Date: 9/09/2026

4m @ 6.98 g/t Au Confirms High Grade at Behring Bore as Coodardy Gold System Expands

Golden Dragon Mining Ltd ('Golden Dragon' or 'Company') is pleased to announce the recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling results at Coodardy and Behring Bore. Drilling at Behring Bore intersected **further high-grade gold close to surface**. Drilling at Coodardy has increased the gold mineralised along the favourable north-east direction. The Company continues to advance multiple gold Prospects within the Cue Gold Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Highlights:

- **New high-grade quartz lode** intersected at Behring Bore with **4m @ 6.98 g/t Au from 36m** (26BB045)
- Gold mineralisation at Behring Bore is hosted within the upper portion of an **altered, pyritic quartz dolerite a recognised host rock for significant gold mineralisation** in Western Australia
- 1 metre resampling and re-assaying of previous drilling has further defined outstanding high-grade intersections at **both prospects'** standouts include:
    - **6m @ 5.02 g/t Au from 28m including 1m @ 28.10 g/t Au 26CD012**
    - **11m @ 6.42 g/t Au from 45m including 1m @ 59.20 g/t Au 26CD014**
    - **7m @ 4.35 g/t Au from 44m including 1m @ 25.30 g/t Au 26BB012**
    - **19m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 41m including 3m @ 7.42 g/t Au 26BB041**
- Emergence of a **high-grade north-east trending orientation at Coodardy,** which has been further extended by recent drilling
- Mineralisation at Coodardy has now been defined over approximately **500 m of strike** and remains **open to the north, south and northeast**
- Mineralisation remains **open along strike and at depth** at both prospects indicating significant potential for further growth and continued expansion of the mineralised envelopes
- Golden Dragon is **currently drilling with a larger RC rig** to test both targets at depth. The program will target extensions to mineralisation at **Behring Bore and Coodardy**

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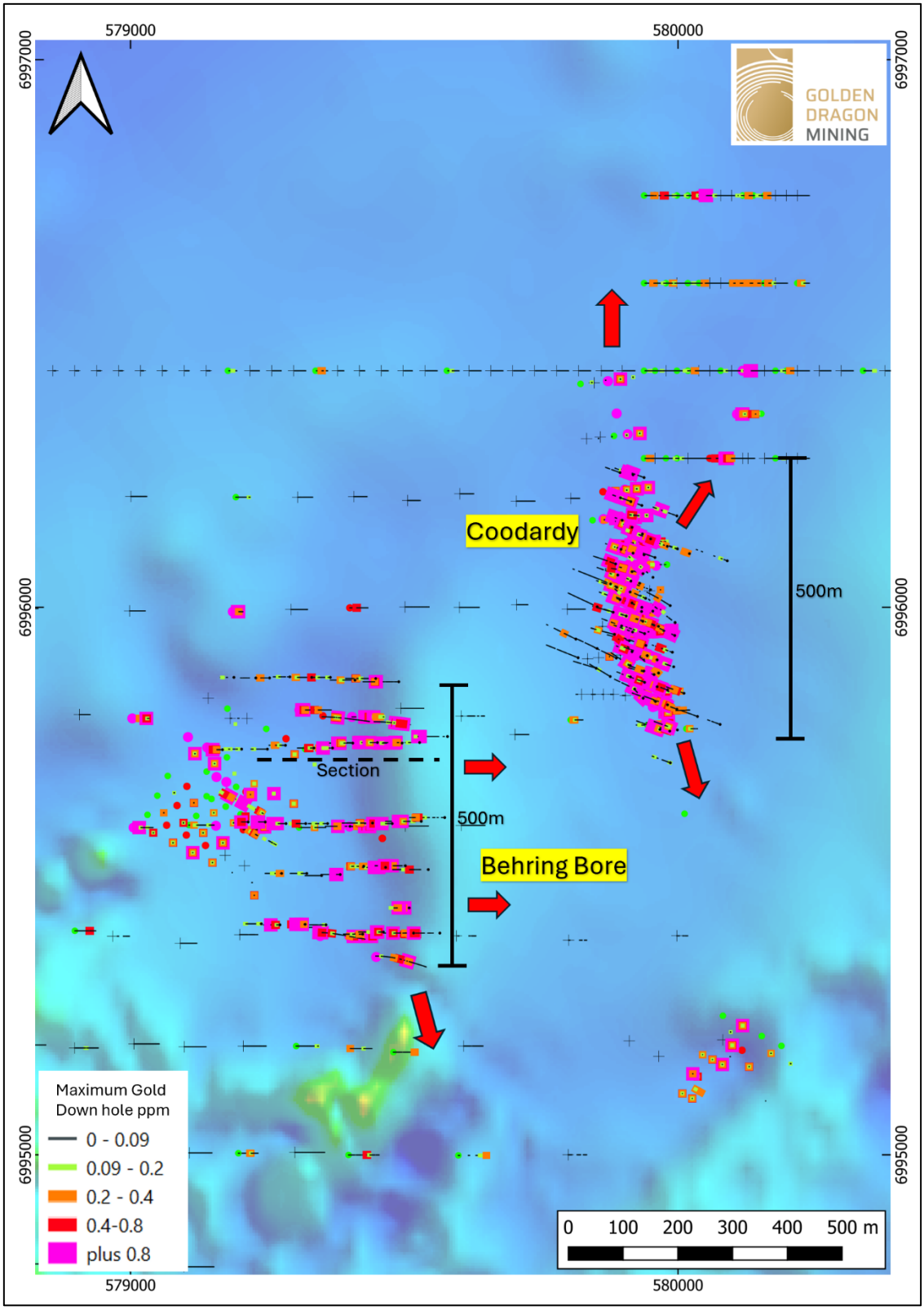


Figure 1 *Highlighting the scale, proximity and the downhole gold intersections at both the Behring Boe and Coodardy Prospects (TMI magnetics image background).*

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Managing director Simon Buswell-Smith commented,

"We are highly encouraged by these results, particularly the high-grade mineralisation now emerging across both Behring Bore and Coodardy. At Behring Bore, the new high-grade quartz lode intersection of ***4m @ 6.98 g/t Au from 36m*** *in 26BB045 is an exciting result and adds a new high-grade component to the broader mineralised system. The strong correlation between higher-grade gold mineralisation and increased alteration intensity within the pyritic dolerite also provides an important geological vector for targeting further mineralisation.*

At Coodardy, the resampling and re-assaying of previous drilling has returned exceptional high-grade results, including ***1m @ 59.20 g/t Au*** *within 11m @ 6.42 g/t Au and* ***1m @ 28.10 g/t Au*** *within 6m @ 5.02 g/t Au. The emergence and extension of the northeast-trending high-grade orientation, together with the mineralised system now extending over approximately* ***500 metres of strike****, provides significant encouragement for further growth.*

Importantly, mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth at both prospects. We have now mobilised a ***larger RC rig to test these systems at depth****, providing an important opportunity to test the potential for extensions of the high-grade mineralisation and expand the known mineralised envelopes.*

With high-grade zones identified at both prospects and substantial areas remaining untested, we look forward to an active period of drilling and further exploration at Behring Bore and Coodardy."

