Rokeby Resources Limited

Mt Wills Mineral Resource Estimate & High-Grade Gold Target Progress

HIGHLIGHTS

- A commercially robust JORC (2012) compliant hard rock Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) with Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) for the Mt Wills Gold Project **2.56Mt @ 3.2g/t gold** and **7.0g/t silver for 264,000oz gold** and **580,000oz silver (272,000oz gold equivalent)** – representing a very high percentage of the previous inferred resource estimate (which had no economic parameters applied).
- **13 high-grade targets have been confirmed** within and adjacent to the larger resource envelope and are now being assessed for drilling and the potential for early mining.
- Historical mining at Mt Wills produced more than **210,000oz of gold with an average grade 24.8g/t** (Crohn 1958).

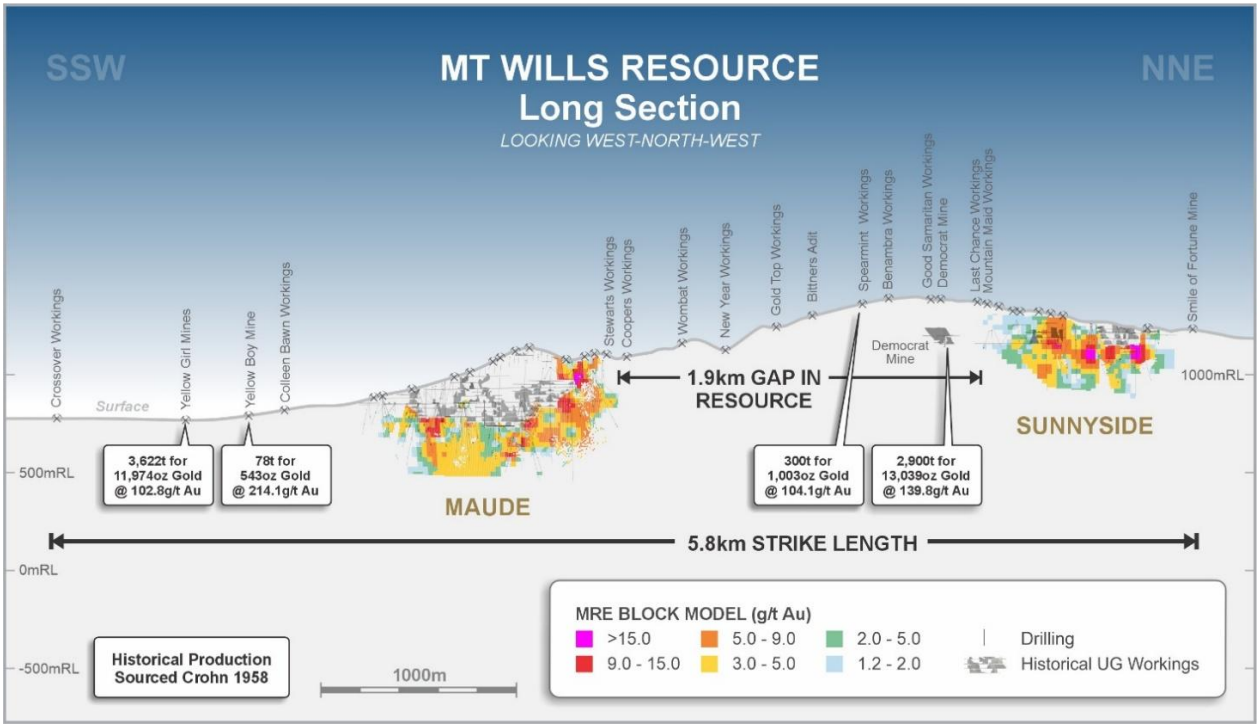


Figure 1: Mt Wills long section (looking west-north-west) showing the block model coloured by gold grade, drilling and historical workings. The Mineral Resource is reported within MSO shapes above 1.5g/t gold.

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- This resource upgrade does not include Rokeby's 2026 drilling results or the surface stockpiles. The project Mineral Resource Estimates now total **282,000oz of gold** including the Powers Gully and Maude surface stockpile MRE's.
- The RPEEE resource is anticipated to grow following the receipt of drilling results from the recently completed Sunnyside drilling and further work.
- The MRE is reported within Mine Stope Optimiser (MSO) shapes using a 1.5m minimum mining width and a 1.5g/t gold over 1.5m cut-off, below historical workings (excluding remnant mining).
- Drill targets for resource expansion and production planning are now being developed based on the improved economics model.
- The MRE comprises **Indicated: 0.79Mt @ 3.6g/t gold** and **7.2g/t silver for 91,000oz gold** and **183,000oz silver,** and **Inferred: 1.77Mt @ 3.0g/t gold** and **7.0g/t silver for 172,000oz gold** and **397,000oz silver.**
- **Approximately 35% of contained gold** is now classified as Indicated
- Refer to Appendix 1 for a list of recently verified drillhole gold and silver intercepts.
- Next steps include drilling higher-grade shoot targets, testing of the 1.9km gap between the two deposits, and metallurgical test work.

Commenting on the MRE, Managing Director Andrew Haythorpe said:

"This JORC (2012) Mineral Resource provides improved confidence that a good proportion of the inferred resources will convert to minable ounces as well as defining higher grade targets within the broader resource. Encouragingly, a high percentage of gold resource falls within reasonable mining assumptions.

The use of Mining Stope optimisation software and applying the top cuts used at Maude and Sunnyside have contributed to a more conservative resource model. Further improvements to the resource are anticipated as more detailed underground mapping data are being incorporated, as well as the recent drilling from the 2026 drill program.

We remain focused on advancing Mt Wills and assessing practical, low-capital development pathways."

Rokeby Resources Limited (ASX: RKB) ("Rokeby" or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Maude and Sunnyside hard-rock gold–silver deposits at its Mt Wills Gold Project (**"Mt Wills")** in north-east Victoria.

The MRE was prepared by Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd from a compilation and validation of drilling by previous explorers. Mineralisation was reported within MSO stope shapes to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The MRE supersedes all previous estimates for the Mt Wills hard-rock deposits, including the historical estimates referred to in previous announcements, which should no longer be relied upon.

Table 1: Mt Wills Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012), reported within MSO stope shapes above 1.5 g/t gold over 1.5m

Deposit / category	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (koz)	Silver (koz)	Gold Eq. (koz)
Maude						
Indicated	499	3.1	6.8	50	109	**51.4**
Inferred	720	2.8	8.0	65	185	**67.5**
Maude total	**1,219**	**2.9**	**7.5**	**115**	**294**	**118.9**
Sunnyside						
Indicated	295	4.4	7.8	41	74	**42**
Inferred	1,050	3.2	6.3	107	212	**109.8**
Sunnyside total	**1,345**	**3.4**	**6.6**	**149**	**286**	**152.8**
Total Indicated	794	3.6	7.2	91	183	**93.4**
Total Inferred	1,770	3.0	7.0	172	397	**177.3**
Total Mineral Resource	**2,564**	**3.2**	**7.0**	**264**	**580**	**271.7**

Notes: Tonnes are dry metric tonnes; kt = thousand tonnes. Totals may not sum due to rounding. The Mineral Resource is reported within MSO shapes (1.5m minimum mining width; stopes 15m long and 10m high) at a 1.5g/t gold cut-off over 1.5m and is depleted for historical mining. Gold equivalent (AuEq) is calculated as set out under "Metal equivalents" below.

