1 October 2026

STATEMENT OF CONFIRMATIONS

Normandy Minerals Ltd (ACN 693 252 578) (ASX:NMD) (**Company** or **Normandy**) provides the following confirmations to satisfy conditions for admission of the Company's securities to quotation on ASX.

Capitalised terms used in this announcement have the meaning given in the Prospectus (defined below) unless the context otherwise requires.

1. COMPLETION OF THE OFFERS

The Company confirms that all conditions of the offer of Shares under the prospectus prepared by the Company and lodged with ASIC on 14 August 2026 (**Offer**) have been satisfied (**Prospectus**).

The Offer closed at 5.00pm (WST) on 4 September 2026 and on 25 September 2026 the Company issued 60,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares (**Shares**) at $0.20 per Share, raising $12,000,000 (before costs).

The Company also confirms it has issued:

(a) an aggregate of 4,000,000 Options to Euroz Hartleys Limited (Lead Manager) pursuant to the Lead Manager Offer, comprising:

  (i) 2,000,000 Options exercisable at $0.40 each on or before 25 September 2028; and

  (ii) 2,000,000 Options exercisable at $0.60 each on or before 25 September 2030; and

(b) an aggregate of 18,359,341 Performance Rights with a nil exercise price and expiring on the date that is 5 years from the date of issue to the Company's Directors and key management personnel as follows:

  (i) 3,337,724 Performance Rights to Bradley Rogers, Non-Executive Chairman;
  (ii) 8,775,236 Performance Rights to Joshua Wayne Conner, Managing Director;
  (iii) 4,074,216 Performance Rights to Yi (Tony) Gu, Non-Executive Director;
  (iv) 752,165 Performance Rights to Yunxing (Geoff) Xue, Non-Executive Director;
  (v) 495,000 Performance Rights to Adrian Armstrong, CFO and Company Secretary;
  (vi) 825,000 Performance Rights to Jonathan Lea, General Manager of Operations; and
  (vii) 100,000 Performance Rights to Steve Sheppard, Exploration Manager.

2. COMPLETION OF TENEMENT ACQUISITION AGREEMENTS

The Company confirms that the conditions precedents have been satisfied, and completion has occurred under each of the following agreements:

(a) the Settlement and Release Deed between the Company, Vernon Wesley Strange and West Australian Prospectors Pty Ltd (**WAPPL**), including the issue of 2,000,000 Shares to Vernon Wesley Strange, which are classified as restricted securities for a period of 24 months from the date of official quotation of the Company's Shares;

(b) the GHM Agreement between the Company and Golden Horse Minerals (Aust) Pty Ltd (**Golden Horse**), including the issue of 1,250,000 Shares to Golden Horse which are classified as restricted securities until 25 September 2027;

(c) the Goldzone Agreement between the Company and Goldzone Investments Pty Ltd (**Goldzone**), including the payment of $250,000 in cash and the issue of 3,750,000 Shares to Goldzone which are classified as restricted securities until 25 September 2027;

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(d) the Halleys Agreement between the Company and WAPPL, including the issue of 3,750,000 Shares to WAPPL, which are classified as restricted securities for a period of 24 months from the date of official quotation of the Company's Shares. The Company confirms that the $50,000 cash payment was agreed not to be paid (in cash or shares or otherwise) under the Halleys Agreement;

(e) the Deed of Assignment and Assumption (Acquisition of Mt Jackson) between the Company, WAPPL and Vernon Wesley Strange, including the issue of 500,000 Shares to WAPPL and Vernon Wesley Strange, which are classified as restricted securities for a period of 24 months from the date of official quotation of the Company's Shares. The Company confirms that the $75,000 cash payment was agreed not to be paid (in cash or shares or otherwise) under the Deed of Assignment and Assumption (Acquisition of Mt Jackson); and

(f) the WAPPL & Strange Tenement Sale Agreement, between the Company, WAPPL and Vernon Wesley Strange, including the issue of 250,000 Shares to WAPPL and Vernon Wesley Strange, which are classified as restricted securities for a period of 24 months from the date of official quotation of the Company's Shares. The Company confirms that the $50,000 cash payment was agreed not to be paid (in cash or shares or otherwise) under the WAPPL & Strange Tenement Sale Agreement.

3. ASX WAIVER – LISTING RULE 1.1 CONDITION 12

ASX has granted the Company a waiver from Listing Rule 1.1 condition 12 to the extent necessary to permit the Company to have on issue the 18,359,341 Performance Rights with a nil exercise price, on condition that the full terms and conditions of the performance rights are clearly disclosed in the Entity's initial public offering prospectus and the prospectus contains an opinion from an independent expert (as contemplated by Guidance Note 19), which concludes that the proposed issue of the director performance rights is fair and reasonable to non-participating security holders.

The Company's reasons for seeking the waiver and the nature and effect of the waiver are set out in Annexure A.

4. RESTRICTED SECURITIES

The Company confirms that the following securities will be subject to restrictions pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules for the periods outlined below.

CLASS	NUMBER	RESTRICTION PERIOD
Shares	28,037,500	24 months from the date of quotation
Shares	24,577,085	12 months from the date of issue
Options	4,000,000	24 months from the date of quotation
Performance Rights	16,939,341	24 months from the date of quotation

As set out above, a total of 52,614,585 Shares, 4,000,000 Lead Manager Options and 16,939,341 Performance Rights will be subject to ASX imposed escrow for the time periods specified above.

None of the Shares issued under the IPO Offer are subject to escrow restrictions, and no securities of the Company are subject to voluntary escrow.

5. NO IMPEDIMENTS

The Company confirms that there are no legal, regulatory, statutory or contractual impediments to the Company entering and carrying out exploration activities on the granted tenements comprising the Halleys, Halleys East, Mt Jackson and Perrinvale Projects such that the Company will be able to spend its cash in accordance with its commitments for the purposes of Listing Rule 1.3.2(b).

6. JORC CODE INFORMATION

Additional information (including JORC Code (2012) Table 1) for the Independent Geologist's Report (**IGR**) is set out in Annexure B. A copy of the updated IGR, including the updated JORC Code (2012) Table 1 in Appendix C of that report, is annexed to this announcement as Annexure C. The Company confirms that it does not consider any of the changes to the IGR to be material to investors.

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The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Yuanjian Zhu, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Zhu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). Mr Zhu is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd and is independent of the Company. Mr Zhu consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information, in the form and context in which they appear.

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Normandy Minerals Ltd.

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ANNEXURE A – WAIVER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

1. OVERVIEW

On 24 September 2026, ASX Limited (**ASX**) granted Normandy Minerals Ltd (ACN 693 252 578) (the **Company**) a waiver from Listing Rule 1.1 Condition 12 (**Waiver**) in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 18.1.

ASX has granted the Waiver on the basis that the Company releases an announcement to the market (which is intended to be this announcement) that provides the nature and effect of the waiver and the Company's reasons for seeking the waiver. This disclosure is made in satisfaction of this condition.

2. REASONS FOR WAIVER APPLICATION

Listing Rule 1.1 Condition 12 provides that if an entity has options (including performance securities) on issue, the exercise price for each underlying security must be at least $0.20 in cash (**Minimum Exercise Price Rule**).

The Minimum Exercise Price Rule supports Listing Rule 2.1 Condition 2 which requires the issue price or sale price of all securities for which an entity is seeking quotation upon admission to the official list to be at least 20 cents in cash. These requirements together support the integrity of the ASX market, as they demonstrate that the entity's ordinary securities have a minimum value suitable for a listed entity.

As summarised in Section 4.8 of the Prospectus, the Company has issued a total of 18,359,341 Performance Rights to the Directors and certain Key Management Personnel which will convert into shares upon the achievement of performance milestones.

The Performance Rights comprise eleven classes (Classes A – K), vesting on the satisfaction of various milestones with nil exercise price and expiring on the date that is 5 years from the date of issue. The Performance Rights will convert into full paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company on a 1:1 basis and do not require a cash price to be paid to covert the Performance Rights on satisfaction of the applicable milestone.

The full terms and conditions of the Performance Rights are disclosed in Section 10.4 of the Prospectus.

As the conversion price of the Performance Rights is nil because no consideration is payable on conversion of the Performance Rights, it is therefore below 20 cents, and the Performance Rights do not comply with the Minimum Exercise Price Rule. Accordingly, the Company sought the Waiver from ASX to permit the Performance Rights to be on issue at the time of its Admission.

The Company considered the issue of Performance Rights to the Directors and certain Key Management Personnel as appropriate as it:

(a) motivates and rewards performance against milestones aligned with the Company's exploration and growth strategy;

(b) assists the Company to attract and retain the Directors and Key Management Personnel required to manage its operations following admission to the Official List;

(c) preserves the Company's cash reserves for exploration by providing non-cash, equity-based incentives in lieu of additional cash remuneration; and

(d) defers any dilution of Shareholders until the relevant milestones have been satisfied, so that Shares are issued only if the outcomes to which those milestones are directed are achieved.

3. NATURE OF THE WAIVER

This Waiver is granted on the conditions that the full terms and conditions of the Performance Rights are clearly disclosed in the Prospectus, and that the Prospectus contains an opinion from an independent expert (as contemplated in Guidance Note 19) which concludes that the proposed issue of the Performance Rights is fair and reasonable to non-participating security holders. The Company is also required, as a condition of quotation, to release this announcement to the market disclosing the nature and effect of the Waiver and the Company's reasons for seeking the Waiver.

In support of the application for the Waiver, the Company submitted to the ASX:

(a) the vesting of the Performance Rights is subject to bona fide conversion milestones linked to the Company's growth and increased value;

(b) the Performance Rights are subject to escrow for 24 months from the date of official quotation of the Company's Shares on ASX, in accordance with Chapter 9 of the Listing Rules;

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(c) the issue of the Performance Rights and vesting conditions are clearly disclosed in the Prospectus and contain the information required by Section 14 of Guidance Note 19 (refer to Section 10.4 and 10.6 of the Prospectus);

(d) the Prospectus contains the Independent Expert's Report prepared by BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd at Annexure D, which concludes that the issue of the Performance Rights is fair and reasonable to non-participating Shareholders; and

(e) the Performance Rights comply with ASX Guidance Note 19.

4. EFFECT OF THE WAIVER

The effect of the Waiver is to permit the Company to be admitted to the Official List of ASX, and to have on issue at the time of its Admission, an aggregate of 18,359,341 Performance Rights with a conversion price below 20 cents per Performance Right, notwithstanding the requirements of the Minimum Exercise Price Rule, which would otherwise have prohibited the Company from being admitted to the Official List of ASX with the Performance Rights on issue.

The Company has and will comply with the terms and conditions of the Waiver. Pursuant to Listing Rule 18.3, ASX may at any time vary or revoke the Waiver, either on the application of the Company or of its own accord. Any such variation or revocation takes effect from the time decided by ASX.

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ANNEXURE B – ADDITIONAL JORC INFORMATION

The Company provides the following additional information, including JORC Code (2012) Table 1 disclosures, in support of the Exploration Results described in the IGR.

The Exploration Results reported in the IGR comprise historical exploration results compiled from available exploration records. The relevant JORC Code (2012) Table 1 disclosures are set out in Appendix C of the IGR and should be read together with the corresponding sections of the IGR and supporting appendices.

The IGR has been updated to provide additional information, clarification and supporting data in relation to certain Exploration Results. The principal updates are summarised below

Summary of changes

1.1 Visual mineralisation observations (Figure 5.5)

Figure 5.5 of the IGR shows a gold-bearing quartz vein and tremolite specimen observed within the Clampton waste rocks during SRK's site visit in June 2026. The explanatory note accompanying Figure 5.5 has been replaced with the following cautionary statement:

> ***Cautionary Statement – Visual Observations.*** *Visual estimates of mineral abundance or type should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine definitive mineral types, concentrations, or grades, which are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding potential impurities or deleterious physical properties that may be relevant to future valuations. The visual descriptions reported in this prospectus are preliminary based on visual inspection of the samples. These visual estimates are uncertain and may not be representative of laboratory assay results. The observations do not guarantee that economic mineralisation is present.*

1.2 Historical soil and rock chip sampling results

Section 1 of the JORC Code (2012) Table 1 has been expanded to describe the historical soil (including auger) and rock chip sampling that underlies the geochemical results presented in the IGR. The following criteria have been updated:

- **Sampling techniques:** clarifies that all data are from past exploration activities obtained from open file public records, and that the historical exploration targeted mainly gold or iron ore. It describes the sample types (surface soil and rock samples, auger soil samples, RAB and aircore geochemical sampling, RC drilling and limited diamond drilling). It notes that the sampling used a number of techniques, preparation methods and assaying processes, with generally limited documentation, and that samples were typically assayed for gold, arsenic and/or platinum/palladium. It also records the Competent Person's view that the verification completed by Normandy provides sufficient confidence that the data are fit for planning exploration programs and generating targets.
- **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation:** notes that soil samples were often screened in the field through various mesh sizes, producing a sample of about 250 g for assay.
- **Location of data points:** notes that early soil and rock chip sample locations were often recorded by hip-chain and compass from baselines, and that GPS was more commonly used for later work.
- **Data spacing and distribution:** notes that soil sampling was commonly on uniform grids, with lines 800 m to 100 m apart and samples spaced 40–50 m along lines.

1.3 Geophysical exploration results (Figures 3.2, 4.18, 5.21 and 6.2)

Figures 3.2, 4.18, 5.21 and 6.2 of the IGR present airborne total magnetic intensity (TMI) imagery:

- Figure 3.2: regional airborne TMI map of Normandy's tenure, based on the DMPE TMI magnetic anomaly grid (80 m) of Western Australia – 2023 – V1.
- Figure 4.18: TMI imagery of the Hermes Trend area.
- Figure 5.21: Aurora tenement area over regional TMI imagery, with historical mines and prospects.
- Figure 6.2: airborne TMI map of the Perrinvale Project area.

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Section 1 of the JORC Code (2012) Table 1 now records that open file geophysical data were acquired as part of the historical dataset. Under “Other substantive exploration data” in Section 2, Table 1 states that detailed geophysical survey results are not included in the IGR. The geophysical data were used to interpret the underlying structural framework, and the geological interpretation presented in the IGR is based in part on those data.

Nature of the amendments

The amendments described above add cautionary wording, supporting information and clarification in relation to the Exploration Results and other exploration data presented in the IGR. They do not constitute new Exploration Results, and they do not change SRK’s technical assessment, conclusions or recommendations as set out in the IGR. SRK does not consider any of the changes to the IGR to be material.

Competent Person’s statement

The information in this supplementary report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Yuanjian Zhu, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Zhu is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd and is independent of Normandy. Mr Zhu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Zhu 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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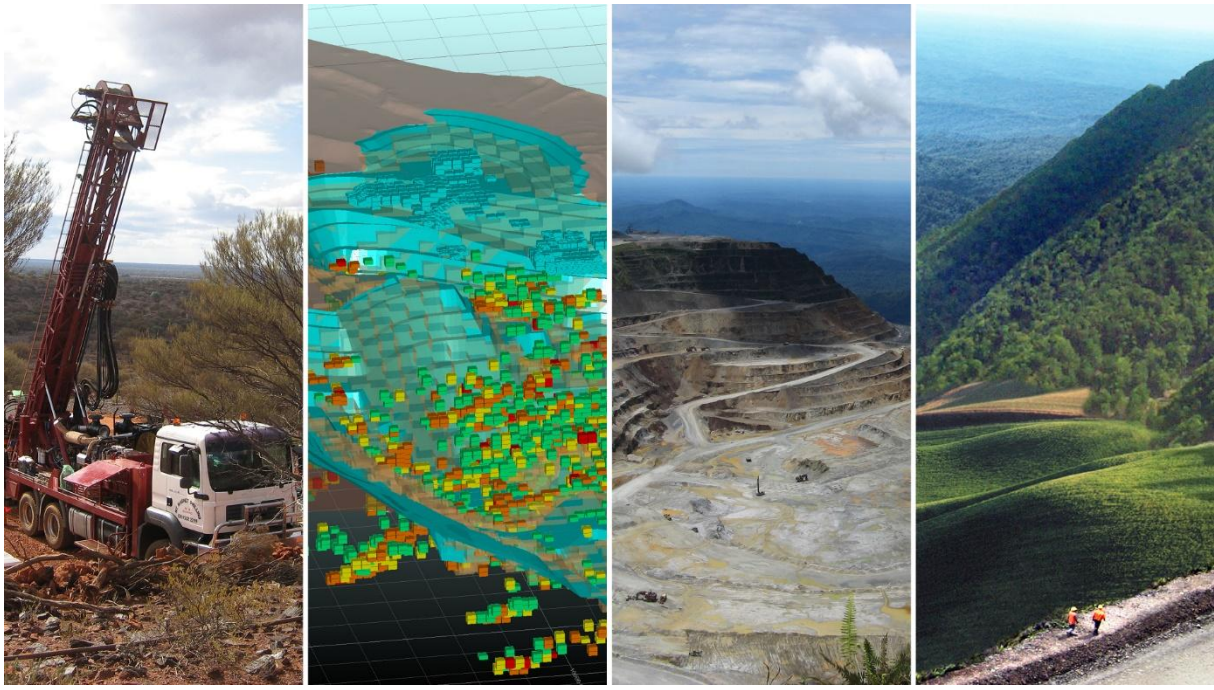
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Final

Independent Geologist's Report

Normandy Gold Project, Southern Cross, WA, Australia
Normandy Minerals Ltd



SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd ▪ NOM001 ▪ 22 September 2026

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Final

Independent Geologist's Report

Normandy Gold Project, Southern Cross, WA, Australia

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Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this Report have been based on the information supplied to SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) by Normandy Minerals Ltd (Normandy). The opinions in this Report are provided in response to a specific request from Normandy to do so. SRK has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information. While SRK has compared key supplied data with expected values, the accuracy of the results and conclusions from the review are entirely reliant on the accuracy and completeness of the supplied data. SRK does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them. Opinions presented in this Report apply to the site conditions and features as they existed at the time of SRK's investigations, and those reasonably foreseeable. These opinions do not necessarily apply to conditions and features that may arise after the date of this Report, about which SRK had no prior knowledge nor had the opportunity to evaluate.

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Executive Summary

Normandy Minerals Ltd (Normandy) is proposing to list its mineral assets located in Western Australia on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) via an initial public offering (IPO) of Shares (Proposed Listing or the Offer). Normandy commissioned SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) to provide an Independent Geologist's Report (IGR) on its portfolio of mineral assets in Western Australia. The IGR will be included in the Prospectus relating to the Offer.

Normandy holds a large, largely contiguous package of 62 tenements, comprising 4 mining leases, 49 exploration licences and 9 prospecting licences covering an area of approximately 1,622 km², in the central Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The area covers a substantial portion of the Marda–Diemals greenstone belt, the largest greenstone belt in the Southern Cross Terrane, plus associated granitoid terrain and younger sedimentary cover.

Regionally, the belt comprises layered mafic–ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, banded iron formations (BIFs) and sedimentary sequences, unconformably overlain by the Marda Complex and Diemals Formation, and intruded by granites and felsic porphyries. The sequence has undergone multiphase deformation and greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism, producing major shear zones, folds and granite–greenstone contacts that form favourable structural and lithological settings for Archaean lode-gold systems. Gold is known to occur in BIF-hosted lodes, shear-hosted quartz–vein systems in mafic–ultramafic rocks, lateritic profiles, and porphyry-hosted disseminations.

Normandy has consolidated its mineral assets into three distinct projects based on the geological setting, mineralisation trends and geographic location, namely the Halleys, Mt Jackson and Perrinvale projects. Across the projects, exploration has been episodic and often commodity-specific. Early work focused on base metals and iron ore, and much of the subsequent drilling has targeted iron ore mineralisation along BIF ridges rather than gold. Away from outcropping BIF, extensive lateritic and transported cover has limited the effectiveness of surface geochemistry and mapping. As a result, large parts of the belt have only been tested by shallow rotary airblast (RAB)/aircore drilling or reconnaissance-scale soil sampling, and many gold-in-soil anomalies and structural targets remain only partly evaluated. The major prospect areas are described below:

- The Halleys District region in the northwest of the Halleys Project lies within folded mafic–ultramafic and BIF sequences of the Watch Bore Syncline, cut by granitoids and quartz–feldspar porphyries. Gold is typically hosted in moderately dipping shear zones developed along contacts between magnetic ultramafics and basalt/amphibolite, particularly where north–south and northeast–southwest shears intersect. Within this setting, a cluster of prospects – including Halleys East, Phil, Crabman, 120, Eastside, Albert and GLR – has been outlined and partially drilled, demonstrating high-grade mineralisation in places but leaving large portions of the shear corridors and BIF targets untested. The combination of the previously mined deposit at Halleys East and multiple nearby prospects provides good exploration prospectivity.
- The broader Halleys Regional area of the Halleys Project covers a large tract of granite–greenstone and sedimentary terrain that has been subjected to widespread soil geochemistry and clusters of shallow RAB drilling, with only limited deeper RC work. Much of the historic drilling has targeted iron ore rather than gold, and extensive transported cover away from BIF

ridges has constrained effective surface exploration. Nevertheless, numerous prospects and trends – such as Gossan East, the Hermes trend (including Montpellier and Seasnake) and other soil-defined targets – have been identified but only partly evaluated. Normandy considers there is significant scope to better define mineralisation across this region through infill geochemistry, geophysical targeting and follow-up drilling.

- The Clampton Shear Zone of the Mt Jackson Project covers a >35 km-long shear corridor along the western margin of Normandy's tenure. It contains granite–greenstone and mafic–ultramafic contacts, BIF horizons and multiple shear zones, with numerous gold-in-soil anomalies along strike. Despite 30–40 years of modern exploration, there are still significant gaps in soil coverage and only patchy shallow drilling, highlighting considerable upside potential remains for both extensions to known mineralisation and new discoveries along the shear system.
- Normandy has developed a technical budget that relies on money raised from the Proposed Listing. A 2-year exploration program to evaluate numerous targets within its project areas, with a budgeted expenditure of approximately A$12 M (maximum subscription) and A$8 M (minimum subscription) is proposed (Table ES.1).

Normandy's proposed work program – comprising database amalgamation and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), targeted brownfields drilling, regional infill geochemistry and geophysics, and staged aircore/reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling of priority structural and geochemical targets – is considered by SRK to be appropriate to test this potential and to progressively define Mineral Resources if sufficient mineralisation and drilling support exists.

Table ES.1: Use of funds – technical budget summary (thousand A$)

Project	Minimum subscription (A$8 M)			Maximum subscription ($A12 M)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Halleys	1,825	775	2,600	2,795	1,455	4,250
Mt Jackson	1,135	715	1,850	2,750	1,000	3,750
Perrinvale	155	795	950	275	875	1,150
Total	**3,115**	**2,285**	**5,400**	**5,820**	**3,330**	**9,150**

Source: Normandy

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Normandy has engaged SRK to prepare an IGR on Normandy's mineral assets (the Normandy Project, or the Project), comprising tenements held directly by Normandy and tenements held under legal agreements with third parties, located in the central part of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

SRK understands that this IGR will be included as part of a Prospectus issued in connection with the proposed listing of Normandy on the ASX. SRK declares that it has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this IGR is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

The mineral assets considered in this IGR comprise a contiguous package of 62 tenements comprising 4 mining leases, 49 exploration licences and 9 prospecting licences covering approximately 1,622 km² in area. Normandy holds rights to gold across this tenure package and, in some areas, has acquired all mineral rights, while in others it holds gold-only rights. The tenements are prospective for gold and also for iron ore and base metals, and incorporate a large portion of the Marda–Diemals greenstone belt, which remains relatively underexplored.

The purpose of this IGR is to provide an independent overview and assessment of the technical merits that might reasonably be expected to be applied by the market when considering an investment in the mineral assets currently held (or to be acquired) by Normandy. The IGR is intended to inform readers about the status and exploration/development potential of the projects, provide an overview of the assets and liabilities associated with them (including the physical, operating, regulatory and fiscal environment in which they are located), outline the current status of any exploration results, and provide commentary on Normandy's proposed future exploration and development programs. Normandy plans to explore for gold mineralisation using modern exploration techniques aimed at identifying economically viable prospects.

This IGR presents SRK's opinion on the geological setting, exploration status of the projects, including a summary of the key technical risks and opportunities associated with Normandy's mineral assets.

1.2 Reporting standard

This IGR has been prepared to the standard of, and is considered by SRK to be, a Technical Assessment Report under the guidelines of the 2015 edition of the *Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets* (the VALMIN Code, 2015).

The VALMIN Code incorporates the 2012 edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012) as published by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia.

As per Clause 19 of the JORC Code (2012): for significant projects the reporting of all criteria of sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 on an 'if not, why not' basis is required.

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As defined in the VALMIN Code (2015), mineral assets comprise all property including (but not limited to) tangible property, intellectual property, mining and exploration tenure and other rights held or acquired in relation to the exploration, development of and production from those tenures. This may include plant, equipment and infrastructure owned or acquired for the development, extraction and processing of minerals relating to that tenure.

For this report, the mineral assets were classified in accordance with the categories outlined in the VALMIN Code (2015), these being:

- **Early Stage Exploration Projects** – tenure holdings where mineralisation may or may not have been identified, but where Mineral Resources have not been identified.
- **Advanced Exploration Projects** – tenure holdings where considerable exploration has been undertaken and specific targets have been identified that warrant further detailed evaluation, usually by drill testing, trenching or some other form of detailed geological sampling. A Mineral Resource estimate may or may not have been made, but sufficient work will have been undertaken on at least one prospect to provide both a good understanding of the type of mineralisation present and encouragement that further work will elevate one or more of the prospects to the Mineral Resources category.
- **Pre-development Projects** – tenure holdings where Mineral Resources have been identified and their extent estimated (possibly incompletely), but where a decision to proceed with development has not been made. Properties at the early assessment stage, properties for which a decision has been made not to proceed with development, properties on care and maintenance and properties held on retention titles are included in this category if Mineral Resources have been identified, even if no further work is being undertaken.
- **Development Projects** – tenure holdings for which a decision has been made to proceed with construction or production or both, but which are not yet commissioned or operating at design levels. Economic viability of Development Projects will be proven by at least a pre-feasibility study.
- **Production Projects** – tenure holdings – particularly mines, wellfields and processing plants that have been commissioned and are in production.

Based on its review of the available technical data, SRK considers that the Halleys and Mt Jackson projects are best classified at an Advanced Exploration Stage. A certain amount of exploration has been conducted on both projects and has identified well-defined targets, with the potential to declare a Mineral Resource estimate following additional works. The Perrinvale Project is classified as being at Early Stage Exploration, where only limited exploration has been undertaken to date, and the presence or absence of mineralisation remains to be determined.

1.3 Reliance on SRK

SRK cautions that its opinion must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of the analysis or factors considered by it, without considering all factors and analyses together, could create a misleading view of the process underlying the opinions presented in this IGR. The preparation of an IGR is a complex process and does not lend itself to partial analysis or summary.

SRK has no obligation or undertaking to advise any person of any development in relation to the Project which comes to its attention after the date of this IGR, or to review, revise or update this IGR or opinion in respect of any such development occurring after the date of this IGR and its 'no material change' statement.

1.4 Base technical information, effective date and publication date

This IGR presents the following base Technical Information of the project as at the effective date of 30 June 2026 (the Effective Date):

- overview of the geological setting
- project geology
- outline of the exploration work and results
- summary of the current study status
- SRK's opinion on the Project's prospectivity and the Company's proposed work programs and budgets.

1.5 Verification and validation

This IGR is dependent upon technical, financial and legal input. In respect of the Technical Information as provided by the Company and taken in good faith by SRK, and other than where expressly stated, any figures presented have not been independently verified by means of recalculation.

SRK has however, conducted a review and assessment of all material technical issues likely to influence the Technical Information included in this IGR, which included the following:

- an assessment of the historical data made available by the Company
- an assessment of the key technical risks and opportunities as they relate to the Technical Information reported herein
- a visit to the Project area by SRK consultant in June 2026.

Accordingly, Normandy has provided Technical Information (geological information, assay information, exploration programs) to SRK for the purpose of this review and inclusion in this IGR. SRK confirms that it has performed all necessary validation and verification procedures deemed necessary and/or appropriate by SRK in order to place an appropriate level of reliance on such Technical Information.

1.6 Previous work by SRK on the Normandy Project

No previous work has been completed by SRK or by the named authors of this report on the Normandy Project.

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1.7 Limitations, reliance on information, declaration, consent and cautionary statements

1.7.1 Limitations

The Technical Information relies on assumptions regarding certain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are estimates and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. The projections as presented and discussed herein have been proposed by Normandy's management and cannot be assured; they are necessarily based on economic assumptions, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Unless otherwise expressly stated, all the opinions and conclusions expressed in this IGR are those of SRK.

1.7.2 Reliance on information

SRK has relied upon the accuracy and completeness of technical, financial and legal information and data furnished by or through Normandy.

Normandy has confirmed to SRK that, to its knowledge, the information provided by it (when provided) was complete and not incorrect or misleading in any material respect. SRK has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld. While SRK has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information, SRK does not accept responsibility for finding any errors or omissions contained therein and disclaims liability for any consequences of such errors or omissions.

SRK has not undertaken any accounting, financial or legal due diligence of the Project or the associated company structures and the comments and opinions contained in this report are restricted to technical and economic aspects associated with the Normandy Project. Where aspects of legal issues, marketing, commercial and financing matters, insurance, land titles and usage agreements, and any other agreements and/or contracts Normandy may have entered into are covered in this IGR, SRK has relied on information provided by the Company.

1.7.3 Technical reliance

SRK places reliance on the Company and its technical representatives that the Technical Information provided to SRK as at the Effective Date (defined in Section 1.4) is accurate.

1.7.4 Financial reliance

In considering the financial aspects relating to the Normandy Project, SRK has placed reliance on the Company that the following information is appropriate as at the Effective Date (defined in Section 1.4):

- all statutory and regulatory payments and those due to other third parties as may be necessary to execute the Company's development strategy and exploration programs.

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1.7.5 Legal reliance

In consideration of the legal aspects relating to the Normandy Project, SRK has placed reliance on the representations of the Company that the following are correct as of the Effective Date (defined in Section 1.4):

- the Board of Directors of the Company are not aware of any legal proceedings that may have any influence on the rights to explore, develop and mine the minerals present within and associated with the Project
- the legal owners of all mineral and surface rights of the Normandy Project have been verified
- no significant legal issue exists that would affect the likely viability of the exploration licences as reported herein.

The legal representative of the Company is Steinepreis Paganin and has provided SRK with a legal opinion letter that describes the standing, validity, and enforceability of permits held by Normandy.

1.7.6 Statement of SRK independence

Neither SRK, nor any of the authors of this Report, has any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting their independence or that of SRK in relation to the mineral assets opined upon by SRK and reported herein.

At the date of this IGR, neither SRK nor the authors who are responsible for authoring this IGR, nor any Directors of SRK have had, within the previous 2 years, any shareholding in the Company or any other economic or beneficial interest (present or contingent) in the Normandy Project. SRK is not a group, holding, or associated company of the Company. None of SRK's partners or officers are officers or proposed officers of any group, holding, or associated company of the Company.

Further, no Competent Person involved in the preparation of this IGR is an officer, employee, or proposed officer of the Company or any group, holding, or associated company of the Company. Consequently, SRK, the Competent Persons, and the Directors of SRK consider themselves to be independent of the Company, its directors and senior management.

In this IGR, SRK provides assurances to the Board of Directors of the Company in compliance with best practice, that the exploration potential of the mineral assets as provided to SRK by Normandy and reviewed and, where appropriate, modified by SRK, are reasonable, given the information currently available.

1.7.7 Consent

SRK gives its written consent to the inclusion of the IGR in a Prospectus and all of the information to be contained in any published documentation associated with the Prospectus that has been extracted directly from the IGR. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the findings expressed in the Executive Summary and in the individual sections of this Report are considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in the complete Report.

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1.7.8 Practitioner consent

The information in this report that relates to the technical assessment and evaluation of the mineral assets is based on and fairly reflects information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Yuanjian Zhu, who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Zhu is a full-time employee of SRK, based in the Perth office. Mr Zhu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the mineral assets under consideration, the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Practitioner as defined in the 2015 edition of the VALMIN Code, and as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Zhu consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

1.7.9 Consulting fees

SRK's estimated fee for completing this Report is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated at approximately A$40,000. They payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report nor the success of the proposed listing and SRK will receive no other benefit for the preparation of this IGR.

1.7.10 Indemnities provided by the Company

Normandy has warranted, in writing to SRK, that full disclosure has been made of all material information and that, to the best of its knowledge and understanding, such information is complete, accurate and true.

As recommended by the VALMIN Code (2015), Normandy has provided SRK with an indemnity under which SRK is to be compensated for any liability and/or any additional work or expenditure resulting from any additional work required:

- which results from SRK's reliance on information provided by Normandy or from Normandy not providing material information
- which relates to any consequential extension workload through queries, questions or public hearings arising from this IGR.

1.8 Qualifications of consultants and Competent Persons

The SRK Group comprises over 1,800 staff, offering expertise in a wide range of mining and resource engineering disciplines with over 40 permanent offices in 20 countries on 6 continents. The SRK Group prides itself on its independence and objectivity in providing clients with resources and advice to assist them in making crucial judgment decisions. For SRK this is assured by the fact that it holds no equity in either client companies/subsidiaries or mineral assets.

SRK has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of resources and reserves, project evaluations and audits, Competent Persons' reports, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve compliance audits, Independent Valuation Reports and independent feasibility evaluations

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to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide.

SRK has worked with a large number of major international mining companies and their projects, providing mining industry consultancy service inputs. SRK has specific experience in commissions of this nature.

This IGR has been prepared based on a technical assessment by a team of consultants sourced from SRK's offices in Australia. These consultants have extensive experience in the mining and metals sector and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions. The consultants are specialists in the fields of geology and resource estimation (Technical Disciplines).

The information in the IGR that relates to the Normandy Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Yuanjian Zhu.

The Competent Person who undertook the review of the geology and historical exploration results was Mr Yuanjian Zhu, who is a Principal Consultant at SRK. Mr Zhu is a geologist with over 18 years of experience in the mining industry, including acting as Competent Person for technical evaluations of various mineral assets during the past 15 years, which are relevant to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). Mr Zhu is professionally qualified and a member of good standing and is subject to the enforceable rules of conduct of the AusIMM. Mr Zhu consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1.1 provides a summary of the designated Competent Persons for the IGR.

Table 1.1: Key contributors and responsibilities

Author	Position/Company	Responsibility	Independent of Normandy	Dates of last site visit	Years of experience	Professional designation
Yuanjian Zhu	Principal Consultant (Geology and Resources) SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd	■ Review of geology ■ Review of historical exploration activities ■ Preparation of IGR	Yes	None	18 years	MAusIMM
Fong Cheuk	Senior Consultant (Geology) SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd	■ Site visit	Yes	7–8 June 2026	16 years	MAIG
Dr Mark Rieuwers	Principal Consultant (Geology) SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd	■ Peer review	Yes	None	20 years	MAIG

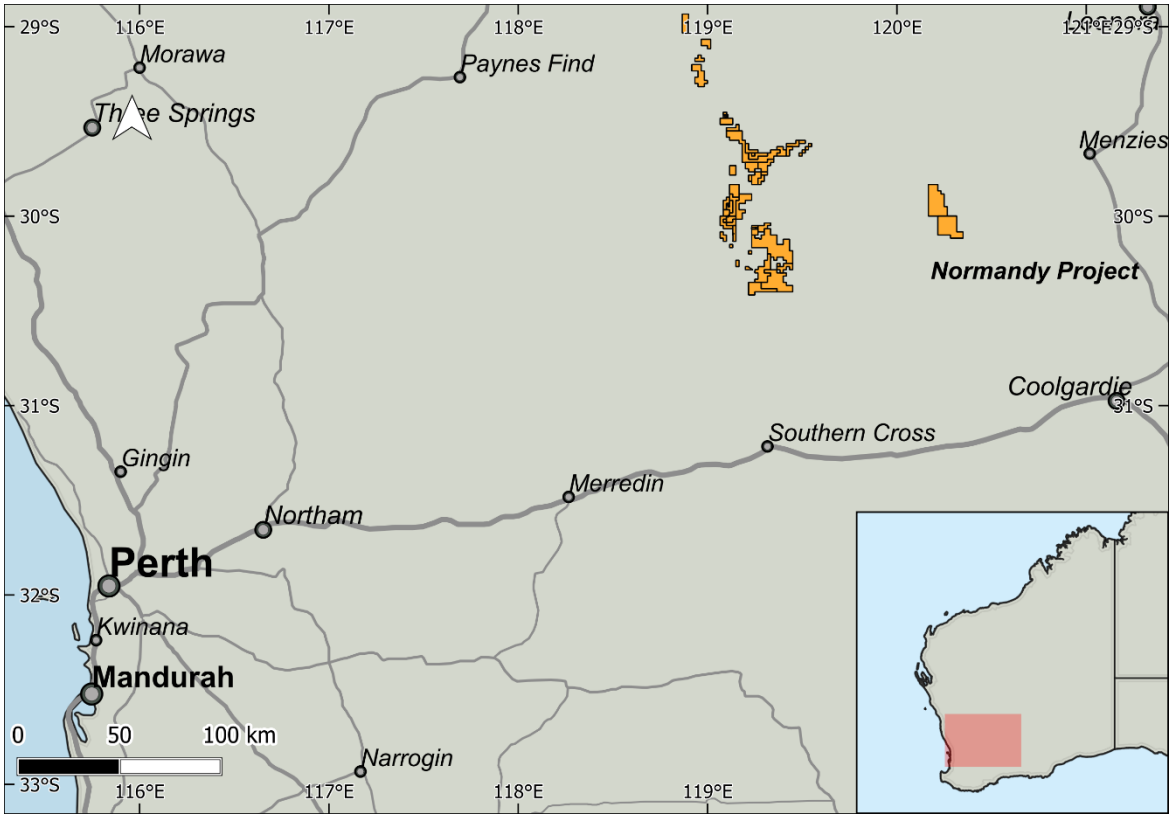
2 Project overview

2.1 Regional geography and access

The Normandy Project is located within the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Mineral Field. The area lies approximately 130 km north of the township of Southern Cross and 170 km west of the township of Menzies (Figure 2.1), in the central part of Western Australia's Yilgarn Craton.

Access to the project area is obtained either by travelling north from Southern Cross via Bullfinch along the unsealed Bullfinch to Evanston Road, or west from Menzies along the unsealed Menzies to Sandstone Road. Station tracks and cleared grid lines provide further access throughout the Project area. The site is approximately 6 hours by road from Perth and 4 hours from Kalgoorlie.

Figure 2.1: Location of the Normandy Project



Source: SRK
Notes: GDA94.

The region has a semi-arid climate with average annual rainfall of about 275 mm. The wettest months are between April and August, however, major summer rainfall events due to the remnants of tropical cyclones originating to the north and moving southeasterly are not uncommon. The hottest months are from December to March when temperatures regularly exceed 40°C, and the coldest months are from June to August when there are occasional frosts.

Relief over much of the area is low, but there are substantial ridges and ranges in the northwestern area, typically associated with BIF stratigraphy. The highest points are within prominent ridges of BIF where occasional peaks reaching over 600 mean average sea level (masl) rise above a gently

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undulating plain lying about 400 masl. Away from areas of greenstone, sand and loam covered plateaux with breakaways are underlain by lateritic duricrust developed over granitic rocks. Drainage is mainly to the south.

To the north, the vegetative cover is dominated by mulga, with sparse low scrub that may include acacia, cassia and eucalyptus species, and sparse perennial and annual grasses. Spinifex grass may grow in areas of extensive sandplain. Mulga scrub is abundant in areas underlain by granitic rocks. To the south, areas of greenstones and broad valleys are typified by eucalypts replacing mulga as the dominant tree type in woodlands and open woodlands, with patches of acacia scrub and mallee. A typical understorey comprises saltbush or broombush with sparse perennial and annual grasses. BIF ridges are characterised by dense thickets of acacia and casuarina species up to 2.5 m tall. Sandplains are dominated by dense acacia thickets interspersed with small, low woodland patches, with hummocky spinifex developed locally. Acacia scrub, with saltbush and a ground layer of more salt-tolerant species (including succulents) grows near playa lakes.

Barto Resources operates the Marvel Loch gold processing plant approximately 35 km southeast of Southern Cross. Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd operates the Koolyanobbing iron ore hub 50 km north of Southern Cross. Several companies are actively involved in gold and iron ore exploration in the district.

2.2 Tenements

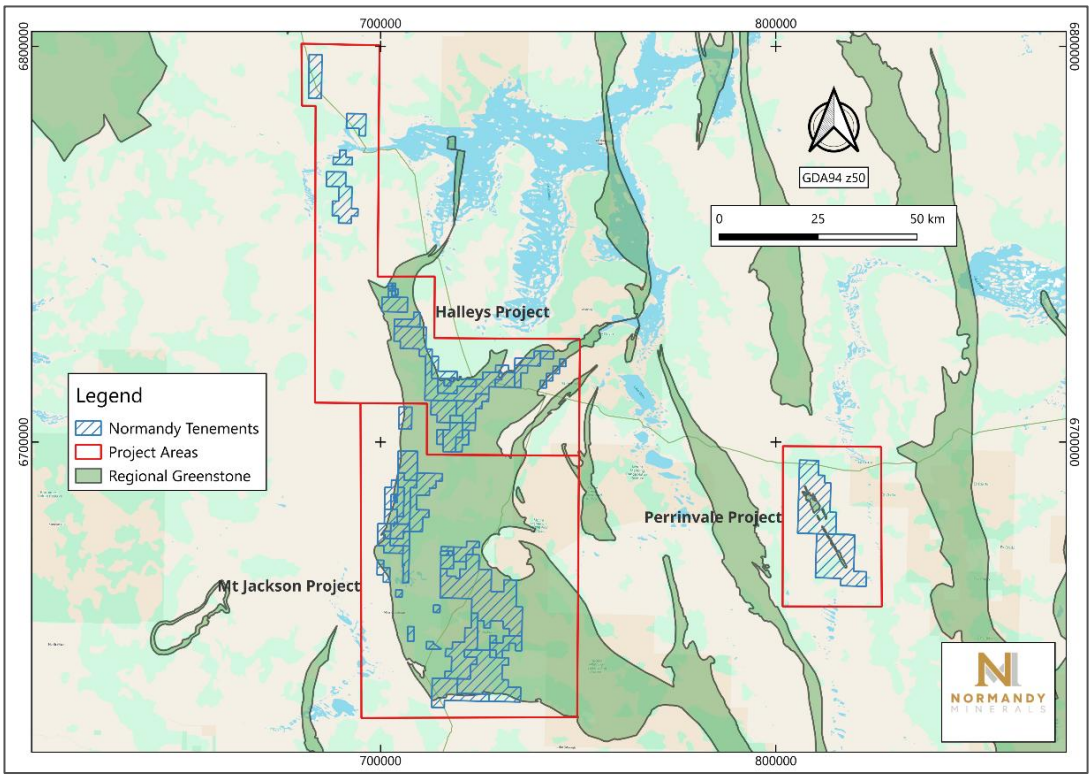
The Project is divided into three spatially distinct sub-project areas: Halleys, Mt Jackson and Perrinvale (Figure 2.2). The Halleys and Mt Jackson tenements are located within the Jackson SH5012 and Barlee SH5008 1:250,000 map sheets. The tenements within these areas are located on the Jackson 2737, Johnston Range 2738, Barlee 2739, Lake Giles 2838 and Malgar 2639 1:100,000 map sheets. The Perrinvale tenements straddle the boundary between the Menzies SH5105 and Kalgoorlie SH5109 1:250,000 map sheets and lie within the Mulline 2938 and Nearanging 2937 1:100,000 map sheets.

SRK notes that Normandy's tenements (referred to as 'Normandy Tenements') are divided into two categories: secured tenements, of which Normandy is the registered holder or has the right to be recorded as the registered holder prior to listing, and under-option tenements, which are tenements that Normandy has the option to acquire post-listing subject to certain conditions being met. Certain Normandy Tenements have either not yet been transferred into Normandy's name or are subject to plaint or ongoing proceedings (refer to the Solicitors Report on Tenements) (Figure 2.3).

Tenement information is detailed in Table 2.1. Tenement layout maps grouped by Project are presented in Figure 4.1, Figure 5.1 and Figure 6.1.