Coodardy Discussion

The current phase of RC drilling comprised 11 holes for 960 metres and was designed to test extensions to mineralisation identified during Golden Dragon's previous drilling programs. The program successfully extended the known mineralised system, which is now defined over approximately **500 metres of strike**, while also confirming the continuity of high-grade mineralisation down dip in a northeast direction.

Geological interpretation indicates a shallow east-dipping, gently north-plunging mineralised system, consistent with earlier drilling. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz veining and altered dolerite and chlorite schist, with higher-grade mineralisation interpreted to occur within stacked quartz-vein arrays. These form discrete, structurally controlled high-grade shoots within the broader mineralised envelope.

Significant intercepts from the recent phase of drilling include:

- **8m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 60m including 4m @ 1.59 g/t Au (26CD025)**
- **16m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 52m (26CD029)**
- **8m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 36m including 4m @ 3.58 g/t Au (26CD031)**

These results confirm the presence of a broad, shallow mineralised envelope trending north–south and containing discrete higher-grade zones with an interpreted northeast orientation. This northeast-trending orientation remains open, with limited drilling completed to date specifically targeting this trend, representing a priority opportunity for follow-up exploration.

Previously reported intersections within the interpreted northeast-trending high-grade shoot have been resampled and re-assayed at 1m intervals, further defining the high-grade nature of the mineralisation. Standout results include:

- **6m @ 5.02 g/t Au from 28m including 1m @ 28.10 g/t Au (26CD012)**
- **11m @ 6.42 g/t Au from 45m including 1m @ 59.20 g/t Au (26CD014)**

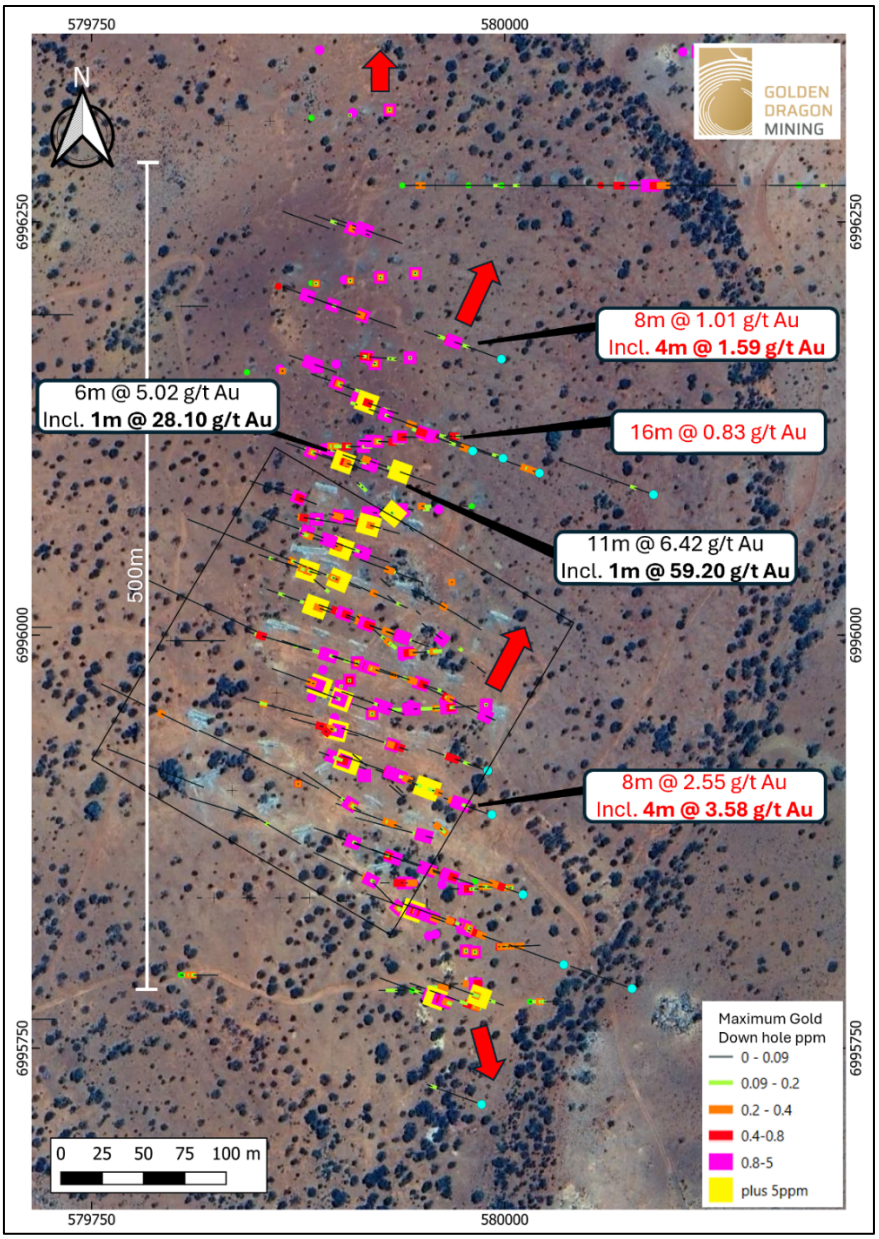


Figure 2 *Previous high-grade downhole gold intersections at the Coodardy Prospect, with intersections >5 g/t Au highlighted in yellow. Previously reported intersections within the interpreted northeast-trending high-grade shoot have been resampled and re-assayed at 1m intervals (black text). Significant gold intersections from recent drilling are shown in red text, with drill collars shown in light blue.*

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The combination of broad mineralised zones, discrete high-grade quartz-vein shoots and the increasing strike extent provides further support for a structurally controlled gold system with multiple opportunities for expansion. The northeast-trending high-grade orientation remains a priority target for future drilling.