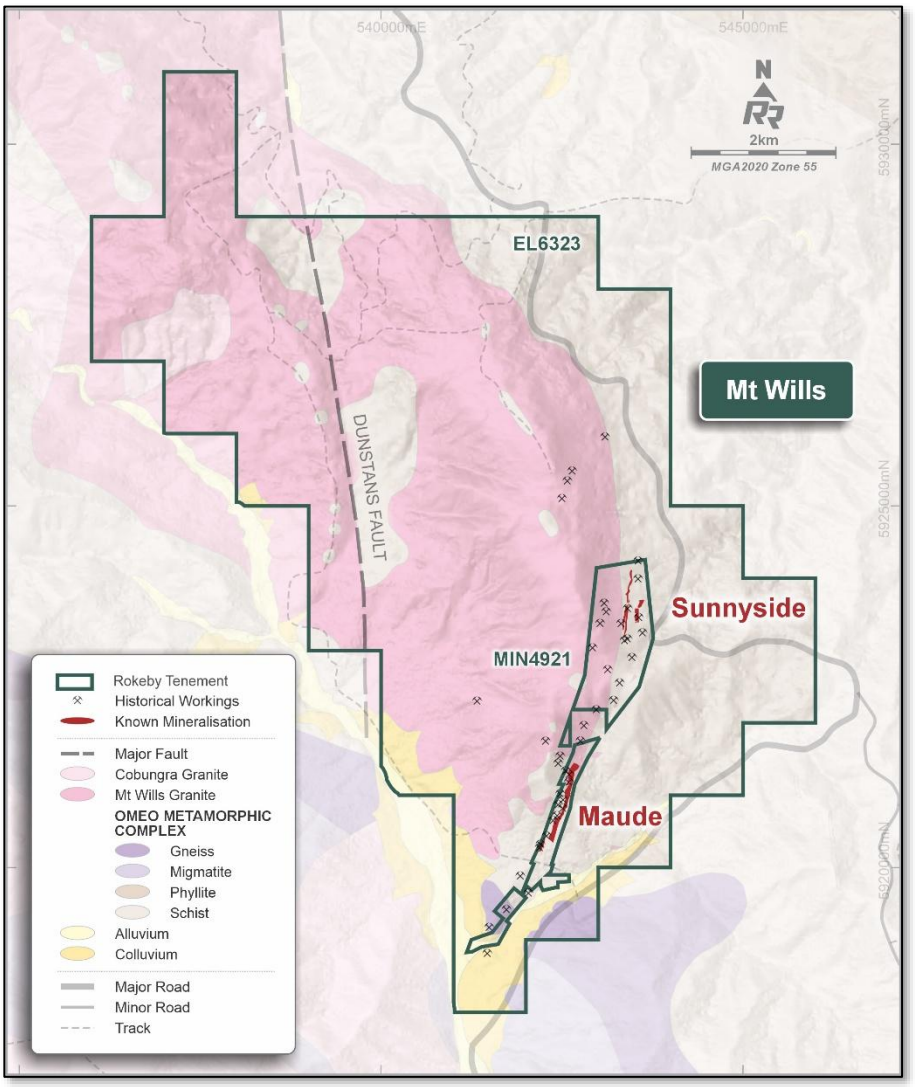


Figure 2: Location of the MRE relative to the Mt Wills tenements including historical mines.

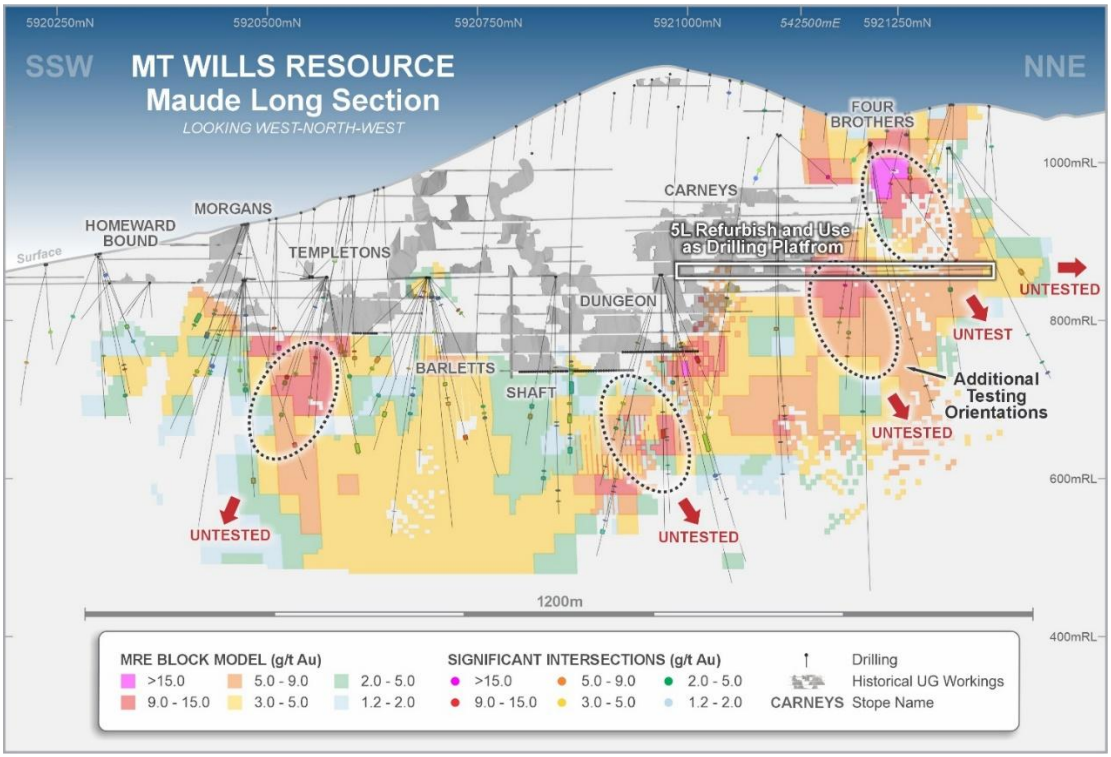


Figure 3: Maude long section (looking west-north-west) showing the block model, drilling and historical workings. Modelled mineralisation is limited by drilling and is not closed off.

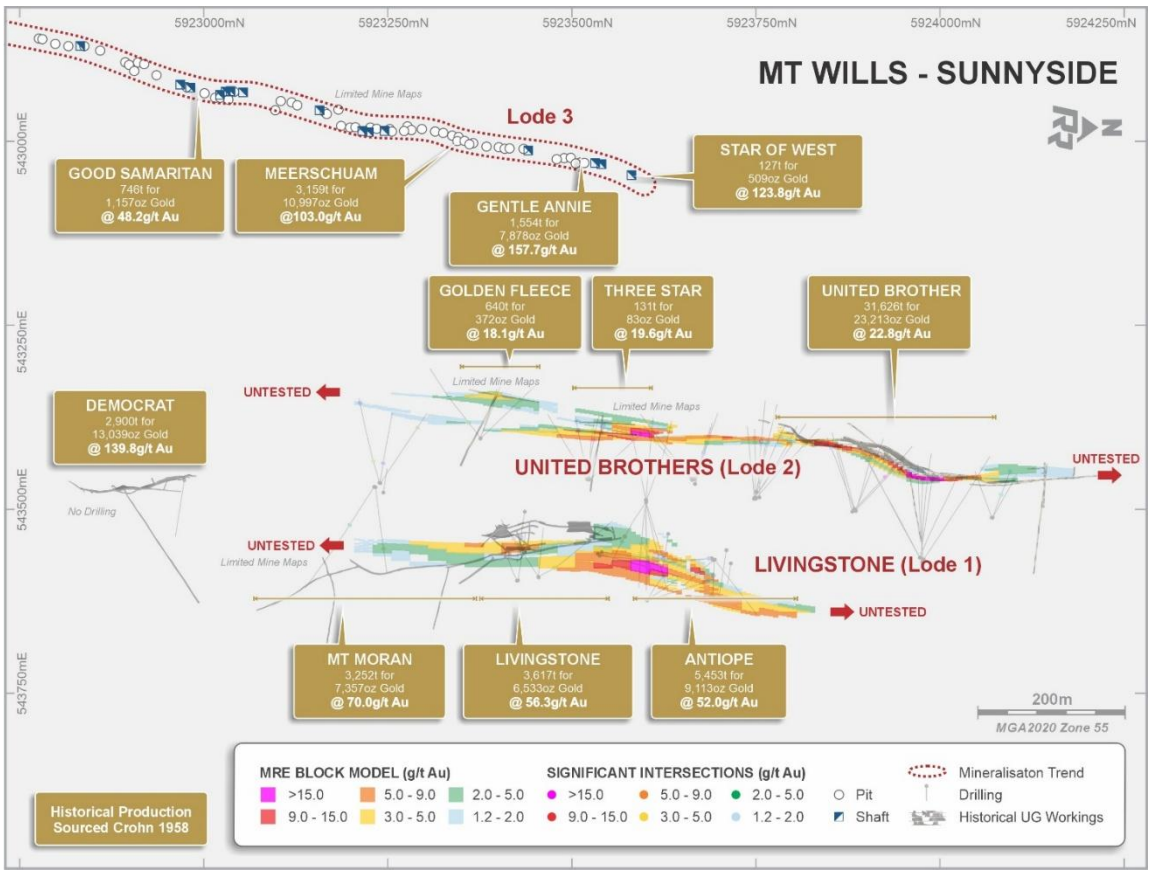


Figure 4: Plan view of the three mineralised lode systems at Sunnyside: the Livingstone line of workings (bottom, east), the United Brothers line of workings (middle) and the Gentle Annie line of workings (top, west) and The Democrat mine, south of the MRE. Both the Gentle Annie and Democrat Mine have limited drilling.

