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16 June 2026

ASX Announcement

DRILLING AT SOUTH EMU-TRITON CONFIRMS MINERALISATION EXTENSIONS BELOW THE EXISTING RESOURCE

Key Highlights:

- ✓ **First assays received** - maiden drilling program at South Emu-Triton has returned the following results:
  - **26REDD001_W5:** 34.2m @ 2.97g/t Au from 1007.9m; **incl. 3.6m @ 15.55g/t Au**
    - and 9.5m @ 1.71g/t Au from 1044.5m
    - and 10.0m @ 1.27g/t Au from 1064.0m
    - and 7.0m @ 2.37g/t Au from 1078.0m
  - **26REDD001_W1:** 20.1m @ 1.92g/t Au; **incl. 6.0m @ 3.96g/t Au**
- ✓ **Mineralisation extended to ~400m below the existing Resource** - highlighting significant near-term resource growth potential.
- ✓ **Reedy Shear scale demonstrated** - mineralised system extends over 100m horizontal width and remains open in all directions.
- ✓ **Infill drilling to commence** - next round of drilling to support upgrade of existing Resource from Inferred to Indicated.

Valiant Gold Limited (ASX: VAL) (**Valiant** or **Company**) is pleased to report its first assay results from its maiden drilling program at South Emu-Triton within the 100% owned Reedy Gold Project located in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

The drilling program targeted extensions below the existing Mineral Resource of 1.7Mt @ 4.0g/t Au for 224koz of gold[1]. Assay results from the completed drill holes have been returned, with significant intercepts summarised in Appendix B, including:

- **26REDD001_W5:** 34.2m @ 2.97g/t Au from 1007.9m; **incl. 3.6m @ 15.55g/t Au**
  - and 9.5m @ 1.71g/t Au from 1044.5m
  - and 10.0m @ 1.27g/t Au from 1064.0m
  - and 7.0m @ 2.37g/t Au from 1078.0m
- **26REDD001_W1:** 20.1m @ 1.92g/t Au**; incl. 6.0m @ 3.96g/t Au**

Assays from W5, the deepest hole at the deposit, returned high-grade results over extensive widths of the Reedy Shear, with a highlight being **34.2m @ 2.97g/t Au from 1007.9m; incl. 3.6m @ 15.55g/t Au** (downhole-width), a +100-gram/metre intercept.

[1] Refer to the Company's Prospectus dated 16 February 2026, as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus dated 20 February 2026, (together, the **Prospectus**) for further information regarding the Mineral Resource Estimates.

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W1 was successful in testing the eastern contact of the Reedy Shear, also returning a broad zone of gold mineralisation (Figure 1, Figure 3). These results support high-grade gold intersections[2] from historic drilling outside of the current MRE (Figure 1), including:

- 9.0m @ 5.61g/t Au from 634.0m (14RERD001); **incl. 3.0m @ 13.72g/t Au;**
- 3.4m @ 85.56g/t Au from 726.4m (17RERD002); **incl. 1.0m @ 176.80g/t Au;**
- 9.0m @ 5.39g/t Au from 688.0m (17RERD001A); **incl. 3.0m @ 9.96g/t Au; and**
- 10.9m @ 3.85g/t Au from 655.0m (17RERD002); **incl. 1.0m @ 23.96g/t Au.**

Valiant Managing Director and CEO Brendan Tritton said:

"As we disclosed during the IPO, our first exploration focus was to confirm that mineralisation at South Emu – Triton extended below the known orebody, and today's results have delivered. We will now transition to infill drilling of the known orebody to support future upgrades of Inferred material to Indicated so that we can progress towards expanded mine planning and restart studies for future production at South Emu -Triton"

