Stockpile Sample Returns up to 13.9 g/t Au
Geophysical Review Sharpens Halleys Targets

Highlights

- **Structural targets defined at Halleys** – A geophysical analysis of historical magnetic and radiometric data has confirmed and further refined previous interpretations, providing an enhanced framework for understanding gold mineralisation.
- **Six high-priority areas identified for follow up** – four of which are in areas with limited testing that provide a focus for immediate follow up.
- **High-grade grab samples returned 13.9 g/t Au and 1.68 g/t Au** – from a historical stockpile adjacent to the pit. While these reconnaissance samples successfully confirm the presence of mineralisation, a systematic and detailed sampling program will commence to determine the overall grade distribution.
- **Near-term news flow** – first assay results from the Halleys East ~2,000m diamond drill program are expected in **2-3 weeks** and a ~6,000m RC drill program will commence in mid-October, targeting high-grade infill and extensional targets at the historic Halleys East Pit

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Normandy Minerals Limited (ASX: NMD) (**Normandy** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has received assay results on two grab samples grading 13.9g/t Au and 1.68g/t Au. Normandy has also received an updated geophysical interpretation of the Halleys Project, providing a refined structural framework for exploration targeting around the Halleys East pit and beyond. The updated interpretation by specialist geophysical consultancy Core Geophysics (Core) identified six priority areas, together with several secondary areas, for further geological assessment and potential drill testing.



Figure 1: Panoramic drone photo of Halleys Open Pit looking North-North West, red dots provide visual reference of location of grab sample (GPS Co-ordinates provided below).

Surficial cover across parts of the project obscure surface expressions of the underlying geology and mineralisation. The Core results broadly support and refine the current geological interpretation and exploration strategy outlined in the Company's Prospectus and therefore provide an enhanced framework for integrating geological observations, drilling results and future geophysical investigations.

Normandy Minerals Managing Director and CEO Josh Conner commented:

"The preliminary stockpile results are highly encouraging we remain focused on our strategy of de-risking the Halleys District. While further testing is required to determine the overall grade of the inventory, successfully confirming mineralisation within the remnant stockpile as initially identified in the Mine Closure Plan is an outstanding result for the Company. We will now commence a systematic sampling program to more accurately define the grade distribution and geological characteristics of the material."

"Focusing on the broader system at Halleys District, the Core Geophysics review has now refined the structural framework at Halleys District and identified an additional six priority areas for further assessment. Importantly, this interpretation is being integrated with our current diamond drilling and will assist in prioritising targets for the planned RC program.

We plan to provide regular market updates as drilling progresses."

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PRELIMINARY STOCKPILE SAMPLING

As part of ongoing project evaluation, Normandy completed preliminary sampling of a remnant stockpile adjacent to the Halleys East pit. It was noted in the Mine Closure Plan (MCP) ID 60029 from M 77/1254 (Halleys historic mining lease, currently P 77/4706) that a low-grade stockpile remained on site, though specific volumes and potential grades were not provided.

Normandy believes that the stockpile shown in Figures 1 & 2 is the material referenced in the MCP. To test the presence of mineralisation, two reconnaissance grab samples - each comprised of approximately 2.5 kg of selected rock fragments - were collected from separate surface locations on the stockpile.

Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and are presented below and in Figure 2. (These co-ordinates identify the collection locations on disturbed stockpiled material and do not represent in-situ mineralisation locations).

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Datum/Grid	Survey Method	Gold Assay (g/t Au)	Lab Repeat Gold Assay (g/t Au)
PT163878	703296	6737352	GDA2020 /MGA Z50	Handheld GPS	1.68	Not Assayed
PT163879	703282	6737343	GDA2020 / MGA Z50	Handheld GPS	13.9	15.8

These initial results confirm mineralisation within the remnant stockpile. The company is planning a comprehensive systematic sampling program to fully evaluate the potential and will update the market in due course.

