Further high-grade gold results expand mineralisation at Terra Prospect, Roe Hills

HIGHLIGHTS

- More exceptional high-grade gold results along the strike length of the **Terra Prospect** at Pilbara Gold's **Roe Hills Gold Project,** 100km east of Kalgoorlie, including:
  - **11m @ 3.63g/t Au** from 104m incl. **6m @ 5.85g/t Au** from 104m (**26RHRC016**) and
  - **9m @ 2.24g/t Au** from 144m incl. **2m @ 8.29g/t Au** from 144m (**26RHRC016**) and
  - **6m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 158m incl. **1m @ 4.38g/t Au** from 161m **(26RHRC016)**
  - **11m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 130m incl. **1m @ 7.29g/t Au** from 134m (**26RHRC013**)
  - **10m @ 1.03g/t Au** from 119m incl. **1m @ 3.85g/t Au** from 128m (**26RHRC018**)
  - **1m @ 11.01g/t Au** from 82m (**26RHRC014**)
- Terra bedrock gold mineralisation now confirmed over 1,500m and open to the north, south and at depth
- Strong continuity of mineralisation between drill fence lines demonstrates potential scale of gold corridor at **Terra Prospect**
- Two separate mineralised zones intersected in **Terra South** hole 26RHRC016 including **11m @ 3.63 g/t Au** and **9m @ 2.24 g/t Au**
- Mineralisation occurs in a fractionated basalt sequence, accompanied by strong alteration and quartz veining consistent with many large gold systems in the Eastern Goldfields
- Phase 1 drilling has experienced significant rain delays but expected to be completed at **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** in October.

Pilbara Gold Limited (ASX: PGL) ('PGL' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide additional results from its 2026 drilling program at the **Roe Hills Gold Project**, in WA's Goldfields region 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

Drilling at the **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects,** situated 3km apart, aims to define mineralisation between very wide-spaced historic drill fences 250m apart completed by the Company in 2017-2018[1].

Pilbara Gold's Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said: *"This is another set of quality, high-grade gold results from a project that now has a confirmed bedrock footprint of over 1,500m and is open to the north, south and at depth.*

Inclement weather in the Goldfields in September and early October has delayed our program. However, we are confident of completing the remaining drilling at Terra and Caliburn Prospects

[1] Refer to **Appendix 2** with a full list of all previous ASX announcements referring to the Roe Hills Gold Project.

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in October.

We remain excited by this project as the mineralisation is contained in similar rocks to some of the St Ives gold deposits, has the right alteration characteristic of big gold deposits in the Yilgarn, is growing in scale and is close to mills.

"Building the potential and scale of Roe Hills provides a great opportunity for us to delineate a second WA gold resource in addition to our flagship Mt York Project in the Pilbara, where we are focused on moving toward development."

Terra Prospect Drilling

Mineralisation at the **Terra Prospect** is hosted in multiple stacked zones of **quartz-carbonate veining** within an extensive shear zone in basaltic and ultramafic rocks (**Figures 1** & **2**). An assessment of multi-element geochemistry suggests that the host rocks to the gold are basaltic rocks that exhibit differentiation and therefore could be similar to nearby deposits at Lake Roe and St Ives.

The mineralisation dips moderately to the southwest. Furthermore, the gold mineralisation appears to be associated with a **pyrite-sericite alteration** assemblage that is distinctively 'bleached' from the darker volcanic host rocks (see **Figure 3**).

Gold mineralisation has now been shown to occur over at least 1,500m in bedrock and is open to the north, south and at depth where PGL plans to extend past, and drill in between the historic drilling from 2017-2018 (refer to **Appendix 2** for a list of all previous Roe Hills Gold Project ASX announcements with results). The continuity of gold mineralisation remains robust and these exploration results continue to demonstrate that mineralisation occurs within a linear corridor, probably associated with a significant shear zone.

Results include **11m @ 3.63g/t Au** from 104m (including **6m @ 5.85g/t Au** from 104m) and **9m @ 2.24g/t Au** from 144m from **26RHRC016** (**Figures 1**, **2** & **4**), drilled 125m south of PGL's historic hole **RHRC068** that returned **23m @ 1.43 g/t Au** from 104m (**Figures 2** & **4**).

Other notable results include broad intervals of moderate grade material, including **10m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 130m (including **1m @ 7.29g/t Au** from 134m) in **26RHRC013** and **10m @ 1.03g/t Au** from 119m (including **1m @ 3.85g/t Au** from 128m) in **26RHRC018**.

Zones of exceptionally high-grade material, such as **1m @ 11.01g/t Au** from 82m in **26RHRC014**, warrant further investigation. It is evident that the mineralisation, while continuous in terms of strike, thins interstitially before regular structurally induced boudin-style blowouts. Such regular splays represent ideal follow-up targets.

Heavy rain throughout the Goldfields in September and October hindered progress of the Phase 1 drilling but the Company is confident of completing the remaining few holes at **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** in October, subject to better weather conditions.

