13th October 2026

4KM SUB-AUDIO MAGNETICS ANOMALISM DEFINED AT BULLABULLING

Highlights

- **High-resolution Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) survey completed over priority target areas at WA Gold's 100%-owned Bullabulling North tenure**
- **Nine compelling SAM magnetometric conductivity (MMC) anomalies defined, totalling over 4km of aggregate strike length**
- **All nine anomalies lie along the two key structural corridors targeted by WA Gold – the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone (BBSZ) and the prospective shear zone on the regional-scale ultramafic contact**
- **Anomalies coincide with, or lie along strike from, gold anomalism returned from WA Gold's recent reconnaissance drilling, including the end-of-hole anomaly in 26BBRC027 (4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 40m to EOH)**
- **With over 4km of aggregate strike to test, WA Gold now has a substantial, well-defined target pipeline for its next round of RC drilling – significantly enhancing the Company's prospects of a new gold discovery at Bullabulling**

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Western Australian focused gold developer, WA Gold Limited (**ASX: WAU**) (**WA Gold** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from the recently completed high-resolution sub-audio magnetics (SAM) geophysical survey at its 100%-owned Bullabulling Project, located 30km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

The survey was designed to define the structural architecture of WA Gold's Bullabulling North tenure in greater detail than existing aeromagnetic data allows. It was focused on the two priority target areas in which the Company's recent reconnaissance drilling returned encouraging gold anomalism[1] – the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone (BBSZ) and the regional-scale ultramafic contact.

Interpretation of the SAM data has defined **nine discrete magnetometric conductivity (MMC) anomalies with a combined strike length of over 4km** (Figure 1). The anomalies are aligned with key gold-controlling structures, including the interpreted BBSZ – the structure interpreted to extend north from Minerals 260's 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project into WA Gold's tenure – and the prospective shear zone along the ultramafic contact.

The results give WA Gold over 4km of aggregate strike length to explore in the next round of exploration drilling. The anomalies will now be integrated with the Company's geochemical and drilling datasets and ranked, to prioritise targets for deeper RC drilling designed to test for primary gold mineralisation.

WA Gold's CEO Ben Pollard commented: *"This SAM survey has delivered exactly what we were looking for. We now have nine compelling anomalies, totalling more than 4km of strike, sitting on the same structures where our reconnaissance drilling returned encouraging gold anomalism.*

"Having over 4km of strike to work with in our next round of drilling gives us multiple shots at discovery, and we believe it materially improves our chances of finding a new gold deposit at Bullabulling. We are now ranking the targets and look forward to getting the rig back on the ground."

[1] See WA Gold ASX announcement dated 18 August 2026, *'Gold Anomalism Defines Follow-Up Targets at Bullabulling'*.