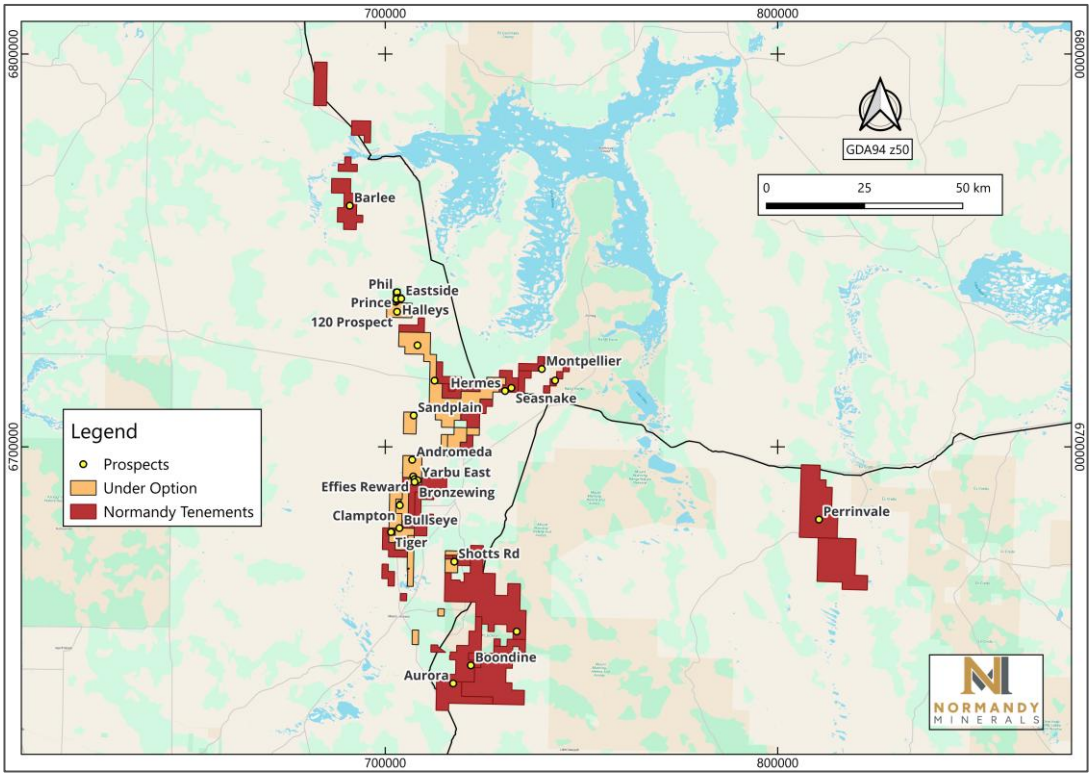
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Figure 2.2: Normandy Tenements layout



Source: Normandy 2026

Figure 2.3: Normandy Tenements status



Source: Normandy, 2026

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Table 2.1: Tenements information

Project	Tenement ID	Type	Status	Holder	Application/ grant date	Expiry date	Area (blocks)	Area (km^2)
Halleys	E 77/3302	Exploration Licence	Granted	Allen, Dianne Elizabeth (100%)[2]	18/02/2026	17/02/2031	1	2.98
	E 77/3303	Exploration Licence	Granted		18/02/2026	17/02/2031	1	2.98
	E 77/3358	Exploration Licence	Pending	Black Horse Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	07/10/2025		7	20.87
	E 57/1494	Exploration Licence	Pending	Normandy Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	10/03/2026		7	20.98
	E 57/1495	Exploration Licence	Pending		10/03/2026		12	36.01
	E 77/3380	Exploration Licence	Pending		18/02/2026		19	56.86
	E 77/3381	Exploration Licence	Pending		18/02/2026		4	11.98
	E 77/3023	Exploration Licence	Pending	Odette Four Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	10/11/2022		5	14.92
	E 77/3197	Exploration Licence	Granted	Strange, Vernon Wesley (100%)[2]	05/02/2026	04/02/2031	4	11.91
	E 77/3298	Exploration Licence	Pending		10/04/2025		4	11.93
	E 77/3299	Exploration Licence	Pending		10/04/2025		2	5.97
	E 77/3300	Exploration Licence	Pending		10/04/2025		1	2.98
	E 77/3301	Exploration Licence	Pending		10/04/2025		1	2.98
	E 77/3034	Exploration Licence	Pending	West Australian Prospectors Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	10/11/2022		11	32.77
	P 77/4668	Prospecting Licence	Granted		03/06/2026	02/06/2030		1.90
	P 77/4669	Prospecting Licence	Granted		03/06/2026	02/06/2030		1.77
	P 77/4706	Prospecting Licence	Granted		26/09/2025			1.05
	P 77/4707	Prospecting Licence	Granted		05/06/2026	04/06/2030		0.27
	E 77/3179	Exploration Licence	Granted	Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	08/08/2024	07/08/2029	5	14.91
	E 77/3180	Exploration Licence	Granted		08/08/2024	07/08/2029	7	20.87
	E 77/2286-I	Exploration Licence	Granted	Au KT Pty Ltd (75%)	15/10/2015	14/10/2027	2	5.96
	E 77/2355	Exploration Licence	Granted	Mining Projects Management Group Pty Ltd (25%)[2]	13/10/2016	12/10/2026	42	125.22
	E 77/2365	Exploration Licence	Granted		04/01/2017	03/01/2027	8	23.89

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Project	Tenement ID	Type	Status	Holder	Application/ grant date	Expiry date	Area (blocks)	Area (km²)
Halleys	E 77/2398-I	Exploration Licence	Granted	Au KT Pty Ltd (75%)	09/03/2017	08/03/2027	2	5.95
	E 77/2430	Exploration Licence	Granted	Mining Projects Management Group Pty Ltd (25%)[2]	18/09/2017	17/09/2027	10	29.79
	E 77/2487	Exploration Licence	Granted		11/04/2018	10/04/2028	9	26.79
	P 77/4351[4]	Prospecting Licence	Granted		30/09/2016	29/09/2024		1.25
	P 77/4352[4]	Prospecting Licence	Granted		30/09/2016	29/09/2024		1.25
	M 77/1314[4]	Mining Lease	Pending		29/09/2024			2.51
	E 77/3022	Exploration Licence	Granted	LCT Precious Metals Pty Ltd	10/11/2022		8	23.84
	E 77/3028	Exploration Licence	Pending	Odette Four Pty Ltd	10/11/2022		11	32.77
Mt Jackson	E 77/3332	Exploration Licence	Pending	Degrussa, Kevin Ronald (100%)[2]	08/09/2025		19	56.24
	E 77/2087	Exploration Licence	Granted	Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	28/05/2015	27/05/2027	42	124.35
	E 77/2254-I	Exploration Licence	Granted		04/05/2015	03/05/2027	8	23.42
	E 77/2754	Exploration Licence	Granted	Goldzone Investments Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	04/12/2024	03/12/2029	70	205.00
	E 77/2777	Exploration Licence	Granted		28/07/2022	27/07/2027	1	2.96
	E 77/2899	Exploration Licence	Granted		14/07/2022	13/07/2027	10	29.73
	E 77/2945	Exploration Licence	Granted		04/12/2024	03/12/2029	28	75.65
	E 77/3181	Exploration Licence	Granted	Polaris Metals Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	05/11/2025	04/11/2030	1	2.97
	E 77/3182	Exploration Licence	Granted		05/11/2025	04/11/2030	4	11.87
	E 77/3183	Exploration Licence	Granted		05/11/2025	04/11/2030	8	23.76
	E 77/3184	Exploration Licence	Granted		05/11/2025	04/11/2030	20	59.46
	E 77/3185	Exploration Licence	Granted		05/11/2025	04/11/2030	7	19.63
	P 77/4690	Prospecting Licence	Pending	Strange, Vernon Wesley (100%)[2]	23/07/2025			0.10
	P 77/4692	Prospecting Licence	Pending	West Australian Prospectors Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	28/07/2025			1.00
	P 77/4693	Prospecting Licence	Pending		28/07/2025			2.00
	E 77/2295-I	Exploration Licence	Granted	Au KT Pty Ltd (75%)	04/11/2015	03/11/2027	16	47.47

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Project	Tenement ID	Type	Status	Holder	Application/ grant date	Expiry date	Area (blocks)	Area (km^2)
	E 77/2296-I	Exploration Licence	Granted	Mining Projects Management Group Pty Ltd (25%)[2]	04/11/2015	03/11/2027	6	17.87
	E 77/2298-I	Exploration Licence	Granted		01/12/2015	30/11/2027	6	16.65
	E 77/2421-I	Exploration Licence	Granted		27/07/2017	26/07/2027	4	11.88
	E 77/2422-I	Exploration Licence	Granted		21/08/2017	20/08/2027	6	14.90
	E 77/2426-I	Exploration Licence	Granted		15/09/2017	14/09/2027	5	14.21
Mt Jackson	E 77/2462	Exploration Licence	Granted	Au KT Pty Ltd (75%)	24/01/2019	23/01/2029	1	2.97
	E 77/2557	Exploration Licence	Granted	Mining Projects Management Group Pty Ltd (25%)[2]	31/07/2019	30/07/2029	2	5.97
	E 77/2578	Exploration Licence	Granted		05/06/2019	04/06/2029	5	14.87
	E 77/2642	Exploration Licence	Granted		11/02/2021	10/02/2031	4	11.80
	E 77/2643	Exploration Licence	Granted		11/02/2021	10/02/2031	1	2.97
	M 77/570	Mining Lease	Granted		13/01/1993	17/01/2035		0.19
	M 77/641	Mining Lease	Granted		08/08/1994	14/08/2036		0.54
	M 77/724	Mining Lease	Granted		09/04/1996	09/04/2038		0.65
Perrinvale	E 30/530	Exploration Licence	Granted	Goldzone Investments Pty Ltd (100%)[2]	22/07/2022	21/07/2027	48	142.71
	E 30/532	Exploration Licence	Granted		22/07/2022	21/07/2027	42	124.71
						Total granted tenements	**43**	**1,281.80**
						Total pending tenements	**19**	**335.25**
						Total	**62**	**1,622.10**
						Total under option agreement tenement	**23**	**383.03**

Source: Normandy, DMPE Tengraph Web online system

Notes:

[1] Information was sourced from the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) Tengraph Web online system on 14 June 2026.

[2] Normandy has secured through legal binding agreement.

[3] Orange cells denote the tenements under option agreement.

[4] Normandy has lodged an application of Mining Lease M 77/1314 covering the area of expired P 77/4351 and P 77/4352. Areas for the two expired Prospecting Licences are excluded from the total.

[5] Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.

[6] SRK has not conducted any legal due diligence on the status of the tenements and is not appropriately qualified to comment on the legal aspects associated with tenure.

2.3 Native Title status

The Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title claim group was recognised in December 2025 as the traditional owners of a large area of the Goldfields region, which includes the entire Project area. The next step is for the claim group to return to the Federal Court (SRK understands this is expected to be sometime in 2026) to progress the formal Native Title determination.

As this development was anticipated, Normandy is in the process of finalising a Native Title agreement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie people covering all tenements. This agreement is expected to be signed in the near future and will set out the protocols for heritage surveys and the protection of Aboriginal cultural sites.

2.4 Aboriginal heritage sites

A number of aboriginal heritage sites have been identified within the Project area, with details provided in the Independent Solicitor’s Report enclosed in the Prospectus.

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3 Geological description

3.1 Regional geology

The Normandy Project largely overlies the Marda–Diemals greenstone belt which is the largest greenstone belt in the Southern Cross Terrane. It is broadly subdivided into two consecutive layered greenstone sequences (Reganti and Chen, 2002). The lower mafic dominated sequence consists of ultramafic and mafic rocks with felsic extrusive and intrusive lithologies and narrow interflow sediments with BIF or cherty affinities. The upper sequence is unconformably overlain by the felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the calc-alkaline Marda Complex and the fine to coarse grained clastic sedimentary rocks of the Diemals Formation.

All greenstones within the Marda–Diemals Greenstone belt have been metamorphosed, with grades ranging from lower greenschist facies (the southern portion of the Marda Greenstone Belt and Marda Complex) to low amphibolite facies (Diemals Formation and some parts of the northern Marda Greenstone Belt). Higher grades (pyroxene–hornfels facies) are often associated with areas adjacent to the greenstone-granite contacts. The mineral assemblages within the belt are indicative of low-pressure metamorphic conditions.

The greenstone sequence has been subject to multi-phase deformation that has resulted in the formation of west to northwest trending synclinal and anticlinal folds, in the central portion, and northwest trending folds in the western portion. Several dominant regional crustal scale shear zones are also contained within the region (e.g. Koolyanobbing and Evanston Shear Zones; Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2).

3.2 Local geology

Local geology within the Project area is dominated by the Archaean Marda–Diemals greenstone belt (Figure 3.1), which forms the oldest and most extensive component of the stratigraphic succession. The belt comprises interlayered ultramafic rocks, basalts and dolerites, with ultramafics more common toward the base of the sequence. On the basis of lithostratigraphy (Reganti and Chen, 2002), the greenstone succession is divided into three associations:

- a lower association of tholeiitic basalts with minor ultramafic, felsic and sedimentary rocks
- a middle association characterised by a distinctive BIF and chert horizon
- an upper association of tholeiitic basalt overlain by metasedimentary volcaniclastic rocks assigned to the Marda Complex.

Although volumetrically minor, the interbedded BIFs and cherts form the principal economically significant units in the succession. Previous workers have informally subdivided the BIF and chert into three units.

1. The Boondine BIF, the lowermost and least well-defined unit, consists mainly of chert with subordinate BIF; it is recognised only in the southern part of the belt and has a weak, poorly constrained aeromagnetic response.

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2. The Jackson BIF comprises iron-rich BIFs that typically form prominent hills and ridges traceable over long distances, with a moderate to strong aeromagnetic signature and locally anomalous arsenic geochemistry.
3. The Marda BIF hosts most of the anomalous gold values in the district and is associated with some of the highest aeromagnetic amplitudes in the Yilgarn. It comprises at least three sub-units, including a thin, discontinuous, centrally located BIF associated with dolerite and bounded by two thicker, iron-rich BIF horizons.

The Upper Marda Greenstones are unconformably overlain by the calc-alkaline Marda Complex, which is well developed through the central part of the Project area. The complex begins with a basal sedimentary package of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone, overlain by a thick succession of andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics with subordinate intercalated sediments. To the northwest, the greenstones are unconformably overlain by the Diemals Formation, a clastic sedimentary sequence. The greenstone belt is surrounded and intruded by granitoid terrane consisting of banded gneisses, younger granites and adamellites.

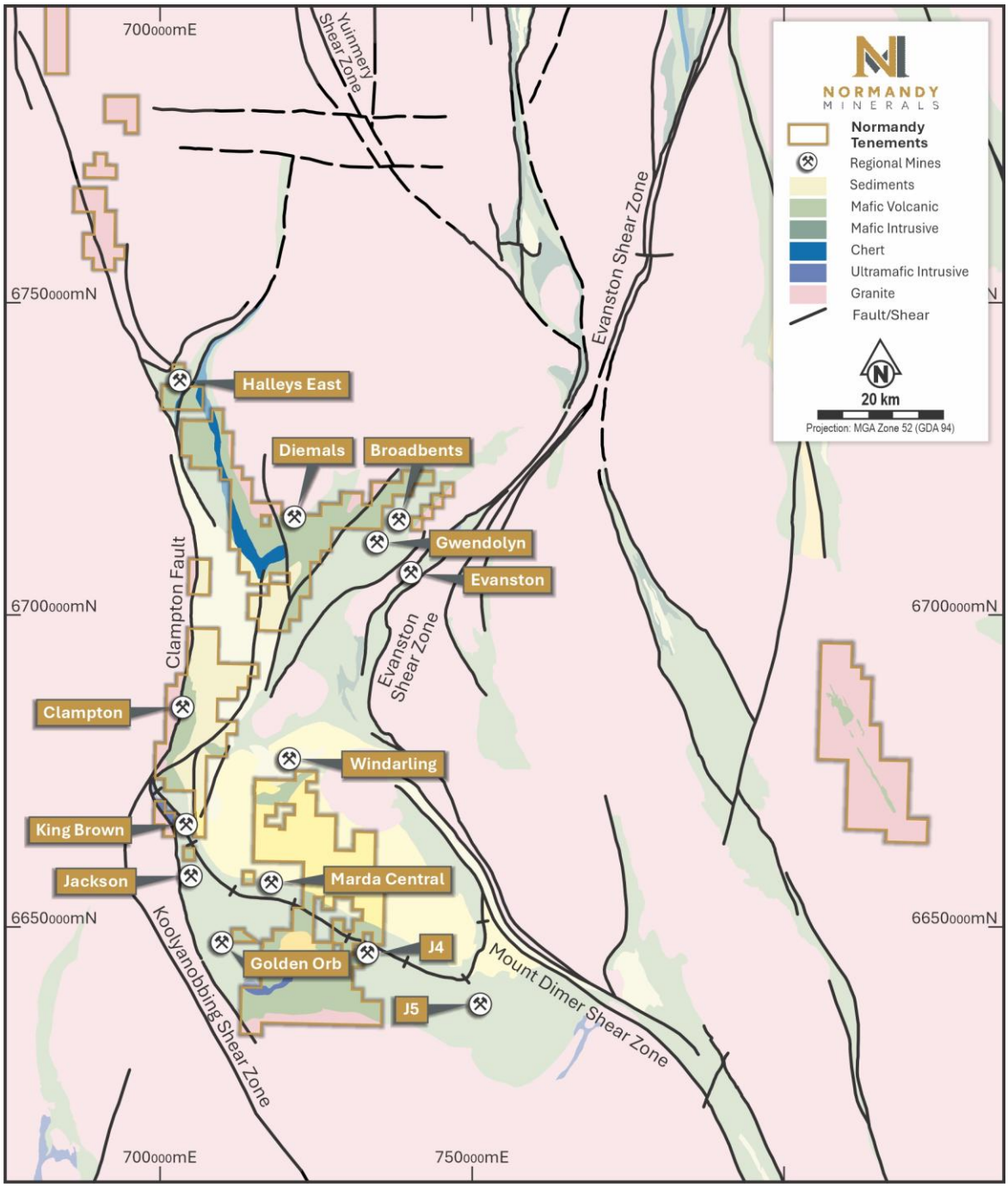
The area has a complex structural history with at least three main deformation events. Early north–south shortening produced strong layering and tight folding in the greenstones, followed by east–west compression that formed large upright folds and major shear zones such as the Koolyanobbing and Mt Dimer shear zones. Later faulting created north-northeast-trending fractures, which, together with younger mafic dykes, cut the sequence.

Regionally, a large northwest–southeast-trending basin to the south (occupied by the Marda Complex and granitoids) is separated from the south-southwest-plunging Diemals Anticline in the northwest by several major northeast-trending faults. Rocks between these faults are strongly deformed and affected by intrusion of the Pigeon Rocks Monzogranite, creating a structurally favourable setting for mineralisation within the Project tenements.

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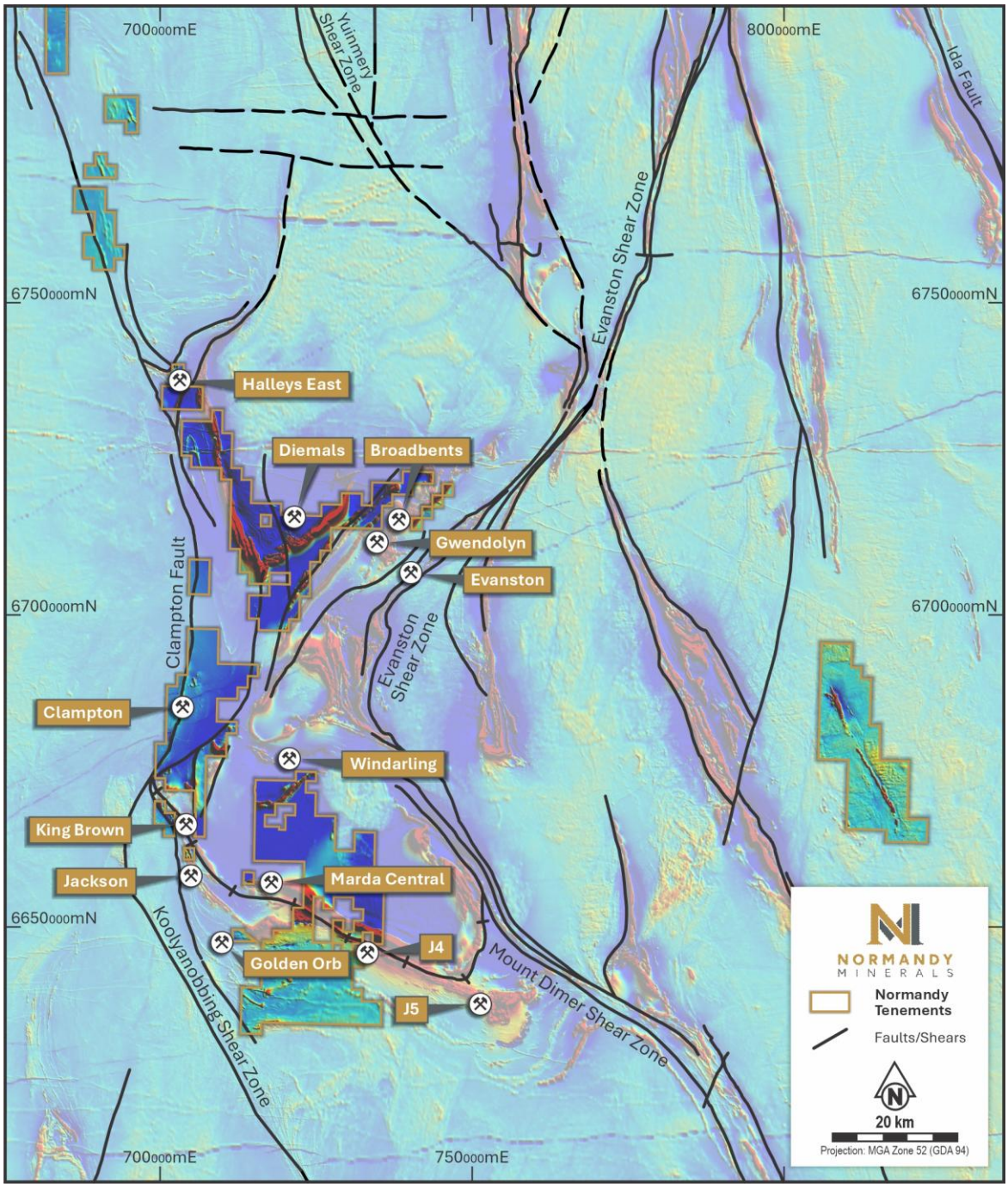
Figure 3.1: Regional geological map of Normandy's tenure



Source: Normandy, simplified after GSWA 1:500 k interpreted bedrock geology map

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Figure 3.2: Regional airborne total magnetic intensity map of Normandy's tenure



Source: Normandy; DMPE TMI Magnetic anomaly grid (80m) of Western Australia - 2023 - V1

3.3 Mineralisation

Gold in the area is mainly hosted by BIFs, which were the primary exploration focus from the 1980s onwards. Two main BIF-related styles are recognised. In stratabound deposits, mineralisation follows particular layers over hundreds of metres, with gold closely associated with iron sulfides; obvious controlling faults are not always present. In fault-controlled deposits, gold occurs where faults or fractures cut BIF units, typically forming small, low-grade to medium-grade resources confined to the immediate fault–BIF intersection and often associated with quartz veins or sheared ultramafic rocks.

Other gold styles include lateritic deposits developed within the weathered profile and outlined by soil geochemistry, porphyry-hosted mineralisation in quartz porphyry with disseminated pyrite and associated silicification and sericite alteration, and structural (shear-zone) mineralisation where quartz veining within shear zones hosts gold along major structural trends.

Common alteration features associated with mineralisation include widespread silicification (silica replacement and quartz veining), local carbonate alteration, quartz–fuchsite veining, pyrite development in cherts and BIFs, and clay alteration that is often obscured by deep weathering.

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4 Halleys Project

The Halleys Project comprises of a total of 31 tenements, including 6 granted Prospecting Licences, 24 Exploration Licences (12 granted and 12 in application) and 1 Mining Lease in application, covering an area of approximately 556 km^2. Of the 31 tenements, 8 are under option agreement, covering an area of approximately 220 km^2 (Table 2.1, Figure 4.1). The Company has entered a Settlement and Release Deed which is summarised in section [7.2] of the Prospectus. The Settlement and Release Deed records the agreement between the parties to resolve those plaints, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, in exchange for an issue of fully paid ordinary shares in Normandy.

The Halleys Project is divided into two major prospecting regions: Halleys District and Halleys Regional. Halleys District comprises of 8 tenements located on the northwestern part of the Halleys Project, covering an area of approximately 31 km^2. Halleys District is clustered at Halleys East, a high-grade historical open pit, surrounded by numerous previously drill tested prospects, including Phil, Crabman, 120, Eastside, Albert and GLR. Halleys Regional comprises of 23 tenements, covering an area of 525 km^2, and represents a majority of remaining Halleys Project's ground that had only conducted soil geochemical surveys and shallow drilling.

4.1 Halleys District

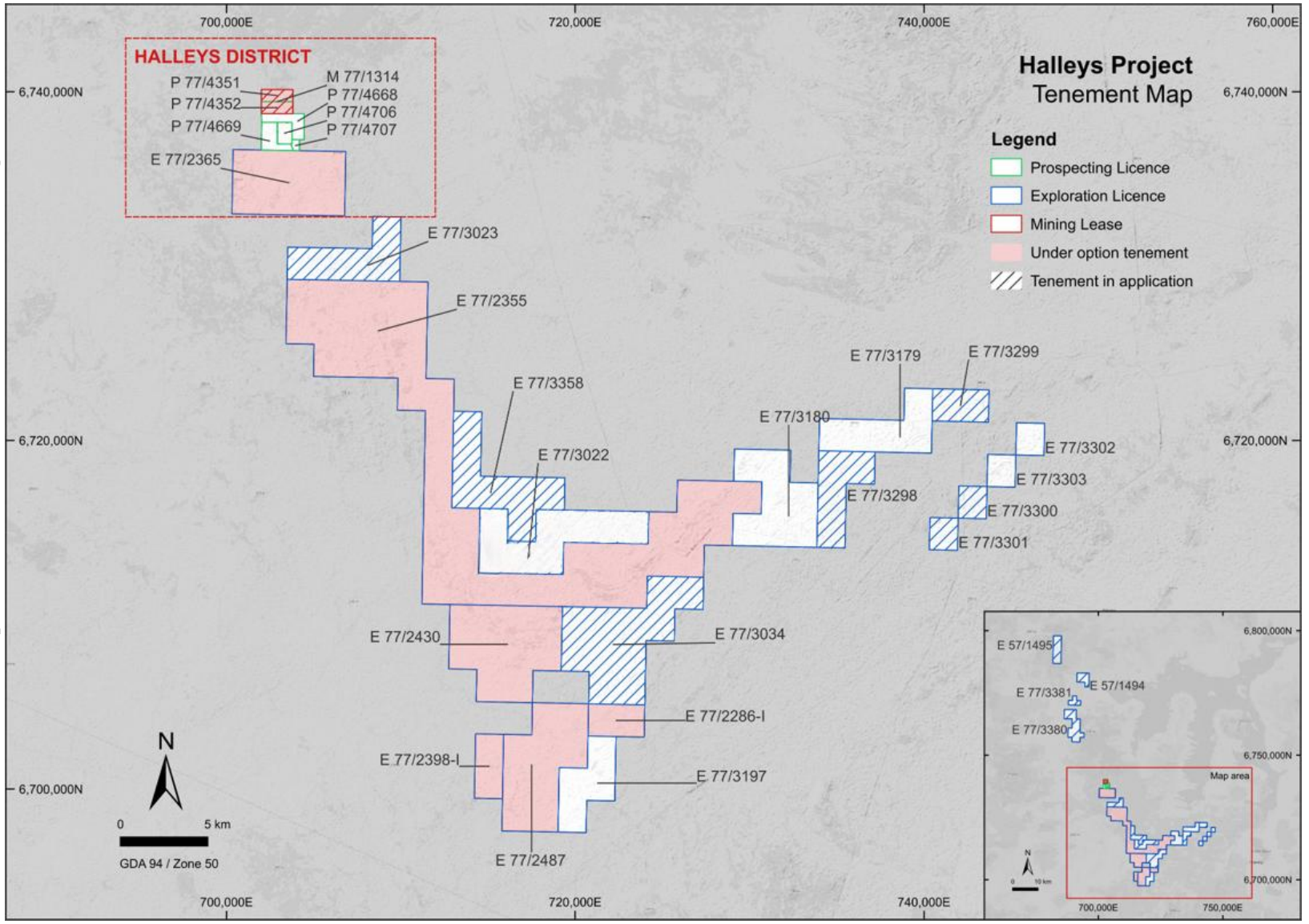
The Halleys District prospecting region covers a cluster of tenements in the northwestern part of the Project (Figure 4.1). The district hosts both gold and iron ore deposits but, until recently, has seen limited, systematic gold exploration; much of the ground was previously held for iron ore. Normandy's consolidated tenure now allows coordinated evaluation of existing gold targets and testing of un-explored areas.

The tenements lie within poorly exposed granite–greenstone terrain of the Southern Cross Terrane, dominated by mafic–ultramafic volcanics, gabbro, BIF and sedimentary units folded into the Watch Bore Syncline and cut by granitoids and quartz–feldspar porphyries. Gold mineralisation is typically hosted in moderately dipping shear zones developed along contacts between magnetic ultramafics and amphibolite/basalt/high-Mg basalt, particularly where north–south and northeast–southwest shears intersect. Alteration assemblages include silica, pyrite–pyrrhotite–arsenopyrite, fuchsite, biotite and chlorite, with quartz veining variably present. Much of the area is masked by lateritic and transported cover, with outcrop largely restricted to BIF ridges.

Halleys East, a high-grade open pit mined in 2013–15, demonstrated that mineralisation in this structural setting can be economic even with ore trucked long distances for processing. Nearby prospects within the Halleys District, such as Phil (with multiple high-grade drill intercepts) and the less-tested Crabman, 120, GST and Albert targets, highlight remaining brownfields potential for additional resources around the existing pit (Figure 4.2). Regionally, untested anomalies along trends such as Hermes provide greenfields opportunities in an area that has historically lacked systematic gold exploration. Normandy's strategy is to pursue pit expansions and satellite deposits around Halleys East while advancing regional targets through further geochemistry, geophysics and drilling.

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Figure 4.1: Tenement layout of Halleys Project

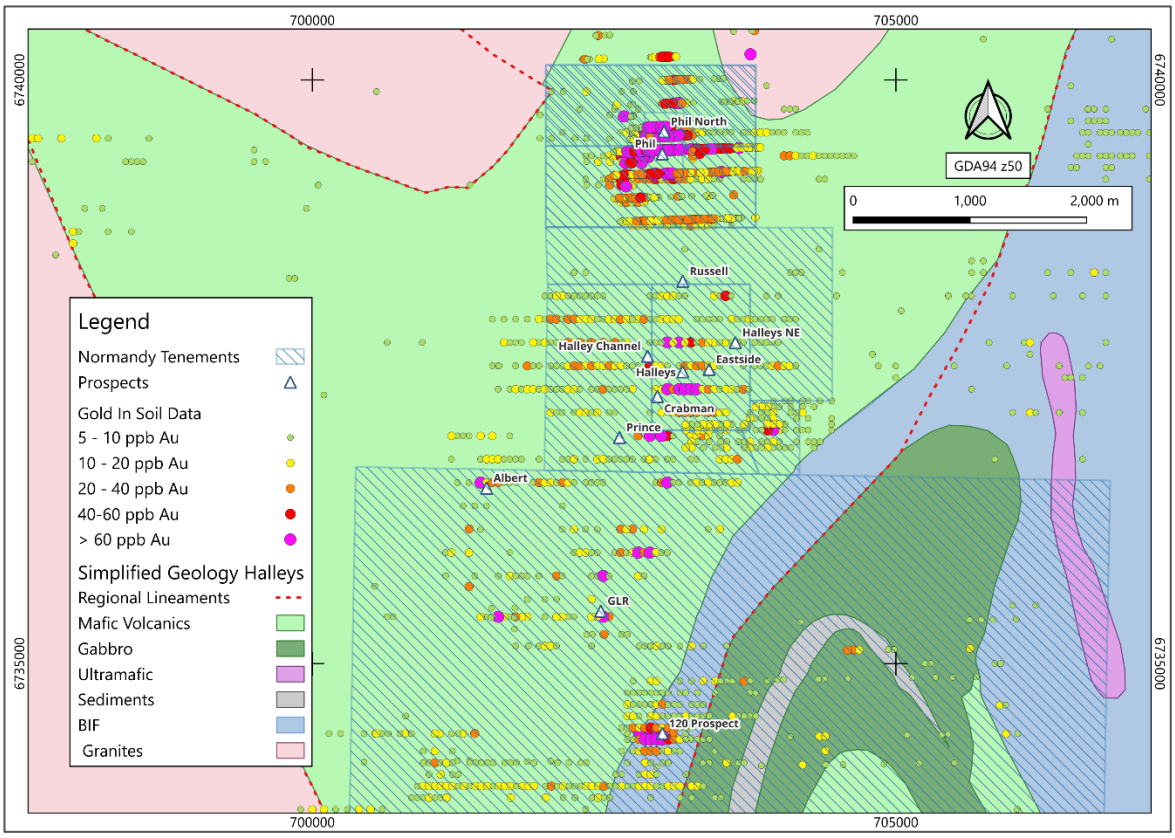


Source: SRK, Normandy

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Figure 4.2: Regional gold-in-soil anomaly in Halleys District



Source: Normandy (2026)

4.1.1 Halleys East

The Halleys East prospect, located in P 77/4706, covers the Halleys East open pit and its surrounding areas (Figure 4.1). As the geology of the deposit was better understood through mining, opportunities were identified to expand the current pit and to exploit nearby mineralisation in similar structural settings.

Soil geochemical sampling and drilling have identified a number of targets in the Halleys area that require further drill testing and are considered to have the potential to significantly expand the resource base. A network of north–south and northeast–southwest intersecting shear structures is inferred from the mine geology and aeromagnetic data interpretation. These structural intersections in conjunction with gold-in-soil anomalies provide a focus for further exploration.

Historical exploration and mining

Between 1996 and 1998, Comet Resources NL and Savage Resources NL compiled data, mapped, and drilled (RAB and RC), leading to discovery of the Halleys prospect (Cowin, 1998). From 1999 to 2002, Helix Resources Ltd extended the work with further geochemistry, mapping, RC drilling and aeromagnetic interpretation, returning significant intercepts at Halleys East (Thorne and Wilson, 2003). Drill holes with significant gold intercepts during this period are shown in Table 4.1. SRK notes that HRC-prefixed drill hole locations and assay data are sourced from Helix Resources Limited's annual report for the period 23 April 2002 to 22 April 2003 (Thorne and

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Wilson, 2003). The figure in that report does not match the underlying digital data subsequently lodged with WAMEX, with the published figure showing fewer intercepts and generally lower grades. The plan and intercepts illustrated here are based on the WAMEX digital dataset downloaded for this study.

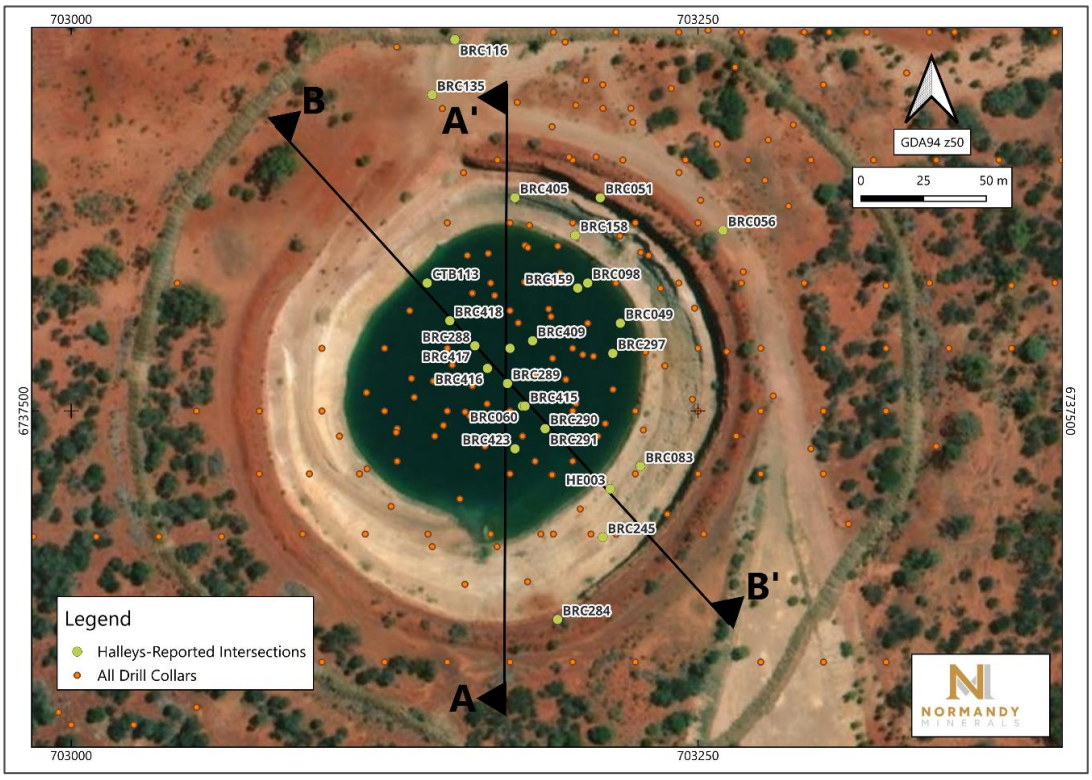
From 2007 to 2015, Beacon Minerals Ltd carried out the most systematic exploration, including detailed aeromagnetic/radiometric surveying, extensive RAB and RC drilling, and resource definition at Halleys East, where it reported resources that are not JORC 2012 compliant and are therefore not reported here (Beacon Minerals Limited, 2012) and subsequently mined the deposit. Numerous surrounding targets were identified but only partially tested, and unweathered bedrock remains sparsely drilled.

In 2018 the Grass Flat Project tenements were acquired by Mining Projects Management Group, and AuKT entered a joint venture, conducting limited RC drilling and preparing updated Mineral Resource estimates for Halleys East (Lea, 2026).

Mining of the Halleys East deposit commenced in late 2013 and was completed in May 2015, based on a pit design using a gold price of A$1,600/oz. Ore was toll-treated at the Greenfields plant near Coolgardie and at Kanowna Belle near Kalgoorlie (over 300 km away), with a total of 78 kt processed at an average grade of 8.27 g/t Au to recover about 18,300 oz Au at 88% recovery (Jorgensen, 2016a).

A drill hole plan map is shown in Figure 4.3 and two schematic cross sections illustrating the mineralisation trends are displayed in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.3: Drill hole layout surrounding Halleys East Pit*

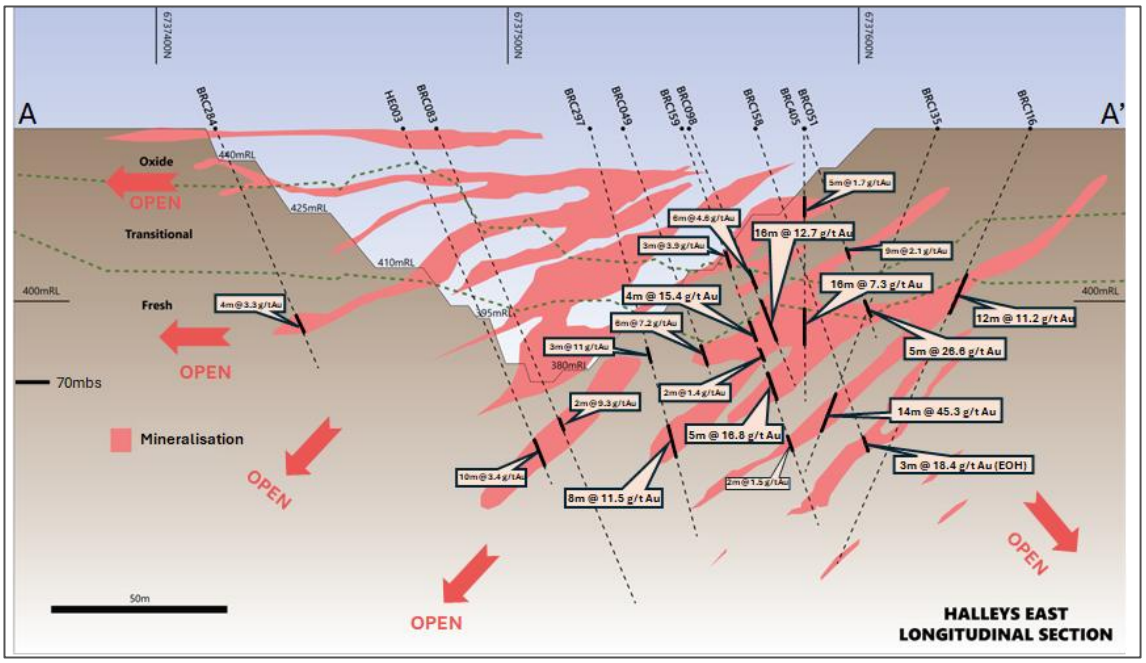


Source: Normandy

Note: *Orange dots represent drill holes with no significant intercept.

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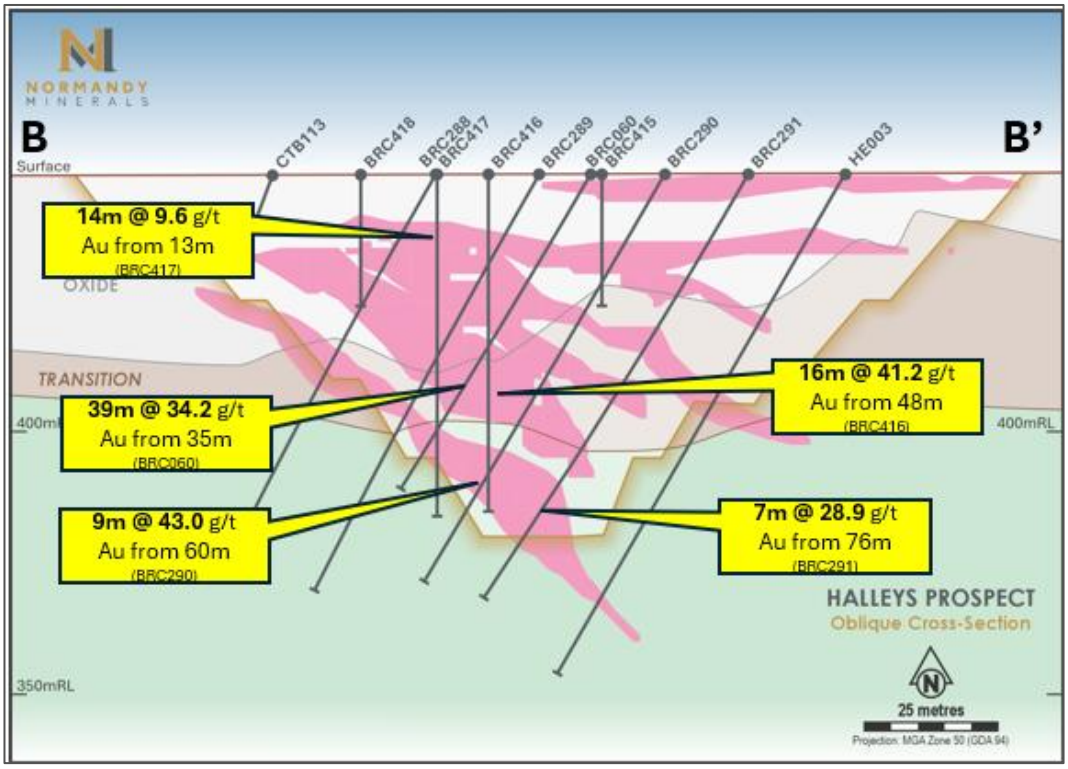
Figure 4.4: Schematic cross section A–A' of Halleys East Pit*



Source: Normandy modified after AuKT (2020)

Note: *SRK cannot verify the pit outline/extent shown on the section. The cross section shows schematic mineralisation trends where drill holes are projected and may not lie directly on the section plane.

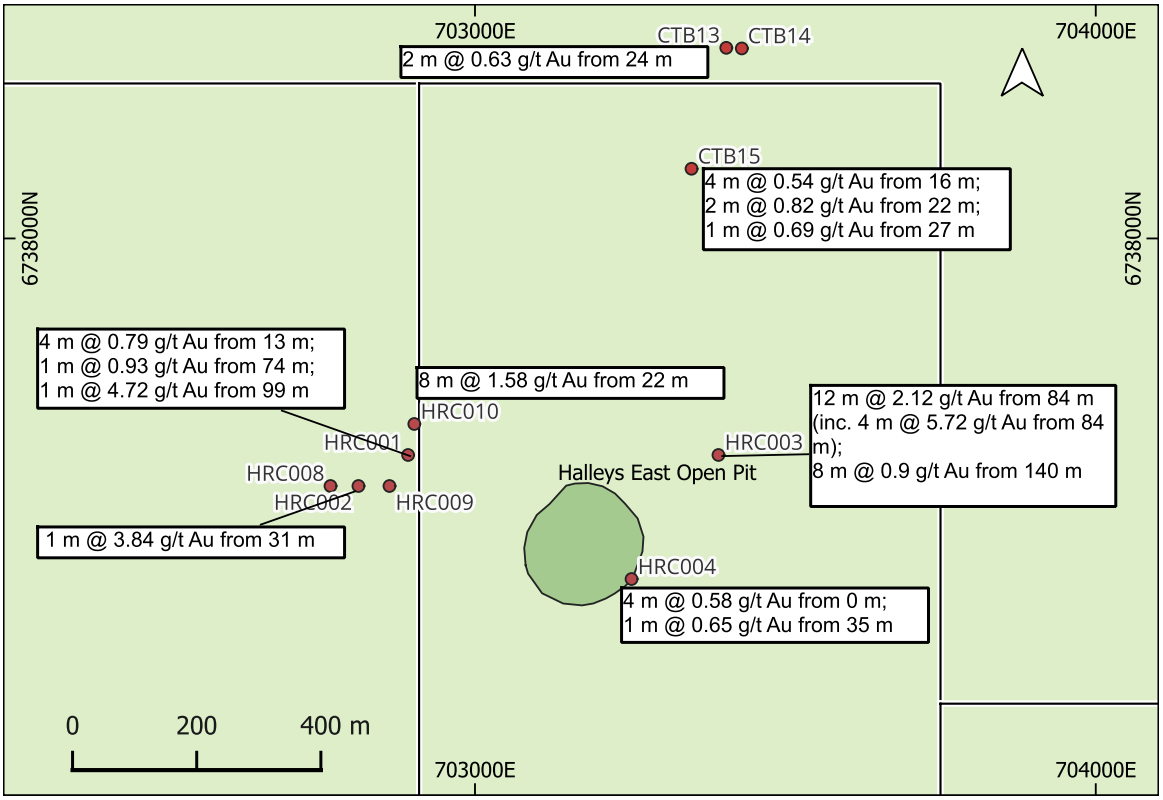
Figure 4.5: Cross section B–B' of Halleys East Pit*



Source: Normandy modified after AuKT (2020)

Note: *SRK cannot verify the pit outline/extent shown on the section.