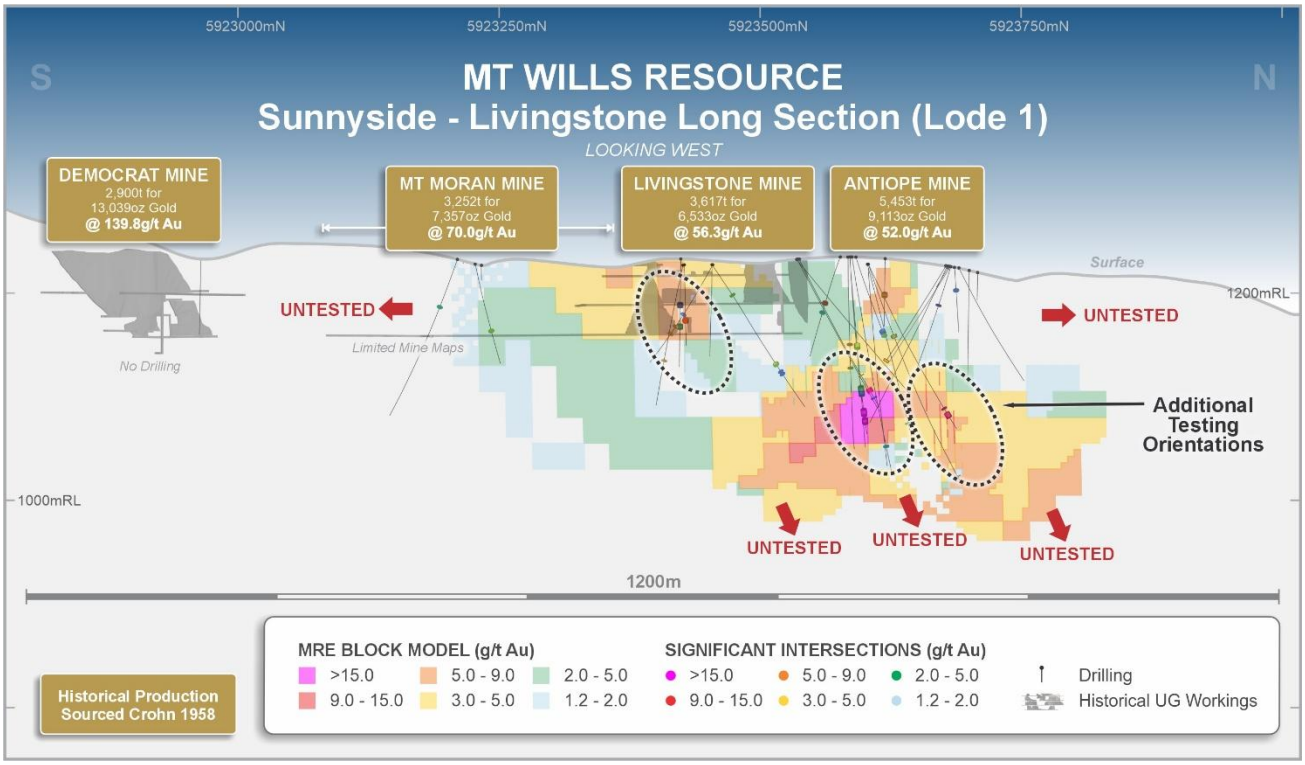


Figure 5: Livingstone long section showing the block model and historical workings. Modelled mineralisation is limited by drilling and is not closed off.

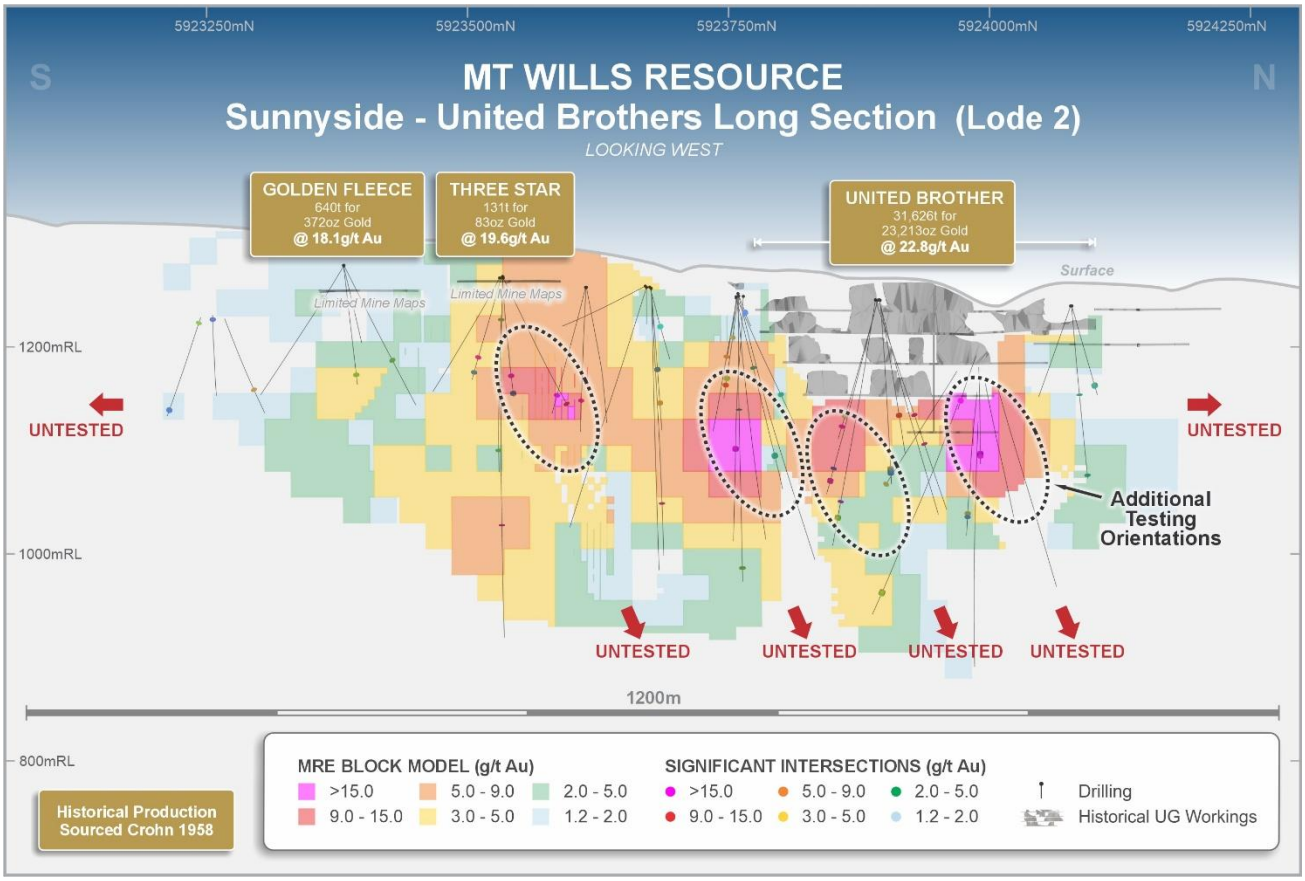


Figure 6: United Brothers long section showing the block model and historical workings. Modelled mineralisation is limited by drilling and is not closed off at depth; four higher-grade shoots are interpreted.

Details of the MRE

Geology and geological interpretation

Mt Wills lies in the eastern Lachlan Fold Belt. Maude and Sunnyside are structurally controlled, narrow-vein orogenic gold deposits hosted in schist and granite. Mineralisation occurs in fault breccias marked by black sulphide clasts, veinlets and quartz veins. Lodes trend north-north-east and dip steeply.

Lodes were interpreted in Leapfrog Geo by linking drill intersections compositing to ≥0.5g/t gold, guided by geological logging, historical underground maps and digitised stopes. The Maude model extends about 1,250m along strike to a maximum depth of approximately 400–600m. The Sunnyside model extends about 940m along strike, with known mineralisation to about 300m depth. Sunnyside lies about 2km north-north-east of Maude.

Drilling techniques

The MRE uses diamond, reverse circulation (RC) and percussion drilling only; historical channel and bulk samples were not used. Surface diamond core ranges from HQ to NQ3, and underground holes are mainly NTW, with some BQ. Maude is estimated from 148 full-width composites in 105 holes and Sunnyside from 110 composites in 69 holes. Rokeby's 2026 drilling at Sunnyside is excluded.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Holes were selectively sampled on logged lithology, veining and mineralisation, including several metres above and below mineralised zones. Core was cut with a diamond saw. In the 2018–2019 re-logging program, previously unsampled intervals were sampled as half core, previously sampled intervals as quarter core and BQ core as whole core. Samples were crushed to 70% passing 6mm, riffle split to a maximum of 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples and quarter-core field duplicates were collected. Sample preparation for some older campaigns is less well documented.

Sample analysis method

Samples were analysed at ALS by fire assay (30g or 50g charge; methods Au-AA25 and Au-AA26). Part of the 2018–2019 program was analysed by ALS ME-MS41 (0.5g aqua regia digest), which is semi-quantitative for gold but was not considered to materially affect the resource calculations. A comparison of 965 matching historical and new fire-assay intervals showed reasonably good correlation, with historical results tending to be slightly higher.

