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Springfield Gold Project, NSW – Exploration Update

DEEPEST DRILLING TO DATE CONFIRMS DEPTH EXTENSIONS AT THE SPRINGFIELD GOLD DEPOSIT, NSW

Deeper drilling continues to deliver some of best intersections seen at Springfield to date, defining broad, continuous mineralisation over 400m of strike while remaining completely open at depth and along strike.

Highlights

- **Broad gold intercepts returned from the four deepest holes drilled to date at Springfield, with new results including:**
  - **5m @ 6.58g/t Au from 108 metres; and**

    64m @ 1.34g/t Au from 140 metres, including:
    - ***21m @ 2.41g/t Au from 167 metres; which included:***
      - ***10m @ 3.68g/t Au from 176 metres (SFRC030).***
  - **27m @ 1.50g/t Au from 140 metres, including:**
    - ***6m @ 3.68 g/t Au from 142 metres; and (SFRC031)***
  - **16m @ 1.24g/t Au from 197 metres *(SFRC029).***
- **Assays now received for all 31 holes drilled in Xpedra's first and second phase drilling programs. Previously reported results included:**
  - **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
    - ***13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres (SFRC025).***
  - **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
    - ***7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre; and***
    - ***12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres* (SFRC018);**
  - **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including:**
    - ***15m @ 2.79g/t Au from 7 metres, which included:***
      - ***6m @ 4.09g/t Au from 7 metres* (SFRC011);**
  - **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
    - ***15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:***
      - ***8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface* (SFRC017); and**
  - **37m @ 1.90g/t Au from surface, including:**
    - ***11m @ 3.50g/t Au from 3 metres* (SFRC013).**

- **The results from these initial 31 drill holes have demonstrated the presence of a sizeable robust mineralised system at Springfield, with:**
    - **Continuous shallow, broad mineralisation delineated over more than 400m of strike, including multiple high-grade zones;**
    - **Excellent continuity of mineralisation from surface, extending to at least 150 metres down-dip;**
    - **Mineralisation remaining completely open at depth and along strike.**
- **An extensive third-phase drilling program will commence as soon as requisite permits are received, and will target:**
    - **The completely undrilled 1.1km northern strike extent of the mineralised intrusion where, historically, extensive gold and arsenic anomalies were delineated;**
    - **Down-dip extensions beneath the 400m strike extent drilled to date; and**
    - **Strike and depth extensions of significant high-grade intersections that included 13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres.**

Xpedra's Managing Director, Scott Funston, said:

"We are very pleased to report on assays from the four deepest holes we have drilled to date at Springfield. Importantly, these holes intersected some of the best mineralisation returned from the project to date. Hole SFRC030 intersected 64m @ 1.34g/t Au from 140m; and SFRC031 returned 27m @ 1.50g/t Au from 140m.

"These results are highly complementary to those returned from one of our previously deepest holes, SFRC025, which intersected 94m @ 2.0g/t Au from 80m, including 13m @ 10.2 g/t Au from 81m.

"These latest results significantly increase the known depth extent of the Springfield Gold Deposit and demonstrate excellent down-dip continuity of mineralisation, adding further evidence of the Deposit's scale potential.

"Very robust shallow mineralisation has now been delineated continuously over at least 400m of strike, with the system remaining completely open at depth and along strike. The next phase of drilling will be a concerted program targeting both deeper extensions and further strike growth along the completely undrilled 1.1km northern continuation of the highly prospective mineralised monzodiorite intrusion, where extensive shallow gold and arsenic anomalism has been identified."

