NEW GOLD MINERALISED STRUCTURE INTERSECTED AT BENMORE

KEY POINTS **19 AUGUST 2026**

- **$13 million FY2027 exploration program underway at Foster-Baker**
- **Benmore is the first conceptual target tested under the FY2027 program**
- **A new mineralised structure, estimated at 40m true width, has been intersected in just the third diamond drill hole; an interval prioritised for sampling returned 17.86m @ 0.61 g/t Au**
- **Individual grades within this interval range from 0.03 g/t Au up to 8.37 g/t Au (over 0.36m) and 7.26 g/t Au (over 0.32m) with multiple breccia/vein structures typical of the St Ives style**
- **Assays remain pending for the remainder of the shear zone and other holes**

Lunnon Metals Limited (ASX: LM8) (the **Company** or **Lunnon Metals**) provides an update on the Company's FY2027 exploration program at the Foster-Baker gold project (**FBA**). FBA is located in the middle of the prospective St Ives gold camp, a district that has now recorded over 18 Moz of gold mined[1]. The Company commenced a $13 million exploration program in FY2027, representing the first part of a two-year program to test its previously reported Exploration Target[2]. Drilling commenced at the first target, **Benmore**, in the south-east of the FBA (see **Figure 1**). The Benmore target area has seen limited gold exploration given the historical focus on nickel mining by WMC Resources between the 1970s and the mid-1990s and the subsequent location of the St Ives gold processing plant/infrastructure adjacent to the relevant area.



Benmore Prospect

Benmore is an early-stage, conceptual exploration target approximately 1.7km north of Gold Fields Limited's *Athena* and *Hamlet* underground gold mines (see **Figure 2**). The initial program comprises a series of diamond drill (**DD**) holes along an east-west section over approximately 800m, principally to provide geological and structural information and test for east-dipping structures, similar to those mined at *Athena* and *Hamlet* to the south.

The third hole drilled, JAN26DD_011, intersected approximately 90m of sheared and foliated basalt/dolerite from approximately 250m downhole. Based on the Company's current interpretation (see **Figures 3** and **4**), this represents an estimated true width of 40m. Within this broader zone is an approximate 15-20m wide central interval containing quartz-carbonate breccias and veins with albite, biotite, pyrite and pyrrhotite (see **Figure 5**). This alteration and mineralisation assemblage is typical of St Ives style gold deposits in the area, and because of these geological characteristics, the central interval was prioritised for cutting, sampling and assay from 301.60m. Assays remain pending for the remainder of the shear zone and DD hole.

The assay result for the prioritised zone was 17.86m @ 0.61 g/t Au (no cut-off applied; see Annexure 2 for individual intervals). Gold grades were variable across the multiple breccia/vein structures and associated host rock, ranging from 0.03 g/t Au up to 8.37 g/t Au (over 0.36m) and 7.26 g/t Au (over 0.32m). Once the core was cut, visible gold was logged within the central zone at 302.25m downhole (see **Figure 6**) although the assay for that interval was just 0.92 g/t Au, highlighting the potential for a nugget effect. At reporting cut-offs of 0.5 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Au, significant intersections within the full 17.86m were:

Hole ID	From (drill depth m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Cut-off Au g/t
JAN26DD_011	**302.07**	**1.37**	**3.03**	**0.5**
including	302.68	0.76	4.94	1.0
and	**309.59**	**8.67**	**0.70**	**0.5**
including	313.18	1.41	1.21	1.0
and including	317.94	0.32	7.26	1.0

[1] Sum of historical WMC production records to Dec 2001, sum of Gold Fields Ltd's, Karora Resources and Westgold Resources report filings thereafter.
[2] See ASX announcement dated 29 June 2026 for full details of the budget and Exploration Target.

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The orientation of the structure has not yet been confirmed. Assuming a subvertical to east-dipping structure, true width would be approximately 50% of the drilled interval.

A follow-up DD hole was collared approximately 90m to the west of JAN26DD_011 to test for the same structure approximately 150m up dip (JAN26DD_012). A similar, though narrower, shear zone with less favourable alteration and mineralisation assemblages, was intersected between approximately 87m and 133m down hole. Detailed logging and assays for this hole are still pending. Subject to final logging and sampling, assay results also remain pending for the remainder of JAN26DD_011 and the other DD holes on the drill section[3], JAN26DD_008 and JAN26DD_009. In the interim, the Company is continuing its analysis to determine the orientation, dip, plunge and extent of the new gold mineralised structure (see **Figure 3** and the isometric views in **Figure 4**).

Commenting on the Benmore results and the FY2027 Discovery Program **Managing Director, Edmund Ainscough**, said: *"The FY2027 drill program is self-funded by the successful Lady Herial open pit, to the tune of $13 million, allowing us to explore our ground at St Ives, an area at the heart of one of Australia's great gold camps. This first drilling at Benmore has identified a new gold mineralised structure in an area where extensive surface infrastructure has hindered exploration in the past. Benmore is still an early-stage conceptual target and further work is required to determine the orientation, extent and significance of the mineralisation intersected. However, these framework holes are not necessarily designed or expected to intersect gold mineralisation, which makes the identification of a new, gold mineralised structure in just the third hole drilled so much more satisfying."*

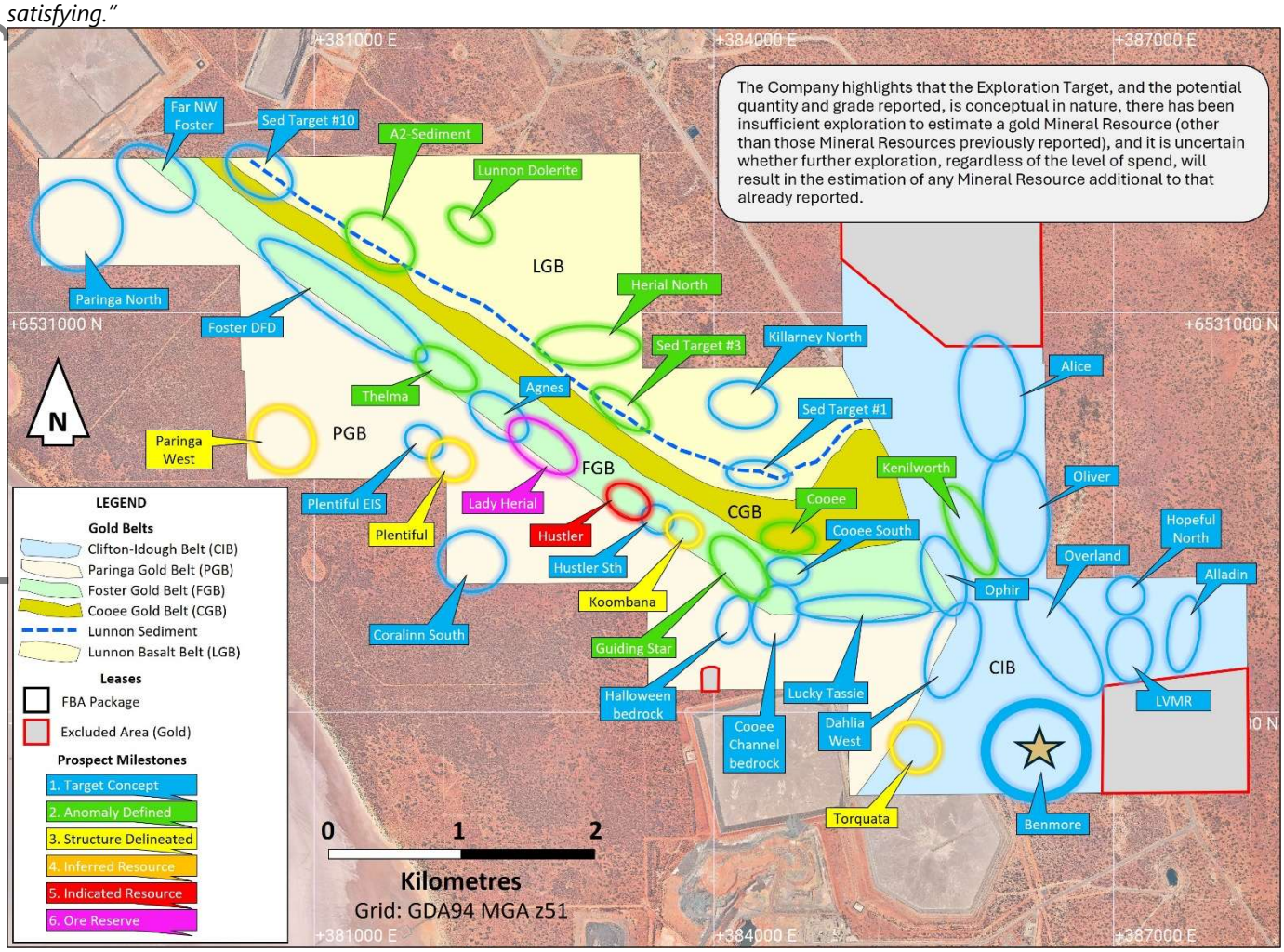


Figure 1: Plan view of the FBA showing the interpreted gold belts hosting the current portfolio of gold targets, ranging in maturity from Conceptual to Resource Definition. Benmore is in the south-east corner of the portfolio.

Benmore in the context of the FY2027 Exploration Drilling Program

The Benmore results remain at an early stage and further drilling, geological interpretation and assay results will be required to determine the scale, continuity and significance of the mineralisation identified to date. The DD holes reported in this announcement represent the start of a full field framework DD program, which will provide important lithological and structural information in high-priority, conceptual areas of the FBA where current bedrock drilling is lacking.

The data from this ongoing program will be used to enhance the existing 3D geological models with more detailed information from which additional bedrock targets can be generated for testing with subsequent drill programs.

[3] Refer to Table 1, Section 2: *Balanced Reporting* in the annexures to this announcement.