Estimation methodology

Block models were built in Leapfrog Edge using parent blocks of 10m (across strike) by 25m by 25m, sub-blocked to 0.5m by 6.25m by 6.25m. Each lode intercept was composited to a single full-width

composite. Gold and silver were estimated by inverse distance squared (ID2) using hard lode boundaries, multiple search passes and sector searches. A global dry bulk density of 2.7 t/m^3 was applied, based on 586 water-immersion measurements. Validation included global and visual comparisons of composite and block grades; no production reconciliation was possible.

Top-cuts: at Maude, gold is uncapped within 46m of composites and clamped to 20g/t beyond that distance, and silver is capped at 60g/t

At Sunnyside, gold is capped at 30g/t then is further clamped to 20g/t at a distance of 25m and silver at 75g/t.

Classification criteria

The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated where drill spacing is 40m or less, and Inferred where drill spacing is 80m or less, extending up to 50m beyond the last drill intercepts. Classification also considered data quality (including the re-assay comparison and collar checks against a 2021 LiDAR survey), estimation quality and geological continuity.

Cut-off grade and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction

The MRE is reported at a 1.5 g/t gold over 1.5m cut-off within MSO stope shapes. No economic modelling or price assumptions were used to determine the cut-off. It was selected by the Competent Person to be reasonable based on mineable grades in similar projects in Australia.

The Competent Person considers there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction having regard to the stope-shape constraints, the deposit's history of underground production, the assumed underground mining method and the metallurgical and environmental factors described below.

Mining factors

The deposits are assumed to be mined by long-hole narrow-vein stoping, as is typical in Australian underground gold mining. MSO shapes were generated in Deswik using a 1.5m minimum mining width and stopes 15m long and 10m high. Lodes narrower than 1.5m were included only where the diluted grade over 1.5m (assuming waste at 0.0g/t gold) met the cut-off, and all blocks in a stope had to average at least 1.5g/t gold. Only material below the lowest mined levels is included; remnant material between historical stopes is excluded.

Metallurgical factors

Gold recovery of approximately 92% is assumed by crushing, milling, gravity and flotation. Arsenic is strongly correlated with gold (approximately 0.1% As at 3g/t gold), and sulphur is approximately 1%. The material may be partly refractory. Further metallurgical test work is planned to confirm the recovery route, including whether oxidation or third-party treatment of concentrate will be required.

Metal equivalents

Gold equivalent is calculated using prices of A$5,740/oz gold and A$76.11/oz silver [price date 2/11/2026 ABC Bullion spot price] and assumes equal metallurgical recoveries for gold and silver, using the formula AuEq (oz) = Au (oz) + Ag (oz) × (Ag price ÷ Au price). It is the Company's opinion that both gold and silver have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Environmental factors and deleterious elements

No environmental studies have yet been completed. Arsenic and sulphur will need to be managed in process residues and tailings storage.

Tenure

The Mineral Resource lies within mining licence MIN 4921 (renewed 14 May 2024; expires 13 May 2044). Mt Wills includes exploration licence EL 6323 (expires 28 November 2027). Both licences are held 100% by Mt Wills Gold Mine Pty Ltd and are in good standing. Rokeby Resources is in the final stage of Departmental transfer following completion of the agreement to purchase 100% of the permits subject to Amended and Restated Asset Sale and Purchase Deed Omeo Gold Project dated 17/4/2026.

Authorised for release by the Board of Rokeby Resources Limited.

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ABOUT THE MT WILLS GOLD PROJECT

The Mt Wills Gold Project lies approximately five hours north-east of Melbourne and includes two tenement areas: Mt Wills, (Licence MIN 4921_and exploration licence EL 6323) and Cassilis (EL 5504 and EL 5427). Mt Wills hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 2.56Mt @ 3.2g/t gold and 7.0g/t silver for 264,000oz gold and 580,000oz silver (272,000oz gold equivalent) (Indicated 0.79Mt @ 3.6g/t gold and 7.2g/t silver for 91,000oz gold and 183,000oz silver; Inferred 1.77Mt @ 3.0g/t gold and 7.0g/t silver for 172,000oz gold and 397,000oz silver) across the Maude and Sunnyside deposits, which remain open along strike and at depth. Historical mining in the area produced more than 210,000oz of gold average grade 24.8g/t (Crohn 1958).

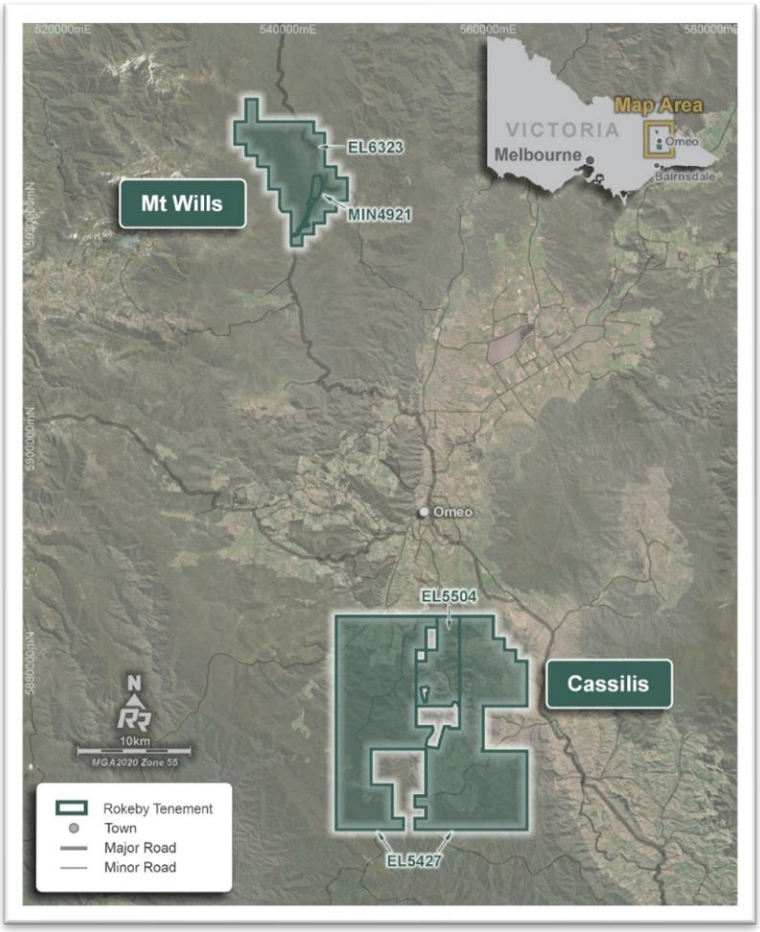


Figure 7: Location of the Mt Wills Gold Project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource estimates is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Louis Cohalan, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cohalan is a full-time employee of Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Cohalan is not a shareholder of Rokeby Resources. Mr Cohalan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities 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. Mr Cohalan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this announcement relating to the Cassilis Tailings Mineral Resource and the Maude Tailings Mineral Resource is extracted from the ASX announcements "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate Confirmed – Cassilis Tailings" (27 August 2026) and "Maiden MRE Confirmed at Maude Tailings Stockpiles, Mt Wills" (22 October 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 the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a guarantee or representation of future events or results. In particular, statements regarding the potential to grow or upgrade the Mineral Resource Estimate, exploration targets and planned work programs are subject to the cautionary statements set out in this announcement and there is no guarantee that exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code.

SCHEDULE 1 – REFERENCES REFERRED TO IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

REFERENCES

ASX announcement "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate Confirmed – Cassilis Tailings 27/08/2026"

ASX announcement "Maiden MRE Confirmed at Maude Tailings Stockpiles, Mt Wills 22/10/2026"

Crohn, P.W. 1958 "Bulletin 56 Geology of the Glen Wills and Sunnyside Goldfields", Mines Department, Victoria, Australia

Greengold (2019), Geology and Resource Estimates for the Mt Wills gold project, Victoria Australia.

