Pilbara Gold intersects significant gold mineralisation below current pit shell at Mt York, WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill results extend gold mineralisation at both **Main Hill** and **Gossan Hill**, with mineralisation remaining open at depth, at the 2.1Moz Mt York Project, WA

Main Hill

- **6m @ 3.19g/t Au** from 225m incl **3m @ 5.56g/t Au** from 227m (26MYDD022) and
- **57m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 275m (within an envelope of **94m @ 0.88g/t Au** from 275m) incl **9m @ 2.45g/t Au** from 323m, and **8m @ 1.62g/t Au** from 361m (26MYDD022)
- **13m @ 0.97g/t Au** from 331m incl **4m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 331m (26MYDD025)

Gossan Hill

- **21m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 228m incl **7m @ 3.54g/t Au** from 231m (26MYDD008)

- Mineralisation extends at depth below previous drilling at **Main Hill** and **Gossan Hill,** giving immediate encouragement for increased mineral resources
- Five rigs on site at Mt York, with a sixth rig due end of July
- 12,139m of PGL's +50,000m program of drilling over the Mt York deposit completed to date, assay results expected on a continuing basis as drilling progresses
- Current drilling is focused at **Main Hill** and **Main Hill Extension,** where mineralisation is open at depth and opportunities exist to potentially drive the optimal pit shell deeper
- Mt York Mineral Resource Estimate update expected late CY2026

Pilbara Gold Limited (ASX: PGL) ('PGL' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide the first results from its 2026 drilling program at the 2.1Moz Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara, where a +50,000m drilling program is underway.

Drilling is testing extensions of the deposit at depth, targeting a large open-pit operation and to increase the confidence of the resources ahead of a maiden reserve estimation for the prefeasibility study (PFS).

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Pilbara Gold's Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said: *"Initial results confirm that gold mineralisation extends below* ***Main Hill*** *with a bumper drill hit that has returned 94m of continuous mineralisation (80m true width).*

This is the first set of results from PGL's 2026 drilling campaign and with five rigs turning and a sixth rig arriving within a week, we are confident in delivering a steady flow of results to the market in the months ahead.

Every time we drill this project, the gold resource increases and on the basis of these first results, we expect to see the same trend in 2026."

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Mt York Drilling Results

Mt York currently hosts 2.1Moz of gold in a continuous, 4.2km-long Banded Iron Formation (BIF), and Pilbara Gold's +50,000m drill program in 2026 is targeting a significant increase in gold resources at depth along the entire 4,200m BIF host rock.

From the 13 drill hole results received to date, two are from **Main Hill**, five are from **Gossan Hill**, two are from **Breccia Hill** and four are from **Main Hill Extension** (**Figures 3** & **4**).

Drilling at **Main Hill** and **Breccia Hill** has intercepted significant widths of grunerite-altered BIF, with strong to moderate sulphide alteration observed in most holes, which is indicative of gold mineralisation elsewhere in the deposit.

Drill hole 26MYDD022 at the western end of **Main Hill** has reported one of the widest intercepts of **94m @ 0.88g/t Au** (**80m actual width of mineralisation**) from 275m including **57m @ 1g/t Au** (**48m actual width**) from 275m. This intersection also included **9m @ 2.45g/t Au** (**7.7m actual width**) from 323m which is typical of higher-grade mineralisation seen within the wide, lower-grade halo at Mt York. This hole showed consistent sulphide mineralisation, veining and brecciation within the BIF throughout the gold mineralised zone. The hole also reported **6m @ 3.19g/t Au** (**5.1m actual width**) from 225m including **3m @ 5.56g/t Au** from 227m on the hanging wall BIF contact with the metasediments (**Figure 1**).

Importantly, this hole was drilled to intercept the mineralisation 100m below hole 25MYDD058 which at the time of drilling last year, was the deepest confirmed part of the orebody at 200m below surface. Hole 26MYDD022 not only confirmed that the gold mineralisation continues at depth well below the existing drilling, but also confirmed that the mineralisation is wider and largely outside of the current resource model (see **Figure 1**). Pilbara Gold's Technical team is confident that planned drill holes targeting the mineralisation at **Main Hill** at 350m depth will probably grow the gold resources yet again.

