45.8m @ 5.88 g/t High-Grade Gold in Down-Dip Extension Hole at Apollo

ASX Announcement | 24 November 2026

Highlights

- **Fire assays for AA2604 confirm a broad, high-grade gold zone within the Dig Fault Zone, down dip of AA2601 – AA2603:**
    - **45.8m @ 5.88 g/t Au from 242.2m, including:**
        - **9.0m @ 12.3 g/t Au from 252.5m, including 0.8m @ 54.2 g/t Au from 254.6m**
        - **0.6m @ 66.2 g/t Au from 275.9m**
        - **3.1m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 284.9m, including 0.5m @ 49.2 g/t Au from 287.5m**
    - **A further 1.8m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 292.0m, with assays for the lower part of the hole pending**
- **Assays confirm the fine visible gold logged in AA2604 at 276.05m and 288.0m (refer ASX Announcement 12 October 2026), with these samples returning 0.6m @ 66.2 g/t Au and 0.5m @ 49.2 g/t Au**
- **Mineralisation at the Dig Fault Zone remains open at depth and to the south of Meade's Open Cut. AA2604 is currently the deepest intercept in the southern extension of the mineralisation and suggests the potential for high grades to continue at depth.**
- **Drilling is continuing: AA2606 has been completed to just over 300m and AA2607 is underway, with both holes testing mineralisation near the granite contact at depth.**
- **The Apollo Project is located in the Melbourne Zone in Victoria, which is also home to the Sunday Creek deposit being developed by Southern Cross Gold Consolidated (ASX:SX2) and the Costerfield mine being operated by Alkane Resources (ASX:ALK).**

Amara Minerals Limited (**ASX:AM3**) (**Amara Minerals** or the **Company**) is pleased to report fire assay results for diamond hole AA2604 from the drilling program underway at its 100%-owned Apollo Gold and Antimony Project in central Victoria. The drill rig was relocated to Apollo following completion of the first-phase program at the Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project (refer ASX Announcement 18 June 2026).

A total of six diamond holes have now been completed at Apollo for 2,102.8 metres, with the seventh and final hole underway. AA2601 – AA2603 were positioned in the upper Dig Fault Zone to increase confidence in the higher-grade core of the mineralisation, supporting geological modelling and the evaluation of a potential maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the project.

AA2604 and AA2605 were designed to test for mineralisation down dip of the first three holes. Both AA2604 and AA2605 were extended beyond original planned depths after intersecting additional structures, interpreted as parallel to the Dig Fault. Assays for the remaining portion of AA2604 and AA2605 remain outstanding.

AA2604 intersected 45.8m @ 5.88 g/t Au from 242.2m (~21.5m est. true width), the strongest result (grade x width) from the Company's drilling at Apollo to date. The intercept is interpreted as the core of the Dig Fault Zone and contains several very high-grade intervals, including 0.6m @ 66.2 g/t Au from 275.9m and 0.8m @ 54.2 g/t Au from 254.6m. Below the main zone, AA2604 also returned 1.8m @ 3.9

g/t Au from 292.0m, interpreted as one of a number of narrower structures parallel to, or splaying off, the Dig Fault. Assays for the remainder of the hole are pending.

High-grade intervals within the AA2604 intercept:

- 0.8m @ 54.2 g/t Au from 254.6m
- 0.8m @ 22.9 g/t Au from 256.2m
- 1.4m @ 14.3 g/t Au from 258.6m
- 0.6m @ 66.2 g/t Au from 275.9m
- 0.9m @ 32.1 g/t Au from 284.9m
- 0.5m @ 49.2 g/t Au from 287.5m

AA2606 intersected multiple granitic apophyses near the end of hole, and the core becomes more silicified close to the granite contact. AA2606 and AA2607 are both testing for mineralisation near the contact at depth. Previous explorers noted that the granite contact often hosts low-grade mineralisation, which could represent a large bulk-tonnage target in addition to the higher-grade core of the Dig Fault.

Drilling at Apollo is expected to be completed in early December, when AA2607 reaches target depth.