Cube Consulting (2022), Technical Memo, Mineral Resource update for the Mt Wills project, Victoria unpublished

Mining One Consultants, Louis Cohalan (2026), Mt Wills Mineral Resource Estimate

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (*e.g.*, 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 (*e.g.*, '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 (*e.g.*, submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The resource estimate relies on drilling only, excluding historical channel sampling. • Diamond drilling, Reverse Circulation drilling, and percussion drilling. The majority of holes were selectively sampled based on observation of lithology, veining and apparent mineralisation. • Mineralised intervals could typically be recognized in core by the presence of sulphides in the fault breccias and these were assayed along with several meters above and below the zone. • Samples were cut into halves and sent to certified laboratories for assay. • Maude is estimated from 148 full width composites from 105 holes and Sunnyside from 110 full width composites from 69 holes. • 28 legacy drill holes sourced from the Douglas Mckenna & Partners 1988 report were also added to this dataset but were not used for the purposes of resource estimation. • The 2026 resources for Maude used assays from tables merged and verified by Cube Consulting in 2022 and validated by Mining One containing 193 drill holes including 124 holes at Glen Wills. • The resource at Sunnyside is based on a more recent database that included recent drilling. The assays used in the resource are a merge of two datasets including original assays and the 2018 re-assaying campaign by ABA Resources. The merge kept all original assays and only added the new assays where original ones had not been taken. Intervals assayed twice matched well but because sample intervals did not match, it was impossible to supersede old with new without creating many gaps or unintended biasing. • 2026 drilling at Sunnyside was still in progress and excluded altogether from this estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	•	• Drill core was cut with a diamond saw, with cuts made perpendicular to the dominant vein orientation. A collection pan was placed beneath the saw when cutting poorly consolidated core. During the 2018–2019 re-logging program, unsampled intervals were submitted as half core, previously sampled intervals as quarter core and BQ core as whole core. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (*e.g.*, core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (*e.g.*, 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.).*	• The samples were obtained using diamond drilling, Reverse Circulation drilling, percussion drilling and bulk sample floor channel methods (bulk samples were not used in the 2026 resource update). • The diamond drill holes have ranging size from HQ (63.5mm core diameter) to NQ3 (45.1mm). Underground drill holes are mostly NTW size (56mm core diameter). Drill holes with prefix DJUG* using BQ size. • The full database used for the update (including holes outside the resource area) consisted of 281 drill holes or channel samples. This consisted of 224 diamond drill holes,6 GRAB, 2 Rotary Air Blast holes, 49 RC, 2 RCDD, as well as 96 underground floor channels. • Diamond core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ3. Underground drilling consisted of NTW and BQ core. • RC hammer size and percussion drilling details are not available. • Core was oriented where conditions allowed, using spear methods for surface drilling, and an electronic orientation tool underground.
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.*	• Core recovery was recorded during logging at an average of 97-98%. Zero recovery represented core loss or cavities. Recoveries above 100% were associated with clay-rich or faulted intervals. • No specific measures used to maximise core recovery are documented. RC sample recovery information is not available. • There is no relationship between core recovery and sample grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The 2018-2019 relogging campaign by GreenGold, in which 194 drillholes totalling 39,201 m were re-logged and sampled, formed the basis of the lithology logs used. • The available logging, in combination with assays, is considered sufficient for the purpose of resource estimation. • Logging included qualitative information, like weathering and alteration, and quantitative information, like vein thickness and proportions of quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation. Core was photographed after cutting, logging and sampling. • The Mt Wills Project database consists of 281 drill holes, totalling 50,368.74m across Maude and Sunnyside. • An additional 28 drillholes sourced from the 1988 Douglas McKenna and Partners, not yet fully integrated in the Mt Wills project database, and totalling 1,614.5m were also considered to control vein geometries near the surface but this was in the depleted zones and assays were excluded from the estimation. They included geological logging, and assaying. • RC drill holes recorded lithology, weathering and Quartz % only.
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.*	• During the 2018-2019 re-logging program, core was cut with a diamond saw. Previously unsampled intervals were sampled as half core, previously sampled intervals as quarter core, and BQ core as whole core. Highly oxidised core could be cut with a knife. • For the 2018-2019 re-logging program, samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing 6mm, riffle split to a maximum of 3kg, and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Some older drilling such as for some Aurora Gold and Copperfield Gold campaigns has less well-detailed sample preparation protocols. • During the 2018-2019 re-logging program, duplicate core samples used quarter core for the original sample and a second quarter for the field duplicates. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. • Core was cut along a marked centre line. Quarter-core duplicates were also collected during the re-logging program. • Mining One considers the sample size suitable for the grain size and distribution of gold.

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* (e.g., *standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy* (i.e., *lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• GreenGold carried out a major re-logging and re-assaying campaign in 2018-2019. • Samples were analysed at ALS Orange using ME-MS41, which used a 0.5g charge and was considered semi-quantitative for gold. The final 480 routine samples were analysed directly by 50 g fire assay. Selected samples and pulps were re-assayed by 30 g or 50 g fire assay using Au-AA25 or Au-AA26. • No geophysical tools, XRF instruments, or other analytical tools were used to determine the gold grades. • GreenGold details the QA/QC protocol including that standards, blanks and duplicates were used, with QA/QC samples generally inserted every 20 samples. ALS also completed internal laboratory QA/QC. • Samples for drill holes completed during 2004-2006 were analysed by Aminya Laboratories in Ballarat. Gold analysis was normally by 50g fire assay, with 300g screen fire assay used if visible gold was noted during the core logging. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Ni were analysed by ICP. • Samples for drill holes completed during 2007-2012 were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide. Gold analysis was normally by 25g or 50g fire assay, with duplicate fire assays for samples that returned gold values >10 g/t Au. Pb, Ag, As, Bi, Sn Te and Sb were analysed by ICP-MS following a four-acid digestion. Cu and Zn were analysed by ICP-AAs following a four-acid digestion. • CRMs and blank samples for pre-2018 campaigns were submitted with the drill core batches at a ratio of approximately 1 CRM/blank per 25 to 50 core samples. Of 204 CRM samples submitted, notwithstanding rare outlier failures interpreted as mix-ups, results were in close agreement to the recommended values, indicating good precision of the assay results. • A sub-set of 24 samples that returned gold assays > 0.1 g/t Au from Aminya were submitted to Genalysis for umpire assays. Results from Genalysis showed very good agreement with the Aminya results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	•	• For the style of mineralisation occurring at Mount Wills, the sample preparation and analysis routines used are considered by the Competent Person to be adequate for the purpose of resource estimation, although consistency in the analytical method for gold would have been preferable.
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.*	• GreenGold (2019) states that significant intersections were verified by their Competent Person. • Cube (2022) also manually checked the coding of mineralised intersections against logging and assay results but did not independently verify the original lab results. • Mining One reviewed assays versus logging and examined re-assayed intervals in 3D in Leapfrog. Mining One found some discrepancies at very high grades where re-assays were done with different methods with different maximum reportable grades, but otherwise duplication confirmed tenor of mineralised zones. • No holes were twinned but a re-assaying campaign by GreenGold Resources in 2018-2019 produced a large verification dataset. Comparison of 965 matching historical and new fire-assay intervals showed fair accuracy and reasonably good correlation, supporting broad consistency of the historical gold results. Agreement was strongest at intermediate grades; historical results tended to be slightly higher, with greater scatter below approximately 1 g/t and above 5 g/t. • The re-assaying campaign with adequate QA/QC has given confidence to the historical dataset and the Competent Person deems older assays adequate for the purpose of resource estimation. • Site geologists entered data into Excel before database geologists transferred and validated the data in an SQL Server database. All data was backed-up in 2019 at the end of the re-sampling campaign. • No adjustments were made to the assay grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Most surface drill collars were surveyed by licensed surveyors. Later surface and underground collar surveys were surveyed by mining/survey consultants. Downhole surveys on Mount Wills Gold Mine holes were taken every 30 m using single-shot or multi-shot instruments. Survey accuracy for some earlier Aurora Gold and Copperfield Gold holes is unknown, and holes without downhole surveys were assumed to be straight. • No recent validation was carried out to verify historical surveys. • Recent drilling was surveyed in GDA94 zone 55 while older sets in AMG66 coordinates were converted to GDA94. • Downhole magnetic azimuths were corrected by adding a magnetic declination of 12.3°. • A topographic surface DTM supplied by ABA was compared against collar elevations by Greengold (2019) and found to have average discrepancies of approximately ±0.52 m at Glen Wills and ±1.1 m at Sunny Side. • Mining One found collars to correspond well to the public Statewide 10m DTM and to a 50cm LiDAR survey from 2021
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.*	• Drillhole spacing from the surface is typically 20-50 metres at Maude. • Underground drilling platforms at Maude are approximately 130m apart and intersect the orebodies at a spacings of 40 – 80m. • At Sunny Side, all holes are from the surface and drilled in fans from collar groups spaced around 100m. The holes intersect the mineralisation at typically 30 – 90m apart with some closer and farther depending on the depth to target. • Hole spacing and intersections spacing are adequate to have confidence in continuity. Mineralised lodes clearly line up in steep vertical lenses as do digitised historical stopes and historical descriptions. • Each mineralised drill intersection was composited into one interval for each lode in each hole. • Gold accumulation and lode width were not calculated or interpolated as block model variables.