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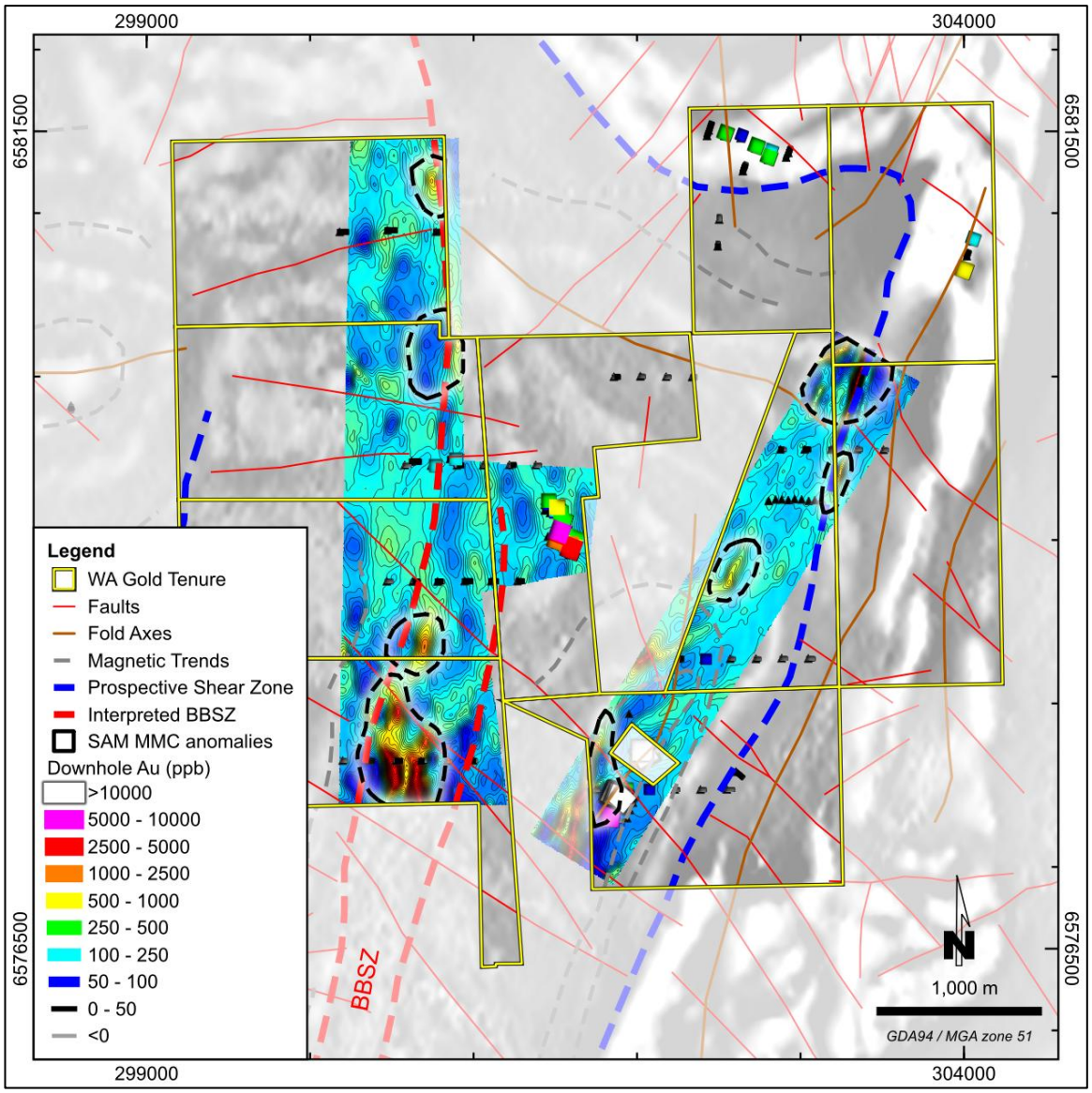

Figure [1] – SAM magnetometric conductivity (MMC) imagery over WA Gold's Bullabulling North tenure, showing the nine SAM MMC anomalies (bold black dashed outlines), the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone (BBSZ, red dashed), the prospective shear zone (blue dashed), faults, fold axes and downhole gold results, over greyscale magnetic imagery. GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.

SAM Survey

The SAM survey was completed by Dias Geophysics in September / October 2026 and comprised ~125 line-km of data acquisition across two survey areas within WA Gold's Bullabulling North tenure (Figure 1):

- a north–south oriented western survey area covering the interpreted BBSZ; and
- a north-east oriented eastern survey area covering the regional-scale ultramafic contact and associated prospective shear zone, including the +20ppb Au anomalous trend defined by WA Gold's reconnaissance drilling.

SAM is a high-resolution ground geophysical technique that simultaneously measures the total magnetic intensity (TMI) and the magnetometric conductivity (MMC) of the ground. MMC responses map electrically conductive zones in the subsurface which, in orogenic gold systems, can reflect sulphide-bearing alteration, quartz–sulphide veining and conductive shear zones. The technique is well suited to areas of regolith cover such as Bullabulling, where gold-bearing structures are not exposed at surface.

This is consistent with geological observations from WA Gold's reconnaissance drilling, where the anomalous end-of-hole interval in 26BBRC008 was logged with quartz veining and approximately 2% pyrite.

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Bullabulling Shear Zone – Western Survey Area

Four MMC anomalies have been defined in the western survey area, each located along or immediately adjacent to the interpreted trace of the BBSZ and distributed along almost the full length of the survey area (Figure 1).