Amara Minerals Managing Director, Ian Holland, said:

> *"AA2604 is the best hole we have drilled at Apollo. Almost 46 metres at close to 6 g/t gold, with two intervals above 50 g/t, tells us the Dig Fault Zone is carrying strong grade at depth, and it remains open. We now have three holes testing the deeper part of the system, and we look forward to the remaining assays as we build the geological model for Apollo."*

High-grade historical intercepts (reported to the ASX on 14 February 2025) include:

- GMDH28: 39.5m @ 7.25 g/t Au from 118.6m, including 10.6m @ 17.1 g/t Au from 137.85m
- GMDH36: 28.0m @ 10.2 g/t Au from 138.0m, including 13.0m @ 17.5 g/t Au from 139.0m
- GMDH45: 55.1m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 210.0m, including 15.9m @ 6.93 g/t Au from 219.1m
- GMDH30: 27.6m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 59.0m, including 8.0m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 71.0m
- GMDH26: 5.8m @ 18.4 g/t Au from 91.8m, including 4.6m @ 22.68 g/t Au from 93.0m
- 22GMRC12: 77.0m @ 1.14 g/t Au from surface, including 35.0m @ 1.85 g/t Au from surface

Recent intercepts from the maiden diamond drilling program (reported to the ASX on 6 October 2025) include:

- AA2504: 10.9m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 69.1m, including 6.0m @ 5.36 g/t Au from 74.0m
- AA2501: 27.0m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 255.0m, including 1.69m @ 7.58 g/t Au from 263.31m, 4.60m @ 2.99 g/t Au from 267.00m and 5.13m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 276.87m
- AA2501: 5.8m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 290.2m, including 2.50m @ 5.43 g/t Au from 290.20m
- AA2503: 13.0m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 54.0m, including 3.01m @ 5.26 g/t Au from 63.49m