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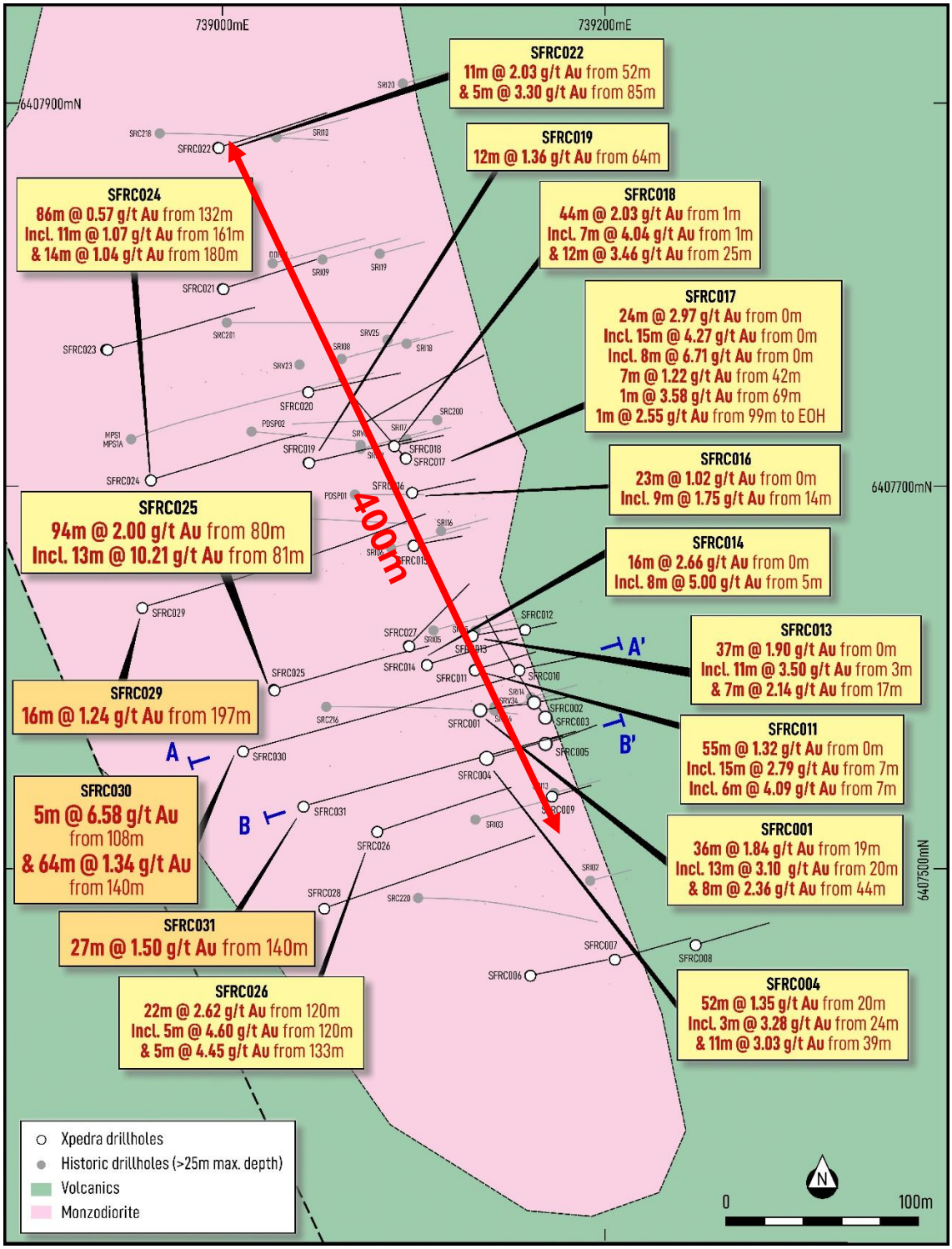

Figure 1: *Plan view showing the location of recent drill holes at the Springfield Gold Deposit. Assays released in this announcement are shown in dark yellow. Assays that have been announced previously are shown in light yellow.*

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Xpedra Resources Limited (ASX: XPD; "Xpedra" or "the Company") is pleased to report significant assay results from the four holes completed as part of its second phase drilling program at the Springfield Gold Deposit ("Springfield" or "the Project"), located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

The second phase RC program comprised four (4) holes for 892 metres (SFRC028-SFRC031), that were drilled to begin to test for depth extensions of the mineralisation delineated in the Company's maiden drilling program (which comprised 27 holes for 2,579m; SFRC001-SFRC027). Significantly, the collars and locations of all four phase-two holes were based solely on visual observations of alteration in the phase-one drilling program, as the phase-two holes were drilled prior to receipt of assay results from the phase-one drilling.

Second phase drilling extends mineralisation at depth whilst maintaining width and grade

The phase-two drilling represents the deepest drilling undertaken to date by Xpedra at Springfield. Significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in all four holes – thereby substantially increasing the known depth extent of the Springfield Gold Deposit. New results include:

- **5m @ 6.58g/t Au from 108 metres; and**

  64m @ 1.34g/t Au from 140 metres, including:
  - ***21m @ 2.41g/t Au from 167 metres; which included:***
    - ***10m @ 3.68g/t Au from 176 metres (SFRC030);***
- **27m @ 1.50g/t Au from 140 metres, including:**
  - ***6m @ 3.68 g/t Au from 142 metres (SFRC031); and***
- **16m @ 1.24g/t Au from 197 metres, including:**
  - ***8m @ 2.08g/t Au from 197 metres (SFRC029).***

The latest results also further demonstrate the extremely good down-dip continuity of the mineralisation at Springfield – providing further evidence of the Deposit's scale potential, with:

(i) SFRC030 returning broad mineralisation, including higher-grade intervals, immediately down-dip from SFRC011 (see Figure 2), which intersected:

- **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including**:
  - ***15m @ 2.79 g/t Au from 7 metres****; and*

(ii) SFRC031 returning a broad deeper intersection immediately down-dip from SFRC004 and SFRC005 (see Figure 3) which intersected:

- **52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20m**, **including**:
  - ***11m @ 3.03g/t Au from 39m (SFRC004); and***
- **24m @ 1.03g/t Au from surface**, **including:**
  - ***7m @ 2.06g/t Au from surface (SFRC005)****.*