Whilst the transported cover often presents difficult drilling conditions, progress has improved due to familiarity with the ground conditions. Follow-up diamond drilling will allow for greater penetration of clay horizons and greater geological detail to be ascertained. The transported cover

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thins to the north and south (**Figure 2**) of the prospect where no drilling difficulties exist. In addition to previously abandoned holes (**26RHRC002** and **26RHRC008**), hole **26RHRC025** (located 140m NE of **26RHRC002**) was also abandoned due to ground conditions. The three abandoned holes are in close proximity to one another, showing that truly challenging conditions are limited to relatively small areas of the prospect, and should not present a consistent issue. These areas will be priorities for redrilling and potential twinning with a more specialised diamond drill rig in future.

RC drilling is ongoing at **Terra** before the rig moves to **Caliburn,** a prospect 3km south of **Terra** (**Figures 4** & **5**) that has impressive historic results including **22m @ 1.55g/t Au** from 144m including **10m @ 2.77g/t Au** from 144m (**Figure 4**).

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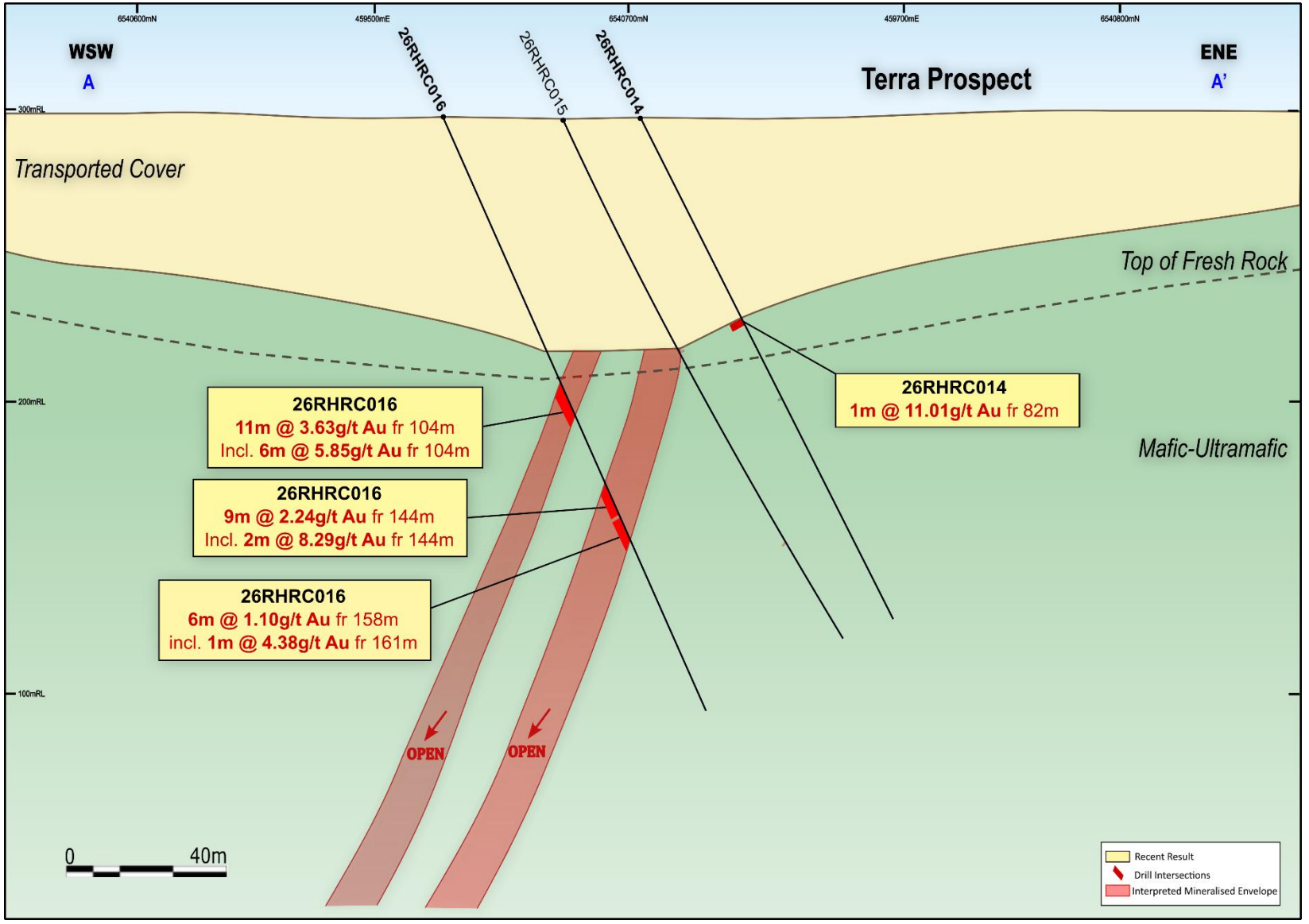


Figure 1. Cross-section through **Terra Prospect** with drillhole **26RHRC016**. This section is the penultimate line of drillholes to the South of the current Terra programme. High-grade mineralisation footprint extends for at least 750m from previous standout high-grade intercept 26RHRC001. Refer to **Figure 4** for cross-section location.

