GOODENOUGH DRILLING YIELDS MULTIPLE GOLD INTERCEPTS EAST MENZIES GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gold assay results received from the nine-hole RC drilling program completed in April 2026 at Goodenough, East Menzies Gold Project**
- **Best results at Goodenough are from drillhole 26GERC031 with 9m @ 3.97 g/t Au from 141m downhole, including 1m @ 25.5g/t Au**
- **Drilling directly west-northwest of the Goodenough Mineral Resource has intersected multiple near-surface gold zones, supporting an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Goodenough**
- **A review of public-file exploration reports located a previously unassayed drillhole (Unknown1) drilled pre-2012 by a former tenement holder, and re-sampling has returned 5m @ 3.30 g/t Au, including 1m @ 11.6 g/t Au**
- **Mineralisation at Goodenough remains open at depth and to the south**

Resources & Energy Group Limited (**ASX:REZ** or **the Company**) is pleased to report results from its April 2026 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the East Menzies Gold Project (**EMGP**), located approximately 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The program comprised nine RC holes across the Goodenough Prospect for a total of 798 metres drilled. These results are reported following completion of a project-wide validation of the Company's drillhole database against a newly flown LIDAR survey, described below.

Drill hole 26GERC031 returned the best results at Goodenough, with 9m @ 3.97 g/t Au from 141m downhole. Most of this April 2026 drilling tested extensions to the west-northwest of the most recent Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate completed in March 2026 (1.36 Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 61,200 oz; ASX:REZ 23 March 2026). Six RC drillholes were completed in this extension area, all with multiple near-surface mineralised intercepts, including 26GERC034 with 2m @ 2.17 g/t from 39m.

REZ has carefully reviewed the April drilling assay results and the logged mineralogy, alteration and lithology to identify controls to gold mineralisation. REZ has also reviewed drill hole collar heights across the project, with many historical drill collar locations now matched in the vertical plane to recently flown LIDAR data.

This validation work has taken time to complete, but the resulting dataset and geological understanding are materially more robust. This will improve future Mineral Resource estimates, reduce development risk at Goodenough, and assist targeted exploration on other prospects and anomalies across the EMGP.

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A review of historical reports led REZ to locate a pre-2012 drillhole (Unknown1) and its sample piles in the field, for which no logging or assay data exists in the REZ Menzies Goldfield drill database. Resampling of the sample piles, initially in 4m composites and later with follow-up single metre samples for mineralised zones, has returned assays of 5m @ 3.30 g/t Au, including 1m @ 11.6 g/t Au.

The Goodenough Prospect sits on Mining Leases M29/141 & M29/189 & Prospecting Licence P29/2409, which is subject to Mining Lease Application MLA29/457.

REZ GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR J. DANIEL MOORE COMMENTED:

"We are delighted to see these drill results from our Goodenough prospect. Multiple new near-surface intercepts outside the current mineral resource estimate give us confidence we can grow the Goodenough deposit.

This focused drill program at Goodenough has confirmed extensions of gold mineralisation to the west-northwest of the mineral resource and verified significant gold grades along the interpreted extension of a synform plunging to the south.

The discovery of additional near-surface gold mineralisation at Goodenough is an exciting development for the company, elevating the prospect's commercial appeal and sharpening our focus on unlocking its value."