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.*	• Diamond holes were drilled across the mineralised lodes. • As the lodes are near-vertical, drilling is often at low-angle to them. This results in long intersections in narrow mineralised lodes. • The advantage is that large samples can be composited to obtain a more representative sample with reduced nugget effect (lower variance than smaller samples). • Grade is composited into a single centre point which is used to estimate the resource with no metric for the length or true width. • No bias is introduced due to the low intersection angles and lode widths are not exaggerated.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• During the 2018-2019 re-logging program, numbered metal tags were placed inside sample bags and checked by the laboratory against the sample bag number. • Samples were transported from site to Omeo by ABA staff, then sent by courier to the ALS laboratory in Orange. • Historical samples were transported by commercial freight, with no specific additional security measures documented
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Basic database validation was completed for the 2022 estimate by Cube (2022) • Greengold reviewed an older 2013 estimate in its 2019 assessment. • Mining One reviewed in detail the non-JORC Cube 2022 estimate and this update followed this audit. • Some elements of the previous estimation techniques were retained while others were modified to best capture local grade and minimise over-smoothing. • The main difference in this update is the more local estimate (shorter searches) and the application of MSO for the purposes of RPEEE.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement 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 Mt Wills Project consists of MIN 4921 and EL 6323, held 100% by Mt Wills Gold Mine Pty Ltd • MIN4921 was renewed on 14/05/2024 and expires on 13/05/2044 • EL6323 was granted on 29/11/2017 and renewed on 29/11/2022 and expires on 28/11/2027 • Rokeby Resources to purchase 100% subject to Amended and Restated Asset Sale and Purchase Deed Omeo Gold Project dated 17/4/2026 • The exploration licence and the mining licence are in good standing. No known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate exist.
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration by other parties includes: ○ Mt Wills Gold Mines Pty Ltd (2006-2015): surface and underground drilling. ○ Australia Gold Field/Australia Gold Mines (1995-1997): undertook baseline survey, stream and sediment sampling, ride and spur soil sampling, 10 RC drill holes, and Heap leach trial. ○ Copperfield Gold (1987-1988): 28 percussion drill holes drilled at the surface. ○ Aurora Minerals (1972-1974): 6 underground drill holes with 2 in Gentle Annie Mine in an unknown location. Bulk sampling was conducted on level 8, 9, and 10 floors.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	• The Mt Wills Project lies within the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which is the generic name for a complex sequence of deformed and metamorphosed rocks associated with the breakup of the eastern Gondwana margin via multiple tectonic phases during the Palaeozoic period. Gold mineralisation is expected to be Devonian in age, although age dating has not been carried out. • The Mt Wills project consists of two main mineralised zones: Glen Wills in the south and Sunny Side to the North. The deposit style is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		consistent with structurally controlled narrow vein gold-bearing reefs. Inspection of drill core displayed a mineralised fault breccia, with ore zones indicated by black sulphide clasts, veinlets, and quartz veins. Reef structures tend to trend north-north-east—south-south-west with multiple interconnected veins. Vein systems generally maintain orientations consistent with the main strike, though variations contribute to cross-cutting resulting from faulting or shearing. Reef thicknesses from mined areas in Glen Wills are occasionally variable, ranging from between 0.5m to 1.5m. Vein mineralisation are hosted within schists and granite. The orientation and structures of the Mt Wills zone has been affected by granitoid emplacement, contributing to a bulge and deviation in the main north-south striking orientation. • Both the Maude and Sunny Side deposits are classified as structurally controlled narrow vein orogenic Au deposits
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.*	• A table of significant historical intercepts is provided in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation	• *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.*	• Metal equivalents combine gold and silver into a gold equivalent (AuEq), calculated using A$5,740/oz Au and A$76.11/oz and assuming equal metallurgical recoveries for gold and silver: AuEq (oz) = Au (oz) + Ag (oz) × (Ag price ÷ Au price). It is the Company's opinion that both metals have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship of widths	• *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').*	• Drill hole results related to the Mineral Resource are reported as downhole lengths. • Orebody modelling has constrained mineralization to narrow sub vertical to steeply dipping wireframes
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All Drilling prior to Rokeby's Drilling program has been utilised where possible to form the basis of this MRE. Rokeby's Drilling results will be included in any new MRE that is undertaken • All significant gold results have been reported based on intercepts greater than 1 g/t with up to 2 m internal dilution in Appendix 1
Other substantive 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.*	• Metallurgical test work referenced historically. No new metallurgical test work completed.
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.*	• Drill programs are being designed to test the higher-grade shoots within the MRE at Maude and Sunnyside, subject to funding. • Drill programs are also being designed for the Democrat and Mt Moran mines, directly south of Sunnyside, to test extensions towards Maude. • Assays are pending from the 2026 Sunnyside diamond drilling program, and results will be reported when received. • Metallurgical test work is planned to confirm the recovery route. A further MRE update will be completed once sufficient new results are available.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Mining One received collar, survey, assay, and geology tables in multiple formats. • Previous resource reports (Greengold 2019, Cube 2022) outline data verification and collation methodology which were found to be adequate. • Mining One verified the data provided and did validation steps including searching for below detection, negative values, hole depths and surveys and found data to be in good order. • Drillhole collars matched the topography well, including a high resolution 2021 LiDAR survey. • Cube completed database validation including checking mineralised interval coding against geological logging and assay results. • Mining One compared different assay tables and compilations (including mergers with re-assayed intervals) and selected the most complete and validated set for each deposit.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was carried out by Louis Cohalan (Competent Person) and Anthony Reed on the 7 September 2026. This visit included inspecting the adit portals, drillhole inspection at the core shed, surface drillpad and drillrig inspection and site infrastructure and the Maude tailings stockpile. • At the core shed, logging was reviewed to gain confidence in historical logging and sampling. The mineralised zones were found to be a very distinctive fault breccia. • Sampling equipment including the core saw and density apparatus were found to be adequate. • The Competent Person found all aspects of data collection and procedures to be appropriate for reporting a mineral resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Lodes were interpreted to be continuous and linked together using minimal volume and minimum number of lodes. • Mineralised lodes were interpreted by linking together drillhole intersections compositing to ≥0.5 g/t Au that lined up well in steeply dipping quartz-rich fault zones. • A pre-existing mineralisation model (Cube 2022) was the starting point. Interpretations were revised and adjusted and domains were rebuilt as a “Vein Model” in Leapfrog Geo. • Logging, assays, and the interpreted lode geometry controlled the mineralised domains. • Alternative geological interpretations were not built. • Continuity is affected by faulting, lode geometry, changes in lode thickness, local grade variation, interpreted plunge and gaps in drilling coverage. • Uncertainty is associated with faulting, lode continuity, lode thickness, high-grade distribution and gaps in drilling. • Lode geometry is supported by historical underground maps and digitised stopes.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Model extents for the Maude block model are as follows: north-east striking with a length of 1250m and a width of 200m. The Main Lode is typically 2-3 meters wide and modelled up to 6 m width. Maximum depth approximately 400-600m from surface while historical workings crop out at surface. • Model extent of the Sunny Side model: north striking with a 938m length. The two main sets of parallel lodes are approximately 150m apart from each other. Known mineralisation extends from surface to approximately 300m depth. • The two deposits are approximately along strike of each other, with Sunnyside located 2km NNE of Maude.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (*e.g.*, sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The resource Block Models were built in Leapfrog Edge. They use 25m x 25m parent blocks in the Y (length) and Z (height) direction and a parent block size of 10m in the X direction which corresponds to the width. In practice, grade varies in the Y & Z direction but is constant across the width (X) in each lens. Thus, although the estimation is done in three dimensions, it mimics a two dimensional (Y, Z) process. The final 3D model is sub-blocked 20 x 4 x 4 such that the final smallest dimensions are 0.5 m x 6.25m x 6.25m. Data spacing was the primary consideration in selecting block size. • No specific selective mining unit was assumed as part of the estimation methodology but a minimum mining unit of 10m high, 15m long and 1.5m width was used to determine the RPEEE. • Intervals were composited across the full width of each lode such that composites have variable thicknesses. • Gold and silver grades were estimated using the same search parameters in each of the deposits. Grades were estimated using an isotropic inverse distance square (ID2) algorithm using multiple search passes to emphasise local grade and avoid overly smoothing grade by using distant composites. • Ore shoots are revealed in the block model empirically from local grades and were not imposed by the estimation method. • Declustering of composites was achieved by applying sector search parameters to the estimation to ensure a good spread of data in all directions (where available) for each block. • Maude parameters for Au & Ag

		Range		Orientation		Composites		Quadrant Sector Search	
	Search	range (Y)	range (Z)	Dip	Dip Azi	min sample	max sample	max per sector	max empty sector
Lode 1	Pass 1	70	70	*variable midplane*		4	10	2	0
	Pass 2	150	150			3	10	1	1
	Pass 3	150	150			2	10	-	-
others	Pass 1	70	70			4	10	1	0
	Pass 2	150	150			2	10	-	-

- Sunnyside parameters for Au & Ag:

	Range		Orientation		Composites		Quadrant Sector Search	
Search	range (Y)	range (Z)	Dip	Dip Azi	min sample	max sample	max per sector	max empty sector
Pass 1	50	50	84	95	4	8	2	1
Pass 2	100	100	84	95	3	8	3	2
Pass 3	150	150	84	95	3	8	-	-