Behring Bore Discussion

Gold mineralisation at Behring Bore is hosted within the upper portion of an altered, pyritic quartz dolerite. Dolerite is a recognised host rock for significant gold mineralisation in Western Australia, and its consistent association with gold at Behring Bore highlights the potential for a larger mineralised system.

Whilst the drill rig was on site, a follow-up three-hole, 314m RC drilling program was undertaken, including two holes designed to test the dolerite at depth. The program targeted moderately east-dipping, gold lode-style mineralisation within the altered, pyritic dolerite, together with newly identified northeast-trending high-grade quartz veins.

The program successfully intersected significant gold mineralisation at depth within the altered, pyritic dolerite. Gold mineralisation is preferentially associated with zones of increased alteration and sulphide intensity, with the highest-grade mineralisation occurring where alteration, quartz veining and sulphide abundance are most pronounced. This relationship identifies increasing alteration and sulphide intensity as important geological vectors for further exploration and reinforces the dolerite as a key host and control on mineralisation.

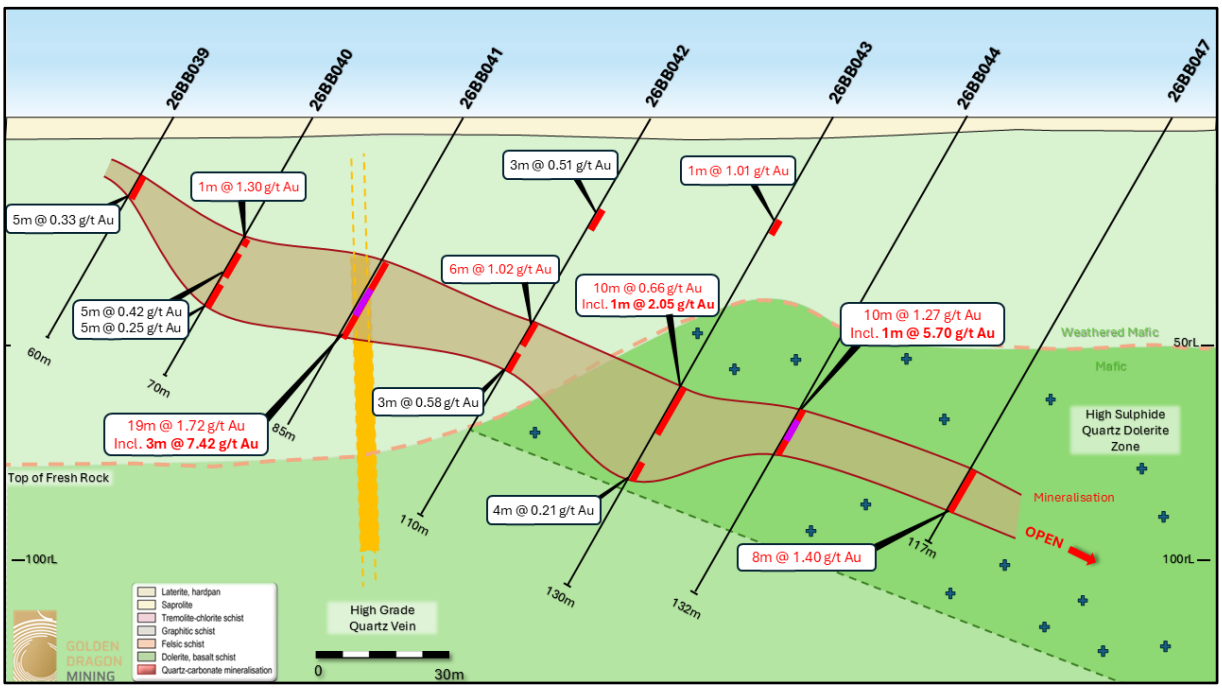


Figure 3. *Drill Cross Section 69957750mN highlighting moderately east-dipping gold lode within the upper portion of an altered, pyritic dolerite and the newly identified northeast trending high grade quartz veins.*

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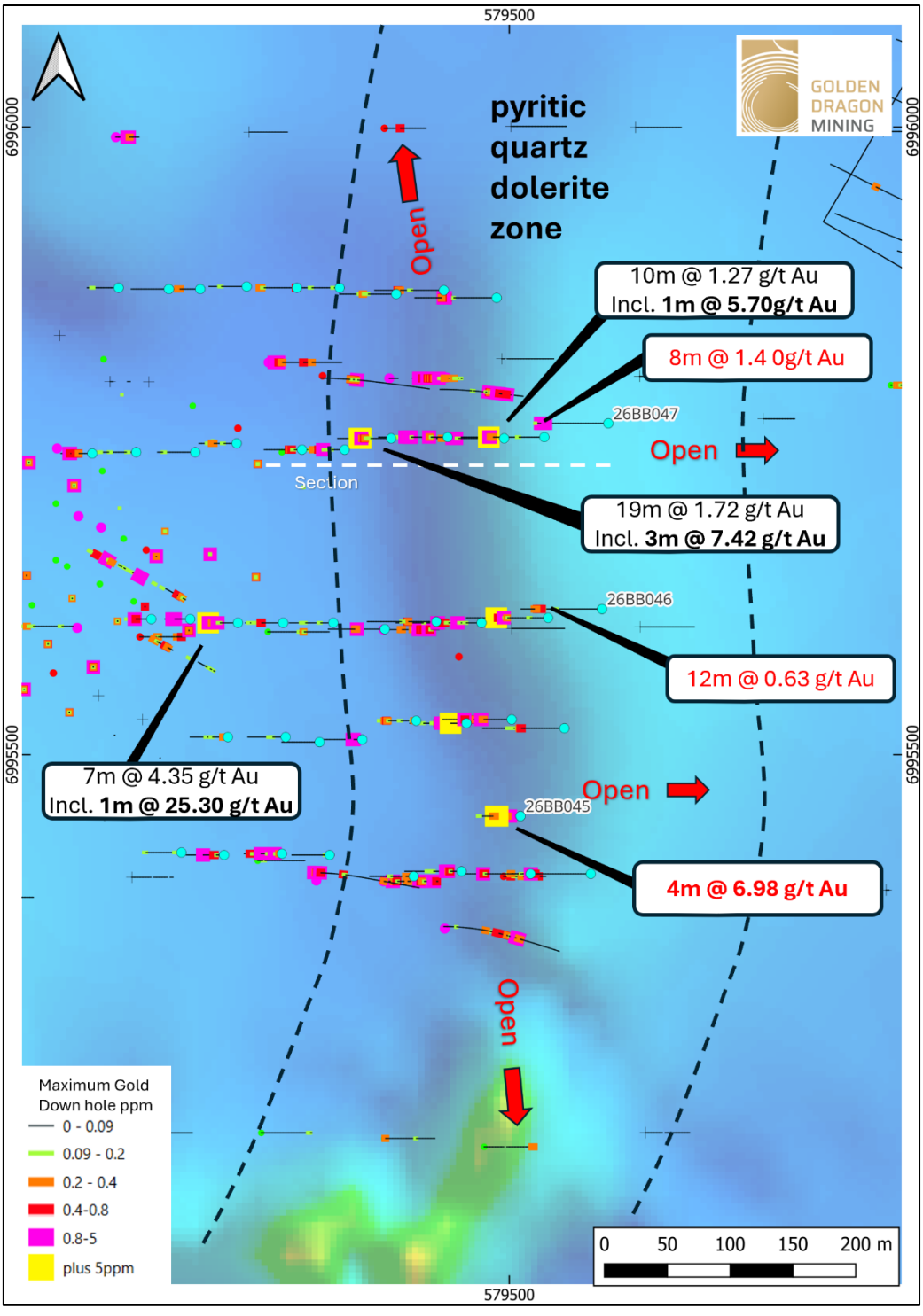