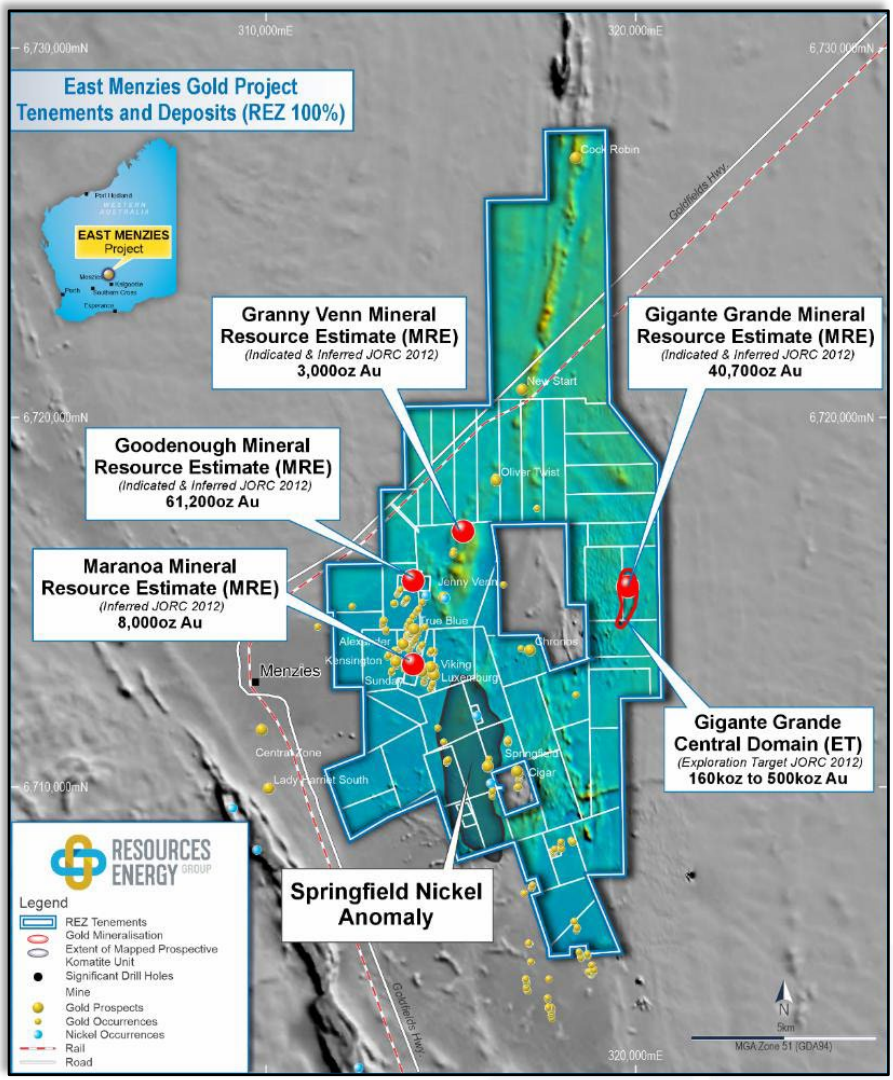

Figure 1: East Menzies Project tenement and prospect location map.

RESULTS – GOODENOUGH PROSPECT

Nine holes were completed across the Goodenough Prospect with 798 metres drilled and sampled in April 2026. Drill orientations and depths were arranged to meet a range of purposes: exploration, resource infill and QAQC.

Drilling commenced on the east edge of the mineral resource with two vertical drillholes (26GERC029 & 26GERC030) confirming multiple intercepts of gold mineralisation. A third drillhole (26GERC031) was then completed from the east side of the mineral resource, angled at -60° to the west (276°), validating the location of Domain 1, a structurally controlled gold mineralised zone within a pyritic cherty band, with an intercept of 9m at 3.97g/t Au from 141 metres downhole.

Subsequently, REZ drilled six holes to the west-northwest of the Mineral Resource testing for near-surface extensions of gold mineralisation. Three vertical holes confirmed near-surface low-grade gold mineralisation.

Results were variable across the program, showing further drilling is required to the south and south-west where mineralisation remains open. Drilling through the cherty band on the east limb of the Goodenough Syncline has confirmed the current known eastern extent of economic mineralisation.

Appendix 1 sets out the hole-by-hole results, full intercept tables, cross sections, and details for the Unknown1 drillhole.