Figure 1 shows the cross-section of hole 26MYDD022 and its relationship to **Main Hill** holes

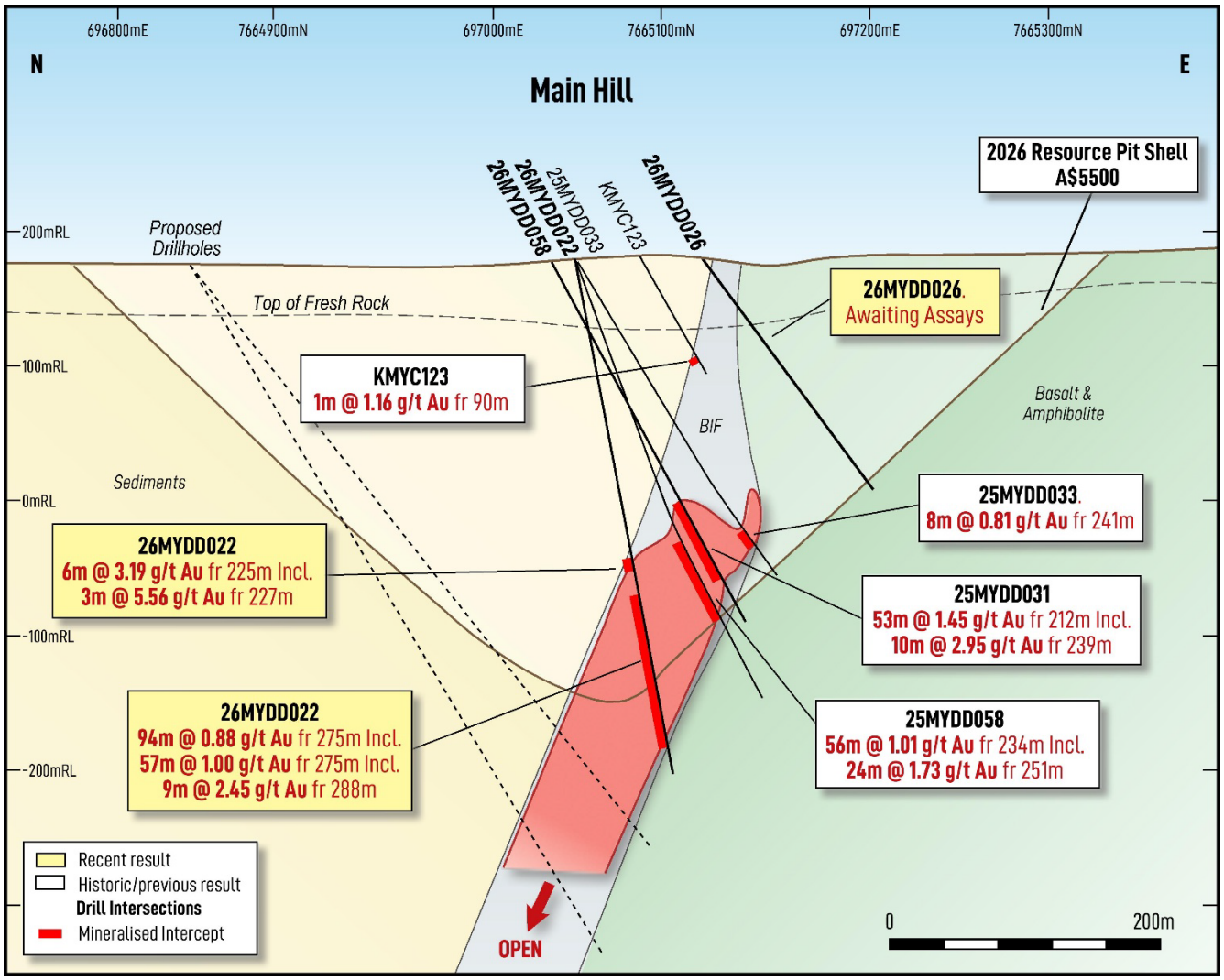


Figure 1. Cross-section through **Main Hill** showing the new, deeper extensional resource hole of 26MYDD022 confirming mineralisation at depth and extending mineralisation below the current resource.

25MYDD058 (**50m @ 1.10g/t Au** from 235m including **24m @ 1.73g/t** from 251m)[1] and 'Monster' hole 25MYDD031 (**53m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 212m including **10m @ 2.95g/t Au** from 239m)[2].

Figure 3 and **Figure 4** show the location of the drilling in plan view and long-section view respectively.

Drill hole 26MYDD025 targeted resource infill within the resource envelope to convert Inferred resources to the Indicated category in preparation for the PFS (**Figures 3** & **4**).