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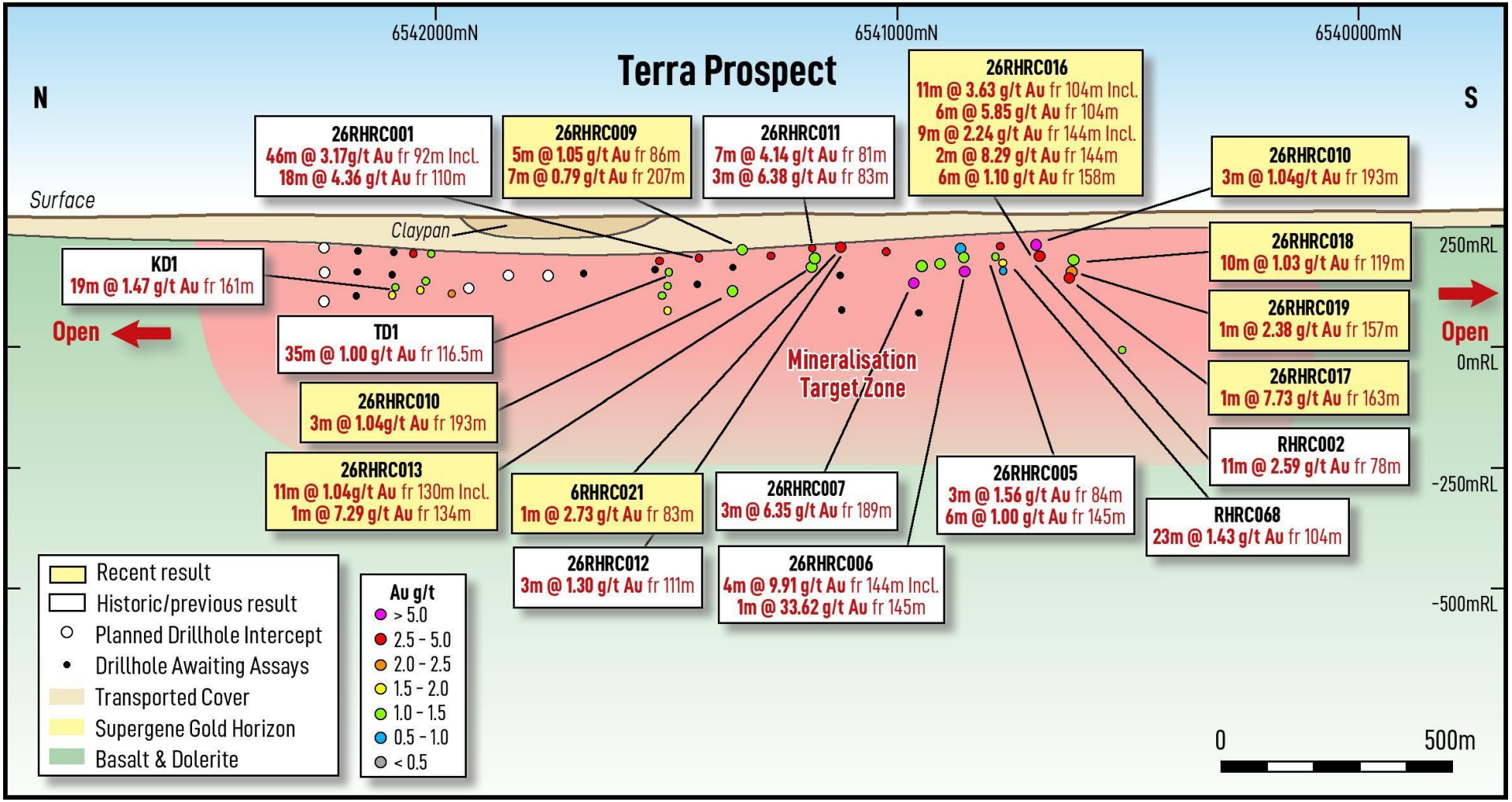


Figure 2. Long-section view of **Terra Prospect** looking east showing all drill results past (white boxes) and present (yellow boxes) over the >1,500m strike length. Drillhole intercepts are coloured by Au grade and are reporting downhole lengths. 2026 planned drill holes shown as white circles. 2026 drilling results are outlined and show the high degree of lateral continuity that is being defined from North (left) to South (right) of the prospect. See **Figure 4** for a plan view.