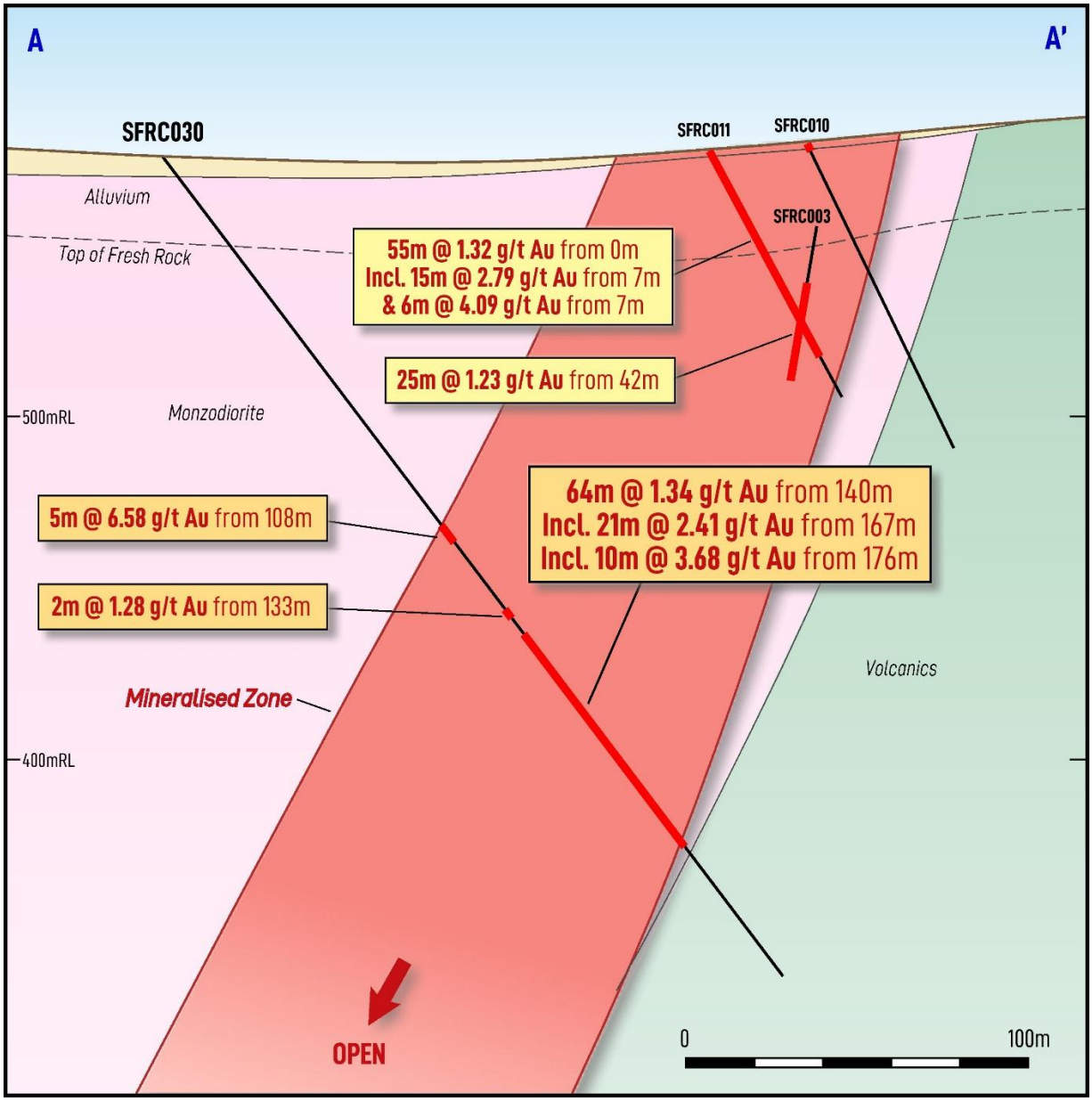

Figure 2: *Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC0011 and* ***SFRC030****. The mineralised zone remains completely open at depth.*

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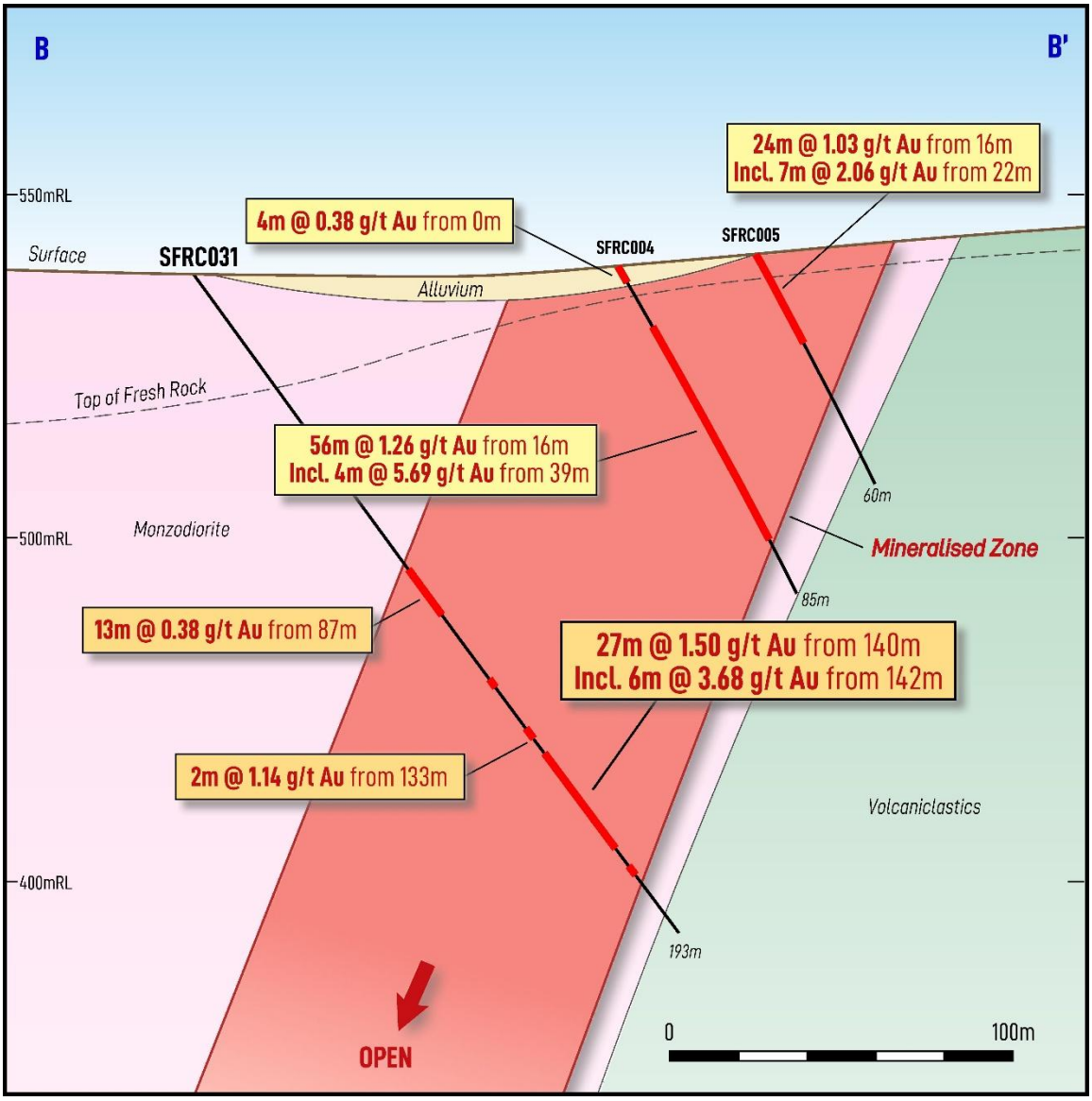

