison Mineral Field and Bryah Basin near Meekatharra in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

The Mount Padbury Project is the Company's gold-focused exploration project, located approximately 90km northwest of Meekatharra, and consists of eight exploration licences (three active and five pending applications) covering approximately 765km². The Bryah Basin Project is the Company's copper-gold and gold-focused exploration project, located approximately 70km north-northeast of Meekatharra, and consists of 13 exploration licences (eleven active and two pending applications) covering approximately 461km².

Forward Looking Statement

This report may contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties and are provided as a general guide only. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast" or "target". The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove correct, and actual results may differ materially. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and evaluated by Mr Jordan Griffiths, Exploration Manager of Parbo Resources Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Griffiths 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). Mr Griffiths consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 5 August 2026 and the ASX announcements dated 1 October 2026, 8 October 2026, 22 October 2026, 27 October 2026 and 6 November 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those documents, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1 - MOUNT PADBURY 2026 RC DRILL COLLARS (GOLDENEYE, GOLDFINGER AND ODDJOB)

All holes drilled on E51/2183. Coordinates GDA94 / MGA Zone 50. Collars picked up by handheld GPS. Dip and azimuth are top-of-hole measurements, with the rig aligned by compass at the collar. Assays pending for all holes.

Hole ID	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Prospect	Assays
GERCD001	RC	614,541	7,138,967	471	-80	235	202	GoldenEye	Pending
GERCD002	RC	614,542	7,140,115	471	-85	010	300	GoldenEye	Pending
GFRCD001	RC	604,889	7,138,500	450	-60	200	246	Goldfinger	Pending
GFRCD002	RC	604,889	7,138,500	450	-55	130	200	Goldfinger	Pending
OJRCD002	RC	602,850	7,136,820	443	-75	237	204	Oddjob	Pending
OJRCD003	RC	602,550	7,136,820	443	-70	034	98	Oddjob	Pending
Total							**1,250**	**6 holes**	

Summary geological log

Hole ID / interval (m)	Lithology and alteration (qualitative)
GERCD002 0-11m	• Quartz-rich granite.
GERCD002 11-44m	• Chlorite-biotite rich potassic granite; interpreted thrust zone.
GERCD002 44-300m (EOH)	• Mafic amphibolite with variably coarser-grained intervals; biotite-chlorite-silica alteration, sheared K-feldspar boudins, quartz veins and bands. K-feldspar alteration more common below 263m. Trace disseminated pyrite.
GERCD001 0-40m	• Granite, weathered near surface; K-feldspar alteration from 23m.
GERCD001 40-202m (EOH)	• Mafic amphibolite, locally black and biotite-rich, with variably coarser-grained intervals; K-feldspar boudins; pale granitic leucosomes in places. Quartz veining. Trace disseminated pyrite.
GFRCD001 0-27m	• Cover and weathered profile (clay, ferruginous).
GFRCD001 27-68m	• Tonalite (granite), with chlorite alteration near the base. Trace pyrite.
GFRCD001 68-103m	• Greenstone with minor brecciation and carbonate veining; laminated pyrite vein 88-89m.
GFRCD001 103-143m	• Brecciated greenstone, including silica-carbonate breccia (103-110m); pyrite veinlets, wispy veining and local silicification.
GFRCD001 143-210m	• Brecciated greenstone with chert clasts; silica-carbonate-chlorite alteration and sulphide-filled breccia; quartz veining 179-180m.
GFRCD001 210-224m	• Silicified chert breccia with quartz veining.
GFRCD001 224-246m (EOH)	• Brecciated greenstone and chert with silica alteration and sulphide-filled breccia.
GFRCD002 0-26m	• Cover and weathered profile.
GFRCD002 26-64m	• Tonalite (granite). Trace disseminated pyrite near the base.
GFRCD002 64-200m (EOH)	• Mafic greenstone (metamorphosed basalt, dolerite or gabbro) with minor chert (approximately 90%). Sporadic brecciation with pyrite where silica alteration is intense (approximately 10%), including breccia and chert breccia at 80-88m, 102-103m and 149-179m. Generally trace pyrite, with isolated metres of 0.5-1% (80-81m, 85-86m and 101-102m).

APPENDIX 2 - VISUAL ESTIMATES OF SULPHIDES (GOLDENEYE AND GOLDFINGER)

The tables below set out visual estimates of pyrite in RC chips, which is the only sulphide observed. Estimates were made at the rig by the Company's geologists from sieved RC chips on a 1m basis, using standard percentage-area comparison charts, and have been reviewed by the Competent Person. The range of 1m estimates within each interval is shown, where nil means no pyrite was observed in that metre.

At GoldenEye, all logged pyrite is below 0.5% and all intervals containing pyrite are shown. At Goldfinger, intervals where 1m estimates are generally 0.5% or more are shown. These may include metres below 0.5%, and isolated 1m estimates of up to 1% within otherwise trace intervals are not tabulated.

Sieved chips are concentrated and may not be representative of the full 1m sample, so visual estimates from sieved chips may overstate sulphide abundance relative to the sample as a whole. Trace means less than 0.5%. A summary geological log of all holes is provided in Appendix 1.