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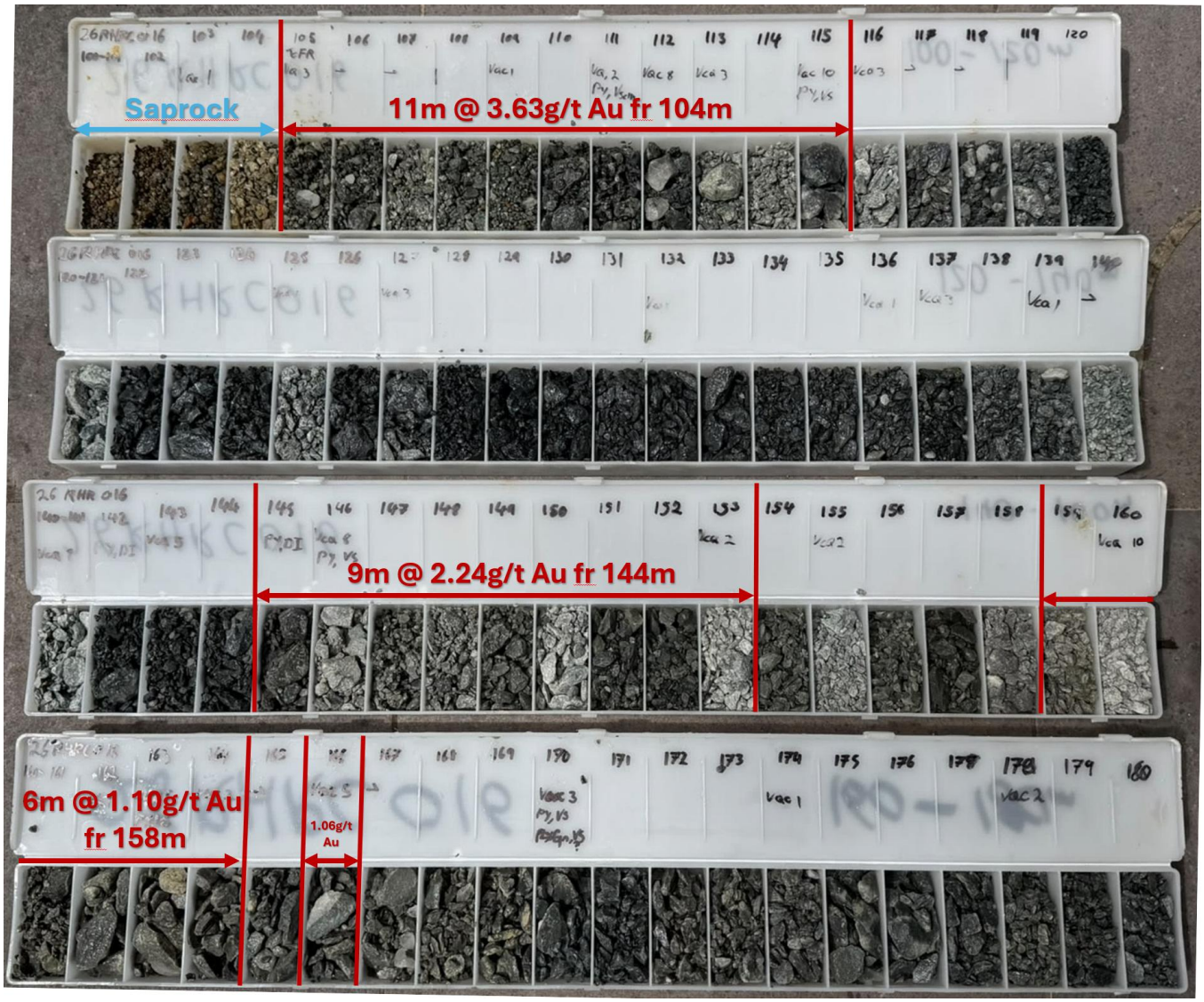


Figure 3. RC rock chips from hole **26RHRC016**. Each individual tray represents a 1m-downhole sample interval. The predominant mineralisation intervals are from 104m to 115m (**11m @ 3.63g/t Au)**, 144m to 153m (**9m @ 2.24g/t Au)** and 158m to 164m (**6m @ 1.10g/t Au)**. The mineralisation is hosted in several zones associated within the mafic host rock, with moderate bleaching and accompanied by regular, recurring quartz-carbonate veining with pyrite (Fe-sulphide).