Figure 3: *Cross-section showing broad gold mineralisation in holes SFRC004, SFRC005 and* ***SFRC031****. The mineralised zone remains completely open at depth.*

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SFRC028 and SFRC029, the other two deep phase-two holes, also extended the known depth of mineralisation, returning intersections of:

- **16m @ 1.24g/t Au from 197 metres, including**:
  - ***8m @ 2.08g/t Au from 197 metres (SFRC029)*; and**
- **5m @ 0.74g/t Au from 137 metres; and**

  11m @ 0.78g/t Au from 152 metres (SFRC028)

The second phase drilling program has materially advanced Springfield with these latest results significantly extending the known depth of the Deposit, providing further evidence of its scale and potential. Importantly, all four step-out holes intersected gold mineralisation containing higher-grade intervals, with three of the four holes returning intervals above 5g/t Au. The Springfield Deposit continues to remain completely open at depth and importantly many of the best intersections returned to date are from the deepest holes yet drilled.

Assays have now been received for all 31 holes drilled since the Company acquired the project in late-2025. This drilling has demonstrated the presence of shallow, broad gold mineralisation, including multiple higher-grade zones, that is continuous along at least 400 metres of strike. Previously reported results from Xpedra's maiden drill program include:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
  - ***13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres (SFRC025);***
- **44m @ 2.03g/t Au from 1 metre, including:**
  - ***7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre; and***
  - ***12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres (SFRC018);***
- **24m @ 2.97g/t Au from surface, including:**
  - ***15m @ 4.27g/t Au from surface, which included:***
    - ***8m @ 6.71g/t Au from surface (SFRC017);***
- **55m @ 1.32g/t Au from surface, including:**
  - ***15m @ 2.79g/t Au from 7 metres, which included:***
    - ***6m @ 4.09g/t Au from 7 metres (SFRC011);***
- **37m @ 1.90g/t Au from surface, including:**
  - ***11m @ 3.50g/t Au from 3 metres (SFRC013);***
- **16m @ 2.66g/t Au from surface, including**
  - ***8m @ 5.00g/t Au from 5 metres (SFRC014);***
- **52m @ 1.35g/t Au from 20 metres, including:**
  - ***11m @ 3.03g/t Au from 39 metres, which included:***
    - ***4m @ 5.69g/t Au from 39 metres (SFRC004);*** **and**
- **36m @ 1.84g/t Au from 19 metres, including:**
  - ***13m @ 3.10g/t Au from 20 metres*** **(SFRC001).**

Importantly, the Deposit remains completely open along strike in both directions, with the northernmost hole drilled to date intersecting very encouraging mineralisation that included:

- **11m @ 2.03g/t Au from 52 metres; and**

  5m @ 3.30g/t Au from 85 metres (SFRC022).

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Along-Strike Potential of the Springfield Gold Deposit

Immediately to the north of the 400-metre long corridor at Springfield that has been drilled to date, historical shallow air-core drilling delineated a series of strong gold and arsenic (an important pathfinder element for gold) anomalies that extend for a further 1.1 kilometres along the mapped monzodiorite host rocks, north of the northernmost hole drilled to date, SFRC022 (see assay results immediately above and Figure 4).

Very shallow historical drilling in this area returned very encouraging intersections of:

- 2m @ 1.43g/t Au from 13m in SRC033;
- 1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 4m to end of hole in SRC066; and
- 1m @ 1.12g/t Au from 10m to end of hole in SRC067.