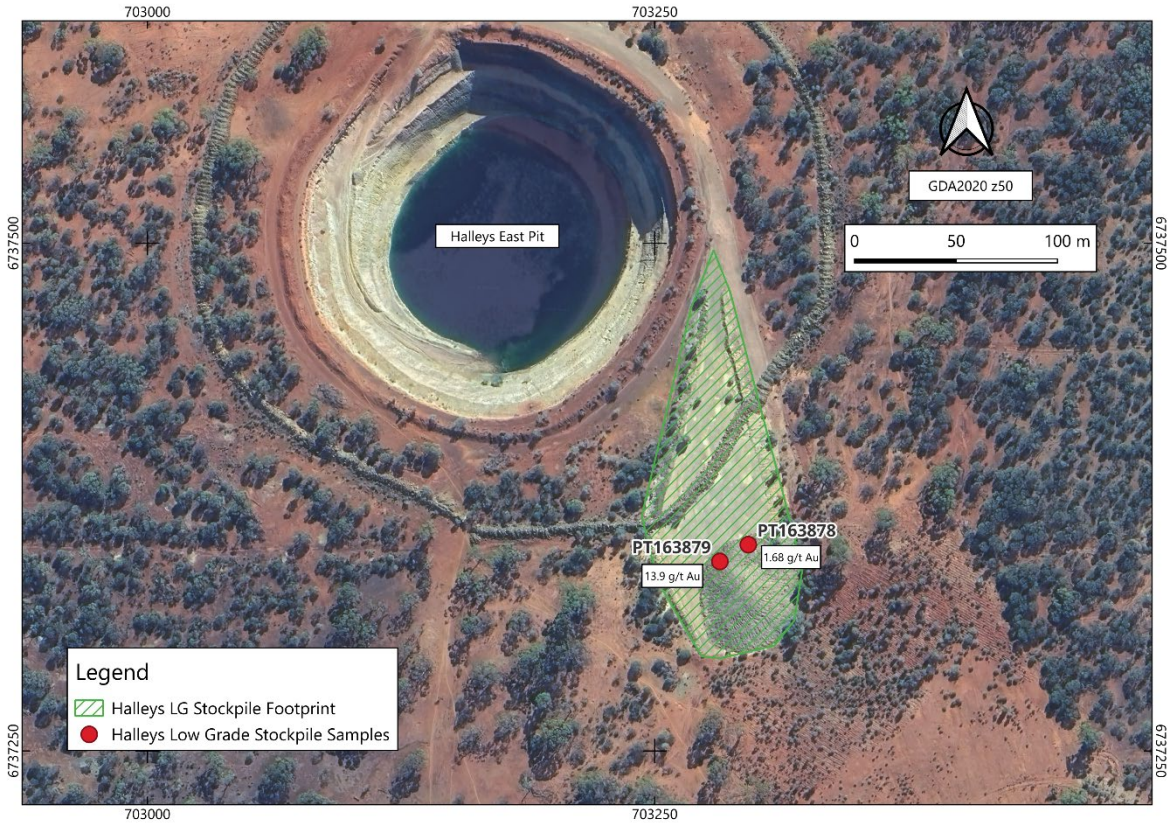


Figure 2. Halleys East pit and low-grade stockpile grab sample locations (GDA2020 / MGA Zone 50)

Cautionary Statement - Stockpile Sampling

The stockpile results are derived from two reconnaissance grab samples only. Grab samples are selective by nature and may not be representative of the material sampled. The assay values of 1.68 g/t Au and 13.9 g/t Au should not be considered representative of the stockpile as a whole and should not be used as the basis for estimating grade, tonnage or contained metal. Additional systematic sampling is planned to assess the distribution of gold within the stockpiled material.

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GEOPHYSICAL DATA REVIEW

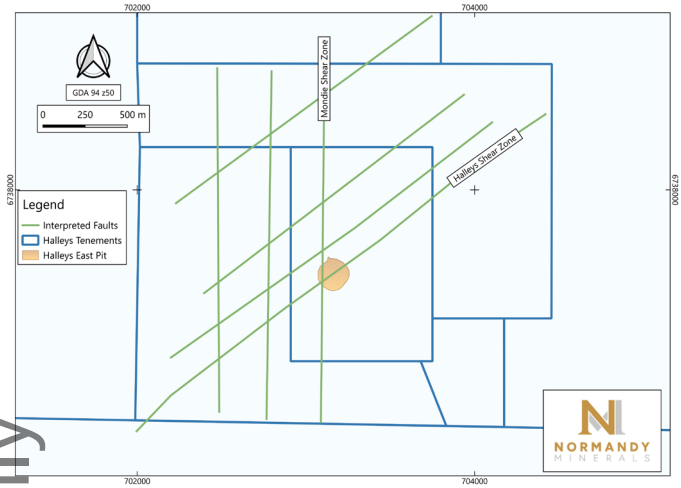


Figure 3: Previous Schematic representation of shallow drilling interpreted structures around Halleys Pit[1]