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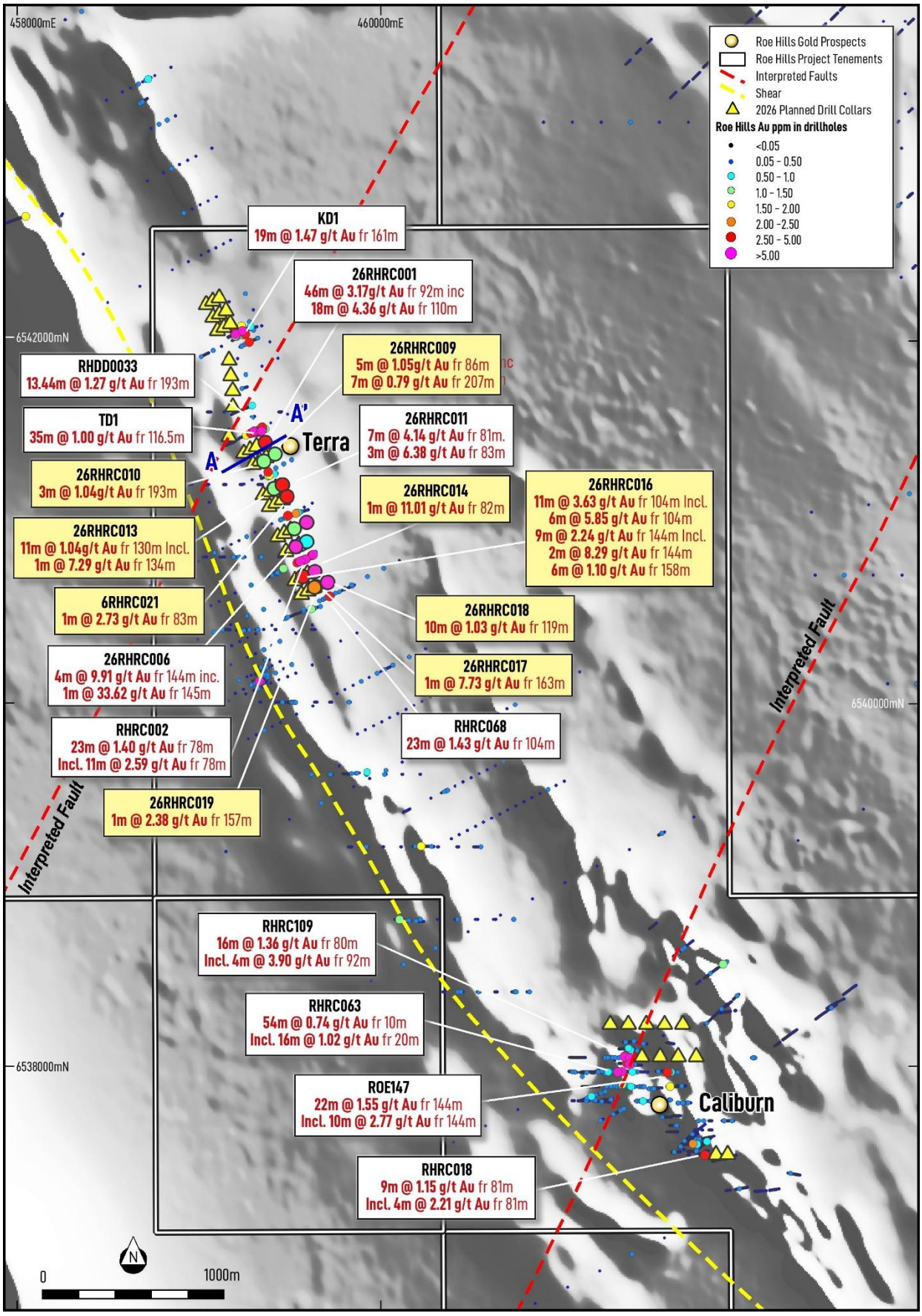


Figure 4. **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** (on a magnetic image background) showing previously announced drilling results by Pilbara Gold Limited (white boxes). Current drill results shown in yellow boxes. Remaining planned 2026 drilling shown as yellow triangles.

Local Infrastructure & Mining Activities by Others

PGL's Roe Hill Gold Project lies 100km east of Kalgoorlie and is 50km east of Vault Mineral's (ASX:VAU) Mt Monger gold operations, specifically the Randalls Processing Plant (**Figure 5**). Vault has combined resources of approximately 3.8Moz (35.2Mt @ 3.4 g/t Au for 3.8Moz) and total reserves of 629,000 oz (11.5Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 629,000oz) within the Mt Monger centre[2].

Roe Hills is approximately 50km south of Ramelius Resources' (ASX:RMS) 1.8Moz Roe Gold Project[3] and 15km south of Forrestania Resource's (ASX:FRS) 185,700oz Karonie Gold Project (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade)[4].

Roe Hills is approximately 60km east of Black Cat Syndicate's (ASX:BC8) Kal East mining operations (resources of 22.4Mt @ 1.9g/t Au)[5] that process ore through the 1.2Mtpa Lakewood Processing facility.