Table 1: Goodenough Significant Gold Intercepts – South-East side. RC Drilling, April 2026 (>0.5 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
26GERC029	42	43	1	2.64
26GERC029	71	72	1	0.53
26GERC029	98	106	8	1.02
Including	101	104	3	1.83
Including	101	102	1	2.79
Including	105	106	1	1.52
26GERC030	89	91	2	0.65
26GERC030	108	110	2	0.80
Including	109	110	1	1.39
26GERC031	42	45	3	0.59
Including	44	45	1	1.21
26GERC031	76	77	1	0.54
26GERC031	118	119	1	0.66
26GERC031	129	133	4	0.63
Including	132	133	1	1.61
26GERC031	141	150	9	3.97
Including	141	142	1	25.5
Including	148	150	2	1.28

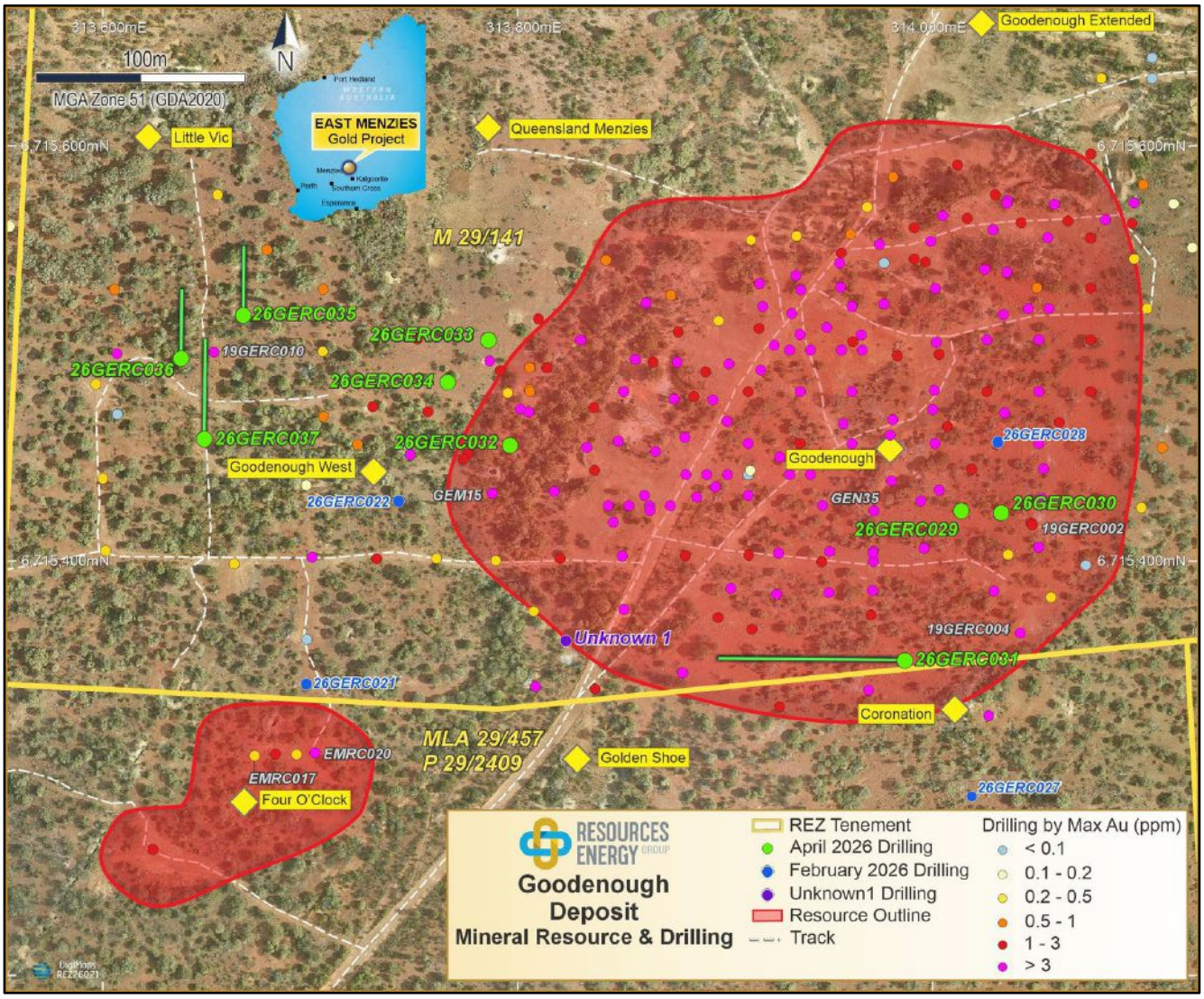

Figure 2: Plan showing a schematic outline of the Goodenough Mineral Resource at the 425m RL (~10 to 20 metres below surface), and drill collars from 2026 coloured blue and green, and all other collars used in the estimate coloured by grade. Six of the nine drillholes completed in April 2026 (shown in green) were testing for possible extensions of the Mineral Resource to the west northwest.

BACKGROUND – EAST MENZIES GOLD PROJECT

The East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP) is REZ's flagship Western Australian asset, comprising a contiguous package of mining, exploration and prospecting licences exceeding 100 km², situated within the Wiluna–Norseman Greenstone Belt. The project hosts several high-grade lode gold systems along the Goodenough Syncline, including the Goodenough, Gigante Grande and Maranoa prospects.

The Goodenough Prospect (M29/141) hosts shallow, structurally controlled gold mineralisation in a south plunging pyritic cherty band (Domain 1) which is outcropping at surface (mined in historical small open pits) and has been recorded in drill samples to depths of 150m. Previous resource drilling and open-pit operations have been used in a mineral resource estimate announced in March 2026. The results reported herein, combined with the February 2026 and August 2023 drilling and other data from previous drill campaigns, increase the drill density and confidence for use in an updated mineral resource estimate.

NEXT STEPS

- Commencement of an updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate for Goodenough incorporating new drilling and assay data and a LIDAR survey.
- Assessment of near-term development and mining restart opportunities at Goodenough.

- ENDS -

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: www.rezgroup.com.au