Figure 4.6: Drill holes with significant intercepts surrounding Halleys East Pit



Sources: SRK, Cowin (1998), Thorne and Wilson (2003)

Notes:

[1] Coordinate system: GDA94, Zone 50.

[2] HRC-prefixed drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Helix Resources Limited's annual report for 23 April 2002 to 22 April 2003 (A67155), but the figure in that report shows fewer and lower-grade HRC intercepts than the underlying digital data lodged with WAMEX, on which this figure/table is based.

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Table 4.1: Drill hole information with significant intercepts at Halleys East

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept
Along cross sections A–A' and B–B' (Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5)							
BRC049	703219	6737535	450	270	-60	80	6 m at 7.2 g/t Au (74–80 m)
BRC051	703211	6737585	449	270	-60	70	9 m at 2.1 g/t Au (26–35 m) 5 m at 26.6 g/t Au (59–64 m)
BRC060	703180	6737502	450	270	-60	70	2 m at 1.4 g/t Au (16–18 m) [1] 8 m at 1.3 g/t Au (22–30 m) [1] 39 m at 34.2 g/t Au (35–64 m) [1]
BRC083	703227	6737478	450	270	-60	151	2 m at 9.3 g/t Au (99–101 m)
BRC098	703206	6737551	453	270	-60	90	6 m at 1.9 g.t Au (26–32 m) 5 m at 3.3 g.t Au (36–41 m) 6 m at 4.6 g.t Au (54–60 m) 16 m at 12.7 g.t Au (64–80 m)
BRC116	703153	6737648	452	270	-60	138	12 m at 11.2 g/t Au (52–64 m)
BRC134	703169	6737657	450	270	-60	110	6 m at 6.2 g/t Au (39–45 m)
BRC135	703144	6737626	449	270	-60	110	14 m at 45.3 g/t Au (86–100 m)
BRC158	703201	6737570	453	270	-65	100	8 m at 2.2 g/t Au (22–30 m) 3 m at 18.4 g/t Au (97–100 m)
BRC159	703202	6737549	454	270	-65	130	3 m at 18.4 g/t Au (35–38 m) 4 m at 15.4 g/t Au (65–69 m) 2 m at 1.4 g/t Au (74–76 m) 5 m at 16.8 g/t Au (80–85 m) 2 m at 1.5 g/t Au (115–117 m)
BRC284	703194	6737417	450	270	-60	90	4 m at 3.3 g/t Au (62–64 m)
BRC288	703161	6737526	450	270	-60	80	12 m at 1.6 g/t Au (14–26 m) [1]
BRC289	703174	6737511	450	270	-60	90	19 m at 5.2 g/t Au (16–35 m) [1]
BRC290	703189	6737493	450	270	-60	90	3 m at 0.9 g/t Au (2–5 m) [1] 9 m at 1.5 g/t Au (15–24 m) [1] 9 m at 43.0 g/t Au (60–69 m) [1]
BRC291	703189	6737493	450	270	-60	95	3 m at 3.4 g/t Au (60–63 m) [1] 1 m at 14.2 g/t Au (68–69 m) [1] 7 m at 28.9 g/t Au (76–83 m) [1]
BRC297	703216	6737523	450	270	-70	120	3 m at 11.0 g/t Au (69–72 m) 8 m at 11.5 g/t Au (86–94 m)
BRC405	703177	6737585	448	0	-90	77	5 m at 1.2 g/t Au (21–26 m) 16 m at 7.3 g/t Au (48–64 m)
BRC416	703166	6737517	449	270	-60	64	11 m at 1.7 g/t Au (11–22 m) [1] 3 m at 1.2 g/t Au (26–29 m) [1] 6 m at 1.0 g/t Au (37–43 m) [1] 16 m at 41.2 g/t Au (48–64 m) [1]
BRC417	703161	6737526	449	270	-60	47	14 m at 9.6 g/t Au (13–27 m) [1] 6 m at 6.4 g/t Au (36–42 m) [1]
BRC423	703177	6737485	449	0	-90	50	6 m at 0.9 g/t Au (0–6 m) [1] 7 m at 1.9 g/t Au (30–37 m) [1]
BRB0143	703175	6737525	450	0	-90	39	20 m at 5.7 g/t Au (12–32m)
BRC418	703151	6737536	450	270	-60	24	10 m at 2.2 g/t Au (14–24 m) [1]

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Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept
HE003	703215	6737469	449	270	-60	113	5 m at 4.8 g/t Au (101–106 m) 2 m at 4.7 g/t Au (109–111 m)
Surrounding Halley East Pit (Figure 4.6)							
CTB13	703264	6738157	450	270	-60	44	2 m at 0.63 g/t Au (24–26 m)
CTB15	703208	6737962	450	270	-60	35	4 m at 0.54 g/t Au (16–20 m) 2 m at 0.82 g/t Au (22–24 m) 1 m at 0.69 g/t Au (27–28 m)
HRC001	702892	6737651	450	270	-61.5	148	4 m at 0.79 g/t Au (13–17 m) 1 m at 0.93 g/t Au (74–75 m) 1 m at 4.72 g/t Au (99–100 m)
HRC002	702812	6737601	450	270	-60	142	1 m at 3.84 g/t Au (31–32 m)
HRC003	703392	6737651	450	270	-59	178	12 m at 2.12 g/t Au (84–96 m) including 4 m at 5.72 g/t Au (84–88 m) 8 m at 0.90 g/t Au (140–148 m)
HRC004	703252	6737451	450	270	-62.5	150	4 m at 0.58 g/t Au (0–4 m) 1 m at 0.65 g/t Au (35–36 m)
HRC010	702902	6737701	450	270	-62	154	8 m at 1.58 g/t Au (22–30 m)

Notes

[1] Mined-out intervals.

[2] CTB holes are in AGD84, Zone 50 coordinates and HRC holes are in GDA94, Zone 50 coordinates.

[3] HRC drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Helix Resources Limited's annual report for 23 April 2002 to 22 April 2003 (A67155), but the figure in that report shows fewer and lower-grade HRC intercepts than the underlying digital data lodged with WAMEX, on which this figure/table is based.

[4] Intervals selected and calculated from assays with >0.5 g/t Au with a maximum of 2 m internal waste.

Mineralisation and prospectivity

The Halleys East deposit lies close to the intersection of two major structures: a northeast to southwest-trending shear (the informal 'Halleys East shear zone') and a north–south-oriented structure (the informal 'Mondie shear') (Figure 4.8). Similar northeast–southwest and north–south structures mapped in the pit and from aeromagnetic data are closely associated with gold mineralisation, with the northeast to southwest shears broadly parallel to the ore lodes.

Mineralisation is hosted within a steeply southeast-dipping basaltic sequence with subordinate ultramafic rocks, intruded by relatively flat-lying felsic quartz–feldspar–biotite porphyries and small granitic bodies. These intrusives are common in the Halleys East Pit and are interpreted to have been important in localising the gold. Weathering extends to about 40–45 m depth, with fresh rock encountered from ~50 m below surface beneath a saprock profile and local palaeochannel clays. SRK observed the flat-lying structures and porphyries proximal to the surface on the Halleys East pit wall, which display a progressive steepening in dip angle with depth (Figure 4.7).

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Figure 4.7: Flat-lying porphyries on Halleys East pit walls and panoramic view of south wall



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

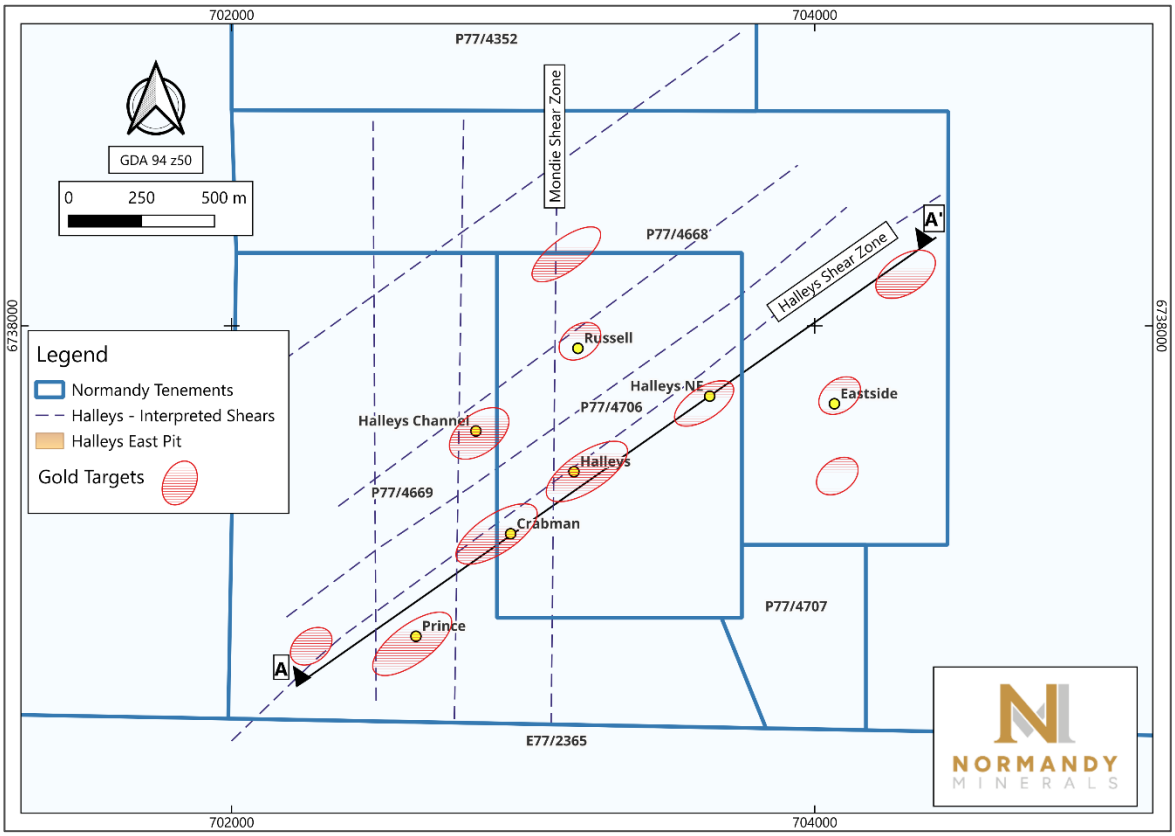
Gold occurs in a series of gently east- to southeast-dipping lodes, 2–10 m thick, which appear to emanate from a central, more steeply dipping lode zone about 45–50 m long, trending northeast to southwest across the pit. Although individual mineralised lodes dip to the southeast, the overall mineralised package tilts northwards, correlating several high-grade historical drill intercepts. The system also plunges to the northeast, revealing a complex structural zone that remains completely open for significant extensions in all directions, along strike, down dip, and at depth (Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.8).

Around the Halleys East Pit, numerous RC and RAB holes immediately adjacent to the excavation intersect near-surface and deeper gold lodes on all sides, demonstrating continuity of mineralisation up-dip and along strike beyond the mined area. The density and distribution of these intercepts indicate that the main mineralised structures remain open and only partly tested. Open pit mining at Halleys East had revealed and enhanced the understanding of the structural setting of the deposit. Systematic drilling based on targeted zones along the interpreted structures has the potential to delineate new mineralisation.

Given the robust grades mined to date, the numerous mineralised intercepts in drilling immediately adjacent to the Halleys East Pit, the favourable structural setting and the positive economics demonstrated by prior toll treatment, the Halleys District is a high-priority target for Normandy. Planned work includes step-out and deeper drilling to better define extensions to the Halleys East lodes around the pit and to test similar structural positions at nearby prospects, including Prince, Crabman (Section 4.1.3), Eastside (Section 4.1.4), Halleys NE, Halleys Channel and Russell

(Figure 4.8 to Figure 4.10). A list of significant drill intercepts in Halleys District is tabulated in Appendix B. Drill holes not listed did not yield significant intercepts.

Figure 4.8: Schematic representation of shallow drilling interpreted structures around Halleys East Pit

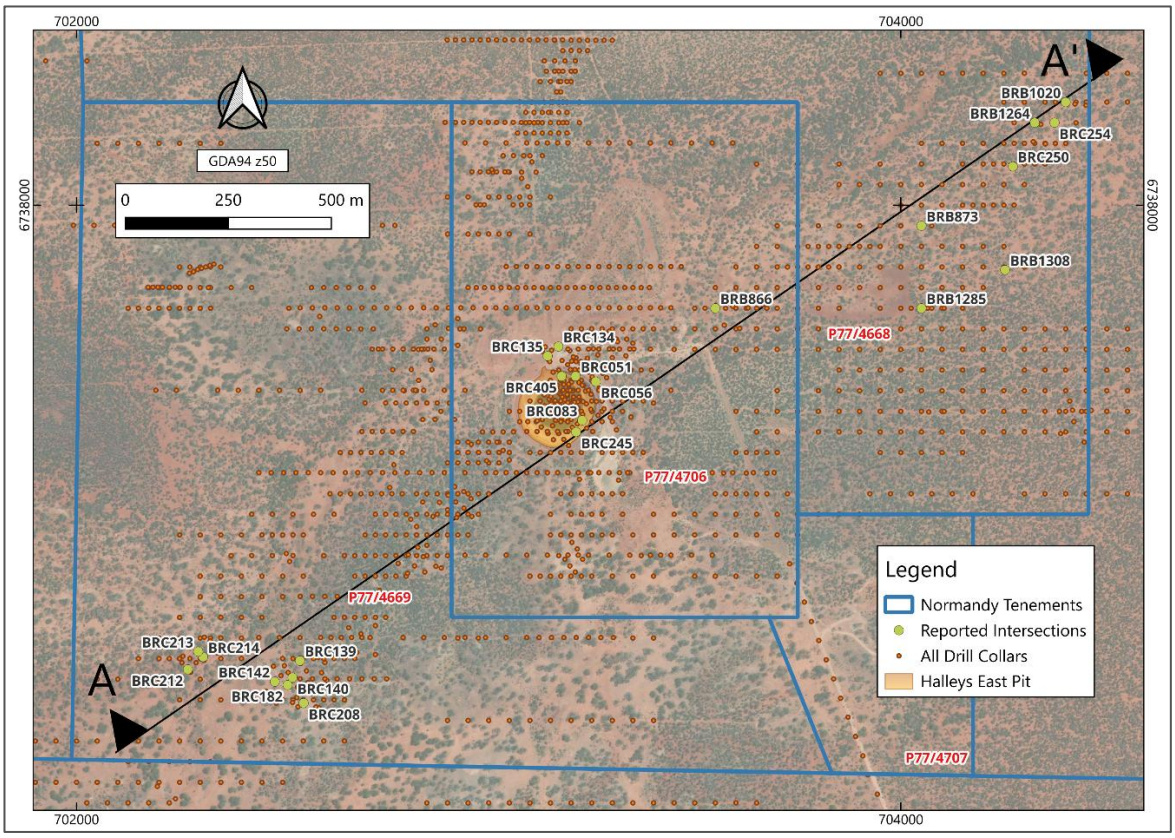


Source: Normandy

Notes: GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

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Figure 4.9: Drill hole collars around Halleys East Pit

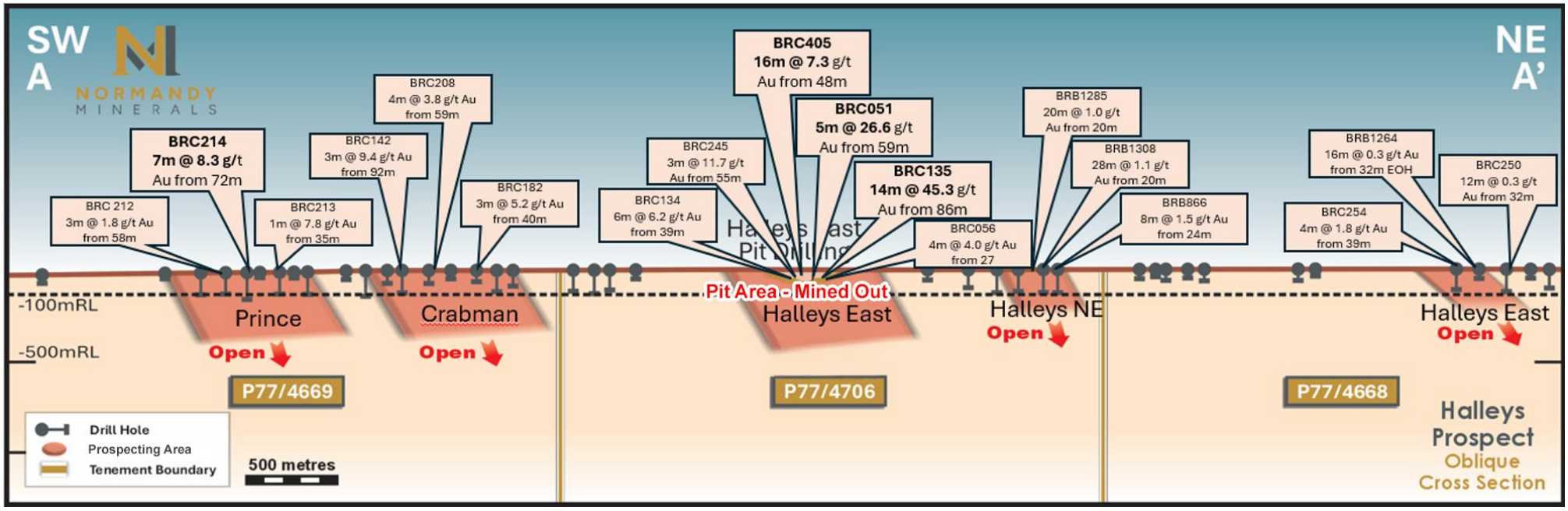


Source: Normandy

Notes: GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

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Figure 4.10: Schematic long section across various prospects through Halleys East Pit area



Source: Normandy

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Table 4.2: Drill hole information with significant intercepts across various prospects through Halleys East Pit

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept
BRC212	702270	6736874	461	320	-60	120	3 m at 1.8 g/t Au (58–61 m)
BRC214	702307	6736904	458	320	-60	120	7 m at 8.3 g/t Au (72–79 m)
BRC213	702295	6736917	457	320	-60	90	1 m at 7.8 g/t Au (35–36 m)
BRC142	702481	6736844	456	140	-60	138	3 m at 9.4 g/t Au (92–95 m)
BRC140	702524	6736854	460	140	-60	129	20 m at 1.2 g/t Au (33–52 m)
BRC139	702542	6736895	461	146	-60	150	4 m at 1.6 g/t Au (84–88 m)
BRC208	702551	6736792	457	320	-60	108	4 m at 3.8 g/t Au (59–63 m)
BRC182	702512	6736836	457	140	-60	120	3 m at 5.2 g/t Au (40–43 m)
BRC083	703227	6737478	450	270	-60	151	2 m at 9.3 g/t Au (99–101 m)
BRC245	703212	6737450	451	320	-60	150	3 m at 11.7 g/t Au (55–58 m)
BRC405	703177	6737585	448	0	-90	77	16 m at 7.3g/t Au (48–64 m)
BRC051	703211	6737585	449	320	-60	70	5 m at 26.6 g/t Au (59–64 m)
BRC135	703143	6737634	454	140	-60	110	14 m at 43.2 g/t Au (86–100 m)
BRC134	703169	6737657	450	140	-60	110	6 m at 6.2 g/t Au (39–45 m)
BRC056	703260	6737572	450	320	-60	100	4 m at 4.0 g/t Au (27–31 m)
BRB1285	704050	6737750	450	0	-90	49	20 m at 1.0 g/t Au (20–40 m)
BRB1308	704400	6737500	450	0	-90	51	28 m at 1.1 g/t Au (20–48 m)
BRB866	703550	6737750	450	0	-90	43	8 m at 1.5 g/t Au (24–32 m) 27 m at 0.6g/t Au (14–43 m)
BRB873	704050	6737950	450	0	-90	35	9 m at 0.2/t Au (24–35 m)
BRB1311	704400	6737450	450	0	-90	68	12 m at 0.5 g/t Au (56–68 m)
BRC254	704372.9	6738200	447	270	-60	100	4 m at 1.8 g/t Au (39–42 m)
BRB1264	704325	6738200	450	0	-90	45	16 m at 0.3g/t Au (32–45 m)
BRC250	704271.9	6738094	446	270	-60	120	12 m at 0.3 g/t Au (32–40 m)
BRB1020	704400	6738250	450	0	-90	43	11 m at 0.3 g/t Au (32–43 m)

Notes:

[1] GDA 94 Zone 50.

[2] Intervals selected and calculated from assays with >0.5 g/t Au with a maximum of 2 m internal waste.

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4.1.2 Phil

The Phil prospect (formerly known as the Mondie prospect) is located at the intersection of the Phil Shear Zone and Mondie Shear (informal names) in the north of the tenements. It is located approximately 2 km north of Halleys East. The prospect is located on two expired prospecting licences – P77/4351 and P77/4352 – which are covered by mining lease application M 77/1314 (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

Historical exploration and mining

Early work by several companies up to 1989 defined a strong gold-in-soil anomaly about 1 km long and 250 m wide, with peak values around 213 ppb Au. Follow-up RAB drilling outlined two zones of mineralised bedrock, returning up to 2.16 g/t Au over 5 m associated with alteration and quartz veining; further drilling was recommended but not completed at that time (Cowin, 1998; Lea, 2026).

Between 1996 and 1998, Comet Resources NL and Savage Resources NL incorporated Phil into their regional mapping, surface sampling and RAB/RC drilling programs (Cowin, 1998). From 1999 to 2002, Helix Resources Ltd carried out additional surface geochemistry, geological mapping, RC drilling and aeromagnetic interpretation (Thorne and Wilson, 2003).

Table 4.3: Drill hole information with significant intercepts at Phil

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept
CTB6	703124	6739156	450	270	-60	51	1 m at 1.08 g/t Au (26–27 m)
CTB7	703202	6739278	450	270	-60	60	1 m at 0.72 g/t Au (21–22 m) 1 m at 2.18 g/t Au (42–43 m)
CTB9	703189	6739348	450	270	-60	29	3 m at 1.25 g/t Au (23–26 m)
HRC006	703072	6739401	450	270	-58.5	130	2 m at 1.12 g/t Au (85–87 m) 2 m at 2.29 g/t Au (115–117 m) 4 m at 2.23 g/t Au (126–130 m)
HRC007	702992	6739301	450	270	-59	110	3 m at 2.4 g/t Au (90–93 m)

Notes:

[1] CTB holes are in AGD84, Zone 50 coordinates and HRC holes are in GDA94, Zone 50 coordinates.

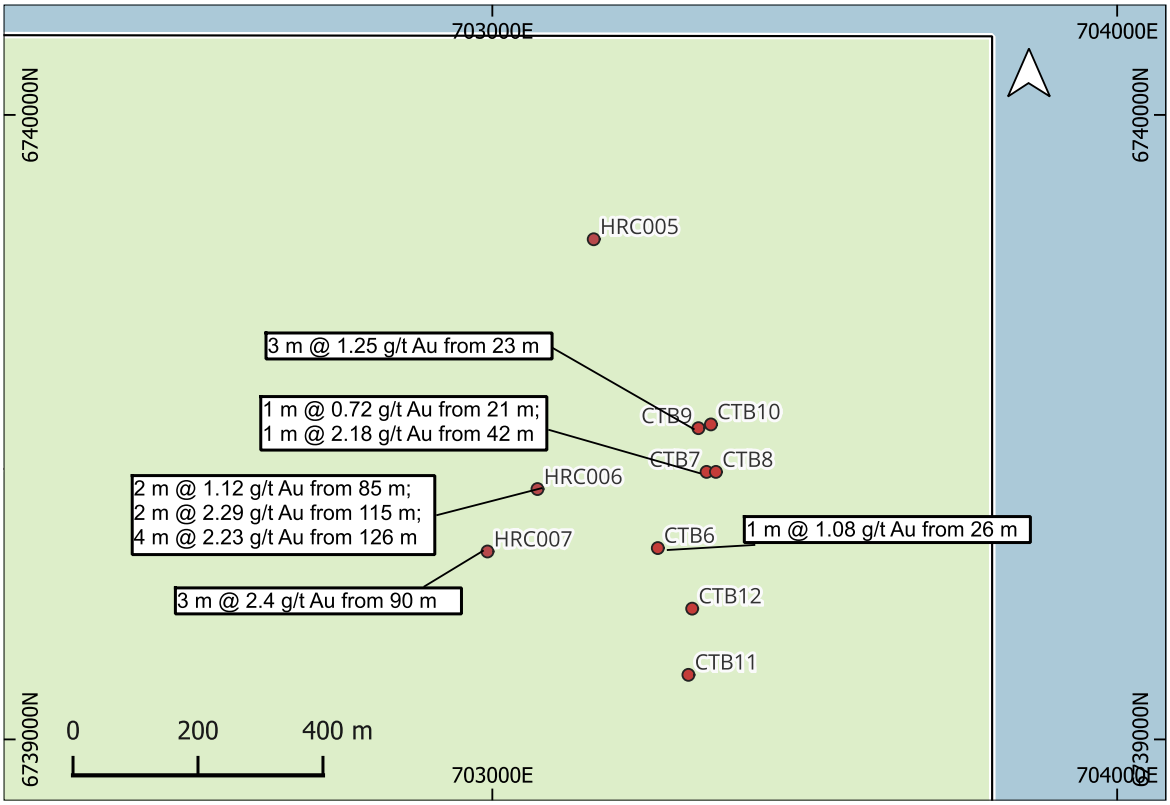
[2] HRC drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Helix Resources Limited's annual report for 23 April 2002–22 April 2003 (A67155), but the figure in that report shows fewer and lower-grade HRC intercepts than the underlying digital data lodged with WAMEX, on which this figure/table is based.

[3] Intervals selected and calculated from assays with >0.5 g/t Au.

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Figure 4.11: Drill holes with significant intercepts within the Phil prospect



Sources: SRK, Cowin (1998), Thorne and Wilson (2003)

Notes:

[1] Coordinate system: GDA 94, Zone 50.

[2] HRC drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Helix Resources Limited's annual report for 23 April 2002 to 22 April 2003 (A67155), but the figure in that report shows fewer and lower-grade HRC intercepts than the underlying digital data lodged with WAMEX, on which this figure/table is based.

Beacon Minerals later included Phil in its broader Halleys District work, and more recently AuKT used the historical and its own drilling data to prepare an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the prospect.

Figure 4.12: Residual reverse circulation green bags and small outcrop of shear zone in Phil



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

Mineralisation and prospectivity

Phil is situated near the interpreted intersection of the north–south Mondie shear and a northeast to southwest-trending Phil shear zone, a structural setting analogous to that at the Halleys East deposit. Mineralisation is hosted within mafic–ultramafic greenstones and associated shear zones, with gold related to quartz veining and alteration.

These historical drilling results, combined with the scale of the original soil anomaly and the favourable structural position, indicate strong potential for additional high-grade lode development at depth and along strike. However, drilling coverage remains relatively limited and patchy compared with Halleys East. Systematic infill and step-out RC/DD is warranted to better define the geometry, continuity and size of the mineralised zones at Phil and to assess its potential as a satellite source of feed to any future operations in the Halleys area.

4.1.3 Crabman

Crabman is located on the Halleys East Shear Zone, southwest of the Halleys East mine. Mineralisation is hosted within variably sheared mafic rocks, with no observed association with felsic porphyries (Webster, 2011), and occurs in two narrow, sub-vertical, sub-parallel zones.

Drilling has intersected gold mineralisation on several sections and the system remains open at depth. Although the host geology differs from that at Halleys East, the alteration characteristics are similar to those observed at both Phil and Halleys East.

Historical drilling by Beacon Minerals Ltd (Webster, 2011) intersected gold mineralisation in several holes. However, collar coordinates for some of these holes are not available. During site visit, SRK observed historical drill hole locations have been rehabilitated. Only residual rock chips remain on surface as indicators of prior drilling activity. Normandy will collate and interpret all available data prior to planning further drilling.

Figure 4.13: Residual rock chips scattered on ground surface in Crabman



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

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4.1.4 120, Eastside, Albert, and GLR prospects

The 120 prospect lies about 3 km south of the Halleys East pit on a prominent north-trending BIF ridge (Shackleton, 2019). Soil sampling outlined a 500 m × 300 m gold-in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb Au) with strong arsenic support and peak auger values of up to ~400 ppb Au. Shallow blasthole drilling has returned short, moderate-grade to high-grade intercepts, but drilling depths are insufficient to define the orientation or full extent of the mineralisation. Further, deeper drilling is required to test the BIF-hosted target and explain the soil anomaly.

The Eastside Prospect, immediately east of Halleys East, comprises several zones of mineralisation concealed beneath 20–40 m of transported lacustrine cover. Surface geochemistry is therefore largely ineffective and RAB drilling is the principal exploration tool. Drilling has intersected multiple narrow to broader zones of +1 g/t Au, suggesting a separate mineralised structure that does not directly coincide with the Halleys East shear (Shackleton, 2019). Controls and geometry remain poorly constrained, but the proximity to Halleys East implies good potential for a coherent bedrock lode.

The Albert prospect is located ~2 km southwest of Halleys East. Soil sampling defined a compact >50 ppb Au anomaly over ~150 m of strike with a peak value of 171 ppb Au. Historical RAB drilling and subsequent aircore drilling by Beacon has intersected shallow, low-tenor mineralisation in altered mafic rocks and suggest a north–south to north-northwest to south-southeast trending shear zone. Mineralisation is open along strike and has only been tested to modest depths; systematic deeper drilling is needed to evaluate the potential (Shackleton, 2019).

The GLR prospect is located about 2.2 km southwest of the Halleys East pit and was originally defined by a 150–200 m long gold-in-soil anomaly with a peak value of 130 ppb Au. Aircore drilling by Beacon (Shackleton, 2019; Lea 2026) indicates a weathering profile of roughly 30–40 m and has outlined at least two north–south-trending shear zones that remain open to the north and south. Drilling has intersected shallow bedrock mineralisation in several holes. Although these intercepts confirm the presence of a mineralised system, drilling to date has not adequately defined the structural controls or the continuity of mineralisation. Normandy plans to compile and interpret all existing data in detail before designing deeper follow-up drilling to properly test the GLR shear zones.

Drill holes with significant intercepts are summarised in Table 4.4. All the data are sourced from Shackleton (2019) and Lea (2026).

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Table 4.4: Significant drill intercepts in 120, Eastside, Albert and GLR prospects

Prospect	Hole ID	East (m)	West (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
120	702875-60	702873	6734401	490	24	12	16	4	3.57	Blasthole drilling
120	702925-60	702923	6734400	485	24	0	8	8	1.47	From surface
Eastside	BRB1892	704950	6737750	450	55	40	44	4	4.58	RAB
Eastside	BRB1715	704800	6737700	450	52	36	40	4	3.6	RAB
Eastside	BRB1857	704800	6737550	450	84	72	76	4	1.49	RAB
Eastside	BRB1308	704400	6737500	450	51	20	48	28	1.1	Includes 8 m at 3.4 g/t Au (32–40 m)
Albert	CTB169	701442	6736551	450	48	24	28	4	0.11	Historical RAB
Albert	CTB170	701492	6736651	450	34	20	28	8	0.23	Historical RAB
Albert	BTAC020	701450	6736624	450	12	8	12	4	0.3	Aircore; altered silica–mafic
GLR	BTAC028	702424	6735447	450	50	32	44	12	0.15	Aircore
GLR	BTAC030	702472	6735448	450	54	12	16	4	1.26	Aircore
GLR	BTAC030	702472	6735448	450	54	28	32	4	0.85	Aircore
GLR	BTAC031	702498	6735445	450	15	8	12	4	0.64	Aircore
GLR	BTAC031	702498	6735445	450	48	36	40	4	0.15	Aircore
GLR	CTB176	702492	6735401	450	55	33	34	1	2.29	Historical RAB
GLR	BTAC039	702449	6735351	450	43	24	28	4	0.33	RAB

Sources: Jorgensen (2013; 2016b)

Notes:

[1] Coordinate system: GDA94 MGA Z50.

[2] Intervals with a minimum of 0.1 g/t Au.

4.2 Halleys Regional

The Halleys Regional Project comprises of 23 tenements, covering an area of 525 km^2. The project area covers a large tract of ground that has been subject to widespread soil geochemical sampling, clusters of shallow RAB drilling and limited deeper RC drilling. A significant proportion of the drilling has historically targeted iron-ore mineralisation. Away from the BIF ridges, extensive transported cover has constrained effective gold exploration, which has tended to wax and wane with commodity price cycles.

As a result, numerous prospects have been identified but, at best, only partly drill tested. Normandy considers there is substantial opportunity to better define mineralisation across several areas, particularly in the current high gold-price environment.

Beyond the specific targets discussed below, the regional potential remains highly encouraging, with multiple historical gold-in-soil anomalies that have received only limited follow-up. Normandy plans to undertake regional targeting, including infill soil geochemistry and geophysical surveys, followed by drill testing of the highest-priority targets.

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Figure 4.14: Historical workings around Halleys regional project area



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

Figure 4.15: Nugget gold detecting activities around Halleys regional project area



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

The key prospects identified to date are discussed in the following section.

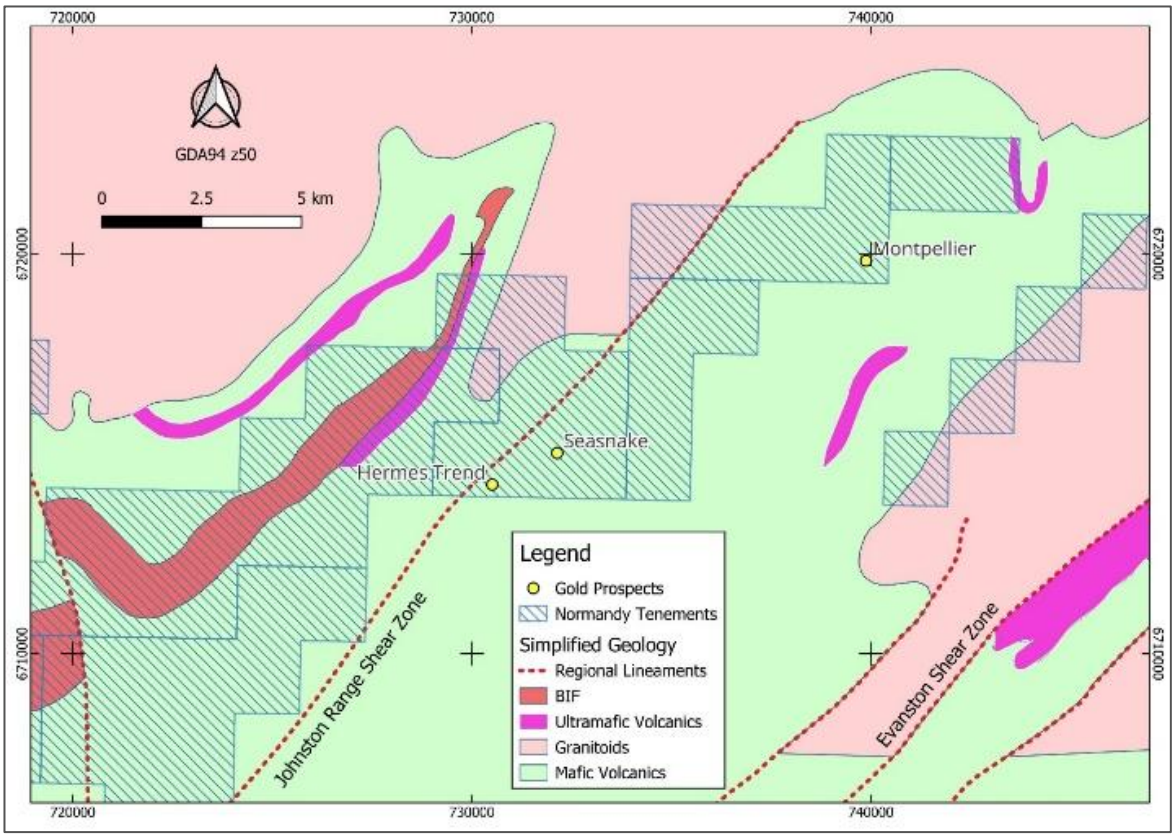
4.2.1 Hermes Trend

The Hermes trend comprises four tenements, E 77/3179, E 77/3180, E77/3298 and E 77/3299 (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.16), has approximately a 10 km strike length on Normandy's tenure and covers an area of approximately 53.67 km^2. It lies adjacent and parallel to the Johnston Range Shear Zone that trends east-northeast (Figure 4.16). The area contains a number of BIF units within a mafic volcanics.

Two specific prospects have been identified to date, Montpellier and Seasnake (Figure 4.16) although there is considered further potential elsewhere along the trend.

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Figure 4.16: Location of Hermes Trend

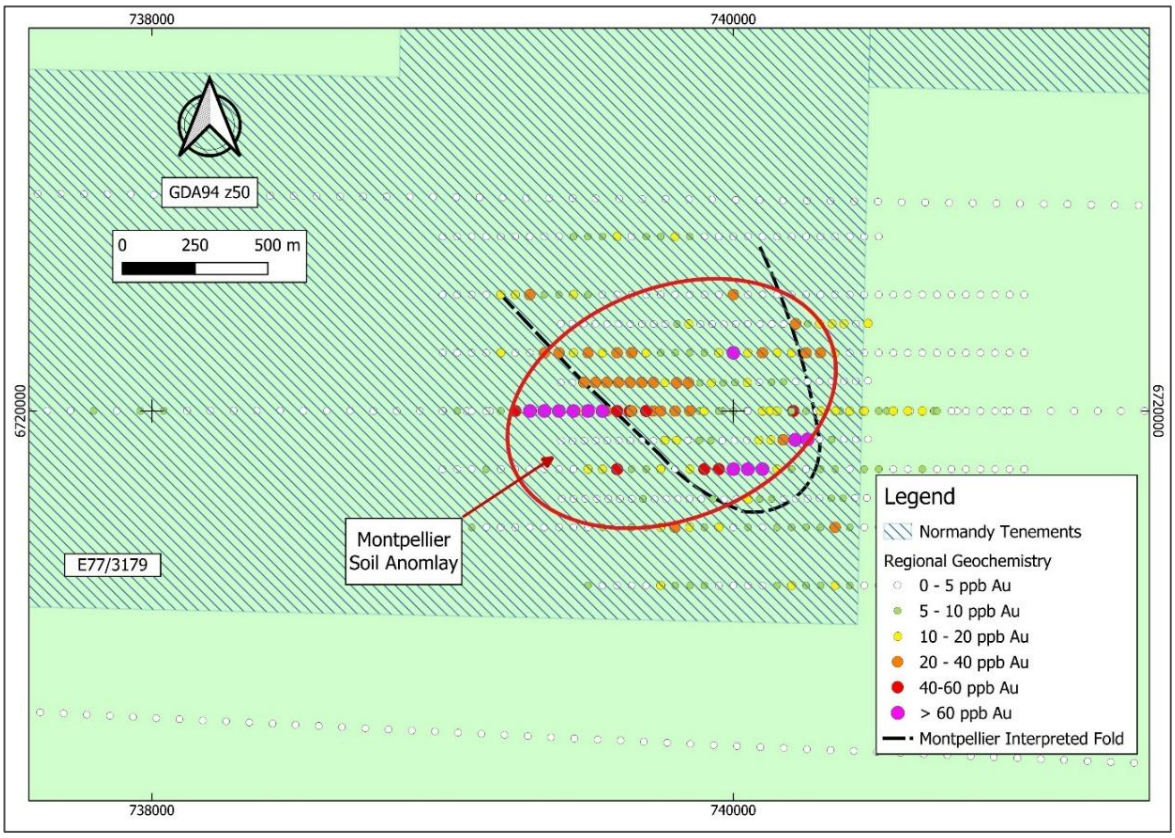


Source: SRK and Normandy

Montpellier

Historical geochemistry identified a gold soil anomaly approximately 1,000 m × 600 m in size with a maximum value of 190 ppb Au (Figure 4.17). The area is largely covered by transported overburden, with poor outcrop; the underlying sequence is interpreted to comprise mafic and ultramafic volcanics.

Figure 4.17: Soil anomalies in Montpellier



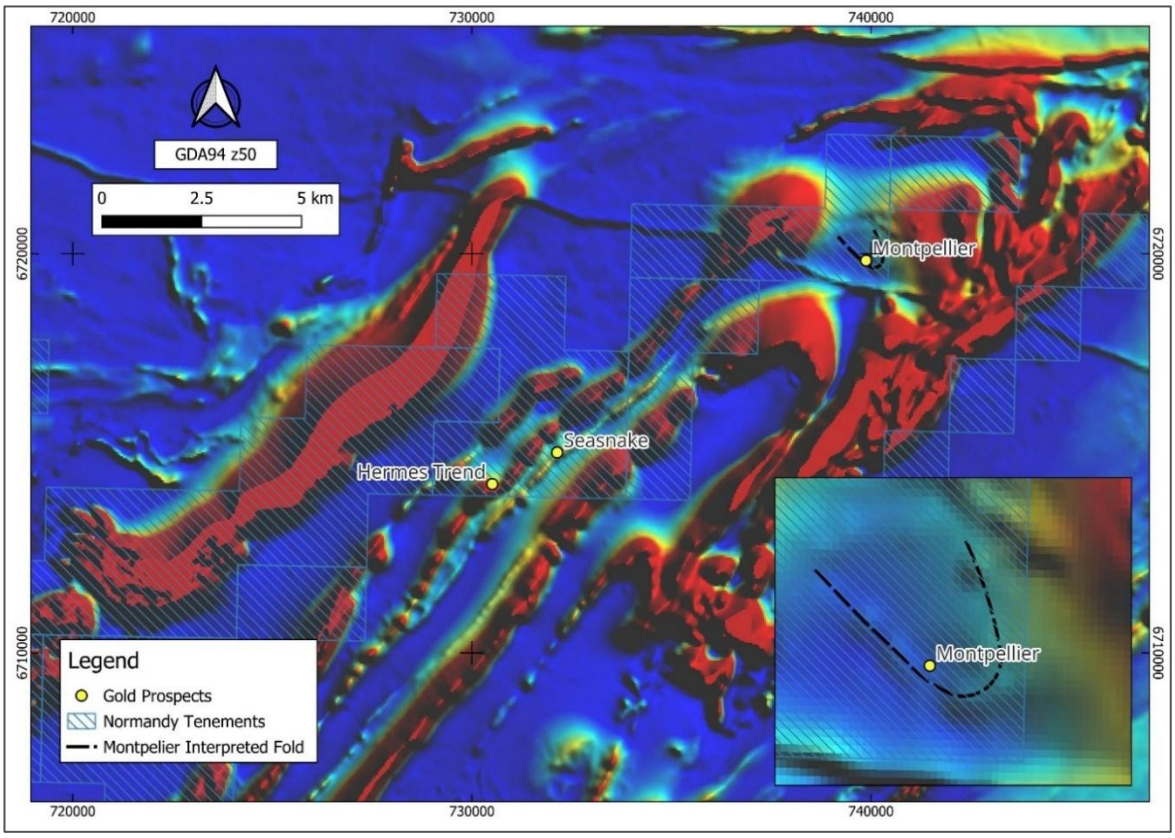
Source: Normandy

The prospect lies between the regionally significant Evanston and Johnston Range shear zones. Magnetic imagery (Figure 4.18) indicates a structurally complex setting with regional folding and deformation. Montpellier itself is situated within a magnetic low associated with a subtle fold structure, a combination commonly linked to gold mineralisation.

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Figure 4.18: Total magnetic intensity imagery of the Hermes Trend area



Source: Normandy

Previous RAB drilling failed to identify significant bedrock mineralisation.

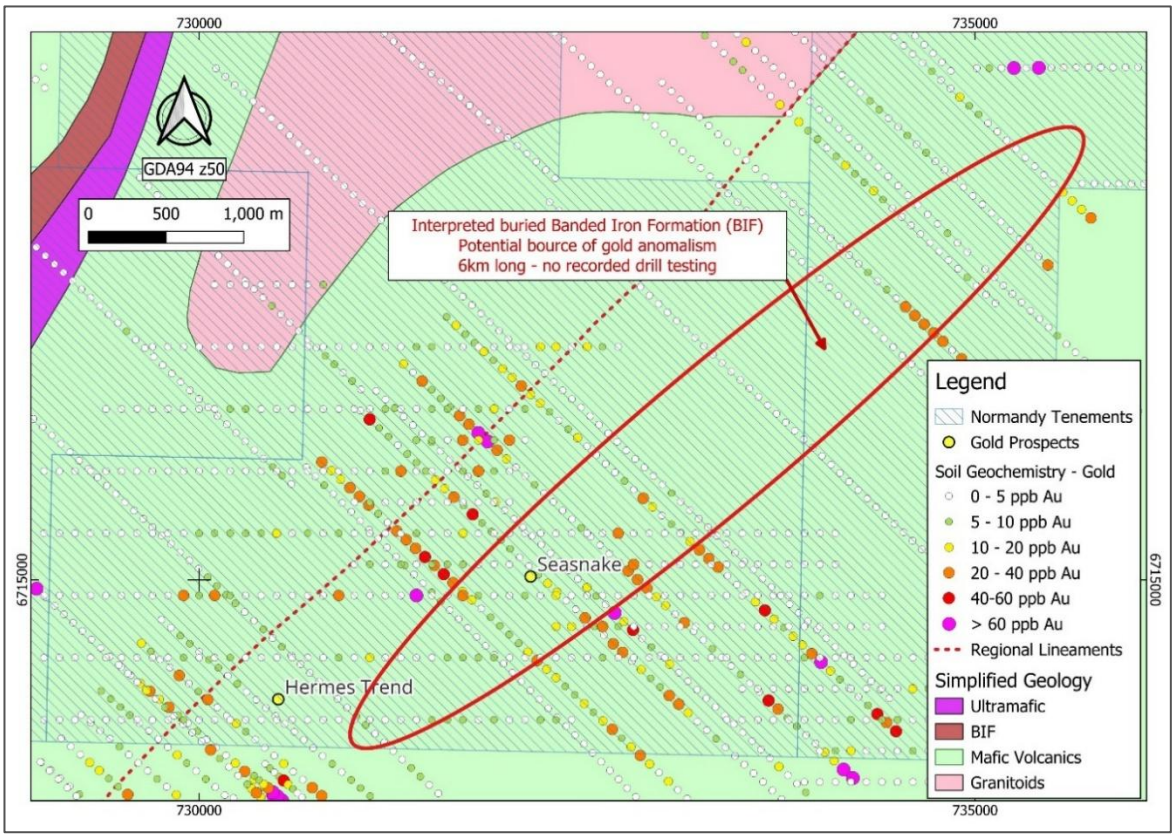
Normandy plans further soil testing to validate the tenor and location of the early work followed by drill testing (RAB/aircore) to determine the extent and tenor of any gold mineralisation.