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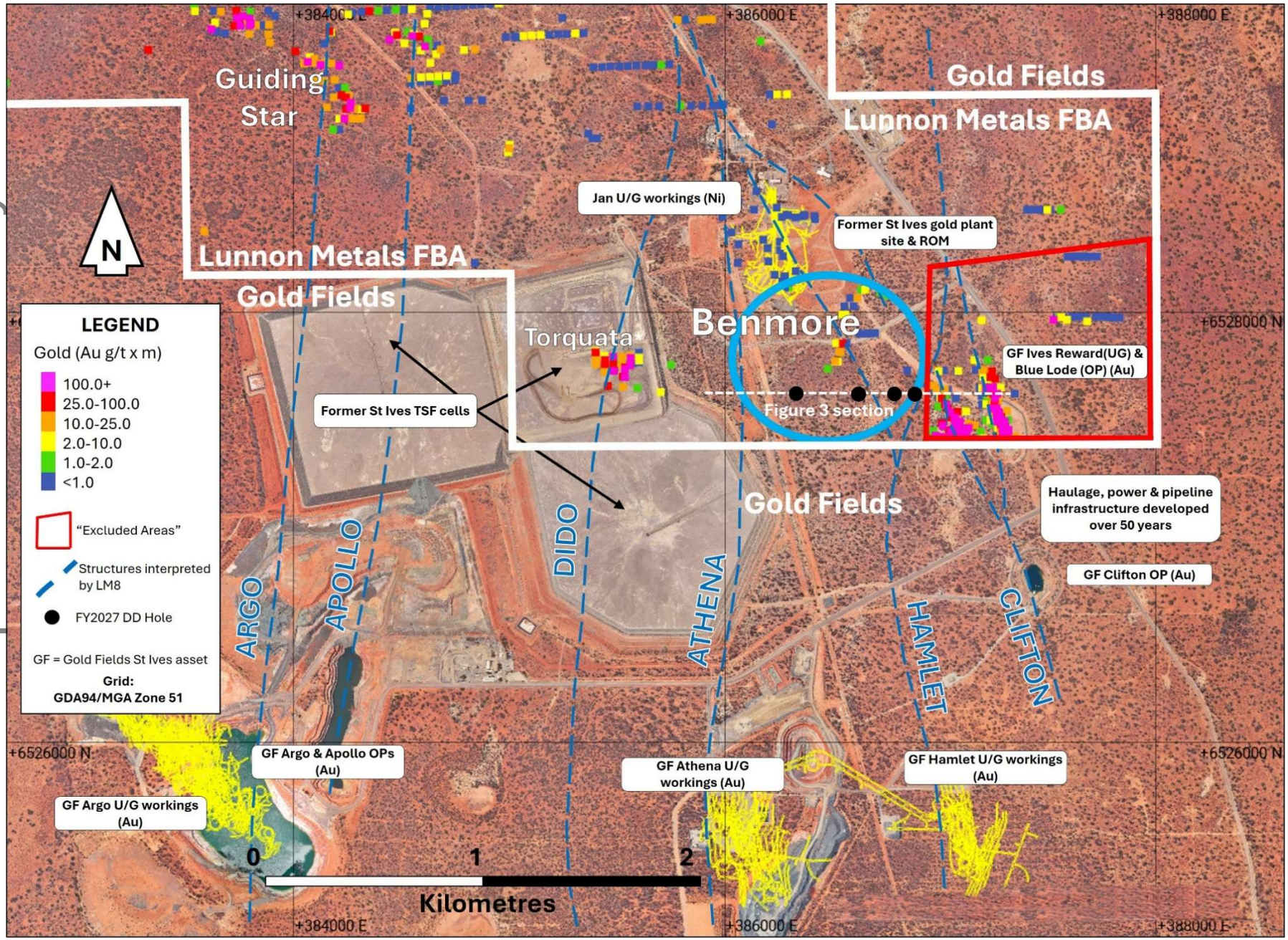


Figure 2: Plan view of the Benmore target area showing the location of the DD transect, the Jan underground nickel mine and the nearby underground gold mines on Gold Fields' leases to the south.

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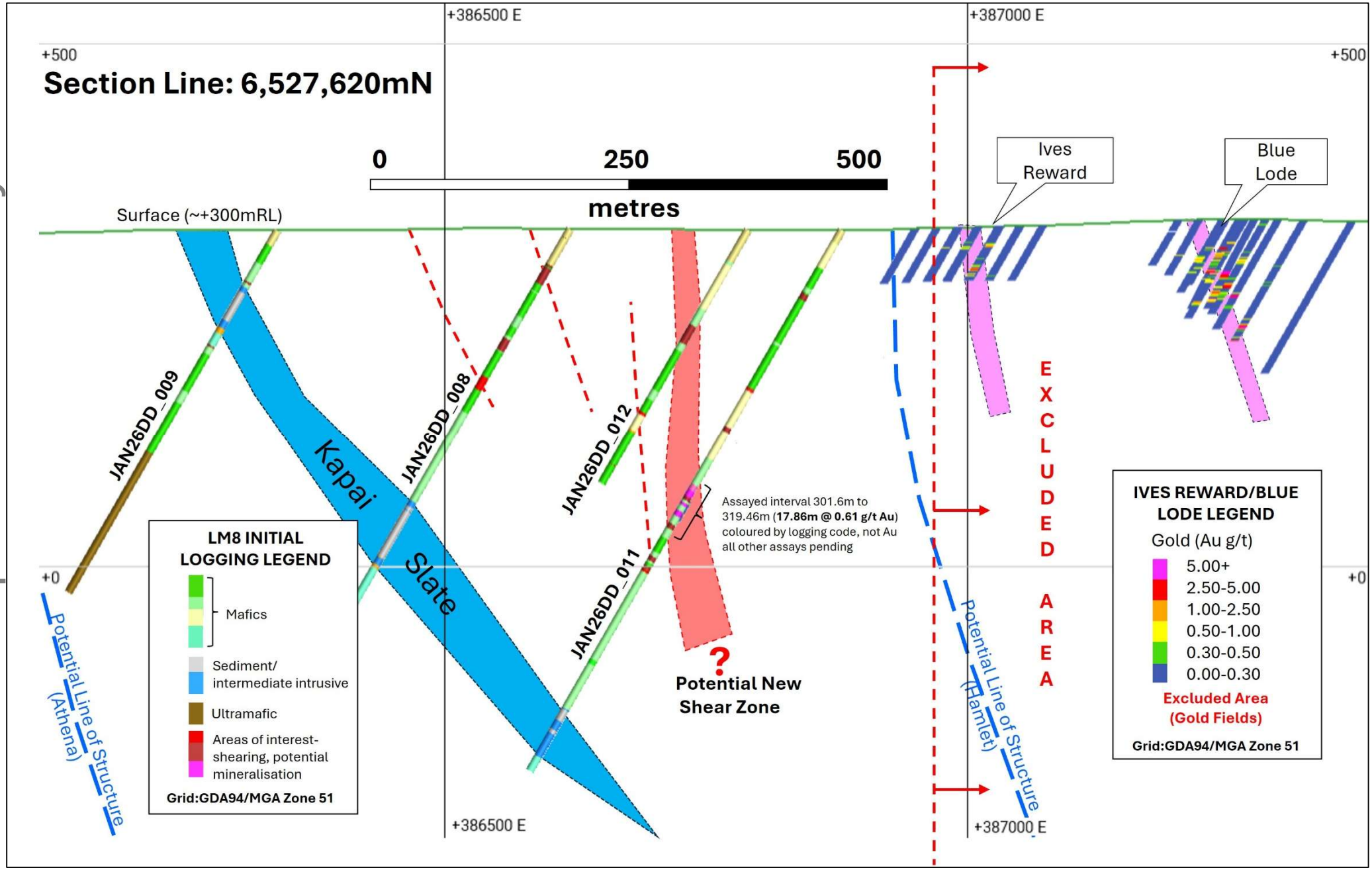


Figure 3: Cross-sectional view of preliminary interpretation of structure, lithology and potential gold mineralisation – 6,527,620mN

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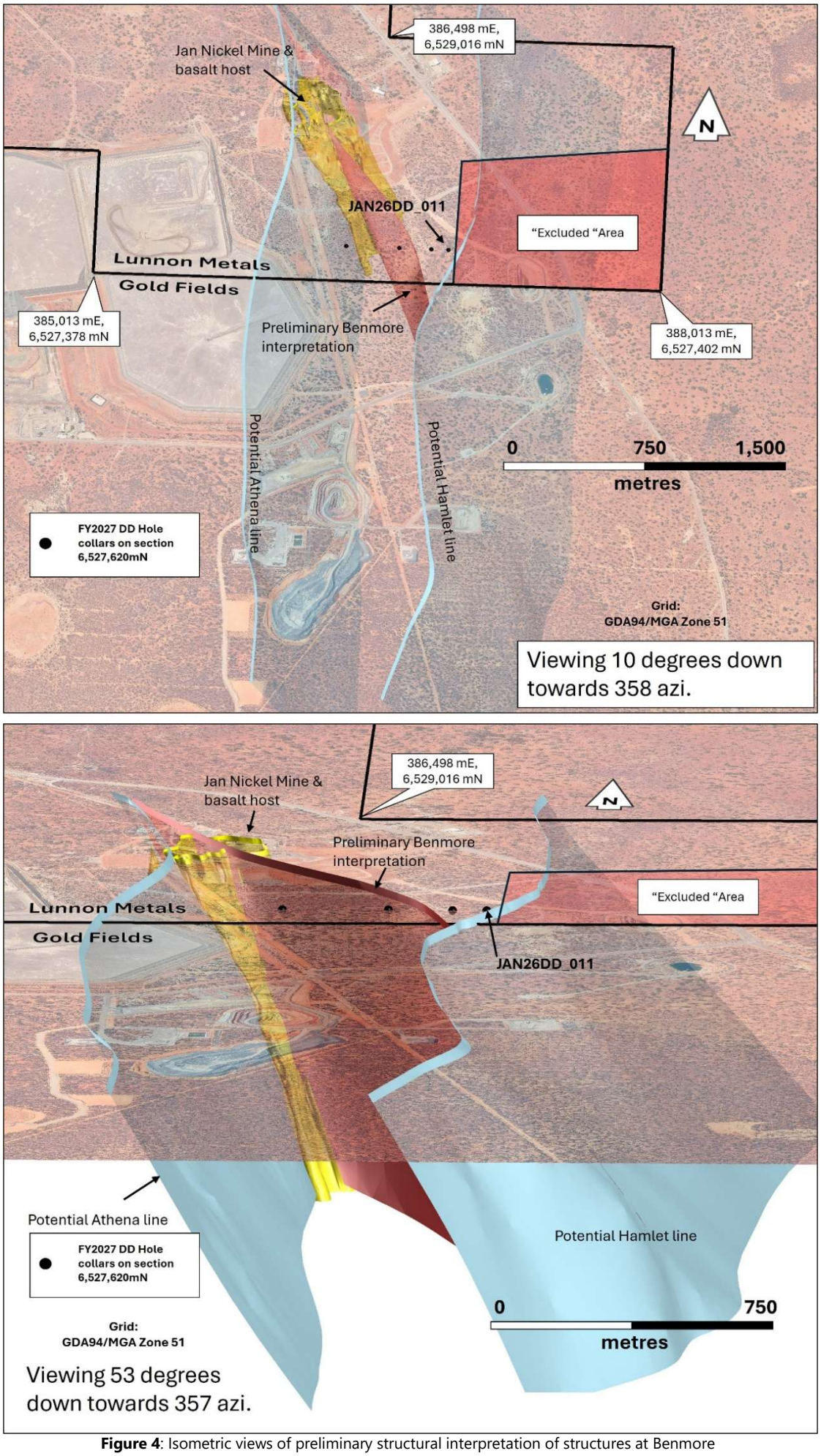


Figure 4: Isometric views of preliminary structural interpretation of structures at Benmore