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ABOUT RESOURCES & ENERGY GROUP LIMITED

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent ASX-listed mineral resources explorer and developer. REZ's flagship asset is the East Menzies Gold Project, located 130 km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, comprising a contiguous +100 km² package of mining, exploration and prospecting licences within a significant orogenic lode gold province.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and data validation is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Hudson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG #3088) and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo #10,123). Mr Hudson is a consultant through Giant Geological Consulting to Resources and Energy Group Ltd. Mr Hudson has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition)." Mr Hudson consents to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This Announcement may contain forward-looking statements, which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'should', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expecting', 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 this Announcement, are considered reasonable. Such forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors, and the management. The Directors cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in previous market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 – SUPPORTING DETAIL AND DRILLING TABLES, APRIL 2026 & UNKNOWN1, GOODENOUGH

APRIL 2026 RC DRILLING PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

REZ carried out an RC drill program at the Goodenough prospect in April 2026, following successful drilling completed in February 2026. REZ is pleased to advise that all holes were completed to planned depth and the program met its goals.

The majority of the April drilling at Goodenough tested for extensions of gold mineralisation to the west-northwest of the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate. The company also drilled and sampled additional holes to increase confidence in the recent estimate and validate the drill database. Optimisation showing positive open-pit mining was completed as part of the March 2026 Mineral Resource estimate, following previous encouraging optimisation work carried out by Mining Plus in 2023.

