DRILLING EXTENDS CENTRAL ISLAND HIGH-GRADE GOLD ZONE 400M BEYOND CURRENT RESOURCE

Caprice Resources Ltd (ASX: **CRS**) (**Caprice** or **the Company**) is pleased to report further reverse circulation (**RC**) drill results from its Island Gold Project in Western Australia's Murchison region. Results include high-grade gold mineralisation extending the Golconda system 400m to the south and a separate deeper intersection within the Vadrians BIF host in the same drill hole, highlighting strong resource growth potential

The results, together with recent field mapping and geological modelling, support the Company's targeting methodology which is enhancing discovery success at the Island (Figure 1).

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Golconda drilling (Central Island)** has intersected significant gold intersections, 400m south of the recently released Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) including:
    - **5m at 11.61 g/t Au from 72m** in 26IGRC131, including **3m at 18.07 g/t Au** from 72m;
    - **7m at 3.70 g/t Au from 150m** in 26IGRC129, including **2m at 12.28 g/t Au** from 151m; and
    - **6m at 2.94 g/t Au from 196m** in 26IGRC130, including **4m at 4.22 g/t Au** from 198m.
- **Vadrians drilling (Central Island)** has intersected thick gold mineralisation 400m south of the MRE boundary including:
    - **14m at 1.80 g/t Au from 242m** in 26IGRC131, including **3m at 4.33 g/t Au** from 248m.
- The broad interval confirms gold mineralisation at depth significantly beyond the current MRE and highlights the potential for further extensions to the south.
- **Aircore drilling has been completed** on the western zone of the Island targeting the Break of Day deposit host rocks, BIFs and surface gold workings where they align with the structural breaks that act as pathways for gold-bearing fluids. Assays are pending.
- **Caprice has drilled 35,624m of the 50,000m campaign** including 3,326m of diamond tails, 27,799m of RC drill holes and pre-collars and 4,499m of aircore drilling. 4,435m of assays from 24 RC holes and all 162 aircore hole assays **remain** pending with results to be reported in coming months.

Caprice MD, Luke Cox, commented:

"These results point to another mineralised shoot of developing scale south of the Central Island structural break, giving us additional follow-up drilling targets for resource growth; along strike to the south of the historical Golconda workings where we intersected high-grade gold, another south of the Vadrians Mineral Resource where we intersected gold at depth. Some of this follow-up drilling has already been completed with assays pending"

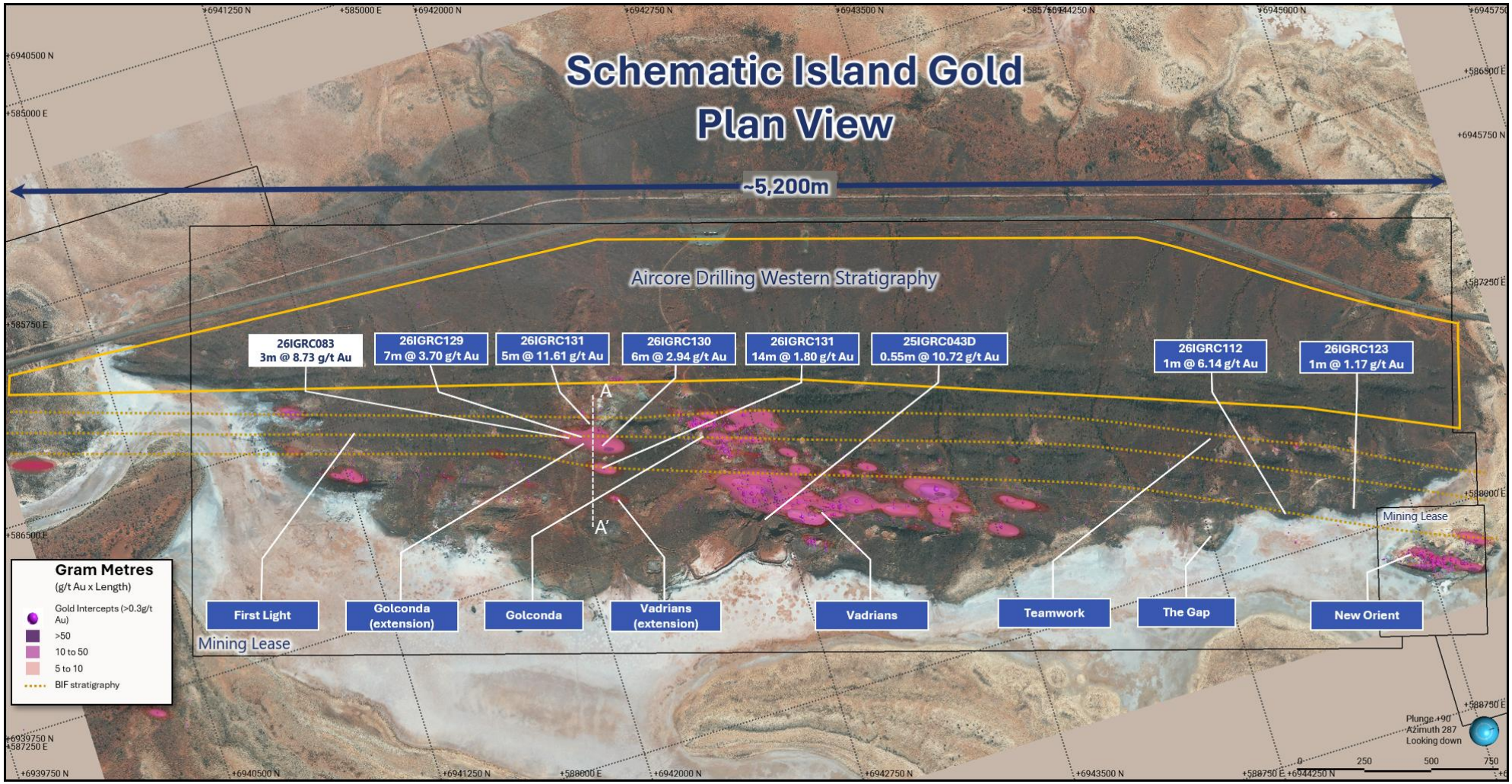

Figure 1: Island Regional overview with recent intercepts (blue boxes) in context showing expanded grade shells south of the central zone (Vadrians and Golconda extension).