The largest anomaly, at the southern end of the survey area, is an elongate, high-amplitude MMC response extending over approximately 900m of strike along the interpreted BBSZ. It is crossed by one of WA Gold's reconnaissance drill lines; the shallow holes on this line returned only low-level gold values but were not designed to test for primary mineralisation at depth, and the anomaly remains a priority target for deeper drilling. A second anomaly lies immediately to the north.

A third anomaly is located along the BBSZ a few hundred metres north of the end-of-hole gold anomalies in WA Gold hole 26BBRC008 (**2m @ 0.16g/t Au** from 52m to EOH) and historical hole BBRX1586 (**5m @ 0.12g/t Au** from 40m to EOH), which together define an emerging geochemical vector along the BBSZ. The fourth anomaly occurs at the northern end of the survey area.

Ultramafic Contact – Eastern Survey Area

Five MMC anomalies have been defined in the eastern survey area, which covers the regional-scale ultramafic contact and the ~2.6km long +20ppb Au anomalous trend delineated by WA Gold's reconnaissance drilling.

At the north-eastern end of the survey area, a strong MMC anomaly straddles the interpreted prospective shear zone close to a mapped fold axis – a structural setting considered favourable for gold mineralisation – with a smaller anomaly located immediately to the south along the same shear zone.

In the south-west of the survey area, an elongate anomaly encompasses the area of the end-of-hole gold anomaly in 26BBRC027 (**4m @ 0.25g/t Au** from 40m to EOH), providing a coincident geophysical and geochemical target. A further discrete anomaly is located in the central part of the survey area between WA Gold's reconnaissance drill lines, and a fifth, smaller anomaly is located at the southern end of the survey area adjacent to the prospective shear zone.

Over 4km of Strike to Drill

The nine SAM anomalies represent a combined strike length of over 4km – a substantial step-up in the scale and definition of WA Gold's target inventory at Bullabulling North. Each anomaly is located on a structure considered prospective for gold mineralisation, and drilling across the anomalies to date has been largely limited to shallow depths.

Combining the SAM results with the Company's geochemical, drilling and geological datasets provides a robust, multi-layered basis for target ranking. WA Gold considers that the number, scale and structural setting of these targets materially improve the Company's prospects of making a new gold discovery in the next round of drilling.

MMC conductivity anomalies can arise from a range of sources, including sulphide-bearing alteration, graphitic or shale units and conductive regolith, and do not by themselves indicate the presence of gold mineralisation. Drill testing is required to determine the source and significance of each anomaly.

Next Steps

- Integrate the SAM data with WA Gold's geochemical, drilling and geological datasets to rank the nine anomalies and refine drill targets.
- Complete planning for the next round of RC drilling to test priority SAM anomalies for primary gold mineralisation at depth, with drilling planned to commence after completion of the current Abercromby programme.
- Incorporate assay results from the 34 x 1m re-split samples collected from anomalous 4m composite intervals in the reconnaissance drilling program, are pending.

- Continue engagement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Group to finalise a Heritage Agreement supporting the escalation of exploration activities at Bullabulling.

About Bullabulling

The Bullabulling Project is 100% owned by WAU, comprised of 21 prospecting and exploration licences, and is located approximately 30km west of the town of Coolgardie, centred on the Great Eastern Highway, a main arterial road for mining and other industry in Western Australia.

WA Gold's tenure is located adjacent to the Bullabulling Gold Mine, a multi-million ounce gold system, and it covers extensions of the same north–south trending gold belt that hosts the main north-to-south Bullabulling deposit trend. Geological interpretation indicates that the mineralised system extends into WAU's ground, providing potential for continuity of mineralisation and the discovery of additional gold lodes.

On 14 May 2026, Minerals 260 announced that it had acquired additional ground surrounding its Bullabulling Gold Mine increasing the project tenure from 130 sq km to 1,160 sq km[2] WA Gold's Bullabulling Project remains the only significant independently-owned tenure not owned by Minerals 260 in this region.

Figure 2 below shows the project tenures of WAU and Mi6 prior to 14 May 2026, and Figure 3 shows the new dominant landholding of Mi6, highlighting WAU's strategic location along key areas of the Bullabulling Shear Zone and surrounds.