Importantly, SRC066 and SRC067 both ended in gold mineralisation. Such highly-anomalous results in very shallow, vertical, reconnaissance drilling provide considerable encouragement that mineralisation may continue beneath these holes. Given that the depth potential of these anomalies has never been tested with drilling, the Company believes that there is considerable potential to discover along-strike extensions of the Springfield Deposit beneath these targets.

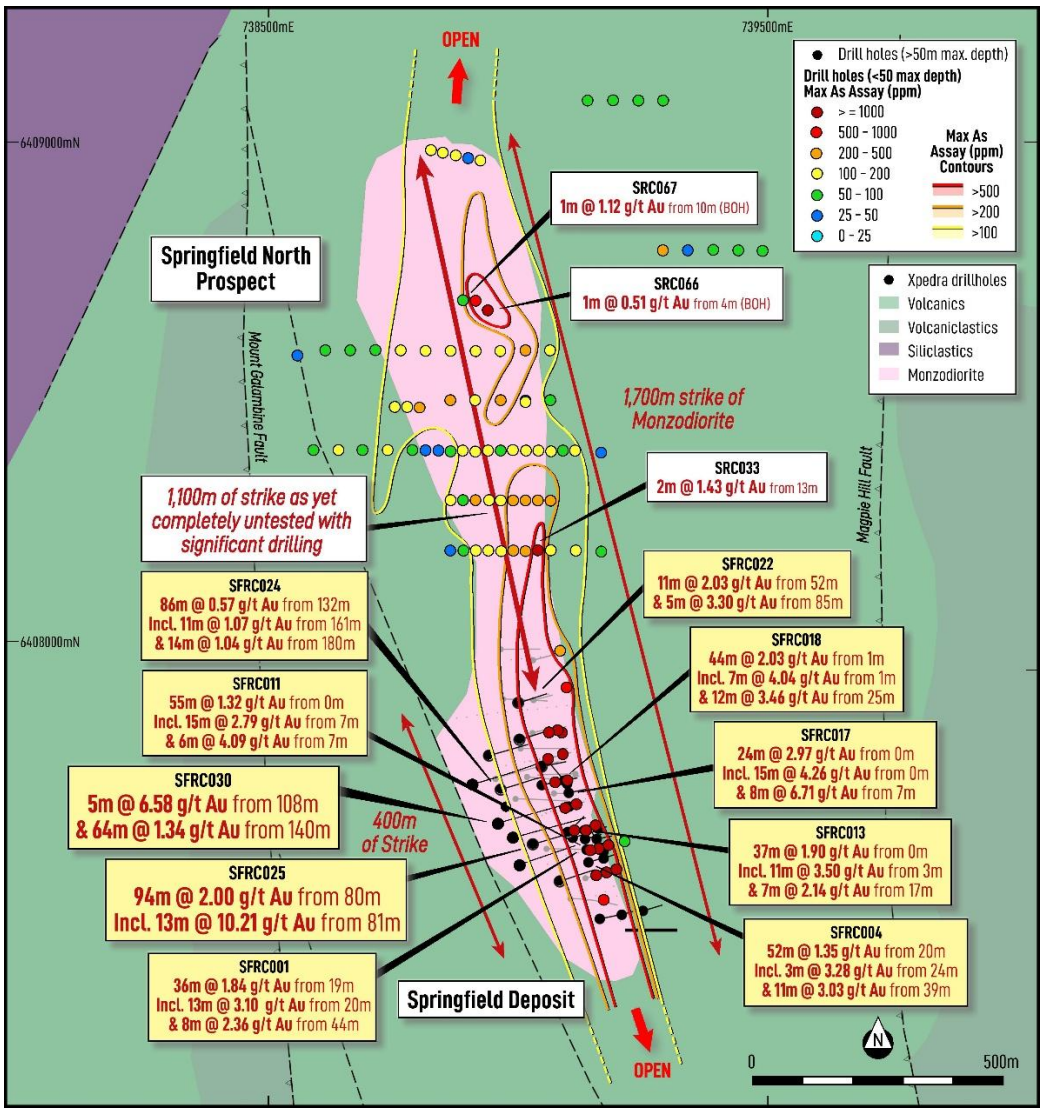

Figure 4: *Maximum arsenic assays in historical shallow air-core drilling.*

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Extensive Third-Phase Drilling to Target Strike and Depth Extensions of the Springfield Gold Deposit

With all assay results from drilling completed to date now received, the Company is finalising plans for an extensive third-phase drilling program at Springfield. A permit application will be submitted in the coming days, with drilling expected to commence as soon as requisite permits are received.

The sizeable third-phase drilling program is being designed to:

- **Begin to test the 1.1km northern continuation of the mineralised intrusion beyond the northern-most hole (that intersected 11m @ 2.03g/t Au from 52 metres and 5m @ 3.30g/t Au from 85 metres). Historical systematic shallow reconnaissance air-core drilling defined extensive gold and arsenic anomalism here that has never been followed up with drilling;**
- **Continue to test for the down-dip extensions of mineralisation within the 400 metres of strike drilled to date – which remains completely open at depth; and**
- **Deliberately target strike and depth extensions of some of the more significant recent high-grade intersections that included 13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres.**

With $3.1 million in cash at the end of the June Quarter, Xpedra is well funded to undertake both the recently announced soil geochemistry program (in progress) and the next phase of drilling at Springfield.