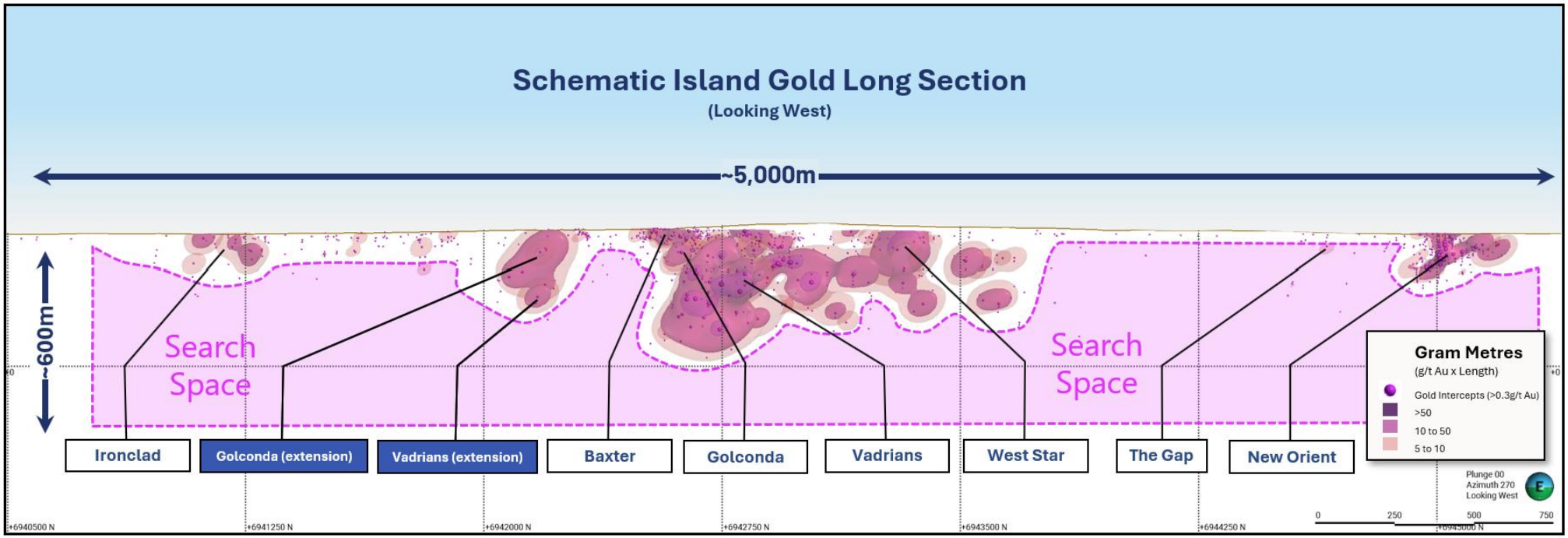

Figure 2: Schematic IGP Long Section *showing gold mineralisation from Ironclad in the south,* ***Golconda*** *and* ***Vadrians extension*** *in central island position and New Orient in the north* ***covering a strike length of +5km****; there are ten stacked BIF host rock units across the Island* ***providing 50 strike-kilometres of highly prospective BIF, including high-grade gold mineralisation exceeding 400m vertical metres*** *below the surface at Vadrians.*

Results Detail

Golconda

The latest results follow the previously reported intersection of 3m at 8.73 g/t Au from 192m in 26IGRC083, announced on 16 October 2026 (Figure 3) displaying potential for an emerging high-grade shoot of scale

Recent drilling returned 5m at 11.61 g/t Au from 72 m in 26IGRC131 and 7m at 3.70 g/t Au from 150 m in 26IGRC129. Together with the earlier intersection in 26IGRC083, these results support an interpreted shallow southerly plunging mineralised trend, with more than 150m between the outer intersections along the trend. This separation describes the extent of the interpreted trend; the continuity and grade of mineralisation between these new intersections remains to be tested.

A further intersection of 6m at 2.94 g/t Au from 196m in 26IGRC130 may represent a second mineralised shoot within the Golconda BIF. Additional drilling is required to determine its geometry and relationship to the other Golconda intersections.

The working interpretation incorporates shallow south to south-southeast dipping extensional veins and their intersection with the BIF host. Geological observations also suggest that contact-related shearing may influence part of the mineralisation. Further interpretation will assess the relative importance of these controls and whether separate or additional mineralised positions are present.