Figure 4 *High-grade downhole gold intersections at the Behring Bore Prospect, with intersections >5 g/t Au highlighted in yellow. Previously reported high-grade intervals have been resampled and re-assayed at 1m intervals (black text). Significant gold intersections from recent drilling are shown in red text, with drill collars shown in light blue. (TMI magnetics image background).*

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Drilling of hole 26BB047, positioned behind 26BB044, intersected the same mineralised altered dolerite unit at the expected depth, returning **8m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 100m**. This result further demonstrates the continuity of the dolerite-hosted mineralisation and its potential to host both broad mineralised zones and discrete higher-grade shoots (Figure 5).

Previous drilling has consistently intersected the altered, pyritic dolerite along the eastern portion of the drill lines, identifying this area as a priority target for further exploration. Multiple holes have confirmed high grade gold mineralisation within the unit, Standout results include:

- **7m @ 4.35 g/t Au from 44m including 1m @ 25.30 g/t Au 26BB012**
- **19m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 41m including 3m @ 7.42 g/t Au 26BB041**
- **10m @ 1.27 g/t Au from 81m, including 1m @ 5.70 g/t Au 26BB044**

Importantly, 1m sampling and re-assaying of previously reported mineralised intervals (4m composites) at Behring Bore has highlighted a clear correlation between higher-grade gold mineralisation and increased alteration intensity within the host dolerite. This provides an important geological vector for targeting extensions and additional high-grade mineralisation (Figure 5).

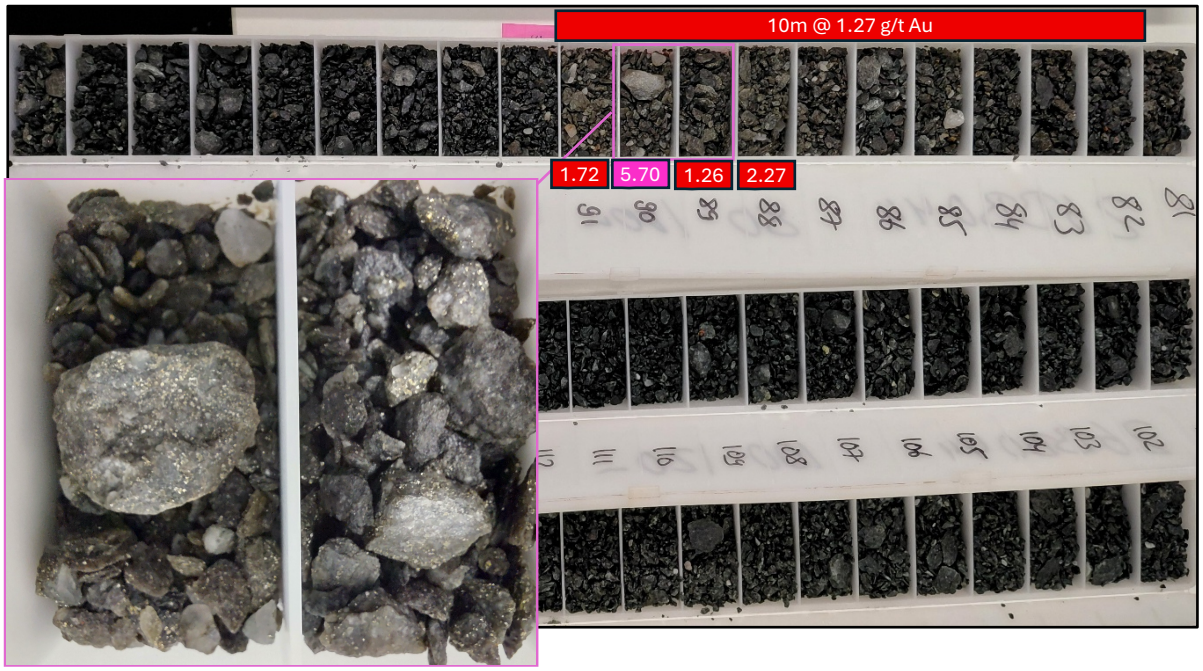


Figure 5. *Drill hole chip tray of 26BB044 highlighting (88-90m insert) the altered quartz pyrite rich high-grade interval of 4m @ 2.75 g/t Au from 88m within the broader zone of mineralisation of 10m @ 1.27 g/t Au from 81m. 1m sampling of holes at Behring Bore has highlighted the high-grade interval corelates to increased alteration intensity.*

Mineralisation within the dolerite unit is open to the north, south and to the east as multiple drill lines end in mineralisation as seen in section 69957750mN (Figure 3). Exploration in these areas remains limited and has not yet tested the interpreted target depth, providing priority opportunities for future drilling.

The program also successfully intersected significant gold mineralisation associated with northeast-trending quartz veining within the broader mineralised system, confirming the presence and continuity of high-grade quartz-vein mineralisation.