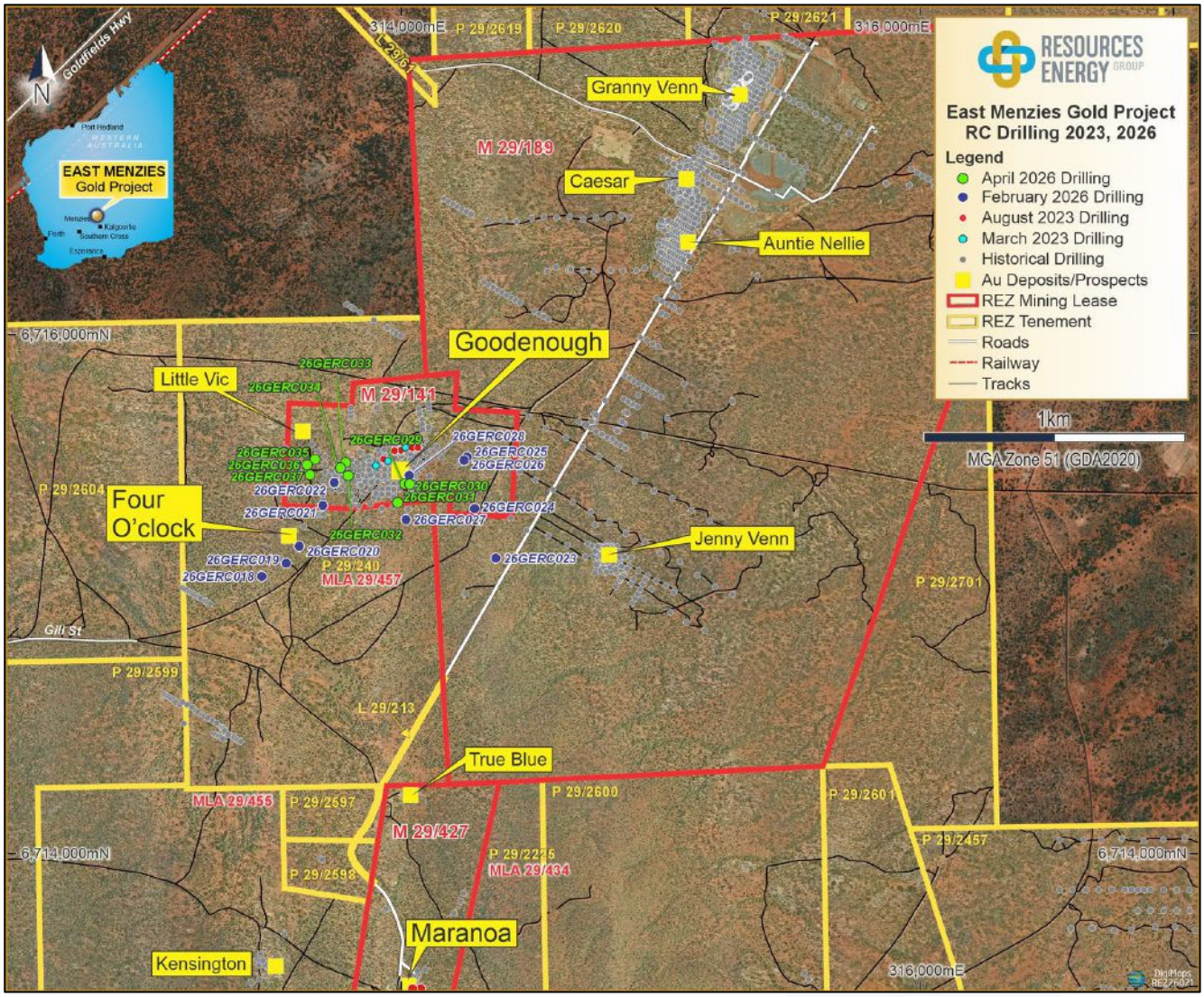

Figure A1: The Goodenough Prospect is located between the Maranoa and Granny Venn deposits at the East Menzies Gold Project. The map shows recent April RC drill collars in green, February 2026 collars in blue, July 2023 in red, March 2023 in teal, and historical drill collars in grey. REZ Mining Leases (M29/141, M29/189, M29/427) shown in red outline. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