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The sulphides observed may not be associated with gold mineralisation. Assays are pending and expected in Q1 2027.

GoldenEye

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Sulphide	Style of occurrence	Py range (%)
GERCD002	81	100	19	Mafic amphibolite	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated	nil-0.1
GERCD002	128	190	62	Mafic amphibolite	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated; quartz veining	nil-0.4
GERCD002	220	297	77	Mafic amphibolite; K-feldspar alteration	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated	nil-0.2
GERCD001	47	61	14	Mafic amphibolite; minor granitic dykes	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated; quartz veining	nil-0.1
GERCD001	96	103	7	Mafic amphibolite	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated	nil-0.1
GERCD001	154	166	12	Mafic amphibolite; minor granitic dykes	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated; quartz veining	nil-0.2

Goldfinger

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Sulphide	Style of occurrence	Py range (%)
GFRCD001	69	71	2	Greenstone	Pyrite	Disseminated	0.5-1
GFRCD001	88	89	1	Greenstone	Pyrite	Laminated pyrite vein	1
GFRCD001	102	110	8	Brecciated greenstone; carbonate breccia	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	nil-2
GFRCD001	112	117	5	Brecciated greenstone	Pyrite	Disseminated and breccia-hosted	0.5-1
GFRCD001	143	150	7	Brecciated greenstone	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	0.5-1
GFRCD001	150	160	10	Brecciated greenstone	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted; sulphide-filled breccia	0.2-2
GFRCD001	160	165	5	Greenstone, minor breccia	Pyrite	Disseminated and breccia-hosted	0.5-1

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Sulphide	Style of occurrence	Py range (%)
GFRCD001	169	179	10	Greenstone breccia with chert; silica alteration	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted; sulphide-filled breccia	0.1-2
GFRCD001	185	191	6	Greenstone breccia with chert	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	0.5-1
GFRCD001	191	207	16	Greenstone breccia with chert	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted; sulphide-filled breccia	0.1-2
GFRCD001	212	215	3	Silicified chert breccia	Pyrite	Disseminated	0.5-1
GFRCD001	224	225	1	Brecciated greenstone and chert; silica alteration	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	3
GFRCD001	227	229	2	Brecciated greenstone and chert; silica alteration	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	2-5
GFRCD001	232	235	3	Brecciated greenstone and chert; silica alteration	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	1-2
GFRCD001	235	239	4	Brecciated greenstone and chert	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted; sulphide-filled breccia	2-5
GFRCD001	239	246	7	Brecciated greenstone and chert; silica alteration	Pyrite	Breccia-hosted	0.2-1
GFRCD002	64	200	136	Mafic greenstone, minor chert; sporadic breccia	Pyrite	Sporadic disseminated and breccia-hosted; isolated metres of 0.5-1% at 80-81m, 85-86m and 101-102m	nil-1

All samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth. Assay results are expected in Q1 2027 and will be reported once received and validated by the Competent Person.

APPENDIX 3 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

The following table relates to RC drilling at the GoldenEye and Goldfinger prospects, Mount Padbury Gold Project. No assay results are reported.