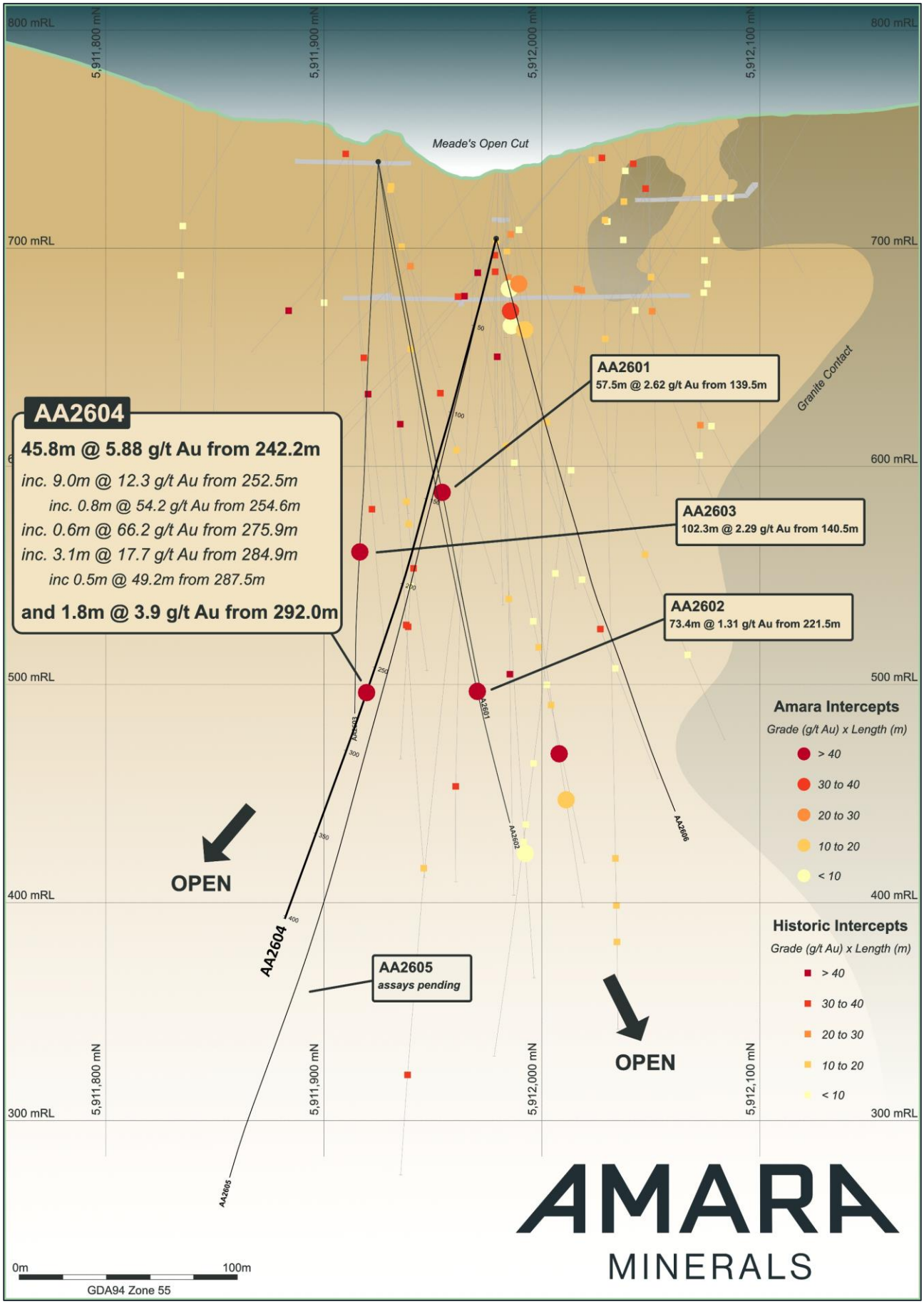

Figure 1: Apollo Gold Project - Long Section

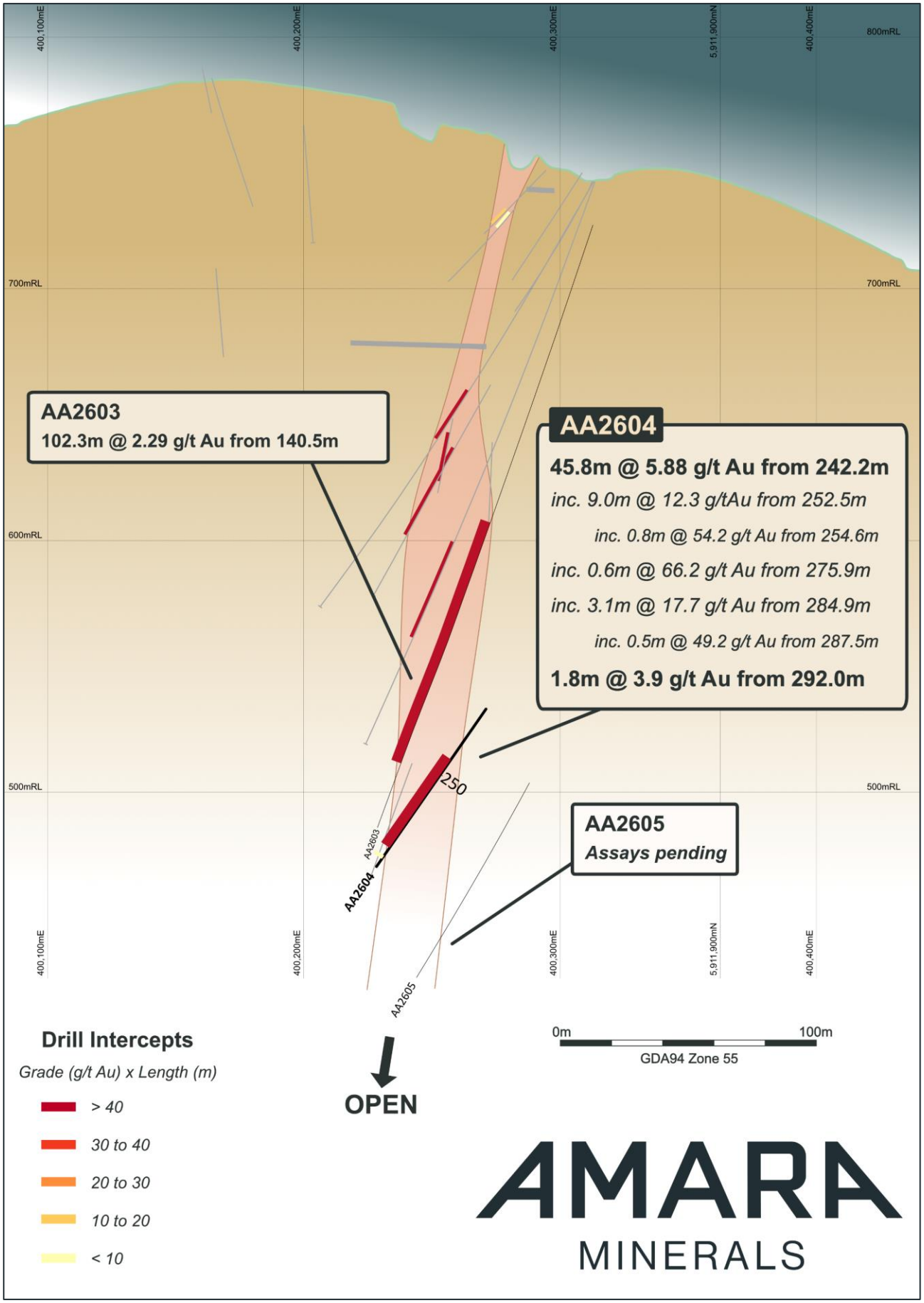

Figure 2: Apollo Gold Project - AA2604 Cross Section

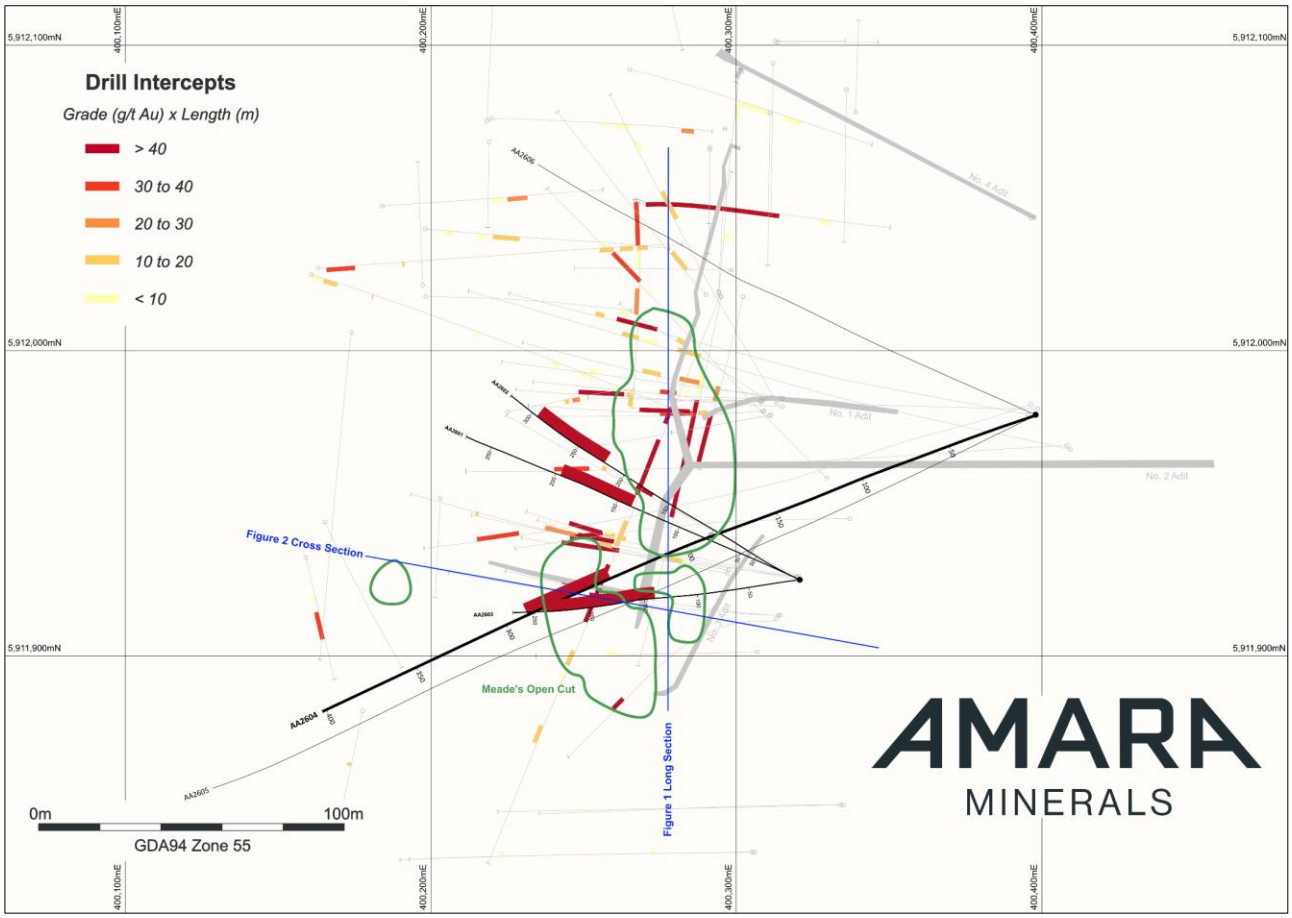

Figure 3: Apollo Gold Project - Drill Location Plan

The historical intercepts above were reported by previous explorers and were disclosed by the Company in its ASX announcement 14 February 2025. The recent intercepts were previously disclosed in the Company's ASX Announcement 6 October 2025 titled "Significant Gold Intersections Confirm Mineralisation at Apollo Gold & Antimony Project, Victoria". The AA2601 results were previously disclosed in the Company's ASX Announcement 8 September 2026 titled "High-Grade Gold Intersected at Apollo". The AA2602 and AA2603 results, and the visual observations of visible gold in AA2604, were previously disclosed in the Company's ASX Announcement 12 October 2026 titled "Additional High-Grade Gold Intercepts and