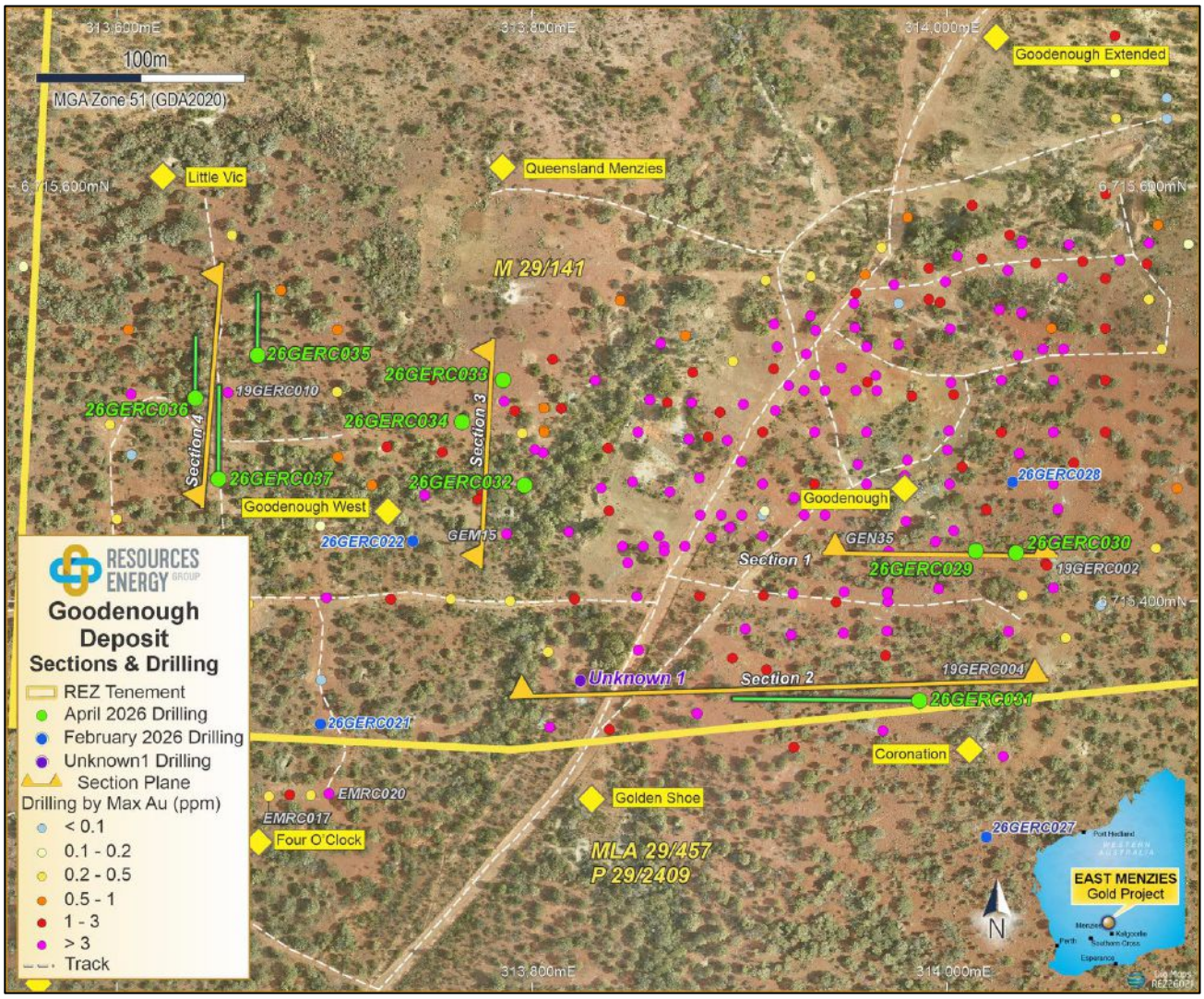

Figure A2: RC Drilling Goodenough Prospect. April 2026 collars and drill traces in green, February 2026 collars in blue, Unknown1 drillhole in Purple. All other drill collars coloured by Max Au ppm. Tenement boundaries are yellow. Labelled yellow diamonds are prospects.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – SOUTH-EAST EXTENSION AND RESOURCE VERIFICATION

The first holes completed, 26GERC029 & 26GERC030, were drilled vertically to depths of 114 & 120m respectively, collared south-east and uphill of the Vujcich headframe and shaft from past mining at Goodenough.