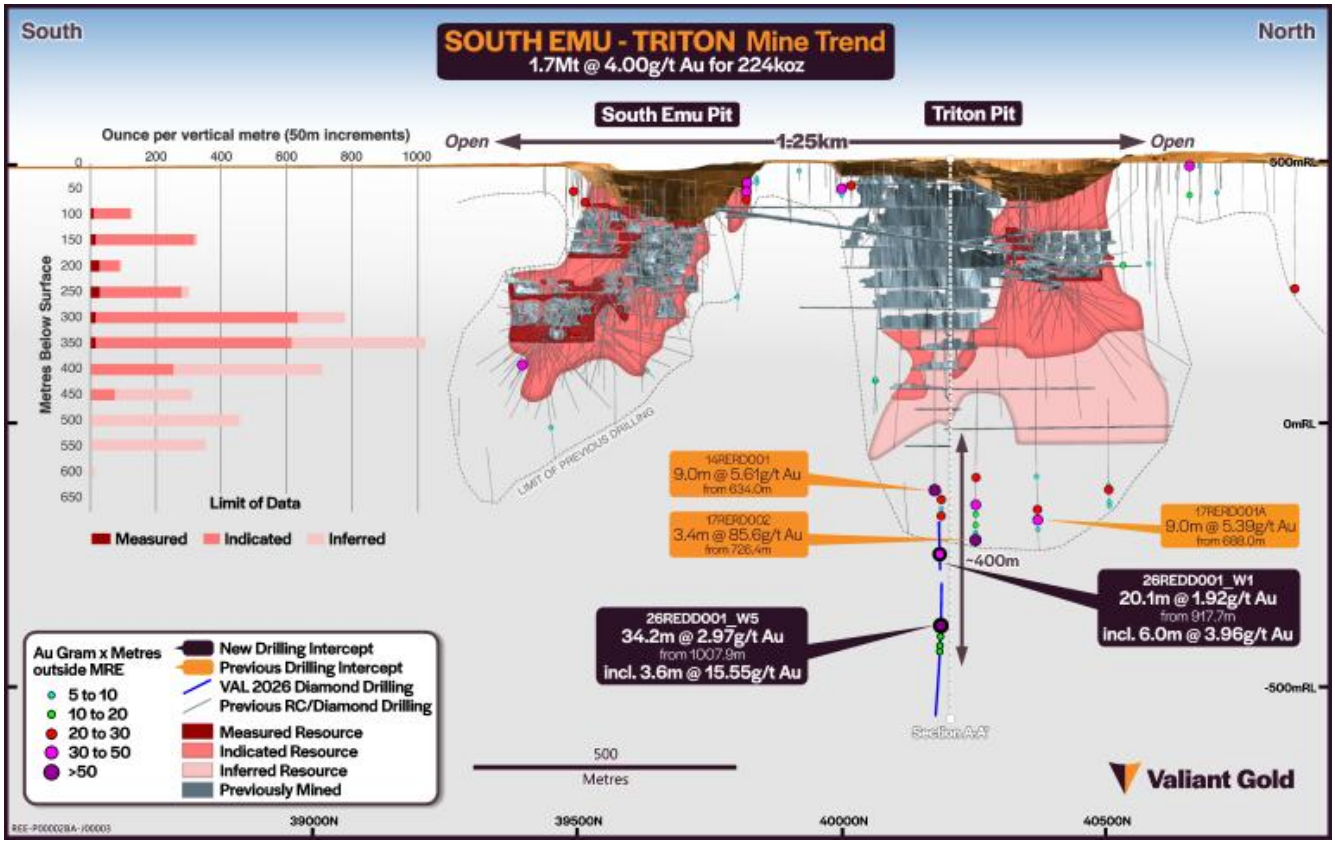


Figure 1: South Emu - Triton Schematic Long Section (facing west) displaying Mineral Resource inventory[1] with ounce per vertical metre breakdown, previously mined volumes, significant intercepts (gram.metre intersections >5) outside the MRE outline and reported exploration results contained within this announcement.

[2] Refer to the Company announcement released on 30 April 2026 for South Emu – Triton historic exploration drilling collar locations, surveys, and significant intercepts associated with the historic drilling referenced in this announcement.

These results provide compelling proof of concept from the recent initial public officer (**IPO**) on the potential to extend the ore body below the current MRE. Demonstrating that:

(1) extensive gold mineralisation extends more than 400m below the currently defined MRE (Figure 1, Figure 3);
(2) the system remains strongly endowed, as highlighted by W5, which delivered a +100 gram-metre intersection; and
(3) the mineralised system at depth is substantial in scale, now exceeding 100m in horizontal width and remaining open down-dip and along strike.

Drilling in the near-term at Triton will transition to shallower positions within the deposit, prioritising resource conversion of Inferred ounces to the Indicated category within the Mineral Resource inventory, supporting future mine planning. Drilling is ongoing at Triton, with further assay results expected in the coming months.