[1] See Kairos Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 13 November 2025 entitled 'Outstanding wide gold hits at Mt York as drilling accelerates'

[2] See Kairos Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 6 August 2025 entitled 'Drilling discovers new 'Monster' gold zone near Main Hill at Mt York, WA'

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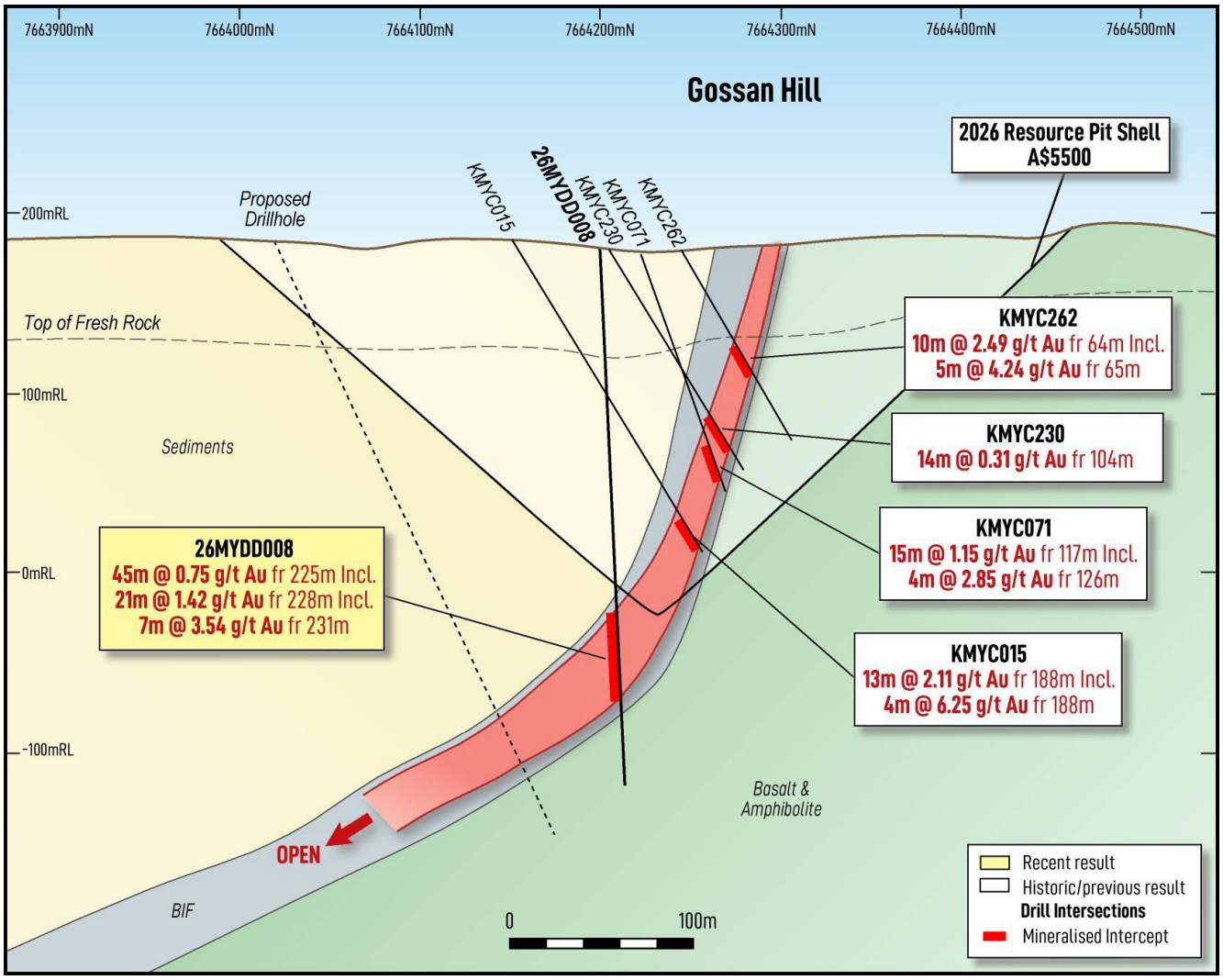


Figure 2. Cross-section at Gossan Hill showing hole 26MYDD008. Current drill results are shown in the yellow box. Historic results are shown in white boxes.

Five holes drilled at **Gossan Hill** were largely to test the lower parts of the known mineralisation. Drill hole 26MYDD008 returned an intercept of **21m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 228m including **7m @ 3.54g/t Au** from 231m (**Figures 2**, **3** & **4**). This intercept was part of a broader mineralised halo of **45m @ 0.75g/t Au** from 225m. This result extends the mineralisation deeper in the system (**Figures 2** & **4**) and demonstrates that mineralisation still remains open at depth.

Other holes drilled at **Gossan Hill** were largely unsuccessful in extending mineralisation below the current optimal pit shell (drill holes 26MYDD004-007).