WAU's Bullabulling Project comprises several sub-project areas, including Bullabulling North, West and East, which are all considered to be highly prospective for containing gold mineralisation within greenstone-hosted systems that have been missed by previous explorers.

At Bullabulling North, reconnaissance and historical drilling have confirmed the presence of near-surface, high-grade gold, supporting the potential for further gold mineralisation under regolith cover.

At Bullabulling West, geological and geophysical interpretation has identified prospective stratigraphy and structures with potential to host repetitions of stacked gold lodes, similar to those identified in the adjacent gold mining operation.

Gold mineralisation in the district is characterised by stacked lodes that extend from near surface and dip shallowly west, providing a favourable structural setting for exploration and potential resource definition to the west.

WAU's exploration strategy at Bullabulling is focused on testing these structural extensions and identifying new zones of gold mineralisation through targeted drilling and geophysical survey programs.

WAU continues to progress a Heritage Agreement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Group in support of the escalation of exploration activities at Bullabulling. WAU regards engagement with Traditional Owners as an important component of responsible project development and the Company looks forward to continuing discussions with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Group as exploration activities advance.

[2] See ASX Release by Minerals 260 dated 14 May 2026 'Acquisition of Highly Prospective Tenements Enhances Bullabulling Project'

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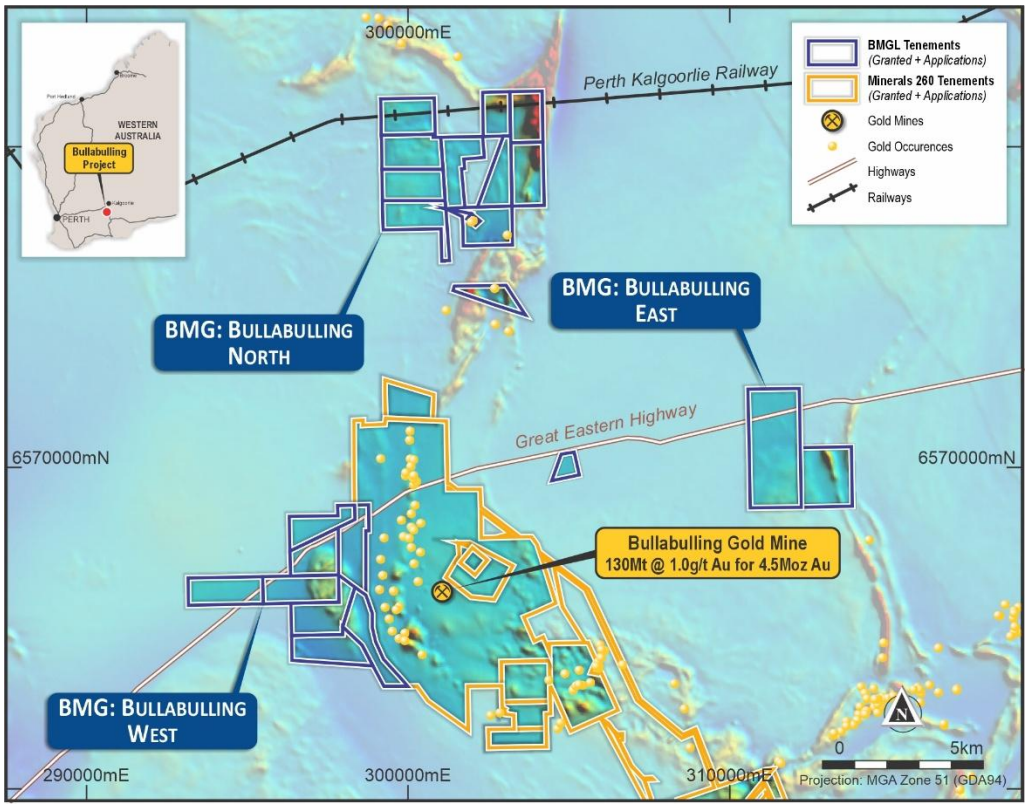

Figure 2 – Bullabulling Project of WAU (formerly BMG) and Mi6's tenure prior to 14 May 2026, with gold mines and mineral occurrences, over a regional magnetic anomaly image (total magnetic intensity).