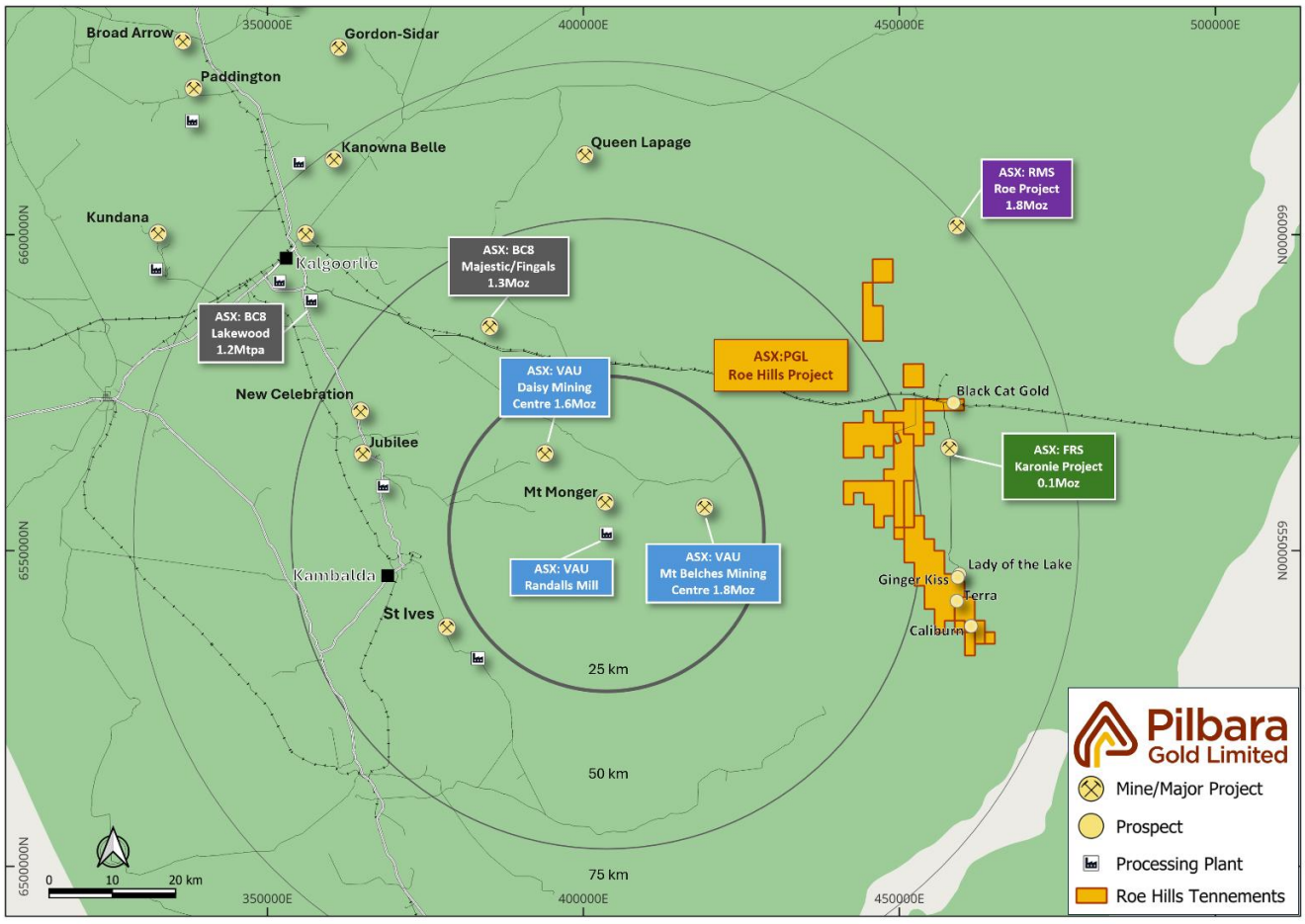


Figure 5. Location map of the **Roe Hills Gold Project** in relation to regional gold mining centres. Radii from the Randalls Mill is shown. Refer to text for reference to resources.

[2] refer to Vault Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 15 September 2025 entitled '2025 Resource and Reserve Statement'.
[3] refer to Ramelius Resources Ltd presentation dated 14 March 2026 entitled 'Growth Pathway to +500koz'
[4] refer to Alchemy Resources Limited's press announcement dated 11 March 2026 entitled 'Sale of Karonie and Lake Rebecca Projects to Forrestania Resources for $5m.'
[5] Refer to Black Cat Syndicate Limited Quarterly Report for the period ended 30 June 2026.

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Next Steps – Roe Hills

- Complete Phase 1 drilling at Terra and Caliburn Prospects at Roe Hills
- Incorporate sample results to database, complete interpretation
- Complete multi-element geochemical assessment and compare to nearby deposits
- Begin wireframing of geological and mineralised domains for Phase 2 drill targeting.

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

Dr Peter Turner
Managing Director

Simon Lill
Non-Executive Chairman

– ENDS –

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About Pilbara Gold Limited

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

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

Scoping study results released in November 2024 point to a robust, open-cut mining operation through a conventional CIL process route. In 2026, Pilbara Gold will complete a large extensional and infill drilling programme where resources are expected to grow further for incorporation into the Pre-feasibility Study or PFS. During the resource expansion work, Pilbara Gold will collect important

additional information to fine-tune metallurgical processing, geotechnical engineering and mine scheduling.

Pilbara Gold is drilling at its 100% owned **Roe Hills Project**, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA's Eastern Goldfields. The **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** that have many geological similarities to some of the deposits at the giant St Ives gold camp, have 1.5km – 2km of solid gold intercepts in bedrock from historic drilling that the Company recognises as a valuable asset in an area surrounded by gold mills and mines.