- Hard boundaries were applied by the domaining and each lode is estimated using only composites interpreted to be within the lode.
- Domains were modelled based on assay grades compositing to >0.5 g/t Au and on geological logging for fault zones and quartz. Lodes were interpreted to be steeply dipping based on stope shapes, from historical production and the documented structures of the deposit.
- Validation included global comparisons of composite and block grades. The model showed excellent correlation with the input data but was smoother in poorly sampled and highly variable areas. No production reconciliation was completed
- Ore thickness was interpolated between drilling intercepts using the Vein Modelling methodology in Leapfrog Geo. This method maintains parallelism and continuity between ore intercepts and allows lodes to pinch and swell gradually in a geologically reasonable manner.
- Each mineralised lode intercept was composited into a single intercept composite. Composites thus have varying lengths depending on the thickness of the lode.
- At Maude, Au grade was uncapped in Pass 1 for 46m around composites then clamped to 20 g/t for more distant blocks to avoid outlier values impacting grade unreasonably. A cap of 20 g/t was applied in Pass 2 and Pas 3. This represents the 98.5th percentile threshold and affects only 2 composites. Silver outliers were more extreme and were capped at 60 ppm with no allowance for distance-based clamping. It was similarly at the 98.5th percentile and impacted only 2 composites.
- At Sunnyside, Au is capped at 30 g/t then is further clamped to 20 g/t at a distance of 25m. Silver is capped at 75 ppm. These caps are approximately at the 99th percentile and affect three composites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Deleterious elements were not estimated in the resource. Arsenic is strongly correlated to gold in the resource. At an average grade of 3 g/t, the ore is expected to have approximately 0.1% As. Sulphur is less well correlated but is expected to be approximately 1% based on assay correlation in the drilling database.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A threshold of ≥0.5 g/t Au was used for selecting mineralised intervals as part of a mineralised lode. • The 0.5 g/t Au threshold was based on assay population breaks and geological continuity. • A 1.5 g/t cut-off was selected for reporting the resource. Where lodes were less than 1.5 m in thickness, the grade was diluted out to 1.5m and blocks were only included if the entire panel of 10m x 15m x 1.5m was ≥1.5 g/t Au. • No economic modelling or price assumptions were used to determine the cut-off. It was selected by the Competent Person to be reasonable based on mineable grades in similar projects in Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The model was developed to support an underground scoping study and was depleted for historical mining. • The project is assumed to be mined using long hole narrow vein mining as is typical in Australian gold mining. • The Resource was reported within MSO shapes (Mine Stope Optimiser) using Deswick software. The input parameters for the MSO were 1.5 g/t Au over 1.5m minimum mining width. Stopes were 15m in length and 10m high. • Ore lodes less than 1.5m in width were still considered mineable if their grade was high enough to have 1.5 g/t Au once dilution was applied in a 1.5m width stope where country rock was assumed to have a grade of 0.0 g/t Au. • All blocks within a stope had to average ≥1.5 g/t Au to be reportable in the resource. • No specific pricing assumptions were used and the cut-off width and grade were selected as reasonable by the Competent Person based on similar type operations in Australia. • The Mineral Resource only includes blocks below the lowest mined levels at each location. Remnant material between historical stopes is excluded but has great potential for future assessment.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No specific metallurgical assumptions were applied to the resource. • The deposit is assumed to be amenable to normal extraction crushing, milling, gravity and to recover approximately 92% of the gold • Further metallurgical testwork is recommended

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• No assessment has been made of waste disposal, process residues or potential environmental impacts.
• No environmental assumptions were made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• A global density of 2.7 t/m³ was assigned for the entire Block Model.
• This assumption is considered appropriate as it was based on 586 core samples having been measured by water immersion, without drying or wrapping, with a further 27 wrapped samples tested for comparison. The following summary was produced by Greengold (2019).
<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Specific Gravity</th></tr>
<tr><th>Group</th><th>Total Sample</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Average</th><th>Std Dev</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dyke</td><td>8</td><td>2.51</td><td>3.00</td><td>2.76</td><td>0.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granitic</td><td>145</td><td>2.00</td><td>2.87</td><td>2.64</td><td>0.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metased</td><td>320</td><td>2.09</td><td>3.16</td><td>2.73</td><td>0.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vein</td><td>113</td><td>2.28</td><td>3.23</td><td>2.72</td><td>0.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>586</td><td>2.00</td><td>3.23</td><td>2.70</td><td>0.12</td></tr>
</table>
• The method assumed low porosity, and no significant difference was identified between wrapped and unwrapped measurements.
• All mineralisation was classified as fresh rock.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred
• Classification considered data spacing, estimation quality, and geological continuity.
• Resource was classified Indicated where high confidence could be gained from drillhole spacing at 40m or less.
• Resource was classified as Inferred where drillhole spacing was at 80m or less. The Inferred category extended up to 50m past the last drillhole intercepts.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Mining One audited two previous resource reports completed by Greengold in 2019 and Cube in 2022 and re-estimated the deposit based on the auditing process. • Lodes were independently remodelled with a similar framework and interpretation. Lode thickness was interpolated by the Vein Modelling tool in Leapfrog Geo which is considered by the Competent Person to better extrapolate thickness than sectional interpretation or numerical interpolation. • Grade was estimated more locally than in previous estimates to avoid over-smoothing which was considered to risk over-estimation. The new model is more local and has more closely matching block grade and composite grade. • Local high grades are supported by historical mining in upper levels.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Validation included visual comparison of block grade to composite grade on a lens-by-lens basis. • The estimate was not reconciled against production data. Historical underground workings were used as a guide to deplete previously mined material.

Appendix 1: Significant drill intercepts utilized in the MRE

Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths above 1g/t gold with up to 2m internal dilution. Coordinates are in GDA94, Zone 55. Bold type are newly verified or previously unreleased drilling intercepts

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Drill Hole Type	Results over 1 g/t gold with up to 2m internal dilution
96GWRC003	**543532.84**	**5923629.12**	**1245**	**-60**	**99**	**RC**	**4m @ 8.3 g/t gold from 52m**
96GWRC006	**543502.84**	**5923434.12**	**1249**	**-60**	**99**	**RC**	**4m @ 1.6 g/t gold from 68m and**
							4m @ 2.3 g/t gold from 92m
96GWRC007	**543595.89**	**5923424.96**	**1227.36**	**-50**	**279**	**RC**	**4m @ 11.8 g/t gold from 68m**
GWDH001	**542272.7**	**5920305.72**	**887.24**	**-60**	**330**	**DD**	**4.5m @ 3.6 g/t gold, 1.2 g/t silver from 108m**
GWDH016	**542116.86**	**5919644.723**	**783.5**	**-56**	**267.3**	**DD**	**3m @ 1.8 g/t gold, 1 g/t silver from 107m**
GWDH023	542418.059	5920490.927	938.107	-78	285.3	DD	5.8m @ 18.9 g/t gold from 177.1m
GWDH024	542469.853	5920576.37	975.335	-69.5	266.3	DD	11.9m @ 7.9 g/t gold, 5.5 g/t silver from 220.7m
GWDH025	**542470.023**	**5920576.873**	**975.423**	**-71**	**281.3**	**DD**	**3.9m @ 5.8 g/t gold, 2.4 g/t silver from 236.6m**
GWDH026	**542469.84**	**5920575.12**	**975**	**-70**	**248.3**	**DD**	**6.7m @ 5 g/t gold, 3.1 g/t silver from 101m**
GWDH030	**542417.21**	**5920491.673**	**938.131**	**-77**	**270**	**DD**	**4m @ 1.2 g/t gold, 0.9 g/t silver from 181.4m and**
							6.9m @ 1.6 g/t gold, 0.7 g/t silver from 197.8m
GWDH031	**542644.27**	**5920818.618**	**1089.204**	**-76**	**270**	**DD**	**7.4m @ 2.4 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 465m**
GWDH031W1	**542644.27**	**5920818.618**	**1089.204**	**-76**	**270**	**DD**	**9.3m @ 4.4 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 428.1m**
GWDH031W2	**542644.27**	**5920818.618**	**1089.204**	**-76**	**270**	**DD**	**15.7m @ 2.1 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 386.7m**
GWDH032	**542647.81**	**5920948.7**	**1071.11**	**-80**	**270**	**DD**	**10.3m @ 1.2 g/t gold, 3.2 g/t silver from 388m**
GWDH032W2	**542647.81**	**5920948.7**	**1071.11**	**-80**	**270**	**DD**	**3.6m @ 2.6 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 361.3m**
GWDH033	**542712.949**	**5921182.69**	**1022.022**	**-76**	**277**	**DD**	**4.2m @ 1.3 g/t gold, 7.3 g/t silver from 317.6m**
GWDH037	542620.843	5921269.009	1070.221	-79	295	DD	7m @ 3.1 g/t gold, 6.4 g/t silver from 78m and
							4.7m @ 5.4 g/t gold, 15.6 g/t silver from 89m
GWDH044	**542404.74**	**5920456.59**	**923.8**	**-55**	**240.5**	**DD**	**12m @ 2.9 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver from 140m**
GWDH051	**542401.91**	**5920450.43**	**921.74**	**-64.5**	**245.5**	**DD**	**7.7m @ 1.9 g/t gold, 0.6 g/t silver from 150.8m**
GWDH054	**542297.2**	**5920294.1**	**881**	**-69**	**321.5**	**DD**	**4m @ 1 g/t gold from 40m**
GWDH056A	**542683.391**	**5921071.007**	**1033.708**	**-70.1**	**288.8**	**DD**	**3.23m @ 1.3 g/t gold, 2.7 g/t silver from 283.84m**
GWDH060	**542683.582**	**5921071.282**	**1033.771**	**-80.9**	**276.1**	**DD**	**3.9m @ 5 g/t gold from 246m**