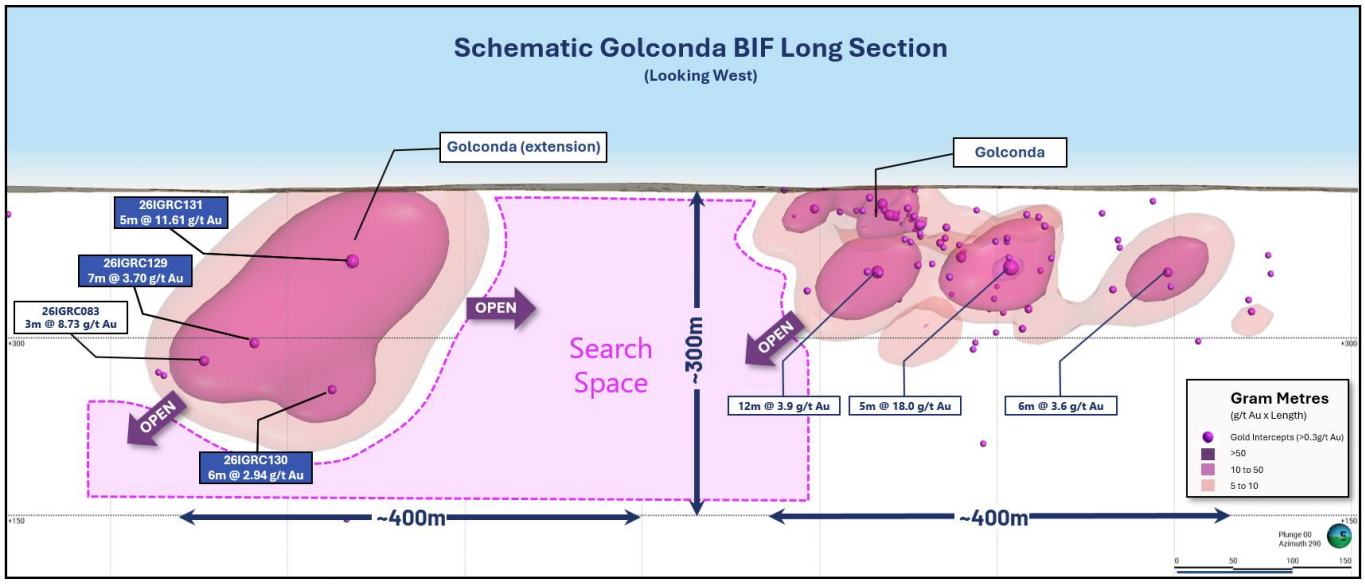

Figure 3: Schematic long section of Golconda Gold Deposit *showing new drill intersections (blue boxes) with gold-gram-metre contour interpretation and extrapolation highlighting a large exploration search space.*

Vadrians

In addition to the shallower Golconda intersection, hole 26IGRC131 was extended to intercept the Vadrians BIF where it intersected gold mineralisation at depth returning 14m at 1.80 g/t Au from 242m (Figure 4 and 5).

The intersection lies within a projected structural target envelope 400m along strike south of the current Vadrians system. The result provides assay support for further testing of this target envelope and potential further extensions of Vadrians to the south.

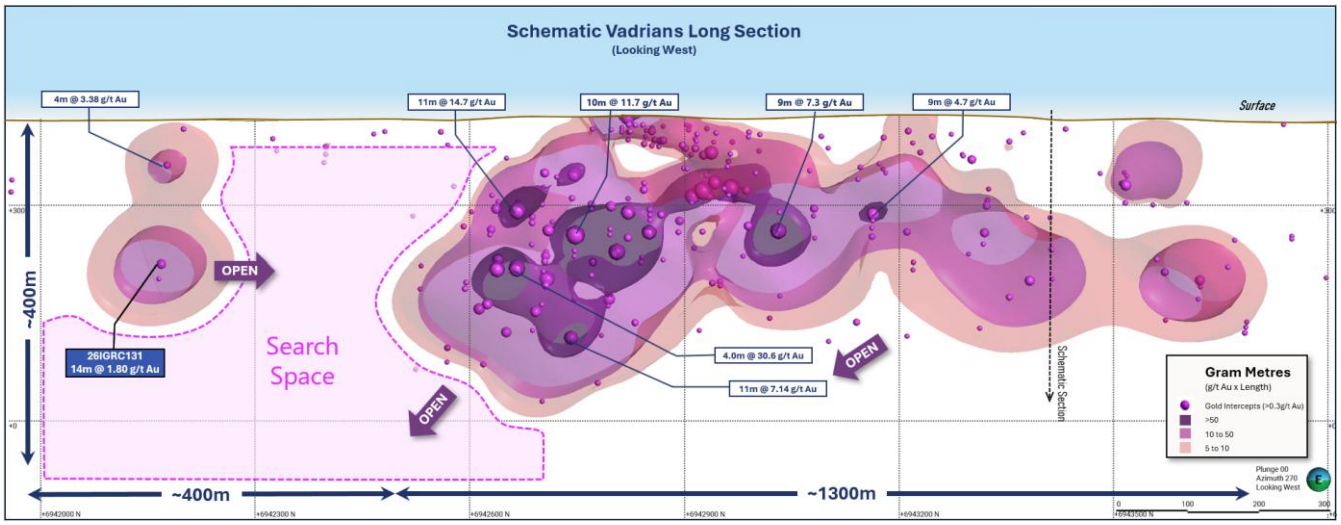

Figure 4: Schematic long section of Vadrians *showing new 400m step-out drill intersection (blue box) also located south of the major structural break that hosts Vadrians, Golconda, Baxter and Eureka.*