Competent Person Statement:

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

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

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Appendix 1 - Drill hole information & results

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade	Drilling Notes
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au	
26RHRC001	Terra	459320	6541406	290	60	-60	156	RC	92	138	46	3.17	
including									110	128	18	4.36	
and									144	146	2	1.00	
26RHRC002	Terra	459284	6541392	291	60	-60	114	RC	Hole Abandoned				Hole abandoned
26RHRC003	Terra	459468	6540926	298	60	-60	198	RC	94	97	3	0.63	Failed to reach target
including									94	95	1	1.01	To be redrilled
and									134	138	4	0.58	
including									136	137	1	1.00	
and									193	196	3	1.26	
including									194	195	1	2.41	
26RHRC004	Terra	459553	6540865	299	60	-60	204	RC	91	94	3	0.86	
26RHRC005	Terra	459515	6540843	299	60	-60	204	RC	84	87	3	1.56	
including									85	86	1	2.45	
and									108	114	6	1.00	
including									109	110	1	3.74	
26RHRC006	Terra	459477	6540824	299	60	-60	234	RC	144	148	4	9.91	
including									145	146	1	33.62	
26RHRC007	Terra	459504	6540942	298	60	-60	255	RC	164	165	1	0.66	
and									170	171	1	0.86	
and									189	192	3	6.35	
including									189	191	2	8.63	
26RHRC008	Terra	459241	6541368	290	60	-60	119	RC	Hole Abandoned				Hole abandoned
26RHRC009	Terra	459315	6541305	290	60	-60	234	RC	86	91	5	1.05	
including									86	87	1	1.32	
including									89	90	1	2.22	
and									109	110	1	1.84	
and									207	214	7	0.79	
including									208	209	1	1.00	
including									212	214	2	1.72	
26RHRC010	Terra	459332	6541324	291	60	-60	204	RC	193	196	3	1.04	
26RHRC011	Terra	459423	6541177	294	60	-60	202	RC	81	88	7	4.14	
including									83	86	3	6.38	
and									96	99	3	1.32	
26RHRC012	Terra	459393	6541157	294	60	-60	200	RC	107	108	1	1.77	
and									111	114	3	1.30	
including									113	114	1	2.63	
and									137	138	1	2.55	
and									180	181	1	0.53	

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HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	Grade	Drilling Notes
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au	
26RHRC013	Terra	459354	6541142	292	60	-60	222	RC	130	141	11	**1.04**	
including									130	131	1	**1.34**	
including									134	135	1	**7.29**	
and									150	151	1	**1.00**	
and									181	182	1	**1.62**	
26RHRC014	Terra	459601	6540699	298	60	-60	204	RC	82	83	1	11.01	
26RHRC015	Terra	459570	6540689	298	60	-60	210	RC	No significant intercepts				
26RHRC016	Terra	459524	6540666	298	60	-60	234	RC	104	115	11	**3.63**	
including									104	110	6	**5.85**	
and									144	153	9	**2.24**	
including									144	146	2	**8.29**	
and									158	164	6	**1.1**	
including									161	162	1	**4.38**	
and									165	166	1	**1.06**	
26RHRC017	Terra	459639	6540623	300	60	-60	204	RC	81	82	1	1.02	
and									163	164	1	7.73	
26RHRC018	Terra	459599	6540607	299	60	-60	270	RC	107	108	1	**1.97**	
and									119	129	10	**1.03**	
including									128	129	1	**3.85**	
26RHRC019	Terra	459563	6540594	299	60	-60	262	RC	157	158	1	2.38	
26RHRC020	Terra	459431	6540910	297	60	-60	288	RC	No significant intercepts				
26RHRC021	Terra	459456	6541113	294	55	-62	265	RC	83	84	1	2.73	
26RHRC022	Terra	459429	6541100	294	55	-62	210	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC023	Terra	459397	6541072	293	55	-62	288	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC024	Terra	459367	6541339	291	60	-60	200	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC025	Terra	459163	6541462	291	60	-60	138	RC	Hole Abandoned				Hole abandoned
26RHRC026	Terra	459184	6541635	287	60	-60	168	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC027	Terra	459171	6542082	291	60	-60	216	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC028	Terra	459138	6532065	289	60	-60	228	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC029	Terra	459150	6542154	281	58	-62	204	RC	Awaiting Assays				
26RHRC030	Terra	459108	6542138	283	58	-62	228	RC	Awaiting Assays				

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Appendix 2 – ASX Announcements

Date	PGL (formerly ASX:KAI) ASX Announcements (with reference to Roe Hills Gold Project)
27 February 2017	Thick gold mineralisation intersected in maiden drill program at Roe Hills
6 April 2017	Maiden drilling intersects significant gold mineralisation across multiple prospect areas at Roe Hills Project, WA
30 January 2018	More high-grade gold intersected at Roe Hills
28 March 2018	Large gold system identified from recent drilling at Roe Hills Gold Project in WA
26 June 2018	Latest assays confirm multiple emerging greenfields discoveries at Roe Hills
9 October 2025	Kairos plans drill program to test Roe Hills gold resource potential near Kalgoorlie, WA
9 July 2026	Pilbara Gold commences drilling 1.8km bedrock gold corridor at Roe Hills, WA
17 September 2026	Roe Hills Gold Project Delivers Stellar High-Grade Drill Hits