Visible Gold Intersected at Apollo". The Company confirms 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 those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Basis of reported results

Intercepts are reported as down-hole (drilled) widths and are length-weighted averages calculated using no lower cut-off. No top cut has been applied. Values reported in the assay table as less than 0.01 g/t Au have been treated as 0.005 g/t Au in the weighted average calculation. The intervals where core was not recovered have been assigned a grade of zero. True widths are estimated from the interpreted orientation of the Dig Fault Zone and are approximate.

Samples were submitted to OnSite Laboratories in Bendigo, Victoria and analysed by fire assay. Certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream at an

average rate of 1:20, and all results are within acceptable limits. Sample numbers not listed in Appendix 1 are quality control samples.

Important note on analogies

References to Fosterville, Costerfield, and Sunday Creek are geological context only. Mineralisation at those projects does not guarantee similar results at Apollo.

-Ends-

Released with the authority of the board of Amara Minerals Limited.

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ABOUT AMARA MINERALS

Amara Minerals Limited (ASX:AM3) is an Australian mineral exploration company advancing high-grade exploration at the recently acquired Lauriston and Apollo Gold and Antimony Projects in Victoria. The Company also holds a highly prospective lithium portfolio in Brazil.

The **Lauriston Gold and Antimony Project**, acquired in 2025, is a 28,700-hectare tenement adjacent to the Fosterville Mine. It hosts the high-grade Comet discovery, with drill results including 8.0m at 104 g/t Au and 5.9m at 15.3 g/t Au. With minimal historical drilling and a structural setting comparable to Fosterville's Swan Zone, Lauriston offers strong near-term exploration upside.