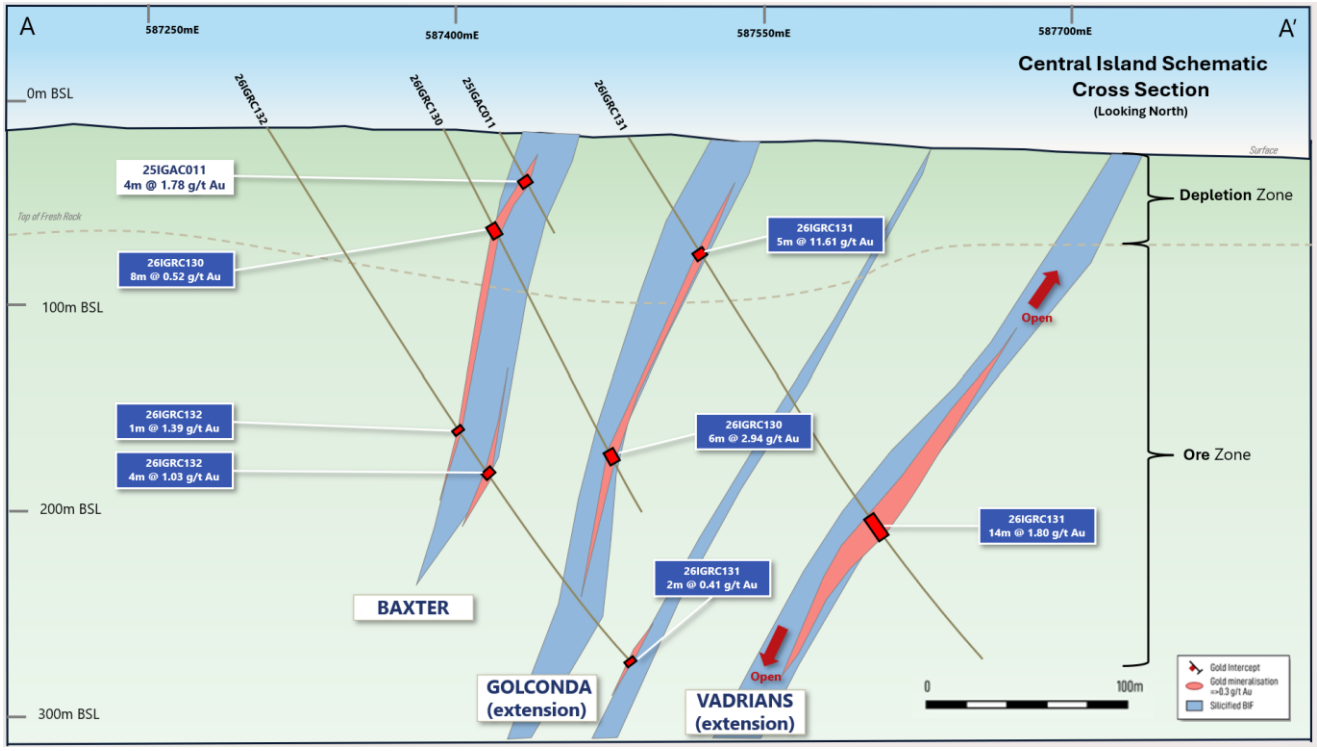

Figure 5: Schematic cross section of Central Island *showing multiple mineralised BIF units south the structural break and MRE.*

North Vadrians and The Gap

Drilling at North Vadrians and the Company's maiden drill holes into the Gap Zone intersected 20–40m of the targeted Vadrians BIF downhole, comparable to downhole BIF thicknesses hosting the Vadrians Mineral Resource. Drilling intersected weak gold mineralisation at both targets and is interpreted to have intersected the BIF horizon in positions distal to the structural breaks known to be favourable for mineralisation. Further drilling required and planned to define the potential for higher grade zones in more favourable structural positions, with the BIF sparsely tested by broad spaced drilling to date. (Figure 1 and 2).

At North Vadrians, results include 3m at 1.57 g/t Au from 349m in 26IGRC115. At The Gap, hole 26IGRC112 returned 1m at 6.14 g/t Au from 197m. Hole 26IGRC123, south of New Orient, returned anomalous gold values in multiple BIF units, with a maximum intersection of 1m at 1.17 g/t Au from 286m. These results will help define potential vectors to thicker, higher grade mineralised zones.

The drilling improves geological control on the BIF sequence north of Vadrians and towards New Orient. Current interpretation suggests the holes did not intersect the combination of host and favourable structures sought for higher-grade mineralisation. Further work will use the new geological information to refine these structural targets before additional drilling is prioritised.

Other Notable Intersections

Resampling of veins in the mafic from previous diamond tails has returned a grade of 0.55m at 10.72 g/t Au from 191m in 25IGRC043D. Visible gold was identified in this sample and illustrates the potential for a different style of mineralisation with a quartz vein host in the footwall mafic below the Vadrians BIF.

Samples Being Processed

Samples from **24 RC drill holes** (4,435m) **targeting Southern Golconda, Vadrians extensions, First Light (south of Baxter) and Teamwork (South of Detector Gully)** (Figure 1) are at various stages of sample collection and laboratory processing. Results are expected to be received progressively and reported in batches on receipt.

Next Steps

Caprice is progressing its **50,000m** aircore, RC and diamond drilling programme across the Project:

- **Regional first pass aircore drilling** is now complete across the western half of the Island, testing the interpreted Break of Day host rock stratigraphy, additional BIF horizons and historical gold workings, with particular focus on intersections with cross-cutting structural breaks. Assays are expected in coming months and will be combined with the logged geology to identify follow-up drill targets for deeper RC drill testing (Figure 1);
- At **Golconda**, the RC rig has completed drilling the largely untested ~400m strike corridor south of the current MRE to 26IGRC083 (3m at 8.73 g/t Au), along the same BIF unit and across the central structural break. The results have demonstrated continuity to the mineralisation with the remaining holes with assays pending, closing the gap between Golconda and the structural break south of the historical Golconda workings (Figure 3).

- At the southern end of **Vadrians,** an initial phase of follow-up drilling has commenced around the intersection in 26IGRC131 to test the interpreted structural controls on mineralisation. Several holes have been completed, with assays pending (Figure 4). Results will guide the design of a potential second phase of more extensive RC and diamond drilling, subject to encouraging assay results.
- Two new targets, **First Light** and **Teamwork**, have been defined. These occur on the Golconda and Baxter BIFs respectively in favourable structural positions. Using the current structural understanding and interpretation these targets have been tested with RC drilling in the interpreted fresh rock positions supporting plunging shoots. These initial test holes have been completed, and assays are pending (Figure 1);
- At **Chicago and Ironclad**, a small number of carefully targeted holes will test mineralisation at depth in fresh rock, beneath the interpreted near surface depletion zone; and
- **Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate** (**MRE**) has been delivered and will be updated as new drill results become available.