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

For further information please contact:

Scott Funston
Managing Director
Xpedra Resources Limited
Phone: +61 413 867 600
Email: sfunston@xpedraresources.com

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Media Inquiries:
Phone: +61 419 929 046
Email: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

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About the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW

In November 2025 Xpedra acquired a 100% interest in the Springfield Gold Deposit in central NSW.

Springfield is hosted within a well-mineralised intrusion that has been mapped over more than 1,700m of strike. The project had seen very limited historical drilling, with only 186 holes for 6,568 metres (average depth 35 metres) completed and, prior to Xpedra's recent activities, no drilling undertaken since 1999.

Historical drilling confirmed broad zones of gold mineralisation including:

- **27.0m @ 3.65g/t Au from 0m (surface), *including:***
  - ***6.0m @ 8.29g/t Au from 1.0m; and***
  - ***3.0m @ 9.23g/t Au from 11.0m.***
- **86.0m @ 1.04g/t Au from 104.0m, *including:***
  - ***12.0m @ 2.90g/t Au from 160.0m; and***
  - ***26.0m @ 1.83g/t Au from 146.0m.***
- **65.0m @ 1.16g/t Au from 2.0m, *including:***
  - ***13.0m @ 2.92g/t Au from 12.0m.***
- **41.0m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 22.0m, *including:***
  - ***8.0m @ 3.87g/t Au from 32.0m; and***
  - ***4.0m @ 6.63g/t Au from 31.0m.***

Xpedra's drilling programs have confirmed a broad mineralised system at Springfield containing multiple higher-grade gold zones, with mineralisation demonstrated to be continuous over at least 400m of strike and showing very good continuity down dip from surface to at least 150m down-dip from surface. Some of the better results returned since Xpedra began drilling in March 2026 include:

- **94m @ 2.00g/t Au from 80 metres, including:**
  - ***13m @ 10.21g/t Au from 81 metres, and***
  - ***22m @ 1.37g/t Au from 147 metres* (SFRC025)**
- **64m @ 1.34g/t Au from 140 metres, including:**
  - ***21m @ 2.41g/t Au from 167 metres; which included:***
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  - ***7m @ 4.04g/t Au from 1 metre, and***
  - ***12m @ 3.46g/t Au from 25 metres* (SFRC018).**

Mineralisation remains completely open at depth and along strike to the north.

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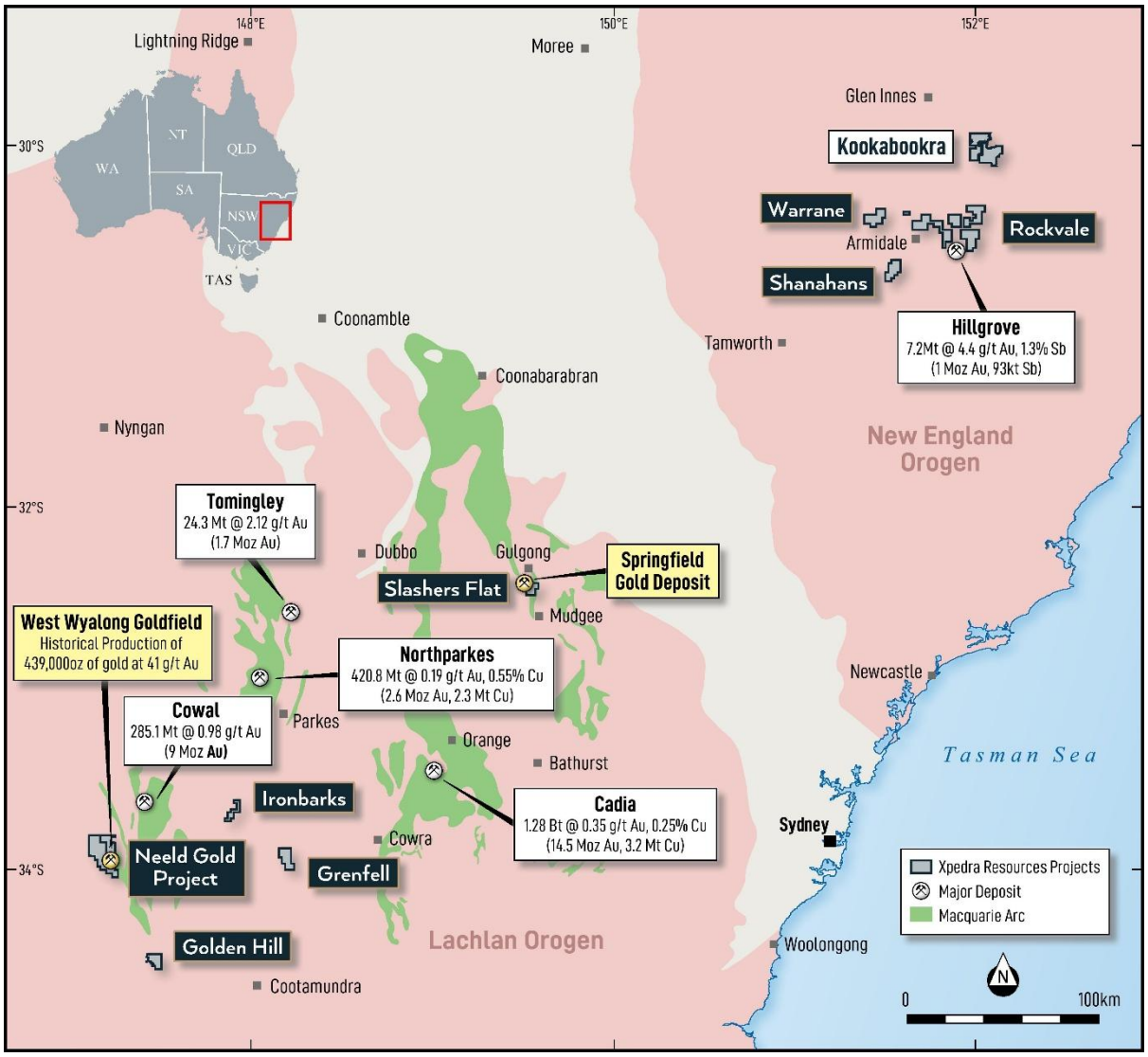