Seasnake

Lying about 8 km southwest of Montpellier, the Seasnake gold prospect is defined by historical soil geochemistry over a strike length of approximately 1,200 m, with a maximum value of 732 ppb Au (Figure 4.19). Lower-level gold-in-soil anomalies extend along a broader 6 km strike length. The prospect is interpreted to be underlain by mafic volcanics and BIF, as suggested by the magnetic imagery. Outcrop is sparse and the main anomaly lies on both sides of a buried BIF unit.

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Figure 4.19: Soil anomalies in Seasnake



Source: Normandy

Only limited drilling has been undertaken, and this has focused on the soil anomalies rather than directly testing the interpreted BIF source (Lea, 2026). Normandy considers that further soil sampling is required to confirm the tenor and position of the earlier results and to infill gaps in coverage to the northeast, followed by RAB or aircore drilling to determine the extent and grade of any underlying gold mineralisation.

4.3 Proposed exploration program

Normandy considers the Halleys Project to be a priority project and has designed a systematic exploration program that involves an 8,000–13,000 m drilling program across the brownfields prospects around Halleys District. The planned program involves infill diamond and RC or aircore drilling to test the continuity of the geological model and mineralisation envelope to enable the calculation of a Mineral Resource estimate if results allow.

As part of QA/QC validation of the database, Normandy plans to twin selected drill holes with historical high-grade assay intersections. Drill hole twinning refers to a technique where a new drill hole is drilled within 1–2 m of the collar of a historical drill hole. This allows for new samples to be collected and assayed to verify the historical high-grade intersections and validate historical geological data.

Additionally, Normandy plans to conduct a geophysical survey to improve the structural and architectural understanding, alongside a soil geochemical program comprising approximately 600 samples across the greenfield targets along Hermes Trend.

Normandy has prepared a 2-year budget for the proposed exploration program. SRK considers the program and associated budget is reasonable and adequately considers the mineralisation style.

Table 4.5: Proposed exploration plan and budget for the Halleys project (thousand A$)

Activities	Minimum subscription (A$8 M)			Maximum subscription (A$12 M)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Access and tenure	150	150	300	150	150	300
Data compilation	75	-	75	75	-	75
Geochemical survey	20	-	20	20	-	20
Geophysical survey	30	25	55	75	75	150
Drilling	1,200	400	1,600	1,900	970	2,870
Assaying	350	200	550	575	260	835
Total	**1,825**	**775**	**2,600**	**2,795**	**1,455**	**4,250**

Source: Normandy

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5 Mt Jackson Project

The Mt Jackson Project comprises of a total of 29 tenements, including 3 Prospecting Licences in application,23 Exploration Licences (22 granted and 1 in application) and 3 granted Mining Leases, covering an area of approximately 801 km^2. Of the 29 tenements, 14 are under option agreement, covering an area of approximately 163 km^2 (Table 2.1, Figure 5.1).

The Mt Jackson Project is divided into two major prospecting regions: Clampton Shear Zone (CSZ) and Mt Jackson Regional. CSZ is an over 35 km structural corridor located on the western margin of the Mt Jackson Project. CSZ prospecting region comprises of 15 tenements, covering an area of approximately 252 km^2. Numerous historical workings are found along CSZ, most notable the Clampton Mine. Numerous previously drill tested prospects are adjacent to Clampton Mine, including Andromeda, Yarbu, Sandplain, Tiger, Gossan East and Bullseye. Mt Jackson Regional comprises of 14 tenements, covering an area of 549 km^2, which hosts numerous prospects defined by geochemical and geophysical surveys with limited drilling, most notably Aurora.

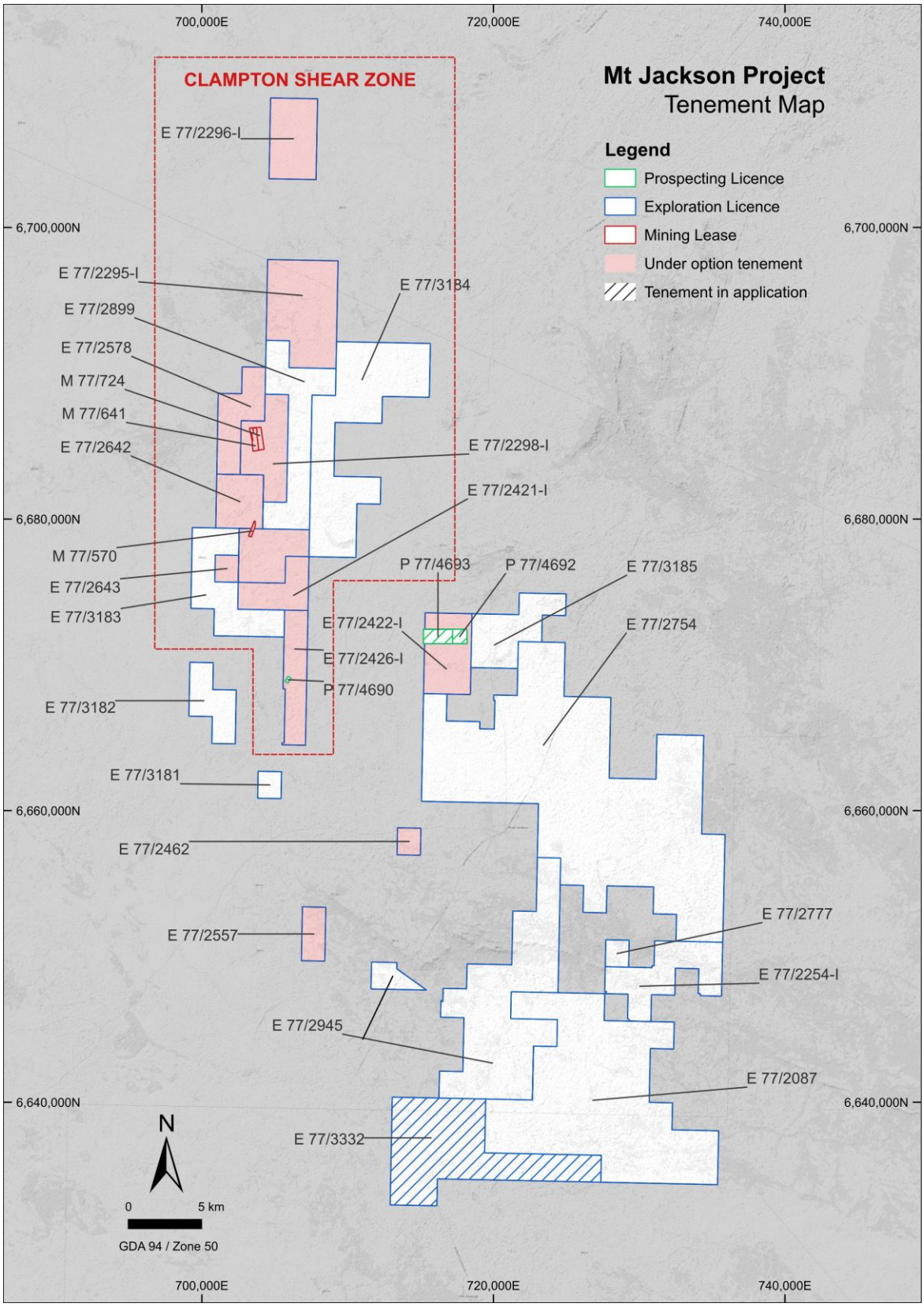
5.1 Clampton Shear Zone

The CSZ prospecting region extends for over 35 km along the western margin of Normandy's tenements. It comprises 15 tenements covering an area of 252 km^2 with continuous tenure apart from one 5.5 km gap (Figure 5.1). A number of mines are associated with the CSZ, the most notable being the Clampton Mine, as well as others such as Bullseye and Yarbu. Numerous geochemical anomalies and prospects are located along its extent, including Andromeda, Tiger and Sandplain – all of which are only partially tested by historical drilling. The area has received spasmodic attention since modern gold exploration commenced (in the 1990s) partially owing to extensive alluvial cover over much of the area and the dismembered tenement holdings that prevented systematic regional exploration. The CSZ tenements are considered to have upside potential to both provide an increase to known mineralisation and to define new gold resources. Despite the 30–40 years of modern exploration across the tenements, there remain significant gaps in the soil or auger coverage, particularly along the highly prospective CSZ. Five specific gaps in soil coverage are recognised along the CSZ for a total strike length of 8 km. Normandy will selectively and progressively complete soil geochemistry within these zones (Figure 5.2).

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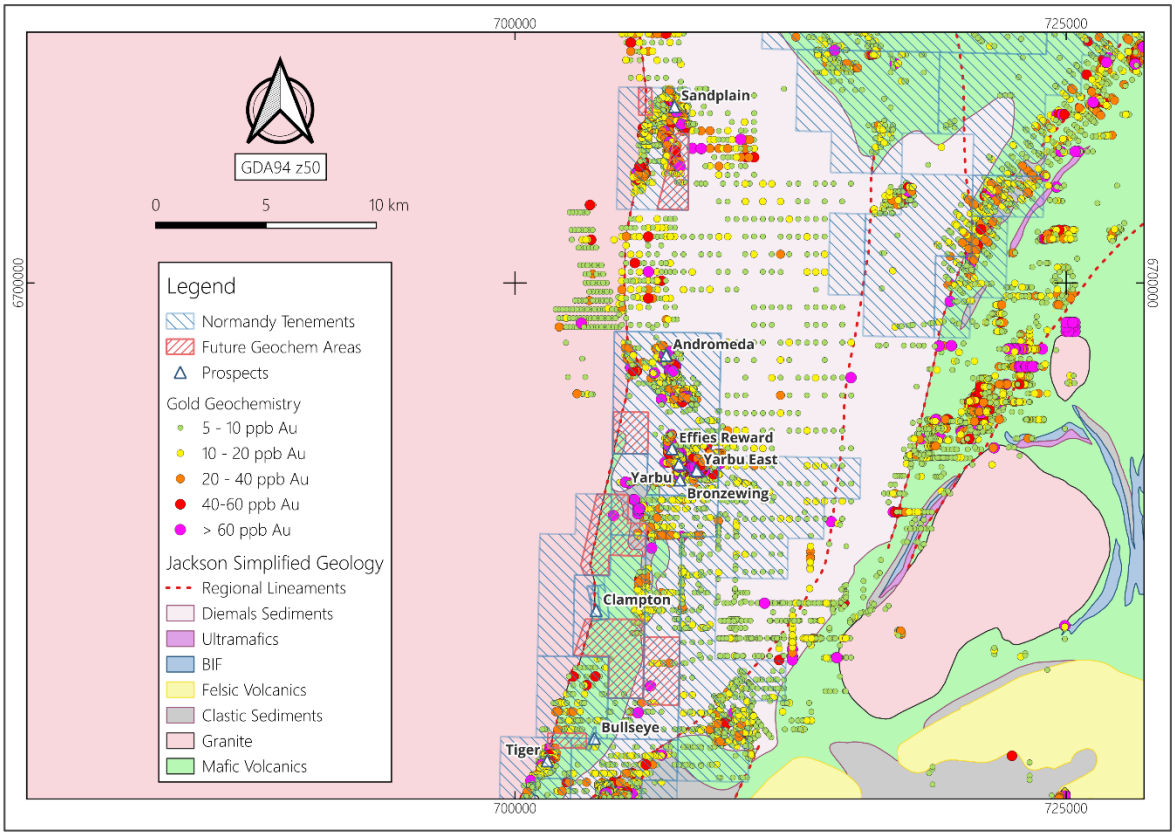
Figure 5.1: Tenement layout map of the Mt Jackson Project



Source: SRK; Normandy

Notes: GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

Figure 5.2: Regional gold-in-soil anomalies in Clampton Shear Zone and proposed soil geochemical survey areas



Source: Normandy

Notes: GDA 94 MGA Zone 50.I

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5.1.1 Clampton

The Clampton prospect is located in the western part of the Mt Jackson Project and comprises two mining leases (M77/641 and M77/724), and a surrounding exploration licence (E77/2298) (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2).

The prospect lies within the north–south-trending CSZ, a major structure over 35 km long along the western side of the Project. It broadly coincides with the granite–greenstone contact and hosts several small historical gold mines and numerous gold-in-soil anomalies that have only been partly tested.

Outcrop is sparse, and the geology has largely been interpreted from geophysics. Sedimentary rocks and mafic–ultramafic greenstones are cut by the CSZ, which forms a semi-planar shear zone separating granite from greenstone. In the south, gold is associated with faults and shears dipping moderately to the east within the greenstones.

Historical exploration and mining

In the early 1990s Broken Hill Metals NL (BHM) completed regional auger soil sampling and shallow RAB ‘soil’ drilling, defining a strong gold-in-soil anomaly over the Yarbu workings and several smaller anomalies further north (now Andromeda). RAB drilling into these anomalies intersected broad zones of anomalous to low-grade mineralisation.

From 1992–96, Roebuck Resources NL (Roebuck) undertook soil, lag and rock chip sampling plus RAB and RC drilling focused on Clampton. RC drilling showed gold hosted in a steep, 20–30 m wide mafic schist between sedimentary and ultramafic rocks and returned consistent intersections over ~320 m of strike, including some high-grade hits. Poorly surveyed hole locations, however, limit the use of the results in resource estimation.

After Roebuck’s drilling, the mine area was privately owned until 2019. Historical underground mining at Clampton (1933–50) produced about 9,534 t at 25.4 g/t Au for ~7,800 oz, followed by an open pit in 1996–97 that produced ~7,000 t at ~7 g/t Au for ~1,600 oz. A private Clampton Syndicate carried out further RC drilling, bulk sampling and small-scale open pit mining around 2010–17, reportedly extracting 5,000–6,000 t at 5–6 g/t Au, but detailed drilling and production records are not available.

AuKT acquired the project in 2019 and completed additional RC drilling (14 holes for 1,092 m). AuKT used these data, together with Roebuck’s, to prepare a resource estimate for Clampton. SRK has reviewed this estimate and considers it not to be reportable to the standard of the JORC Code, as the estimation procedures were not sufficiently rigorous and the supporting data and QA/QC documentation are incomplete. Consequently, the AuKT resource estimate is not reported in this IGR. Planned follow-up drilling to extend the mineralisation was not completed.

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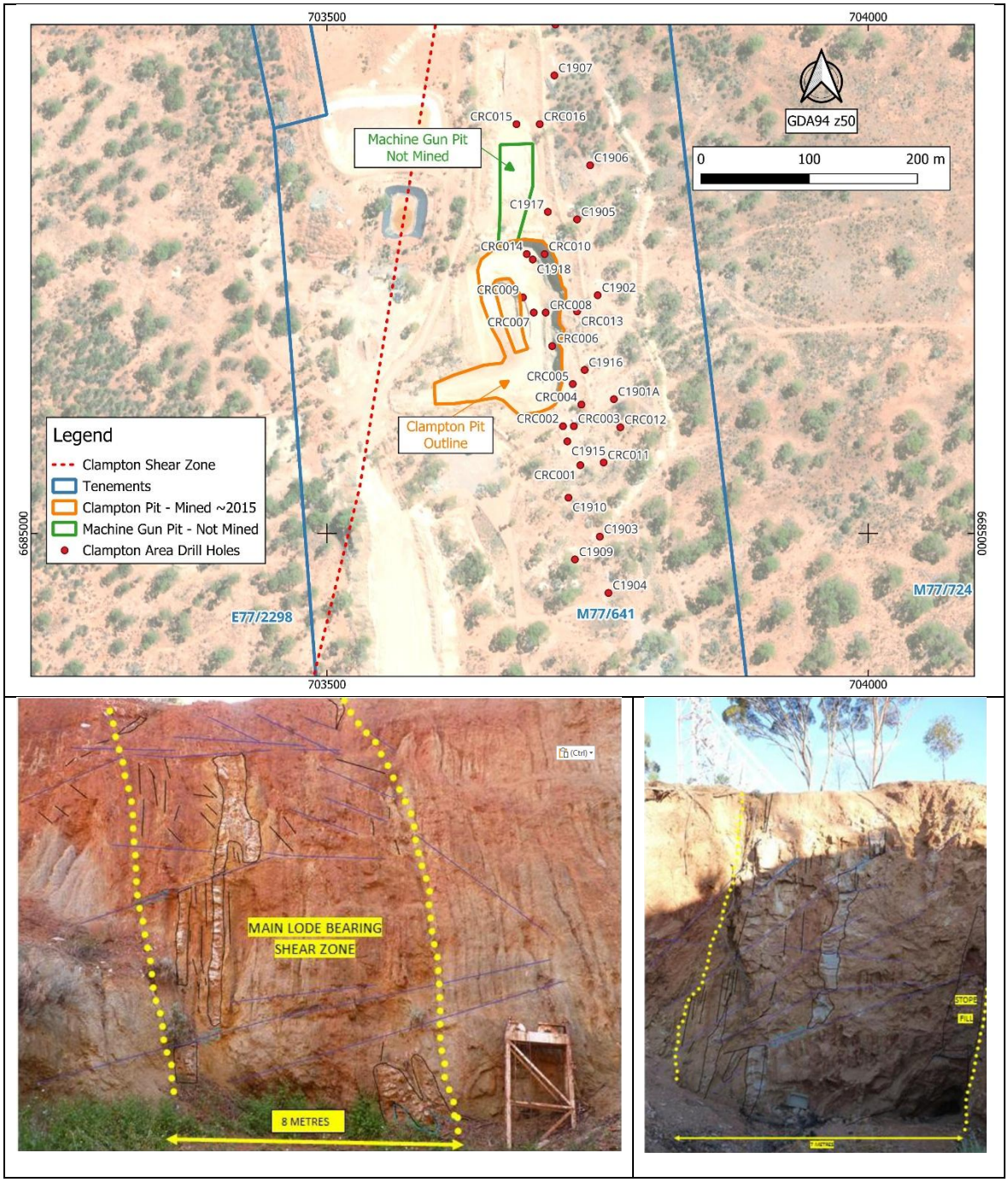
Figure 5.3 shows an aerial view of the Clampton prospect (upper), highlighting the trace of the CSZ, existing pit outlines (including the unmined Machine Gun Pit) and the distribution of the historical RC drill collars over the main lode position. The lower photographs illustrate the exposed main lode-bearing shear zone in the pit walls.

During the site visit, SRK identified a subvertical, north–south striking shear zone with a network of subparallel quartz lodes within the historical Clampton Pit, indicating the association between gold mineralisation and structures as documented. Although the majority of historical drill hole collars around the Clampton Pit area have been rehabilitated, green plastic RC spoil bags from the drilling campaign completed by AuKT were left on site. Significantly, SRK noted unsubmitted sample calico bags left adjacent to these green bags. This selective sampling approach has potentially introduced sampling bias and limited the capability to accurately delineate or model the continuity of broader, un-veined mineralisation zones (Figure 5.4).

A quartz vein specimen containing visible gold was found on a historical waste berm. This occurrence suggests potential inefficiencies in past grade control practices, leading to localised ore loss to the waste dump. Tremolite, a calcium-magnesium amphibole mineral common in Archean greenstone terranes of Western Australia, was also identified within Clampton's waste rocks, occurring in what field observation indicates is a bladed/acicular (non-fibrous) habit. Further laboratory analysis (e.g. polarised light microscopy) is suggested to confirm mineral habit (Figure 5.5).

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Figure 5.3: Clampton prospect – plan of historical workings and drilling (upper) with photographs of the main lode-bearing shear zone (lower)



Source: Normandy

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Figure 5.4: Subvertical shear zone on pit wall and RC drilling footprint in Clampton



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

Figure 5.5: Gold-bearing quartz vein and tremolite specimen within Clampton waste rocks



Source: SRK site visit. June 2026

Note: Cautionary Statement – Visual Observations. Visual estimates of mineral abundance or type should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine definitive mineral types, concentrations, or grades, which are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding potential impurities or deleterious physical properties that may be relevant to future valuations. The

visual descriptions reported in this prospectus are preliminary based on visual inspection of the samples. These visual estimates are uncertain and may not be representative of laboratory assay results. The observations do not guarantee that economic mineralisation is present.

Mineralisation and prospectivity

AuKT defined two main mineralised zones, approximately 450 m and 180 m long, with shoots plunging both northwards and southwards in different areas. Weathering typically extends to 50–60 m depth, but limited drilling density has prevented reliable subdivision of oxide, transitional and fresh material. The mineralised shear zone is up to 10 m wide and lies between a meta-sedimentary footwall and an ultramafic hanging wall. Gold is hosted in narrow, anastomosing and discontinuous quartz veins within amphibolite, with the ore zone dipping 60–70° to the east. All host rocks are metamorphosed to greenschist facies and show folding, faulting and late brittle fracturing related to movement on the main north-trending shear (Figure 5.7Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.8).

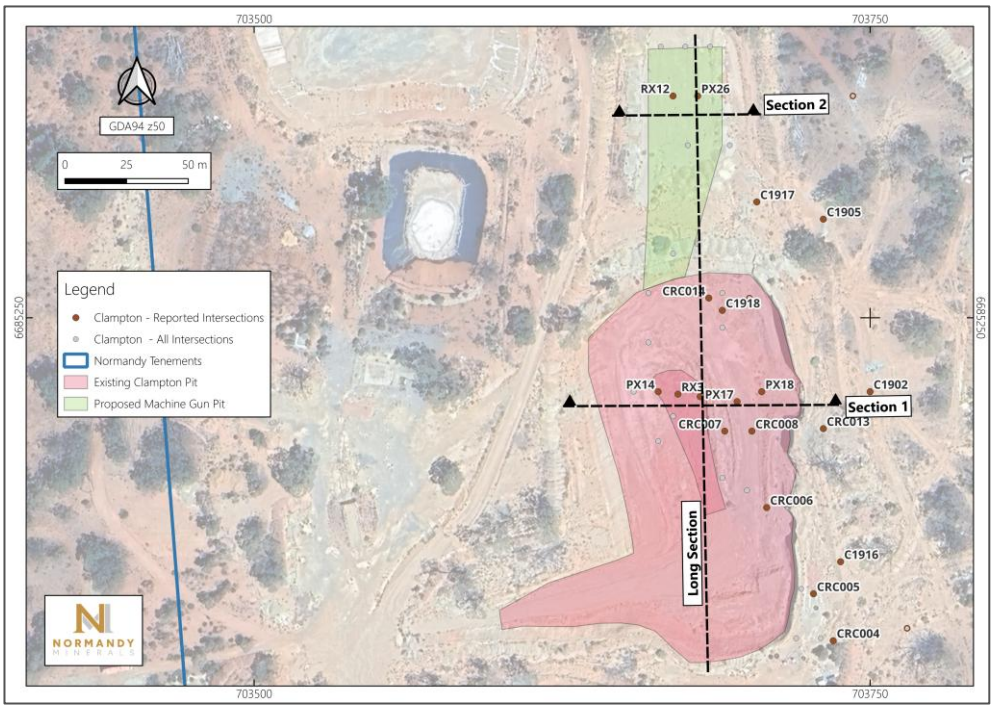
Drilling and mining to date indicate that mineralisation continues below the base of the existing pit and remains open both along strike and down-dip. Historical open pit operations did not reach the interpreted limits of the ore zones, and previous resource estimates are based on widely spaced drilling of variable quality (Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7)

Outside the immediate pit area, historical RAB and RC drilling along the shear zone north and south of Clampton has returned significant gold intercepts that have not been systematically followed up for more than 20 years (Figure 5.9).

Overall, the available data suggest a continuous, structurally controlled mineralised system with upside potential to enlarge existing resources at depth and along the 1.5 km strike length of the CSZ within the mining leases. Normandy considers Clampton to be a high-priority target and plans confirmatory and extensional drilling to test this area. A full list of drill hole collars in the Clampton prospect is tabulated in Appendix A and significant drill intercepts are summarised in Appendix B.

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Figure 5.6: Historical drill holes location in Clampton prospect



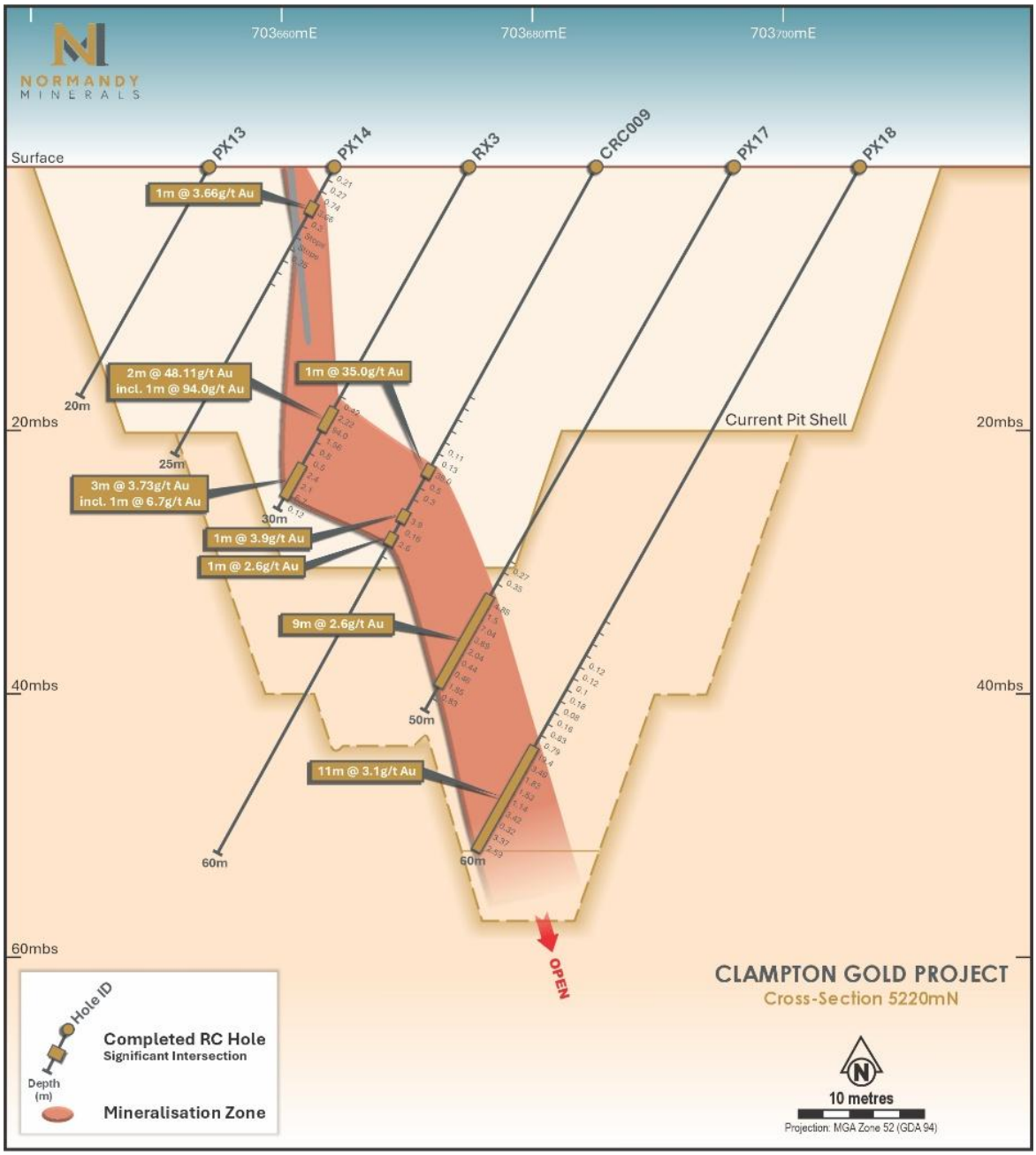
Source: Normandy

Notes: GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

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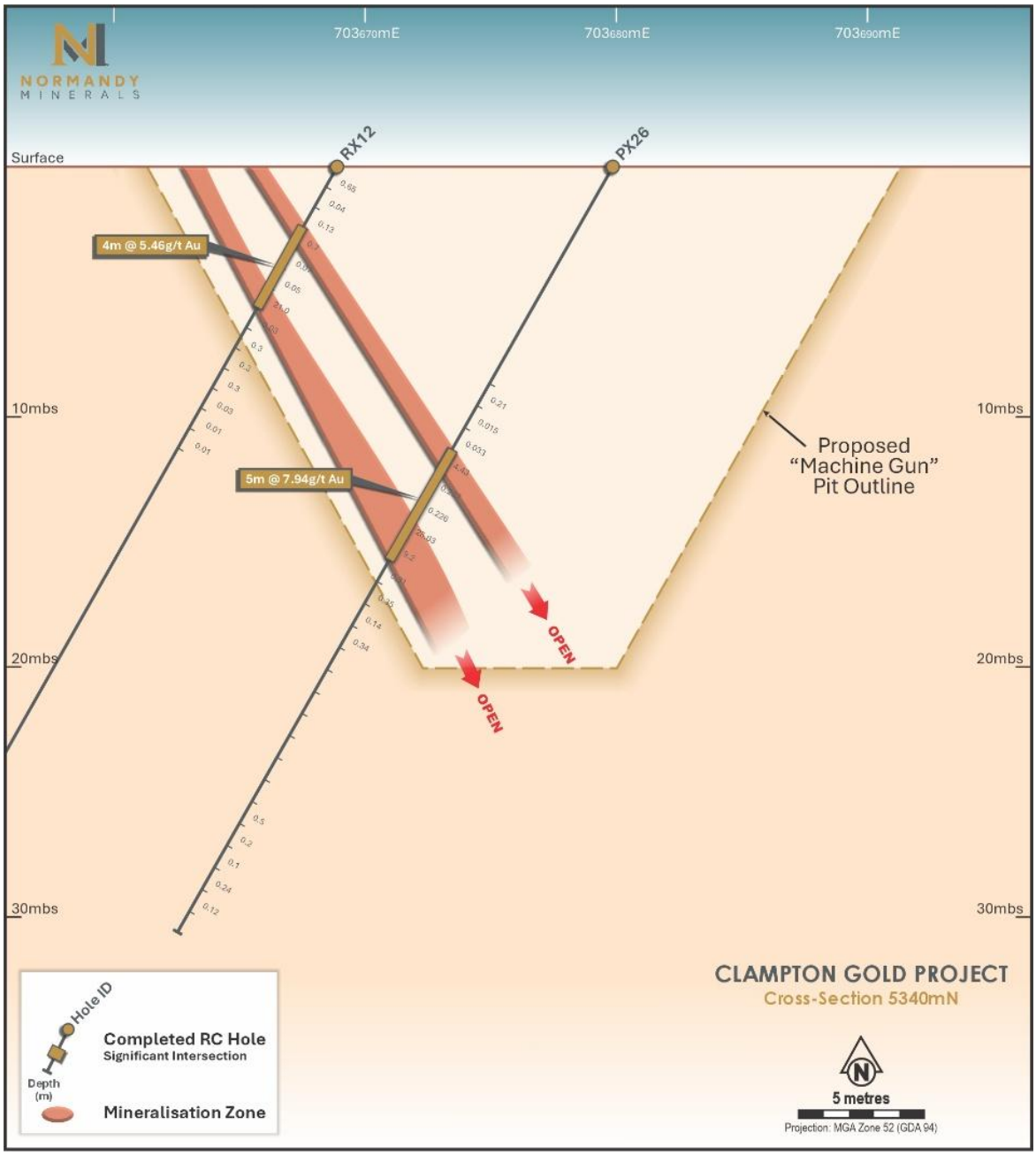
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Figure 5.7: Schematic cross section 1 along Clampton Pit, looking north



Source: Normandy

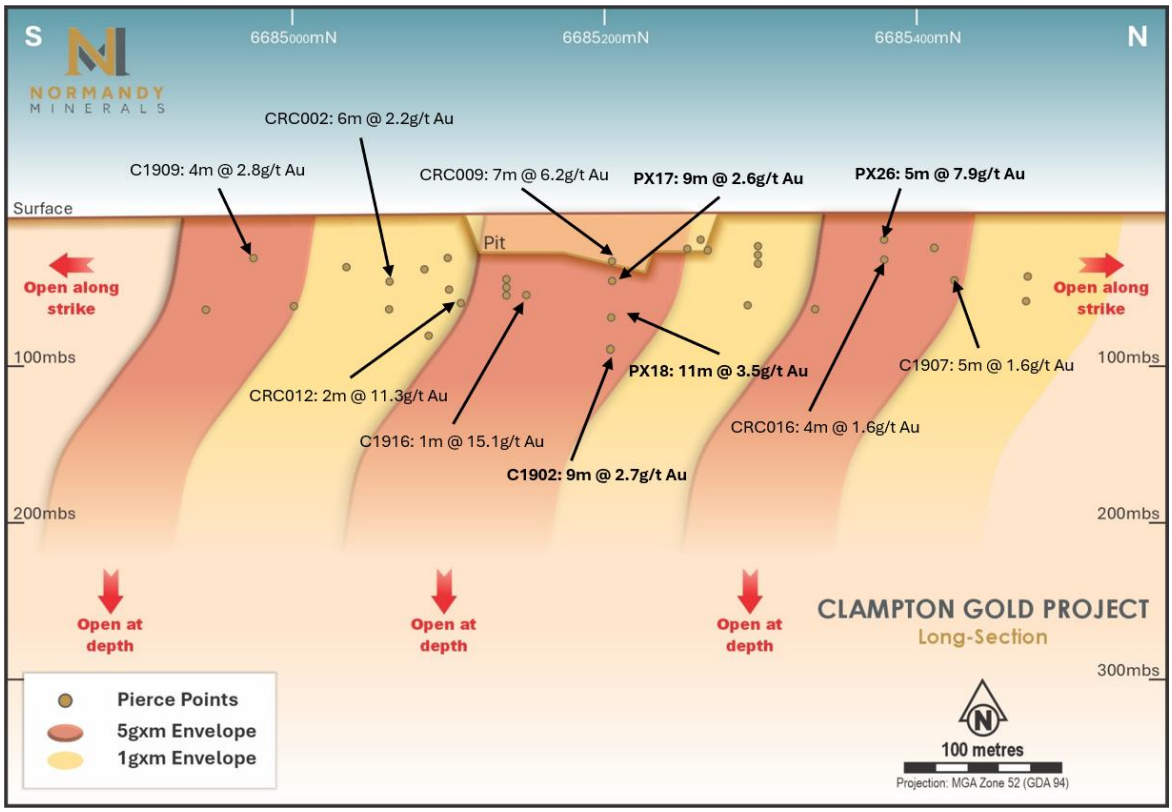
Figure 5.8: Schematic cross section 2 along proposed Machine Gun Pit, looking north



Source: Normandy

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Figure 5.9: Schematic long section along strike of Clampton Pit showing significant drill hole pierce points, looking west



Source: Normandy

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Table 5.1: Significant drilling intercepts inside and around along Clampton Pit and proposed Machine Gun Pit

Hole No	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Intercept
Section 1 (Figure 5.7)							
PX14	703664.02	6685220.15	-	270	-60	25	1 m at 3.7 g/t Au (4–5 m)[1]
PX17	703696	6685216	-	270	-60	48	11 m at 2.2 g/t Au (36–47 m) [1]
PX18	703706	6685221	-	270	-60	60	11 m at 3.6 g/t Au (49–60 m) [1]
C1902	703750	6685220	-	270	-60	150	9 m at 2.7 g/t Au (87–96 m)
C1907	703710	6685423	-	270	-60	102	5 m at 1.6 g/t Au (49–64 m)
C1909	703729	6684976	-	270	-60	60	4 m at 2.8 g/t Au (29–33 m)
C1916	703738	6685151	-	270	-60	60	1 m at 15.1 g/t Au (59–60 m)
CRC002	703718	6685099	-	270	-60	39	6 m at 2.2 g/t Au (32–38 m)
CRC009	703681	6685218	-	270	-60	60	7 m at 6.2 g/t Au (26–33 m) [1]
CRC012	703771	6685098	-	270	-60	105	2 m at 11.3 g/t Au (95–97 m)
CRC016	703697	6685378	-	270	-90	70	4 m at 1.6 g/t Au (38–42 m)
Section 2 (Figure 5.8)							
PX12	703670	6685340	-	270	-60	30	4 m at 5.5 g/t Au (3–7 m)
PX26	703680	6685340	-	270	-60	35	5 m at 8.0 g/t Au (13–18 m)
Long Section (Figure 5.9)							
C1902	703750	6685220	454	270	-60	150	9 m at 2.7 g/t Au (87–96 m)
C1904	703760	6684945	458	270	-60	102	4 m at 0.8 g/t Au (66–70 m)
C1905	703731	6685290	455	270	-60	96	5 m at 0.6 g/t Au (66–71 m)
C1907	703710	6685423	457	270	-60	102	5 m at 1.6 g/t Au (49–64 m)
C1909	703729	6684976	461	270	-60	60	4 m at 2.8 g/t Au (29–33 m)
C1909	703729	6684976	463	270	-60	60	6 m at 0.4 g/t Au (20–26 m)
C1915	703722	6685085	458	270	-60	60	17 m at 0.7 g/t Au (20–37 m)
C1916	703738	6685151	458	270	-60	60	1 m at 15.1 g/t Au (59–60 m)
C1917	703704	6685297	457	270	-60	60	2 m at 0.9 g/t Au (24–26 m)
C1918	703690	6685253	453	270	-60	30	4 m at 0.4 g/t Au (25–29 m)
CRC001	703734	6685063	461	270	-60	65	1 m at 1.8 g/t Au (41–42 m)
CRC002	703718	6685099	458	270	-60	39	6 m at 2.2 g/t Au (32–38 m)
CRC002	703718	6685099	445	270	-60	39	6 m at 2.2 g/t Au (32–38 m)
CRC003	703728	6685099	500	270	-60	79	1 m at 3.1 g/t Au (45–46 m)
CRC004	703735	6685119	500	270	-60	78	2 m at 6.1 g/t Au (63–65 m)
CRC005	703727	6685138	500	270	-60	79	5 m at 1.9 g/t Au (60–65 m)
CRC006	703708	6685173	500	270	-60	64	9 m at 0.6 g/t Au (38–47 m)
CRC007	703691	6685204	500	270	-60	60	6 m at 2.0 g/t Au (33–39 m)
CRC008	703702	6685204	500	270	-60	73	7 m at 1.7 g/t Au (48–55 m)
CRC009	703681	6685218	500	270	-60	60	7 m at 6.2 g/t Au (26–33 m)

Hole No	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Intercept
CRC011	703755.5	6685065.5	500	271	-60	90	2 m at 2.3 g/t Au (68–70 m)
CRC012	703771	6685098	500	270	-60	105	2 m at 11.3 g/t Au (95–97 m)
CRC013	703731	6685205	500	272	-60	102	9 m at 1.4 g/t Au (71–80 m)
CRC014	703684.5	6685258	500	271	-60	75	1 m at 4.0 g/t Au (36–37 m)
CRC015	703675	6685378	500	273	-60	55	5 m at 1.6 g/t Au (21–26 m)
CRC016	703697	6685378	458	270	-90	70	4 m at 1.6 g/t Au (38–42 m)
CRC016	703696.5	6685378	500	270	-60	70	4 m at 1.6 g/t Au (38–42 m)
PX14	703664.02	6685220.15	500	270	-60	25	1 m at 3.7 g/t Au (4–5 m) [1]
PX17	703696	6685216	500	270	-60	48	11 m at 2.2 g/t Au (36–47 m)
PX18	703706	6685221	500	270	-60	60	11 m at 3.6 g/t Au (49–60 m)
PX26	703680	6685340	500	270	-60	35	5 m at 8.0 g/t Au (13–18 m)
RX12	703670	6685340	500	270	-60	30	4 m at 5.5 g/t Au (3–7 m)
RX3	703672	6685219	500	270	-60	30	2 m at 48.1 g/t Au (21–23 m) [1] 3 m at 3.7 g/t Au (26–29 m) [1]

Notes:

[1] GDA94 MGA Z50.
[2] Mined-out intervals.

5.1.2 Andromeda

The Andromeda prospect is located to the north of the Clampton prospect, within the northern part of E 77/2295 (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). It was defined by a gold-in-soil anomaly approximately 2,700 m long and over 300 m wide, comprising two main zones of about 1,500 m and 450 m in length. The anomaly lies roughly 1,800 m west of the CSZ and includes a maximum soil value of 1,380 ppb Au, despite extensive cover (Figure 5.10).

Historical exploration and mining

Historical exploration includes work by Polaris Metals NL in 2005, comprising reconnaissance auger soil sampling and follow-up RAB drilling (Taylor, 2005). Following encouraging RAB results, Southern Cross Goldfields Ltd (SXG) completed nine RC drill holes in 2008 (Table 5.2), intersecting significant widths and grades of gold mineralisation including a best interval of 16 m at 3.1 g/t Au from 88 m (Kuihnapfel and Simmons, 2009). A subsequent RAB drilling program was undertaken when 39 holes were drilled to extend the mineralisation to the north, with a best result of 4 m at 1.38 g/t Au from 52 m in hole ADRB008 (Simmons, 2009). Details of the drill holes and their spatial distribution are shown in Appendix A and Figure 5.10 respectively. Significant intercepts are summarised in Table 5.2. A conceptual geological cross section is shown in Figure 5.11.

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Table 5.2: Andromeda prospect significant drill intercepts

Hole No	Type	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Intercept
ADRC001	RC	706861	6696805	500	270	-60	157	3 m at 1.79 g/t Au (49–52 m) 23 m at 1.41 g/t Au (57–78 m) 3 m at 1.35 g/t Au (121–124 m)
ADRC002	RC	706898	6696802	500	270	-60	170	2 m at 2.86 g/t Au (56–58 m) 16 m at 3.09 g/t Au (88–104 m) 1 m at 1.5 g/t Au (108–109 m)
ADRC004	RC	706917	6696711	500	270	-60	205	8 m at 1.84 g/t Au (100–108 m)
ADRC006	RC	706794	6696901	495	270	-60	60	4 m at 0.69 g/t Au (16–20 m)
ADRC007	RC	706839	6696898	497	270	-60	110	4 m at 0.58 g/t Au (64–68 m)
ADRC008	RC	706879	6696901	496	270	-60	156	8 m at 1.98 g/t Au (92–100 m)
ADRC009	RC	706942	6696805	491	270	-60	190	1 m at 0.72 g/t Au (102–103 m) 14 m at 1.20 g/t Au (112–126 m) 1 m at 15.80 g/t Au (130–131 m) 1 m at 0.63 g/t Au (145–146 m)
ADRB001	RAB	706835	6696714	506	270	-60	59	1 m at 0.448 g/t Au (0–1 m) 4 m at 0.445 g/t Au (1–4 m)
ADRB004	RAB	706710	6696718	504	270	-60	32	4 m at 0.10 g/t Au (52–56 m)
ADRB007	RAB	706845	6696977	492	270	-60	79	4 m at 1.02 g/t Au (52–56 m)
ADRB008	RAB	706802	6696975	497	270	-60	62	4 m at 0.468 g/t Au (56–60 m) 4 m at 1.38 g/t Au (52–56 m)
ADRB010	RAB	706725	6696981	495	270	-60	56	4 m at 0.702 g/t Au (48–52 m)
ADRB011	RAB	706675	6696980	489	270	-60	62	4 m at 0.132 g/t Au (52–56 m)
ADRB020	RAB	706690	6697057	498	270	-60	71	4 m at 0.313 g/t Au (64–68 m)
ADRB022	RAB	706775	6697055	494	270	-60	59	4 m at 0.187 g/t Au (8–12 m)
ADRB028	RAB	706782	6697219	493	270	-60	62	3 m at 0.10 g/t Au (1–3 m)
ADRB030	RAB	706558	6697300	499	270	-60	68	4 m at 0.234 g/t Au (52–56 m)
CNRB120	RAB	706806	6696812	500	270	-60	79	3 m at 0.45 g/t Au (5–8 m) 2 m at 0.25 g/t Au (14–15 m) 1 m at 1.40.g/t Au (18–19 m) 1 m at 0.49.g/t Au (22–23 m) 3 m at 3.54 g/t Au (27–30 m)
CNRB121	RAB	706844	6696809	500	270	-60	79	16 m at 1.10 g/t Au (39–55) incl. 2 m at 2.90 g/t Au (39–41 m) incl. 4 m at 1.57 g/t Au (44–48 m) incl. 3 m at 2.90 g/t Au (52–55 m)

Source: Taylor (2006; 2007)

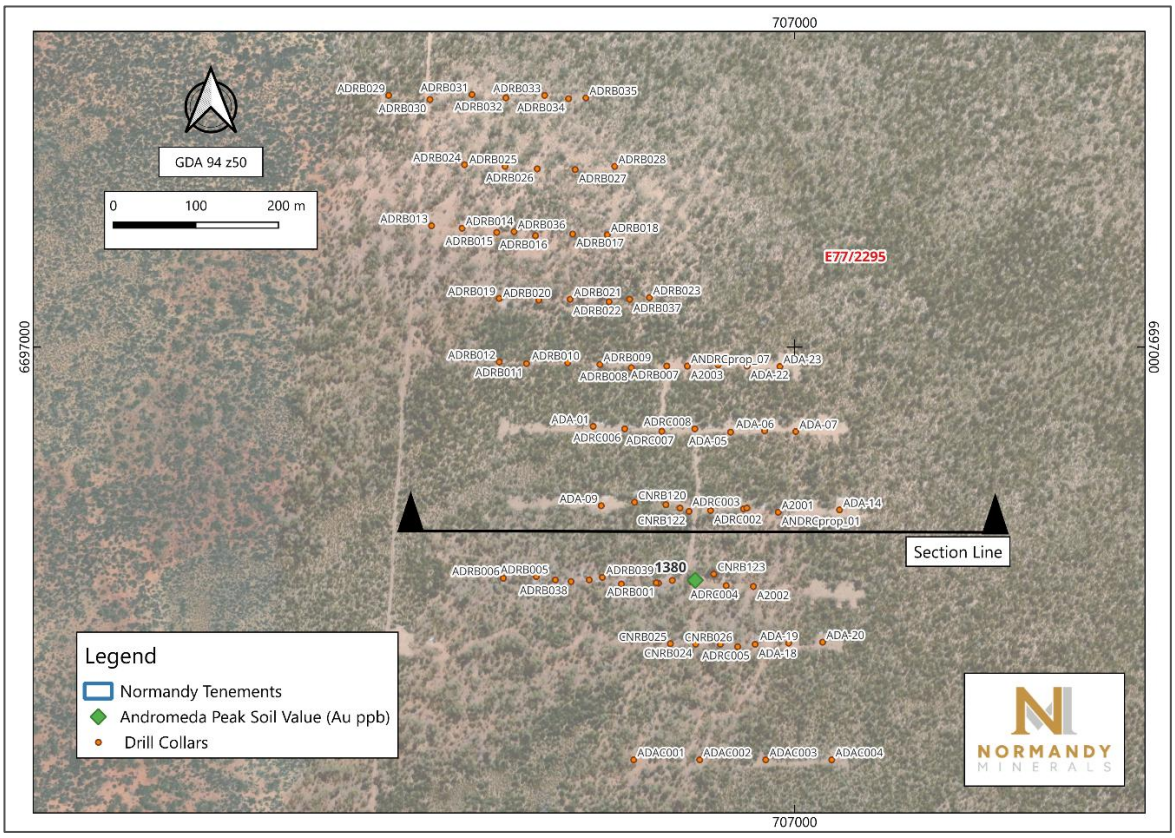
Notes:

[1] Coordinate system: GDA94 MGGGAG Zone 50.