Importantly, a **new high-grade quartz lode** was intersected in hole **26BB045**, returning **4m @ 6.98 g/t Au from 36m**. This new high-grade intersection further supports the interpretation of northeast-trending quartz lodes within the broader Behring Bore mineralised system and provides an additional priority target for follow-up drilling.

The combination of a laterally persistent, altered and pyritic dolerite host, increasing alteration and sulphide intensity associated with higher gold grades, and discrete high-grade quartz lodes provides a compelling framework for ongoing exploration at Behring Bore. The mineralised dolerite remains open in multiple directions and represents a **priority target for further drilling and potential expansion of the gold mineralised system**.

Next Steps

Golden Dragon is currently drilling with a larger RC rig at **Behring Bore and Coodardy** to test extensions, continuity and the scale of mineralisation. The program will consist of a larger program of approximately 2,500m of drilling.

Behring Bore remains highly prospective for east-dipping gold lodes, with drilling focused on the **eastern corridor extension** where high grade has been intersected over multiple drill lines

At **Coodardy, the key target is the interpreted northeast-trending high-grade shoot**, where re-assays have confirmed standout results of **6m @ 5.02 g/t Au from 28m, including 1m @ 28.10 g/t Au**, and **11m @ 6.42 g/t Au from 45m, including 1m @ 59.20 g/t Au**.

The Coodardy trend is now defined over **~500m of strike** and remains open north and south. With Behring Bore just **400m away**, drilling will test the potential for further growth and a **larger interconnected gold system**.

Table 1. Significant Intersections from Recent Drilling at Coodardy and Behring Bore

(>0.2 g/t gold, all assays' results are 4m composites)

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au (g/t)
26BB045	12	24	12	0.60
incl	16	20	4	**1.30**
26BB045	36	44	8	**3.64**
incl	36	40	4	**6.98**
26BB046	96	108	12	0.63
26BB047	100	108	8	**1.40**
26CD025	60	68	8	**1.01**
incl	60	64	4	**1.59**
26CD027	8	12	4	0.26

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Hole ID	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au (g/t)
26CD027	16	20	4	0.23
26CD029	8	12	4	0.31
26CD029	24	28	4	0.20
26CD029	52	68	16	**0.83**
26CD030	40	44	4	0.41
26CD030	44	48	4	0.57
26CD031	36	44	4	**2.55**
incl	40	44	4	**3.58**
26CD031	48	52	4	0.37
26CD032	28	32	4	0.69
26CD032	36	40	4	0.28

Table 2. Significant Intersections (1metre resampling and re-assaying of previous drilling) from Coodardy and Behring

(>0.2 g/t gold, assays results are 1m samples)

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au (g/t)
26CD001	0	7	7	0.31
26CD001	12	17	5	0.45
26CD001	19	27	8	**2.50**
incl	19	21	2	**5.79**
26CD002	4	9	5	0.34
26CD002	12	17	5	0.32
26CD003	30	35	5	**2.20**
incl	30	31	1	**7.94**
26CD004	6	16	10	**2.01**
incl	9	11	2	**3.44**
26CD004	19	33	14	**1.17**
incl	31	32	1	**5.07**
26CD005	5	15	10	0.42
incl	12	13	1	**1.81**
26CD005	28	31	3	0.45
26CD006	32	33	1	0.41
26CD006	35	36	1	0.29
26CD006	43	44	1	**1.08**
26CD006	46	48	2	0.83
26CD007	9	12	3	**1.45**
incl	10	11	1	**2.16**
26CD008	10	17	7	**1.19**
incl	11	13	2	**2.40**

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Hole ID	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au (g/t)
26CD008	20	21	1	0.58
26CD009	11	12	1	0.29
26CD009	16	25	9	**1.03**
26CD010	26	30	4	**0.84**
incl	27	28	1	**1.75**
26CD010	33	38	5	**1.03**
incl	33	34	1	**3.38**
26CD011	26	28	2	0.60
26CD012	28	34	6	**5.02**
incl	33	34	1	**28.10**
26CD013	38	44	6	**1.58**
incl	39	41	2	**3.06**
26CD013	78	80	2	0.63
26CD014	45	56	11	**6.42**
incl	45	46	1	**59.20**
26CD014	88	90	2	0.27
26CD015	27	35	8	**2.11**
incl	27	28	1	**3.66**
26CD016	34	39	5	0.78
incl	37	38	1	**1.93**
26CD017	37	45	8	**1.14**
incl	39	40	1	**6.71**
26CD017	47	48	1	0.46
26CD017	51	52	1	**0.96**
26CD018	46	48	2	**0.87**
26CD019	29	33	4	**0.93**
incl	29	30	1	**1.91**
26CD020	37	39	2	**0.89**
26CD021	42	46	4	0.50
26CD023	21	23	2	0.54
26CD024	46	52	6	**0.94**
incl	48	49	1	**2.13**
26BB007	52	54	2	0.32
26BB008	69	74	5	0.27
26BB009	78	88	10	0.72
incl	82	84	2	**2.22**
26BB010	24	27	3	0.57
26BB011	24	25	1	**1.67**
26BB011	28	29	1	**1.06**
26BB012	32	38	6	0.50
26BB012	41	42	1	0.23
26BB012	44	51	7	**4.35**
incl	47	48	1	**25.30**
26BB013	34	36	2	0.62

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Hole ID	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au (g/t)
26BB015	40	41	1	0.32
26BB015	44	48	4	**0.94**
incl	44	45	1	**3.13**
26BB016	44	47	3	0.44
26BB017	38	39	1	**0.83**
26BB017	58	59	1	0.51
26BB017	61	62	1	0.42
26BB017	68	73	5	0.69
incl	69	71	2	**1.10**
26BB018	65	66	1	0.24
26BB018	70	74	4	0.52
26BB018	78	80	2	0.59
26BB018	82	84	2	**3.15**
incl	82	83	1	**5.64**
26BB020	15	17	2	0.53
26BB020	33	36	3	0.46
26BB021	4	5	1	0.33
26BB021	11	12	1	**0.91**
26BB021	14	20	6	0.23
26BB021	33	35	2	**1.48**
incl	33	34	1	**2.44**
26BB021	50	51	1	0.64
26BB023	12	15	3	0.21
26BB024	18	22	4	0.63
incl	21	22	1	**1.72**
26BB024	24	26	2	0.79
26BB025	30	32	2	0.26
26BB025	73	76	3	0.63
26BB026	88	96	8	0.62
26BB030	13	16	3	**1.07**
26BB031	45	48	3	0.39
26BB031	50	51	1	0.21
26BB032	25	27	2	**2.74**
incl	25	26	1	**5.07**
26BB032	40	41	1	**1.19**
26BB032	45	46	1	0.63
26BB033	44	50	6	0.40
incl	48	49	1	**1.36**
26BB033	60	61	1	0.28
26BB033	63	68	5	0.34
26BB033	70	72	2	0.26
26BB033	74	79	5	0.55
incl	75	76	1	**1.56**
26BB034	68	72	4	0.41