About the Murchison

Caprice's Murchison Gold Projects are strategically located within the highly endowed Cue–Mt Magnet greenstone belt, surrounded by multiple major gold deposits, including open pit and underground mines, and established mineral processing infrastructure (Figure 6). The Island Gold, Comet Gold and Cuddingwarra Projects lie close to Westgold's Big Bell, Great Fingall, Comet and Tuckabianna operations, as well as Ramelius' Break of Day and Hill 50 deposits, highlighting the significant gold endowment and infrastructure advantages of the region.

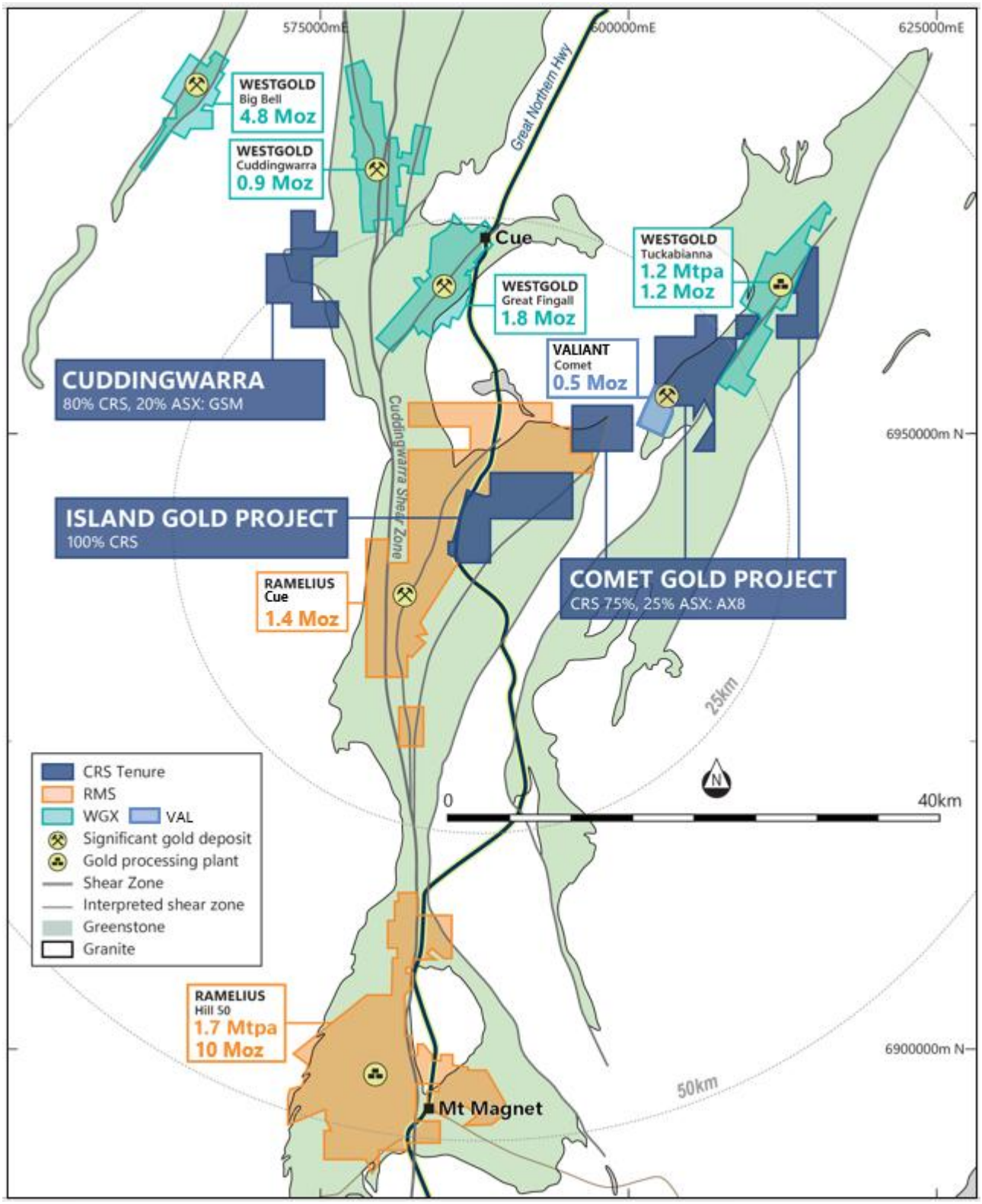

Figure 6: Caprice's Murchison Gold Project Portfolio *and nearby active gold mining and processing infrastructure.*

About Caprice Resources Ltd

Caprice Resources Limited (ASX: **CRS**) is an Australian gold exploration company focused on maximising shareholder value through unlocking new discoveries.

Our flagship Island Gold Project, located in the prolific Murchison goldfields of Western Australia, hosts extensive high-grade gold mineralisation across a five-kilometre corridor. Our landholding sits within 50 km of several consolidated mining and processing hubs that depend on a steady supply of feed. With each phase of drilling extending mineralised zones, we are rapidly advancing towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate to demonstrate the scale and continuity of the Murchison's next major gold discovery.

Caprice is committed to delivering significant, long-term shareholder value by combining disciplined exploration with technical excellence across its high-quality Western Australian exploration portfolio.



This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Caprice.

For further information please contact:

Luke Cox
Managing Director

Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (Forward Statements) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, or guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance of the Company. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents, or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to many important factors, risks, and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward- looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Cox, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cox has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cox consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Prior exploration results have been reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on 31 January 2022, 17 February 2022, 1 June 2022, 12 February 2025, 1 April 2025, 21 July 2025, 5 August 2025, 9 December 2025, 19 January 2026, 11 February 2026, 4 March 2026, 26 March 2026 and 6 May 2026 and the Company confirms there have been no material changes.

Table 1: Drill Intersections: ≥ 0.30 g/t gold with a maximum internal dilution of 3m at <0.30 g/t gold.