Figure 2: Examples of high-grade gold mineralisation at Triton from 26REDD001_W5; (A) depth 1010.4m returning 28.30g/t Au, (B) depth 1008.5m returning 3.04g/t Au.

High-grade gold mineralisation at Triton in W5 is characterised by a biotite-silica-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite flooded shear zone (Figure 2) hosted in mafic volcanic rocks adjacent to a discrete ultramafic shear, which is consistent with the previously mined material at Triton.

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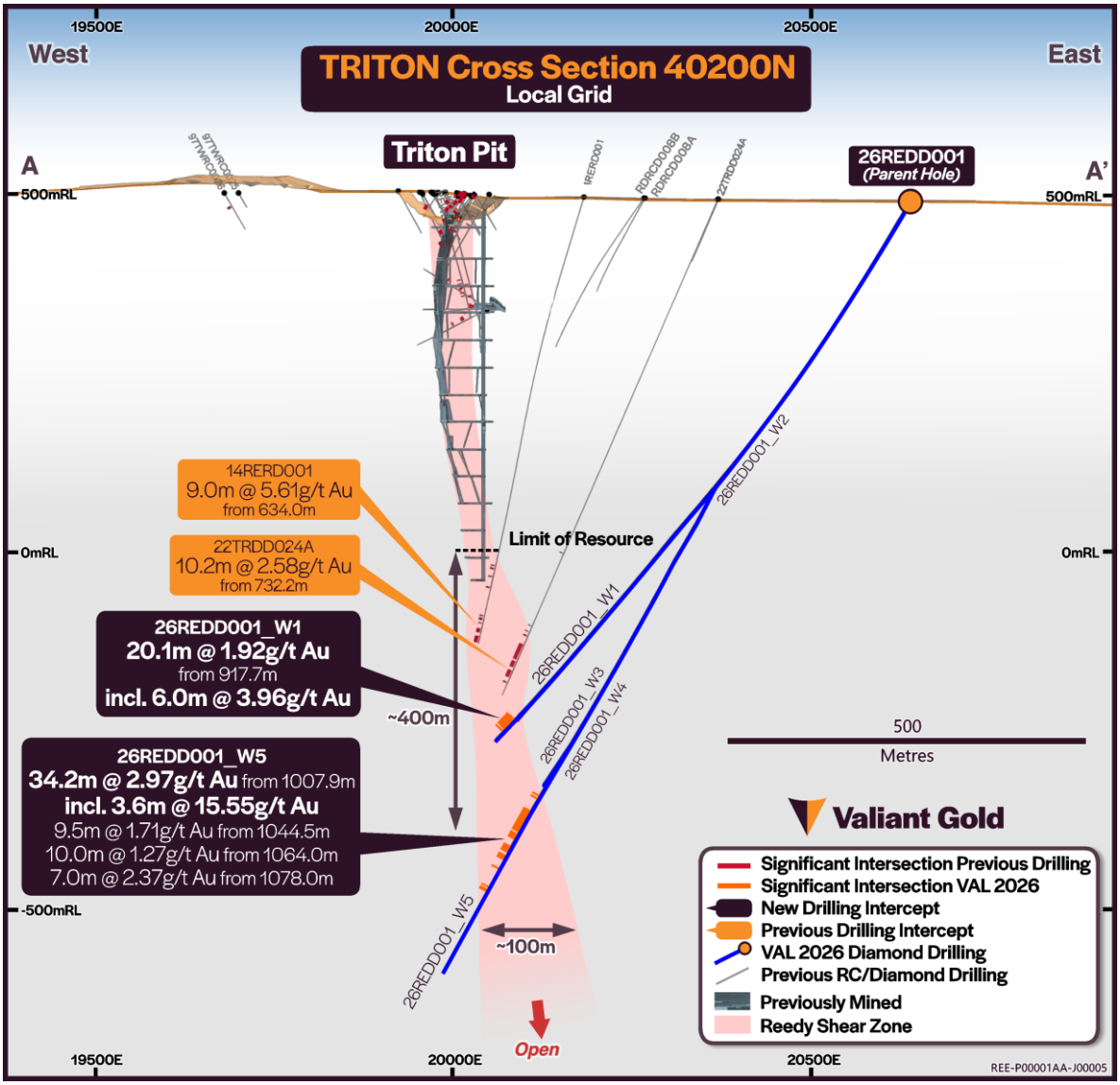


Figure 3: Triton Mine Schematic Cross Section A-A'(40200N local grid) displaying previous and current drillholes with associated wedges, significant intercepts and the targeted Reedy Shear Zone.