[2] RC hole significant intervals reported at a minimum intercept of 0.5 g/t Au with a maximum of 2 m of internal waste.
RAB hole significant intervals reported at a minimum intercept of 0.1 g/t Au. Drill holes without significant intercepts are not included in the table and the full list of collars is presented in Appendix A.

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Figure 5.10: Drill hole collars in Andromeda prospect



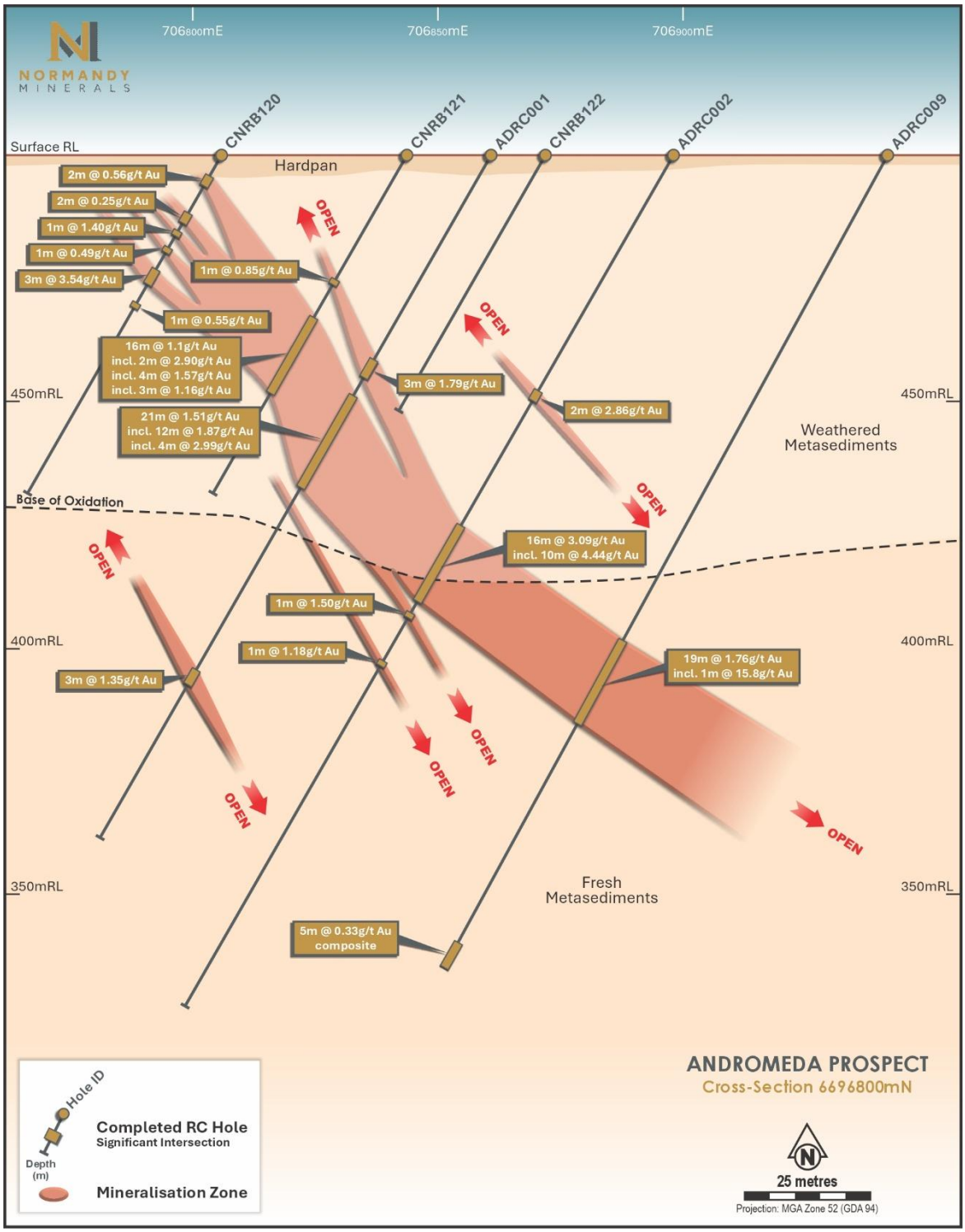
Source: Normandy

Notes: GDA 94, MGA Zone 50.

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Figure 5.11: Conceptual section of Andromeda Prospect



Source: Normandy, modified after Kuihnapfel and Simmons (2009)

Notes: GDA 94, Zone 50.

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For RC drilling, samples were collected at 1 m intervals. Bulk 1 m samples were speared, and the spear samples composited into 4 m intervals for submission to Genalysis Laboratory Services, Perth. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -75 µm (minimum 85% passing) and assayed for gold by aqua regia digest with flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish (method B/AAS; detection limit 0.01 ppm Au). Once mineralised intervals were identified, the corresponding 1 m splits were collected and re-assayed using the same methods. In some cases, 1 m splits were submitted directly based on visible mineralisation in the RC chips, bypassing initial compositing (Kuihnapfel and Simmons, 2009). No drilling or sampling procedural information is available for the historical RAB program.

Mineralisation and prospectivity

The Andromeda mineralisation is hosted by a meta-sedimentary package of shales, sandstones, gritstones and greywackes of the Diemals Formation. Gold occurs both above and below the base of oxidation, locally associated with shearing, and in places with quartz veining accompanied by silicification and chlorite–carbonate alteration. Sulfidic assemblages of pyrite ± arsenopyrite are present as patchy crystals in altered metasediments and as blebs within veins, although the correlation between gold and sulfide abundance appears weak.

RC and RAB drilling show that while gold anomalism continues to the north, the intensity of mineralisation decreases in that direction. Nonetheless, the Andromeda structure remains a priority target and warrants further exploration along strike to both the north and south of the current drilling.

5.1.3 Yarbu

The Yarbu prospect is located to the south of the Andromeda prospect, within E 77/2295 (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2).

Historical exploration and mining

The Yarbu prospect, now within E 77/2295, has a long history of small-scale high-grade mining on narrow auriferous quartz reefs. Records from around 1912 indicate grades of 40–50 g/t Au from small ore parcels; this is an unverified historical record, and no supporting assay or survey data are available. Historical workings include Effies Reward and Yarbu, which follow thin, shallow west-dipping quartz veins, and Bronzewing, which follows a thin, shallow east-dipping reef. Fragmented tenement ownership in the past hindered systematic exploration (Taylor, 2006).

In the 1990s BHM undertook soil sampling and RAB drilling over the Yarbu soil anomalies, intersecting carbonaceous shale, siltstone and greywacke of the Diemals Formation with broad zones of anomalous to low-grade gold (Taylor, 2006).

Polaris Metals followed up in 2005 with further soil and rock chip sampling and nine RAB holes. RAB drilling yielded encouraging results including 5 m at 6.10 g/t Au from 24 m (YBRB027) and 2 m at 1.4 g/t Au from 30 m, although the remaining holes did not yield significant gold mineralisation (Figure 5.12). The information for significant drill intercepts in Yarbu is shown in Table 5.3 and a list of all drill hole collars is tabulated in Appendix A.

Table 5.3: Information of drill holes with significant intercepts in Yarbu

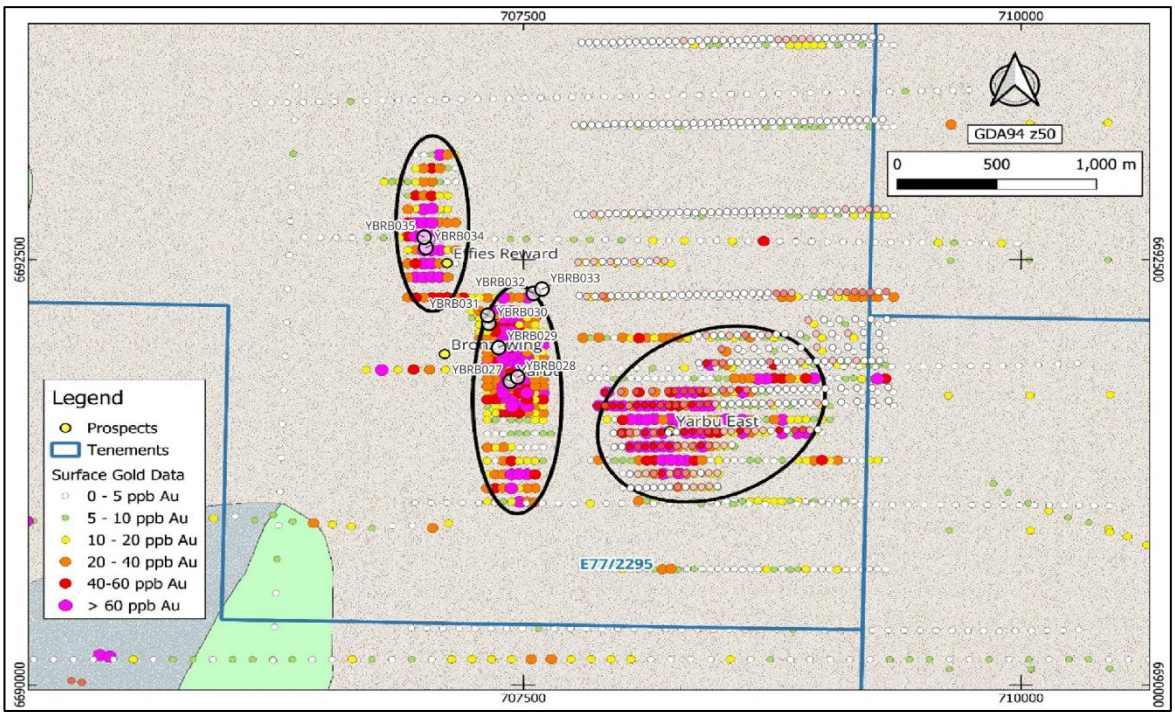
Hole ID	Type	Max Depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Intercept
YBRB027	RAB	67	707442	6691793	485	250	-60	5 m at 6.1 g/t Au from 24 m
YBRB035	RAB	60	707019	6692642	485	250	-60	2 m at 1.4 g/t Au from 30 m

Notes:

[1] GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

[2] Intervals selected and calculated from assays with >0.5 g/t Au.

Figure 5.12: Soil anomalism and drill hole collars at Yarbu



Source: Modified from Normandy 2026

SRK's site visit to the Yarbu prospect observed rehabilitation of historical drill collars. The presence of green plastic drill spoil bags and sample spoils scattered adjacent historical workings confirms previous drilling programs targeting localised extensions of mineralisation. Mechanised tracks observed along outcropped shear zones on the Yarbu tenure indicate targeted surface clearing and ground disturbance for subsequent nugget gold-detecting activities (Figure 5.13).

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Figure 5.13: Remnants of RC/RAB footprint surrounding historical workings and track clearing for nugget gold detection along shears at Yarbu



Source: SRK site visit

Mineralisation and prospectivity

Yarbu is underlain by small but numerous outcrops of Diemals Formation sediments, ferruginous, highly weathered, well-cleaved carbonaceous shales and siltstones with minor greywacke, showing a steeply east-dipping, north-trending cleavage. An andalusite-bearing pelite occurs in contact with granite west of the workings. Within this sequence, three north-northwest-trending auriferous target zones are recognised within a broader >2.3 km-long gold-in-soil anomaly.

Gold is hosted by thin quartz veins and reefs within sheared and faulted Diemals Formation sediments, localised along north-northwest-trending faults that offset granite–greenstone and sedimentary contacts – a structural setting typical of Archaean lode-gold deposits. Historical mining and high-grade rock-chip samples confirm narrow, very high-grade shoots at Effies Reward and Bronzewing. RAB drilling has returned one particularly encouraging intercept, while most other holes report only low-level anomalism, so the extent and continuity of mineralisation within the broader Yarbu East anomaly remains poorly constrained.

Given the combination of very high-grade rock chip results from the workings, broad and coherent soil anomalies, favourable structure and encouraging but limited RAB intercepts, Yarbu is considered to have upside potential for additional lode-gold mineralisation. Systematic re-evaluation of the existing data, followed by targeted infill soil sampling and deeper RC/DD beneath and along strike from the main anomalous trends, is warranted to properly assess the scale and continuity of the system.

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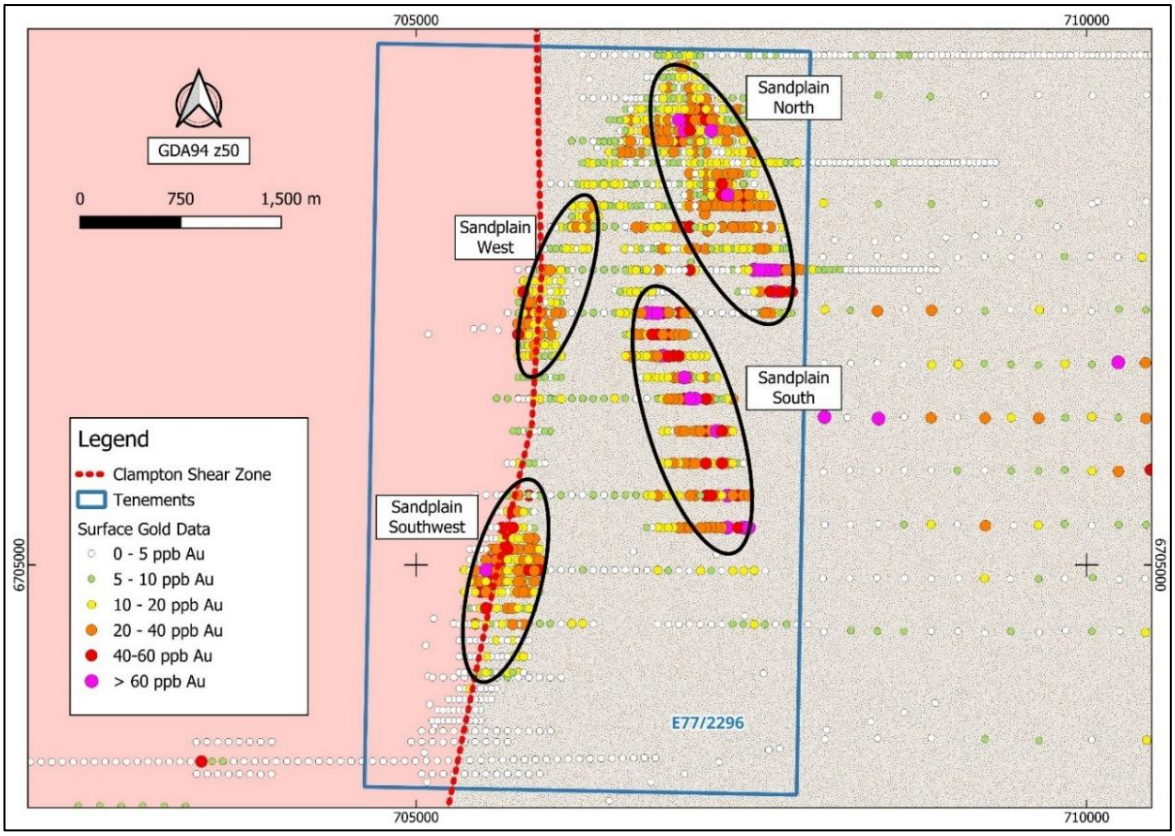
5.1.4 Sandplain

The Sandplain prospect is wholly contained within tenement E 77/2296 and is located to the north of the Andromeda prospect (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). It straddles a ~5.5 km-long granite–greenstone contact defined by the CSZ. In addition to granite, the main lithologies include a thin ultramafic belt at or near the contact and sedimentary rocks of the Diemals Formation. The area is largely sand-covered, with outcrop restricted to a small zone of sheared and altered conglomeratic sandstones of the Diemals Formation.

Historical exploration and mining

In 2004, Polaris Metals NL reinterpreted earlier exploration data and identified several gold targets at the then Diemals prospect, later renamed Sandplain. Follow-up reconnaissance rock chip and auger-soil sampling outlined four separate gold-in-soil anomalies over an area of approximately 5 km × 2 km (Taylor, 2005, Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14: Soil anomalism in the Sandplain area



Source: Normandy

Notes: GDA 94, Zone 50.

Aeromagnetic interpretation defined a north-northwest-trending linear magnetic high between Sandplain North and Sandplain South, coincident with coarse clastics of the Diemals Formation. The Sandplain Southwest target corresponds to a discrete aeromagnetic high inferred to represent an ultramafic unit close to the western granite–greenstone contact, while the Sandplain East target

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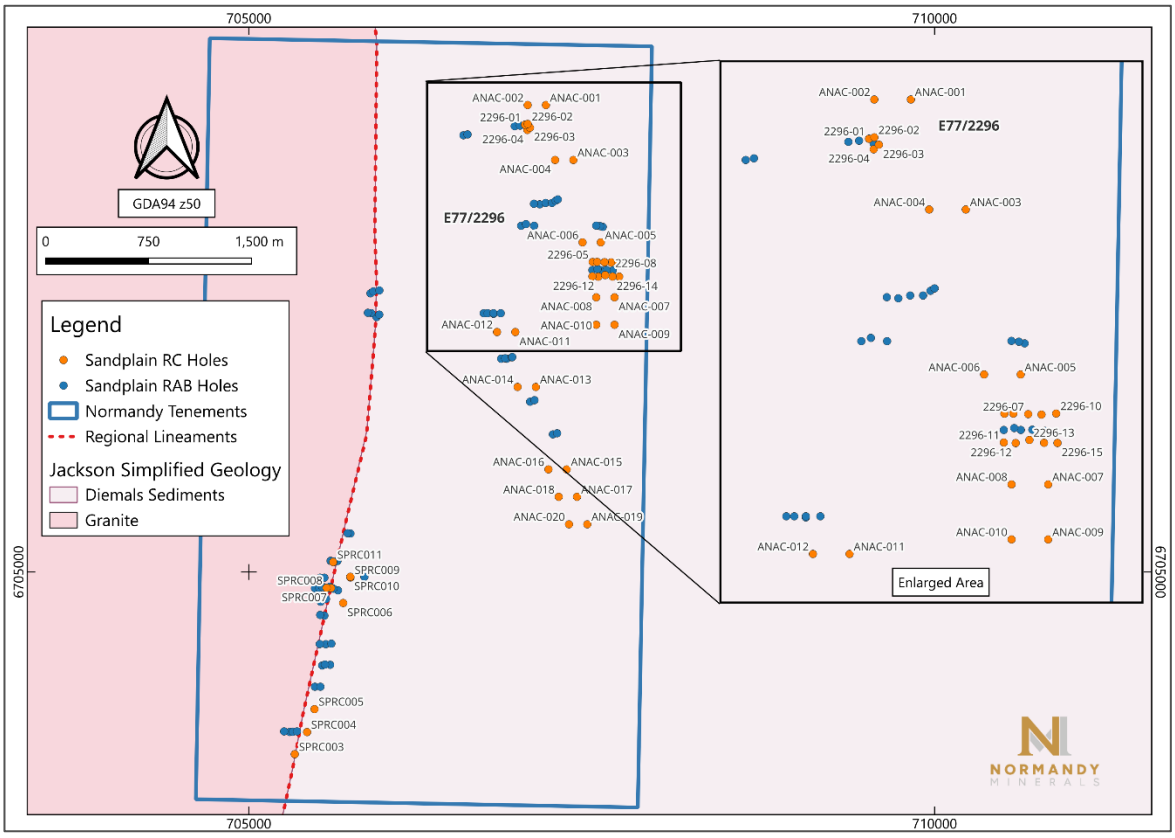
is another discrete high interpreted as possible gold mineralisation related to magnetite alteration immediately west of a weakly magnetic felsic intrusion.

Infill auger sampling and reconnaissance RAB drilling confirmed widespread anomalous to low-grade gold within both sedimentary and ultramafic rocks. At Sandplain North, some narrow (1 m) gold anomalous mineralisation was encountered however SRK has not been able to confirm the grade and location, and further infill soil sampling plus RAB and aircore drilling was recommended at Sandplain North and South (Taylor, 2007).

At Sandplain Southwest, drilling defined a narrow, low-grade to high-grade gold zone at the contact between the granite (west) and ultramafic schists (east). This zone was associated with anomalous nickel and copper and highlighted the nickel-sulfide potential. Gold in these RAB holes occurred at the base of the ultramafic unit with no clear orientation (Taylor, 2007).

In 2008, SXG (Kuihnapfel and Simmons, 2009) completed 11 RC holes for 1,365 m at Sandplain Southwest to test ~2 km of strike of the combined gold–nickel anomalies and coincident aeromagnetic highs along the interpreted ultramafic–granite contact within the CSZ. Drilling confirmed an ultramafic unit in contact with, or just above, medium-grade to coarse-grained granite, overlain by sediments dipping about 40° east. The only significant gold intercept was 4 m at 0.8 g/t Au in hole SPRC008, associated with sheared felsic granite containing up to 40% quartz veining. No further drilling has been recorded at Sandplain since 2008, apart from minor extensional auger sampling.

Figure 5.15: Historical drill hole collars at Sandplain



Source: Normandy

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Table 5.4: Drill hole information with significant intercepts at Sandplain

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept
2296-02	707034	6708262	511	270	-60	75	8 m at 0.11 g/t Au (48–56 m)
2296-03	707050	6708236	514	270	-60	85	8 m at 0.15 g/t Au (64–72 m)
2296-04	707031	6708219	514	270	-60	70	8 m at 0.11 g/t Au (44–52 m)
2296-06	707540	6707258	499	270	-60	70	8 m at 0.25 g/t Au (44–52 m) 2 m at 0.19 g/t Au (68–70 m)
2296-07	707594	6707256	502	270	-60	50	4 m at 0.14 g/t Au (36–40 m)
2296-08	707643	6707254	497	270	-60	70	4 m at 0.25 g/t Au (32–36 m)
2296-12	707549	6707150	500	270	-60	78	4 m at 0.14 g/t Au (68–72 m)
2296-13	707598	6707162	493	270	-60	61	4 m at 0.10 g/t Au (52–56 m)
2296-14	707652	6707151	500	270	-60	79	4 m at 0.17 g/t Au (64–68 m)
2296-15	707701	6707151	495	270	-60	79	4 m at 0.11 g/t Au (68–72 m)
ANAC-004	707233	6708000	509	270	-60	50	4 m at 0.46 g/t Au (36–40 m)
SPRC003	705335	6703673	497	270	-60	180	4 m at 0.14 g/t Au (56–60 m)
SPRC008	705567	6704884	502	270	-60	106	8 m at 0.44 g/t Au (32–40 m)
SPRC010	705740	6704965	504	270	-60	73	8 m at 0.11 g/t Au (28–36 m)

Notes:

[1] GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

[2] Intervals selected and calculated from assays with >0.1 g/t Au

Mineralisation and prospectivity

At Sandplain, gold mineralisation is broadly associated with the granite–greenstone contact along the CSZ and occurs within both ultramafic rocks and sediments of the Diemals Formation. Soil geochemistry has outlined four coherent gold-anomalous zones over several kilometres of strike, and reconnaissance RAB and RC drilling has confirmed bedrock gold within sedimentary, ultramafic and felsic units, including along the granite–ultramafic contact where coincident nickel and copper anomalism also suggests nickel sulfide potential.

Most drilling has been shallow and widely spaced, designed primarily to test aeromagnetic highs rather than detailed structural or lithological controls. Extensive sand cover and limited outcrop likely mask parts of the system and have contributed to the area being under-tested. The presence of multiple, persistent soil anomalies, confirmed bedrock mineralisation in several host lithologies, and a major shear-bounded contact provide a strong geological rationale for further work. Systematic deeper RC and DD, guided by refined geophysics and structural interpretation, is warranted to evaluate the scale and continuity of mineralisation at Sandplain.

5.1.5 Tiger

The Tiger prospect straddles the boundaries of E 77/3183 and E 77/2642 (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2).

The Tiger prospect covers the southern end of the CSZ and includes a substantial strike length of complexly folded and faulted volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Evidence of historical mining is present in the form of several small pits and shafts.

Historical exploration and mining

The Tiger prospect was first defined in the early 1990s through soil-sampling programs that outlined two northeast-trending gold-in-soil anomalies, together extending for about 1.5 km and reaching a maximum value of 230 ppb Au. These anomalies lie within mafic and ultramafic volcanics close to the western edge of the greenstone belt and overlie the Clampton Shear Zone (Figure 5.16).

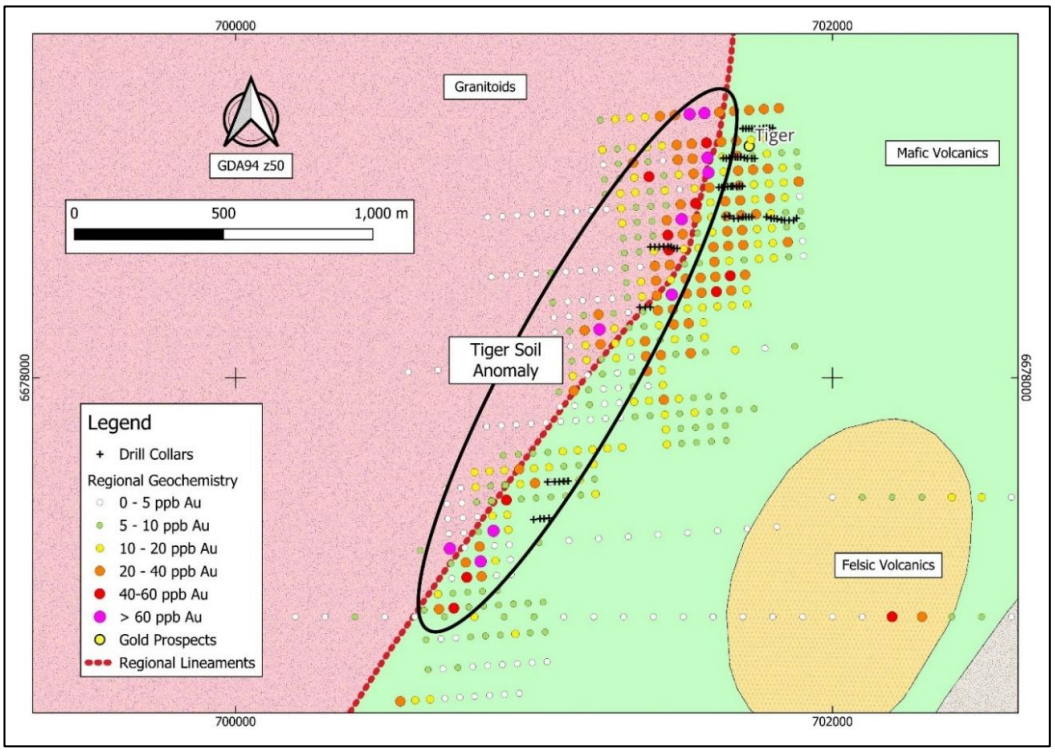
Cyprus (Cyprus 1994) first drill-tested the anomalies in 1992–93 with two widely-spaced RAB traverses (nine holes for 198 m). In the northern anomaly a single four-hole line intersected only narrow, low-grade zones (the best results were 8 m at 0.16 g/t Au and 4 m at 0.86 g/t Au). In the southern anomaly a five-hole traverse returned more significant results from ultramafics completely oxidised to talc–tremolite clay, including 8 m at 2.35 g/t Au from 8 m (MAB890) and 8 m at 1.31 g/t Au from 16 m (MAB891). Follow-up drilling by Cyprus (14 RAB and 3 RC holes) failed to replicate these grades, with best intercepts of 11 m at 0.73 g/t Au from 4 m (MAB1002) and 6 m at 0.99 g/t Au from 38 m (MAR220).

From 2004 to 2005 Liberty Gold NL (Liberty Gold NL, 2006) undertook further RAB drilling (nine holes for 290 m) over the southern anomaly, and intersected anomalous gold in five holes, including 8 m at 1.20 g/t Au from 20 m (LATBR002) and 8 m at 0.91 g/t Au from 20 m (LATBR005). A 2007 review by Transit (McCrow, 2007) recommended additional drilling, but no further ground-disturbing work has been completed. The drilling to date is predominantly shallow RAB with limited RC, and collar locations were originally set out on a local grid and are poorly constrained. A full list of drill hole collars in the Tiger prospect is tabulated in Appendix A and drill holes with significant intervals are presented in Table 5.5.

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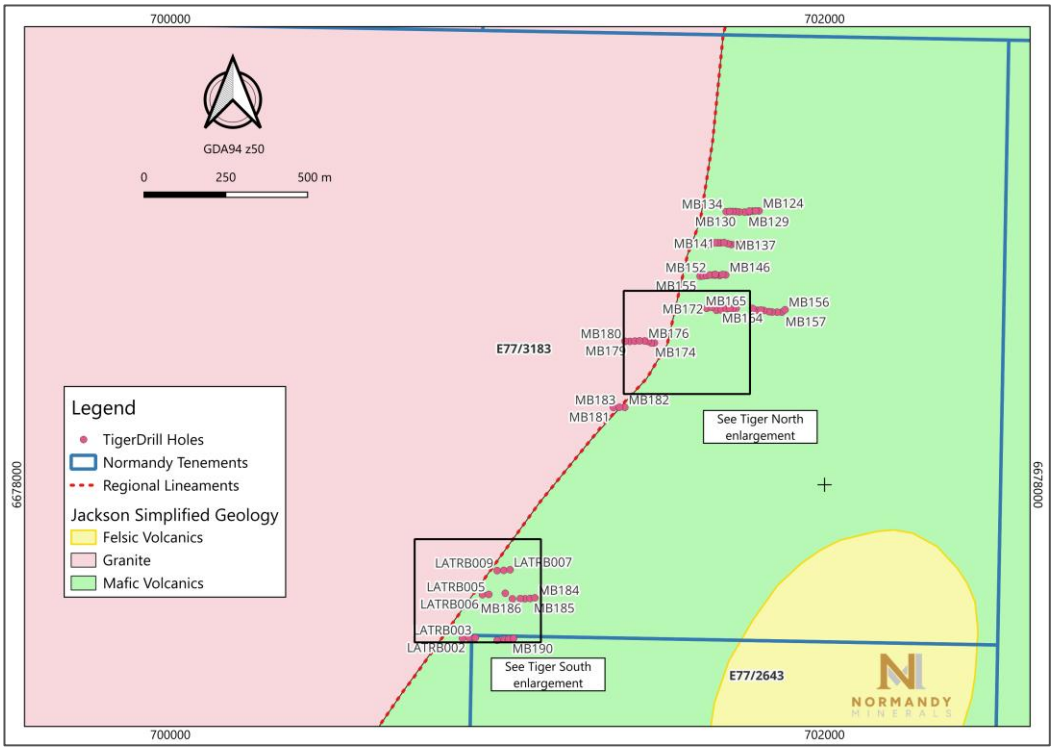
Figure 5.16: Soil anomaly and drill holes in the Tiger prospect



Source: Normandy (2026)

Notes: GDA 94, MGA Zone 50.

Figure 5.17: Historical drill holes in Tiger area



Source: Normandy (2026)

Notes: Tiger North and Tiger South enlargements are shown in Figure 5.18.

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Table 5.5: Drill holes with significant intercepts in Tiger area

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept
LATRB001	700892.91	6677531.27	-	0	-90	42	4 m at 0.49 g/t Au (12–16 m)
LATRB002	700772	6637382	-	0	-90	30	8 m at 1.20 g/t Au (20–28 m)
LATRB003	700932.5	6677532.76	-	0	-90	27	8 m at 0.42 g/t Au (32–40 m)
LATRB004	701023.75	6677668.6	-	0	-90	27	4 m at 0.12 g/t Au (28–32 m)
LATRB005	700833	6677515	-	0	-90	30	8 m at 0.85 g/t Au (12–20 m)
LATRB006	700954.19	6677664.32	-	0	-90	30	8 m at 0.25 g/t Au (0–8 m)
LATRB007	701038.56	6677740.4	-	0	-90	40	4 m at 0.50 g/t Au (24–28 m)
LATRB008	701019.23	6677738.53	-	0	-90	41	16 m at 0.41 g/t Au (0–16 m)
MB145	701634.75	6678735.23	400	270	-60	23	4 m at 0.10 g/t Au (4–8 m)
MB155	701619.44	6678636.83	400	270	-60	20	3 m at 0.15 g/t Au (4–8 m) 4 m at 0.20 g/t Au (16–20 m)
MB169	701684.15	6678533.63	400	270	-60	23	4 m at 0.31 g/t Au (12–16 m)
MB171	701654.38	6678541.94	400	270	-60	17	2 m at 0.21 g/t Au (24–26 m)
MB192	700998.94	6677524.9	400	270	-60	20	4 m at 0.16 g/t Au (24–28 m) 4 m at 0.35 g/t Au (32–36 m)

Notes:

[1] LAT holes are in AGD84, Zone 50 coordinates, MB holes are in GDA94 Z50 and MAB holes are in a local grid.

[2] LAT drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Liberty Gold NL's annual report for 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2005 (A72872), RL data are not available.

[3] MAB drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Cyprus Resources Ltd's annual report to 28 January 1994 (A41010).

[4] MB drill hole locations and assays are sourced from Southern Cross Goldfields Ltd's annual report for 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (A87983).

[5] Intervals selected and calculated from assays with >0.1 g/t Au.

Mineralisation and prospectivity

Gold at Tiger is associated with northeast-striking shears developed within an ultramafic sequence adjacent to the granite–greenstone contact along the CSZ – a setting analogous to several shear-hosted deposits elsewhere in the district. The gold-in-soil anomalism defines two main zones: a northern anomaly (~800 m × 300 m) with shallow workings in sheared and faulted rocks, and a southern anomaly (~300 m × 100 m). Geological reports indicate that mineralisation is controlled by shearing at or near the granite–greenstone contact.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of gold within oxidised ultramafic and mafic rocks, locally with grades comparable to those mined in small open pits elsewhere in the region. However, the drilling is shallow, spatially clustered and of limited extent relative to the 1.5 km length of the soil anomaly, and the structural controls on mineralisation remain poorly understood. Despite the overall northeasterly trend in geochemistry, more complex geometries are possible.

Given the combination of coherent soil anomalism, encouraging historical intercepts and a favourable structural setting, Tiger is considered under-tested. Planned work includes validation and infill soil geochemistry, particularly over a ~750 m gap at the northern end of the anomaly and around lines of historical workings, to refine drill targets along the entire trend and possible

extensions. These targets will then be followed up by systematic aircore and/or RC drilling to properly evaluate the mineralisation potential.

5.1.6 Gossan East

Gossan East is defined by a 2 km long soil anomaly adjacent to the common boundary of E77/2298 and E77/2899 approximately 2 km east of the Clampton workings (Figure 5.1).

Historical exploration and mining

The Gossan East anomaly is a ~2 km long, ~200 m wide gold-in-soil anomaly identified in several generations of soil sampling (Figure 5.18). Early (non-digital) sampling reported consistently anomalous gold (2–520 ppb) coincident with highly anomalous arsenic (to 1,350 ppm) and antimony (to 0.62–1.03% Sb). Subsequent auger and soil sampling by Polaris Metals in 2004–05 (Taylor, 2006) confirmed the anomaly, with recent work returning up to 82 ppb Au.

The anomaly lies adjacent to a north–south-trending, largely concealed contact between basalt and sediments. In 1997, Roebuck (Lea, 2026) drilled two reconnaissance RC holes (SGRC001 and SGRC002) beneath a surface rock chip site that had returned elevated Au, As and Sb. Drilling intersected an east-dipping sequence of highly sulfidic tuffaceous quartz–sericite schists with interbedded chert and graphitic shale, returning modest gold values (to 0.27 g/t Au) but very strong arsenic (to 4,500 ppm) associated with a 3 m graphitic shale. These two holes tested only the southern end of the anomaly, and no further drilling has been carried out since. Polaris (Taylor, 2006) recommended infill soil sampling and follow-up drilling, noting scope to extend the anomaly under cover to the south.

Table 5.6: Drill hole information and significant intercepts in Gossan East

Hole ID	Type	Max Depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Intercept
SGRC001	RC	95	705756	6684635	500	270	-60	9 m at 0.27 g/t Au from 21 m 6 m at 0.22 g/t Au from 48 m
SGRC002	RC	96	705786	6684635	500	270	-60	No assays recorded

Notes: .

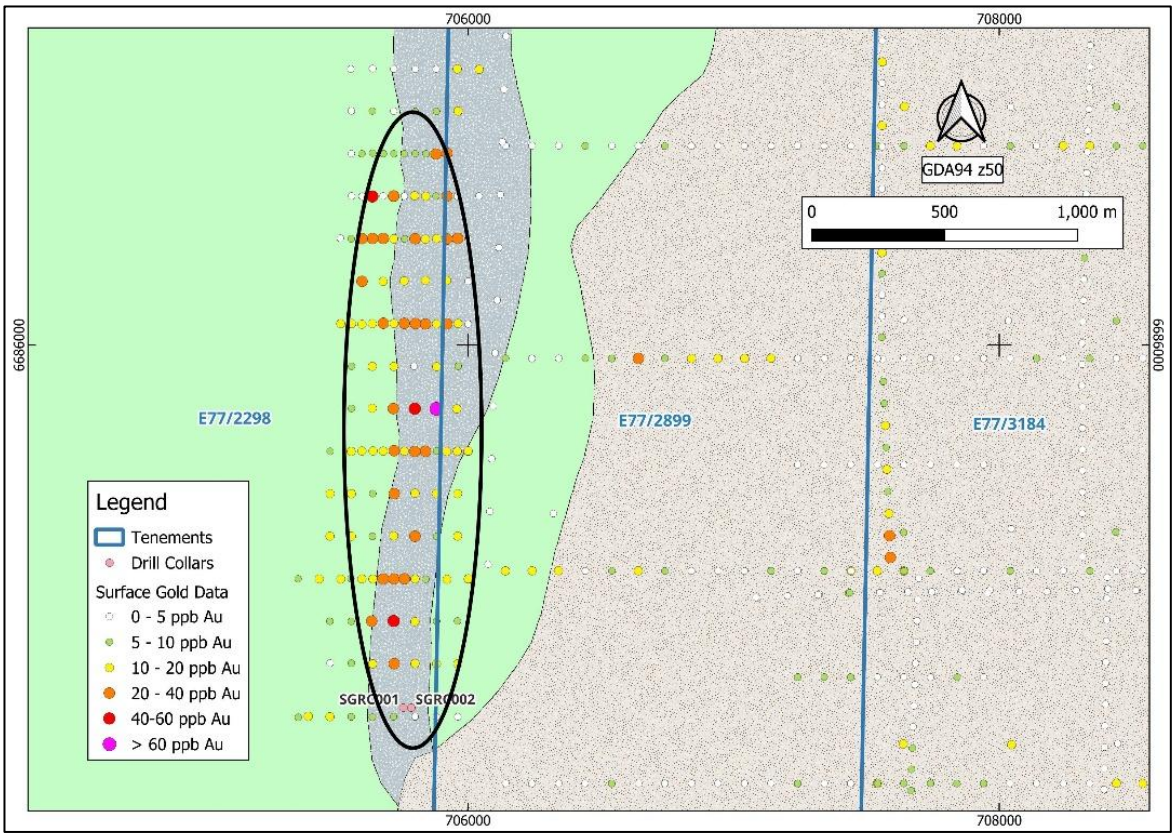
[1] GDA 94 MGA Zone 50.

[2] 3 m composite assay intervals with assays >0.1 g/t Au.

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Figure 5.18: Soil anomaly in Gossan East



Source: Normandy

Mineralisation and prospectivity

Gossan East is defined by a strong, continuous multi-element soil anomaly (Au–As–Sb) developed along a concealed basalt–sediment contact – an environment commonly associated with shear-related Archaean gold systems. Although the limited RC drilling to date has returned only low-grade gold, it intersected intensely sulfidic, graphitic and arsenic-rich schists, confirming the presence of a fertile hydrothermal system beneath the anomaly.

Given the length and coherence of the soil anomaly, the strong pathfinder geochemistry, and the fact that only two reconnaissance holes have tested its southern margin, the prospect remains largely untested at depth and along strike. Normandy intends to undertake further soil sampling to refine the anomaly and then consider systematic drill testing to evaluate the gold potential of the Gossan East trend.

5.1.7 Bullseye

The Bullseye prospect is located on mining lease M 77/750, surrounded by Normandy's exploration licences E 77/2295 and E 77/2642, to the east of the Tiger prospect (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2).

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Historical exploration and mining

The area has mainly been held by small-scale prospectors and was last mined in about 2001, so little modern exploration has been documented over the past 25 years. Gold was first reported at Bullseye in the 1930s, with intermittent underground mining from shallow shafts during the mid-20th century and again around the turn of the century. Historical reports suggest that ore was extracted from relatively shallow levels (to around 30–35 m depth), but reliable production and grade records are not available. RAB drilling was undertaken in the 1990s, apparently focused on the immediate vicinity of the main workings, and an historical ‘inferred resource’ was quoted at the time, however, the underlying data are poorly recorded and cannot be verified.

SRK visited several historical shallow shafts in Bullseye prospect. These shafts are characterised by distinct surface footprints of extensive quartz vein scree (Figure 5.19). On satellite imagery, these shafts delineate a linear alignment striking approximately 020°, correlating with the regional north–south orientation of the CSZ, suggesting a parallel target along the primary structure. Two undocumented drill hole collar markers are identified nearby the shafts, suggesting previous explorers conducted targeted drilling to test the immediate extensions of the historical workings (Figure 5.20).

Figure 5.19: Shallow shafts in Bullseye prospect



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

Figure 5.20: Drill hole collars at Bullseye prospect



Source: SRK site visit, June 2026

Mineralisation and prospectivity

Bullseye lies approximately 1.6 km east of the CSZ, within a sequence of schistose mafic to ultramafic volcanics trending north-northeast and dipping about 60° to the southeast. Historical descriptions (Matheson, 1947) indicate that gold mineralisation is hosted in a shear-controlled, lenticular zone comprising quartz veins and altered greenstone up to ~3 m wide. The lode reportedly plunges steeply south and contains sulfide minerals including pyrite and stibnite. Surface workings are concentrated over ~200 m but extend discontinuously for about 1 km along strike.

Given the presence of historical high-grade workings, shear-hosted lode style, and the limited and poorly documented drilling confined to the main mine area, Bullseye is considered under-explored. There is clear potential for extensions of the mineralised shoot along strike and down-dip, as well as for additional parallel structures within the host sequence. Normandy plans to complete detailed geological mapping and, if warranted, follow-up drilling to better characterise the geometry and continuity of the mineralisation.

5.2 Mt Jackson Regional

The Mt Jackson Regional prospecting region comprises 14 tenements, comprising 12 Exploration Licences (10 granted and 2 in application) and 2 Prospecting Licences in application, covering an area of approximately 549 km^2. Numerous gold and iron ore prospects are found in the Mt Jackson Regional tenements, including Shotts Road, Boondine and Aurora. Present evaluation efforts are focused primarily on the Aurora prospect, where detailed historical data compilation has been used to guide upcoming exploration work. Normandy is currently reviewing the historical data for the remaining tenure.