These results were previously disclosed in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 May 2025 titled "Adelong Gold Enters into an Agreement to Acquire High-Grade Lauriston Gold Project, Victoria, Australia". The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The **Apollo Gold and Antimony Project**, also acquired in 2025, lies within Victoria's highly prospective Melbourne Zone and demonstrates strong bulk-tonnage gold potential, with mineralisation open at depth and along strike. The project also hosts antimony-bearing stibnite, similar to that at the nearby Costerfield and Sunday Creek deposits.

Complementing its gold strategy, Amara Minerals also holds a **strategic lithium portfolio in Brazil**, including tenements in the renowned 'lithium valley' and the Borborema region. These assets provide significant exposure to the global energy transition, with early exploration already identifying promising lithium pegmatite targets. With a diversified portfolio, Amara Minerals is well-positioned for growth and long-term value creation.


AUSTRALIA
Apollo Project
100% interest, 102km²
Melbourne Zone
Lauriston Project
100% interest, 287km²
Bendigo Zone
Victoria

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Exploration Results and geological data has been compiled by Mr Ian Holland. Mr Ian Holland is a Fellow (#210118) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is the Managing Director of Amara Minerals Ltd. Ian has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Ian Holland consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context it is presented in this market announcement under Listing Rule 5.22.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Appendix 1 – Assay Results, AA2604

Hole ID	Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
AA2604	AA00904	236.9	237.6	0.7	0.01	
	AA00905	237.6	238.7	1.1	0.04	
	AA00906	238.7	239.7	1	0.29	
	AA00907	239.7	240.5	0.8	0.35	
	AA00908	240.5	241.2	0.7	<0.01	
	AA00909	241.2	242.2	1	0.01	
	AA00910	242.2	242.8	0.6	3.44	**45.8m @ 5.88 g/t Au est. true width ~ 21.5m**
	AA00911	242.8	243.1	0.3	5.14	
	AA00913	243.1	244	0.9	0.12	
	AA00914	244	245	1	<0.01	
	AA00915	245	246	1	8.92	
	AA00916	246	247	1	0.19	
	AA00917	247	248	1	1.5	
	AA00919	248	249	1	0.03	
	AA00920	249	249.8	0.8	0.04	
	AA00921	249.8	250.4	0.6	0.06	
	AA00922	250.4	251.2	0.8	0.84	
	AA00923	251.2	251.9	0.7	4.67	
	NS	251.9	252.5	0.6	0	Lost core
	AA00924	252.5	253.1	0.6	13	**9.0m @ 12.3 g/t Au**
	AA00925	253.1	254	0.9	7.45	
	AA00926	254	254.6	0.6	0.08	
	AA00927	254.6	255.4	0.8	54.2	**0.8m @ 54.2 g/t Au**
	AA00928	255.4	256.2	0.8	0.01	
	AA00929	256.2	257	0.8	22.9	
	AA00930	257	257.6	0.6	0.38	
	AA00931	257.6	258.6	1	0.04	
	AA00932	258.6	259	0.4	15.7	
	AA00933	259	260	1	13.8	
	AA00934	260	260.9	0.9	12	
	AA00935	260.9	261.5	0.6	5.3	
	AA00937	261.5	262.5	1	4.79	
	AA00938	262.5	263.5	1	0.3	
	AA00939	263.5	264.3	0.8	2.8	
	AA00940	264.3	265	0.7	4.04	
	AA00941	265	266	1	3.13	
	AA00942	266	267	1	4.03	
	AA00943	267	268	1	1.97	
	AA00944	268	269	1	2.62	
	AA00946	269	269.6	0.6	1.16	
	AA00947	269.6	270.5	0.9	1.64	
	AA00948	270.5	271.3	0.8	12.3	