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth From	Depth To	Length	Gold g/t	GMM	Comments
26IGRC108	The Gap	8	9	1	1.38	1.37	BIF1C
26IGRC109	The Gap				NSI		
26IGRC110	The Gap	136	140	4	0.66	2.64	Mafic
		210	**213**	**3**	**1.18**	**3.53**	BIF1A
26IGRC111	The Gap				NSI		
26IGRC112	The Gap	190	191	1	2.22	2.22	BIF1A
		197	**198**	**1**	**6.14**	**6.13**	BIF1A
26IGRC113	The Gap				NSI		
26IGRC114	Vadrians North	272	273	1	0.77	0.76	BIF1A
		292	293	1	0.84	0.83	BIF1A
26IGRC115	Vadrians North	222	224	2	1.04	2.07	Mafic
		332	334	2	0.33	0.66	BIF1A
		341	342	1	0.62	0.62	BIF1A
		349	**352**	**3**	**1.57**	**4.71**	**BIF1A**
26IGRC116	Vadrians North				NSI		
26IGRC117	Vadrians North	**105**	**108**	**3**	**1.69**	**5.07**	**Shear**
		240	242	2	1.23	2.46	BIF1A
26IGRC118	Vadrians North	192	193	1	0.44	0.43	BIF1A
		197	198	1	0.3	0.3	BIF1A
26IGRC119	Vadrians North	138	139	1	0.39	0.38	BIF1D
26IGRC120	Vadrians North				NSI		
26IGRC121	Vadrians North	64	65	1	0.69	0.68	BIF2
		380	381	1	0.43	0.43	M-VQz
26IGRC122	Southern Golconda	32	33	1	1.24	1.24	Saprolite
		59	60	1	1.09	1.09	BIF3
		179	180	1	1.68	1.67	BIF2
26IGRC123	The Gap	2	4	2	0.40	0.80	Surficial
		75	76	1	0.54	0.54	Mafic
		186	189	3	0.42	1.25	BIF1C
		286	287	1	1.17	1.16	BIF1A
26IGRC124	Southern Golconda	202	204	2	1.32	2.64	BIF2
26IGRC125	Southern Golconda	0	2	2	0.85	1.7	Surficial
		240	242	2	0.96	1.91	Mafic
		289	290	1	0.55	0.55	BIF1D
26IGRC126	Southern Golconda				NSI		
26IGRC127	Southern Golconda				NSI		
26IGRC128	Southern Golconda	0	1	1	0.30	0.30	Surficial
		29	30	1	0.35	0.34	Saprolite
		36	**40**	**4**	**1.96**	**7.84**	Saprolite

Hole ID	Prospect		Depth From	Depth To	Length	Gold g/t	GMM	Comments
			48	50	2	0.75	1.50	Saprolite
			59	**61**	**2**	**3.65**	**7.3**	BIF3
		incl.	***59***	***60***	***1***	***6.75***	***6.75***	*BIF3*
			130	132	2	1.63	3.25	Mafic
26IGRC129	Southern Golconda		35	41	6	0.43	2.57	BIF3
			74	76	2	0.70	1.39	Mafic
			150	**157**	**7**	**3.7**	**25.89**	BIF2
		incl.	***151***	***153***	***2***	***12.28***	***24.55***	*BIF2*
26IGRC130	Southern Golconda		58	66	8	0.52	4.15	BIF3
			182	183	1	0.44	0.43	BIF2
			196	**202**	**6**	**2.94**	**17.63**	BIF2
		incl.	***198***	***202***	***4***	***4.22***	***16.87***	*BIF2*
26IGRC131	Southern Golconda		0	2	2	0.51	1.01	Surficial
			72	**77**	**5**	**11.61**	**58.04**	BIF2
		incl.	***72***	***75***	***3***	***18.07***	***54.21***	*BIF2*
	Southern Vadrians		**242**	**256**	**14**	**1.80**	**25.19**	BIF1A
		incl.	***248***	***251***	***3***	***4.33***	***12.99***	*BIF1A*
			274	275	1	0.35	0.34	Mafic
26IGRC132	Southern Golconda		191	192	1	1.39	1.38	BIF3 hanging-wall
			219	**223**	**4**	**1.03**	**4.11**	BIF3 foot-wall
			346	348	2	0.41	0.81	Mafic
26IGRC133	Southern Golconda					NSI		

Table 1 Notes:

Depth From, Depth To, and Length are measured in metres downhole from surface (i.e. intercept lengths are not true width).
**Pre-collar assays previously reported.*

Table 2: Drill hole collar location details.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
26IGRC108	587805	6944307	409.8	-59.86	89.24	220
26IGRC109	587778	6944414	409.2	-50.82	90.58	186
26IGRC110	587844	6944568	409.9	-65.24	108.33	350
26IGRC111	587781	6944396	408.8	-60.83	110.19	154
26IGRC112	587851	6944590	409.4	-50.54	110.96	252
26IGRC113	587860	6944791	410.5	-51.09	92.04	336
26IGRC114	587375	6943642	423.2	-60.2	93.11	330
26IGRC115	587349	6943707	429.3	-60.3	91.01	390
26IGRC116	587467	6943608	420.8	-60.3	90.71	216
26IGRC117	587441	6943671	420.4	-60	91.61	270
26IGRC118	587520	6943752	415.3	-59.23	91.44	216
26IGRC119	587427	6943786	424.8	-60.41	89.73	336
26IGRC120	587555	6943843	414.1	-60.03	89.94	246
26IGRC121	587463	6943879	421.6	-60.33	89.21	402
26IGRC122	586705	6942073	428.4	-60.39	110.23	210
26IGRC123	587856	6944757	410.8	-54.99	111.58	294
26IGRC124	586670	6942087	428.8	-60.07	110.67	240
26IGRC125	586635	6942096	430.7	-60.86	111.86	318
26IGRC126	586679	6942126	430.2	-58.8	112.41	252
26IGRC127	586664	6942171	430.7	-59.96	112.09	278
26IGRC128	586701	6942161	429.3	-60.98	110.28	248
26IGRC129	586736	6942146	429.0	-60.24	110.99	186
26IGRC130	586710	6942192	432.0	-60.52	87.26	234
26IGRC131	586815	6942203	429.0	-58.68	104.96	336
26IGRC132	586627	6942250	432.0	-58.68	104.96	348
26IGRC133	586567	6942307	433.0	-60.07	115.49	420

Table 2 Notes:

D/DD = Diamond core.