To date, ~2,000m of drilling has been completed of the 5,000m program. Importantly, only W5 has effectively tested the target, with the remaining holes not reaching their intended targets.

Drilling has been impeded by the depth and change in structures, impacting both the production rates and the ability to complete holes. Methodology for hole stabilisation has now been optimised for these conditions, with 26REDD001_W5 successfully advancing through the different zones, testing the full extent of the 100m-wide zone.

The Company intends to follow up this drilling program at depth at a later date from a more proximate underground position.

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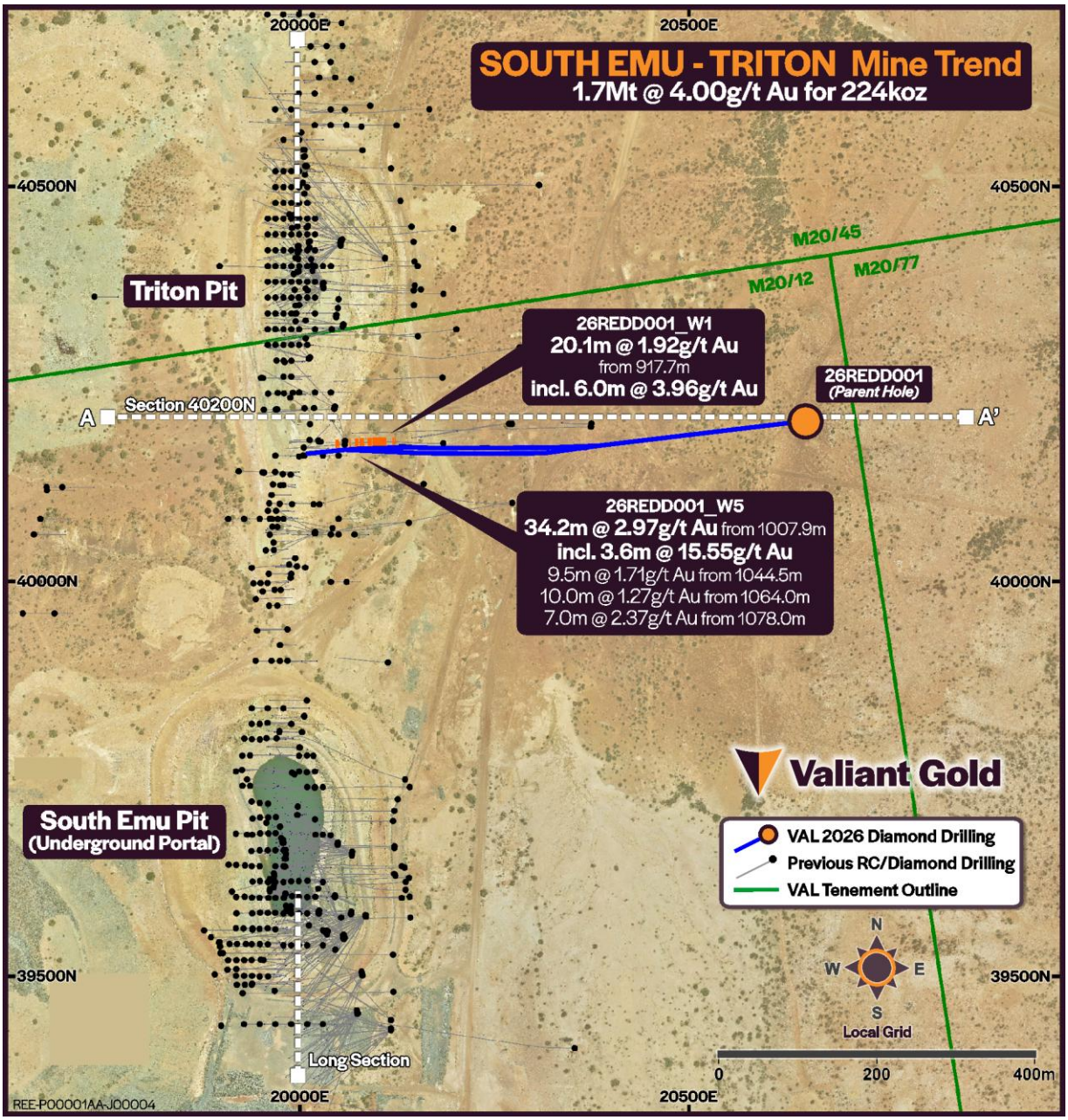