Four of the five drill holes at **Main Hill Extension** reported mineralisation (**Figures 3** & **4**), with results awaited from other holes drilled.

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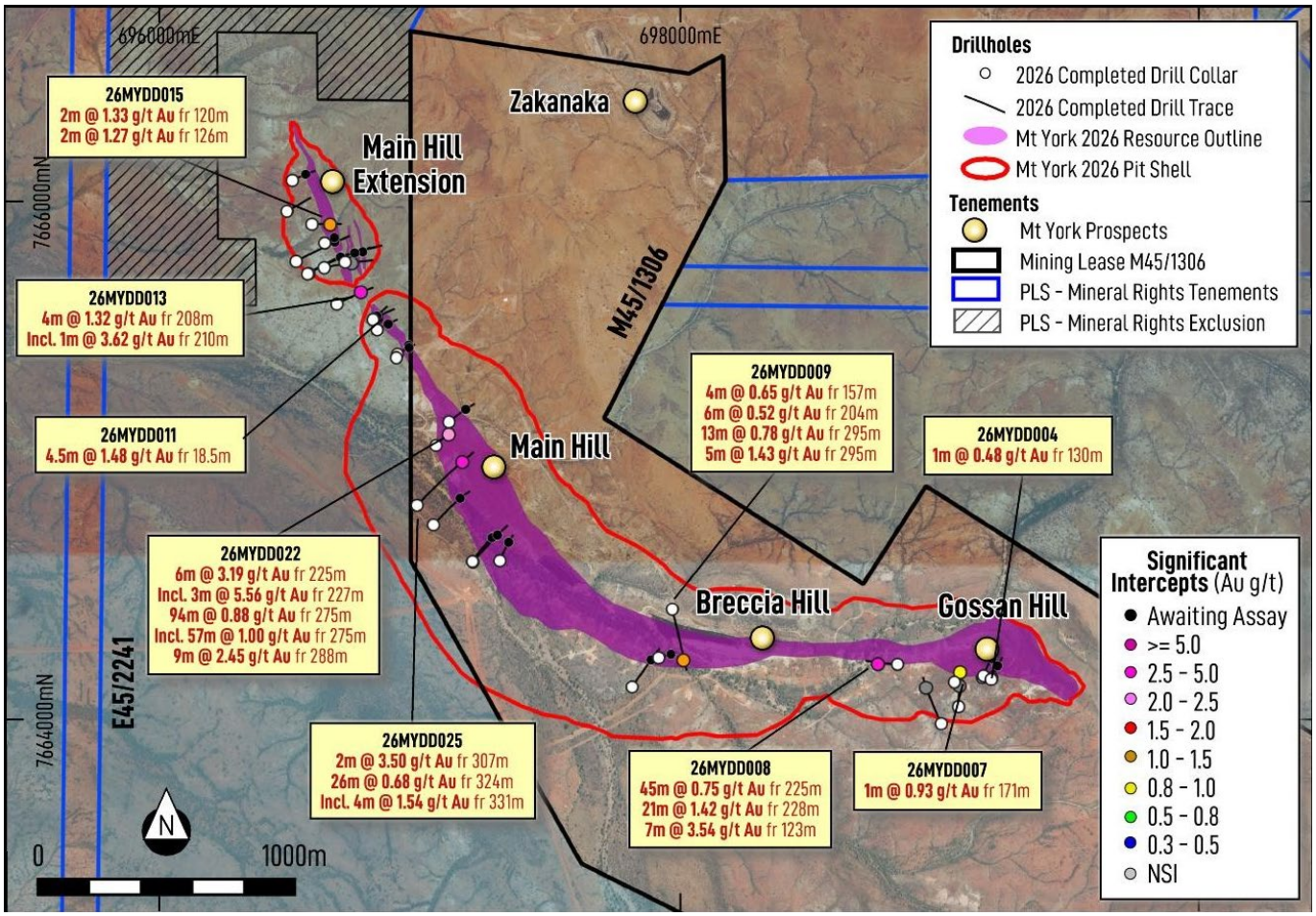


Figure 3. Drill holes reported in this release shown.