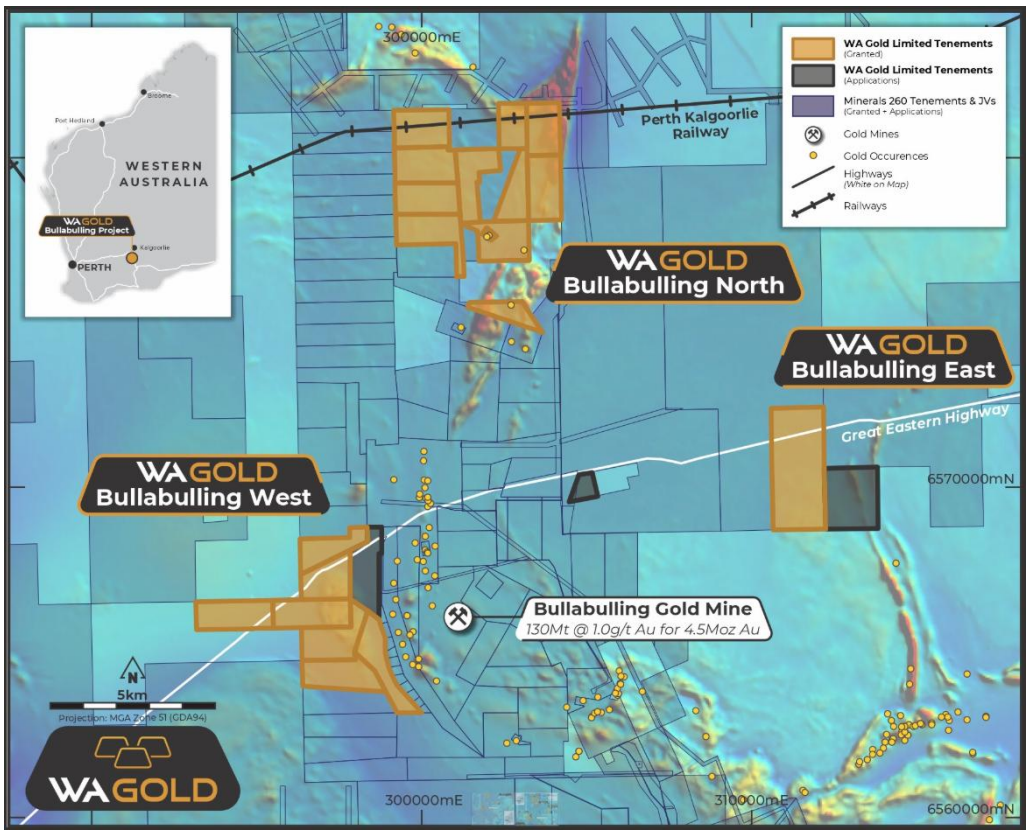

Figure 3 – WAU's Bullabulling Project tenure (orange) and showing Mi6's dominant increased landholding in the region (grey shading), with mineral occurrences and over a regional magnetic anomaly image (total magnetic intensity).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of WA Gold Limited.

– ENDS –

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of WA Gold, the directors and the Company's management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, WA Gold does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

This announcement has been prepared by WA Gold. The document contains background Information about WA Gold current at the date of this announcement. The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should not rely upon it as advice for investment purposes, as it does not take into account your investment objectives, financial position or needs. These factors should be considered, with or without professional advice, when deciding if an investment is appropriate.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Pollard, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pollard is the Chief Executive Officer of WA Gold Limited. Mr Pollard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pollard consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results, including drilling results for holes 26BBRC008, 26BBRC027 and historical hole BBRX1586, is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 1st July 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

SAM data was processed by Dias Geophysics.