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Hole ID	Depth from	Depth to	Interval	Au (g/t)
26BB035	21	23	2	0.49
26BB035	25	27	2	0.68
26BB035	34	37	3	**1.35**
incl	35	37	2	**1.73**
26BB038	36	40	4	0.34
26BB039	16	21	5	0.33
26BB040	34	35	1	**1.30**
26BB040	37	42	5	0.42
26BB040	46	51	5	0.25
26BB041	41	60	19	**1.72**
incl	48	51	3	**7.42**
26BB042	27	30	3	0.51
26BB042	58	64	6	**1.02**
incl	58	61	3	**1.42**
26BB042	66	69	3	0.58
26BB043	29	30	1	**1.01**
26BB043	76	86	10	0.66
incl	76	77	1	**2.05**
	82	83	1	**1.15**
26BB043	96	100	4	0.21
26BB044	81	91	10	**1.27**
incl	88	89	1	**5.70**

Table 3. Golden Dragon Recent RC Drill Collar Data

Hole ID	Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL	Dip	Azi
26BB045	68	579509	6995451	453	-60	270
26BB046	129	579574	6995616	453	-60	270
26BB047	117	579579	6995764	456	-60	270
26CD025	99	579998	6996167	457	-60	290
26CD026	120	580090	6996085	457	-60	290
26CD027	115	580021	6996098	457	-60	290
26CD028	124	579999	6996107	457	-60	290
26CD029	76	579980.6	6996111	457	-60	290
26CD030	76	579989	6995918	454	-60	290
26CD031	61	579992	6995891	454	-60	290
26CD032	70	580011	6995843	454	-60	290
26CD033	70	580035.7	6995801	454	-60	290
26CD034	70	579986	6995716	454	-60	290
26CD035	79	580077	6995786	454	-60	290

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Table 4. Golden Dragon Previous RC Drill Collar Data

Hole ID	Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL	Dip	Azi
26BB001	50	579189	6995872	455	-60	270
26BB002	60	579229	6995871	455	-60	270
26BB003	60	579254	6995871	455	-60	270
26BB004	60	579291	6995873	455	-60	270
26BB005	60	579331	6995872	455	-60	270
26BB006	70	579365	6995872	455	-60	270
26BB007	90	579410	6995867	456	-60	270
26BB008	110	579448	6995870	456	-60	270
26BB009	130	579490	6995864	456	-60	270
26BB010	40	579215	6995608	454	-60	270
26BB011	40	579246	6995608	454	-60	270
26BB012	60	579284	6995605	454	-60	270
26BB013	60	579320	6995605	454	-60	270
26BB014	70	579360	6995605	454	-60	270
26BB015	90	579401	6995600	454	-60	270
26BB016	110	579442	6995606	453	-60	270
26BB017	136	579478	6995605	453	-60	270
26BB018	130	579531	6995609	453	-60	270
26BB019	60	579239	6995422	454	-60	270
26BB020	60	579273	6995420	454	-60	270
26BB021	60	579319	6995421	454	-60	270
26BB022	60	579357	6995420	454	-60	270
26BB023	70	579424	6995403	453	-60	270
26BB024	90	579462	6995407	453	-60	270
26BB025	110	579517	6995405	453	-60	270
26BB026	135	579565	6995405	453	-60	270
26BB027	60	579276	6995514	454	-60	270
26BB028	60	579322	6995514	454	-60	270
26BB029	60	579349	6995510	454	-60	270
26BB030	70	579383	6995512	454	-60	270
26BB031	60	579426	6995527	453	-60	270
26BB032	90	579466	6995525	453	-60	270
26BB033	110	579502	6995528	453	-60	270
26BB034	130	579544	6995521	453	-60	270
26BB035	50	579168	6995740	455	-60	270
26BB036	60	579203	6995741	455	-60	270
26BB037	60	579250	6995741	455	-60	270
26BB038	60	579283	6995748	455	-60	270
26BB039	60	579335	6995743	455	-60	270
26BB040	70	579369	6995743	455	-60	270
26BB041	85	579406	6995752	456	-60	270
26BB042	110	579451	6995753	456	-60	270
26BB043	130	579496	6995752	456	-60	270

Hole ID	Depth	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL	Dip	Azi
26BB044	132	579528	6995753	456	-60	270
26CD001	90	579967	6995777	454	-60	290
26CD002	90	579985	6995774	454	-60	290
26CD003	90	579999	6995776	454	-60	290
26CD004	90	579959	6995828	454	-60	290
26CD005	90	579981	6995822	454	-60	290
26CD006	90	579998	6995814	454	-60	290
26CD007	60	579913	6995873	454	-60	290
26CD008	90	579939	6995863	454	-60	290
26CD009	90	579962	6995855	454	-60	290
26CD010	90	579981	6995849	454	-60	290
26CD011	60	579896	6996106	457	-60	290
26CD012	60	579918	6996099	457	-60	290
26CD013	80	579938	6996096	457	-60	290
26CD014	90	579958	6996091	457	-60	290
26CD015	60	579898	6996159	457	-60	290
26CD016	70	579916	6996146	457	-60	290
26CD017	80	579935	6996134	457	-60	290
26CD018	90	579950	6996125	457	-60	290
26CD019	60	579895	6996200	457	-60	290
26CD020	70	579914	6996193	457	-60	290
26CD021	90	579934	6996186	457	-60	290
26CD022	60	579894	6996246	457	-60	290
26CD023	70	579918	6996242	457	-60	290
26CD024	90	579938	6996237	457	-60	290

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Cue Project

The Cue project comprises, two granted exploration licence (E20/1071 and E1072 (80%)), one exploration licence under application (E20/1073 (80%)) two granted mining leases (M20/455 and M20/327(100%)) and new exploration licence application E20/1122 (100%).