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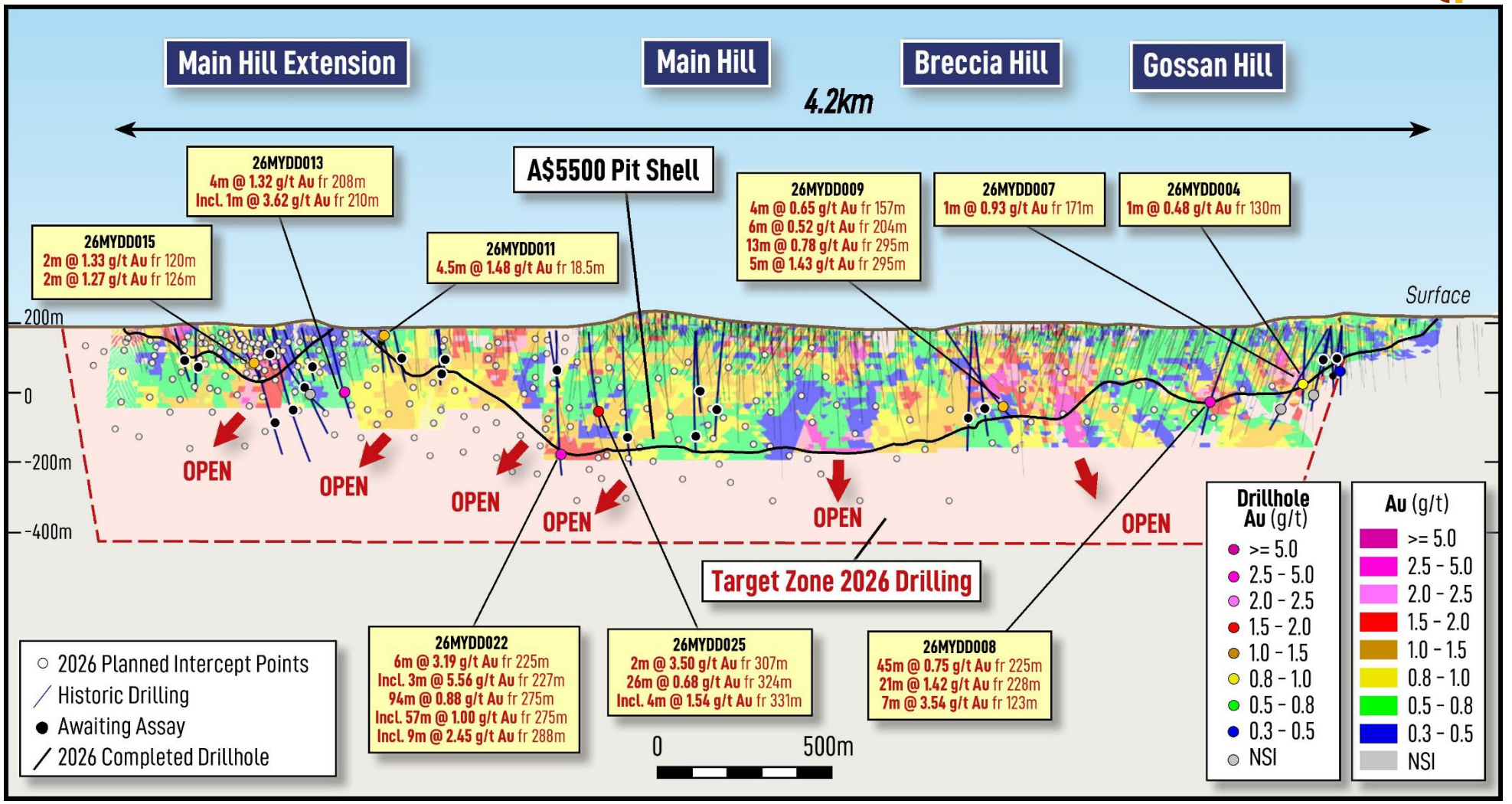


Figure 4. Long-section of the Mt York Gold Project showing all intercept points for current (yellow box) and historic drilling. Planned intercept points for 2026 drilling shown. Drilling completed (results awaited) shown as black dots with white outline.

Figure 4 is a visual representation provided for illustrative purposes only. Apparent drill intersection widths and the continuity of mineralisation shown are not necessarily representative of true widths or geological continuity. The conceptual pit shell is included for visual context only and should not be interpreted as a mine plan or development proposal.

Next Steps

- Continue +50,000m infill and extensional drilling program at Mt York
- Analyse and report drill results as they are received
- Progress Mt York PFS study
- Award the airborne electro-magnetic (AEM) survey for the Greater Mt York area

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Pilbara Gold Limited.