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Schedule 2 – TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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 (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.	• This announcement reports the results of a ground sub-audio magnetic (SAM) geophysical survey. No new drill, rock chip or soil sampling results are reported. • SAM simultaneously acquires total magnetic intensity (TMI) and magnetometric conductivity (MMC) data, using a grounded electrical current transmitter and a moving high-sensitivity magnetometer receiver. • The survey was completed byDias Geophysics over two survey areas at Bullabulling North (Figure 1), totalling 125.4 line-km. • Survey parameters: line spacing 50m; line orientation 090 and 301 degrees; station/sample interval 10m; transmitter base frequency 6.25Hz; current electrode configuration – fixed dipole. • Previously reported drilling results referred to in this announcement were reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 1st July 2026, which includes the relevant JORC Table 1.
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).	• Not applicable – no new drilling results are reported in this announcement. • Previously reported drilling is described in the Company's ASX announcement dated 1st July 2026.
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	• Not applicable – no new drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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)	• Not applicable – no new drilling results are reported in this announcement.

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	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Criteria	**JORC 2012 Explanation**	**Comment**
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling 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.	• Not applicable – no samples are reported in this announcement.
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• No assay data are reported in this announcement. • SAM data were acquired using magnetometer receiver(s) and a transmitter. A base station magnetometer was used for diurnal correction. • Data quality was monitored daily by Dias Geophysical, including review of noise levels and repeat readings.
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.	• Raw and processed SAM data have been reviewed by Resource Potentials and by WA Gold geologists. • No assay data are reported; no adjustments to assay data have been made.

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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.	• SAM survey stations were located using U-BLOX-ZED-F9P-04B-1 with an accuracy of approximately ±0.5m. • Figure 1 is presented in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. • Topographic relief across the survey areas is low; topographic control is considered adequate for the purposes of the survey.
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.	• Survey lines were spaced 50m apart with readings acquired approximately every 10m along line, which is considered appropriate for the definition of geophysical targets for drill testing. • The data spacing is not relevant to Mineral Resource estimation and no Mineral Resources are reported. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Criteria	***JORC 2012 Explanation***	***Comment***
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.	• Survey lines were oriented 090 and 301 degrees respectively, approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the BBSZ (western survey area) and the regional-scale ultramafic contact (eastern survey area), and are not considered to introduce bias.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable – no physical samples are reported. Digital survey data were delivered by the contractor directly to WA Gold and its geophysical consultant and are stored on Company servers.
Audits and Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Survey data and interpretation have been reviewed by Respot. No external audits have been undertaken.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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.	• All tenure owned by Lithium Dragon Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of WA Gold Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and no issues that could impede development are known.
Exploration done by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Greater Bullabulling project area has had a protracted exploration history. The following is summarised from CSA report no. R210.2018 and refers to the Greater Project area, not necessarily the tenure comprising the Fairplay tenure: • Anaconda Mining Co. and Union Miniere Mining Co. 1966–1968: Prospecting for nickel. Unknown exact exploration methods. • Western Mining Corporation. 1974-1982: Targeting gold and nickel mineralisation. 150 reverse circulation (RC) holes north of Phoenix deposit, intersecting narrow zones of gold mineralisation. • Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hillmin Gold Mines. 1985–1989: Ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, rotary air blast (RAB) and RC drilling. Discovery of Bacchus gold deposit with this exploration. • Central Kalgoorlie Mines NL and Ashton Mining. 1989–1991: Took over joint venture. Exploration that led to development of a laterite gold resource. • Samantha Gold NL. 1992–1993: Identification of several aeromagnetic anomalies. Soil sampling, RAB/RC. Company became Resolute Mining. • Resolute Mining Ltd. 1993: Systematic soil sampling on previously untested ground, RAB and RC. 175 RAB holes drilled at Endeavour on 100 m line spacing, highlighting a number of gold anomalies which led to discovery of Bacchus, Gibraltar and Phoenix. • Nexus Minerals NL. 1995–1998: Geological and structural mapping, soil geochemical sampling, RAB and