Drillhole 26GERC029 intersected multiple gold intervals, returning 1m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 42m and 1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 71m downhole depth. The main zone of mineralisation in 26GERC029 is an interval of 8m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 98m downhole depth.

Drillhole 26GERC030 also intersected multiple gold zones; however, the grades were lower and intercepts thinner than 26GERC029, confirming the waning nature of the mineralisation on the east edge of the deposit. Gold intercepts in 26GERC030 include 2m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 89m and 2m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 108m downhole depth.

Gold is associated with quartz veining and alteration hosted in strongly foliated and schistose basalts. The main gold intercept at 98m in 26GERC029 aligns with the pyritic-rich cherty horizon, which is the consistent zone of mineralisation throughout Goodenough, validating the interpretation of the recent Mineral Resource.

The multiple overlying mineralised intercepts are consistent with the more structurally controlled hanging wall zones of the Mineral Resource, which appear more strain related and secondary to the main cherty zone (Domain 1). These results are consistent with the high-grade plunging shoot modelled from earlier Goodenough drilling and further validate the gold mineral resource.

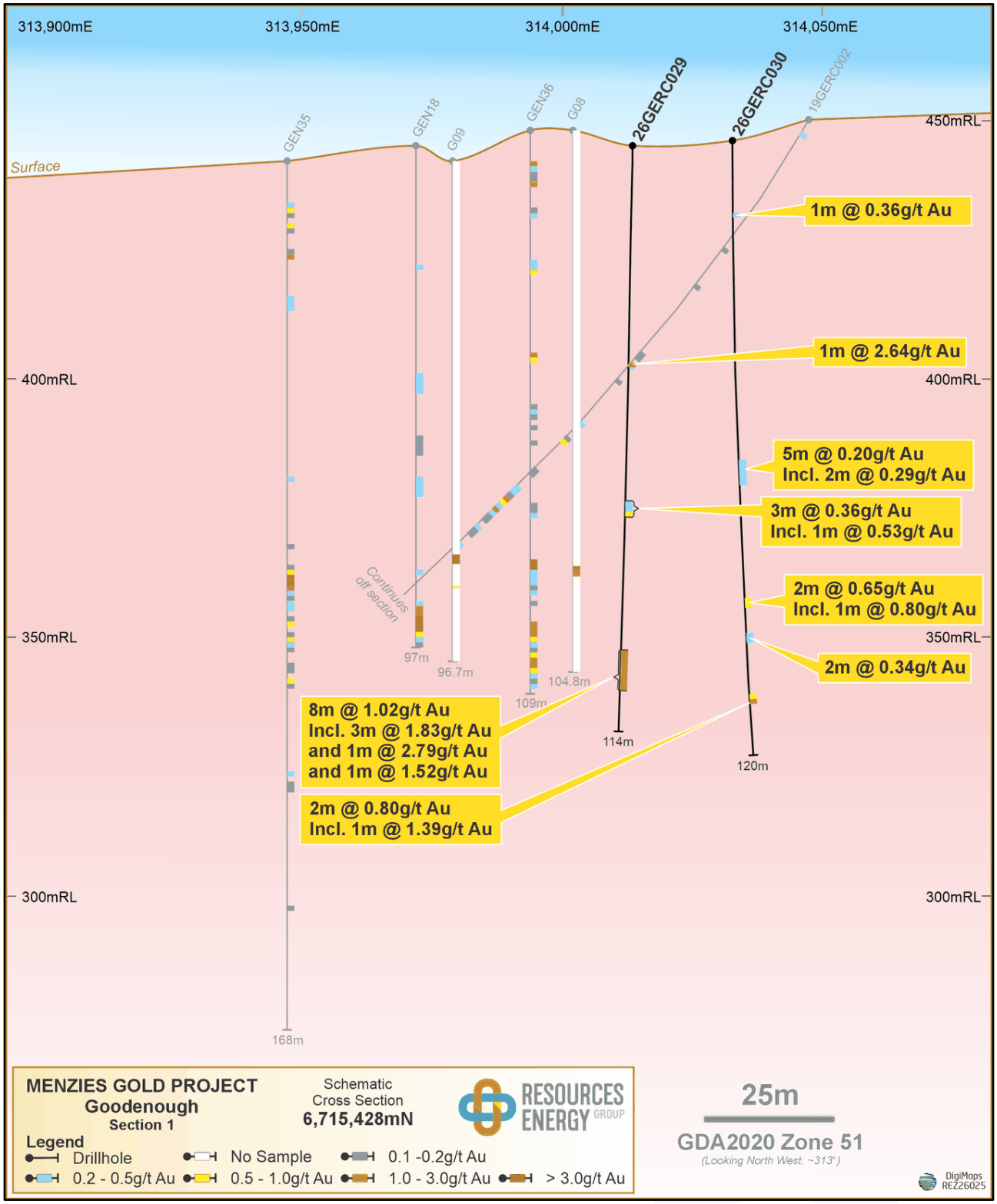

Figure A3: Section 1. Cross section at Goodenough showing drillholes 26GERC029 and 26GERC030, at the south-eastern end of the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimated in March 2026. These drillholes validate the domain interpretation from the Mineral Resource estimate, with results such as 1m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 42m downhole depth and 8m @ 1.02 g/t Au including 3m @ 1.83 g/t Au from 98 metres depth downhole (26GERC029).

The program's standout results came from 26GERC031, drilled on the southeast edge of the Goodenough Mineral Resource estimate for a length of 180m. Drillhole 26GERC031, angled at -60° toward an azimuth of 276°, has intersected multiple mineralised zones between 42 and 150m downhole, aligning with quartz veining and some zones of alteration.