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5.2.1 Aurora

The Aurora prospect area comprises tenements E 77/2254, E 77/2087, E 77/2945, E 77/2777 and E 77/3332 with a total area of ~283 km^2 (Figure 5.1). It is located on the southern margin of the Marda Complex in the Central Yilgarn District, approximately 93 km north of the town of Southern Cross. The Aurora prospect is accessible from the southwest via the gazetted Bullfinch–Evanston Road, and from the southeast via the Koolyanobbing–Southern Cross Road. Off-road access away from the primary Bullfinch–Evanston Road is restricted to unsealed agricultural tracks. The only other main access is via the privately owned haul road located east of the prospect.

The Aurora prospect is situated within the lower greenstone succession of the Marda Greenstone Belt including the contact with Yilgarn granitoids to the south in the Central Yilgarn District. Notable historical mining centres and exploration projects nearby include the Boondine iron ore target (located within tenement E 77/2945), and the Marda, Allen's Find, and Atkinson gold mines approximately 9 km to the northwest. The Aurora gold mine is approximately 35 km to the southeast.

Locally, the Aurora prospect is dominantly covered by Quaternary alluvial deposits and transported materials. The southern portion of Aurora is characterised by a remnant sandplain comprised of aeolian yellow-white sands and limonitic pisolites. To the north, a sequence of colluvial silts, gravels and lateritic duricrust is dissected by alluvial silts, sands, and gravels marking both palaeochannels and active drainage systems. Small outcrops of lower-greenschist facies basalt are exposed within the northern part of the tenements.

Outcropping geology comprises fine- to medium-grained mafic and felsic metamorphic rocks of the lower greenstone succession, bounded by granitoid intrusions. However, much of the tenure is blanketed by strongly weathered Cenozoic regolith deposits, meaning that the bedrock protolith cannot be identified.

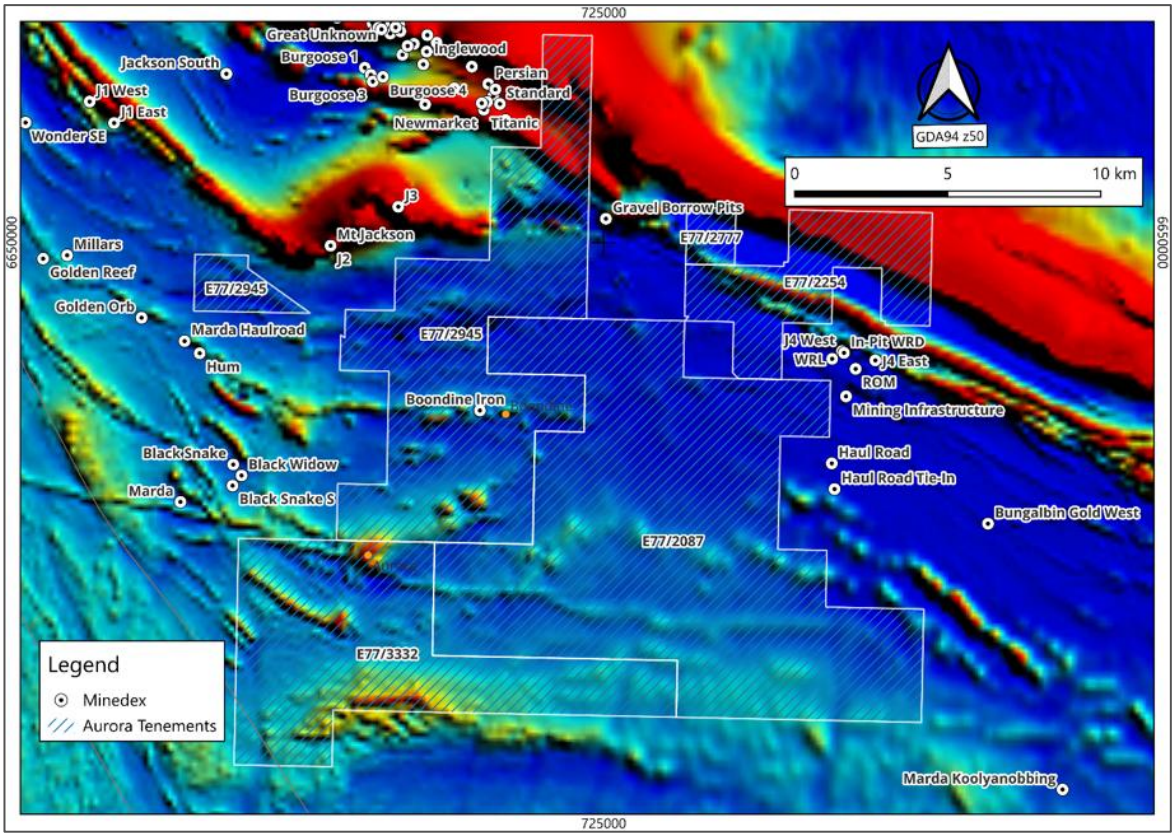
An east–west trending lithological contact between metamorphosed greenstones and granitoids extends for approximately 22 km across tenements E 77/2087 and E 77/3332 (Figure 5.22). In the broader district, gold mineralisation is frequently hosted along similar structural boundaries within the Marda Greenstone Belt.

A regional northwest–southeast trending fault/shear zone bisects E 77/2254-I and can be seen in geological maps, geophysical maps and aerial photography. A unit of 50 km striking Jackson Range BIF is mapped outcropping along the eastern margin of the tenement. The unit is progressively buried by transported cover as it strikes toward the east-southeast. The J4 iron ore deposit is located 6 km east of the tenement boundary along the contiguous BIF range (Figure 5.21).

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Figure 5.21: Aurora tenement area over regional total magnetic intensity imagery and historical mines and prospects



Source: Normandy

Historical exploration and mining

Legacy exploration across the Aurora tenure was conducted intermittently between the late 1960s and late 1990s, targeting a diverse suite of commodities. Early exploration was carried out by Union Miniere Development and Mining Co. Ltd for nickel and base metals; Billiton Australia, Gondwana Resources NL, and Savage Resources Ltd for gold; and Stockdale Prospecting for diamonds. Historical exploration activities comprised geological mapping, rock chip and soil geochemistry, alongside auger, RAB and RC drilling. Some anomalous gold geochemistry was identified. Most notably, Savage Resources NL completed extensive soil sampling between 1994 and 1998 over an area overlapping the western extent of E 77/2087.

Between 2000 and 2007, Portman Limited (subsequently Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd [Cliffs]) held iron rights to the now E 77/2254-I tenement under an agreement with Heron Resources Ltd. During this period, Portman Limited completed 116 RC and 3 diamond holes at Bungalbin Western (renamed to J5), and 46 RC holes at J4 prospect. Both J4 and J5 are situated along strike of the Jackson Range BIF unit passing through E 77/2254-I.

Between 2004 and 2005, Liberty Gold NL conducted soil and auger sampling and eight shallow RAB holes (depth ranging from 2 m to 12 m) in the area overlapping western part half of E 77/3332 with no significant results returned (McCrow 2005; 2006). Liberty Gold NL observed that the surface sampling was ineffective to test bedrock mineralisation owing to the thick

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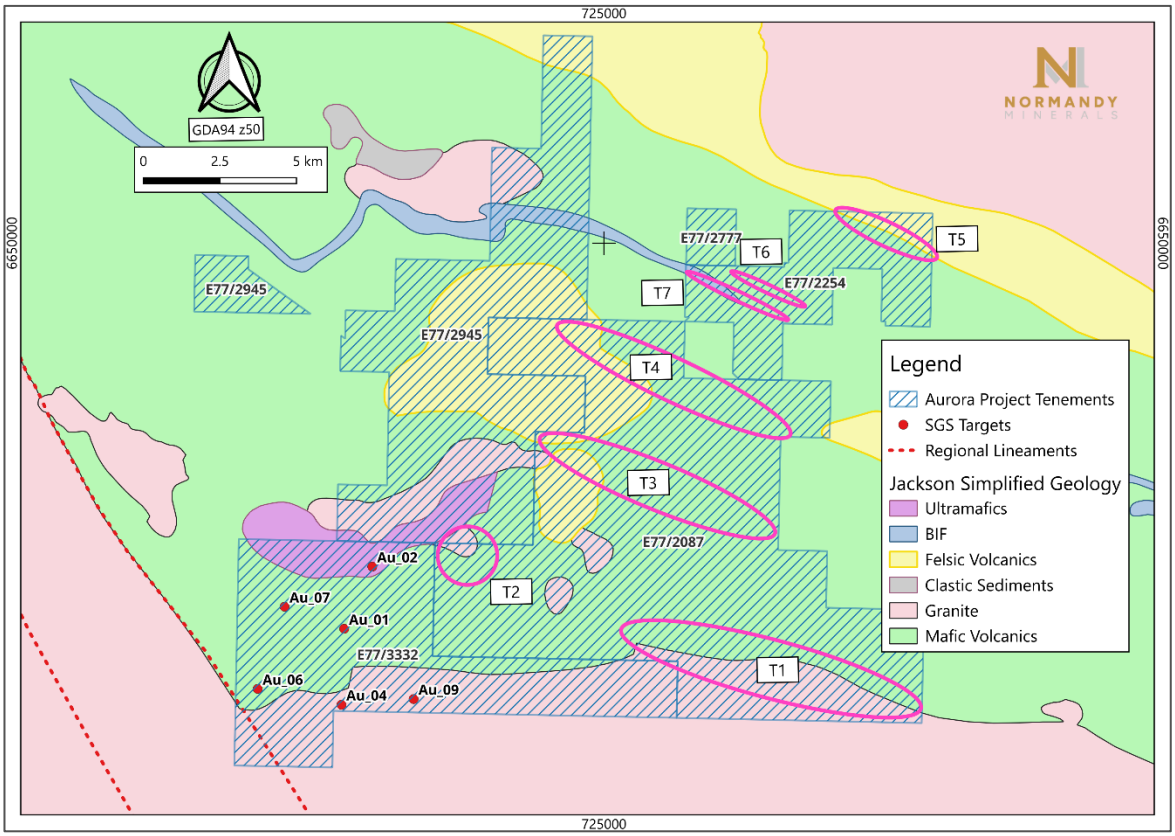
Palaeoproterozoic cover that runs through the centre of E 77/3322, extending throughout E77/2087.

In 2006, the current E 77/2087 tenement was acquired by Quantum Resources (Quantum). Quantum's work program was limited to desktop technical audits of legacy exploration data, with no active field exploration completed. This review concluded that widely spaced RAB drilling was required across the tenure to effectively map and sample the bedrock geology beneath the recent transported cover blankets. Additionally, Polaris completed limited RC drill holes, aiming at iron ore targets along the Jackson Range.

From 2015, E 77/2254-I, E 77/2087 and E 77/3332 were held by Bullseye Mining and subsequently Emerald Resources. Bullseye Mining completed soil sampling over E 77/3332. Following data review, Emerald identified seven structural, geochemical and/or lithological targets on E 77/2087 and E 77/2254-I (Cooke, 2022; Lea and Milner, 2025). Emerald Resources subsequently engaged Southern Geoscience Consultants to compile all available open-file geophysical datasets and execute a comprehensive lithostructural interpretation across tenement E 77/3332. This structural framework successfully delineated six discrete gold targets within current tenure (designated Au_01, Au_02, Au_04, Au_06, Au_07, and Au_09), three of which were classified as Priority 1 targets (Dumancic, 2025). All of these identified targets remain untested by drilling.

Locations of the identified targets are shown in Figure 5.22 and descriptions are tabulated in Table 5.7.

Figure 5.22: Aurora targets identified in historical exploration



Source: Normandy; GSWA 1:500k Interpreted bedrock geology; Lea and Milner (2025); Dumancic (2025)

Table 5.7: Description on Aurora targets identified in historical exploration

Target	Priority	Tenement	Description
T1	High	E 77/2087	5 km long lithological contact between metamorphosed greenstones of the Youanmi Terrane and Yilgarn Craton
T2	High	E 77/2087	A small-scale exposed local fault/shear zone is evident from geological maps
T3	High	E 77/2087	Structural/lithological
T4	High	E 77/2087	Structural/lithological
T5	High	E 77/2254	~4 km contact in the northeast of the tenement between Youanmi Terrane greenstones and Marda Complex volcaniclastics
T6	High	E 77/2254	Regional scale thrust fault, which dissects the tenement for ~5 km
T7	High	E 77/2254	Linear structure which runs for ~5 km in the southwest of the tenement
Au_01	1	E 77/3332	Discrete magnetic anomaly at the end of magnetic linear. Adjacent to NS structure
Au_02	1	E 77/3332	Increased magnetic response where structure intersects with a magnetic linear, within ultramafic unit
Au_04	1	E 77/3332	Demagnetised zone on contact with possible relict greenstone belt. Intersection of two structures possibly resulting in a tension gap
Au_06	2	E 77/3332	Major NS structure which splays at the southern tenement boundary
Au_07	2	E 77/3332	Contact between a moderately magnetic unit and more magnetically quiet unit, similar setting to other gold deposits in the region
Au_09	3	E 77/3332	Contact between a moderately magnetic unit and more magnetically quiet unit, similar setting to other gold deposits in the region

Source: Lea and Milner (2025); Dumancic (2025)

Golden Horse Minerals Limited (GHM) acquired the tenements from Emerald Resources in December 2024 as part of a broader regional tenure acquisition. In early 2026, GHM commissioned Magspec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd to execute a high-resolution, fixed-wing aeromagnetic survey covering licences E 77/2087 and E 77/2254. The survey comprised 3,660 line-kilometres flown at a tight 50 m line spacing, using a nominal sensor height of 30 m. This geophysical campaign successfully acquired magnetic, radiometric, and digital elevation model data, which has been formally registered on the Western Australian MAGIX platform under registration number R72969. Processing and lithostructural interpretation of this new dataset are currently pending. Additionally, GHM completed a regional geological mapping program across the target area in 2025.

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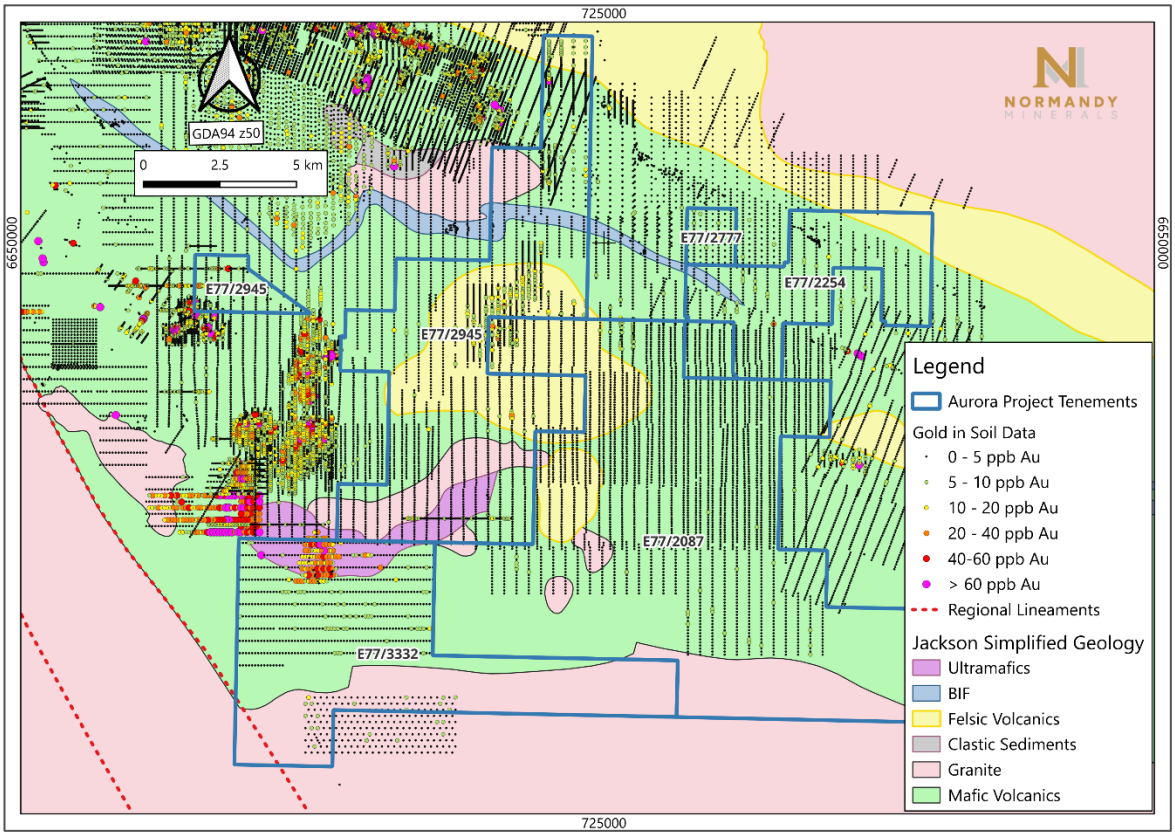
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Mineralisation and prospectivity

Across the Aurora prospect tenure, extensive soil geochemistry sampling has been completed. Despite being located on the same greenstone belt and exhibiting a similar structural setting as adjacent gold mines and workings, limited anomalous gold-in-soil assays were returned owing to the thick alluvial covers hindering effective soil sampling (Figure 5.23).

The tenements covered part of the 50 km striking Jackson Range BIF. Historical exploration focused mainly on surface enriched haematite/goethite deposits, mainly through techniques such as surface sampling and geophysical surveys. Limited drilling had been carried out, which largely focused on the iron ore targets in E 77/2254-I. Similar to soil sampling, shallow RAB (maximum 12 m depth in historical exploration) on gold exploration failed to penetrate the thick covers and returned no significant intercepts (Figure 5.24).

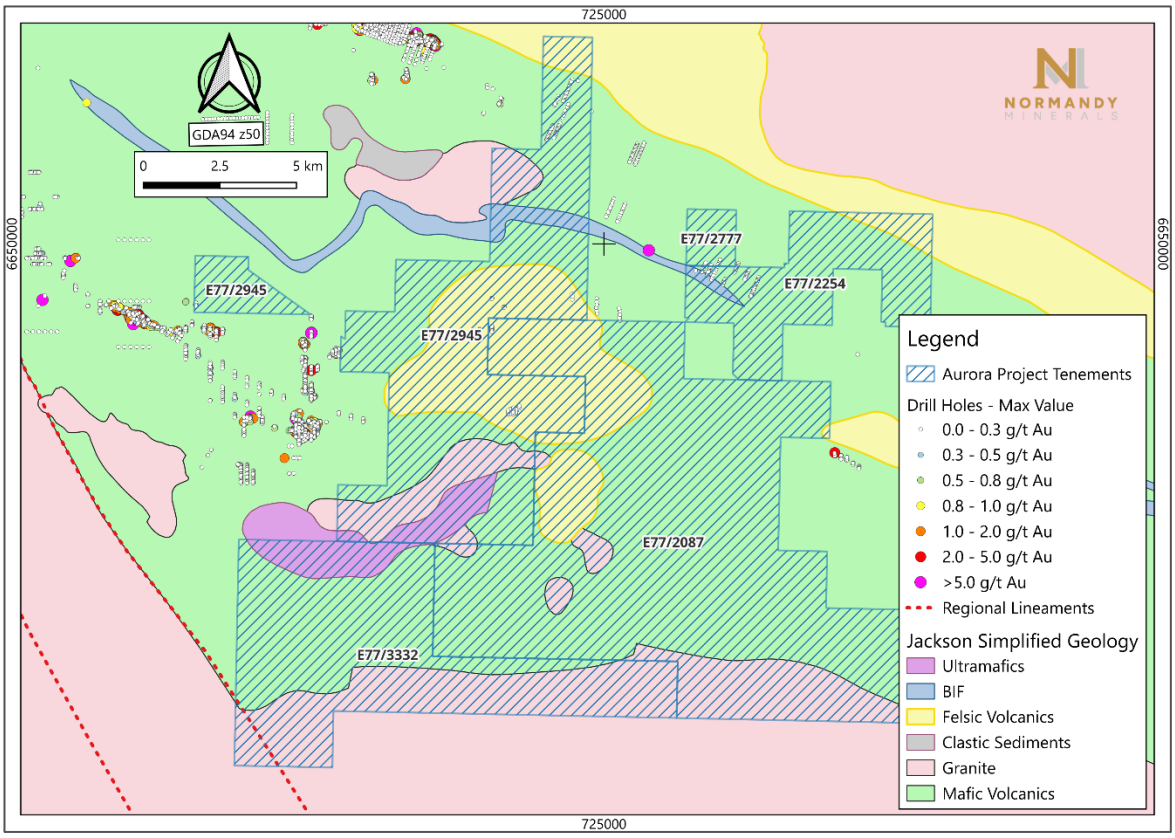
Figure 5.23: Soil sampling results surrounding the Aurora prospect



Source: Normandy

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Figure 5.24: Historical drilling surrounding the Aurora prospect



Source: Normandy

The regional geological setting of Aurora prospect is prospective for both stratabound, BIF-hosted gold deposits and structural, low- to moderate-grade auriferous quartz-carbonate-sulfide vein systems (typically characterised by a pyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite assemblage). Historical gold production across the broader district is found at the Marda, Diehardy, and Evanston workings.

Following review of historical datasets, the Aurora prospect is considered to hold gold potential based on the following technical criteria:

1. Favourable structural framework: The Aurora prospect occupies a prospective structural setting for gold mineralisation, particularly along parallel greenstone sequences and structures striking northwest–southeast across the prospect area.
2. Prospective regional structures: Major regional shear zones known to be associated with gold mineralisation directly transect the prospect boundaries.
3. Historical mineralisation indicators: Historical data displayed encouraging anomalous gold intercepts from early-stage surface geochemistry and shallow historical drilling originally targeting iron ore mineralisation within the BIFs.
4. Ineffective historical surface sampling: Pervasive alluvial and transported cover sequences have heavily masked the underlying bedrock, meaning historical shallow exploration campaigns were likely ineffective and the true bedrock mineralisation remains untested.

5. Untested drill target: Prior geological and geophysical targeting exercises have successfully delineated more than ten prioritised targets that have not yet been subject to definitive drill testing.

Given the limitations and potential ineffectiveness of historical shallow surface sampling across the thick alluvial cover, the recently completed high-resolution airborne magnetic survey spanning E 77/2087 and E 77/2254 represents a critical aid for exploration. Processing of this detailed dataset should facilitate a robust lithostructural and stratigraphic interpretation, enabling the delineation of concealed greenstone, shear zones other structures favourable to hosting gold mineralisation.

Proposed exploration work includes targeted check and extensional soil geochemistry sampling to test the validity of historical anomalies and investigate potential structural extensions. The integration of historical datasets with the newly acquired aeromagnetic imagery and surface mapping will help delineate sub-surface anomalies, which may subsequently provide a basis for first-pass AC or RC drill targeting.

5.3 Proposed exploration program

Normandy has designed a systematic exploration program in the Mt Jackson Project that involves a 3,500–6,000 m drilling program across the brownfields prospects around Clampton Shear Zone. The proposed program involves infill RC and aircore drilling to test the extensions of mineralisation below shallow depth of Clampton prospect, as well as following up the historical drill intercepts along strike at adjacent prospects within the shear zone. As part of QA/QC validation of the database, Normandy plans to twin selected drill holes with historical high-grade assay intersections.

Normandy plans to conduct a comprehensive soil geochemical program comprising approximately 3,000–6,000 samples, which will infill the existing soil sampling gaps along strike of the 8 km Clampton Shear Zone (Figure 5.2).

Additionally, Normandy plans to interpret the recent high-resolution geophysical dataset over the Aurora prospect, aiming to identify structures and generate aircore drill targets beneath the thick Quaternary cover.

Normandy has prepared a 2-year budget for the proposed exploration program for the Mt Jackson Project (Table 5.8). SRK considers the program and associated budget is reasonable and provides adequate consideration of the mineralisation style.

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Table 5.8: Proposed exploration plan and budget for the Mt Jackson project (thousand A$)

Activities	Minimum subscription (A$8 M)			Maximum subscription (A$12 M)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Access and tenure	275	275	550	325	325	650
Data compilation	75	-	75	75	-	75
Geochemical survey	60	25	85	145	35	180
Geophysical survey	25	25	50	100	100	200
Drilling	450	270	720	1,530	420	1,950
Assaying	250	120	370	575	120	695
Total	**1,135**	**715**	**1,850**	**2,750**	**1,000**	**3,750**

Source: Normandy

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6 Perrinvale Project

6.1 Location and access

The Perrinvale Project comprises of two granted Exploration Licences, E 30/530 and E 30/532, covering an area of approximately 267 km^2 (Table 1.1, Figure 6.1). It is located approximately 145 km northwest of Kalgoorlie and 40 km west-northwest of the Davyhurst mining centre, within the Mulline (2938) 1:100 000 and Menzies (SH51-05) 1:250 000 map sheets. Access to the tenements from Kalgoorlie is via the Goldfields Highway, then west onto the Evanston-Menzies road. Alternately, the Evanston-Menzies Road can be accessed via the Bullfinch-Evanston Road north from Southern Cross. Pastoral tracks heading south from the Evanston-Menzies road provide access into and throughout the tenements.

6.2 Regional geology

The Perrinvale Project area is situated within the Southern Cross Domain of the Youanmi Terrane, located in the central Yilgarn Craton. The regional Maninga Greenstone Belt is entirely encompassed within the project tenure (Figure 6.1).

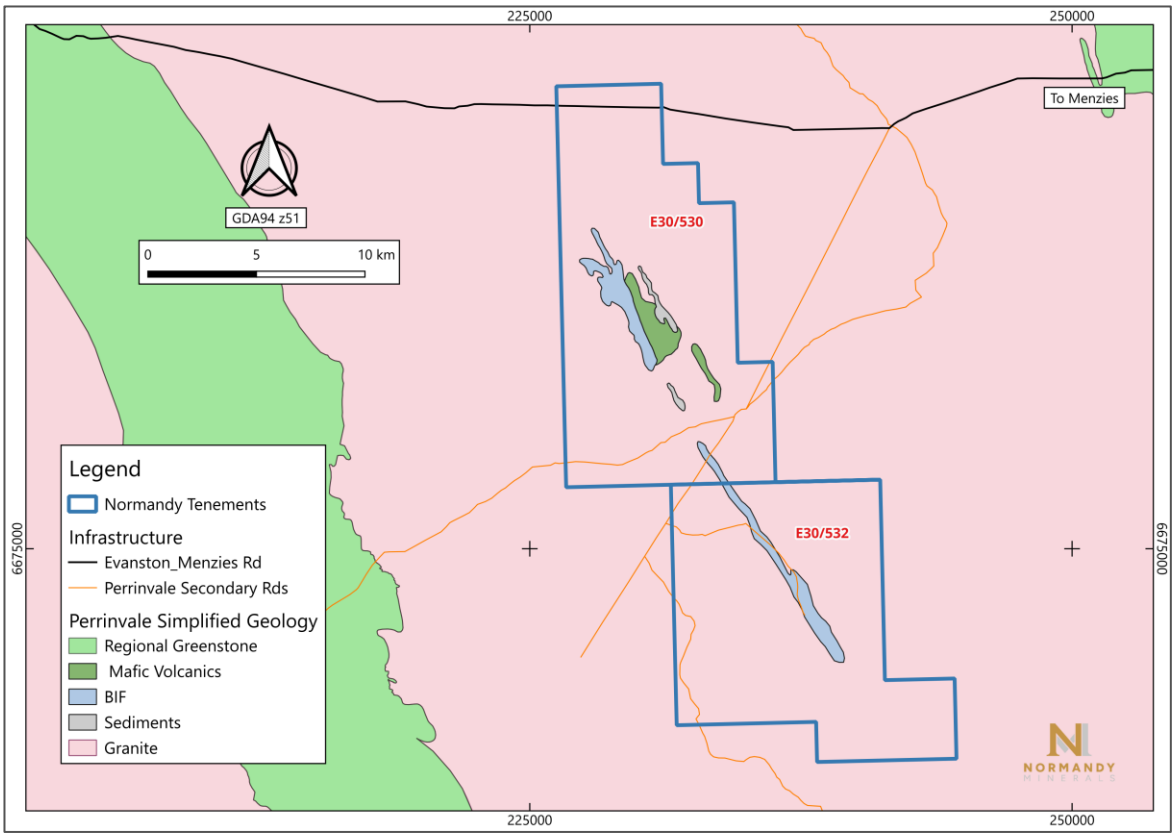
The Youanmi Terrane greenstones are generally older than their counterparts in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane to the east (Cassidy et al., 2006) and typically exhibit greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metamorphism. Positioned in the eastern part of the Youanmi Terrane, the Southern Cross Domain hosts the Maninga Greenstone Belt, which comprises predominantly metavolcanic and metasedimentary assemblages along with mafic to ultramafic sills and dykes. These greenstones comprise two distinct successions: an older ultramafic-mafic-metasedimentary sequence, and a younger succession characterised by the calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Marda Complex and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Diemals Formation. Lithostratigraphic relationships within the older greenstone succession are difficult to interpret due to poor outcrop exposure and a predominance of disruptive granitic intrusions.

Regional mapping documented by Wyche (1995; 1999) suggested that the Maninga Greenstone sequence, located 22 km south of the Illaara Greenstone Belt, represents a lateral equivalent to the lower portion of the Illaara stratigraphy.

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Figure 6.1: Simplified bedrock geology map of the Perrinvale Project area



Source: Normandy after Griffin (1990)

6.3 Local geology

The Perrinvale Project tenure covers the entire Maninga Greenstone Belt (Griffin, 1990; Figure 6.1), a deeply weathered lithological sequence of shale, BIF, tholeiitic basalt and ultramafic rock. The Maninga greenstone has been extensively intruded by granitoid rocks. Wyche (1999) noted that clear younging direction indicators are absent across the sequence.

Peridotite was mapped in the centre of the project area. Locally serpentinised tremolite-chlorite-talc-carbonate schist derived from a komatiitic or pyroxenitic protolith had been mapped further to the north (Wyche, 1999). Other igneous greenstone units mapped within the project tenure by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) include basalt and undifferentiated mafic intrusive rocks (dolerite and/or gabbro). Additionally, metamorphosed chert and BIF associated with a pelitic shale package have been delineated. Wyche (1999) observed that these siliceous metasedimentary rocks typically form the most prominent topographic ridges, consisting of quartz with variable concentrations of magnetite, limonite, and grunerite.

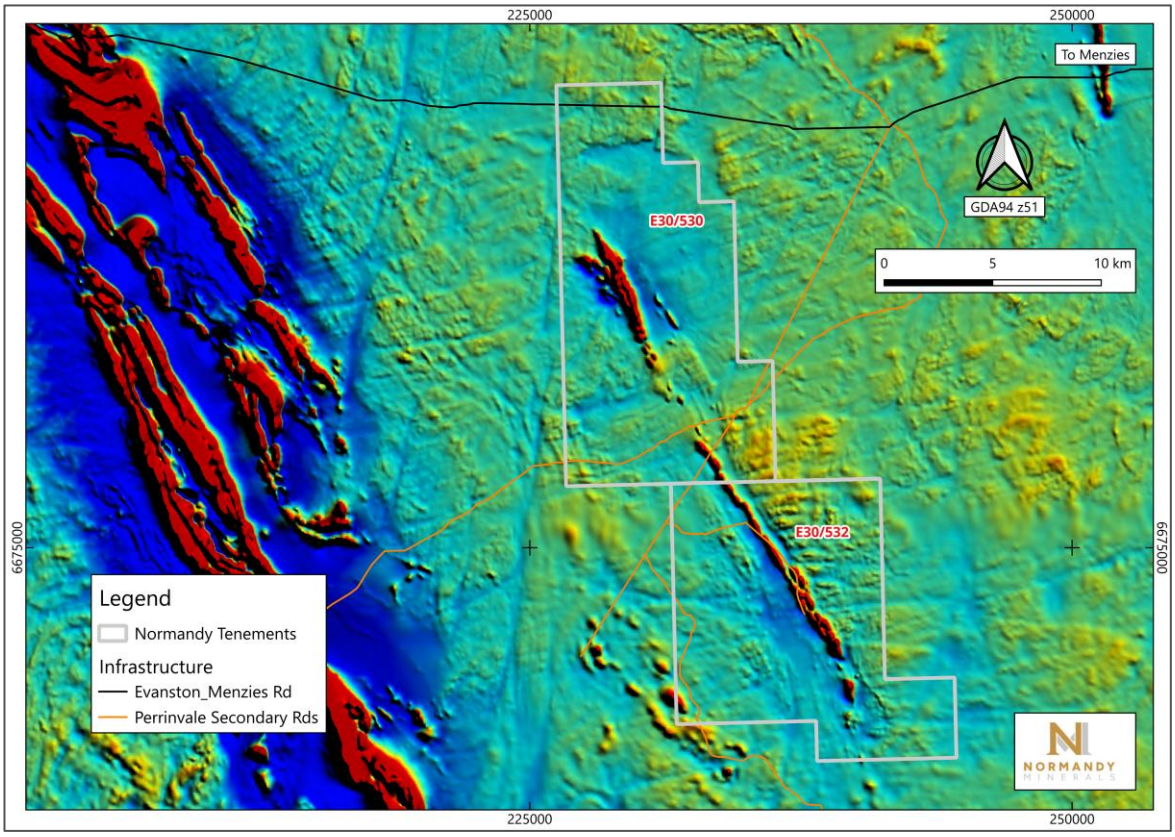
Minor and intrafolial folds are widespread across certain lithological units, accompanied by numerous small-scale fractures and minor fault offsets. Bedding planes frequently preserve a distinct lineation, manifesting as either a fine stretching lineation or a subtle micro-crenulation. Furthermore, the common presence of grunerite indicates that the sequence has undergone widespread, relatively high-grade (amphibolite-facies) regional metamorphism.

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The granitoid suites intruding the greenstone belt are dominated by monzogranite. Due to the high abundance of these granitoids and a poorly developed surface drainage network, the regolith profile is characterised predominantly by residual sand, with minor occurrences of ferruginous duricrust.

Near the centre of the project area, Wyche (1995) mapped quartz veining and a series of north-northwest to north-northeast trending pegmatite dykes hosted within the basaltic sequence. Geological mapping by Pioneer Resources in 2019 identified an Archaean basement sequence of ultramafic rocks, basalt and minor sedimentary horizons, which have been intruded by granites, concurrent porphyries and pegmatites. Structural analysis indicates that early-stage, east–west-trending structures were later overprinted by refolding and shearing along a northerly trajectory (Eddison, 2020).

Figure 6.2: Airborne total magnetic intensity map of Perrinvale Project area



Source: Normandy

6.4 Previous exploration

Historical exploration has been conducted across the project tenure by numerous companies, including Anaconda Australia Inc., Western Mining Corporation Ltd, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Electrolytic Zinc Co, Inco Australia Ltd, Spinifex Gold NL, Cliffs, and Central Iron Ore Ltd. These exploration campaigns primarily targeted gold, copper, nickel and iron ore mineralisation.

Early exploration programs focused on nickel, copper and gold targets. However, limited ground-based exploration was completed prior to the iron ore boom of the mid-2000s. In 2005, a private prospector collected 25 soil samples along a single east–west traverse and six rock-chip samples across tenement E 30/532, though no significant gold assays were returned. The prospector commented that the thick soil cover limited the effectiveness of the soil sampling (Dalla-Costa, 2006).

Between 2007 and 2015, iron ore exploration became the primary focus across the project area. Cliffs, and subsequently Central Iron Ore Ltd, delineated targets driven primarily by the interpretation of airborne magnetic data.

In 2017, Pioneer Resources prioritised lithium exploration on the current E 30/530 tenure. Activities included geological reconnaissance, rock-chip sampling and portable XRF (pXRF) outcrop analysis. A soil geochemical survey was conducted, and a total of 666 samples were analysed by pXRF (which lacks gold-detection capabilities). Gold targeting was restricted to rock-chip sampling, which yielded a maximum value of 40 ppb Au in the northern project area (Figure 6.3).

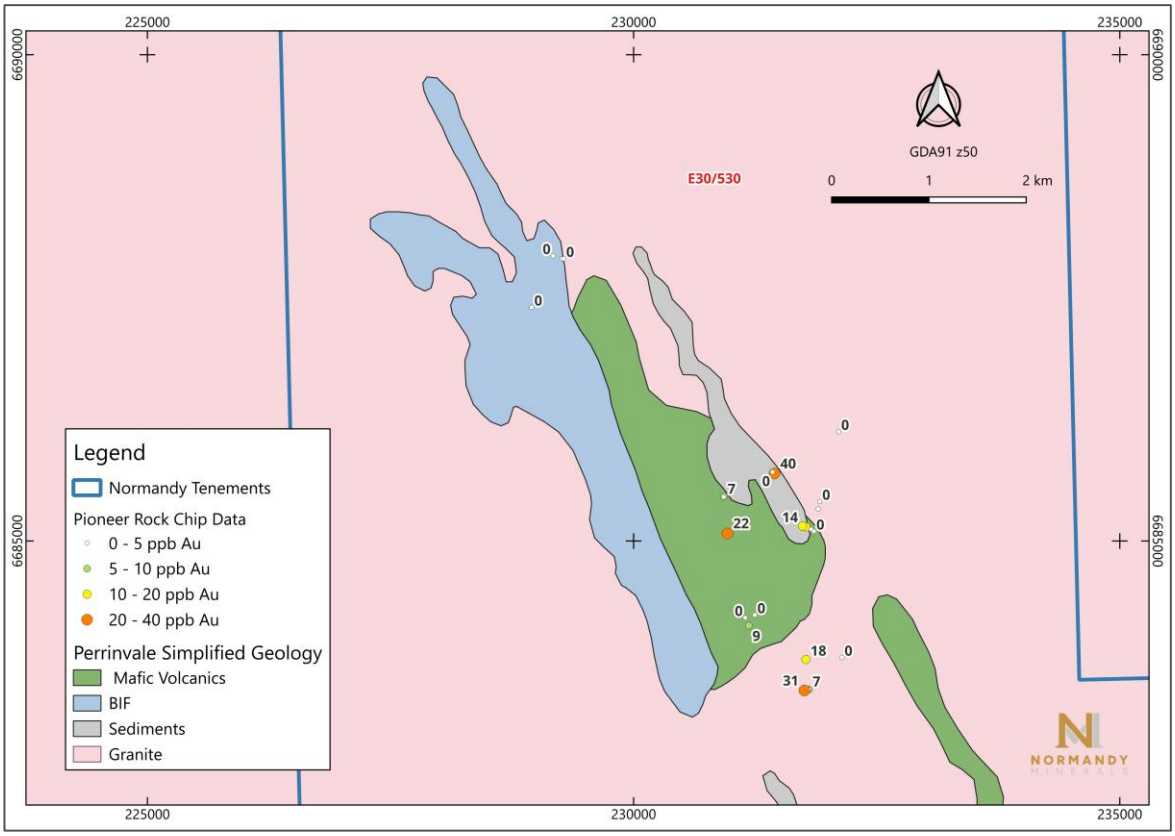
In 2023, Goldzone Investments Pty Ltd (Goldzone) compiled historical data and tabulated 88 gold assays from rock and soil sampling programs conducted over the belt. Among them, 33 samples returned with gold values higher than detection limit, ranging from 0.001 ppm Au to 0.04 ppm Au and averaged at 0.006 ppm Au. Many of these sampling programs were originally designed to target iron ore or lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatite, which were not optimised for gold exploration. The sample locations of rock chip with gold assays are presented in Figure 6.3. Based on this compilation, Goldzone identified five discrete gold and iron targets that warranted follow-up exploration, however, the exact locations are not documented (Kingdom, 2023).

There is no recorded drilling within the project tenure.

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Figure 6.3: Historical soil sampling locations and gold assays completed by Pioneer Resources



Sources: Normandy, Eddison (2020)

6.5 Proposed exploration program

The Maninga Greenstone Belt within the Perrinvale Project extends for 23 km with limited surface outcrop and, to date, only restricted, gold-focused exploration has been completed across the sequence. Historical soil geochemical sampling is reported to have been ineffective due to extensive transported sand cover. However, limited rock-chip sampling has returned anomalous gold values (up to a maximum of 40 ppb Au), despite these historical programs primarily targeting other commodities.

Normandy plans to commence systematic exploration, initially using field reconnaissance and targeted soil sampling programs comprising approximately 3,000–3,500 samples. Field mapping and rock chip sampling of outcropping pegmatites targeting lithium mineralisation are also planned. Geochemical samples will be submitted to LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd for analysis via the proprietary UltraFine+ analytical method for a 52-element suite. Technical application in the industry has demonstrated that the UltraFine+ clay-fraction assaying technique exhibits higher sensitivity than conventional methods, making it more effective at identifying subtle surface anomalies in covered terrains. Any resulting gold and lithium anomalies will be integrated with existing aeromagnetic datasets and geological mapping to delineate drill targets, which will subsequently be tested using first-pass AC drilling, totalling 2,500–3,000 m.

Normandy has prepared a 2 year budget for the proposed exploration program for Perrinvale project (Table 6.1). SRK considers the program and associated budget is reasonable and provides adequate consideration of the mineralisation style.

Table 6.1: Proposed exploration plan and budget for the Perrinvale Project (thousand A$)

Activities	Minimum subscription (A$8 M)			Maximum subscription (A$12 M)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Access and tenure	25	25	50	25	25	50
Data compilation	10	-	10	10	-	10
Geochemical survey	45	40	85	70	40	110
Geophysical survey	-	-	-	50	-	50
Drilling	-	485	485	-	565	565
Assaying	75	245	320	120	245	365
Total	**155**	**795**	**950**	**275**	**875**	**1,150**

Source: Normandy

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7 Conclusions and recommendations

SRK has reviewed the geology, mineralisation styles and historical exploration data of Normandy's mineral assets and considers they are prospective for gold mineralisations. Additionally, SRK has been provided with the Company's 2-year exploration budgets for the Halleys, Mt Jackson and Perrinvale projects, totalling approximately A$5.40 M (based on a minimum subscription) and A$9.15 M (at maximum subscription), summarised in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Use of funds – technical budget summary (thousand A$)

Project	Minimum subscription (A$8 M)			Maximum subscription (A$12 M)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Halleys	1,825	775	2,600	2,795	1,455	4,250
Mt Jackson	1,135	715	1,850	2,750	1,000	3,750
Perrinvale	155	795	950	275	875	1,150
Total	**3,115**	**2,285**	**5,400**	**5,820**	**3,330**	**9,150**

Source: Normandy

The objective of the proposed program is to delineate the gold potential of the Company's extensive portfolio of mineralised Greenstone Belt geology. The strategy comprises:

- targeting early cash flow from known, shallow, gold deposits
- brownfields expansion of known gold deposits along strike, down dip and down plunge
- new exploration in the underexplored portions of the belt and in new structural settings around known deposits
- assessing the other minerals potential.

SRK considers the overall strategy – brownfields expansion around existing mineralisation, and systematic testing of under-explored parts of the belt – to be appropriate for Halleys and Mt Jackson as Advanced Exploration Stage projects, and Perrinvale as an Early Exploration Stage project.

7.1 Conclusions

- Project scale and geological setting:
  - Normandy holds a large, largely contiguous package of mining and exploration tenements (~1,622 km²) covering more than 100 km of strike of the Marda–Diemals and Evanston greenstone belts in the central Yilgarn Craton. The belts comprise typical Archaean greenstone stratigraphy (mafic–ultramafic volcanics, BIF and sediments) intruded by granitoids and felsic porphyries and deformed by multiple shear systems, providing potentially favourable settings for lode-gold and BIF-hosted mineralisation.
- Exploration maturity and data quality:
  - Exploration has been episodic and commodity-focused. Base-metal and iron-ore programs, together with selective gold campaigns, have generated extensive but uneven datasets dominated by soil and laterite geochemistry, shallow RAB/aircore drilling and localised RC

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programs. Many targets have only been tested by widely spaced or shallow drilling, and in several areas (e.g. Clampton) the quality of historical data, collar surveying and QA/QC documentation is variable, limiting their direct use for JORC-reportable Mineral Resource estimation.

- Brownfields potential:
  - In the Halleys District, mining at Halleys East has demonstrated the presence of high-grade, structurally controlled gold lodes that are economic even with ore hauled long distances for toll treatment. Numerous RC and RAB holes around the pit intersect additional mineralised lodes along strike and below the current pit floor, indicating that the main ore structures remain open and only partly tested.
  - Nearby, the Phil and Crabman prospects occupy similar structural positions and host multiple high-grade intercepts, but drilling coverage is patchy compared with Halleys East. At several other prospects (120, Eastside, Albert, GLR) coherent soil anomalies and encouraging shallow intercepts have been defined, yet the depth and strike extent of mineralisation are poorly constrained.
  - In the Clampton Shear Zone region, historical underground and small-scale open-pit mining and subsequent drilling confirm the presence of shear-hosted gold systems with anomalous grades at Clampton and other centres. However, existing resource estimates are not considered JORC reportable and substantial parts of the shear corridor remain untested or only tested at shallow levels.
- Greenfields potential:
  - Across the Clampton Shear Zone, Halleys East, and Halleys Regional areas, numerous regional-scale gold-in-soil anomalies (often with coincident pathfinder elements) have been identified but not systematically drill tested, particularly where extensive transported cover reduces the reliability of surface geochemistry. Structural interpretations highlight several major shear corridors (Clampton Shear Zone, Mondie/Halleys East shear, Hermes trend, Evanston and Johnston Range shears) with multiple untested intersections of shears, BIF units and granite–greenstone contacts. SRK considers these to represent attractive greenfields targets for concealed gold systems.
- Key technical risks:
  - Continuity and scale: At most prospects, mineralisation is currently defined by relatively short (typically 1–8 m) intervals from shallow and/or widely spaced drill holes. Continuity of grade and thickness between sections, and the overall scale of the mineralised systems, remain to be demonstrated.
  - Data and QA/QC: Some historical datasets lack complete collar surveys, downhole surveys or QA/QC information. At Clampton, the existing resource estimate prepared by AuKT is considered not reportable to the standards of the JORC Code and has not been reported herein. Verification drilling and improved QA/QC will be required before any Mineral Resources can be declared.
  - Cover and targeting: Extensive lateritic and transported cover, particularly away from BIF ridges, can decouple soil anomalies from their bedrock sources and conceal narrow but high-grade lodes. Several anomalies are defined by incomplete soil or auger coverage, introducing positional uncertainty in drill targeting.