Following successful grant of E20/1073 and newly applied E20/1122, Golden Dragon will secure control of a dominant ~619 km^2 landholding in the highly prospective Murchison Region. The project hosts over 50 km of mineralised shear zones, providing multiple high-priority targets for systematic exploration and potential resource growth.

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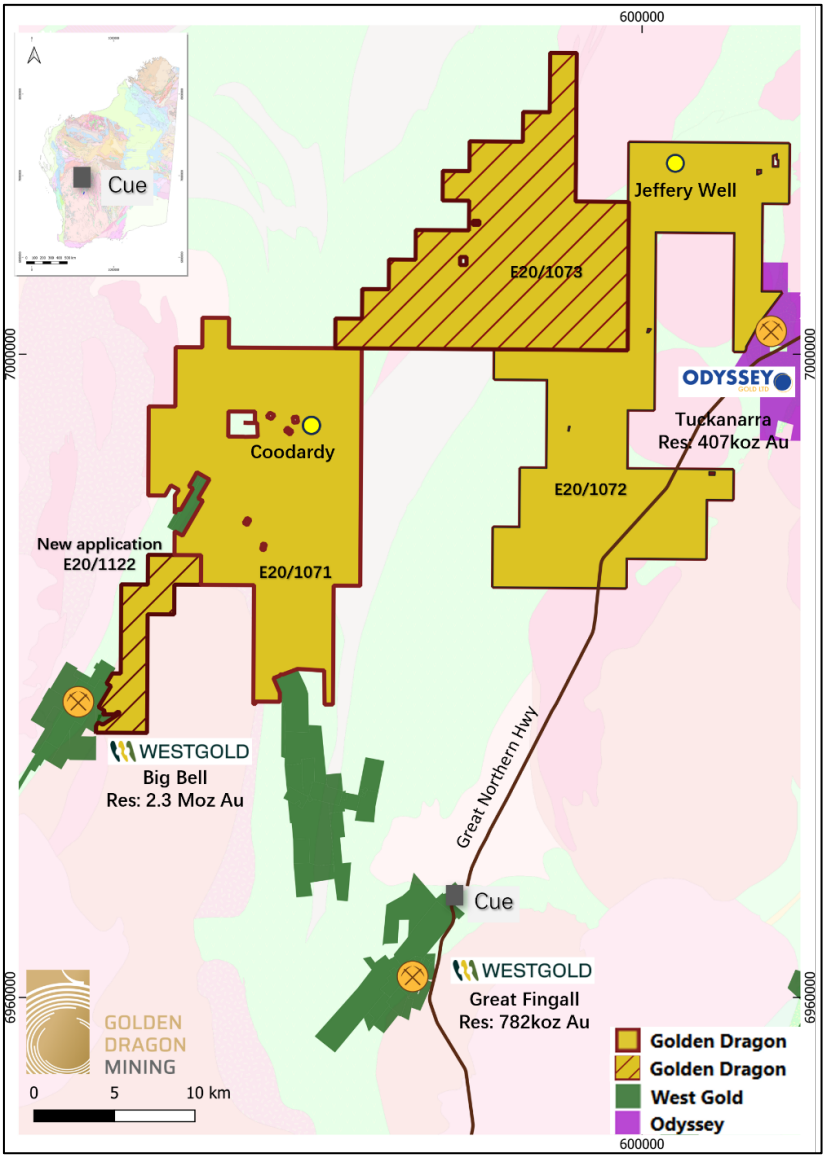


Figure 6 Golden Dragon's tenement Holding, highlighting proximity to Westgold's operations and Odyssey's Tuckanarra resources.

This announcement has been Authorised for release by the Board of Golden Dragon Mining Ltd.

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References to Previous Announcements

The Company 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 have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person Statement

The technical information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Simon Buswell-Smith. Mr Buswell-Smith is a professional geologist with over 17 years' experience in the mineral exploration industry across Australia, specialising in gold, base-metals and critical minerals. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member No. 4802) and has more than five years' relevant experience in mineral exploration. Mr Buswell-Smith is a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. He has reviewed the technical information in this announcement, consents to being named as Competent Person, and has authorised the inclusion of all Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 downhole gamma sondes, 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 representation 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 completed 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, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules).*	• Sampling of Au mineralisation at Cue Project in the Murchison was undertaken using Slimline Reverse-Circulation (RC) Drilling (85mm / 3.5") drilling. • RC sampling drill cuttings were collected over 1 m intervals via cyclone into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (2-15 kg of sample material): • 0.5-3 kg duplicate original samples were split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. Sampling was carried out according to GDR protocols and QAQC procedures. • Up to 4 m composite samples collected using a spear, sampling the one metre piles to produce a 2-3kg sample which was sent to ALS laboratory in Perth. The sample was crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g subsample for fire assay. • The sampling and assaying methods are appropriate for the orogenic mineralised system and are representative for the mineralisation style. The sampling and assaying suitability was validated using GDR's QAQC protocol and no instruments or tools requiring calibration were used as part of the sampling process. • Anomalous gold composites samples will be revisited and 1 m intervals via the rig splitter taken and sent to ALS laboratory for gold fire assay as above.
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.).*	• The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Gyro Drilling. • RC drilling was conducted with a modern truck-mounted rig (Gyro Rig 11). RC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high-volume compressed air using RC 85 mm hammer. • Collar orientations were surveyed using a handheld GPS and sighting compass.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Samples were produced from a cyclone and collected in buckets that were tipped into 1 m piles on the ground for visual assessment. • Sample recoveries of less than approximately 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. • Drill samples are dry until ground water is intersected. Samples are