	AA00949	271.3	271.8	0.5	3.69	
	AA00950	271.8	272.2	0.4	0.21	
	AA00951	272.2	272.9	0.7	2.48	
	AA00952	272.9	273.6	0.7	1.02	
	AA00953	273.6	274.1	0.5	0.83	
	AA00954	274.1	274.4	0.3	0.04	
	AA00955	274.4	275	0.6	1.78	
	AA00956	275	275.9	0.9	0.09	
	AA00957	275.9	276.5	0.6	66.2	**0.6m @ 66.2 g/t Au (Visible Au)**
	AA00958	276.5	277.1	0.6	1.34	
	AA00959	277.1	277.7	0.6	0.07	
	AA00960	277.7	278.5	0.8	0.01	
	AA00961	278.5	279.3	0.8	0.29	
	NS	279.3	279.6	0.3	0	Lost core
	AA00962	279.6	280.4	0.8	0.08	
	AA00963	280.4	281	0.6	0.05	
	AA00965	281	281.7	0.7	2.68	
	AA00966	281.7	282.7	1	0.26	
	AA00967	282.7	283.5	0.8	0.06	
	AA00968	283.5	284	0.5	0.12	
	AA00969	284	284.9	0.9	2.46	
	AA00970	284.9	285.8	0.9	32.1	**3.1m @ 17.7 g/t Au**
	AA00971	285.8	286.5	0.7	1.25	
	AA00972	286.5	287.5	1	0.54	
	AA00973	287.5	288	0.5	49.2	**0.5m @ 49.2 g/t Au (Visible Au)**
	AA00974	288	288.5	0.5	0.03	
	AA00975	288.5	289.3	0.8	0.08	
	AA00976	289.3	289.9	0.6	0.02	
	AA00977	289.9	290.2	0.3	0.07	
	AA00978	290.2	291	0.8	0.02	
	AA00979	291	292	1	0.04	
	AA00980	292	292.8	0.8	6.59	**1.8m @ 3.9 g/t Au**
	AA00981	292.8	293.8	1	1.74	
	AA00983	293.8	294.4	0.6	0.28	
	AA00984	294.4	294.7	0.3	0.04	
	AA00985	294.7	295.7	1	0.36	
	AA00986	295.7	296.7	1	0.05	
	AA00987	296.7	297.7	1	0.07	
	AA00988	297.7	298.7	1	0.03	
	AA00989	298.7	299.7	1	<0.01	

Appendix 2 - Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole (m)	Grid
AA2601	400320.760	5911924.960	739.660	-65.0	295.00	269.3	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2602	400320.760	5911924.960	739.660	-71.0	295.00	323.2	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2603	400320.760	5911924.960	739.660	-70.0	263.00	270.0	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2604	400409.290	5911967.680	704.470	-53.0	252.00	402.3	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2605	400409.290	5911967.680	704.470	-62.0	245.00	523.7	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2606	400409.290	5911967.680	704.470	-57.0	295.00	314.3	GDA94 Zone 55
AA2607	400409.290	5911967.680	704.470	-62.0	310.00	In progress	GDA94 Zone 55