Figure 5. *Location of the Springfield Gold Deposit within Xpedra's project portfolio in NSW.*

Appendix 1

Drillhole Locations

Co-ordinates are based on GDA94 – MGA Zone 55 grid

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
SFRC028	**739056**	**6407482**	**545**	**199**	**75**	**-55**
SFRC029	**738962**	**6407627**	**539**	**250**	**75**	**-55**
SFRC030	**739013**	**6407562**	**541**	**250**	**75**	**-55**
SFRC031	**739045**	**6407533**	**543**	**193**	**75**	**-55**

Drill Results

Results are reported using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off; maximum internal waste of 4m

Hole ID		From	To	Width	Au (ppm)
SFRC028		128	142	14	0.45
	incl.	137	142	11	0.78
		152	163	5	4.60
	incl.	152	155	3	1.73
	and	162	163	1	2.02
SFRC029		179	181	2	0.52
		197	213	16	1.24
	Incl.	**197**	**205**	**8**	**2.08**
SFRC030		**108**	**113**	**5**	**6.58**
		133	135	2	1.28
		140	**204**	**64**	**1.34**
	incl.	149	159	10	1.84
		167	**188**	**21**	**2.41**
	incl.	**176**	**186**	**10**	**3.68**
		199	204	5	1.40
	incl.	199	201	2	2.40
SFRC031		87	89	2	0.50
		92	93	1	0.77
		95	97	2	0.34
		99	100	1	1.93
		119	120	1	0.32
		133	135	2	1.13
		140	**167**	**27**	**1.50**
	incl.	142	148	7	1.58
	and	158	167	9	0.62
		173	174	1	0.25

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Additional Information

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Charlie Voorn, who is a consulting geologist. Mr Voorn is a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is an independent consultant geologist. Mr Voorn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Voorn consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to previous exploration results which were announced on 22 September 2025 titled: "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Springfield Gold Deposit in NSW and $2.2 million Placement", 21 April 2026 titled "Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Zones Intersected in Initial Drilling at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW", 26 April 2026 titled "High Grade Neeld Gold Project Acquired from Saturn Metals", 28 May 2026 titled "Drilling Continues to Return Compelling Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts at the Springfield Gold Deposit NSW", 11 June 2026 titled "Exceptional Wide, Shallow Gold Intercepts Continue to Build Scale Potential at the Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW" 9 July 2026 tilted "Thick, High-grade Intercept Delivers Standout Result At Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW" and 29 July 2026 "More Broad High-Grade Gold Intercepts Strengthen Depth Potential At Springfield Gold Deposit, NSW". Please refer to those announcements for full details and supporting information.

Please refer to those announcements for full details and supporting information. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, Xpedra confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters continue to apply and have not materially changed. Xpedra also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings were included have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this announcement constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling.* • *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.*	• RC drill samples were collected using an onboard cyclone and cone splitter, with a split sample taken of every metre drilled and collected in a numbered calico bag. Sample weights are monitored by the supervising geologist. Remaining bulk material is collected and stored in green bags on the ground, placed in depth order. • Within wall-rock intervals, 4m composite samples were taken from the green bulk bags using a 30mm PVC spear to collect a 2-3kg sample • Sample weights ranged from 1.5kg to 3.5kg. • The sample size is considered acceptable for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Samples were analysed by SGS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. Samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, homogenised and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) (0.01 – 100 ppm limits).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type and details*	• Reverse Circulation drilling with auxiliary compressor and on-board cyclone and cone splitter. Holes are drilled using a 146mm diameter hammer bit.
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.*	• Sample recovery and water content are monitored and noted by the supervising geologist. • Sample weight is monitored in the field and measured at the lab. • No grade bias associated with sample recovery has been noted in the drill results reported in this announcement.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• Logging of RC chips included recording information on lithology, alteration,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* • *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	mineralisation, weathering, veining, sample recoveries and sample condition. • A portion of each 1m interval of RC cuttings is sieved, cleaned and retained in chip trays as a visual reference for logging. Chip trays are labelled with the relevant hole ID, drill depths and individual intervals. • Logging is considered qualitative in nature, except for logging of visual estimates of mineralisation which is semi-quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether 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 field duplicate results.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill samples were collected using an onboard cyclone and cone splitter, with a split sample taken of every metre drilling and collected in a numbered calico bag. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material being sampled. • Sample preparation are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • Quality control samples included duplicate samples inserted every 20m, certified reference materials every 50m, and blanks every 100m. SGS labs also insert certified reference materials and lab duplicates into the sample series.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All analysis for gold (Au) is undertaken by SGS Labs (a registered laboratory) using a 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. This method has a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and is a full digestion technique. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, repeats, blanks and internal standards. This is in addition to field duplicates and CRMs submitted by XPD. • No external laboratory checks have been completed. The detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and the analysis technique is appropriate for the detection of Au mineralisation in the materials analysed.
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.*	• Significant intersections and assay results reported above, taken from historical exploration reports, were calculated using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and maximum internal waste of 4m. These significant intercepts have been verified by company personnel and consultant geologists. • Data is collected into a field database during drilling which is backed up daily to company servers, and imported into the XPD geological database every week.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments to the data contained within this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Coordinates were recorded using a differential GPS with a horizontal accuracy of +/-10cm in GDA94/MGA Zone 55 co-ordinates. • Topographic control adequate and appropriate for the intentions of this report
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling data is unevenly distributed within the project area as it is exploratory in nature. • No mineral resource or reserve calculation has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of the sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures.*	• Nearly all drilling reported is at high angles to the interpreted overall trend of mineralisation and should therefore have been unbiased in terms of sampling. The geometry of mineralization and mineralized structures within this overall trend is still unknown. • An exception to the above are holes SFRC003 and SFRC017, which were drilled obliquely to the interpreted overall mineralised trend. As the orientation of high-grade structures within the Springfield deposit is not yet fully understood, the aim of these holes was to test for the presence of high-grade gold-bearing structures orthogonal/perpendicular to this mineralised trend.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by XPD staff. Samples were stored in a locked storage facility each day, and transported weekly to the lab by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits of sampling techniques due to the early-stage nature of the drilling.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties.
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.</td><td>Details for the Springfield exploration license are given in the table below:

<table><tr><td>License No.</td><td>Project</td><td>Ownership</td><td>Expiry</td></tr><tr><td>8437</td><td>Springfield</td><td>100%</td><td>21/6/27</td></tr></table>
There are no impediments to operate on the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Exploration is known to have been conducted on the Springfield project (8437) by the following explorers:
Endeavour Mining (1981)
DIGS Report No: R00011461
Geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, percussion and diamond drilling.

Sabminco (1988-89)
DIGS Report No: R00006311
Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, RAB and open hole percussion drilling. It is worth noting that tabulated logging data, assay data and necessary assay lab certificates were not provided in the exploration report R00006311 and so collar locations are given here in Appendix I (SPRB- prefix drillholes) but no assay data is reported or used in significant intercept calculations. This drilling consisted of shallow, “first-pass” RAB drilling.

International Mining Corporation (IMC) (1989)
DIGS Report No: R00003792
Soil sampling, RAB, percussion, and diamond drilling.

Newmont/Newcrest (1990-1991)
DIGS Report No: R00003794; R00001773
Ground geophysics, RC and RAB drilling.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		M. Phillips (1998-99) DIGS Report No: R000020521 Airborne geophysics, Soil sampling, RC & percussion drilling. • A full appraisal of the data mentioned above will be completed during the company's granted due diligence period and will include a full compilation of all open-file exploration data related to the projects, including surface geochemical data, geophysical data, geological mapping, etc. • Exploration completed by parties on the Golden Hill, Grenfell, Ironbarks, Shanahans, and Warrane projects has not been reviewed at this stage and is not material to this announcement. Please see "Further Work" section below for more details.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Springfield project (EL 8437) is located within Ordovician mafic volcanics, volcaniclastics, sediments and intrusives; Silurian acid volcanics and sediments, with subordinate Devonian sediments and intrusives; Permian cover sediments; and Tertiary to Recent alluvium. The Ordovician rocks are the north-eastern most exposure of the Macquarie Volcanics (MV), whereas the Silurian sequences include parts of both the Capertee High (a platform sequence of shallow marine to shoreline sediments and volcanics draped on the MV) and the Hill End Trough rift zone (marine sediments and volcanics). The Devonian rocks are interpreted as marginal platform sediments. The Permian sediments are associated with the initial opening of the Sydney Basin rift. The character of the gold mineralisation located at the Springfield project is consistent with mesothermal vein-style mineralisation controlled by brittle deformation of a structurally competent body. The area is considered prospective for vein gold and, possibly, porphyry copper gold mineralisation hosted by Ordovician volcanics/volcaniclastics and intrusions of the Macquarie Volcanics.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all material information including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• Relevant drill hole information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *Easting, northing and elevation of the drill hole collar* ○ *Dip, azimuth and depth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• This information provided in Appendix 1 and body of report above.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If the True width is not known there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling reported is at high angles to the interpreted overall trend of mineralization.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in the body of the report above.
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.*	• All relevant results reported in the body of report above. • Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low-grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. • Drill results are reported as grade/widths with a grade cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au and a maximum internal waste of 4m.
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.*	• No other relevant exploration data to report at this early stage. For results from previous historical drilling not completed by Xpedra, please refer to ASX announcement dated 22 Sept 2025 titled "Acquisition of Highly Prospective Gold Deposit in NSW".
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the*	• Assay results for the remaining 2 holes completed to date are still pending. • Follow up RC and/or diamond drilling is anticipated once all results have been received and interpreted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	main geological interpretations and future drilling areas.	• Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extension are included within this report.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 do not apply to this announcement as there are no mineral resources, no ore reserves and no gemstones reported in this announcement.

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