Length and Depth are measured in metres downhole from surface.

EOH = End of hole.

Easting, Northing and Elevation are measured in metres and refer to the Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA94 MGA Zone 50) and the Australian Height Datum (AHD71).

Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees, with azimuth referenced to Grid (GDA94) North.

APPENDIX I

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.*	• Caprice Resources Ltd (**CRS**) sampling is conducted using Certified Reference Material (CRM) including the use of blanks and standards at a rate of 1 in 20 through mineralised intervals, and field duplicate sampling at regular intervals. The performance of QAQC controls is monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. • RC drill sample material was passed through an onboard cyclone and a cone splitter. A split sample is then collected every 1m metre during drilling. Samples weights were monitored and noted by the supervising geologist. Remaining bulk material for each metre drilled is stored in green bags or placed directly on the ground. • 1m split samples are collected through predicted mineralised zones (i.e. BIF) for laboratory analysis. Uncollected 1m samples and retained on site for later analysis if required. • Composited samples are taken across intervals outside of the targeted BIF intervals and where there is no clear evidence of deformation or mineralisation. Composites are typically taken at 2m metre intervals. Composite samples are collected using a stainless-steel scoop to spear the bulk sample or each metre within the interval to produce a 2.5 to 3.5kg sample. If a composite sample returns a gold value greater than 0.1 ppm Au, the corresponding 1m split samples are then collected and submitted for analysis. • The condition of sampled materials was monitored by the supervising geologist, and any variation was recorded with the sample data. • Collected samples range between 1.5kg to 3kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Analysed samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm, homogenised and split to produce a 50g lead charge for Fire Assay with an AA (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy) finish for Au at ALS Laboratories. This analytical method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Diamond core sampling was carried out under Caprice protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • All drill core was geologically, structurally, and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quarter core and half core samples were taken from diamond core holes using an automatic core saw. • The drill core was sampled nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m. • Drill core samples are submitted to the lab for assay.
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).*	• RC drilling was completed by drilling contractor Top Drill. RC holes were drilled with a 5 1/4-inch diameter face sampling bit. • All diamond core drill holes were completed with PQ diameter equipment at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground conditions and/or drill hole requirements. This is followed by HQ to a designated depth, then NQ to the end of hole. • All diamond core was orientated using a north-seeking gyro electronic 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.*	• Sample recovery and moisture are observed and recorded with sample data by the supervising geologists. • Sample weight is estimated in the field and recorded at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis between submitted sample weight and grade. • No significant sample grade bias associated with sample recovery has been noted. • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. • Overall core recoveries were good and there were minimal core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for infrequent, localised regions within the weathered/oxidised horizon. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery such as slow drilling and utilising a catch basket.
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.*	• RC and DD logging included lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, veining, weathering, colour, and any other observable features is undertaken at 1m intervals. • All RC and DD intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • A portion of each 1m interval of RC cuttings is sieved and cleaned then retained in chip trays as a visual reference for logging. Chip trays are labelled with the relevant hole ID, drill depths and individual intervals. Chips trays are catalogued and stored in Perth and readily available for review. • All drill holes are logged in full. • Data is collated using a standard set of templates. Geological logging of 1m intervals is undertaken for all RC drilling with lithology, colour, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation recorded for each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interval. Data is verified before loading into a database. Geological logging of all samples / intervals is undertaken in the field by a qualified and experienced supervising geologist.
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 samples representivity* • *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.*	• This information is included above under sampling techniques.
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.*	• All analysis for gold (Au) is undertaken by ALS Laboratories (a registered laboratory) using a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. This method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and is a full digestion technique. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, repeats, blanks and internal standards. This is in addition to CRM submitted by CRS. • No external laboratory checks have been completed. The detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and the analysis technique is appropriate for the detection of Au mineralisation in the materials analysed. • All diamond core assay results remaining pending and will be reported with drilling, sampling and analytical specifications when received.
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.*	• Significant intercepts are collated by the supervising geologist and reviewed by CRS senior personnel including a visual review of RC chips and a spatial review of the results relative to adjacent drilling. • Assay data is reported without adjustments or calibrations. For all intercepts, the first received assay result is always reported. • Intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and may include up to 3m of internal waste. Intercepts with a length weighted average greater than 1.0 g/t Au have been reported as significant.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and*	• The collar location of all RC and DD holes in this announcement have been surveyed using a handheld GPS with a precision of +/- 1m for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	eastings and northings, and the RL is determined using a detailed digital terrain model derived from aerial surveys. All collars will be subject to a final DGPS survey in the coming months. • All drilling is down-hole surveyed using a north seeking gyro with an azimuth and dip reading accuracy of 0.1°. Survey measurements are taken at least every 10m down hole, and a final reading is taken at the bottom of the completed drill hole.
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.*	• Variable drill holes spacing have been utilised across the Island Gold Project. DH spacing therefore vary between 5m to 40m across various projects. • No resource estimates have been reported.
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.*	• Where possible, drilling was designed to test mineralisation at an orientation that is orthogonal to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation. Access restrictions and mitigating safety risks may require holes to be drilled at an orientation that is not orthogonal to the orientation of mineralisation. Where the orientation of mineralisation is uncertain, varied drill hole orientations have been applied to triangulate the orientation, and/or confirm the interpreted orientation. • Most historic and CRS RC drill holes were drilled at a dip of approximately -60° but can vary between -50 to -75°. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been observed at this time. • For all prospects, the true width of mineralisation is not yet known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by CRS staff or consultants. Samples were transported by a commercial courier direct from the Island Gold Project to the Laboratory. When samples arrive at the laboratory, all submitted materials are securely stored prior to being processed and tracked through sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits have been completed on sampling techniques and data due to the early-stage nature of the drilling. • QA/QC data is regularly reviewed by CRS, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data. • Sampling techniques are informally reviewed on site periodically by the CRS Exploration Managers to ensure industry standard sampling methods are being maintained to a high standard.