APPENDIX 3 - 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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drill holes were geologically logged and sampled to appropriate geology/mineralisation boundaries with sample length varying between 0.2m and 1.2m in length. • Drill core was sawn in half with one side submitted to the laboratory. When an orientation line is present, core on the right side of the orientation line is sampled. • Representative sampling is ensured by a combination of Company procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/Testing (QA). • Certified standards and blanks are routinely inserted into assay batches
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling was completed by GMP Drilling Pty Ltd using a multipurpose Hanjin D&B 35 Multi drill rig. • All diamond drilling was completed using a HQ-sized drill bit (96mm diameter) to end of hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All diamond coring used triple tube to maximise recovery • Core was orientated with a Boart Longyear Truecore digital orientation tool
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.*	• Individual recoveries of core samples are recorded on a quantitative basis by the driller during diamond coring and are verified by the supervising geologist • Core recovery is recorded in the log with core loss disclosed in the tabulated drill intersections • Sample recoveries were generally high. No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade; preferential bias due to loss/gain of a fine/coarse material is not suspected.
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.*	• All drill core samples were geologically logged including lithology, mineralisation and alteration. • Drill holes are logged in their entirety • Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering, and metallurgical studies. • All drill core were photographed.
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*	• Drill core was sawn on geological/mineralisation boundaries with half-core submitted for assay. Entire half-core sample was crushed at the laboratory. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought. • Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. • Quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted. • No second-half sampling of core has been conducted at this stage.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services Ltd (ISO: 9001) located in Bendigo, Victoria. • Samples were analysed using fire assay techniques with a 50g charge and AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. • Multielement determinations are via aqua regia digestion of a 50g charge and ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish. • All assays were subject to appropriate quality control measures including duplicates, blanks and commercially available certified reference material. • The laboratory also uses their own certified reference material and blanks. This data is provided to Amara • The quality control results were consistent with the expected results from the samples submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company*	• All geochemical data is compiled into an in-house relational database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Original laboratory supplied pdf reports and spreadsheets are retained and checked against the relational database input. • Sample and assay data have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director • No adjustments to assay data received have been made. • No twinned holes have been completed as part of this programme.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars have initially been located by handheld GPS • Drill collars will be located by an independent surveying contractor at completion of the program • Datum used was UTM GDA94, Zone 55. • Heights are to Australian Height Datum (AHD). • The quality and adequacy are considered appropriate for the program.
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.*	• Data spacing and distribution are variable and are considered to be not sufficient currently to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity or for resource reporting. • In announcing results, a composite result was generated representing the weighted averages of grades from individual samples.
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.*	• The mineralisation has an overall north-south structural control within a moderately steep west-dipping orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Drilling attempts to drill perpendicular to the structural control as possible, given available drill sites
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples remain in the secure custody of company staff and contractors until being delivered to the laboratory by company personnel. • At the laboratory, samples are placed into a assigned holding crate and are then locked within the laboratory's building before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Apollo Project consists of tenement EL006430, currently held by Platquest Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amara Minerals Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drilling reported in this release has been conducted by Amara Minerals Ltd (formerly Adelong Gold Ltd). • Mining of the deposit dates back to the 1860's, operating sporadically until the early 1900's • Recent exploration companies that conducted exploratory drilling at the deposit include: • J.B. Griffiths & P.A. Management Consultants (1976 – 1981) • Calmin Gold Pty Ltd (1984 – 1994) • Golden Mount NL (1994 – 2008) • Golden Mount Pty Ltd (2008 – 2014) • Great Pacific Gold (2020 -2024)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation associated with strongly faulted and broken metasediments in a near vertical, north-south oriented structure known as the Dig Fault. • Historically, gold has been identified as contained in electrum and calaverite (AuTe2) which occur as very fine grained (15 um) disseminations in the host rocks, with gold mineralisation appearing to be unrelated to sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite–pyrite-chalcopyrite. Gold also occurs as free grains (10–50 um) and associated with quartz-muscovite veins and stockwork stringers. • The association of gold and tellurium is supportive of an (alkalic) intrusive related system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sample 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.*
		• Drill collar height is defined as height above sea level in meters (RL)
		• Drillholes have been drilled at angles deemed appropriate to the local structure, stratigraphy and available drill locations
		• Hole depth is measured from the surface to the end of hole as measured along the drill trace
		• All information material to the release has been included in the release.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assays have been average weighted according to sample interval • All individual intervals comprising an average have been supplied • No top cuts have been applied • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths for mineralisation are variable but are approximated from the known orientation of structural controls on mineralisation within the release. The estimated true width of the AA2604 intercept (45.8m @ 5.88 g/t Au) is approximately 21.5m.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of*	• See main body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 significant intercepts from AA2604 are reported, and full assay results across the reported interval are set out in Appendix 1. The reporting is considered to be balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant exploration data related to the current program has been included in this report.
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.*	• Diamond drilling is continuing at Apollo, with AA2607 underway and expected to be completed in early December 2026. Assays for the remainder of AA2604 and for AA2605 to AA2607 are pending.