Figure 4: South Emu-Triton Plan view map, displaying 26REDD001 hole location, previous drilling and South Emu-Triton pits.

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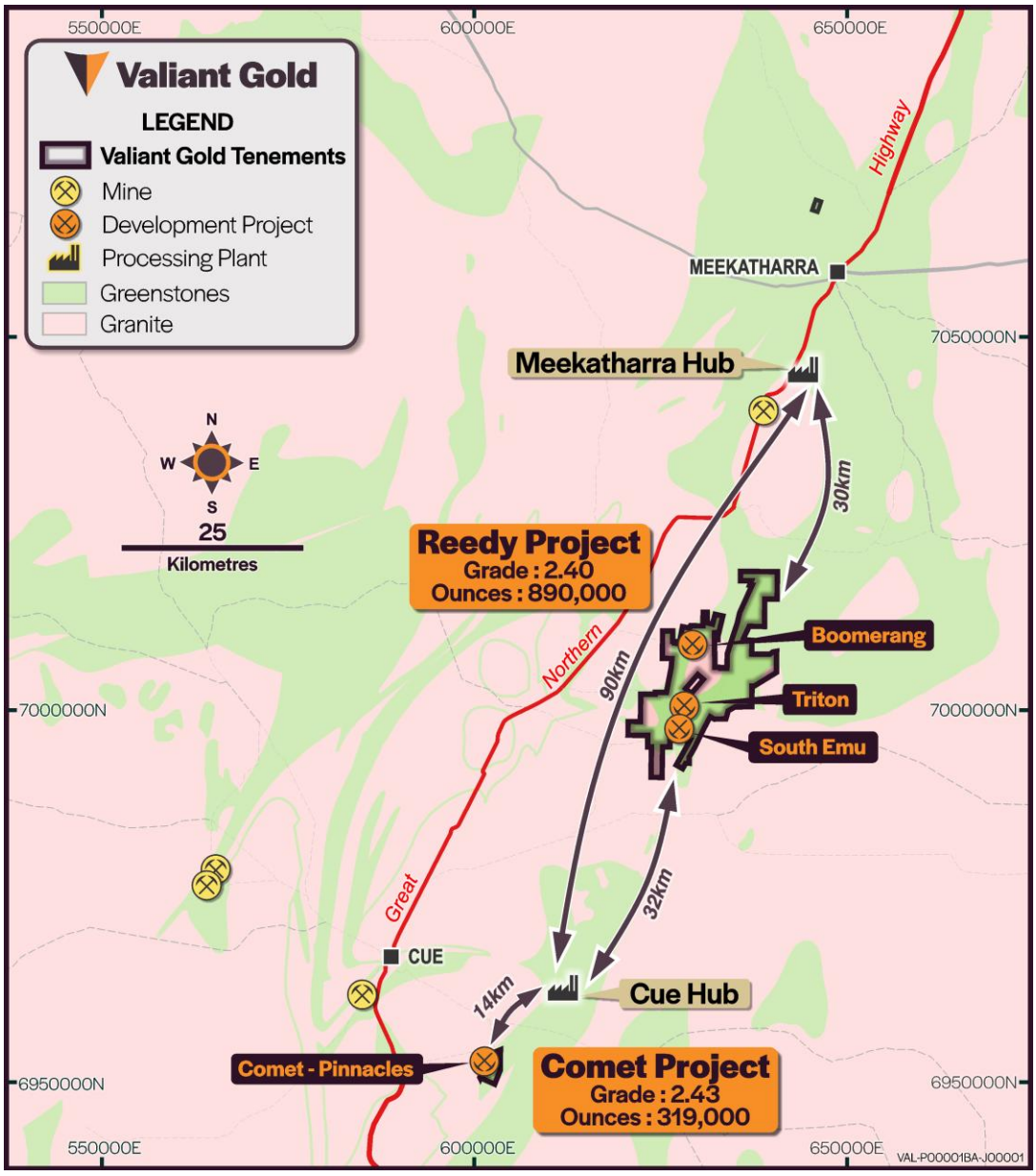