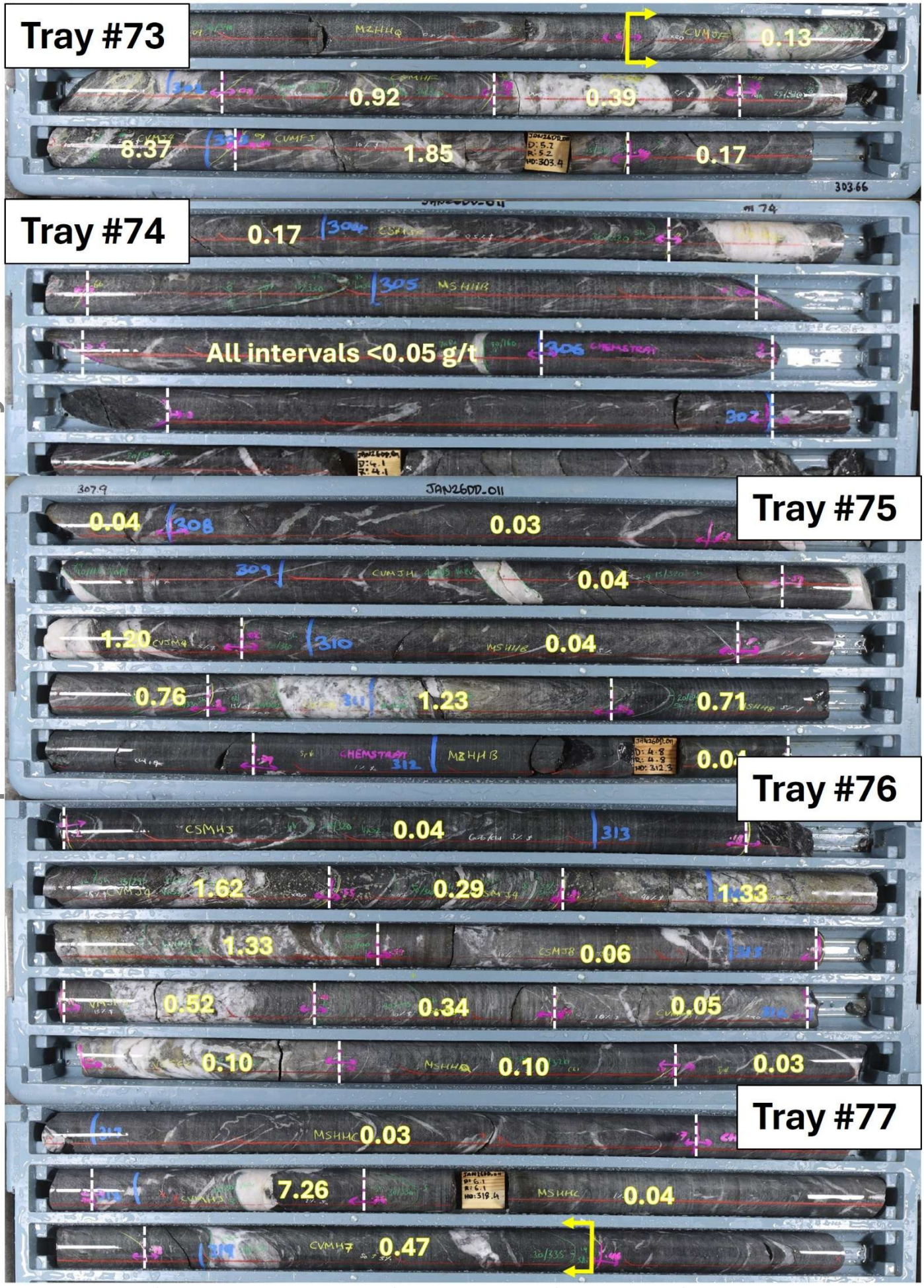


Figure 5: DD core trays from JAN26DD_011 showing sheared, foliated biotite altered mafic rock with zones of albite-pyrite rich breccias and veins. Sampled intervals are shown with the relevant returned assays in g/t Au (Annexure 2 also details individual interval assays).

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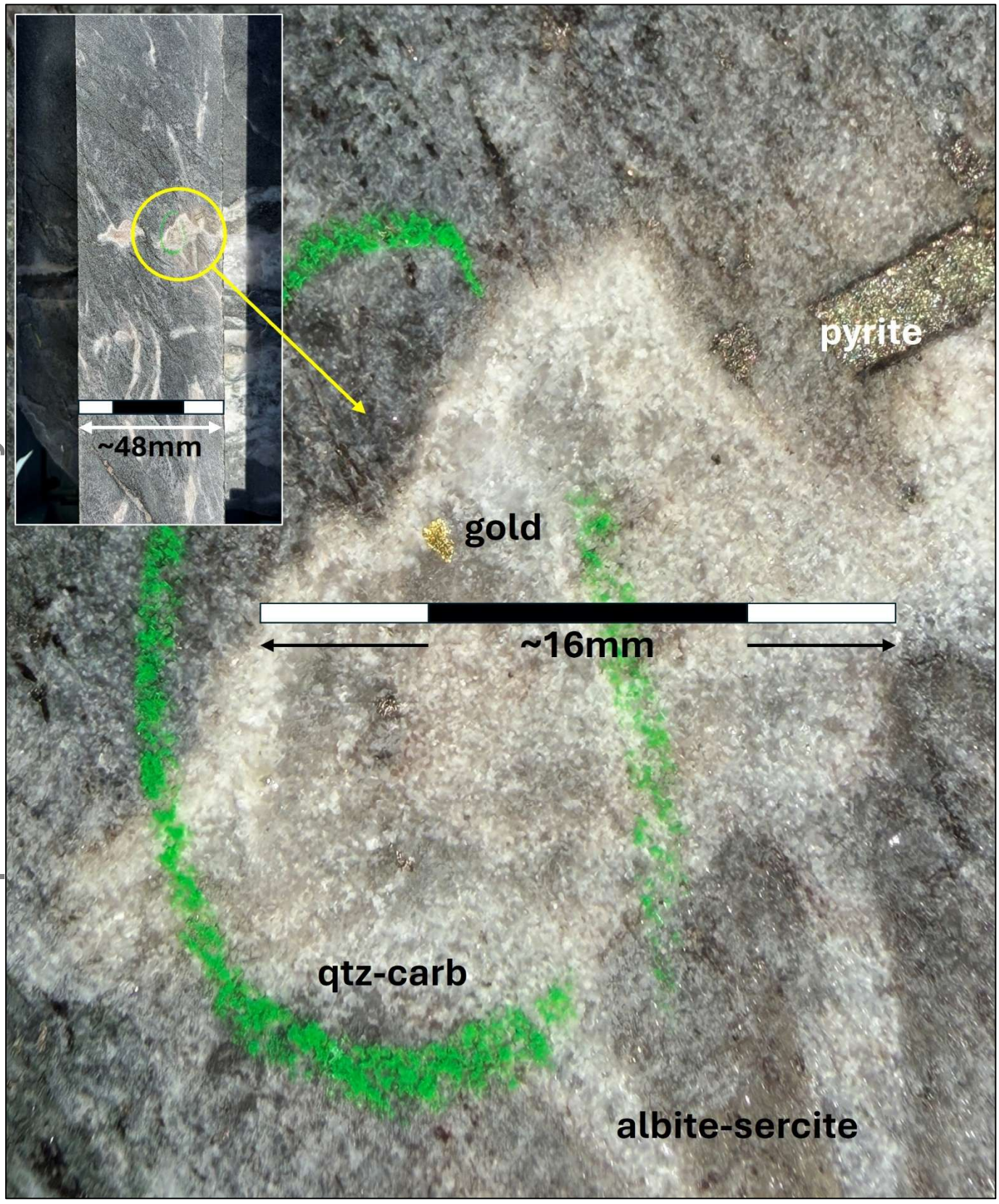


Figure 6: Zoomed image of DD core at 302.25m from JAN26DD_011, illustrating observed visible gold in an interval that assayed only 0.92 g/t Au.

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SUMMARY OF THE FY2027 EXPLORATION TARGET

The $13 million FY2027 exploration budget approved by the Company's Board, as announced on 29 June 2026, funds the proposed exploration activities and is designed to test the Exploration Target (see below). This amount covers the first 12 months of a planned 2-year program to target, evaluate, define and report on the gold exploration and Mineral Resource potential of the Company's FBA leases within the world-class St Ives gold camp.

The first 12 months of the 2-year program has adopted a three-pronged drilling approach:

1. Assessment of the current portfolio of highest ranked targets/prospects by drill testing with reverse circulation (**RC**) and DD programs,
2. Full field aircore (**AC**) drilling in poorly drill tested areas (important tool for 2D geochemical vectoring at surface), and generation of additional targets/anomalies at or near surface, and
3. Full field framework DD (to enable litho-structural 3D geological modelling to depth) and subsequent generation of additional bedrock targets/anomalies.

The FBA is a coherent geological package that is contiguous with, and was subject to, the same Archaean-aged gold mineralisation event as the broader St Ives gold camp that it is hosted within. The FBA plays host to prospects/targets at differing stages of exploration maturity ranging from conceptual through to resource definition (see prior **Figure 1**). To assist in planning and prioritising the Company's FY2027 exploration activities, the Company's Exploration & Geology Manager (and principal Competent Person) estimated an Exploration Target covering the FBA.

A project-wide Exploration Target of between approximately 25-30 million tonnes for a potential gold content of between 1.2-2.4 million ounces is reported for the FBA to a depth of 400m. Grades applicable to the Exploration Target range between 1.5 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Au.

The Company highlights that the Exploration Target, and the potential quantity and grade reported, is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a gold Mineral Resource (other than those Mineral Resources previously reported[4]), and it is uncertain whether further exploration, regardless of the level of spend, will result in the estimation of any Mineral Resource additional to that already reported.

The Exploration Target is specific to a defined geological setting, namely the FBA's location within the St Ives gold camp. It is quoted as a range of tonnes, gold content and grades. These ranges are used to reflect the level of uncertainty surrounding the supporting data, the different levels of exploration maturity present across the FBA and to recognise that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a holistic Mineral Resource for the FBA.

The Exploration Target is based on current knowledge and existing data. As the discovery program unfolds, new data, observations and interpretations may mean that the Exploration Target increases or reduces, and/or that data indicates that significant potential is present in the Company's tenure below 400m.

The Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential and is not an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, nor does it imply that these are achievable.

The Exploration Target was estimated to provide an assessment of both the potential scale and grade of gold mineralisation intersected in drilling to date and provide guidance on the potential scale and grade of gold mineralisation that may be present in areas yet to be tested.

The Exploration Target is a current estimate of the exploration potential for gold on the Company's Foster-Baker leases in those areas where it holds 100% of the mineral rights[5] but constrained to a depth of 400m. The Company has limited its Exploration Target to this depth to be conservative and otherwise to focus discovery efforts on prospects likely to present the best chance of being economically viable, should a discovery be made.

The proposed exploration activities and timeframes for completion to test the Exploration Target were reported in the ASX announcement dated 29 June 2026.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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[4] See page 13 of this report for details of the Company's current gold Mineral Resource.
[5] See the Company's Prospectus for description/explanation of the "Excluded Areas" (as shown on various included figures), which is available online on the Company's website https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/LM8/02384115.pdf.

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ANNEXURE 1: COLLAR DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m ASL)	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)	Hole Type	Grid
JAN26DD_008	386,620.0	6,527,620.0	322.0	-59.2	271.3	414.6	DD	MGA94_51
JAN26DD_009	386,340.0	6,527,620.0	322.0	-60.0	270.0	404.9	DD	MGA94_51
JAN26DD_011	386,880.0	6,527,620.0	322.0	-60.0	272.5	597.4	DD	MGA94_51
JAN26DD_012	386,790.0	6,527,620.0	322.0	-60.0	270.0	336.3	DD	MGA94_51

ANNEXURE 2: JAN26DD_011: EXPEDITED ASSAY RESULTS: COMPOSITE & INDIVIDUAL INTERVALS

Hole ID	From (drill depth) (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Cut-off Au g/t	Comment / internal zones below cut-off
JAN26DD_011	**302.07**	**1.37**	**3.03**	**0.5**	Maximum of 0.3m internal dilution
including	302.68	0.76	4.94	1.0	
and	**309.59**	**8.67**	**0.70**	**0.5**	Maximum of 2.53m internal dilution
including	313.18	1.41	1.21	1.0	
and including	317.94	0.32	7.26	1.0	

From (drill depth m)	To (drill depth m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Tray (approx.)
301.60	302.07	0.47	0.13	73
302.07	302.38	0.31	0.92	
302.38	302.68	0.30	0.39	
302.68	303.04	0.36	8.37	
303.04	303.44	0.40	1.85	
303.44	304.40	0.96	0.17	
304.40	304.66	0.26	0.03	74
304.66	305.50	0.84	0.05	
305.50	306.00	0.50	0.03	
306.00	306.30	0.30	0.03	
306.30	307.00	0.70	0.03	
307.00	308.00	1.00	0.04	
308.00	308.63	0.63	0.03	75
308.63	309.59	0.96	0.04	
309.59	309.92	0.33	1.20	
309.92	310.50	0.58	0.04	
310.50	310.80	0.30	0.76	
310.80	311.28	0.48	1.23	
311.28	311.79	0.51	0.71	
311.79	312.38	0.59	0.04	
312.38	313.18	0.80	0.04	76
313.18	313.55	0.37	1.62	
313.55	313.81	0.26	0.29	
313.81	314.59	0.78	1.33	
314.59	315.11	0.52	0.06	
315.11	315.41	0.30	0.52	
315.41	315.69	0.28	0.34	
315.69	316.00	0.31	0.05	
316.00	316.21	0.21	0.10	
316.21	316.70	0.49	0.10	
316.70	317.70	1.00	0.03	77
317.70	317.94	0.24	0.03	
317.94	318.26	0.32	7.26	
318.26	318.93	0.67	0.04	
318.93	319.46	0.53	0.47	

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BACKGROUND: ST IVES / KAMBALDA - ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S MOST PROLIFIC GOLD CAMPS

The Kambalda / St Ives gold camp is one of Australia's most prolific gold production and discovery centres. Gold has been produced in the area since the discovery of the Red Hill gold mine in 1896 (adjacent to the Company's historical Silver Lake nickel mine at Kambalda). The area immediately encompassing and surrounding the FBA project produced gold from the 1920s onwards, but this goldfield came to prominence in the early 1980s when WMC commenced dedicated gold production from the adjacent Victory-Defiance Complex and the Hunt nickel mine, approximately 15km to the north near Kambalda.