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  - Tenure and Native Title: The Project incorporates secured and under option agreement tenements. While Normandy has rights or agreements in place to secure these tenements, there remains timing and permitting risk associated with under option agreement licences and licences in application. Formal Native Title determinations and implementation of Aboriginal heritage agreements will also need to be managed as exploration advances.
- Overall assessment:
  - SRK concludes that Normandy's Project has material exploration upside, with strong brownfields potential to expand known mineralisation in the Halleys District and Clampton Shear Zone regions, and significant greenfields potential along under-tested structural corridors and BIF horizons in the Halleys Regional areas. Realising this potential will depend on systematic drilling to test depth and strike continuity, careful targeting beneath cover, and upgrading historical datasets to JORC (2012) standards.

7.2 Recommendations

SRK recommends the following priorities and refinements.

7.2.1 Data compilation, validation and QA/QC

- Database amalgamation:
  - Complete the integration of all historical drilling, sampling, geological and geophysical data into a single validated database covering the Halleys, Mt Jackson and Perrinvale regions.
  - Standardise coordinate systems (AGD84/AMG vs GDA94/MGA) and document all transformations so that CTB/MR/BUP/GFV and HRC datasets can be interpreted consistently.
- QA/QC review and classification:
  - Undertake a detailed QA/QC review of assay data (including duplicates, standards and blanks where available) to classify datasets by reliability. Historic datasets lacking QA/QC should be flagged as unreliable and used qualitatively only until validated.
  - Identify key historical high-grade intercepts (e.g. at Clampton, Phil, Crabman, Gossan East, Andromeda) for twinning with modern holes to confirm grade tenor and support future JORC (2012) Mineral Resource objectives.
- Geological and structural modelling:
  - Develop 3D geological and structural models for the Halleys East–Phil–Crabman corridor and for the main segments of the Clampton Shear Zone, integrating drill data, geophysics and surface geology to refine targeting of lodes and controlling structures.

7.2.2 Brownfields drilling programs

Priority 1 – near-term resource and mine-extension opportunities

1. Halleys East and immediate surrounds:
    a. Undertake RC and DD beneath and along strike of the existing pit to test down-dip extensions of the gently dipping lodes and the central steep feeder zone, guided by existing HRC intercepts around the pit.
    b. Infill drilling along the northeast–southwest and north–south shears around HRC001–HRC004 and HRC010 to achieve spacings suitable for defining Inferred and, where appropriate, Indicated Mineral Resource classifications. This work should be designed to support potential pit cut-backs and to assess underground options beneath high-grade shoots.
2. Phil and Crabman:
    a. Implement systematic step-out RC/diamond drilling along strike and down-dip of existing high-grade intercepts at Phil to determine the geometry, plunge and continuity of lodes and with the aim to support a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource, should results justify it.
    b. At Crabman, complete deeper drilling on several sections through the two sub-vertical zones to test for down-dip continuity and possible thickening or coalescence of lodes.
3. Clampton and the Clampton Shear Zone:
    a. At Clampton, design a confirmatory RC/diamond program targeting extensions below and along strike from the current pit and the unmined Machine Gun area, as well as poorly tested segments of the shear immediately north and south of the leases.
    b. Include twinning of key historical Roebuck and AuKT holes to verify grades and sampling methods and to underpin a new JORC (2012) Resource estimate, if warranted.
    c. Along the broader CSZ, focus RC and deeper aircore drilling on those prospects where historical intercepts and strong soil anomalies coincide (e.g. Andromeda, Yarbu, Tiger, parts of Sandplain and Gossan East).
4. Halleys District satellite prospects (120, Eastside, Albert, GLR)
    a. At 120 and Eastside, conduct deeper RC drilling beneath the best shallow intercepts and along interpreted BIF or shear trends to test for continuous lodes beneath cover.
    b. At Albert and GLR, drill-test along the interpreted north–south to NNW-SSE shears to evaluate whether higher-grade shoots occur at depth or along strike beyond the existing shallow intercepts.

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7.2.3 Greenfields and advanced-target work

Priority 2 – regional discovery opportunities

1. Clampton Shear Zone
    a. Complete infill soil or auger sampling over the five documented gaps in gold-in-soil coverage along the CSZ (~8 km of strike) and extend geochemical coverage where strong structural targets remain untested.
    b. Follow anomalous results with scout aircore lines across the shear corridor to identify bedrock mineralisation beneath cover, progressing to RC drilling on priority anomalies.
2. Hermes Trend (Montpellier and Seasnake)
    a. Undertake detailed soil/auger programs to validate and extend the existing anomalies, particularly across northeast-trending structures and over interpreted buried BIF units.
    b. Implement scout aircore drilling beneath transported cover to test for bedrock gold related to the concealed BIFs and fold structures; follow up any significant results with RC drilling.
3. Aurora
    a. Undertake interpretation on recently obtained high-resolution aeromagnetic survey data to generate first pass aircore/RC drilling targets, penetrating the thick Quaternary covers.
4. Other regional anomalies
    a. Systematically review and rank all gold-in-soil anomalies and geophysical targets across Halleys Regional and Perrinvale Project. For the highest-ranked anomalies, complete infill geochemistry, geological reconnaissance and, where appropriate, first-pass aircore/RC drilling.

7.2.4 Resource definition and reporting

1. Resource-focused drilling
    a. Where brownfields drilling confirms continuity and grade (e.g. at Halleys East, Phil, Clampton), progress to resource-style drilling with appropriate spacing and orientation to support the objective of estimation of JORC (2012) Mineral Resources.
    b. Ensure that all new drilling includes appropriate QA/QC, downhole surveying and density measurements to support robust Mineral Resource estimation.

7.2.5 Work program and budget

SRK considers Normandy's proposed allocation of funds between brownfields and greenfields exploration, together with database consolidation and QA/QC activities, to be broadly appropriate for an initial 2-year program following ASX listing. SRK recommends that:

- The majority of drilling metres and analytical budget be directed to the highest-priority brownfields targets (Halleys East area, Phil, Clampton, Crabman, Andromeda) where near-term Mineral Resource additions are most likely.

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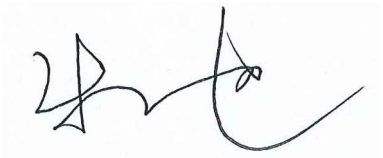
- A meaningful but flexible proportion of the budget be reserved for regional work along the CSZ, Hermes Trend and Aurora, with capacity to re-allocate metres quickly to follow up results.
- Progress and results be reviewed at least annually so that the exploration strategy, priorities and budgets can be refined in light of new geological information and market conditions.

Subject to these recommendations and to the technical risks outlined above, SRK considers that the proposed exploration strategy provides a reasonable and systematic approach to advancing Normandy's Project and to progressively converting its geological potential into reported Mineral Resources where warranted by drilling and supporting data.

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Closure

This report, Independent Geologist's Report, was prepared by



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All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

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Appendix A Historical drill hole collars

Clampton prospect

Hole ID	Type	Maximum depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
C1901A	RC	12	703765	6685124	457	270	-60
C1902	RC	150	703750	6685220	454	270	-60
C1903	RC	96	703752	6684997	458	270	-60
C1904	RC	102	703760	6684945	455	270	-60
C1905	RC	96	703731	6685290	457	270	-60
C1906	RC	102	703743	6685340	459	270	-60
C1907	RC	102	703710	6685423	461	270	-60
C1908	RC	102	703711	6685470	463	270	-60
C1909	RC	60	703729	6684976	458	270	-60
C1910	RC	60	703723	6685033	457	270	-60
C1911	RC	78	703456	6683672	463	290	-60
C1912	RC	120	703473	6683668	461	290	-60
C1913	RC	78	703521	6683888	456	290	-60
C1914	RC	90	703542	6683882	458	290	-60
C1915	RC	60	703722	6685085	453	270	-60
C1916	RC	60	703738	6685151	461	270	-60
C1917	RC	60	703704	6685297	458	270	-60
C1918	RC	30	703690	6685253	445	270	-60
CNRC001	RC	45	703648.5	6685943	500	272	-60
CNRC002	RC	55	703666	6685943	500	270	-60
CNRC003	RC	50	703651	6686018	500	270	-60
CNRC004	RC	40	703651	6686061	500	270	-60
CRC001	RC	65	703734	6685063	500	270	-60
CRC002	RC	39	703718	6685099	500	270	-60
CRC003	RC	79	703728	6685099	500	270	-60
CRC004	RC	78	703735	6685119	500	270	-60
CRC005	RC	79	703727	6685138	500	270	-60
CRC006	RC	64	703708	6685173	500	270	-60
CRC007	RC	60	703691	6685204	500	270	-60
CRC008	RC	73	703702	6685204	500	270	-60
CRC009	RC	60	703681	6685218	500	270	-60
CRC010	RC	60	703701	6685258	500	270	-60
CRC011	RC	90	703755.5	6685065.5	500	271	-60
CRC012	RC	105	703771	6685098	458	270	-60
CRC013	RC	102	703731	6685205	500	272	-60
CRC014	RC	75	703684.5	6685258	500	271	-60
CRC015	RC	55	703675	6685378	500	273	-60
CRC016	RC	70	703696.5	6685378	500	270	-60
CSRC001	RC	65	703326	6683580	500	286	-60

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Hole ID	Type	Maximum depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CSRC002	RC	75	703367	6683576	500	286	-60
CNRB001	RAB	28	703597.33	6684382.42	485	0	-90
CNRB002	RAB	17	703550.97	6684391.39	485	0	-90
CNRB003	RAB	43	703493.58	6684395.55	485	0	-90
CNRB004	RAB	53	703639.16	6684378.24	485	0	-90
CNRB005	RAB	72	703680.12	6684379.69	485	0	-90
CNRB006	RAB	42	703716.07	6684376.25	485	0	-90
CNRB007	RAB	64	703664.15	6684544.54	485	0	-90
CNRB008	RAB	55	703637.85	6684542.9	485	0	-90
CNRB009	RAB	58	703689.77	6684535.86	485	0	-90
CNRB010	RAB	21	703735.34	6684541.12	485	0	-90
CNRB011	RAB	52	703656.65	6684677.74	485	0	-90
CNRB012	RAB	42	703702.55	6684679.66	485	0	-90
CNRB013	RAB	38	703742.36	6684675.71	485	0	-90
CNRB034	RAB	60	703609.56	6683902.76	485	0	-90
CNRB035	RAB	51	703505.56	6683744.22	485	0	-90
CNRB036	RAB	59	703542.09	6683746.21	485	0	-90
PX1	RC	25	6685080	703700	400	270	-60
PX2	RC	60	6685080	703710	400	270	-60
PX3	RC	20	6685100	703690	400	270	-60
PX4	RC	30	6685100	703700	400	270	-60
PX5	RC	60	6685120	703720	400	270	-60
PX6	RC	65	6685120	703730	400	270	-60
PX7	RC	70	6685140	703722	400	270	-60
PX8	RC	40	6685185	703690	400	270	-60
PX9	RC	42	6685180	703700	400	270	-60
PX10	RC	25	6685200	703664	400	270	-60
PX11	RC	28	6687200	703674	400	270	-60
PX12	RC	28	6685210	703670	400	270	-60
PX13	RC	20	6685220	703654	400	270	-60
PX14	RC	25	6685220	703664	400	270	-60
PX15	RC	25	6685240	703660	400	270	-60
PX16	RC	46	6685246	703690	400	270	-60
PX17	RC	48	6685216	703696	400	270	-60
PX18	RC	60	6685220	703706	400	270	-60
PX19	RC	15	6685260	703660	400	270	-60
PX20	RC	35	6685260	703680	400	270	-60
PX21	RC	50	6685260	703690	400	270	-60
PX22	RC	20	6685276	703670	400	270	-60
PX23	RC	30	6685280	703680	400	270	-60

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Hole ID	Type	Maximum depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
PX24	RC	20	6685320	703676	400	270	-60
PX25	RC	40	6685320	703693	400	270	-60
PX26	RC	35	6685340	703680	400	270	-60
PX27	RC	20	6685360	703665	400	270	-60
PX28	RC	30	6685360	703675	400	270	-60
PX29	RC	40	6685360	703685	400	270	-60
PX30	RC	20	6685380	703660	400	270	-60
PX31	RC	25	6685380	703670	400	270	-60
PX32	RC	20	6685400	703660	400	270	-60
PX33	RC	30	6685400	703670	400	270	-60
PX34	RC	45	6685400	703680	400	270	-60
PX35	RC	20	6685420	703660	400	270	-60
PX36	RC	20	6685420	703670	400	270	-60
PX37	RC	20	6685420	703680	400	270	-60
PX38	RC	20	6685440	703650	400	270	-60
PX39	RC	20	6685440	703660	400	270	-60
PX40	RC	20	6685440	703670	400	270	-60
PX41	RC	20	6686460	703650	400	270	-60
PX42	RC	20	6685460	703660	400	270	-60
PX43	RC	20	6685460	703670	400	270	-60

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Andromeda prospect

Hole ID	Type	Maximum depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Date started	Date completed
ADRC001	RC	157	706861	6696805	500	270	-60	19/04/2008	20/04/2008
ADRC002	RC	170	706898	6696802	500	270	-60	20/04/2008	21/04/2008
ADRC003	RC	51	706938	6696804	500	270	-60	21/04/2008	21/04/2008
ADRC004	RC	205	706917	6696711	500	270	-60	21/04/2008	22/04/2008
ADRC005	RC	132	706931	6696637	500	270	-60	22/04/2008	23/04/2008
ADRC006	RC	60	706794	6696901	495	270	-60	19/08/2008	19/08/2008
ADRC007	RC	110	706839	6696898	497	270	-60	20/08/2008	20/08/2008
ADRC008	RC	156	706879	6696901	496	270	-60	20/08/2008	21/08/2008
ADRC009	RC	190	706942	6696805	491	270	-60	18/08/2008	19/08/2008
ADRB001	RAB	59	706835	6696714	506	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB002	RAB	53	706790	6696713	506	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB003	RAB	32	706751	6696718	506	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB004	RAB	32	706710	6696718	504	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB005	RAB	56	706687	6696722	503	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB006	RAB	29	706647	6696720	502	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB007	RAB	79	706845	6696977	492	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB008	RAB	62	706802	6696975	497	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB009	RAB	53	706764	6696979	493	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB010	RAB	56	706725	6696981	495	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB011	RAB	62	706675	6696980	489	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB012	RAB	38	706642	6696982	492	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB013	RAB	29	706560	6697147	494	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB014	RAB	32	706597	6697144	494	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB015	RAB	32	706639	6697139	498	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB016	RAB	56	706686	6697135	499	270	-60	12/04/2010	12/04/2010
ADRB017	RAB	59	706731	6697137	500	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB018	RAB	65	706773	6697136	502	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB019	RAB	62	706642	6697059	505	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB020	RAB	71	706690	6697057	498	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB021	RAB	50	706728	6697058	498	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB022	RAB	59	706775	6697055	494	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB023	RAB	38	706824	6697060	493	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB024	RAB	32	706600	6697221	502	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB025	RAB	44	706649	6697219	498	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB026	RAB	59	706688	6697216	495	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB027	RAB	56	706734	6697215	495	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB028	RAB	62	706782	6697219	493	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB029	RAB	62	706508	6697305	499	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB030	RAB	68	706558	6697300	499	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010

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Hole ID	Type	Maximum depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Date started	Date completed
ADRB031	RAB	41	706609	6697306	502	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB032	RAB	50	706650	6697302	504	270	-60	13/04/2010	13/04/2010
ADRB033	RAB	41	706697	6697305	498	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010
ADRB034	RAB	38	706726	6697301	500	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010
ADRB035	RAB	38	706747	6697302	499	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010
ADRB036	RAB	44	706660	6697140	498.5	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010
ADRB037	RAB	41	706800	6697058	493.5	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010
ADRB038	RAB	32	706729	6696716	505	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010
ADRB039	RAB	29	706767	6696721	506	270	-60	14/04/2010	14/04/2010

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Yarbu prospect

Hole ID	Type	Maximum depth (m)	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
YBRB027	RAB	67	707442.49	6691792.88	485	250	-60
YBRB028	RAB	42	707480.7	6691817.06	485	70	-60
YBRB029	RAB	61	707388.32	6691991.06	485	250	-60
YBRB030	RAB	49	707339.78	6692133.28	485	70	-60
YBRB031	RAB	55	707334.4	6692180.19	485	70	-60
YBRB032	RAB	58	707568.91	6692304.01	485	70	-60
YBRB033	RAB	52	707613.83	6692325.83	485	250	-60
YBRB034	RAB	57	707027.49	6692579.04	485	250	-60
YBRB035	RAB	60	707019.25	6692642.46	485	250	-60
YBRB027	RAB	67	707442.49	6691792.88	485	250	-60
YBRB028	RAB	42	707480.7	6691817.06	485	70	-60
YBRB029	RAB	61	707388.32	6691991.06	485	250	-60
YBRB030	RAB	49	707339.78	6692133.28	485	70	-60

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Sandplain prospect

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
2296-01	707014	6708257	515	65	270	-60
2296-02	707034	6708262	511	75	270	-60
2296-03	707050	6708236	514	85	270	-60
2296-04	707031	6708219	514	70	270	-60
2296-05	707507	6707257	498	55	270	-60
2296-06	707540	6707258	499	70	270	-60
2296-07	707594	6707256	502	50	270	-60
2296-08	707643	6707254	497	70	270	-60
2296-10	707696	6707258	498	84	270	-60
2296-11	707505	6707152	497	61	270	-60
2296-12	707549	6707150	500	78	270	-60
2296-13	707598	6707162	493	61	270	-60
2296-14	707652	6707151	500	79	270	-60
2296-15	707701	6707151	495	79	270	-60
ANAC-001	707167	6708400	512	50	270	-60
ANAC-002	707033	6708400	512	50	270	-60
ANAC-003	707367	6708000	508	50	270	-60
ANAC-004	707233	6708000	509	50	270	-60
ANAC-005	707567	6707400	505	50	270	-60
ANAC-006	707433	6707400	504	50	270	-60
ANAC-007	707667	6707000	503	50	270	-60
ANAC-008	707533	6707000	505	50	270	-60
ANAC-009	707667	6706800	503	50	270	-60
ANAC-010	707533	6706800	504	50	270	-60
ANAC-011	706943	6706747	505	50	270	-60
ANAC-012	706810	6706747	506	50	270	-60
ANAC-013	707093	6706347	503	50	270	-60
ANAC-014	706960	6706347	504	50	270	-60
ANAC-015	707318	6705747	507	50	270	-60
ANAC-016	707185	6705747	509	50	270	-60
ANAC-017	707393	6705547	509	50	270	-60
ANAC-018	707260	6705547	506	50	270	-60
ANAC-019	707468	6705347	509	50	270	-60
ANAC-020	707335	6705347	507	50	270	-60
SPRC003	705335	6703673	497	180	270	-60
SPRC004	705425	6703834	497	199	270	-60
SPRC005	705479	6704001	499	175	270	-60
SPRC006	705688	6704774	502	150	270	-60
SPRC007	705599	6704883	502	70	270	-60

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Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
SPRC008	705567	6704884	502	106	270	-60
SPRC009	705741	6704960	502	109	270	-60
SPRC010	705740	6704965	504	73	270	-60
SPRC011	705615	6705072	502	43	270	-60
CNRB037	706837	6706884	485	71	270	-60
CNRB038	706784	6706880	485	65	270	-60
CNRB039	706784	6706884	485	55	270	-60
CNRB040	706742	6706884	485	60	270	-60
CNRB041	706713	6706884	485	55	270	-60
CNRB042	706921	6706565	482	57	270	-60
CNRB043	706919	6706563	482	60	270	-60
CNRB044	706881	6706553	482	45.2	270	-60
CNRB045	706869	6706556	482	63	270	-60
CNRB046	706840	6706553	482	40	270	-60
CNRB047	707653	6707195	485	65	270	-60
CNRB048	707609	6707199	485	69	270	-60
CNRB049	707567	6707198	485	70	270	-60
CNRB050	707543	6707205	485	79	270	-60
CNRB051	707505	6707198	485	55	270	-60
CNRB052	707560	6707519	485	52	270	-60
CNRB053	707533	6707522	485	61	270	-60
CNRB054	707581	6707513	485	55	270	-60
CNRB055	707253	6707713	485	71	270	-60
CNRB056	707238	6707704	485	73	270	-60
CNRB057	707211	6707687	485	82	270	-60
CNRB058	707164	6707687	485	85	270	-60
CNRB059	707121	6707677	486	85	270	-60
CNRB060	707079	6707681	486	67	270	-60
CNRB061	707031	6708240	487	87	270	-60
CNRB062	706978	6708250	487	84	270	-60
CNRB063	706939	6708246	487	85	270	-60
CNRB064	707080	6707521	485	87	270	-60
CNRB065	707021	6707533	485	85	270	-60
CNRB066	706986	6707521	485	82	270	-60
CNRB067	706595	6708186	485	82	270	-60
CNRB068	706565	6708180	485	81	270	-60
CNRB069	705952	6707050	485	79	270	-60
CNRB070	705908	6707043	485	65	270	-60
CNRB071	705887	6707029	485	58	270	-60
CNRB072	705951	6706874	485	70	270	-60

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Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CNRB073	705931	6706856	485	62	270	-60
CNRB074	705892	6706885	485	50	270	-60
CNRB075	705868	6706887	485	47	270	-60
CNRB076	705720	6705282	482	31	270	-60
CNRB077	705741	6705280	482	46	270	-60
CNRB078	705646	6705080	482	25	270	-60
CNRB079	705630	6705078	482	19	270	-60
CNRB080	705618	6705072	482	34	270	-60
CNRB081	705650	6704866	482	55	270	-60
CNRB082	705617	6704878	482	55	270	-60
CNRB083	705591	6704893	482	34	270	-60
CNRB084	705574	6704879	482	46	270	-60
CNRB085	705550	6704888	482	31	270	-60
CNRB086	705536	6704890	482	43	270	-60
CNRB087	705514	6704883	482	40	270	-60
CNRB088	705496	6704879	482	34	270	-60
CNRB089	705482	6704881	482	23	270	-60
CNRB090	705563	6704803	482	61	270	-60
CNRB091	705535	6704813	482	40	270	-60
CNRB092	705534	6704809	482	34	270	-60
CNRB093	705524	6704783	482	28	270	-60
CNRB094	705593	6704324	487	70	270	-60
CNRB095	705555	6704326	487	52	270	-60
CNRB096	705535	6704319	487	46	270	-60
CNRB097	705277	6703119	470	61	270	-60
CNRB098	705236	6703112	470	64	270	-60
CNRB099	705213	6703120	470	70	270	-60
CNRB100	705178	6703124	470	83	270	-60
CNRB101	705320	6703836	476	61	270	-60
CNRB102	705298	6703835	475	67	270	-60
CNRB103	705257	6703839	474	70	270	-60
CNRB104	705351	6703839	477	74	270	-60
CNRB105	705522	6704164	485	61	270	-60
CNRB106	705482	6704164	485	79	270	-60
CNRB107	705517	6704475	485	40	270	-60
CNRB108	705561	6704474	485	50	270	-60
CNRB109	705602	6704478	485	52	270	-60
CNRB110	705520	6704687	485	41	270	-60
CNRB111	705551	6704682	485	46	270	-60
CNRB112	705519	6704958	485	22	270	-60

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Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CNRB113	705551	6704958	485	28	270	-60
CNRB114	705843	6704964	485	58	270	-60
CNRB115	705596	6705081	485	22	270	-60
CNRB116	707217	6706002	485	83	270	-60
CNRB117	707248	6706010	485	81	270	-60
CNRB118	707051	6706240	485	55	270	-60
CNRB119	707083	6706251	485	47	270	-60

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120, Eastside, Albert and GLR prospects

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
BTAC001	701400	6736472	450	6	270	-60
BTAC002	701421	6736472	450	14	270	-60
BTAC003	701448	6736474	450	12	270	-60
BTAC004	701473	6736474	450	13	270	-60
BTAC005	701501	6736474	450	4	270	-60
BTAC006	701522	6736475	450	7	270	-60
BTAC007	701550	6736475	450	11	270	-60
BTAC008	701572	6736473	450	9	270	-60
BTAC009	701599	6736472	450	2	270	-60
BTAC010	701200	6736625	450	4	270	-60
BTAC011	701225	6736626	450	2	270	-60
BTAC012	701250	6736623	450	2	270	-60
BTAC013	701273	6736624	450	4	270	-60
BTAC014	701298	6736624	450	6	270	-60
BTAC015	701326	6736623	450	5	270	-60
BTAC016	701348	6736625	450	12	270	-60
BTAC017	701376	6736626	450	4	270	-60
BTAC018	701403	6736627	450	7	270	-60
BTAC019	701425	6736621	450	4	270	-60
BTAC020	701450	6736624	450	12	270	-60
BTAC021	701473	6736625	450	19	270	-60
BTAC022	701498	6736624	450	10	270	-60
BTAC023	701524	6736621	450	4	270	-60
BTAC024	701548	6736622	450	2	270	-60
BTAC025	701575	6736623	450	3	270	-60
BTAC026	701599	6736622	450	11	270	-60
BTAC027	702398	6735449	450	31	270	-60
BTAC028	702424	6735447	450	50	270	-60
BTAC029	702448	6735448	450	54	270	-60
BTAC030	702472	6735448	450	54	270	-60
BTAC031	702498	6735445	450	48	270	-60
BTAC032	702522	6735452	450	49	270	-60
BTAC033	702548	6735446	450	48	270	-60
BTAC034	702573	6735450	450	56	270	-60
BTAC035	702598	6735451	450	62	270	-60
BTAC036	702376	6735353	450	32	270	-60
BTAC037	702397	6735352	450	35	270	-60
BTAC038	702423	6735351	450	29	270	-60
BTAC039	702449	6735351	450	43	270	-60

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Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
BTAC040	702473	6735349	450	45	270	-60
BTAC041	702498	6735348	450	41	270	-60
BTAC042	702525	6735352	450	38	270	-60
BTAC043	702547	6735348	450	46	270	-60
702775-60	702774.94	6734400.04	477.95	14	270	-60
702780V	702780.11	6734399.71	478.38	24		-90
702800-60	702799.48	6734398.13	480.44	24	270	-60
702805V	702804.62	6734398.04	481.07	24		-90
702825-60	702824.50	6734395.57	483.47	24	270	-60
702830V	702829.33	6734396.53	483.99	24		-90
702850-60	702849.53	6734397.10	486.83	24	270	-60
702855V	702854.06	6734398.09	487.68	24		-90
702875-60	702873.37	6734401.58	490.44	24	270	-60
702880V	702878.24	6734402.36	490.39	21		-90
702900-60	702898.08	6734401.36	489.02	24	270	-60
702905V	702902.28	6734401.07	488.64	24		-90
702925-60	702922.79	6734400.32	485.49	24	270	-60
702930V	702927.71	6734400.05	484.49	24		-90
702950-60	702947.43	6734399.61	480.98	24	270	-60
702955V	702952.46	6734399.56	480.30	18		-90
702975-60	702972.15	6734400.00	477.08	24	270	-60
702980V	702977.19	6734399.98	476.29	24		-90
703000-60	702996.96	6734400.79	473.44	24	270	-60
703005V	703001.83	6734400.32	472.75	24		-90
703025-60	703021.76	6734398.59	470.35	16	270	-60
703030V	703026.52	6734397.93	469.80	21		-90
703050-60	703046.49	6734396.56	467.71	19	270	-60
703055V	703052.32	6734396.19	467.20	24		-90

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Tiger prospect

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
LATRB001	700892.91	6677531.27	NA	42		-90
LATRB002	700913.19	6677532.01	NA	37		-90
LATRB003	700932.5	6677532.76	NA	27		-90
LATRB004	701023.75	6677668.6	NA	27		-90
LATRB005	700973.51	6677665.07	NA	30		-90
LATRB006	700954.19	6677664.32	NA	30		-90
LATRB007	701038.56	6677740.4	NA	40		-90
LATRB008	701019.23	6677738.53	NA	41		-90
LATRB009	700998.95	6677737.79	NA	27		-90
MB124	701799.69	6678836.45	400	47	270	-60
MB125	701789.08	6678836.64	400	26	270	-60
MB126	701779.41	6678835.71	400	27	270	-60
MB127	701769.77	6678835.89	400	30	270	-60
MB128	701767.78	6678832.6	400	30	270	-60
MB129	701755.23	6678832.83	400	40	270	-60
MB130	701739.8	6678833.11	400	30	270	-60
MB131	701729.21	6678834.41	400	30	270	-60
MB132	701719.56	6678834.59	400	30	270	-60
MB133	701709.91	6678834.76	400	27	270	-60
MB134	701699.28	6678833.85	400	14	270	-60
MB135	701739.93	6678734.42	400	9	270	-60
MB136	701729.31	6678734.61	400	14	270	-60
MB137	701714.82	6678733.77	400	14	270	-60
MB138	701704.25	6678736.18	400	26	270	-60
MB139	701692.73	6678739.72	400	17	270	-60
MB140	701682.1	6678738.8	400	21	270	-60
MB141	701674.38	6678738.94	400	26	270	-60
MB142	701664.74	6678739.12	400	23	270	-60
MB143	701654.08	6678737.1	400	17	270	-60
MB144	701644.38	6678733.95	400	15	270	-60
MB145	701634.75	6678735.23	400	23	270	-60
MB146	701697.69	6678640.94	400	20	270	-60
MB147	701688.06	6678642.23	400	20	270	-60
MB148	701679.32	6678639.06	400	20	270	-60
MB149	701666.79	6678640.4	400	20	270	-60
MB150	701665.87	6678642.63	400	26	270	-60
MB151	701659.08	6678640.54	400	26	270	-60
MB152	701649.43	6678640.71	400	20	270	-60
MB153	701639.74	6678638.67	400	17	270	-60

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Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
MB154	701629.11	6678637.76	400	26	270	-60
MB155	701619.44	6678636.83	400	20	270	-60
MB156	701879.1	6678534.51	400	20	270	-60
MB157	701869.31	6678526.92	400	20	270	-60
MB158	701854.84	6678527.19	400	20	270	-60
MB159	701839.41	6678527.47	400	23	270	-60
MB160	701829.78	6678528.75	400	26	270	-60
MB161	701814.4	6678532.36	400	26	270	-60
MB162	701804.78	6678533.65	400	20	270	-60
MB163	701794.15	6678532.73	400	17	270	-60
MB164	701779.78	6678538.54	400	26	270	-60
MB165	701729.59	6678538.35	400	3	270	-60
MB166	701719.94	6678538.52	400	20	270	-60
MB167	701709.33	6678538.72	400	20	270	-60
MB168	701699.66	6678537.78	400	20	270	-60
MB169	701684.15	6678533.63	400	23	270	-60
MB170	701669.65	6678532.79	400	3	270	-60
MB171	701654.38	6678541.94	400	17	270	-60
MB172	701639.85	6678538.88	400	20	270	-60
MB173	701479.65	6678433.14	400	20	270	-60
MB174	701470.01	6678433.31	400	30	270	-60
MB175	701459.47	6678437.94	400	20	270	-60
MB176	701449.85	6678439.22	400	8	270	-60
MB177	701434.41	6678439.5	400	20	270	-60
MB178	701419.92	6678438.66	400	12	270	-60
MB179	701404.47	6678437.83	400	5	270	-60
MB180	701389.99	6678438.1	400	20	270	-60
MB181	701354.46	6678235.83	400	12	270	-60

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Appendix B Significant drill intercepts in Clampton prospect and Halleys District

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Clampton prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
C1902	RC	703750	6685220	454	270	-60	150	9 m at 2.7 g/t Au (87–96 m)
C1904	RC	703760	6684945	458	270	-60	102	4 m at 0.8 g/t Au (66–70 m)
C1905	RC	703731	6685290	455	270	-60	96	5 m at 0.6 g/t Au (66–71 m)
C1907	RC	703710	6685423	457	270	-60	102	5 m at 1.6 g/t Au (49–64 m)
C1909	RC	703729	6684976	461	270	-60	60	4 m at 2.8 g/t Au (29–33 m)
								6 m at 0.4 g/t Au (20–26 m)
C1915	RC	703722	6685085	458	270	-60	60	17 m at 0.7 g/t Au (20–37 m)
C1916	RC	703738	6685151	458	270	-60	60	1 m at 15.1 g/t Au (59–60 m)
C1917	RC	703704	6685297	457	270	-60	60	2 m at 0.9 g/t Au (24–26 m)
C1918	RC	703690	6685253	453	270	-60	30	4 m at 0.4 g/t Au (25–29 m)
CNRB003	RAB	703494	6684396	485	0	-90	43	3 m at 0.13 g/t Au (29–32 m)
CNRB005	RAB	703680	6684380	485	0	-90	72	1 m at 0.42 g/t Au (12–13 m)
CNRB006	RAB	703716	6684376	485	0	-90	42	2 m at 0.18 g/t Au (32–34 m)
								1 m at 0.15 g/t Au (38–39 m)
CNRB013	RAB	703742	6684676	485	0	-90	38	1 m at 0.10 g/t Au (29–30 m)
CNRB034	RAB	703610	6683903	485	0	-90	60	1 m at 0.17 g/t Au (38–39 m)
CNRB035	RAB	703506	6683744	485	0	-90	51	2 m at 0.27 g/t Au (46–48 m)
CNRB036	RAB	703542	6683746	485	0	-90	59	9 m at 0.12 g/t Au (27–36 m)
								10 m at 0.37 g/t Au (49–59 m)
CRC001	RC	703734	6685063	461	270	-60	65	1 m at 1.8 g/t Au (41–42 m)
CRC002	RC	703718	6685099	458	270	-60	39	6 m at 2.2 g/t Au (32–38 m)
CRC002	RC	703718	6685099	458	270	-60	39	6 m at 2.2 g/t Au (32–38 m)
CRC003	RC	703728	6685099	500	270	-60	79	1 m at 3.1 g/t Au (45–46 m)
CRC004	RC	703735	6685119	500	270	-60	78	2 m at 6.1 g/t Au (63–65 m)
CRC005	RC	703727	6685138	500	270	-60	79	5 m at 1.9 g/t Au (60–65 m)
CRC006	RC	703708	6685173	500	270	-60	64	9 m at 0.6 g/t Au (38–47 m)
CRC007	RC	703691	6685204	500	270	-60	60	6 m at 2.0 g/t Au (33–39 m)
CRC008	RC	703702	6685204	500	270	-60	73	7 m at 1.7 g/t Au (48–55 m)
CRC009	RC	703681	6685218	500	270	-60	60	7 m at 6.2 g/t Au (26–33 m) [1]
CRC011	RC	703756	6685066	500	271	-60	90	2 m at 2.3 g/t Au (68–70 m)
CRC012	RC	703771	6685098	500	270	-60	105	2 m at 11.3 g/t Au (95–97 m)
CRC013	RC	703731	6685205	500	272	-60	102	9 m at 1.4 g/t Au (71–80 m)
CRC014	RC	703685	6685258	500	271	-60	75	1 m at 4.0 g/t Au (36–37 m)
CRC015	RC	703675	6685378	500	273	-60	55	5 m at 1.6 g/t Au (21–26 m)
CRC016	RC	703697	6685378	500	270	-60	70	4 m at 1.6 g/t Au (38–42 m)
PX1	RC	703700	6685080	400	270	-60	25	1 m at 1.54 g/t Au (8–9 m)
PX2	RC	703710	6685080	400	270	-60	60	1 m at 0.57 g/t Au (19–20 m)
PX6	RC	703730	6685120	400	270	-60	65	1 m at 0.54 g/t Au (43–44 m)
								1 m at 0.58 g/t Au (59–60 m)
PX7	RC	703722	6685140	400	270	-60	70	1 m at 0.5 g/t Au (45–46 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
								1 m at 0.56 g/t Au (48–49 m)
								1 m at 0.54 g/t Au (61–62 m)
PX9	RC	703700	6685180	400	270	-60	42	1 m at 2.58 g/t Au (29–30 m)
PX12	RC	703670	6685340	500	270	-60	30	4 m at 5.5 g/t Au (3–7 m)
PX14	RC	703664	6685220	500	270	-60	25	1 m at 3.7 g/t Au (4–5 m) [1]
PX15	RC	703660	6685240	400	270	-60	25	1 m at 27.52 g/t Au (8–9 m)
								1 m at 0.52 g/t Au (12–13 m)
PX17	RC	703696	6685216	500	270	-60	48	11 m at 2.2 g/t Au (36–47 m) [1]
PX18	RC	703706	6685221	500	270	-60	60	11 m at 3.6 g/t Au (49–60 m) [1]
PX20	RC	703680	6685260	400	270	-60	35	1 m at 0.58 g/t Au (17–18 m)
PX22	RC	703670	6685276	400	270	-60	20	1 m at 0.58 g/t Au (15–16 m)
PX25	RC	703693	6685320	400	270	-60	40	1 m at 0.59 g/t Au (27–28 m)
PX26	RC	703680	6685340	500	270	-60	35	5 m at 8.0 g/t Au (13–18 m)
PX36	RC	703670	6685420	400	270	-60	20	1 m at 0.57 g/t Au (11–12 m)
PX40	RC	703670	6685440	400	270	-60	20	1 m at 0.55 g/t Au (10–11 m)
RX3	RC	703672	6685219	500	270	-60	30	2 m at 48.1 g/t Au (21–23 m) [1]
								3 m at 3.7 g/t Au (26–29 m) [1]
RX12	RC	703670	6685340	500	270	-60	30	4 m at 5.5 g/t Au (3–7 m)

Notes

[1] Mined-out intervals.

[2] SRK cannot verify the pit and the exact mined-out intervals.

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Halleys East prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRB0135	AC	703335	6737675	447.7	0	-90	46	8 m at 1.20 g/t Au (12–20 m)
BRB0136	AC	703310	6737675	447.8	0	-90	29	8 m at 0.86 g/t Au (12–20 m)
BRB0137	AC	703285	6737675	447.9	0	-90	42	4 m at 0.86 g/t Au (12–16 m)
BRB0141	AC	703200	6737525	448.8	0	-90	52	12 m at 1.56 g/t Au (16–28 m) [1]
								8 m at 0.63 g/t Au (36–44 m) [1]
BRB0143	AC	703175	6737525	448.8	0	-90	39	20 m at 5.79 g/t Au (12–32 m) [1]
BRB0144	AC	703150	6737525	448.9	0	-90	40	12 m at 4.26 g/t Au (12–24 m) [1]
								8 m at 7.86 g/t Au (32–40 m) [1]
BRB0151	AC	703125	6737500	449.1	0	-90	33	8 m at 3.73 g/t Au (12–20 m) [1]
								1 m at 13.3 g/t Au (24–28 m) [1]
BRB0153	AC	703275	6737500	448.7	0	-90	46	10 m at 4.38 g/t Au (36–46 m)
BRB0161	AC	702975	6737400	450.0	0	-90	38	4 m at 0.55 g/t Au (12–16 m)
BD002	DD	703180	6737490	449.0	320	-60	78.83	4 m at 0.91 g/t Au (28–32 m) [1]
								9 m at 11.08 g/t Au (37–46 m) [1]
								3 m at10.47 g/t Au (50–53 m)
								1 m at 2.91 g/t Au (66–67 m)
BRC001	RC	703195	6737555	448.7	320	-60	90	1 m at 0.77 g/t Au (15–16 m) [1]
								5 m at 2.77 g/t Au (20–25 m) [1]
								1 m at 0.54 g/t Au (45–46 m)
BRC002	RC	703175	6737540	448.7	320	-60	100	5 m at 4.63 g/t Au (15–20 m) [1]
BRC003	RC	703185	6737515	448.9	320	-60	125	22 m at 4.51 g/t Au (13–35 m) [1]
								11 m at 2.73 g/t Au (38–49 m) [1]
BRC004	RC	703210	6737490	448.8	320	-60	139	5 m at 1.14 g/t Au (17–22 m) [1]
								1 m at 13.6 g/t Au (31–32 m)
								3 m at 6.53 g/t Au (47–50 m)
								3 m at 4.25 g/t Au (62–65 m)
								1 m at 22.7 g/t Au (69–70 m)
								2 m at 44.5 g/t Au (77–79 m)
BRC005	RC	703160	6737510	448.9	320	-60	85	35 m at 10.2 g/t Au (13–48 m) [1]
BRC006	RC	703185	6737480	449.0	320	-60	130	1 m at 0.71 g/t Au (2–3 m) [1]
								2 m at 0.83 g/t Au (6–8 m) [1]
								2 m at 1.60 g/t Au (16–18 m) [1]
								2 m at 55.1 g/t Au (53–55 m)
								5 m at 4.95 g/t Au (67–72 m)
								1 m at 0.50 g/t Au (77–78 m)
BRC007	RC	703145	6737490	449.0	320	-60	100	6 m at 0.76 g/t Au (13–19 m) [1]
BRC008	RC	703155	6737465	449.1	320	-60	139	1 m at 0.53 g/t Au (1–2 m) [1]
								1 m at 0.56 g/t Au (38–39 m)
								1 m at 5.45 g/t Au (42–43 m)
								4 m at 4.36 g/t Au (50–54 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC048	RC	703183	6737574	448.5	320	-60	75	1 m at 0.93 g/t Au (18–19 m) [1]
								5 m at 1.55 g/t Au (24–29 m)
BRC049	RC	703219	6737535	448.6	320	-60	80	5 m at 6.01 g/t Au (75–80 m)
BRC050	RC	703237	6737518	448.7	320	-60	90	4 m at 8.36 g/t Au (82–86 m)
BRC051	RC	703211	6737585	448.4	320	-60	70	9 m at 2.14 g/t Au (26–35 m)
								5 m at 26.6 g/t Au (59–64 m)
BRC054	RC	703224	6737615	448.3	320	-60	85	7 m at 2.56 g/t Au (70–77 m)
BRC056	RC	703260	6737572	448.4	320	-60	100	4 m at 4.05 g/t Au (27–31 m)
								1 m at 1.78 g/t Au (69–70 m)
								1 m at 4.62 g/t Au (75–76 m)
BRC058	RC	703288	6737614	448.2	320	-60	91	3 m at 1.00 g/t Au (19–22 m)
								2 m at 1.18 g/t Au (26–28 m)
								1 m at 1.02 g/t Au (82–83 m)
BRC059	RC	703201	6737503	448.9	320	-60	70	7 m at 1.07 g/t Au (17–24 m) [1]
								3 m at 6.35 g/t Au (37–40 m) [1]
								1 m at 5.64 g/t Au (51–52 m)
								2 m at 3.00 g/t Au (57–59 m)
								1 m at 1.01 g/t Au (65–66 m)
								2 m at 10.4 g/t Au (68–70 m)
BRC060	RC	703180	6737502	449.0	320	-60	70	2 m at 1.37 g/t Au (16–18 m)
								8 m at 1.32 g/t Au (22–30 m)
								29 m at 34.2 g/t Au (35–64 m; mined to ~52 m) [1]
BRC061	RC	703146	6737530	448.8	320	-60	70	9 m at 3.72 g/t Au (15–24 m) [1]
								2 m at 1.20 g/t Au (28–30 m) [1]
								1 m at 2.85 g/t Au (53–54 m) [1]
BRC062	RC	703136	6737513	449.0	320	-60	64	1 m at 0.82 g/t Au (24–25 m) [1]
BRC063	RC	703107	6737490	449.3	320	-60	67	1 m at 2.19 g/t Au (28–29 m) [1]
BRC064	RC	703128	6737462	449.3	320	-60	94	1 m at 2.76 g/t Au (18–19 m) [1]
								1 m at 0.64 g/t Au (33–34 m) [1]
								1 m at 13.0 g/t Au (84–85 m)
BRC081	RC	703170	6737446	449.3	320	-60	140	1 m at 3.19 g/t Au (30–31 m)
								1 m at 3.51 g/t Au (63–64 m)
BRC082	RC	703203	6737461	449.1	320	-60	152	2 m at 0.67 g/t Au (11–13 m) [1]
								8 m at 3.60 g/t Au (47–55 m)
								1 m at 2.15 g/t Au (89–90 m)
								1 m at 2.41 g/t Au (100–101 m)
BRC083	RC	703227	6737478	449.0	320	-60	151	2 m at 9.34 g/t Au (99–101 m)
BRC092	RC	703254	6737652	448.2	330	-60	120	2 m at 1.011 g/t Au (16–18 m)
								1 m at 1.0 g/t Au (43–44 m)
								2 m at 21.3 g/t Au (92–94 m)
BRC095	RC	703251	6737584	448.3	330	-60	120	1 m at 1.8 g/t Au (31–32 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
								10 m at 11.9 g/t Au (43–53 m)
BRC096	RC	703199	6737601	448.5	330	-60	70	3 m at 0.9 g/t Au (24–27 m)
BRC097	RC	703219	6737570	448.4	330	-60	110	3 m at 1.0 g/t Au (25–28 m)
								8 m at 8.0 g/t Au (53–61 m)
								2 m at 3.1 g/t Au (65–67 m)
								2 m at 9.2 g/t Au (107–109 m)
BRC098	RC	703206	6737551	448.6	320	-60	80	6 m at 1.8 g/t Au (26–32 m)
								5 m at 3.3 g/t Au (36–41 m)
								6 m at 4.5 g/t Au (54–60 m)
								8 m at 24.7 g/t Au (64–72 m)
BRC099	RC	703248	6737505	448.8	320	-60	130	3 m at 6.9 g/t Au (100–103 m)
								1 m at 3.5 g/t Au (108–109 m)
								1 m at 3.0 g/t Au (122–123 m)
BRC100	RC	703160	6737547	448.8	330	-60	70	5 m at 0.8 g/t Au (18–23 m) [1]
								1 m at 2.9 g/t Au (68–69 m)
BRC111D	RC/DD	703235	6737549	448.5	330	-55	183	4 m at 0.64 g/t Au (60–64 m)
								1 m at 9.69 g/t Au (131–132 m)
BRC112D	RC/DD	703261	6737524	448.6	330	-55	246.42	1 m at 1.33 g/t Au (131–132 m)
								1 m at 11.4 g/t Au (242–243 m)
BRC113D	RC/DD	703229	6737523	448.7	330	-60	158.5	8 m at 0.75 g/t Au (28–36 m)
								1 m at 1.33 g/t Au (79–80 m)
								1 m at 1.0 g/t Au (86–87 m)
								1 m at 6.13 g/t Au (141–142 m)
BRC116	RC	703153	6737648	448.4	140	-60	138	12 m at 11.2 g/t Au (52–64 m)
BRC127	RC	703268	6737555	448.4	320	-60	144	1 m at 2.93 g/t Au (30–31 m)
BRC131	RC	703293	6737694	447.8	320	-60	120	2 m at 5.39 g/t Au (16–18 m)
								1 m at 0.89 g/t Au (86–87 m)
BRC134	RC	703169	6737657	448.4	90	-60	110	6 m at 6.16 g/t Au (39–45 m)
BRC135	RC	703144	6737626	448.5	90	-60	110	14 m at 45.3 g/t Au (86–100 m)
BRC137	RC	703277	6737592	448.3	320	-60	112	1 m at 0.52 g/t Au (30–31 m)
BRC138	RC	703258	6737606	448.3	320	-60	120	1 m at 2.02 g/t Au (27–28 m)
								2 m at 1.50 g/t Au (36–38 m)
BRC245	RC	703212	6737450	449.2	320	-60	150	2 m at 8.52 g/t Au (32–34 m)
								3 m at 11.70 g/t Au (55–58 m)
								5 m at 0.86 g/t Au (115–120 m)
								4 m at 0.92 g/t Au (123–127 m)
BRC257	RC	703181	6737551	448.6	320	-60	60	5 m at 1.65 g/t Au (20–25 m) [1]
BRC258	RC	703191	6737538	448.7	320	-60	80	5 m at 9.39 g/t Au (15–20 m) [1]
								4 m at 0.68 g/t Au (23–27 m) [1]
BRC259	RC	703204	6737522	448.8	320	-60	100	3 m at 1.16 g/t Au (22–25 m) [1]
								1 m at 1.23 g/t Au (31–32 m) [1]
								3 m at 2.73 g/t Au (46–49 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC260	RC	703216	6737509	448.8	320	-60	120	5 m at 1.41 g/t Au (19–24 m) [1]
								3 m at 0.64 g/t Au (46–49 m)
								3 m at 3.26 g/t Au (62–65 m)
BRC261	RC	703228	6737492	448.9	320	-60	132	8 m at 0.88 g/t Au (20–28 m, mined to ~22 m) [1]
								2 m at 0.96 g/t Au (53–55 m)
BRC262	RC	703165	6737486	449.1	320	-60	100	3 m at 1.46 g/t Au (21–24 m) [1]
								14 m at 7.88 g/t Au (28–42 m) [1]
								1 m at 7.61 g/t Au (50–51 m)
								3 m at 2.85 g/t Au (62–65 m)
BRC243	RC	703238	6737459	449.3	320	-60	150	2 m at 0.60 g/t Au (2–4 m)
								2 m at 0.69 g/t Au (20–22 m)
								1 m at 1.42 g/t Au (122–123 m)
BRC284	RC	703194	6737417	449.3	270	-60	90	4 m at 3.26 g/t Au (62–66 m)
BRC288	RC	703161	6737526	449	270	-60	80	12 m at 1.60 g/t Au (14–26 m) [1]
BRC290	RC	703189	6737493	449	270	-60	90	3 m at 0.94 g/t Au (2–5 m) [1]
								9 m at 1.52 g/t Au (15–24 m) [1]
								8 m at 47.6 g/t Au (60–69 m)
BRC291	RC	703189	6737493	449	270	-60	95	3 m at 3.44 g/t Au (60–63 m)
								1 m at 14.2 g/t Au (68–69 m)
								7 m at 18.3 g/t Au (76–83 m)
BRC297	RC	703216	6737523	448.8	270	-70	120	3 m at 11.0 g/t Au (69–72 m)
								8 m at 11.5 g/t Au (86–94 m)

Notes

[1] Mined-out intervals.