Table 1 - Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Located in the Murchison Greenstone Belt, 60km north of Mt Magnet and 20km south of Cue in the Murchison mining district in WA. • The Island Gold Project includes Mining Tenements M 21/66 and M21/140 along with Exploration Tenements E 21/186. • All granted tenements are held by Goldview Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned (100%) subsidiary of Caprice Resources Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work has been completed across the Island Gold Project by BHP (1978-1980), Golconda Mining Pty Ltd (1980-1995), CSR Ltd (1982-1983), Brown Creek Gold (1988), Pinnacle Mining NL (1994-1996) and Goldview Metals Pty Ltd (1992-2020). • Data from previous explorers was extracted and compiled from publicly available WAMEX (Western Australia Mineral Exploration Reports) reports. WAMEX reports are maintained by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Planning, Western Australia. Historic data was also extracted and compiled from internal Goldview reporting. • WAMEX Reports A12820 documents historic drilling data relating to exploration completed by CSR Ltd. • A014704, A015797, A016972 and A028275, documents historic drilling data relating to exploration completed by Golconda Exploration Pty Ltd. A025833 documents historical drilling data relating to exploration completed by Browns Creek Gold Pty Ltd. A045285 documents historical drilling data relating to exploration completed by Browns Creek Gold Pty Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Island Gold Project (IGP) contains Archaean mesothermal orogenic Au mineralisation, hosted within deformed Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and to a lesser extend in bounding mafic lithologies and shales. Current interpretations indicate that mineralisation is controlled by large scale bounding regional structures and associated lower order structures linked to these bounding structures. • Mineralisation styles vary across the IGP. Observations to date suggests BIF hosted mineralisation is associated with: ○ Meso-scale (1-10m wide) folding,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Large cross-cutting extensional veins, ○ Fine cross-cutting vein and fracture arrays, ○ Sheared BIF contacts, ○ North-northwest striking shearing or faulting; and ○ Northeast striking shearing or faulting. • Across the IGP, an erosional or stripped weathering regime dominates at higher elevations. A deeper in-situ weathering profile develops with proximity to the surrounding Lake Austin. Shallow, locally derived transported sediments have accumulated around the fringe of the island, particularly in palaeo-drainage channels. • No effective drilling has been completed across the Lake Austin portion of CRS tenure. It is assumed a variable thickness of transported alluvial sediments overly in-situ Archaean bedrock. • The IGP stratigraphic sequence (as defined by CRS) includes the: ○ Lower Murrouli Formation, located to the east of the island and predominantly overlain by Lake Austin. The sequence is poorly defined. The upper boundary of the formation is marked by an erosional unconformity that outcrops along the eastern edge of the IGP. ○ The Golconda Formation overlies the Lower Murrouli Formation and is marked by a distinctive monolithic, mafic clast conglomerate unit of unknown true width. The Golconda formation has an interpreted true width of 600-700m and includes up to seven distinct BIF/sedimentary packages separated by intermediate to mafic volcanic sequences. BIF packages of the Golconda Formation host gold mineralisation across the IGP project. ○ Overlying the Golconda Formation is the Cabanintha Formation located on the western side of the IGP. The Cabanintha Formation is composed of an intercalated sequence of Mafic, high Mg basalt and ultramafic units.
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	• All drilling is located on the Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia Zone 50. • All location and length measurements are in metres. • Azimuth and dip are measured in degrees. The magnetic declination at the Island Project is 0.2 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Intercepts have been calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade and may include internal waste of up to 3m. All intercepts greater than 1.0 g/t Au are reported using a length weighted average and tabled as 'significant'. • For all intercepts, the first reported assay result is used for the calculation of grade. • No top-cuts have been applied to reported intersections. • Where reported intercepts contain a narrower internal of higher-grade component, a sub-interval is reported and tabulated in the text of the report.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The geometry of mineralisation for prospects across the Island Gold Project display gentle plunging lodes to the north and south and moderate to steep plunging lodes to the north and north-northeast. All intercept lengths reported are derived from downhole depths. • No true widths have been reported however True Widths are estimated to be 60-70% of the drill hole intercept width.
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.*	• Relevant plans, sections and longitudinal projections are included within the body of this report. All plans, sections and longitudinal projections are presented in a form that allows for the reasonable understanding and evaluation of exploration results. • All data has been presented using appropriate scales and using industry standard compilation methods for the presentation of exploration data. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations are based on current knowledge of CRS geologists and associated consultants. Interpretations may change with further exploration. All figures that include an interpretation or projection away from know a denoted as such either within the legend or the caption of the figure. • Diagrams within this report reference previously reported results and historical data.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and*	• All CRS drilling data has been reported. Some higher-grade historical results may be reported selectively to highlight or support

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	high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	geological interpretations and justify follow-up exploration. • All RC collar locations pierce and points are shown or tabulated within tables of this release.
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 material results from geochemical, geophysical, geological mapping and drilling activities related to prospects across the Island Gold Project have been disclosed previously.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Follow-up RC and diamond core drilling is currently being planned. • Diagrams illustrating possible extensions of mineralisation are included within this report.