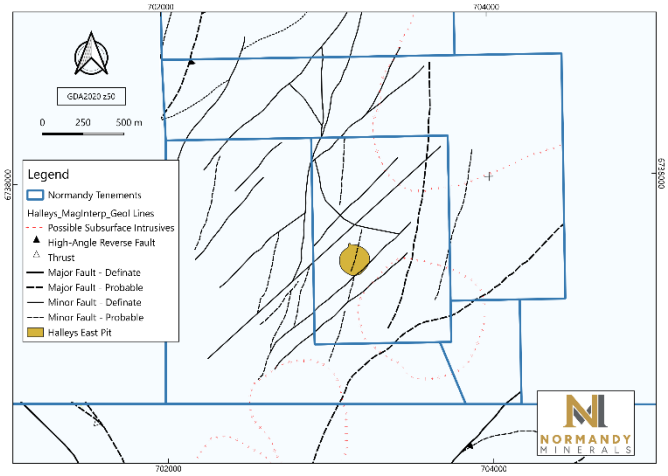


Figure 4: Updated Geological interpretation from Review.

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The review incorporated two principal historical airborne aeromagnetic geophysical surveys completed by previous explorers in 2002 and 2010–2011 at 100m and 50m line spacings respectively.

Core Geophysics (Core) compiled and consolidated the aeromagnetic and radiometric datasets from these surveys, constrained by available Geological Survey of Western Australia mapping and historical exploration information. This produced updated imagery across the Halleys area, with the interpretation identifying regional and local faults, lithological boundaries, fold axes and surface and subsurface geology.

One of the principal outcomes of the Core review was the interpretation of a coherent structural framework within the Halleys East area. Although magnetic responses are locally subdued and affected by surficial cover, northeast-southwest trending faults appear to partition north-northeast-south-southwest oriented structures within the volcanic sequence.
Six priority targets and several secondary targets were identified by Core. Two of these priority targets cover the named Prince and Phil zones, while the remaining four cover areas not previously evaluated to any extent. Existing exploration data around these targets will be systematically assessed to enable the prioritisation of further work.

The interpreted fault hierarchy requires further definition from the current drilling, geological logging and structural observations. However, it provides an improved framework for focusing exploration and investigating potential geological and structural controls on gold mineralisation.

In addition, Core identified several sub-circular, non-magnetic features in the vicinity of Halleys East, generally defined by the termination, disruption or bending of weakly magnetic trends. These features are interpreted as possible late felsic intrusive bodies.

Structural intersections and the margins of intrusive bodies are recognised as important controls on gold mineralisation in many Yilgarn gold systems hence this framework is considered highly significant for targeting at Halleys East.

Many of the interpreted intrusions occur around the Halleys East pit and may be significant in understanding the broader geological setting of the mineralised system. While there is no temporal or genetic relationship between the interpreted bodies

and gold mineralisation has been established to date, further work will assess whether any relationship exists between these features and the timing and emplacement of gold mineralisation.