[2] SRK cannot verify the pit and the exact mined-out intervals.

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Halleys NE prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRB1249	RAB	705225	6738410	450	0	-90	56	4 m at 0.69 g/t Au (32–36 m)
BRB1256	RAB	704975	6738240	450	0	-90	53	8 m at 1.27 g/t Au (24–32 m)
BRB1274	RAB	704000	6737900	450	0	-90	46	4 m at 0.91 g/t Au (28–32 m)
BRB1276	RAB	704100	6737900	450	0	-90	40	4 m at 0.50 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB1277	RAB	704150	6737900	450	0	-90	34	4 m at 0.69 g/t Au (20–24 m)
BRB1285	RAB	704050	6737750	450	0	-90	49	8 m at 2.13 g/t Au (28–36 m)
BRB1489	RAB	704075	6737750	450	0	-90	51	4 m at 0.88 g/t Au (28–32 m)
BRB1495	RAB	705100	6738410	450	0	-90	47	4 m at 0.64 g/t Au (40–44 m)
BRB1501	RAB	705000	6738240	450	0	-90	48	4 m at 0.65 g/t Au (44–48 m)
BRC221	RC	703592	6737755	445.9	270	-60	120	2 m at 1.19 g/t Au (28–30 m)
BRC222	RC	703630	6737751	448.3	270	-60	120	2 m at 1.31 g/t Au (101–103 m)
BRC223	RC	703572	6737709	450.9	270	-60	120	2 m at 1.36 g/t Au (26–28 m)
BRC225	RC	703665	6737759	449.5	270	-60	120	2 m at 2.10 g/t Au (33–35 m) 2 m at 1.28 g/t Au (39–41 m)
BRC226	RC	704068	6737498	449.7	270	-60	100	1 m at 1.16 g/t Au (54–55 m) 1 m at 1.06 g/t Au (62–63 m)
BRC227	RC	704105	6737500	450	270	-60	132	3 m at 2.28 g/t Au (64–67 m)
BRC254	RC	704373	6738200	446.6	270	-60	100	1 m at 6.46 g/t Au (41–42 m)
BRB0981	RAB	703850	6737700	450	0	-90	20	4 m at 0.72 g/t Au (16–20 m)
BRB0987	RAB	703550	6737700	450	0	-90	24	4 m at 0.85 g/t Au (20–24 m)
BRB0991	RAB	703625	6737750	450	0	-90	49	4 m at 0.81 g/t Au (20–24 m) 4 m at 0.75 g/t Au (28–32 m)
BRB1011	RAB	704300	6738150	450	0	-90	43	3 m at 0.58 g/t Au (40–43 m)
BRB1020	RAB	704400	6738250	450	0	-90	43	4 m at 1.41 g/t Au (36–40 m)

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Halleys Channel prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRB0391	AC	702875	6737520	450	0	-90	38	12 m at 1.55 g/t Au (12–24 m)
BRC013	RC	702905	6737520	450	270	-60	70	5 m at 0.77 g/t Au (16–21 m)
								5 m at 1.35 g/t Au (30–35 m)
BRC014	RC	702795	6737550	450	270	-60	61	5 m at 0.97 g/t Au (15–20 m)
								4 m at 1.70 g/t Au (23–27 m)
BRC016	RC	702830	6737650	450	270	-60	73	8 m at 0.91 g/t Au (27–35 m)
								1 m at 1.80 g/t Au (51–52 m)
								1 m at 1.01 g/t Au (57–58 m)
BRC017	RC	702885	6737675	450	270	-60	61	1 m at 8.72 g/t Au (28–29 m)
								1 m at 0.83 g/t Au (32–33 m)
								1 m at 1.23 g/t Au (36–37 m)
BRC018	RC	702940	6737700	450	270	-60	49	3 m at 0.56 g/t Au (32–35 m)
BRC019	RC	702850	6737675	450	270	-60	56	4 m at 1.06 g/t Au (52–56 m)
BRC195	RC	702884	6737500	450	320	-60	100	2 m at 0.69 g/t Au (21–23 m)
								1 m at 0.59 g/t Au (83–84 m)
BRC198	RC	702858	6737624	450	320	-60	144	1 m at 0.66 g/t Au (49–50 m)
								1 m at 1.71 g/t Au (53–54 m)
								1 m at 0.64 g/t Au (58–59 m)
								1 m at 0.77 g/t Au (61–62 m)
								1 m at 0.88 g/t Au (64–65 m)

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Phil prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BD001	DD	702965	6739255	463	320	-60	113.5	10 m at 18.47 g/t Au (68–78 m)
								5 m at 14.34 g/t Au (81–86 m)
								4 m at 0.81 g/t (105–109 m)
BRB0248	AC	703040	6739475	462	0	-90	27	3 m at 1.37 g/t Au (24–27 m)
BRB0249	AC	703015	6739475	464	0	-90	41	4 m at 0.64 g/t Au (8–12 m)
								4 m at 0.74 g/t Au (16–20 m)
								17 m at 0.80 g/t Au (24–41 m)
BRB0257	AC	703025	6739425	464	0	-90	37	4 m at 0.63 g/t Au (0–4 m)
								24 m at 2.75 g/t Au (12–36 m)
BRB0259	AC	703050	6739425	464	0	-90	34	4 m at 3.57 g/t Au (8–12 m)
BRB0265	AC	702925	6739300	450	0	-90	44	20 m at 1.09 g/t Au (20–40 m)
BRB0270	AC	702810	6739100	450	0	-90	30	4 m at 0.60 g/t Au (20–24 m)
BRB0273	AC	702770	6739150	450	0	-90	28	4 m at 1.04 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB0690	RAB	702775	6739000	450	0	-90	31	4 m at 1.02 g/t Au (0–4 m)
BRB0125	AC	702940	6739350	450	0	-90	27	12 m at 0.78 g/t Au (0–12 m)
								11 m at 1.68 g/t Au (16–27 m)
BRB0130	AC	702975	6739450	450	0	-90	28	4 m at 0.56 g/t Au (16–20 m)
BRB0131	AC	703000	6739450	464	0	-90	42	12 m at 2.03 g/t Au (24–36 m)
BRB0132	AC	703025	6739450	464	0	-90	36	4 m at 0.80 g/t Au (0–4 m)
								4 m at 1.00 g/t Au (32–36 m)
								1 m at 0.53 g/t Au (0–1 m)
BRC039	RC	702945	6739280	461	320	-60	100	14 m at 3.69 g/t Au (25–39 m)
								1 m at 0.76 g/t Au (44–45 m)
								2 m at 1.61 g/t Au (61–63 m)
								1 m at 3.98 g/t Au (83–84 m)
BRC040	RC	702945	6739305	469	320	-60	70	2 m at 0.64 g/t Au (0–2 m)
								2 m at 1.61 g/t Au (8–10 m)
								3 m at 2.67 g/t Au (17–20 m)
								3 m at 1.72 g/t Au (23–26 m)
								4 m at 1.10 g/t Au (47–51 m)
BRC041	RC	702975	6739320	461	320	-60	125	1 m at 0.57 g/t Au (11–12 m)
								2 m at 2.27 g/t Au (60–62 m)
BRC087	RC	702922	6739268	455	320	-60	80	1 m at 1.79 g/t Au (32–33 m)
								2 m at 0.69 g/t Au (57–59 m)
BRC088	RC	702957	6739270	462	320	-60	100	15 m at 11.46 g/t Au (55–70 m)
								1 m at 0.76 g/t Au (75–76 m)
								6 m at 0.71 g/t Au (80–86 m)
BRC089	RC	702930	6739295	461	320	-60	60	1 m at 0.54 g/t Au (39–40 m)
BRC091	RC	702965	6739295	469	320	-60	90	7 m at 0.74 g/t Au (51–58 m)
								3 m at 2.03 g/t Au (65–69 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC109	RC	702973	6739244	462.9	320	-60	120	5 m at 7.2 g/t Au (84–90 m)
								1 m at 1.7 g/t Au (98–99 m)
								2 m at 1.2 g/t Au (110–112 m)
BRC110	RC	702947	6739237	461.3	320	-60	120	1 m at 4.5 g/t Au (68–69 m)
BRC128	RC	702962	6739223	461.3	320	-60	132	14 m at 3.03 g/t Au (86–102 m)
								2 m at 3.47 g/t Au (106–108 m)
								4 m at 1.85 g/t Au (128–132 m)
BRC130	RC	702983	6739390	461	320	-60	108	4 m at 0.97 g/t Au (54–58 m)
								2 m at 0.73 g/t Au (67–69 m)
								4 m at 1.66 g/t Au (77–80 m)
BRC145	RC	702931	6739199	461.9	320	-60	120	1 m at 0.73 g/t Au (21–22 m)
								2 m at 1.92 g/t Au (109–111 m)
BRC147	RC	702947	6739213	462.7	320	-60	120	1 m at 0.75 g/t Au (74–75 m)
								3 m at 0.88 g/t Au (86–89 m)
								1 m at 1.48 g/t Au (117–118 m)
BRC148	RC	702959	6739197	458.5	320	-60	160	3 m at 3.69 g/t Au (85–88 m)
								1 m at 1.56 g/t Au (111–112 m)
BRC149	RC	702971	6739205	459.1	320	-60	180	4 m at 9.56 g/t Au (108–112 m)
								3 m at 0.97 g/t Au (128–131 m)
								1 m at 2.11 g/t Au (135–136 m)
BRC153	RC	702981	6739231	461.1	320	-60	180	4 m at1.50 g/t Au (127–131 m)
								1 m at 1.10 g/t Au (136–137 m)
BRC154	RC	702975	6739277	468.4	320	-60	150	5 m at 6.05 g/t Au (80–85 m)
								3 m at 6.70 g/t Au (95–98 m)
BRC156	RC	702975	6739366	460.8	320	-60	160	1 m at 2.53 g/t Au (69–70 m)
								7 m at 3.21 g/t Au (87–94 m)
BRC237	RC	702949	6739274	461.4	320	-60	90	4 m at 0.73 g/t Au (26–30 m)
								11 m at 3.67 g/t Au (36–47 m)
BRC238	RC	703059	6739259	458.4	320	-60	120	1 m at 1.57 g/t Au (35–36 m)
								5 m at 1.43 g/t Au (43–48 m)
								1 m at 3.42 g/t Au (51–52 m)
								2 m at 0.69 g/t Au (60–62 m)
BRC240	RC	703091	6739167	456.1	320	-60	150	1 m at 0.63 g/t Au (4–5 m)
								1 m at 8.15 g/t Au (57–58 m)
BRC164	RC	703037	6739292	466.2	320	-60	100	2 m at 0.52 g/t Au (24–26 m)
								2 m at 0.78 g/t Au (30–32 m)
BRC170	RC	703048	6739270	463.8	320	-60	100	12 m at 0.93 g/t Au (41–53 m)
BRC173	RC	703080	6739180	450	320	-60	120	6 m at 1.02 g/t Au (106–112 m)
BRC230	RC	703018	6739311	461.3	320	-60	40	1 m at 0.77 g/t Au (1–2 m)
BRC231	RC	703000	6739244	457.8	320	-60	180	1 m at 15.2 g/t Au (124–125 m)
								1 m at 1.28 g/t Au (137–138 m)
BRC236	RC	703028	6739380	462.4	320	-60	75	2 m at 0.62 g/t Au (2–4 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC163	RC	702994	6739376	462.2	320	-60	120	2 m at 3.76 g/t Au (90–92 m)
BRC165	RC	702985	6739353	461.1	320	-60	140	7 m at 1.20 g/t Au (85–92 m)
								1 m at 1.38 g/t Au (96–97 m)
								4 m at 3.32 g/t Au (113–117 m)
BRC172	RC	703102	6739465	458	320	-60	150	2 m at 1.29 g/t Au (15–17 m)
								1 m at 1.02 g/t Au (61–62 m)
BRC312	RC	703026	6739462	464	320	-60	80	1 m at 0.72 g/t Au (12–13 m)
								26 m at 1.29 g/t Au (18–44 m)
BRC313	RC	703038	6739446	464	320	-60	105	3 m at 1.12 g/t Au (0–3 m)
								4 m at 1.08 g/t Au (8–12 m)
								4 m at 0.68 g/t Au (34–38 m)
								9 m at 1.27 g/t Au (57–66 m)
BRC314	RC	703051	6739431	464	320	-60	140	2 m at 0.87 g/t Au (0–2 m)
								6 m at 0.81 g/t Au (54–60 m)
								10 m at 2.60 g/t Au (65–75 m)
								3 m at 0.59 g/t Au (85–88 m)
BRC315	RC	703035	6739411	464	320	-60	120	2 m at 0.82 g/t Au (0–2 m)
								1 m at 4.53 g/t Au (18–19 m)
								1 m at 1.67 g/t Au (27–28 m)
								3 m at 0.85 g/t Au (31–34 m)
								2 m at 2.43 g/t Au (46–48 m)
								3 m at 1.75 g/t Au (53–56 m)
								1 m at 1.25 g/t Au (114–115 m)
BRC316	RC	703048	6739396	464	320	-60	150	2 m at 1.56 g/t Au (52–54 m)
								2 m at 1.09 g/t Au (89–91 m)
								1 m at 1.15 g/t Au (137–138 m)
BRC317	RC	702995	6739436	464	320	-60	80	1 m at 3.81 g/t Au (68–69 m)
BRC318	RC	703008	6739420	464	320	-60	110	1 m at 1.10 g/t Au (12–13 m)
								1 m at 1.79 g/t Au (54–55 m)
								3 m at 1.75 g/t Au (86–89 m)
								1 m at 4.27 g/t Au (102–103 m)
BRC319	RC	703021	6739405	460	320	-60	140	6 m at 0.92 g/t Au (65–71 m)
								2 m at 1.48 g/t Au (110–112 m)
BRC320	RC	702980	6739423	460	320	-60	80	3 m at 0.83 g/t Au (34–37 m)
								7 m at 0.62 g/t Au (41–48 m)
								2 m at 0.59 g/t Au (50–52 m)
								1 m at 2.65 g/t Au (60–61 m)
								1 m at 1.75 g/t Au (71–72 m)
BRC321	RC	702992	6739408	460	320	-60	110	2 m at 2.09 g/t Au (61–63 m)
								1 m at 0.88 g/t Au (67–68 m)
								9 m at 1.20 g/t Au (86–95 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC322	RC	703005	6739392	460	320	-60	140	2 m at 5.11 g/t Au (78–80 m)
								2 m at 0.64 g/t Au (85–87 m)
								1 m at 1.76 g/t Au (101–102 m)
								2 m at 2.08 g/t Au (105–107 m)
BRC323	RC	703006	6739360	460	320	-60	120	2 m at 4.48 g/t Au (101–103 m)
BRC043	RC	702970	6739405	461	320	-60	79	9 m at 1.22 g/t Au (36–45 m)
								2 m at 0.83 g/t Au (52–54 m)
								3 m at 4.85 g/t Au (57–60 m)
BRC044	RC	703050	6739410	464	320	-60	115	3 m at 1.08 g/t Au (89–92 m)
BRC045	RC	703015	6739455	464	320	-60	91	3 m at 0.81 g/t Au (0–3 m)
BRC045		703015	6739455	464	320	-60	91	2 m at 1.15 g/t Au (62–64 m)
BRC047	RC	703040	6739485	462	320	-60	88	3 m at 0.86 g/t Au (0–3 m)
								1 m at 2.44 g/t Au (8–9 m)
								4 m at 1.22 g/t Au (14–18 m)
								3 m at 0.61 g/t Au (28–31 m)
								1 m at 1.40 g/t Au (87–88 m)
BRC232	RC	703073	6739497	457.5	320	-60	100	9 m at 0.96 g/t Au (36–45 m)
								2 m at 1.40 g/t Au (54–56 m)
BRC233	RC	703024	6739500	462.6	320	-60	75	1 m at 1.31 g/t Au (7–8 m)
								1 m at 1.26 g/t Au (16–17 m)
								3 m at 1.86 g/t Au (30–33 m)
								2 m at 4.33 g/t Au (40–42 m)
BRC234		703073	6739441	459.2	320	-60	160	1 m at 1.91 g/t Au (57–58 m)
								1 m at 1.26 g/t Au (76–77 m)
								1 m at 2.10 g/t Au (99–100 m)
								4 m at 1.37 g/t Au (155–159 m)
BRC235	RC	703022	6739426	465	320	-60	150	2 m at 0.74 g/t Au (1–3 m)
								1 m at 6.47 g/t Au (9–10 m)
								4 m at 2.51 g/t Au (15–19 m)
								8 m at 4.03 g/t Au (36–44 m)
								8 m at 1.17 g/t Au (47–55 m)
								2 m at 1.91 g/t Au (92–94 m)
BRB0429	AC	702775	6739050	450	0	-90	27	4 m at 0.82 g/t Au (12–16 m)
BRB0430	AC	702800	6739050	450	0	-90	20	4 m at 1.24 g/t Au (0–4 m)
BRB0437	AC	702825	6739125	450	0	-90	42	4 m at 0.55 g/t Au (36–40 m)
BRC161	RC	702981	6739194	461.5	320	-60	180	7 m at 9.18 g/t Au (119–126 m)
								1 m at 2.73 g/t Au (159–160 m)
BRC162	RC	702973	6739182	456.7	320	-60	140	9 m at 3.94 g/t Au (117–126 m)
								1 m at 1.14 g/t Au (139–140 m)
BRC166	RC	702984	6739332	464.1	320	-60	138	1 m at 1.20 g/t Au (119–120 m)
BRC168	RC	702985	6739259	466	320	-60	140	2 m at 1.11 g/t Au (105–107 m)
								12 m at 0.99 g/t Au (111–123 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC241	RC	702830	6739084	453.8	320	-60	80	1 m at 1.3 g/t Au (41–42 m)
								3 m at 1.09 g/t Au (55–58 m)
BRC242	RC	702811	6739034	455.7	320	-60	64	3 m at 1.36 g/t Au (1–4 m)
								2 m at 4.91 g/t Au (34–36 m)
								1 m at 3.78 g/t Au (46–47 m)
BRB0900	RAB	702750	6738950	450	0	-90	44	4 m at 1.63 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRC174	RC	702790	6739131	450	320	-60	120	1 m at 0.75 g/t Au (45–46 m)
BRC199	RC	703002	6739184	461.8	320	-60	186	1 m at 0.92 g/t Au (141–142 m)
BRC200	RC	702988	6739164	456.8	320	-60	180	3 m at 0.77 g/t Au (138–141 m)
								1 m at 2.84 g/t Au (162–163 m)

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Crabman prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRB0173	AC	702700	6737000	450	0	-90	49	8 m at 1.60 g/t Au (32–40 m)
BRB0174	AC	702675	6737000	450	0	-90	59	4 m at 1.84 g/t Au (20–24 m)
								4 m at 0.55 g/t Au (36–40 m)
BRB0175	AC	702650	6737000	450	0	-90	49	12 m at 0.87 g/t Au (32–44 m)
								1 m at 0.97 g/t Au (48–49 m)
BRB0176	AC	702625	6737000	450	0	-90	53	4 m at 3.33 g/t Au (16–20 m)
BRB0176	AC	702625	6737000	450	0	-90	53	4 m at 0.91 g/t Au (32–36 m)
BRB0182	AC	702600	6736900	450	0	-90	61	4 m at 4.45 g/t Au (16–20 m)
BRC021	RC	702725	6736910	450	320	-60	161	1 m at 0.75 g/t Au (119–120 m)
								2 m at 0.73 g/t Au (137–139 m)
BRC022	RC	702680	6736915	450	320	-60	160	1 m at 0.51 g/t Au (47–48 m)
								2 m at 0.95 g/t Au (64–66 m)
								1 m at 1.82 g/t Au (82–83 m)
								3 m at 1.02 g/t Au (86–89 m)
								1 m at 0.75 g/t Au (100–101 m)
								1 m at 0.84 g/t Au (137–138 m)
								1 m at 0.53 g/t Au (140–141 m)
								1 m at 1.69 g/t Au (145–146 m)
BRC023	RC	702660	6736975	450	320	-60	140	1 m at 1.85 g/t Au (17–18 m)
								2 m at 0.71 g/t Au (26–28 m)
								1 m at 0.88 g/t Au (51–52 m)
								3 m at 0.64 g/t Au (54–57 m)
BRC024	RC	702690	6736960	450	320	-60	132	8 m at 0.76 g/t Au (62–70 m)
								10 m at 0.88 g/t Au (80–90 m)
								2 m at 1.66 g/t Au (94–96 m)
BRC025	RC	702725	6736980	450	320	-60	130	1 m at 0.78 g/t Au (81–82 m)
								2 m at 2.66 g/t Au (110–112 m)
								2 m at 0.79 g/t Au (60–62 m)
BRC203	RC	702594	6736866	455	320	-60	80	1 m at 0.63 g/t Au (32–33 m)
BRC204	RC	702608	6736847	456.3	320	-60	102	2 m at 2.14 g/t Au (55–57 m)
BRC205	RC	702562	6736842	455.4	320	-60	80	2 m at 0.75 g/t Au (35–37 m)
BRC206	RC	702575	6736825	456.9	320	-60	100	1 m at 0.88 g/t Au (27–28 m)
								2 m at 0.83 g/t Au (35–37 m)
								1 m at 0.62 g/t Au (39–40 m)
								1 m at 0.92 g/t Au (73–74 m)
BRC207	RC	702534	6736805	454.7	320	-60	70	5 m at 0.95/t Au (35–40 m)
								2 m at 2.43 g/t Au (47–49 m)
BRC208	RC	702548	6736790	457.2	320	-60	108	4 m at 3.81 g/t Au (49–53 m)
								1 m at 0.61 g/t Au (63–64 m)
BRC209	RC	702524	6736794	454.9	320	-60	70	2 m at 1.22 g/t Au (27–29 m)

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Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC210	RC	702537	6736783	455.2	320	-60	110	1 m at 0.8 g/t Au (39–40 m)
								1 m at 1.21 g/t Au (42–43 m)
BRB0173	AC	702700	6737000	450	0	-90	49	8 m at 1.60 g/t Au (32–40 m)
BRB0174	AC	702675	6737000	450	0	-90	59	4 m at 1.84 g/t Au (20–24 m)
								4 m at 0.55 g/t Au (36–40 m)
BRB0175	AC	702650	6737000	450	0	-90	49	12 m at 0.87 g/t Au (32–44 m)

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Eastside prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRB1305	RAB	704250	6737500	450	0	-90	48	4 m at 0.60 g/t Au (12–16 m)
BRB1308	RAB	704400	6737500	450	0	-90	51	8 m at 3.42 g/t Au (32–40 m)
BRB1309	RAB	704450	6737500	450	0	-90	61	4 m at 1.22 g/t Au (44–48 m)
BRB1311	RAB	704400	6737450	450	0	-90	68	4 m at 1.08 g/t Au (56–60 m)
BRB1320	RAB	703950	6737400	450	0	-90	36	4 m at 0.73 g/t Au (32–36 m)
BRB1697	RAB	704500	6737450	450	0	-90	67	8 m at 0.83 g/t Au (44–52 m)
BRB1709	AC	704500	6737600	450	0	-90	34	4 m at 0.92 g/t Au (28–32 m)
BRB1711	AC	704550	6737650	450	0	-90	48	4 m at 0.84 g/t Au (16–20 m)
BRB1715	AC	704800	6737700	450	0	-90	52	4 m at 3.60 g/t Au (36–40 m)
BRB1719	AC	704550	6737700	450	0	-90	39	4 m at 0.55 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB1735	AC	704150	6737850	450	0	-90	43	4 m at 0.94 g/t Au (20–24 m)
BRB1857	AC	704800	6737550	450	0	-90	84	1 m at 0.50 g/t Au (60–64 m) 1 m at 1.49 g/t Au (72–76 m)
BRB1887	AC	704700	6737750	450	0	-90	48	1 m at 0.85 g/t Au (32–36 m)
BRB1892	AC	704950	6737750	450	0	-90	55	1 m at 4.58 g/t Au (40–44 m)
BRC264	RC	704417	6737503	450.7	270	-60	60	1 m at 0.51 g/t Au (45–46 m)
BRC265	RC	704439	6737500	451.1	270	-60	80	2 m at 2.13 g/t Au (44–46 m) 1 m at 1.35 g/t Au (55–56 m)
BRC300	RC	704065	6737750	450	270	-60	100	1 m at 0.62 g/t Au (25–26 m) 1 m at 1.88 g/t Au (31–32 m)
BRC301	RC	704105	6737750	450	270	-60	120	2 m at 1.27 g/t Au (26–28 m)
BRC302	RC	704450	6737450	450	270	-60	120	3 m at 0.61 g/t Au (52–55 m) 3 m at 1.81 g/t Au (60–63 m)

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Prince prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRC105	RC	702760	6737315	450	330	-60	110	1 m at 1.89 g/t Au (88–89 m)
								1 m at 0.70 g/t Au (105–106 m)
BRC211	RC	702256	6736890	456.1	320	-60	90	3 m at 0.76 g/t Au (22–25 m)
BRC212	RC	702270	6736874	460.9	320	-60	120	3 m at 1.80 g/t Au (58–61 m)
BRC213	RC	702295	6736918	456.5	320	-60	90	1 m at 7.8 g/t Au (35–36 m)
BRC214	RC	702307	6736904	457.6	320	-60	120	6 m at 9.65 g/t Au (72–78 m)
BRC215	RC	702324	6736943	456.3	320	-60	90	1 m at 0.71 g/t Au (23–24 m)
BRC246	RC	702277	6736867	454.7	320	-60	120	1 m at 0.54 g/t Au (63–64 m)
BRC249	RC	702341	6736913	455.1	320	-60	130	1 m at 0.51 g/t Au (83–84 m)
BRC298	RC	702310	6736952	450	230	-60	100	1 m at 0.50 g/t Au (43–44 m)
								1 m at 26.2 g/t Au (71–72 m)
BRC299	RC	702258	6736906	450	50	-60	100	2 m at 2.04 g/t Au (13–15 m)
								1 m at 0.83 g/t Au (21–22 m)

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Russel prospect

Hole No	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Hole length	Intercept
BRB1686	RAB	703110	6738200	450	270	-60	35	4 m at 0.64 g/t Au (4–8 m)
BRB1687	RAB	703130	6738200	450	270	-60	30	4 m at 0.74 g/t Au (4–8 m)
BRB1688	RAB	703150	6738200	450	270	-60	31	8 m at 1.77 g/t Au (16–24 m)
BRB1691	RAB	703090	6738200	450	270	-60	18	4 m at 0.5 g/t Au (0–4 m)
BRB1692	RAB	703150	6738250	450	270	-60	28	12 m at 1.68 g/t Au (12–24 m)
BRB1693	RAB	703170	6738250	450	270	-60	39	4 m at 1.20 g/t Au (32–36 m)
BRB0238	RAB	703180	6738250	450	0	-90	38	4 m at 0.60 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB0240	RAB	703135	6738250	450	0	-90	28	4 m at 2.07 g/t Au (20–24 m)
BRB0243	RAB	703185	6738350	450	0	-90	40	4 m at 0.51 g/t Au (28–32 m)
BRB0244	RAB	703160	6738350	450	0	-90	42	4 m at 0.90 g/t Au (16–20 m)
BRB1785	AC	703160	6738325	450	270	-60	39	12 m at 1.12 g/t Au (16–28 m)
BRB1786	AC	703180	6738325	450	270	-60	41	4 m at 0.92 g/t Au (28–32 m)
BRB1788	AC	703165	6738275	450	270	-60	30	4 m at 0.75 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB1790	AC	703110	6738225	450	270	-60	39	4 m at 1.56 g/t Au (4–8 m)
BRB1791	AC	703130	6738225	450	270	-60	41	4 m at 1.19 g/t Au (4–8 m)
BRB1793	AC	703170	6738225	450	270	-60	39	4 m at 0.60 g/t Au (32–36 m)
BRB1798	AC	703130	6738175	450	270	-60	30	4 m at 0.59 g/t Au (4–8 m) 2 m at 0.88 g/t Au (28–30 m)
BRB1799	AC	703150	6738175	450	270	-60	36	8 m at 0.79 g/t Au (28–36 m)
BRB017	AC	703080	6738080	450	0	-90	28	4 m at 0.58 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB018	AC	703050	6738080	450	0	-90	20	8 m at 0.77 g/t Au (12–20 m)
BRB019	AC	703010	6738080	450	0	-90	48	4 m at 0.55 g/t Au (0–4 m)
BRB020	AC	703100	6738120	450	0	-90	32	8 m at 0.94 g/t Au (12–20 m) 4 m at 0.70 g/t Au (24–28 m)
BRB021	AC	703085	6738120	450	0	-90	51	4 m at 0.67 g/t Au (0–4 m)
BRB116	AC	703200	6738300	450	0	-90	51	4 m at 0.62 g/t Au (20–24 m)
BRB118	AC	703150	6738300	450	0	-90	35	4 m at 2.60 g/t Au (8–12 m) 3 m at 1.61 g/t Au (32–35 m)
BRC037	RC	703105	6738105	450	320	-60	65	4 m at 0.85 g/t Au (15–19 m)
BRC038	RC	703175	6738275	450	320	-60	80	1 m at 2.22 g/t Au (45–46 m)
BRC229	RC	703046.93	6738081.21	458.1	320	-60	100	1 m at 0.55 g/t Au (8–9 m) 1 m at 1.2 g/t Au (15–16 m)
BRC306	RC	703180	6738200	450	270	-60	60	2 m at 4.13 g/t Au (44–46 m)
BRC307	RC	703220	6738200	450	270	-60	120	4 m at 1.76 g/t Au (64–68 m)
BRC310	RC	703210	6738325	450	270	-60	100	8 m at 0.94 g/t Au (54–62 m)
BRC311	RC	703170	6738325	450	270	-60	50	1 m at 0.53 g/t Au (17–18 m)

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Appendix C JORC Table 1

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 data presented herein are from past exploration activities unless otherwise specified and have been obtained from open file public records. Most historical exploration was targeted for gold or iron ore and Normandy is undertaking a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling undertaken. Samples are all from early-stage exploration work comprising surface soil and rock samples, auger soil samples, RAB and aircore geochemical sampling, RC drilling and limited diamond core drilling. Open file geophysical data were also acquired. ▪ All data presented herein are previous and Normandy is undertaking a full validation of the nature and quality of the sampling undertaken. Normandy has, however, completed sufficient verification of the sampling techniques, in the Competent Person's opinion, to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. For early-stage exploration projects, the quality of past data is considered fit for purpose. All references to mineralisation are taken from reports and documents prepared by previous explorers, have been reviewed by Normandy, and considered to be fit for purpose. ▪ Drilling completed to date comprises historical RAB, VAC and RC drilling by several operators (Roebuck, Comet/Savage, Helix, Beacon, Ramelius and others), plus more recent RC drilling by AuKT and Normandy. RAB/VAC drilling (e.g. CTB, MR, BUP, GFV series) was generally sampled at 1 m downhole intervals with 1–4 m composites submitted for gold analysis using Genalysis AR25 aqua-regia digestion (25 g charge) with AAS finish; selected 1 m intervals were re-assayed where anomalous results were returned. ▪ Helix RC holes at Halleys (HRC series) and Beacon RC holes at Andromeda used 1 m cyclone samples; bulk 1 m samples were speared to generate 4 m composites for initial assaying, with 1 m riffle splits submitted subsequently for mineralised intervals. ▪ At least one program (Beacon at Andromeda) used drying, crushing and pulverising to -75 µm (>85% passing) prior to analysis, with Au determined by aqua-regia or fire assay and multi-element suites determined by four-acid digestion and AAS/ICP.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Soil (including auger) and rock chip sampling were undertaken using a number of techniques, preparation methodologies and assaying processes. The documentation is typically limited. Samples were typically assayed for gold, arsenic and/or platinum/palladium. ▪ Documentation of sampling protocols for some older campaigns is incomplete.
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.).	▪ (RAB and VAC drilling (CTB, MR, BUP, GFV series) using face-sampling hammers for holes typically to 40–60 m depth. ▪ RC drilling (e.g. ADRC-, HRC- and BRC series holes) using standard 5–5.25” face-sampling bits. ▪ Core drilling has been limited to selected historical campaigns.
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 historical RAB and RC programs, chip recovery was generally logged qualitatively (estimated percentage recovery and sample condition), but systematic quantitative measurements are rarely available in the legacy data. ▪ Helix reported generally good recovery for HRC holes at Halleys, with no material issues noted. ▪ Some shallow RAB holes were terminated early due to bit refusal or groundwater inflows, which is recorded in the logs.
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.	▪ Most historical drill programs include geological logging of RAB and RC chips at 1 m or 2 m intervals, recording lithology, alteration, mineralisation (sulfides, quartz veining), weathering and oxidation state, sufficient to support targeting and, locally, conceptual resource interpretation. ▪ Logging has been largely qualitative but consistently coded; chip trays are retained for many of the more recent programs.
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.	▪ For non-core drilling, 1 m RC samples were collected from the cyclone; composite samples were generated by spear sampling and/or riffle splitting, usually to 2–4 m composite intervals. Where anomalous gold was detected, the corresponding 1 m splits were re-submitted. RAB holes were typically sampled as 1 m intervals with 2–4 m composites for first-pass analysis. ▪ Soils samples were often screened in the field through various size meshes, producing a ~250 g sample submitted for assay. ▪ Sample preparation at commercial laboratories (Genalysis, Ultratrace and others) involved drying, crushing and pulverising to ~75 µm, which is considered appropriate for the fine- to medium-grained Archaean host rocks. ▪ Detailed documentation of field duplicate and split procedures is incomplete for some older campaigns

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Criteria	JORC Code 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Historical assaying was completed at accredited commercial laboratories (e.g. Genalysis, Ultratrace). Methods include aqua-regia digest with AAS finish (AR25) for gold for many RAB/VAC datasets and 25–50 g fire assay with ICP-OES finish (FA50, FA-ICPOES) for RC samples in key prospects (e.g. HRC series). ▪ Multi-element suites (As, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn and others) were obtained by mixed-acid or four-acid digestion and ICP-OES/ICP-MS. ▪ QA/QC (standards, blanks, duplicates) is recorded for some but not all historical campaigns; where present, results indicate acceptable precision and accuracy, though coverage is incomplete.
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.	▪ Historical exploration results have been reviewed and, where possible, cross-checked against original WAMEX digital datasets and annual reports. ▪ No systematic twinned drilling has yet been completed. ▪ Assay data are stored in digital databases compiled from original laboratory certificates and DMP exports; SRK has checked internal consistency of collar, survey and assay data for key prospects as part of this IGR. ▪ No global grade adjustments have been applied.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Early soil and rock chip samples were often recorded through hip-chain and compass location form baselines. More recently, GPS was commonly used. ▪ Historical collars for the CTB/MR/BUP/GFV RAB/VAC programs were surveyed on local grids referenced to AMG Zone 50 (AGD84) and later transformed to MGA94 where required. ▪ Helix RC collars at Halleys were surveyed by differential GPS in GDA94/UTM Zone 50. In some older datasets, collar coordinates are approximate or derived from map measurements, introducing local positional uncertainties of up to tens of metres. No downhole surveys were recorded for the short RAB and RC holes; most drilling was at a fixed azimuth and dip (typically 270°/-60°).
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. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Soil sampling was commonly taken on a uniform grid spacing with lines from 800 m to 100 m apart with the samples space at 40–50 m along lines. ▪ Drilling density varies by prospect. At Halleys East and Phil, RC drill spacing on section is typically 20–40 m with 20–40 m between sections, adequate for identifying lode geometry but not yet for high-confidence resources everywhere. ▪ Along the CSZ and regional prospects (Yarbu, Andromeda, Tiger, Sandplain, etc.), drilling is commonly on wide-spaced lines (100–400 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		apart) with 20–40 m hole spacing, and many anomalies are tested by single lines of RAB only. ▪ Sampling within holes is generally at 1 m downhole intervals with compositing as described above.
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.	▪ Most drill holes have been designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised trends at a high angle. Hole orientations vary between prospects, but the majority are either vertical or inclined at approximately -60°, with azimuths chosen to be broadly perpendicular to the strike of the ore zones so as to minimise sampling bias. ▪ At several prospects (120, Eastside, Southern Gossan, Hermes) the geometry of mineralisation is not yet well constrained and downhole intervals are reported as apparent widths only.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Historical reports indicate that samples were transported from site to the laboratories by company staff or commercial freight
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ SRK has reviewed the available drilling and assay databases, cross-checked a selection of significant intercepts against original WAMEX submissions and annual reports, and found no evidence of systematic transcription errors. ▪ No formal external audit of sampling or assaying procedures has been reported for the historical programs.

Notes: AAS – atomic absorption spectroscopy; AMG – Australian Map Grid; CSZ – Clampton Shear Zone; ICP – inductively coupled plasma; ICP-MS – ICP – inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry; ICP-OES – inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy; IGR – Independent Geologist's Report; QA/QC – quality assurance/quality control; RAB – rotary air blast; RC – reverse circulation; VAC – vacuum; WAMEX – Western Australian Mineral Exploration.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section.)

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 Project comprises a contiguous package of mining leases and exploration licences grouped into the Jackson, Halleys and Perrinvale project areas, covering ~1,622 km² in the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton. ▪ Normandy's tenements are divided into two categories: secured tenements, which Normandy owns outright, and under-plaint tenements, which are not yet wholly owned by Normandy and remain subject to legal proceedings. ▪ The Marlinyu Ghoorlie native title claim group has been recognised as traditional owners over the area.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Numerous companies have explored parts of the Project since the 1960s, including WMC, Newmont, Cyprus, Comet, Savage/Polaris, Helix, Liberty, Beacon, Southern Cross Goldfields, Ramelius, Fortescue and others. ▪ Work has included regional mapping, rock-chip and soil geochemistry, auger and pisolite sampling, ground and airborne magnetics/radiometrics, IP surveys, RAB/VAC, RC and limited diamond drilling. ▪ Historical data from these campaigns have been compiled from open-file WAMEX reports and company datasets.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Project is located within the Southern Cross Granite–Greenstone Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton and is underlain largely by the Marda–Diemals and Evanston greenstone belts. These comprise Archaean mafic to ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, BIF and volcaniclastics, overlain unconformably by clastic metasediments of the Marda Complex and Diemals Formation, and intruded by granitoids and felsic porphyries. ▪ Gold mineralisation is predominantly Archaean lode-gold style, hosted by shear zones along mafic–ultramafic and granite–greenstone contacts, in BIF units, and within sulfidic sedimentary horizons. ▪ Alteration assemblages commonly include silica, carbonate, biotite, chlorite, fuchsite and sulfides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite).
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: – easting and northing of the drillhole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – downhole length and interception depth	▪ For each prospect discussed in the IGR, collar coordinates (easting, northing, RL), hole depth, azimuth and dip are provided in tabulated form together with significant intercepts (from–to, interval and grade). ▪ Many historical low-grade or barren holes are not individually listed but are shown in the relevant maps; omission of these holes does not materially affect understanding of the mineralised systems. ▪ All drill results are reported using the coordinate system specified for each dataset.

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	– hole length. ▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Downhole gold intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages over the stated intervals. ▪ No top-cut has been applied and no metal-equivalent grades are reported. ▪ For most prospects, significant intercepts are defined using nominal lower cut-offs of ~0.3–0.5 g/t Au over downhole lengths ≥1 m, allowing up to 1–2 m of internal dilution, consistent with the style of mineralisation and stage of exploration. ▪ In some historical tables, wider lower-grade composites are also reported to illustrate the broader mineralised envelope. ▪ Where internal high-grade sub-intervals are material, these are reported separately.
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 drillhole 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. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).	▪ All intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. ▪ True thicknesses are not known at this stage.
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 IGR includes location maps at project and prospect scale showing tenement boundaries, major structures and prospect locations. ▪ For key prospects, plan views of drill collars and significant intercepts, and selected cross-sections or long-sections, are presented. ▪ These figures are intended to illustrate the spatial distribution of drilling and mineralisation and to highlight areas where mineralisation remains open.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Only intercepts considered geologically or economically meaningful at this stage are tabulated; however, all drill holes, including those without significant grades, are shown on the relevant maps to illustrate the extent of drilling and mineralisation.
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,	▪ Meaningful datasets such as geochemical survey maps have been reported. Detailed geophysical survey results are not included, but they were used to interpret the underlying structural framework, and the geological understanding presented here is based in part on those data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Database consolidation and QA/QC review. ▪ Brownfields RC and diamond drilling at Halleys East, Phil, Crabman and Clampton to test along-strike and down-dip extensions of known mineralisation and to support future Resource estimation. ▪ Regional infill soil/auger geochemistry and geophysical interpretation along the Clampton Shear Zone, Southern Gossan corridor and Hermes trend. ▪ Scout aircore/RAB drilling beneath soil anomalies and transported cover at prospects such as Andromeda, Sandplain, Yarbu, Tiger, Gossan East, Montpellier and Seasnake. ▪ Progressive step-out and infill drilling on any new discoveries to delineate continuity and grade.

Notes: BIF – banded iron formation; IPO – initial public offering.

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