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	generally wet where high volumes of ground water were intersected. The sample size and condition (wet, damp, dry) is recorded every metre. • The cyclone and sample buckets are routinely cleaned to reduce the likelihood of cross sample contamination. • The sample and size (2kg to 3kg) relative to the particle size (90% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for effective sample representation for most early-stage exploration projects of this nature. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise sample representation for all sub-sampling stages include the collection of field and laboratory duplicates and the insertion of certified reference material as assay standards and the insertion of blank samples and duplicates. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate and in line with industry standards • No relationship has been identified between sample recovery and grade .
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded • Evidence for structural features is noted. • Logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. • All data was recorded/logged in the field in MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to our database held by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd (now Core Geoscience.)
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.*	• Samples (2-15 kg weight) were split through the rig's inbuilt cyclone splitter to produce duplicate original 0.5-3 kg sub-samples as one-metre originals in their entirety as the primary sample for assay. • Up to 4 m composite samples were collected by spear sampling the one metre piles to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. For any anomalous 4m composite sample assays, the corresponding one-meter samples are also collected and assayed. • Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity. • Sample preparation of samples was undertaken by external laboratories according to the sample preparation and assaying protocol established to maximise the representation of potential orogenic mineralisation. Laboratories performance was monitored as part of GDR's QAQC procedure. • The sample and size (2.5kg to 3kg) relative to the particle size (90% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for effective sample representation for most exploration projects of this nature. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise sample representation for all sub-sampling stages include the collection of field and laboratory duplicates and the insertion of certified reference material as assay standards and the insertion of blank samples. • For all samples, sample size is regarded as appropriate.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assay technique for gold is Fire assay and is regarded as total. • Fire assay is designed to measure the total gold within a sample. Fire assay has been confirmed as a suitable technique for orogenic type mineralisation. It has been widely used in early-stage exploration programs of this nature in the Murchison region. • The technique utilised a 50g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HN03) before the gold content is determined by an AAS machine. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilised for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • Quality control samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence. The intent of the procedure for reviewing the performance of certified standard reference material is to examine for any erroneous results (a result outside of the expected statistically derived tolerance limits) and to validate if required; the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Typically, batches which fail quality control checks are re-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 and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Results are verified by the geologist before importing into our externally managed database. • No twin holes have been drilled. • Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into our externally managed database (Core Geoscience Australia). • RC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards and blanks. • Field duplicates were collected also undertaken. • Assay data is reviewed prior to being imported directly into the database and no adjustments are made to raw assay files.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 50 • All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). • Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass. • Downhole surveys were not taken. • The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. • Topography is nominal at this stage holes will be picked up using a DGPS in the future.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• The drilling in this program has been designed to collect geological information from covered and undrilled areas. The holes are located to test mineralisation, geology and structures based on interpretation of geophysics and mapping as well as below previous anomalous aircore results. • The current drill hole spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification, however further work is recommended prior to an estimation. Sampling of RC cuttings was undertaken at 4m intervals. One-metre splits for the most recent drilling of high-grade composites are yet to be submitted

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill holes have been designed to crosscut the main stratigraphy, to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognised at this time. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures intersected in this early-stage exploration is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias and is not considered to be material.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples are followed. All Samples are removed from site on the day of drilling and stored at a secured yard. The samples are transported to ALS Laboratories in Perth. The samples are not left unattended, and a chain of custody is maintained throughout the transport process. • The laboratories are contained within a secured/fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff. • All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Cue Project is comprised of 2 Granted and 1 Pending Exploration Licenses in the name of Fastfield Pty Ltd which Golden Dragon own 80% of the company with the remining 20% owned by Bruce Legendre. • Golden Dragon Limited has entered a joint venture with Bruce Legendre over the tenement package which is termed the Cue Project. Golden Dragon is sole funding and managing the project. • Golden Dragon is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of M20/327 and M20/455 • Golden Dragon has applied for E20/1122

Lease	Project	Registered holder	Status	Area
M20/327	Cue	Golden Dragon	Granted	205.75 ha.
M20/455	Cue	Golden Dragon	Granted	4.594 ha.
E20/1071	Cue	Fastfield Pty Ltd	Granted	21,700 ha.
E20/1072	Cue	Fastfield Pty Ltd	Granted	21,700 ha.
E20/1073	Cue	Fastfield Pty Ltd	Application	17,670 ha.
E20/1122	Cue	Golden Dragon	Application	2,804ha.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Native title is held by Wajarri Yamatji Group. The Group is engaged to undertake Cultural Heritage Surveys across drill programs prior to drilling. Any historical sites are registered, and Cultural Heritage reports are made public. Historical sites do exist within the lease package. • All tenements are pending and or are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• From the early 1970's to about 1990, the main exploration focus was a base metal (Cu, Zn) search within the felsic volcanic suite that lies on the eastern side of the project area, between the Wattagee VMS Horizon and the Emily Well VMS Horizon. The main explorers at this time were Shell, Esso, Chevron and Outokompu utilising extensive RAB drilling, with follow up percussion and diamond core drilling. • From the late 1980's gold explorers including Freeport, Homestake, Newcrest, Normandy, Eagle Mining, Jindalee Resources, Alchemy Resources and Big Bell Operations Pty Ltd focused on the area between the Big Bell Shear Zone and the Cuddingwarra Shear Zone. • These companies made extensive use of shallow RAB drilling, and later shallow air core drilling and RC. Much of this drilling was grid based and was too shallow and in some places in-effective in penetrating the thick cover sequence. In particular, there is very little drilling along the Cuddingwarra mine sequence Corridor, and the area where the Cuddingwarra mine sequence intersects the Big Bell Shear Zone. • Most recently Victory Metals Victory Goldfields completed 31 RC drill holes for 3821 m at Coodardy, Emily Wells and Nemesis, during the period October to November 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cue Project leases sit within the Archean Watagee Hill Greenstone Belt in the North Western part of the Murchison Domain of the Yilgarn Craton. Regional geology is based upon GSWA regional airborne magnetic surveys and previous GSWA geological mapping. Mineralisation in the area is mainly shear hosted but other styles of mineralisation are present. • Note: there is very little exposed bedrock in much of the area of the drilling program as basement rock is obscured by alluvium, laterite and a transported sequence.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.*	• All assay and collar information are tabulated in this report. • Significant intercepts are reported and tabulated in this report
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 4m. • No top cuts applied. • A breakdown of the high-grade intervals is shown in the body of the report. • No metal equivalent values are used.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. • Holes are drilled at a -60-degree dip which is industry standard. All lengths are reported as downhole and the section in the body of the report displays the relationship between drill hole angle and mineralisation interpretation.
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.*	• Drill hole location diagrams and representative sections of reported exploration results are provided in the body of this report.
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.*	• Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole, length weighted averages of grades above a cut-off. • Numbers of drill holes and metres are included in the body of the report, both low and high grades have been 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.*	• All relevant information has been reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further Exploration work on the Cue tenements may include but not limited to, follow-up drilling (as stated in the report) testing of new targets with aircore or other exploration methods.

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