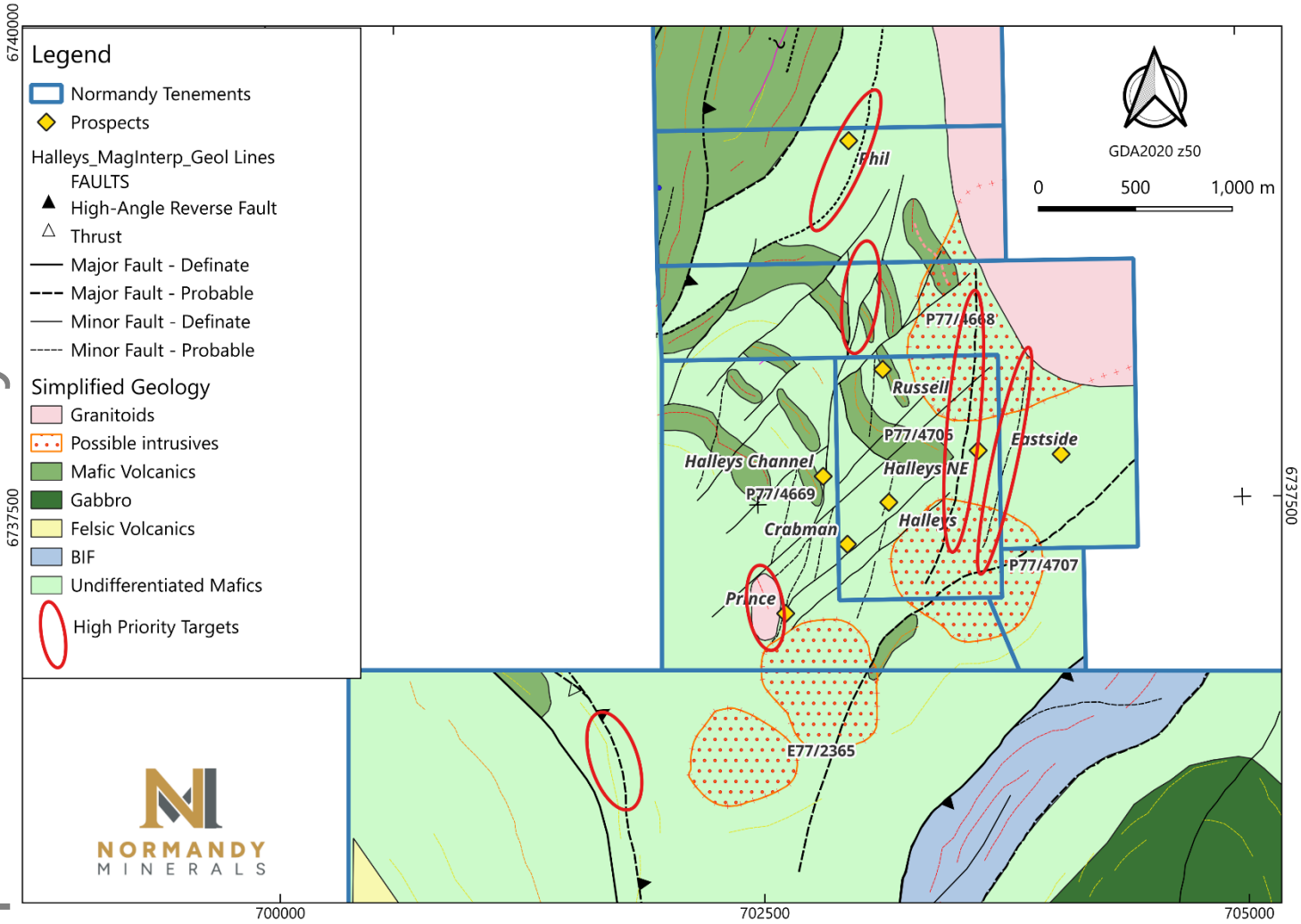


Figure 5: Halleys District geophysical interpreted geology and structural lines – showing interpreted northeast and north-northeast structures and possible intrusive bodies (Core Geophysics, 2026).

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LOOKING AHEAD

The following near-term priorities are being pursued by the Company.

- **First Halleys East diamond assays** – anticipated within **2–3** weeks
- **Completion of the ~2,000 m diamond program**, including structural holes across the broader Halleys district
- **RC drilling** – anticipated to commence at Halleys in October, guided by information from the diamond program and updated geophysical review.
- **Stockpile Assessment –** Systematic sampling of the historical stockpile to better understand grade distribution, variability and geological characteristics of the material and assessment of potential monetisation pathways
- **Greenfield exploration** – geochemical sampling and geophysical studies continuing across the portfolio in parallel with drilling

The Company will provide updates as appropriate as these priorities are progressed.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Normandy Minerals Limited.

For further information, please contact

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Jonathan Lea, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lea is the General Manager Operations and a full-time employee of Normandy Minerals Limited.

Mr Lea has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr Lea consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results and historical mining information is extracted from the Company's prospectus dated 14 August 2026, including the Independent Geologist's Report prepared by SRK Consulting. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the prospectus and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements regarding future exploration activities, drilling programs, exploration results and future project activities.

Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the statements contained in this announcement.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

[1] *Historical mining information relating to the Halleys East Pit, including completion of mining in 2014 and the reported average mined grade exceeding 8 g/t Au, is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report prepared by SRK Consulting and included in the Normandy Minerals Ltd prospectus.*

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Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	This announcement reports two reconnaissance grab samples collected from a historical stockpile adjacent to the Halleys East pit and a geological and geophysical interpretation completed by Core Geophysics. Each stockpile sample comprised approximately 2.5 kg of rock fragments randomly selected from a separate location on the stockpile surface. The sampling was preliminary and was not designed to provide a representative estimate of stockpile grade. No physical sampling was undertaken as part of the Core Geophysics review; that work comprised compilation, processing, imaging and interpretation of existing airborne magnetic and radiometric datasets. No information provided by Beacon (Reference 4) on the sampling protocols used to estimate the historical stockpile gold grade.
Drilling techniques	No new drilling results are reported. References to current drilling provide context and identify the source of core proposed for future petrophysical testing.
Drill sample recovery	Not applicable. No drilling results are reported.
Logging	No new drill logging results are reported. Available mapping and historical information were used to constrain the geophysical interpretation. Geological and structural information from current drilling will be incorporated into future interpretation updates.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Each grab sample comprised approximately 2.5 kg of rock fragments randomly selected from the stockpile surface. Due to the reconnaissance nature of the work, the limited number of samples and the heterogeneous nature of stockpiled material, the samples are not considered representative of the stockpile as a whole. Samples dried and then crushed to 3mm and then pulverised to 90% passing 75 micron. No information provided by Beacon (Reference 4) on the assaying methods used to estimate the historical stockpile gold grade.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The two grab samples returned 1.68 g/t Au and 13.9 g/t Au (repeat assay 15.8g/t gold). The results are preliminary and the dataset is insufficient to characterise grade distribution or establish an average stockpile grade. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Perth. Gold determination was completed using a 40 g fire assay with AAS finish in accordance with Bureau Veritas analytical method I-9105-MET-001. Laboratory standards were used as part of Bureau Veritas quality-control procedures. No information provided by Beacon (Reference 4) on the assay quality or type of testing used to estimate the historical stockpile gold grade.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The sampling and assay results have been reviewed by the Competent Person. Bureau Veritas laboratory quality-control information, including laboratory standards, was reviewed for the purpose of reporting the results. No independent verification of the assays has been completed. The repeat assay for sample PT163879 supports the initial assay. The historical stockpile grade has not been verified
Location of data points	The grab samples were collected from two separate locations on a disturbed historical stockpile adjacent to the Halleys East pit. Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and are reported in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 50 in the sample-location table and shown in Figure 2. The coordinates identify collection locations only and do not represent in situ mineralisation locations. For the 2010-2011 airborne survey, aircraft positioning used a CSI DGPS Max receiver with an OmniSTAR VBS differential solution. Final products were delivered in GDA94, MGA Zone 50S.