The St Ives Gold Mine was sold by WMC to Gold Fields Limited (**Gold Fields**) in December 2001 after 5.6Moz[6a] of gold had been produced. With an expanded exploration budget requisite with being one of the world's major gold companies, Gold Fields has gone on to mine over 11Moz[6b] of gold itself and has found what is shaping to be the most significant discovery in the camp's history, the Invincible deposit (see **Figure 7**), suggesting that the biggest deposits are not always found first in the discovery cycle.

ABOUT THE KAMBALDA GOLD & NICKEL PROJECT (KGNP)

The KGNP features approximately 47sqkm of tenements in the Kambalda/St Ives district. KGNP is located approximately 570km east of Perth and 50-70km south-southeast of Kalgoorlie, in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. KGNP comprises two project areas, Foster and Baker* (19 contiguous mining leases) and Silver Lake and Fisher⁺ (20 contiguous mining leases).

The KGNP is accessed via public roads, well-established mine road infrastructure and the main St Ives causeway over Lake Lefroy. The KGNP is broadly surrounded by tenements held by SIGM, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited (JSE:GFI) and the Company's major shareholder. The Company holds all mineral rights over the FBA, except gold in specific "Excluded Areas"[7] (red polygons on earlier **Figure 1**). High-grade quartz veins were mined by prospectors in the 1920s in what was then called the Cooee/St Ives field (see ASX announcement dated 22 April 2024) with gold ore won from these workings treated at either the nearby historical State Battery or the privately owned Ives Reward battery, the relic sites of which are both located on what are now Lunnon Metals' leases.

The Company highlights that all gold prospects being tested and evaluated are 100% owned by Lunnon Metals. The FBA project is located on granted mining tenements with significant existing infrastructure in place. Nearby gold plants include the Lefroy plant, a few kilometres to the north and owned and operated by the Company's major shareholder Gold Fields, Lakewood (ASX:BC8) and Higginsville plants (ASX:WGX).

**SIGM retains right[7] to explore for and mine gold in the "Excluded Areas" at the FBA, as defined in the subsisting agreements between Lunnon Metals and SIGM, and on the remaining area of the tenements, has select rights to gold in limited circumstances.*

⁺The Company has the exclusive rights to nickel on 19 mining leases and related access rights on one additional tenure. Gold Fields retains the rights to the other minerals (except to the extent minerals occur in conjunction with nickel mineralisation or nickel bearing ore but excluding gold).

DISCLAIMER

References in this announcement may have been made to certain previous ASX announcements, which in turn may have included Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and the results of Scoping and Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies. For full details, please refer to the said announcement on the said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and mentioned announcements, the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (if reported) that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the Competent Person's findings in relation to the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (if reported) have not been materially modified from the original announcements reporting those estimates.

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[6] (a) sum of historical WMC production records to Dec 2001 and (b) sum of Gold Fields Annual Report filings thereafter.

[7] Refer to the Company's Prospectus (lodged 11 June 2021) for further details. SIGM has a pre-emptive right over gold material from the FBA (other than the Excluded Areas and the Lady Herial deposit).

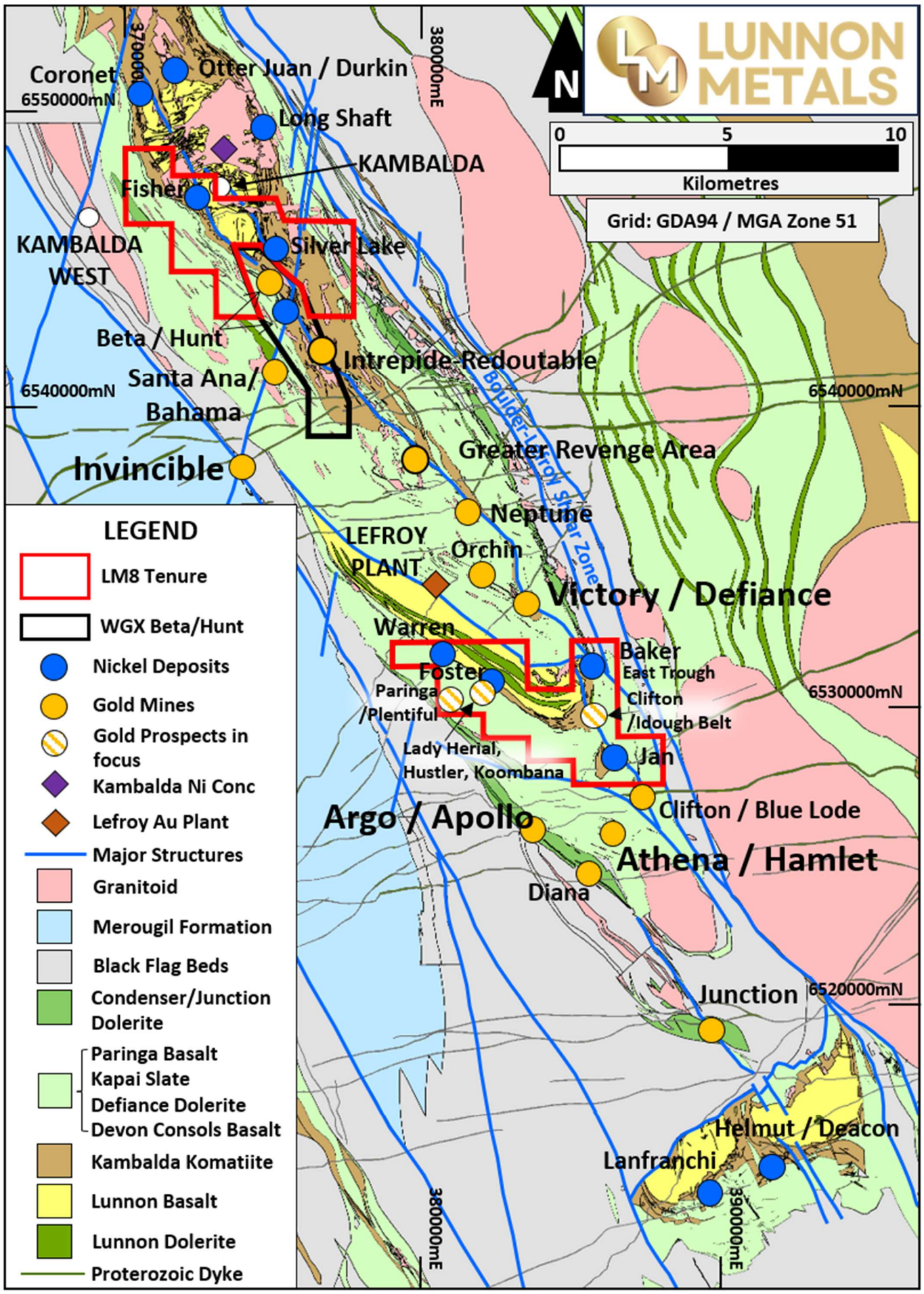


Figure 7: Location of the KGNP (red outlines) at the local Kambalda Nickel District / St Ives Gold Camp scale; showing surface geology and structure of this significant Australian gold camp.

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COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

Any information in this or previous announcements that relates to gold and nickel geology, or informed gold and nickel Mineral Resources, Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Scoping, Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies and the Company's Historical Core Program, which includes the accessing, re-processing, re-logging, cutting and assaying of historical WMC diamond core and the appropriateness of the use of this data and other historical geoscience hard copy data such as cross sections, underground level mapping plans, longitudinal projections and long sections, including commentary relying on personal experience whilst employed at Kambalda by WMC and Gold Fields, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Aaron Wehrle, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**).

Mr Wehrle is a full-time employee of the Company, a shareholder and holder of employee options/performance rights; he has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as 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 Wehrle is the Company's **principal Competent Person** and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Any information in this or previous announcements that relates to, or informed, the Lady Herial or Hustler Mineral Resource estimate, geostatistics, methodology and estimation is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Stephen Law, who is a Fellow of the AusIMM and also holds current Chartered Professional (Geology) status. Mr Law is a full-time employee of Lunnon Metals Ltd, a shareholder and holds employee performance rights; he has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Law consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Any information in this or previous announcements that relates to or informed the previous Lady Herial area gold metallurgical testwork program, was based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Barry Cloutt, who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Cloutt is an external and independent consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Cloutt consented to the inclusion in this Study of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Any information in this or previous announcements that relates to the mining, metallurgical and environmental Modifying Factors or assumptions (including information in prior Table 1, sections 1,2,3 and 4), as they may apply was based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Wehrle, Mr Max Sheppard and Mr Edmund Ainscough. Messrs. Sheppard and Ainscough are also Competent Persons and Members of the AusIMM. Mr Ainscough is a full-time employee, and Mr Sheppard is a permanent, part-time employee, both of Lunnon Metals Ltd. Both Messrs. Ainscough and Sheppard are shareholders and hold employee performance rights in Lunnon Metals Ltd.

Messrs. Wehrle, Sheppard and Ainscough have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, both gold and nickel, the types of deposit under consideration, the activity that they are undertaking and the relevant factors, in particular regarding Lady Herial and Hustler specifically and the Foster-Baker project area more generally, the historical Foster mine and the KGNP regionally, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code. Messrs. Sheppard, Wehrle and Ainscough consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement or previous announcements that relates to Ore Reserves at Lady Herial is also based on information compiled by Mr Sheppard, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sheppard's details are as above. Mr Sheppard has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity 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'. Mr Sheppard consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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GOLD MINERAL RESOURCES

The detailed breakdown, by deposit and mineralised structure, of the Company's current gold Mineral Resources[8], above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, with Lady Herial depleted by mining up to 30 June 2026, is as follows.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
LADY HERIAL												
Upper	67,200	3.3	7,100	71,000	2.7	6,200	61,000	1.0	1,900	199,200	2.4	15,200
Middle	900	1.9	100							900	1.9	100
Lower	59,800	1.8	3,500	157,000	1.5	7,300	93,000	2.7	8,000	309,800	1.9	18,800
Sed/Paringa Basalt	10,100	1.5	500	3,000	1.6	200				13,100	1.7	700
Northwest	34,000	1.7	1,800	58,000	2.1	3,800	36,000	2.3	2,700	128,000	2.0	8,300
Subtotal	172,000	2.4	13,000	289,000	1.9	17,500	190,000	2.1	12,600	651,000	2.1	43,100
HUSTLER												
Upper				155,000	1.3	6,300	538,000	1.5	25,000	693,000	1.4	31,300
Lower				16,000	1.4	700	117,000	1.1	4,200	133,000	1.2	4,900
Subtotal				171,000	1.3	7,000	655,000	1.4	29,200	826,000	1.4	36,200
GROUP TOTAL	172,000	2.4	13,000	460,000	1.7	24,500	845,000	1.5	41,800	1,477,000	1.7	79,300

The Lady Herial Gold Mineral Resources are inclusive of any Gold Ore Reserves and are subject to final depletion once the mine void is available.