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Appendix 3 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was undertaken using RC drilling. • All drilling and sampling was undertaken using industry standard methods. • RC drilling depths were monitored by the driller using 1m depth intervals calibrated and marked on the drilling equipment. Sample lengths were also verified by PGL staff. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected in pre-numbered calico bags from a cyclone-mounted cone splitter located at the drill rig. • Wet samples, typically in unmineralised transported cover, were bagged using scoops from sample piles. • Sampling was carried out under Pilbara Gold sampling protocols and QAQC procedures. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling used. • RC samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratories in Perth.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was conducted using 5 ½ inch bits and face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Sample recovery in fresh rock was routinely close to 100% where samples were dry. • Samples within the unmineralised transported cover sequence had a wider range of recoveries between 25%-100% due to the nature of the material but were also typically not sampled for gold.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The majority of RC samples were dry. Groundwater was encountered in many RC holes but great efforts were made by the drillers to control the amount of water, which resulted in >90% dry sample and maximised recovery. • Recovery of RC samples is considered good, with some sample loss in the unmineralised transported overburden. • Significant groundwater was encountered in some holes forcing abandonment due to the impact on sampling or the management of groundwater. • No sample bias has been observed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC chips are geologically logged by company geologists using the Pilbara Gold logging scheme. • Logging records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralogy, alteration, weathering and various other features of the samples. • All holes were logged in full. • All RC chips were photographed in labelled chip trays.
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.*	• RC samples are split at the drill rig by a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig, with a 3kg sample collected for analysis. • Samples are prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie before shipping to Perth for fire assay. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers,*	• Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. • The analytical method used for gold analysis is Fire Assay with laboratory code FA50/OE04.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A 48-element analysis is also conducted on samples at a minimum rate of 1:10 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS48 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish. • Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum rate of 1:25 for standards and 1:25 for blanks to assess the accuracy of the analysis method. • The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Pilbara Gold staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant mineralised intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and validated against the drill core and logging. Additional checks were performed by other members of the Pilbara Gold geology team. • No twinned drillholes were completed for this program. • All assay and geological data is stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database administrator for upload directly into the company database. • Laboratory data is also provided as a .pdf file for verification of original data files • Results are checked and verified by company geologists. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Assay intersections are reported on a length-weighted basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drillhole collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. • Drillhole collars were surveyed post-drilling with handheld GPS immediately post-drilling. • Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using Axis north-seeking gyro survey instruments. • All location data is recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 51. • Topographic control is through a SRTM generated DTM generated on 30m centres.
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.*	• Drill spacing was conducted on a broad 80m x 40m to 80m x 80m spacing. • No resource classification has been applied. • No compositing of samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was generally oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation base d on the current geological understanding. • No biases have been identified based on drilling angles and known structures. • The drill orientation is considered appropriate and representative.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number-coded calico bags and placed within secure, labelled polyweave bags by company field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie by PGL staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted outside of routine QAQC reviews.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Roe Hills project consists of nine granted Exploration Licenses: E28/1935, E28/2117, E28/2118, E28/2548, E28/2585, E28/2594, E28/2695, E28/2696, E28/2697, E28/3406 and E28/3408. • Pilbara Gold is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities at the project site.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for both Ni and Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. Early reconnaissance exploration over the Terra and Caliburn target areas was conducted by BHP and Oroya Mining including initial diamond drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Roe Hills project lies across granite-greenstones of the Archean Yilgarn Craton, with the local geology at Roe Hills consisting of a north-south trending ultramafic-mafic sequence overlain by felsic and intermediate sedimentary volcaniclastic sequence intruded by granites. • The greenstone belt has been subjected to multiple stages of deformation including east-west compression forming broad open folds followed by NW-SE compression forming regional scale strike-slip faults, such as the Roe Hills Fault, and significant secondary reverse faults associated with compressional and dilational jogs. • Mineralisation targets are shear zone-hosted Au deposits, spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite deposits (lithium), and rare earth element (REE) mineralisation associated with enriched granites and syenite. • The Terra prospect is hoisted in basalt, dolerite and ultramafic rocks within an inferred NNW trending shear zone.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineralisation presents as quartz-carbonate veining, brecciation, and stockworks with sericite-albite-carbonate-pyrite wallrock alteration

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• All drill hole location, orientation, hole length and interception depth and length information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the tables and figures included within the body of this announcement.
		• Information from historic holes drilled by Pilbara Gold at Roe Hills can be found in previous ASX releases.
		• No drill hole information from the reported program was excluded from this release.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Results are reported as down hole length weighted averages using a 0.5g/t gold minimum cut-off grade. • Reported intercepts may include a maximum of 2m of internal dilution below the 0.5g/t minimum cut-off grade. • No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be*	• All mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All verified and validated exploration results received from the drill program at the time of data compilation for this announcement have been reported, including drill holes with low grades or no significant intercepts. • The information reported in considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Execute the remaining drillholes on the planned drill programme. • Work is underway to plan additional drill holes to test dip and strike extents of the better zones of mineralisation highlighted in the programme to date.

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