Figure 5 Reedy Project Location, with reference to proximity to processing infrastructure that can be accessed via the Ore Purchase Agreement with Westgold Resources[1]

Refer to Appendix C - JORC Table 1 for relevant information concerning details of sampling techniques, drilling methods and data quality of new exploration results reported in this announcement. For the collar locations and significant intercepts, refer to Appendix A and B, respectively.

Refer to the previous Company announcement here released on 30 April 2026 for South Emu – Triton historic exploration drilling collar locations, surveys, and significant intercepts associated with the historic drilling referenced in this announcement.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

You can engage with the Company about this announcement here.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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ABOUT VALIANT

Valiant Gold is an emerging Western Australian gold miner focused on unlocking value from proven Murchison assets.

Demerged from Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX), the Company holds 100% of the Reedy and Comet gold projects - brownfields operations with historical production of over 1Moz and a combined 1.2Moz Mineral Resource[1]. Both projects are located in the Murchison Province of Western Australia.

With existing Mining Leases, a near-term pathway to production, processing solution from day one and a clear focus on the restart and resource growth, Valiant is advancing toward its next phase of development.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information regarding the Mineral Resource Estimates is extracted from Valiant Gold Limited's Prospectus dated 16 February 2026, as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus dated 20 February 2026 (together, the **Prospectus**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Prospectus 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 Prospectus.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration matters and activities is compiled by Mr Lieth de Selincourt M.Sc., who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 6123) and Society of Economic Geologists (MSEG 915908), has verified, reviewed and approved such information. Mr de Selincourt has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for

Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr de Selincourt is the Manager Exploration of Valiant Gold Limited and accordingly is not independent. Mr de Selincourt consents to and approves the inclusion in this Presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr de Selincourt is a shareholder of Valiant Gold Limited and is eligible to participate in incentive plans of the Company.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes various 'forward-looking statements' with respect to, among other things, goals, plans, and strategies. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the control of the Company that may cause the actual results, performance and outcomes to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such statements. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned to not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. 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.

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APPENDIX A: Triton Diamond Drillhole Collar Location

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Start depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Comment
26REDD001	20637	40215	492	0	918	263	-59.8	Parent hole
26REDD001_W1	20637	40215	492	823.1	957.5	272	-47.9	Tested eastern lode only
26REDD001_W2	20637	40215	492	447.1	496.5	262	-50.5	Failed wedge
26REDD001_W3	20637	40215	492	450.4	969.9	264	-51.8	Abandoned
26REDD001_W4	20637	40215	492	906.2	973.7	272	-57.8	Abandoned
26REDD001_W5	20637	40215	492	901.6	1217.3	271	-59.6	Hole complete

- Coordinates and azimuths are reported in the Reedy 2014 local grid.
- Daughter holes (W1 - W5) are reported with their own collar orientations post-wedging.

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APPENDIX B: Triton Diamond Drillhole Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Au Gram.Metre	Results Status
26REDD001	NSI					Received
26REDD001_W1	917.7	937.8	20.1	1.92	38.4	Received
		incl.	6.0	3.96		
	941	942.6	1.6	1.06	1.7	
26REDD001_W2						Not sampled
26REDD001_W3						Results pending
26REDD001_W4						Results pending
26REDD001_W5	984.0	985.2	1.2	0.91	1.1	Received
	988.0	989.0	1.0	1.24	1.2	
	1007.9	1042.0	**34.2**	**2.97**	**101.6**	
		incl.	**3.6**	**15.55**		
	1044.5	1054.0	9.5	1.71	16.2	
	1064.0	1074.0	10.0	1.27	12.7	
	1078.0	1085.0	7.0	2.37	16.6	
	1098.0	1099.0	1.0	1.27	1.3	
	1127.0	1128.1	1.1	4.40	4.7	
	1131.0	1134.5	3.5	1.19	4.2	