GOLD ORE RESERVES

With mining complete, the Gold Ore Reserves at Lady Herial, declared on 16 January 2026, are now depleted.

NICKEL MINERAL RESOURCES

The detailed breakdown of the Company's nickel Mineral Resources[8], above a 1.0% Ni cut-off, restated at 30 June 2025, is as follows:

	Measured Ni			Indicated Ni			Inferred Ni			Total Ni		
	Tonnes	%	Ni Tonnes	Tonnes	%*	Ni Tonnes	Tonnes	%*	Ni Tonnes	Tonnes	%*	Ni Tonnes
FOSTER MINE												
Warren				345,000	2.6	8,800	100,000	2.4	2,400	445,000	2.5	11,200
Foster Central												
85H				395,000	3.2	12,800	294,000	1.2	3,600	689,000	2.4	16,400
N75C				271,000	2.6	6,900	142,000	1.9	2,600	413,000	2.3	9,500
S16C / N14C				-	-	-	64,000	5.7	3,700	64,000	5.7	3,700
South				264,000	4.7	12,400	111,000	4.7	5,200	375,000	4.7	17,600
Sub total				1,275,000	3.2	40,900	711,000	2.5	17,500	1,986,000	2.9	58,400
BAKER AREA												
Baker	110,000	3.4	3,700	622,000	3.7	22,900	298,000	2.4	7,100	1,030,000	3.3	33,700
East Trough				-	-	-	108,000	2.7	3,000	108,000	2.7	3,000
Sub total	110,000	3.4	3,700	622,000	3.7	22,900	406,000	2.5	10,100	1,138,000	3.2	36,700
SILVER LAKE												
25H				336,000	1.6	5,300	488,000	1.7	8,500	824,000	1.7	13,800
Sub total				336,000	1.6	5,300	488,000	1.7	8,500	824,000	1.7	13,800
FISHER												
F Zone				56,000	2.7	1,500	196,000	1.6	3,200	252,000	1.9	4,700
Sub total				56,000	2.7	1,500	196,000	1.6	3,200	252,000	1.9	4,700
TOTAL	110,000	3.4	3,700	2,289,000	3.1	70,600	1,801,000	2.2	39,300	4,200,000	2.7	113,600

Note: Figures in all the above tables have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.

[8] As defined in the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC): 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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JORC TABLE 1

The following Table 1 provides the requisite details to the data that contributed to the estimation of the Exploration Target and the details relevant to today's reported results. The tables address historical WMC and Gold Fields exploration activities/methods and Lunnon Metals' reverse circulation, diamond drilling and aircore programs as well as covering the Company's Historical Core Program, again where relevant. This report may, by necessity, also reference past DD, RC, AC and grab sampling results, which are covered in this Table 1 for completeness.

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 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.*	• All drilling and sampling are undertaken in an industry standard manner both by Lunnon Metals Ltd (**Lunnon Metals** or the **Company**) since 2021 and historically by both Gold Fields Ltd (**Gold Fields**) from 2001 to 2014 and WMC Resources Ltd (**WMC**) from 1966 to 2001 (collectively **Previous Owners**). • Lunnon Metals' aircore (**AC**), diamond drill (**DD**) and reverse circulation (**RC**) holes are completed by Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd (**Blue Spec**) following protocols and QAQC procedures aligned with industry best practice. • Any DD holes on the surface of the salt lake, Lake Lefroy, have been drilled to date by Ausdrill Pty Ltd (**Ausdrill**), using a track-mounted lake rig. **RC Lunnon Metals** • RC samples are collected directly into calico sample bags on a 1.0m basis from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1.0m sample mass typically averages 3.0kg splits. • Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are described further below in the relevant section. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a Mineral Resource estimate. **DD Lunnon Metals** • Core samples are collected with a DD rig typically drilling HQ (63.5mm core diameter) and/or NQ2 (51mm core diameter) either from surface or as tails from RC pre-collars. Occasionally PQ (83mm core diameter) is drilled in shallow holes which have the additional purpose of collecting material and data for metallurgical and geotechnical studies. HQ3 (61mm core diameter) is occasionally used for shallow geotechnical holes. • All DD core is stored in industry standard plastic core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core depth intervals. • Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are described further below in the relevant section. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. • DD core samples are appropriate for use in a Mineral Resource estimate. **AC Lunnon Metals** • AC samples are collected manually by scoop sampling directly from spoil piles on the ground which have been transferred via plastic buckets from a cyclone mounted on the drill rig. • The field technician collects a single two-metre composite from two consecutive spoil piles starting from the collar, taking care that the resultant composite sample is representative and with a total sample weight of approximately 2.5 ± 0.5 kg. • Each 1.0m spoil mass typically averages 8.5kg ± 3.4kg. • The final two samples for each hole are sampled on a single metre basis (not composited).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques (continued)		• Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are described further below in the relevant section. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled and the intended use of the assay data in exploration planning only. • AC samples are generally not appropriate for use in a mineral resource estimate. **Historical data** • Sampling procedures followed by Previous Owners in the drilling, retrieval, and storage of AC, RC and DD samples and core were in line with industry standards at the time. • Surface diamond drill obtaining NQ (48mm) and/or BQ (37mm) diameter drill core, were the standard exploration sample techniques employed by WMC. Underground DD was also used extensively in the operating environment, with drilling of both up and down holes, retrieving typically BQ diameter drill core and to a lesser extent AQ (22mm) diameter drill core. • The core trays were labelled with the drill hole number and numbered with the downhole meterage for the start of the first 1 m run and the end of the last 1 m run on the lip of the core tray and typically included core blocks within the core trays demarcating the depth meterage of rod pull breaks. • The earlier drilling was collected in wooden, and hybrid wooden/steel core trays and occasionally depths recorded in feet. **Handheld XRF** • Where a handheld XRF tool was used to collect any exploration data reported, it was done so to assess the levels of key chemical elements. The individual XRF results themselves are not reported and any element values or ratios are used as a guide only for lithological and alteration logging/sampling and to assist vectoring to potential mineralisation. No XRF results are used in any MRE. **Surface rock chip and grab Sampling** • Rock chip samples are taken manually from outcrop exposures using geological pick / crack hammer while grab samples are collected from loose rock material proximal to its original source such as spoils from historical sample pits and surface rock float. • Larger rock samples may be reduced in size using geological pick / crack hammer for representative sample compositing purposes. • Individual samples comprise several rock chips / grab samples from the area of interest, typically totalling 1.0 to 3.0kg collected in pre-numbered calico bags. • The sampling methodology is considered to be appropriate for the intended purpose of the data. • Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are described further below in the relevant section. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled and the intended use of the assay data in exploration planning only. • The samples are not considered appropriate for use, and will not be used, in any MRE.
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 Lunnon Metals** • RC holes are typically drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. Holes are drilled dry with use of booster/auxiliary air when/if ground water is encountered. • In the case of short holes not likely to intersect the water table and thus not requiring the use of booster/auxiliary air, a 4-inch bit and face sampling hammer may be used. **DD Lunnon Metals** • Core samples are collected with a DD rig typically drilling HQ (63.5mm core diameter) and/or NQ2 (51mm core diameter) from surface, or as tails from RC pre-collars, or as wedge holes off parent DD holes. Occasionally PQ (83mm core diameter) or HQ3 (61mm core diameter) is