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). Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• RC drilling was completed at the GoldenEye, Goldfinger and Oddjob prospects. Samples were collected for every metre through the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. • Four-metre composite samples were collected by scoop from the 1m bulk sample piles. One-metre split samples were submitted for intervals of geological interest and at end of hole. Samples weighed approximately 2-3kg. • No assay results are reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.*	• RC drilling was completed by Xplore Drilling between 6 and 16 November 2026 using an OX SR72 RC rig on a MAN 8x8 carrier, with a 1,350cfm/500psi onboard compressor, auxiliary (1,250cfm/350psi) and booster (2,400cfm/1,000psi) compressors, 4.5-inch RC rods and a 140mm face-sampling hammer. • Six holes were drilled for 1,250m: GoldenEye (GERCD001 and GERCD002), Goldfinger (GFRCD001 and GFRCD002) and Oddjob (OJRCD002 and OJRCD003). • The holes are designed as pre-collars for possible diamond tails, including a diamond tail on GFRCD001 to test the Goldfinger gravity anomaly, subject to results.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.*	• Sample recovery and moisture were assessed visually by the geologist at the rig for each metre. Samples were generally dry with good recovery. Occasional wet samples were confined to isolated 1-2m intervals, typically in chert-rich horizons, and were recorded in the logging. • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. • No relationship between recovery and grade can be assessed until assays are received.
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.*	• All holes were geologically logged at the rig by OMNI GeoX geologists over their full length (100%). • Logging was qualitative (lithology, alteration, veining, sulphides, structure) on a 1m basis. Chips were sieved, stored in chip trays and photographed. • Visual estimates of pyrite abundance were made on a 1m basis from sieved chips using percentage-area comparison charts. Sieving concentrates coarser chips, so estimates may overstate sulphide abundance relative to the whole sample. Intervals of generally 0.5% or more are reported in Appendix 2 with a cautionary statement. • Portable XRF was used for internal checks only and is not reported.
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. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages.*	• One-metre samples were split by the rig-mounted cone splitter into calico bags. Four-metre composites were collected by scoop from the 1m bulk sample piles. • Field duplicates were collected at every 100th sample number, from the splitter or by scoop as for the primary sample. • At the laboratory, samples are sorted, dried, crushed where required and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled and for first-pass exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used. 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.*	• Samples have been submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth, for gold by 50g fire assay with ICP-OES finish (FA50/OE04) and a 38-element suite by four-acid digest with ICP-OES finish (4A/OE37). • A QAQC sample was inserted at every 50th sample number, alternating between a certified reference material (sample numbers ending in 50) and a field duplicate (sample numbers ending in 00). This gives a combined QAQC insertion rate of 1 in 50, with standards and duplicates each at 1 in 100. Laboratory standards, blanks and repeats will also be reviewed. • No assay results are reported in this announcement.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 protocols.*	• No assay results are reported. • Logging and sampling data were recorded digitally at the rig and imported into the Company database, with validation checks on import. • No twinned holes have been drilled.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes, trenches, mine workings and other locations. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were picked up by handheld GPS, with an expected accuracy of approximately +/-5m. RLs are from handheld GPS. • The rig was aligned at the collar by compass and the top-of-hole dip and azimuth recorded. • Downhole surveys were completed by north-seeking gyro. Single-shot surveys were taken during drilling at 30m, 60m or 120m depending on hole deviation, and continuous gyro surveys were completed at 10m intervals on completion of each hole. • Grid system is GDA94 / MGA Zone 50.
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 Mineral Resource estimation. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• First-pass reconnaissance RC holes. The drilling is not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	• GFRCD001 was drilled towards 200°, across the interpreted north-west trending structures. GFRCD002 was drilled from the same pad towards 130°, approximately parallel to them, and is therefore likely to under-represent any structurally controlled features. • GoldenEye holes were drilled steeply: GERCD002 at -85° towards 010° and GERCD001 at -80° towards 235°. • Oddjob holes were drilled at -75° towards 237° (OJRCD002) and -70° towards 034° (OJRCD003). • The orientation of any mineralisation is not yet known and any sampling bias cannot be assessed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, bagged and recorded by Company personnel and delivered to the laboratory by Company personnel or a contracted freight provider. Chain of custody records were maintained.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have 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.*	• All holes were drilled on E51/2183 with Programme of Work approvals. • E51/2183 forms part of the 100%-owned Mount Padbury Project and is subject to native title and to a 2.5% gross revenue royalty to Amity Royalties Pty Ltd. • E51/2183 is granted and in good standing. Heritage surveys were completed with Traditional Owners prior to drilling. There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• GoldenEye and Goldfinger had not been RC drilled prior to this program, and these are the first RC holes on the Mount Padbury tenement package. Previous exploration at Mount Padbury was limited and largely reliant on regional government airborne magnetic and gravity data (GSWA).

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies in the northern Murchison region near the north-western margin of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. • The target is orogenic gold hosted in Archean greenstone interpreted to be concealed beneath granite and cover along the north-east trending Plutonic structure. • At GoldenEye, quartz-rich granite (0-11m) and chlorite-biotite rich potassic granite (11-44m) overlie mafic amphibolite across a low-angle contact interpreted as a thrust. GERCD001 intersected granite to approximately 40m, then mafic amphibolite with K-feldspar boudins and granitic leucosomes in places. • At Goldfinger, tonalite overlies brecciated greenstone and chert with silica-chlorite-carbonate alteration and pyrite in GFRCD001. GFRCD002 intersected tonalite to 64m, then mafic greenstone with minor chert and sporadic brecciation. A summary geological log is provided in Appendix 1.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of drill hole collar information.*	• Collar details for all RC holes drilled at GoldenEye, Goldfinger and Oddjob are provided in Appendix 1. No assay results are reported. • RC drilling at Oddjob was ongoing at the time of this announcement. Geology and any visual estimates for the Oddjob holes will be reported with their assay results.
Data aggregation methods	*Weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades.*	• No assay results are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• No assay results are reported. Downhole lengths only.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.*	• Refer to Figures 1 to 7 and Appendices 1 and 2 in this 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.*	• All RC holes drilled at GoldenEye and Goldfinger to date are reported, including GFRCD002, which intersected similar lithologies to GFRCD001 but only sporadic brecciation and generally trace pyrite. The Oddjob holes are listed in Appendix 1 and will be reported with assays. A summary geological log of the GoldenEye and Goldfinger holes is provided in Appendix 1. Visual estimates are reported in Appendix 2 with a cautionary statement. Assays are pending.
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.*	• Ground gravity surveys and 3D gravity inversion modelling at Mount Padbury were previously reported (refer Prospectus dated 5 August 2026 and ASX announcement dated 8 October 2026). • Aircore drilling at Oddjob and Goldfinger was previously reported (refer ASX announcement dated 6 November 2026). • Regional magnetic and gravity data are sourced from the Geological Survey of Western Australia.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Receipt and interpretation of RC assay results, including the Oddjob holes. • Follow-up RC and diamond drilling along the GoldenEye trend, and at Goldfinger oriented to cross the interpreted north-west structures, subject to results.