- Intervals reported as downhole widths.
- Significant intercepts are reported using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off grade, allowing for a maximum of 2 m of continuous internal dilution. A minimum downhole interval width of ≥1 m is applied. Only intercepts with an average grade exceeding 1.0 g/t Au are reported.
- NSI = No Significant Intercepts.
- Gram.metre Au = Interval (m) x Au (g/t)

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APPENDIX C: JORC Tables

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	• Only diamond core sample results are released in this announcement. • The reported results include NQ2 core samples by majority, followed by lesser amounts of HQ and PQ within the shallower portions of the parent hole. • Diamond samples were collected from selected intervals ranging from 0.3m to 1.5m. • The parent hole is drilled PQ and HQ2 down to 450m with the remainder of the drillhole and wedge holes drilled NQ2. • Core was sampled on geologically defined intervals, composed of half-core. • Sampling the same half side of the core is conducted, where reliable orientation lines are available. • All samples were pulverised to a nominal 80% passing 75 microns to produce a 40g charge for fire 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.).*	• Drilling at South Emu and Triton is being completed to industry standard by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd, operating a truck mounted diamond drilling rig. • Diamond drilling produced PQ, HQ and NQ core, NQ standard tube in the parent hole. • All subsequent wedges were drilled with NQ2 core. • Core is oriented using a digital IMDEX® ACT 3C orientation system.
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.*	• The Valiant Gold diamond drill program has recorded recovery and sample quality of core; however, no quantitative analysis of the relationship between recovery and grade was reported and no material bias is considered evident based on available information
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 logging is qualitative in nature, with the entirety of drillholes logged. • Logged is completed to industry standard. • Valiant diamond drill holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. • Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Diamond core is photographed both wet and dry and the photographs are stored on Valiant Gold Ltd servers. • Logging is completed in a combination of Microsoft Excel and LogChief® software before being

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transferred into Micromine® for review and validation.
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.*	• Diamond core was cut along the core axis, with half-core samples submitted for analysis. • Sample intervals are commonly sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the mineralisation. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required.
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.*	• Valiant Gold reported samples were analysed by 40g fire assay lead collection and finished by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry at the Bureau Veritas Bluebird laboratory. • The assay techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization sampled and resources in question. • Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • Standards are included in a 1:20 sample ratio and blanks every 1:25 by the laboratory, and duplicates were routinely analysed. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Details for historical results are provided in the Company's announcement dated 30 April 2026.
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 intersections are checked by the Database Geologist and the Exploration Manager. Significant intersections are cross-checked with the geology logged after final assays are received. • No twin holes have been drilled for comparative purposes. • Primary sampling data was collected on paper logs and entered via a field laptop computer using in house logging code by the field team and is reviewed by the supervising geologist. • All drilling data are stored in a SQL database with in-built validation checks. Supporting information is retained on the company server. • No modifications have been made to the assay data received.
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.*	• Valiant Gold diamond drilling released in this announcement has been picked up using a Handheld Garmin GPSMAP H1i GPS with a +/- 4m error respectively. Downhole survey measurements used an Axis Gyro with measurements recorded at 18m intervals. • A local grid (Reedy 2014) is established at South Emu-Triton trend. The local grid to MGA94 transformation have been validated by MLX surveys in 2015. •
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*	• Drill hole spacing is nominally 40m × 40m, infilled to 20m × 20m within the main mineralised zones at South Emu and Triton, targeting optimal coverage to ~125m depth from surface.

Local East	Local North	MGA94z50_East	MGA94z50_North	Bearing from MGA
20000	40000	625629.078	6997946.982	+8.947

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At deeper levels within the deposit at Triton, below the MRE, drillhole spacing broadens to approximately 80m x 80m. • Drilling below the defined MRE by Valiant Gold has been limited to a single cross section, up to ~400m below the MRE outline and ~230m below previous drilling.
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.*	• Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as topography and historic production infrastructure allows. In general, the nominal drill direction is toward local grid west with a dip ranging from 55° to 60°. • The drilling orientation is suitable for the South Emu and Triton mineralisation, and it is unlikely to introduce any material sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A full chain of custody is maintained during sample preparation and subsequent dispatch to the laboratory. • Samples were delivered directly to the Bluebird laboratory by Company staff and were taken into custody by the independent third-party operator of these facilities, Bureau Veritas. • The Company reconciled sample submissions against laboratory samples and assay returns.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data integrity have been reviewed internally by the Company's Competent Person, site and corporate technical teams. • No independent external audits of sampling techniques or data are documented.