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques (continued)		drilled in shallow holes which have the additional purpose of collecting material and data for metallurgical and geotechnical studies. • Triple tube HQ or PQ drilling techniques may be used where maximum recovery and preservation of core is required through the weathered zone from surface until competent fresh rock ground conditions are reached. • To help accurately test the targets, "navi" or motor drilling is sometimes used over short runs to control the direction of the drill hole. In these instances, no drill core or sample is returned from that portion of the drill hole. No navi drilling is undertaken within expected intervals of mineralisation. • Wedge holes, where present, utilise the parent hole to a given depth then branch off from the parent hole using either a casing wedge, a Hall-Rowe wedge, or a natural elbow, or navi bend, in the parent hole from where a lip can be cut with the diamond drill bit and the wedge hole drilled straight off the parent. • The DD core is orientated during the drilling process by the drill contractor, using a down hole Reflex ACTIIITM Rapid Descent Digital Core Orientation Tool, and then reconstructed over zones of interest by Lunnon Metals field staff for structural and geotechnical logging. **AC Lunnon Metals** • AC holes are typically drilled with a 90mm outside diameter (25mm inside diameter) open face tungsten carbide bladed drill bit designed to cut through unconsolidated ground formations. The rods used are 75mm outside diameter with a 30mm inside diameter. • Holes are typically drilled dry with use of booster/auxiliary air when/if ground water is encountered. The booster/auxiliary air compressor used has a capacity of 350 psi generating approximately 900 cfm. The compressor is an Atlas Copco compressor. **Historical Drilling** • Historical surface DD completed by Previous Owners typically comprised HQ, NQ and BQ size drill core. Pre-collars to the surface diamond drillholes are typically PQ and HQ size and occasionally comprised RC drilling techniques. The pre-collars are not typically mineralised. • Underground WMC DD was used extensively in the underground mining environments when present. Drilling included both up hole and downhole, retrieving typically BQ diameter drill core and to a lesser extent AQ diameter drill core. • Although no documentation is available to describe the drilling techniques used by Previous Owners at the time it is understood that the various drilling types used conventional drilling methods consistent with industry standards of the time. • None of the historical WMC diamond drill core was oriented.
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.*	**For Lunnon Metals AC, RC and DD** • Every RC sample is assessed and recorded for recovery and moisture by Lunnon Metals field staff in real time during the drilling process. Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Lunnon Metals geologists. • DD core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and then checked by the Lunnon Metals geological team during the mark up and logging process. • No sample bias is observed. • There is no observed relationship between recovery and gold grade nor bias related to fine or coarse sample material. **Historical data** • There are no available records for sample recovery for AC, DD or RC drilling completed by Previous Owners; however, re-logging exercises completed by Lunnon Metals of surface and underground DD holes from across the KGNP between 2017 and present found that on average drill recovery was good and acceptable by industry standards.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	**For Lunnon Metals AC, RC and DD (and re-logging of Historical DD where relevant)** • Geological logging is undertaken for the entire hole recording lithology, oxidation state, mineralisation, alteration, structural fabrics, and veining, subject to the following exception. • DD orientated structural logging, core recovery, and Rock Quality Designation (**RQDs**) are all recorded from drill core over intervals of interest and relevance. • Detailed geotechnical logging and rock property test work is completed over intervals of relevance by independent MineGeoTech Pty Ltd (**MGT**) contractor geotechnical engineers. • Geological logging (and where required, geotechnical logging) is completed in sufficient detail to support future Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. • Metallurgical test work in the broader project area is ongoing in addition to the geological logging and element assaying detailed below. • General logging data captured are qualitative (descriptions of the various geological features and units) and quantitative (numbers representing structural attitudes, and vein and sulphide percentages, magnetic susceptibility and conductivity). • DD core is photographed in both dry and wet form. • AC and RC chip trays are photographed in both dry and wet form. **Historical data** • There is no available documentation describing the logging procedures employed by Previous Owners' geologists in the KGNP area. • However, the WMC historical graphical hardcopy logs and other geoscientific records available for the project are of high quality and contain significant detail with logging intervals down to as narrow as 0.01 m. • The geological logs document lithology, textures, structures, alteration, and mineralisation observed in drill core captured both graphically and in a five-character logging code (Lunnon Metals notes that a previous logging legend employed at WMC's Kambalda Nickel Operations utilised a 3-letter code which is often represented on hard copy plans and cross sections of an older vintage and which was converted by WMC to the latter 5-character code at some later time). • Stratigraphy is also captured in a three-character logging code. Sample intervals are recorded on the graphical log. These logging legends are well documented in lieu of a recorded procedure and are utilised by Lunnon Metals in current logging practices. • In regard geotechnical logging or procedures, there is no record of any formal relevant procedures or logging and based on personal experience of the Competent Person, such logging was not routinely completed prior to the introduction of Regulation 10:28 in the WA Mine Safety and Inspection Act, requiring the same in approximately 1996. • Based on the personal experience of the relevant Competent Person to this announcement, having worked for WMC in Kambalda between 1996 and 2001, and Gold Fields between 2001 and 2006, it is known that the Previous Owners had a rigorous and regimented system for storing and archiving the graphical logs physically, microfilmed, and drafted on to master cross sections, plans, and long sections. • Starting in the early 2000s under Gold Fields ownership drillhole logging information was captured digitally via rugged tablet, field- based laptops (known as "**Toughbooks**") using a newly developed in-house (and industry standard) geological logging legend which was overseen by the Competent Person who was Exploration Manager for the St Ives Gold Mining Co Pty Ltd (**SIGM**) at that time. • Both the graphically captured interval data and the more recently digitally captured geological logging information was stored in a secure digital database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging (continued)		• Lunnon Metals sourced historical diamond core from the SIGM Kambalda core yard on Durkin Road where relevant to its investigations. **Optical Televiewer downhole surveys** • For additional information regarding Optical Televiewer surveys please refer to Table 1 section 2 'Other substantive exploration data' criteria. **Surface rock chip and grab sampling** • All rock chip / grab samples have been geologically described and recorded by a qualified geologist. • The geological logging was to a level appropriate for exploration planning purposes. • Geological logging of the samples is qualitative in nature.
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.*	**Lunnon Metals RC** • Dry RC samples are collected directly into calico sample bags on a 1.0m basis from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1.0m sample mass typically averages 3.0kg splits. • Duplicate samples are collected directly from the drill rig cyclone, at a rate of 1 in every 25 samples and more frequently in the expected mineralised zones. • After receipt of the RC samples by the independent laboratory the samples submitted for fire assay or multielement analysis are typically dried and pulverised with >85% pulverised to 75micron or better. For sample weights > 3kg the sample is dried, split and pulverised up to 3kg. • RC samples submitted for Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (**PhotonAssay**) method of gold analysis, are dried and crushed to ~2-3mm and loaded into 330mL plastic jars (typically 400-650g) ready for analysing. **Lunnon Metals DD (and re-sampling of Historical DD where relevant)** • DD core samples are most typically collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ and/or NQ2 size core. After logging, sample interval mark-up, photographing, and geotechnical rock property test work, selected sample intervals of drill core are cut in half along the length of the drill core with a diamond saw in a Discoverer® Automatic Core Cutting Facility using a Corewise Auto Core Saw. • Typically, one half of the drill core is sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained in its original core tray. • The PQ metallurgical holes had one quarter sent to the assay laboratory and the remaining three-quarters is saved for metallurgical testwork samples. • Holes are marked up and sampled for assaying over mineralised and surrounding intervals at a typical minimum sample interval of 0.3m to ensure adequate sample weight and a typical maximum sample interval of 1.0m, constrained by geological boundaries. • Specific Gravity – Sufficient density measurements are taken for each mineralised DD sample for the Lunnon Metals drill holes. • Sample weights vary depending on core diameter, sample length and density of the rock. Regolith zonation is taken into account. • Field duplicate samples are collected at a rate of 1 in 25 samples, and more frequently in the identified mineralised zones, by cutting the core into quarters and submitting both quarters to the laboratory for analysis as two separate samples. • In the case of the metallurgical holes no field duplicates are collected to preserve a consistent amount of core for metallurgical testwork. • After receipt of the DD core samples by the independent laboratory the samples are dried, crushed to ~2mm, and pulverised with >85% pulverised to 75micron or better. For sample weights >3kg the sample is dried, crushed to ~2mm, split, and pulverised up to 3kg. • DD core samples submitted for PhotonAssay method of gold analysis, are dried and crushed to ~2-3mm and loaded into 330mL plastic jars (typically 400-650g) ready for analysing. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation (continued)		• Samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary, and pulverising. Pulverised samples are then transported to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. **Lunnon Metals AC** • AC samples are collected manually by scoop sampling directly from spoil piles on the ground which have been transferred via plastic buckets from a cyclone mounted on the drill rig. • The field technician collects a single two-metre composite from two consecutive spoil piles starting from the collar, taking care that the resultant composite sample is representative and with a total sample weight of approximately 2.5 ± 0.5 kg. • Each 1.0m spoil mass typically averages 8.5kg ± 3.4kg. • The final two samples for each hole are sampled on a single metre basis (not composited). • Duplicate samples are collected by scoop sampling from the spoils piles into calico sample bags, at a rate of 1 in every 25 samples and more frequently in the expected mineralised zones. Additional field duplicate samples are collected if required from key geological horizons. • After receipt of the AC samples by the independent laboratory the samples are typically dried, crushed to ~2mm, and pulverised with >85% pulverised to 75micron or better. For sample weights >3kg the sample is dried, crushed to ~2mm, split, and pulverised up to 3kg. • AC samples submitted for Chrysos PhotonAssay™ (**PhotonAssay**) method of gold analysis are dried and crushed to ~2-3mm and loaded into 330mL plastic jars (typically 400-650g) ready for analysing. • Selected AC samples are analysed for a multi-element suite typically comprising 48 elements. Analytical techniques used a four-acid digest (with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish) of hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for near total dissolution of almost all mineral species including silica-based samples. • Samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and then transported to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. **Historical data** • All historical core that was relevant to the mineralisation drilled and sampled by WMC as sighted by Lunnon Metals was sawn with half or quarter core sampling practices. It is assumed that all samples otherwise contributing to any estimation of mineralisation by Lunnon Metals were processed with this standard methodology. • In regard historical core if used in a future MRE, subsampling techniques for WMC drilled NQ and BQ and occasionally AQ size drill holes typically involved half and quarter sawn drill core with the quarter core dispatched for assaying in the case of NQ and BQ, and half core in the case of AQ. • Portions of drill core distal to the main high-grade mineralisation were sometimes 'chip sampled' by WMC. Lunnon Metals has chosen not to utilise such samples in any estimation of grade or mineralisation. • WMC typically sampled in interval lengths relevant to the underlying lithology and mineralisation such that sample interval lengths may vary from between minima of 0.05m and maxima up to 2.00m approximately within any mineralised zone. • Intervals of no mineralisation or interest were typically not sampled. • Review of historical drill core by Lunnon Metals indicated that the sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation being tested with sample breaks corresponding to lithological or mineralisation breaks being the norm. Although faded through time, sample depth intervals are evident as marked on the remaining half core as observed by Lunnon Metals and these correlate

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation (continued)		to sample interval depths in the original paper graphical drill logs and the historical database. • While the Previous Owners' procedures for logging, sampling, assaying and QAQC of drillhole programs was not available at the time of this announcement it is interpreted that it was of high quality and in line with industry standards at that time. • It is the opinion of the relevant Competent Person that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures pertaining to the above-mentioned historical drilling by Previous Owners were adequate and fit for purpose based on: - Both WMC and Gold Fields' reputation in geoscience, in WMC's case stemming from their discovery of nickel sulphides in Kambalda in the late 1960s; - identification of procedures entitled "WMC QAQC Practices for Sampling and Analysis, Version 2 – adapted for St Ives Gold" dated February 2001 and which includes practices for gold and nickel; and - the first-hand knowledge and experience of the Competent Person of this announcement whilst working for WMC and Gold Fields at Kambalda between 1996 and 2006. **Surface rock chip and grab sampling** • As the rock chip / grab samples are intended for exploration planning purposes only no Company sample preparation QAQC processes were undertaken (insertion of CRM's or blanks). Laboratory QAQC protocols were utilized in the sample preparation and analysis phase. • After receipt of the rock chip / grab samples by the independent laboratory the samples are dried, crushed to ~2mm, and pulverised with >85% pulverised to 75micron or better. For sample weights >3kg the sample is dried, crushed to ~2mm, split, and pulverised up to 3kg. • Rock chip / grab samples submitted for PhotonAssay method of gold analysis, are dried and crushed to ~2-3mm and loaded into 330mL plastic jars (typically 400-650g) ready for analysing. • Samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary, and pulverising. Pulverised samples are then transported to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis.
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.*	**For Lunnon Metals AC, RC and DD (and re-assaying of Historical DD where relevant) and surface rock chip / grab samples** • Samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation such as drying, crushing where necessary, and pulverising. • Prepared samples are then transported to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis. • For the purpose of gold exploration, samples have been typically submitted for 50g charge lead collection fire assay, while samples specifically located in weathered regolith and mineralised zones are submitted for the same multi-element suite as above for the purpose of assessing potential gold path finder elements. • From 2024 the Company has moved to PhotonAssay™ as its preferred method of gold analysis. PhotonAssay is a high-energy X-ray source that is used to irradiate large mineral samples, typically about 0.5 kg. The X-rays induce short-lived changes in the structure of any gold nuclei present. As the excited gold nuclei return to their ground state, they emit a characteristic gamma-ray signature, the intensity of which is directly proportional to the concentration of gold. The penetrating nature of PhotonAssay provides much higher energy than those used in conventional X-ray fluorescence (XRF), which provides a true bulk analysis of the entire sample. Samples are presented into a fully automatic process where samples are irradiated, measured, data collected and reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests (continued)		• Samples are analysed for a multi-element suite (typically 33 or 48 elements) including, as a minimum, Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, As, Fe, Mg, Pb, S, Ti, Zn. Analytical techniques used a four-acid digest (with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish) of hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for near total dissolution of almost all mineral species including silica-based samples. • Within the regolith portion of selected holes, the Triple Quad 53 Element Aqua Regia ICP-MS method may be used. • Within selected gold mineralised zones and all nickel mineralised zones, the platinum group elements (Pd, Pt, Au) are also analysed using a 50g charge lead collection fire assay method with ICP-MS finish. • These techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • Industry prepared certified reference material (**CRM**), or standard samples, of various grades appropriate to the mineralisation expected are inserted into the sample batches, approximately every 50 samples and more frequently in the expected mineralised zones. • Lunnon Metals prepared blank samples are inserted, approximately every 50 samples and more frequently in the identified mineralised zones. At present blank samples are prepared from CRM Bunbury Basalt. In the past blanks were prepared from barren non-ultramafic RC chips as verified by laboratory analysis or barren non-ultramafic Proterozoic Dyke DD core acquired locally and verified by geological logging. • The independent laboratory also carries out numerous internal standards in individual batches. • The resultant Lunnon Metals and laboratory QAQC data is reviewed upon receipt to determine that the accuracy and precision of the data has been identified as acceptable prior to being cleared for upload to the project-wide Lunnon Metals KGNP Geobank® (Micromine) database (**Database**). **Historical data** • There is no data available at the time of this announcement pertaining to the assaying and laboratory procedures nor the historical field or laboratory quality assurance and quality control (QAQC), if any, undertaken by Previous Owners' drilling programs in the KGNP area; however, it is expected that industry standards as a minimum were likely to have been adopted in the KGNP area and the analytical laboratory.
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.*	**For Lunnon Metals AC, RC and DD** • In the case of current gold exploration, previous lodgements have specifically documented the results of drilling DD holes adjacent to previous Company RC holes. • Specific assayed gold interval samples nominated for verification are either re-split in the field via riffle splitter in the case of RC samples, or in the case of DD core the remaining half of core from the core trays are sampled. These full intervals of duplicate samples are assayed via the original and/or alternative methods as a means of verifying the original gold assays. • Prior to drilling, all planned collar data is captured in a digital drillhole collar register stored on a secure site-based server which is backed up to Perth based server continuously. The collar register is updated as drilling progresses and is completed. • Sample intervals are captured in digital QAQC'd spreadsheets via Toughbooks. • Since September 2023 the data collected on the Toughbooks synchronises directly to the Database stored on a separate secure sequel server. A set of buffer tables store the data before the database administrator does a second validation of the data (driven by in-built validation rules in the Database) before loading to the production data tables. • Assays from the laboratory are sent directly to the database administrator via a dedicated Lunnon Metals assays email address where