Dr Peter Turner
Managing Director

Simon Lill
Non-Executive Chairman

– ENDS –

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About Pilbara Gold Limited

Pilbara Gold Limited (ASX: PGL) (formerly "Kairos Minerals Limited") owns 100% of the flagship **2.1 Moz Mt York Gold Project** in the Pilbara of Western Australia that was partially mined by Lynas Gold NL between 1994 and 1998. Pilbara Gold has recognised that the resource, hosted in an Archaean Banded Iron Formation or BIF, has significant potential to grow further from its current **2.1 Moz base** with significant exploration potential existing within the Mt York '**Main Trend'** and its extension towards the northwest where Pilbara Gold owns the mineral rights for gold. Current resources are estimated within a pit shell using a A$5,500/oz gold price and a 0.4 g/t Au lower cutoff grade (table below).

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Mt York	0.4	42.1	1.02	1,380	19.7	1.11	703	**61.7**	**1.05**	**2,082**

Scoping study results released in November 2024 point to a robust, open-cut mining operation through a conventional CIL process route. In 2026, Pilbara Gold will complete a 50,000m of extensional and infill drilling programme where resources are expected to grow further for incorporation into the Prefeasibility Study or PFS. During the resource expansion work, Pilbara Gold will collect important additional information to fine-tune metallurgical processing, geotechnical engineering and mine scheduling.

Pilbara Gold is pursuing a maiden gold resource in 2026 at its 100% owned **Roe Hills Project**, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields. The **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** that have many geological similarities to some of the deposits at the giant St Ives gold camp, have 1,500m of solid gold intercepts in historic drilling that the Company recognises as a valuable asset in an area surrounded by gold mills and mines.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Falconer, who is a full-time employee of Pilbara Gold Ltd and who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Falconer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Falconer has provided his prior written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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The Mineral Resources were first reported in this announcement dated 13 April 2026 (Announcement). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcement and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1 - Drill hole information & results

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	True Width	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
25MYDD084A	Extension	696554	7665720	191	60	-48	388.2	DD	No significant intercepts				
26MYDD004	Gossan Hill	699192	7664152	189	315	-88	198.8	DD	130	131	1	1.0	0.48
26MYDD005	Gossan Hill	699065	7664045	183	0	-69	255.8	DD	No significant intercepts				
26MYDD006	Gossan Hill	698998	7663980	188	335	-58	345.6	DD	No significant intercepts				
26MYDD007	Gossan Hill	699049	7664140	190	23	-78	225.9	DD	171	172	1	1.0	0.93
26MYDD008	Gossan Hill	698829	7664209	190	272	-66	330.7	DD	225	270	**45**	**33.8**	**0.75**
including									228	249	**21**	**15.8**	**1.42**
including									231	238	**7**	**5.3**	**3.54**
26MYDD009	Breccia Hill	697959	7664422	185	165	-50	348.8	DD	157	161	4	1.6	0.65
and									204	210	6	2.4	0.52
and									224	225	1	0.4	1
and									295	308	**13**	**5.2**	**0.78**
including									297	305	**8**	**3.2**	**1.07**
including									300	305	**5**	**2.0**	**1.43**
26MYDD011	Extension	696803	7665543	194	60	-55	150	DD	18.5	23	4.5	3.4	1.48
26MYDD013	Extension	696662	7665602	196	60	-60	294.6	DD	208	212	4	3.0	1.32
including									210	211	1	0.8	3.62
26MYDD014	Extension	696613	7665743	191	78	-62	350.6	DD	No significant intercepts				
26MYDD015	Extension	696566	7665911	192	90	-55	189.7	DD	120	122	2	1.5	1.33
and									126	128	2	1.5	1.27
26MYDD022	Main Hill	697045	7665055	189	49	-80	420	DD	225	231	**6**	**5.1**	**3.19**
including									227	230	**3**	**2.6**	**5.56**
and									275	369	**94**	**80.0**	**0.88**
including									275	332	**57**	**48.0**	**1**
including									323	332	**9**	**7.7**	**2.45**
including									343	369	**26**	**22.1**	**0.9**
including									361	369	**8**	**6.8**	**1.62**
26MYDD025	Main Hill	696972	7664824	174	44	-45	402.8	DD	307	308	**2**	**2.0**	**3.5**
and									324	350	**26**	**26.0**	**0.68**
including								DD	331	344	**13**	**13.0**	**0.97**
including								DD	331	335	**4**	**4.0**	**1.54**
26MYDD001	Gossan Hill	699157	7664158	192	23	-52	186.4	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD002	Gossan Hill	699161	7664165	192	180	-85	193.6	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD003	Gossan Hill	699191	7664151	193	25	-60	177.5	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD010	Extension	696802	7665542	179	45	-60	141.5	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD012	Extension	696505	7665767	181	60	-60	420.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD016	Extension	696818	7665502	177	60	-60	168.6	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD017	Extension	696469	7665961	184	60	-55	181.0	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD018	Extension	696549	7665719	183	60	-60	447.9	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD019	Extension	696615	7665838	181	60	-60	120.8	DD	awaiting assays				