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Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The South Emu and Triton deposits are located on Mining Leases M20/45 and M20/12, approximately 60km southwest of Meekatharra within the Reedy mining centre, Western Australia. The tenements are 100% owned by Westgold Resources Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd and in the process of being transferred to Valiant Gold Limited. • Royalties applicable to the tenements comprise: - IRC: 1.5% NSR - Royal Gold: 1.0% NSR - MLC: 0.75% NSR - State Government: 2.5% NSR • The tenure is reported to be in good standing, and no known impediments to ongoing exploration or mining activities have been documented in the reviewed materials.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historically significant gold intercepts for the project are provided in the Company's announcement dated 30 April 2026 and select historical intercepts are provided in figures of this report to provide context to recent exploration results. • The South Emu and Triton deposits have been subject to extensive historical exploration and mining. Exploration activities have included geological mapping, percussion, RC and diamond drilling, underground development sampling and limited geophysical investigations. • Exploration and mining have been undertaken by multiple operators, including: o Western Mining Corporation (1930s–1970s) o Minefield Exploration NL (1970s–1980s) o Triton Gold Mines (period not specified) o Homestake Australia NL (1984–1989; JV with Metana Minerals NL) o Metana Minerals NL (1989–1993) o Gold Mines of Australia Ltd (1993–1998) o St Barbara Mines Ltd (1998–2005) o Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd (2005–unknown) o Reed Resources (pre-2014) o Metals X Limited and o Westgold Resources Limited (2014–2025) • The reliability and completeness of historic datasets vary, legacy data limitations are acknowledged by Valiant and throughout the external MRE estimation process.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The South Emu and Triton deposits are examples of Archaean shear-hosted gold mineralisation, located within the Meekatharra greenstone belt of the Youanmi Terrane, Yilgarn Craton. Mineralisation is associated with steeply dipping, north–northeast trending shear zones developed within mafic to ultramafic volcanic sequences, with interflow sediments and intrusive units including dolerite and felsic porphyry. • Gold mineralisation is concentrated along sheared contacts between ultramafic volcanics in the hanging wall and mafic volcanics and quartz dolerite in the footwall. Alteration assemblages include chlorite-carbonate ± biotite schist, talc-carbonate schist in ultramafics, and localised silica-pyrite altered mylonite's. • At South Emu, mineralisation is characterised by multiple stacked lodes associated with folding and shear reactivation. At Triton, mineralisation comprises a primary lode with subsidiary hanging wall and footwall lodes. The main Triton lode extends southwards into the South Emu area.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Only Valiant Gold Ltd exploration results are being reported in this release.
		• Refer to previous Company announcement released on 30th April 2026 for historic exploration results at the South Emu-Triton trend.
		• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in appendix A and B of this announcement.
		• Reported collar and azimuth details (Appendix A) are reported in the local mine grid (Reedy 2014).

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.*	• Only new Valiant Gold Ltd exploration results are being reported in this release. • All results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • A cut-off of 0.5g/t has been applied in generating significant intersections, from which gram metres are calculated. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. • Results are reported for intervals grading ≥1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 1m. • All results reported are downhole widths, rounded to 1 decimal place. • All assay results are reported rounded to 2 decimals. • 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Only new Valiant Gold Ltd exploration results are being reported in this release. • The drill intersections reported are not considered true widths as they are not normal to the orebody.
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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release if required.
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.*	• Only new Valiant Gold Ltd exploration results are being reported in this release. • Appropriate balance in historic exploration results reporting is provided. • Significant intersections are defined in Appendix B of this report, including detailing cut-off values employed, any internal dilution and from/to intervals. • Results are reported for intervals grading ≥1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 1m. • The schematic long section only presents those significant intersections (>5 gram.metre) outside the Mineral Resource boundary.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):*	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• Ongoing surface exploration targets infill, resource growth and extensions within, below and proximal to the Triton Mine to support mining restart at the Reedy Project.

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