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)		they are all checked and verified by the Lunnon Metals database administrator before accepting the batches into the database. • No adjustments are made to the original assay data. Only the Lunnon Metals database administrator has editable access to assay values stored in the Database and an internal periodic audit protocol is in place to verify Database assay values against original laboratory provided assay data. **Historical data** • Diamond core data – across the KGNP, Lunnon Metals has undertaken exhaustive assessment of historical WMC underground and surface diamond drill core to inspect and visually validate significant drill assays and intercepts, and re-sample and re-assay to validate historical assay data in the KGNP Database. • No significant or systematic inconsistencies have been identified, and the Competent Person is satisfied that the original data in the project area is representative of the geology and mineralisation modelled; thus, no adjustments to assay data have been deemed necessary or made. **Surface rock chip and grab sampling** • No verification of sampling and assaying of surface rock chip/grab samples is undertaken. No rock chip data is used in any MRE.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	**General** • The grid projection is GDA94/ MGA Zone 51. • Diagrams and location data tables have been provided in the previous reporting of exploration results where relevant. **For Lunnon Metals AC, RC and DD** • RC and DD hole collar locations are located initially by handheld GPS to an accuracy of +/- 3m. Planned resource drill holes are set out by a licensed surveyor for better than 3m accuracy. Subsequently, drill hole collar locations are then picked up by a licensed surveyor using DGPS methods following the completion of the drilling. • All drill holes are typically surveyed downhole at 5m intervals using the REFLEX gyro Sprint-IQ (north seeking gyro) system for both azimuth and dip measurements. Since 2025 the REFLEX gyro OMNIx42, which is stated to have an even greater accuracy than the Sprint-IQ has been the primary survey tool. • Downhole surveys are uploaded by Blue Spec and Ausdrill to the IMDEXHUB-IQ, a cloud-based data management program where surveys are validated and approved by trained Lunnon Metals staff. Surveys can now be validated live and in 3D with the introduction of Seequent Central to the process, a cloud-based management system with direct integration between IMDEX and Leapfrog Geo (3D geology modelling software). Approved exports are then downloaded to the server and after additional QAQC checks and sign off the survey data is uploaded to the Database. The input file is the same file directly downloaded from the IMDEX hub, so data entry errors are eliminated. **Historical data** • Historical methods of drill collar survey pick-up are not recorded however Previous Owners did employ surface surveyors dedicated to the collection of exploration collar data. The easting, northing and elevation values were originally recorded in local KNO ('Kambalda Nickel Operations') grid and later converted to the currently used GDA94/MGA Zone 51 grid. Both the original KNO grid coordinates and the converted coordinates are recorded in the Database. A representative number of historical drill collars were located in the field and their locations cross checked via differential GPS and/or handheld GPS to validate the Database collar coordinates. • Historical hardcopy downhole survey data is generally available for the majority of surface drillholes, and the records show that single shot magnetic instruments were used. A representative number of these



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points (continued)		hardcopy downhole survey records have been cross checked against the digital records in the Database. • Downhole surveys of select historical surface DD have been conducted using modern gyro systems as described above and no significant errors or inconsistencies were deemed present. • Lunnon Metals has corrected where necessary incorrect data in the Database where down hole measurements from the hardcopy data were incorrectly processed. • No other significant errors or inconsistencies were deemed present or capable of being detrimental to any interpretation of gold or nickel mineralisation, including any MRE work. **Surface rock chip and grab sampling** • The rock chip / grab sampling points are located by handheld GPS to a typical accuracy of +/- 3m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the drill spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied* *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	**For Lunnon Metals AC, RC and DD** • The AC, RC and DD programs at KGNP comprise drillhole spacings that are dependent on the expected target style and size, orientation and depth. Drillholes are not necessarily drilled to set patterns or spacing at the exploration stage of the program. • Previous drill spacing varies greatly, again subject to the target style, dimensions, orientation and depth and inherent geological variability and complexity. • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • No sample compositing has been applied other than to AC drilling where typically a single sample composite is produced from 2 individual metres of drilling however AC results are not appropriate for use, and have not been used, in any mineral resource estimate. • Assay results for all drill types are composited at the reporting stage of drill intercepts within a single hole. • In the case of drilling intended to serve as grade control on which future open pit production could be designed and scheduled, such as is the case at the Lady Herial gold deposit, the drill spacing aims to approximate 8m x 6m to 10m x 10m depending on the scale and variability of the mineralisation being defined. **Historical data** • The typical spacing for the early WMC DD surface drill traverses varies but is typically approximately 200m to 400m apart with drillhole spacing along the traverses at 100m to 50m. In areas of shallower RC drilling this drill spacing is sometimes improved to 100m by 50m or even 50m by 50m. • The drill spacing for areas the subject of underground DD holes was variable but was on average spaced at approximately 20m along the strike of a mineralised zone with fans or rings of DD holes that deliver pierce points in the dip orientation at variable spacing, but typically 10m to 20m apart. • The drill spacing for the gold prospects reported, with both Lunnon Metals surface DD and RC and Previous Owners surface DD, RC and AC, is variable but ranges typically from 320m, 160m, 80m, 40m, to 20m hole spacing depending on the maturity or state of advancement of the prospect by those Previous owners. **Surface rock chip and grab sampling** • Not relevant to the reporting of rock chip / grab samples. • Spacing of sample location is arbitrary, and dependent on the surface exposures identified in the field. • The location, assay results and geological descriptions of the rock chip / grab samples reported is not appropriate for use, and will not be used, in any mineral resource estimate.

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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.*	• The preferred orientation of drilling at KGNP is designed to intercept the target approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation where/if known. Subsequent sampling is therefore considered representative of the mineralised zones if/when intersected. • The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation relative to structures, mineralised zones or shears at a low angle to the drillhole is possible, however quantified orientation of the intercepted interval allows this possible bias to be assessed. Where drilling intercepts the interpreted mineralisation as planned, bias is considered non-existent to minimal. • Lunnon Metals does not consider that any bias was introduced by the orientation of sampling resulting from any particular drilling technique. • Where drilling intercepts the interpreted mineralisation as planned, bias is considered non-existent to minimal.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Lunnon Metals RC and AC** • The calico sample bags are collected by Lunnon Metals personnel stationed at the drill rig typically at the end of each day. The calico samples are collected sequentially in groups of five and placed into polyweave bags, or more recently green plastic bags, which are labelled and secured with cable ties. These bags are in turn placed in bulka bags which are secured on wooden pallets and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • The laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies the Company of any inconsistencies. Once the laboratory has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in the Laboratory's secure warehouse until collected by Lunnon Metals or approval is provided for them to be discarded. **Lunnon Metals DD (and re-sampled Historical DD where relevant)** • After the drill core is cut and returned to its original position in the core tray, Lunnon Metals' geologists mark up the drill core for sampling and record the sample intervals against unique sample numbers in a digital sample register. • A Lunnon Metals core farm technician then collects the cut core samples into calico bags guided by the sample register and sampling information contained therein. • The calico samples are collected sequentially in groups of five and placed into polyweave bags which are labelled and secured with cable ties. The polyweave bags are in turn placed in bulka bags which are secured on wooden pallets and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • The laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies Lunnon Metals of any inconsistencies. Once the laboratory has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in the laboratory's secure warehouse until collected by Lunnon Metals or approval is provided for them to be discarded. **Historical data** • There is no documentation which describes the historical sample handling and submission protocols during Previous Owners' drilling programs; however, it is assumed that due care was taken with security of samples during field collection, transport and laboratory analysis. The historical drill core remaining after sampling was stored and catalogued at the KNO core farm (now Gold Fields, SIGM core farm) and it remains at this location to the present day.

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Audits or review	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage of the program. **WMC Historical data** • Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (**Cube**) are independent of Lunnon Metals and have been previously retained by Lunnon Metals to complete the grade estimation for nickel mineralisation models and MRE exercises. • Cube were also requested to review and comment on the protocols developed by Lunnon Metals to deal with, and thereafter utilise, the historical WMC Resources' data, in particular the re-sampling and QAQC exercise completed by Lunnon Metals such that the data is capable of being used in accordance with current ASX Listing Rules where applicable and JORC 2012 guidelines and standards for the generation and reporting of MREs. • Cube documented no fatal flaws in that work completed by Lunnon Metals in this regard.

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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 property is located on granted Mining Leases. Although all the tenements wholly or partially overlap with areas the subject of determined native title rights and interests, the Company notes that the original grant of the right to mine pre-dates 23 December 1996 and as such section 26D of the Native Title Act may be applied to exempt any future renewals or term extensions from the right to negotiate in Subdivision P of the Act. • Notwithstanding the above, on January 9, 2025, the Company announced that it had executed a Mining Agreement with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (**NNTAC**), covering the relevant parts of the KGNP that fall on Ndadju Determination Area country. The renewal of the Company's mining licences has now been confirmed with the new expiry date being 23 December 2046. • The complete area of contiguous tenements on which the Silver Lake-Fisher project and rights is located is, together with the wholly owned Foster-Baker project area on the south side of Lake Lefroy, collectively referred to as the Kambalda Gold & Nickel Project ("KGNP") area. • Gold Fields Ltd's wholly owned subsidiary, SIGM, remains the registered holder and the beneficial owner of the Silver Lake- Fisher area. • Lunnon Metals holds: - 100% of the rights and title to the Foster-Baker (FBA) area of KGNP, its assets and leases, subject to certain select reservations and excluded rights retained by SIGM, principally relating to the right to gold in defined areas and the rights to process any future gold ore mined at their nearby Lefroy Gold Plant; - The FBA project area of KGNP comprises 19 tenements, each approximately 1,500 m by 800 m in area, and three tenements on which infrastructure may be placed in the future. The tenement numbers are as follows: M15/1546; M15/1548; M15/1549; M15/1550; M15/1551; M15/1553; M15/1556; M15/1557; M15/1559; M15/1568; M15/1570; M15/1571; M15/1572; M15/1573; M15/1575; M15/1576 M15/1577; M15/1590; M15/1592; - and additional infrastructure tenements: - M15/1668; M15/1669; M15/1670; and - 100% of the mineral rights to nickel and associated metals in the Silver Lake-Fisher (SLF) project area of KGNP, subject to the rights retained by SIGM as tenement holder and as detailed in the Mineral Rights Agreement (MRA). The tenement numbers are as follows (note select tenements are not wholly within the MRA area): M15/1497; M15/1498; M15/1499; M15/1505; M15/1506; M15/1507; M15/1511; M15/1512; M15/1513; M15/1515; M15/1516; M15/1523; M15/1524; M15/1525; M15/1526; M15/1528; M15/1529; M15/1530; M15/1531: and access rights to ML15/0142. • There are no known impediments to potential future development or operations, subject to relevant regulatory approvals, over the leases where significant results have been reported. • The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration. • In regard modern gold production on FBA leases where Lunnon Metals has the gold rights, the Company recently announced the completion of the Lady Herial gold open pit, the first mining operation on these areas since the closure of the Foster nickel mine in 1994. In