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		diamond drilling, resource modelling, metallurgical testwork, geotechnical reviews, FS and anthropological studies. Drilling was to target shallow AuNi-Co anomalism which may indicate deeper structures. Diamond holes target underneath pit design for deeper mineralisation. Spacing varies between 400 m x 200 m and 200 m x 100 m for soils, 50 m x 50 m and large-scale regional (1 km x 100 m) for RAB. • Jervois Mining Ltd. 2002: Recommenced mining operations at Bullabulling. • Metals Exploration. 1984–1985: Ground magnetic survey, soil sampling. Fact mapping, RC drilling (10 holes for 400 m). Five holes were abandoned due to poor penetration rates. Three holes intersected down dip mineralisation. • Newcrest Mining Ltd (joint venture with Fimiston Mining). 1988–1993: Aerial photography at 1:10k and 1:50k scale. Geological mapping, ground magnetics, orientation and soil geochemical sampling (480 samples), RAB drilling (253 holes) air-core (110 holes), RC (23 holes), diamond (13 holes). Drilling to define low grade laterite hosted gold deposit (Geko). Also tested lateral extensions of Poolman's Wealth with nine RAB holes. No significant assays for this small program. • Continental Resource Management Ltd. 2003: Purchase of regional magnetic data, ground magnetic survey. Auger geochemical sampling on a 400 m x 100 m grid. Results showed modest but widespread anomalism. • Meridian Mining Ltd. 2005–2010: Data review. Rock chip sampling. Partial surrender of tenements. • Gekogold Pty Ltd. 2010–2014: Large data review and validation. Re-processing of aeromagnetic, radiometric and STRM Digital Elevation data (Resource Potentials Ltd) Potential for more mineralisation under transported deposits. • Tern Minerals NL. 1990–1993: 352 vertical RAB holes for 2,018 m on 320 m x 80 m spaced grid. Bottom-of-hole samples only for Au. Follow-up program with 19 RAB for 989 m drilling. • Maynard and Associates. 2009–2010: 553 infill MMI soil samples, with plan of follow-up drilling. No further report for Maynard can be found.

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		• Golden Eagle Mining Ltd (GEM). 2010-2017: Significant work has been carried out by GEM. Purchase and modelling of aeromagnetic data, infill MMI soil sampling, detailed geological mapping and 3D modelling, diamond, RC holes, **RAB (including the BBRX hole series mentioned in this announcement (5m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 40m to EOH)** and auger holes across the tenements. RC drilling at First Find: 15 m @ 13.5 g/t from 92 m. RC at Endeavour: 2 m @ 21.2 g/t from 43 m. RAB intercepts at Endeavour: 5 m @ 1.7 g/t from 40 m. Peak auger results at Bungarra were 24 ppb gold. In 2015, GEM drilled four co-funded EIS holes at First Find, with the aim of determining the orientation of potential ore shoots. • Norton Goldfields Ltd. 2017-2018: Nine RC drill holes for 837m was completed in the area and an extensive soil sampling program over the Bullabulling tenure comprising 2,991 soil samples collected at a depth of 1.5 metres across 24 tenements. Grid spacing for the soils survey was between 80 X 80 metres and 80 X 160 metres.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The lithium and gold deposits on the tenure are Archean orogenic deposits, typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. • Lithium mineralisation is hosted by pegmatites and gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins and palaeo water table redox fronts.
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	• No new drill hole information is reported in this announcement. • Drill hole information for previously reported results referred to in this announcement (26BBRC008, 26BBRC027 and BBRX1586) is contained in the Company's ASX announcement dated 1st July 2026.

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	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Criteria	**JORC 2012 Explanation**	**Comment**
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.	• Not applicable – no new drilling or assay results are reported. • The aggregate strike length of over 4km is the sum of the interpreted strike lengths of the nine SAM MMC anomalies, measured along their long axes. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable – no new drilling results are reported.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to Figures in the text.
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 nine SAM MMC anomalies defined are shown in Figure 1. • The SAM anomalies are geophysical targets only. MMC conductivity anomalies may arise from a range of sources, including sulphide-bearing alteration, graphitic or shale units, conductive regolith or saline groundwater, and do not by themselves indicate the presence of gold 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, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• SAM survey results are described in the body of this announcement. • Previously reported drilling results are referenced to the Company's ASX announcement dated 1st July 2026.

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.	• Integration of the SAM data with existing geochemical, drilling and geological datasets to rank the anomalies and finalise drill targets. • RC drilling to test priority SAM anomalies for primary gold mineralisation at depth, subject to rig availability and heritage approvals. • Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

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