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HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	True Width	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
26MYDD020	Extension	696896	7665408	182	60	-60	147.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD021	Extension	696490	7666080	185	65	-60	177.8	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD023	Extension	696694	7665764	186	60	-55	186.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD024A	Extension	696892	7665395	183	43	-63	181.1	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD026	Main Hill	697095	7665146	175	50	-55	200.0	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD027	Breccia Hill	697803	7664122	177	35	-66	387.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD028	Main Hill	697188	7664605	178	38	-52	302.8	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD029	Main Hill	697035	7664748	170	41	-65	420.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD030A	Breccia Hill	697906	7664234	177	77	-78	306.8	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD031	Main Hill	697186	7664607	177	35	-71	369.9	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYRC004	Main Hill	697292	7664610	175	26	-70	315.9	RC	awaiting assays				

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Appendix 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). 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.*	• Sampling was undertaken using diamond drilling • All drilling and sampling was undertaken using industry standard methods. • Diamond drilling depths and run lengths were measured and recorded by the driller and written on core blocks and inserted into the core trays. Rod counts were conducted to verify drill hole and sample depths • Diamond drill core was logged geologically, marked up for sampling, and photographed. Samples were selected on nominal 1m intervals in and around mineralised zones, with variations to interval lengths based on geological boundaries. • Sampling was carried out under Pilbara Gold sampling protocols and QAQC procedures. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling used. • Diamond core samples were assayed for gold by Photon Assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ3 diameter (61mm) drilling to fresh rock with NQ2 diameter (51mm) drilling for the remainder of the hole. • All NQ drill core is oriented using orientation tools at the drill site and then joined and marked up by Pilbara Gold field personnel. • RC pre-collars were utilised for some diamond holes
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 recovery was routinely close to 100% recovery through the main banded iron formation mineralised host rock • Weathered material near the top of holes had varying recoveries but was generally >85% with care taken to maximise recovery.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Drill core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and recorded on core blocks inserted into the core trays. These measurements are verified by the geological staff during the mark up and logging process by physical measurement with a tape measure. • No sample bias has been observed.
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 is geologically logged by company geologists using the Pilbara Gold logging scheme. • Logging of diamond core records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, rock quality and various other features of the samples. • All holes were logged in full. • All diamond core was photographed both dry and wet in core trays after logging and prior to cutting and sampling.
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.*	• NQ and HQ drill core samples is cut in half, with half core samples submitted for analysis and the other half retained on site in core trays. Half core drill samples typically ranged in weight from 2.7kg – 3.6kg. • All drill core cutting is conducted at the Mt York project site. • Samples are prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for PhotonAssay. Samples are dried and crushed to 3mm. • A >500g split is created from the 3mm crushed material and placed in sample jars for the PhotonAssay process • All remaining crushed material is bagged retained for future use if required • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and	• *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,*	• Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. • The analytical method used for gold analysis is PhotonAssay with laboratory code PAAU02 and a quoted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	detection range of limit of 0.03ppm – 350ppm Au. • PhotonAssay provides non-destructive analysis of a larger volume of sample material, is considered appropriate for the nature of the material and mineralisation, and is a well-established method within the gold industry • PhotonAssay results are periodically verified with a parallel 50g fire assay conducted on the same sample material to provide further QAQC information. Fire assay results received to date have been in line with PhotonAssay results and have not identified any systematic bias between the two methods. • A 48-element analysis is conducted on diamond samples at a minimum rate of 1:10 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS48 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish • Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum rate of 1:25 for standards and 1:25 for blanks to assess the accuracy of the analysis method. • The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Pilbara Gold staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance.
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 mineralised intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and validated against the drill core and logging. Additional checks were performed by other members of the Pilbara Gold geology team. • No twinned drillholes were completed for this program.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All assay and geological data is stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database administrator for upload directly into the company database. • Laboratory data is also provided as a .pdf file for verification of original data files • Results are checked and verified by company geologists. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Assay intersections are reported on a length-weighted basis.
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.*	• Diamond collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. • Diamond collars were surveyed post-drilling with handheld GPS immediately post-drilling. • Collars are periodically surveyed with DGPS system operated by a qualified surveyor supplied by an external survey company, with expected accuracies of +/- 20mm horizontally and +/- 30mm vertically prior to updating the resource model. • Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using Axis north-seeking gyro survey instruments. • All location data is recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 50. • Topographic control is through a DTM generated through stereoscopic photogrammetry of 5cm resolution aerial imagery. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated as better than 0.5m in elevation.
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*	• Drill spacing ranges from 100m x 100m for extensional exploration drillholes down-dip and along strike, to broadly 50m x 100m and 50m x 50m for infill and local extensional holes. • The data spacing and distribution is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	considered appropriate and sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity required for the anticipated estimation procedures and classifications based on previous drilling, resource modelling and geological work. • No compositing of samples has been applied.
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 was generally oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • Where holes are drilled at low angle to the mineralisation the intercepts are also reported as true widths. • Drill holes were angled between -60° and -75° to provide good intersection angles with mineralisation that dips between -40° to -70°. • No biases have been identified based on drilling angles and known structures. • The drill orientation is considered appropriate and representative.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number-coded calico bags and placed within secure, labelled polyweave bags by company field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to a freight contractor in secure bulka bags for secure transport to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted outside of routine QAQC reviews.