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		total, approximately 300kt @ 1.69 g/t Au has been mined delivering over 16,300 oz to Gold Fields under a commercial agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In relation to nickel mineralisation, WMC, now BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd and a wholly owned subsidiary of BHP Group Ltd, conducted all relevant exploration, resource estimation, development and mining of the mineralisation at Foster, Jan, Silver Lake and Fisher mines from establishment of the mineral licences through to sale of the properties to SIGM in December 2001. Whilst the majority of this prior work had a nickel focus, some gold exploration did occur. • Approximately over 550,000m of DD was undertaken on the properties the subject of the FBA and SLF area by WMC prior to 2001. • SIGM has conducted later, limited gold exploration activities on the KGNP area since 2001, however until nickel focused work recommenced under Lunnon Metals management, no meaningful nickel exploration has been conducted since the time of WMC ownership and only one nickel focused surface diamond core hole (with two wedge holes), was completed in total since WMC ownership and prior to Lunnon Metals' IPO. • In relation to gold exploration, Lunnon Metals adopted a 100% gold focused strategy in early 2024. Since that time over 66km of drilling has been completed by the Company, with over 800 RC holes, 43 DD holes, and 200 AC holes completed. • In relation to past gold production, 1920s vintage gold production occurred and is understood to have totalled approximately 50k short tons, for 23.4koz of gold (source: *"WA Government List of Cancelled Gold Mining Leases (which have produced gold)"* WA DMP 1954). • Other than the above, over the KGNP, past total production from underground mining was conducted by WMC and was solely focused on nickel, recording in contained nickel metal terms: - Foster 61,129 nickel tonnes; - Jan 30,270 nickel tonnes; - Fisher 38,070 nickel tonnes; and - Silver Lake 123,318 nickel tonnes.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The KGNP area is host to both typical Archaean greenstone gold deposits and 'Kambalda' style, komatiitic hosted, nickel sulphide deposits as routinely discovered and mined in the Kambalda/St Ives district. • The project area is host to gold mineralisation as evidenced by the past mining activities noted above and also nickel mineralisation and elements associated with this nickel mineralisation, such as Cu, Co, Pd and Pt.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and* • *interception depth hole length*	• Drill hole collar location and downhole directional information has been provided for all material drill holes within the body of this, or related previous ASX reports and also within the relevant Additional Details Table in the Annexures of this, or those reports. • Cross sections are often only able to be presented once sufficient pierce points on the same section have been generated and the interpretation sufficiently well advanced to present such sections in a meaningful manner.

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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.*	• Grades have been reported as intervals recording down-hole length and interpreted true width where this estimation is able to be made. • Any grades composited and reported to represent an interpreted mineralised intercept of significance are reported as sample-length weighted averages over that drill intercept. **Gold Exploration Results** • The Company currently considers that grades above 0.5 g/t Au and/or 1.0 g/t Au are worthy of consideration for individual reporting in any announcement of Exploration Results in additional details tables provided. • Composite grades may be calculated typically to a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off with intervals greater than 1.0 g/t reported as "including" in any zones of broader lower grade mineralisation. • Reported intervals may contain variable widths of internal waste (samples with values below stated cut-off grade) depending on the style of gold mineralisation being investigated however the resultant composite must be greater than either the 0.5 g/t Au or 1.0 g/t Au as relevant (or the alternatively stated cut-off grade). • No top-cuts have been applied to reporting of drill assay results, and no metal equivalent values have been reported. • Where present, historical SIGM drilling in the project area was typically only assayed for Au. **Surface rock chip and grab sampling (where relevant)** • Only individual rock chip assay results have been released in the past. • Results have not been aggregated. • No metal equivalent values are reported. • Results are from surface outcrops, existing historical sample pit spoils as relevant, and/or surface rock float and no estimate of width or geometry of the sampled medium is provided
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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').*	• In regard to the gold prospects reported, subject to the stage of maturity and thus understanding of the prospect and target mineralisation, again, if possible, drillholes are designed to intersect target surfaces at approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Earlier stage or conceptual gold targets however may not be sufficiently well understood to allow this to be the case.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The Competent Person decides on the appropriate sectional representation, if one is possible. • The one chosen may not be a cross section, if a longitudinal section or projection is considered more appropriate. • If long plunge extents are present, long projections are often considered the most appropriate format to present most results, especially if there are insufficient drill hole intercepts to present meaningful, true cross sections. • Isometric and plan views are also utilised to place drill results in context if possible. • In regard the gold prospects reported, plan, isometric, long projection and/or cross section views are presented if sufficient data or individual drill intercepts are present to make this meaningful.
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.*	• In relation to today's announcement, the Company notes that these results represent a portion of the DD core logged and identified for sampling to date, both in the reported hole and across the broader program. • The program is designed to continue for multiple months with full logging, sampling and then gold and multi-element assaying taking a significant further period to be completed and returned.

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Balanced reporting (continued)		• Based on the directly relevant and local experience of the Competent Person, the presence of a broad zone, approximately 15-20m wide, containing quartz-carbonate breccias and veins with albite, biotite, pyrite and pyrrhotite was considered material, given that this alteration and mineralisation assemblage is typical of St Ives style gold deposits in the immediate area. • Because of these geological characteristics, the interval was prioritised for cutting, sampling and assay. • Upon receipt of the results and given the presence of high-grades and a logged instance of visible gold, albeit over relatively narrow widths, it was considered material to report as soon as possible. • Assays remain pending for the remainder of the shear zone and hole and will be reported in due course. • If pertinent, drill collar locations of Previous Owners Historical drilling and current drilling completed by Lunnon Metals have been previously lodged on the ASX platform and all results of the drilling have also been previously reported.
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.*	• The KGNP has a long history of geological investigation, primarily for nickel, but also gold to a lesser degree. • Datasets pertinent to the KGNP that represent other meaningful and material information include: • Geophysics - multiple ground and aerial based surveys of magnetic, gravity, Sub Audio Magnetics, electro magnetics, and down hole transient electromagnetic surveys along with more limited 2D and 3D seismic surveys. • Geochemistry - gold and nickel soil geochemistry datasets across the KGNP and rock chip sampling in areas of outcrop. • Geotechnical test work on drill core is carried out by independent consultants MGT involving on-site geotechnical logging of the DD core and off-site rock property testing of selected DD core samples. • Downhole Transient Electro-magnetic (**DHTEM**) surveys, when conducted, use the DigiAtlantis system and DRTX transmitter. The readings are typically recorded at 2.5m to 10m intervals. The survey used loops ranging from 300m x 200m to 690m x 290m in orientations designed relative to the target and stratigraphic setting. • If required, the Company generally retains ABIM Solutions Pty Ltd (**ABIMS**) to use the latest generation QL40 OBI Optical Televiewer (**OTV**) and a customized logging vehicle, to conduct OTV wireline surveys in the project area in select RC or DD holes. • The OTV survey generates an oriented 360-degree image of the borehole wall by way of a CCD camera recording the image reflected from a prism. • ABIMS provide in-house OTV data interpretation techniques which include structural feature classifications along with structural feature dip and dip direction determination. • The OTV wireline surveys in RC holes, if applicable, are particularly useful in defining geological and structural orientation data, data that is otherwise unobtainable from RC drill chips. • Where completed, these OTV surveys can identify the downhole locations of geological and structural features potentially associated with gold mineralisation such as veining and shearing, such that the positions and intensity of these features can be reconciled with the RC chips used by the geologist for geological logging. • If required, ABIMS are also used to collected down-hole imaging data using the latest generation ABI40 Acoustic Televiewer (**ATV**) and a customised logging vehicle. The ATV wireline survey in DD holes provides down-hole geological definition, geotechnical rock mass characterisation, determination of fracture frequency and orientation, and primary stress orientation. The ABI40 ATV generates an image of the drillhole wall by transmitting ultrasound pulses from a rotating

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data (continued)		sensor and recording the amplitude and travel time of the signals reflected from the drillhole wall. Data is transferred back to the surface via a wireline in real time. Such data collected is used by the Company's geologists in support of deposit geological and structural modelling and by geotechnical consultants for geotechnical assessment purposes. • If required, Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (**SGC**) provide an ultrasonic velocity meter for the collection of velocity data measurements on DD. Data from this coupled with density measurements will provide acoustic impedance information, enabling the reflectivity in the seismic section to be tied to the geology in the borehole. **Commentary specific to previous metallurgical test work** • Detailed metallurgical test work has been completed by the Company at its Lady Herial deposit to simulate the operating conditions at the SIGM Lefroy Plant. • By commercial agreement with SIGM in the OPA, the metallurgical recovery factor has been set at 91.0% on the basis of this extensive test work. • The average metallurgical response from the test work was an overall gold recovery of 91.4% (for a 12-hour residence) and 94.6% (24-hour residence) at P80 passing 150µm. • The results of this test work have been previously reported on 17 February 2025 and 14 August 2025. • Given the extensive direct experience of the Competent Persons at St Ives, exploring and mining multiple deposits of similar mineralogical characteristics, they consider it reasonable to assume that other nearby and local prospects, will display a similar metallurgical response to Lady Herial itself. • Therefore, both the principal and relevant Competent Persons have concluded that there are reasonable prospects that the gold mineralisation reported will also be amenable to treatment at the gold processing facilities closest to the KGNP i.e. Lefroy. • More detailed, prospect specific test work will be conducted should any target progress through the relevant stages of exploration maturity.
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).*	• Since the Company's IPO through to end of July 2026, over 145,000m of diamond, RC or aircore drilling has now been completed at FBA and SLF, initially focused on nickel exploration until a shift of focus to gold in early 2024. • Over 36,000m of historical core has also been reprocessed in the Company's Historical Core Program (**HCP**) over that same period, for a total of 181km combined. • All Company work programs are continuously assessed against, and in comparison to, ongoing high-priority programs elsewhere at the KGNP. • This report relates to drilling testing an Exploration Target. Activity to test the Exploration Target will involve early-stage exploration, which is an iterative process with assay, geological, geochemical, geophysical and litho-structural observations and results all contributing to a continuous assessment of the merits of any particular target, and how, or whether, to continue to pursue further data collection and further definition, potentially by continuing to drill. • The broader Exploration Target also refers to local scale drilling at various stages of maturity. • Subject to further drilling results and success of the various prospect tests, future metallurgical and geotechnical assessment will be required and infill drilling of any particular prospect or target will be required prior to seeking to report a MRE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Thereafter, subject to positive ongoing results and external market and price variables, updates and future additions to the Company's MRE may then form the basis for development studies that may lead to the future declaration of a Probable Ore Reserve from those portions of the MRE at the Indicated (or higher) classification. • Any such Ore Reserves then in turn may form the basis of technical and economic studies to investigate the potential to exploit those gold (or if/when relevant nickel) deposits in the future.

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