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Drill Hole Type	Results over 1 g/t gold with up to 2m internal dilution
GWDH069	**542772.7**	**5921269**	**1018.65**	**-45**	**321.9**	**DD**	**7.53m @ 6.2 g/t gold, 90.9 g/t silver from 219.72m**
GWDH071	**542772.2**	**5921266**	**1018.32**	**-62.7**	**289.4**	**DD**	**4.52m @ 2.2 g/t gold, 1.7 g/t silver from 199.78m**
MSUGDH006	**542455.474**	**5920543.492**	**854.351**	**-57**	**242.5**	**DD**	**4m @ 10.8 g/t gold, 2.2 g/t silver from 147m AND**
							5m @ 3.4 g/t gold, 0.5 g/t silver from 155m
MSUGDH007	**542455.882**	**5920543.38**	**854.323**	**-65.5**	**234.5**	**DD**	**4m @ 4.2 g/t gold, 0.2 g/t silver from 189m**
MSUGDH008	**542455.309**	**5920545.792**	**854.867**	**-57**	**302.5**	**DD**	**3.1m @ 2.5 g/t gold, 0.9 g/t silver from 147.9m**
MSUGDH010	**542455.979**	**5920545.584**	**854.374**	**-72.8**	**312.5**	**DD**	**12.5m @ 3.4 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 221.3m**
MSUGDH013	**542427.061**	**5920444.598**	**851.315**	**-64.5**	**285.5**	**DD**	**5.2m @ 2.2 g/t gold, 1.5 g/t silver from 153.5m**
MSUGDH015	**542427.25**	**5920443.659**	**851.269**	**-57.5**	**252**	**DD**	**3.3m @ 2 g/t gold, 0.4 g/t silver from 127.7m**
MSUGDH020	**542481.06**	**5920670.26**	**854.4**	**-51**	**241**	**DD**	**7.4m @ 5.9 g/t gold from 131.6m**
MSUGDH021	**542481.35**	**5920670.34**	**854.4**	**-62**	**237.5**	**DD**	**3m @ 2 g/t gold from 168.8m**
MSUGDH022	**542481.63**	**5920670.44**	**854.4**	**-68**	**242.5**	**DD**	**6.4m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 184.2m**
MSUGDH027	**542482.14**	**5920672.5**	**854.4**	**-74.5**	**322.5**	**DD**	**5.1m @ 1.6 g/t gold, 0.4 g/t silver from 21.1m and**
							4.1m @ 3.5 g/t gold, 1.4 g/t silver from 138.1m
MSUGDH028	**542482.08**	**5920672.62**	**854.4**	**-70**	**321.5**	**DD**	**7m @ 10.2 g/t gold, 1.8 g/t silver from 114.2m**
MSUGDH030	**542482.34**	**5920672.46**	**854.4**	**-78**	**327.5**	**DD**	**4.1m @ 5.3 g/t gold, 4.2 g/t silver from 162m**
MSUGDH032	**542483.09**	**5920673.09**	**854.4**	**-65**	**360**	**DD**	**3.7m @ 1.7 g/t gold from 26.7m**
MSUGDH033	**542483.16**	**5920672.83**	**854.4**	**-77.5**	**4.5**	**DD**	**6.1m @ 12.4 g/t gold from 205m**
MSUGDH034A	**542484.57**	**5920672.96**	**854.4**	**-85**	**19.7**	**DD**	**4.45m @ 1.4 g/t gold, 4.4 g/t silver from 55.25m**
MSUGDH037	**542571.67**	**5920811.67**	**855.7**	**-82.4**	**274.4**	**DD**	**3.6m @ 1.3 g/t gold, 0.9 g/t silver from 243.6m**
MSUGDH038	**542571.58**	**5920811.3**	**855.7**	**-78.9**	**266.7**	**DD**	**3.8m @ 2.3 g/t gold, 1.4 g/t silver from 261m**
MSUGDH039	**542571.37**	**5920810.89**	**855.7**	**-70.6**	**255.3**	**DD**	**4.5m @ 2.1 g/t gold, 3.6 g/t silver from 171.7m and**
							5.55m @ 6.5 g/t gold, 1 g/t silver from 184.75m
MSUGDH040A	**542428.65**	**5920445.37**	**851.3**	**-84**	**288.3**	**DD**	**6.9m @ 5.2 g/t gold from 253.75m**
MSUGDH041	**542427.43**	**5920444.21**	**851.3**	**-68**	**336.3**	**DD**	**5.8m @ 9.8 g/t gold from 222.2m**
MSUGDH045	**542597.047**	**5920942.126**	**857.902**	**-77.1**	**211.4**	**DD**	**4.6m @ 1 g/t gold, 0.2 g/t silver from 326.6m and**
							5.34m @ 2 g/t gold, 0.1 g/t silver from 331.26m
MSUGDH046	542596.263	5920944.345	857.877	-78	286.5	DD	11.1m @ 13.3 g/t gold, 8.7 g/t silver from 200.5m

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Drill Hole Type	Results over 1 g/t gold with up to 2m internal dilution
MSUGDH048	542596.656	5920945.558	857.96	-51.5	322.3	DD	8.35m @ 12.7 g/t gold from 129.65m
MSUGDH049	542597.784	5920945.176	857.931	-71	339.5	DD	22.92m @ 4.2 g/t gold from 213.5m and
							3.06m @ 1.3 g/t gold from 248.36m and
							3.21m @ 1.9 g/t gold from 267.33m
SSDH001	**543564.841**	**5923971.303**	**1210.18**	**-48**	**278.3**	**DD**	**5.1m @ 27.5 g/t gold, 1 g/t silver from 154.4m**
SSDH013	**543489.86**	**5923599.14**	**1257.21**	**-52.5**	**73.3**	**DD**	**3.2m @ 1.7 g/t gold, 14.1 g/t silver from 122.6m**
SSDH017	543489.777	5923599.11	1257.065	-65	90.5	DD	9.8m @ 2.4 g/t gold, 4.9 g/t silver from 165.2m and
							7m @ 65 g/t gold, 2.8 g/t silver from 190.2m AND
							5.7m @ 66 g/t gold, 1.7 g/t silver from 200.4m
SSDH035	**543464.01**	**5923238.05**	**1258.07**	**-50**	**304**	**DD**	**4.8m @ 1 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver from 38.7m**
SSDH038	543557.21	5923538.74	1238.63	-63	8.5	DD	5.2m @ 17.7 g/t gold, 32.2 g/t silver from 147.9m
SSDH040	543623.35	5923600.61	1227.88	-62	341.3	DD	5.55m @ 21.9 g/t gold, 13.6 g/t silver from 166m
SSDH041	**543622.81**	**5923600.72**	**1227.89**	**-71**	**349.5**	**DD**	**3.2m @ 5.1 g/t gold, 0.8 g/t silver from 72.6m**
SSDH044	**543501.92**	**5923883.85**	**1244.74**	**-66**	**288.5**	**DD**	**7.5m @ 1.8 g/t gold, 2.6 g/t silver from 178m**
SSDH051	**543485.23**	**5923745.68**	**1248.09**	**-61**	**302.5**	**DD**	**3.3m @ 2.3 g/t gold, 5.9 g/t silver from 177.7m**
SSDH052	543502.77	5923879.15	1245.24	-67	256.5	DD	3.5m @ 4.9 g/t gold, 5 g/t silver from 230.4m
SSDH053	543483.33	5923752.94	1248.53	-65	272.5	DD	3.1m @ 42.7 g/t gold, 51.6 g/t silver from 164.5m
SSDH058	**543570.82**	**5923973.98**	**1209.78**	**-59**	**241.5**	**DD**	**4.45m @ 3.6 g/t gold, 22.8 g/t silver from 294.9m**