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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 Mt York project comprises Mining Lease M45/1306 and adjacent PLS tenement E45/2241 • Pilbara Gold Limited owns 100% of Mining Lease M45/1306 Mt York Gold Project through its wholly owned subsidiary Mount York Operations Pty Ltd. The security of the tenements is in good standing. • Kairos Minerals has access to explore on exploration licences E45/2241, E45/2363, E45/4894 and application E 45/6298 (once granted) held by PLS via a Mineral Rights Agreement for all minerals except lithium and tantalum. • The project is located on Wallareenya and Strelley Pastoral Co pastoral leases. • Pilbara Gold is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties including open pit mining of previously defined gold resources. • During the early to mid-1970's, the Lynas Find project area was part of a large area held and explored for volcanogenic base metal deposits, initially by McIntyre Mines Pty Ltd, and then by Esso Minerals. Esso completed some induced polarization and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, and some diamond drilling over the area including the Main Trend at Mt York. • The Main Trend at Mt York was discovered by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd in 1986. Lynas Gold NL acquired the project in the early 1990's and mined a number of deposits as a successful open pit operation by that company between 1994 – 1998. Other companies to have explored the area include Austamax, MIM and Trafford Resources. • Significant historical Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, airborne and ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC, and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements and Company reports.

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Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pilbara Gold Project lies within the East Strelley Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Pilbara Craton. The Pilbara Craton is composed of greenstone and sediment units which have been deformed by tight isoclinal folds during the intrusion of diapiric granites. • The Main Trend system at Mt York is a structurally controlled, Banded Iron Formation-hosted orogenic gold deposit situated on the limb of a folded greenstone sequence • The Main Trend geology comprises (from NE to SW) – felsic volcanics and cherts, mafic-ultramafic volcanics and amphibolite, banded iron formation (BIF), and fine to coarse-grained classic sediments. • The sequence has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and has been broadly folded • The dominant mineralogy of the BIF consists of magnetite, silica and Fe-rich grunerite amphibole. • Gold mineralisation is hosted primarily within the BIF sequence, and is associated with weak to strongly disseminated arsenopyrite and disseminated to massive pyrrhotite associated with visible folding and deformation of the BIF layering. • The Gilt Dragon prospect sits within the Euro basalt sequence of mafic-ultramafic greenstones. It is prospective for Mt York-style gold, and VMS base metal mineralisation

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.*
		• All drill hole location, orientation, hole length and interception depth and length information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the tables and figures included within the body of this announcement.
		• Information from historic holes drilled by Pilbara Gold at Mt York can be found in previous ASX releases.
		• No drill hole information from the reported program was excluded from this release.

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	• *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 (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.*	• Results are reported as down hole length weighted averages using a 0.3g/t gold minimum cut-off grade. • Reported intercepts may include a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below the 0.3g/t minimum cut-off grade. • No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
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').*	• All mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths. • Where drilling is not perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation the true widths are less than down hole widths. • True widths have been estimated in Table 1.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid*	• All verified and validated exploration results received from the drill program at the time of data compilation for this announcement have been reported, including drill holes with low grades or no

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	misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	significant intercepts. • The information reported in considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
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 meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document. • Metallurgical test work is ongoing and samples for further metallurgical test work are to be selected as assay results have been returned from the program. • The company is progressing with a Pre-Feasibility Study which includes ongoing environmental, geotechnical, and mining studies.
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.*	• Mineralisation at Mt York remains open at depth and along strike and additional diamond drill holes have been planned to extend the known mineralisation. • Additional drillholes for metallurgical and geotechnical test work are also being planned.

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