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Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Only two grab samples were collected; their number and distribution are insufficient to establish grade continuity or estimate average stockpile grade. The geophysical interpretation principally used: (i) the 2002 Helix Resources survey of about 3,155 line-km on east-west lines at 100 m spacing and a reported 50 m minimum terrain clearance; and (ii) the 2010-2011 Beacon Minerals survey of about 8,883.4 line-km with 50 m east-west traverses, 500 m north-south tie lines and 30 m nominal ground clearance.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	No meaningful relationship exists between grab-sample orientation and geological structure because the samples were collected from disturbed stockpiled material. The airborne surveys used east-west traverses. This provides cross-strike coverage for many broadly north- and northeast-trending features, although feature response depends on orientation, depth, geometry, magnetic properties and cover.
Sample security	Samples were collected by Normandy Minerals personnel, securely bagged and submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Perth under standard chain-of-custody procedures.
Audits or reviews	No independent audit of the stockpile sampling program has been completed. GPX Surveys undertook field and office verification of the 2010-2011 survey. Core Geophysics subsequently compiled, reprocessed and interpreted the available geophysical datasets.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Halleys Project includes E77/2365, P77/4668, P77/4669, P77/4706, P77/4707, together with applications P77/4351 and P77/4352 forming part of the broader project area. Normandy owns 100% of each tenement and there are no royalties.
Exploration done by other parties	Helix Resources Limited completed a detailed aeromagnetic survey in 2002 comprising approximately 3,155 line-km on 100m-spaced east-west lines at a reported 50m minimum terrain clearance. Beacon Minerals Limited subsequently commissioned a magnetic and radiometric survey completed by GPX Surveys Pty Ltd during December 2010-January 2011 comprising approximately 8,883.4 line-km at 50m traverse spacing, 500m tie-line spacing and 30m nominal ground clearance. Historical WAMEX reports, GSWA mapping and historical exploration information were also considered.
Geology	The Halleys Project lies within the Southern Cross Granite-Greenstone Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The interpreted geology includes metavolcanic, mafic, ultramafic, metasedimentary, banded iron formation, chert and possible felsic intrusive units affected by folding, faulting and shearing. Around Halleys East, northeast-southwest faults appear to partition north-northeast-south-southwest oriented structures. The hierarchy is tentative. Several sub-circular non-magnetic features are interpreted as possible late felsic intrusive bodies, but no temporal or genetic relationship with gold mineralisation has been established.
Drill-hole information	No new drill-hole results or intersections are reported. Drill information is used only as geological context.
Data aggregation methods	No drilling intersections, weighted averages, grade truncations or metal equivalents are reported. The two grab-sample assays are reported individually and have not been averaged. The methodology used by Beacon Minerals Ltd to derive the historically reported stockpile grade has not been located and cannot presently be confirmed. Normandy has not aggregated or averaged the two grab-sample assays.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Not applicable. No drilling intercepts or mineralisation widths are reported.

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Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	The announcement includes a geophysical interpretation plan showing the principal interpreted structures, priority areas and possible intrusive bodies, and a stockpile-location plan showing the Halleys East pit, interpreted stockpile footprint and the locations of the two grab samples. Appropriate legends, scales, north arrows, coordinate grids and source information are included.
Balanced reporting	The two grab-sample results of 1.68 g/t Au and 13.9 g/t Au are not representative of average stockpile grade and must not be used to estimate grade, tonnage, contained metal or economic potential. The geophysical interpretation also remains subject to uncertainty arising from cover, subdued responses, structural complexity, survey resolution and limited petrophysical and geochronological information.
Other substantive exploration data	The 2010-2011 survey used a Fletcher FU-24 aircraft, Geometrics G-822A cesium-vapour magnetometer sampled at 20 Hz and Exploranium GR820 spectrometer sampled at 1 Hz with a stated total detector volume of 32 litres. Magnetic processing included spike editing, diurnal and parallax corrections, IGRF correction, tie-line levelling and micro-levelling. Radiometric processing included NASVD, dead-time and energy corrections, background removal, stripping, parallax and height correction.
Further work	Normandy plans more systematic stockpile sampling to assess grade distribution and variability. Proposed exploration work includes integration of current diamond and planned RC drilling information, petrophysical measurements on selected core, assessment of the suitability of ground-based electrical techniques, continued structural and geological modelling, assessment of interpreted possible intrusive bodies and progressive refinement of future exploration priorities. No conclusion can presently be drawn regarding average stockpile grade, contained metal or economic significance.

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Source References

1. **Normandy Minerals Limited** Prospectus dated 14 August 2026, including the Independent Geologist's Report prepared by SRK Consulting.
2. **Thorne, L. and Wilson, M.** (2003), Barlee Gold Project E77/1043 Annual Technical Report for the period 23 April 2002 to 22 April 2003, Helix Resources Limited (WAMEX Report A67155).
3. **GPX Surveys Pty Ltd** (2011), Airborne Geophysical Survey, Barlee Survey, Western Australia, Survey Operations and Logistics Report, Job 2429, surveyed December 2010-January 2011; survey work reported by Beacon Minerals Limited in the Barlee Project Annual Report 2010 (WAMEX Report A89362).
4. **Beacon Minerals Ltd** ASX Release (2014), Halleys East Gold Pour and Progress Update. 27th August 2014.
5. **Core Geophysics**, Halleys Project District - Geological Interpretation of Available Geophysical Data, September 2026.