Best intercepts from 26GERC031 are 9m @ 3.97g/t Au from 141m depth downhole, including 1m @ 25.5g/t Au and 2m @ 1.28 g/t Au. Gold mineralisation in 26GERC031 confirms the structural interpretation of multiple hangingwall lodes plunging to the south, and the wide Domain 1 aligning with a pyrite rich chert band. Drillhole GERC031 has either 1 broad 7 metre-wide zone or two discrete mineralised zones in the footwall, with 2m @ 0.35 from 168m and 2m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 173m downhole depth.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – UNKNOWN1 DRILLHOLE ASSAY RESULTS

During validation of the March 2026 Mineral Resource, REZ identified a reference to a previously unassayed vertical RC drillhole, “Unknown1”, drilled pre-2012 by a former tenement holder. A field investigation in April 2026 to check and survey the location of this drillhole found not only a drill collar at the location, but also sample bags laid out, enabling REZ to resample the hole at 4-metre composites.

Results of these 4-metre composite samples identified mineralised areas that were then resampled at 1 metre intervals in June 2026. Mineralised intercepts from drillhole “Unknown1” consist of 2m @ 0.49 g/t Au from 66m, 5m @ 3.30g/t Au from 72m including 1m at 11.6 g/t Au, and 1m @ 0.31g/t Au from 84m.

The location of this drillhole further supports a link between the main body of the Goodenough Mineral Resource and the Four O’clock Area to the southwest. While there is not sufficient sample quality assurance to use these assay results in a future mineral resource estimate, the mineralised zone will be used in geological interpretation and wireframing, and a twin hole is planned at the location in future drill campaigns at Goodenough.

Unknown1 Drillhole – Provenance

It may never be known if the drillhole “Unknown1” was completed in 2012 as part of the AMSRC Reverse Circulation drill series by Resource Assets, or drilled in 2004 by Yilgarn Gold Mines NL, at the same time as neighbouring RC drillholes GEN104 & GEN105.

In 2014, Stratum Minerals engaged a downhole survey crew to undertake density surveys of drillholes across Goodenough. The survey crew found a drillhole with no labels, and Stratum could find no reference or data to match this drillhole. A downhole density survey was taken of the drillhole, and it was named “Unknown1” and included in the downhole survey data submitted with the tenement annual technical report for the year 2014.

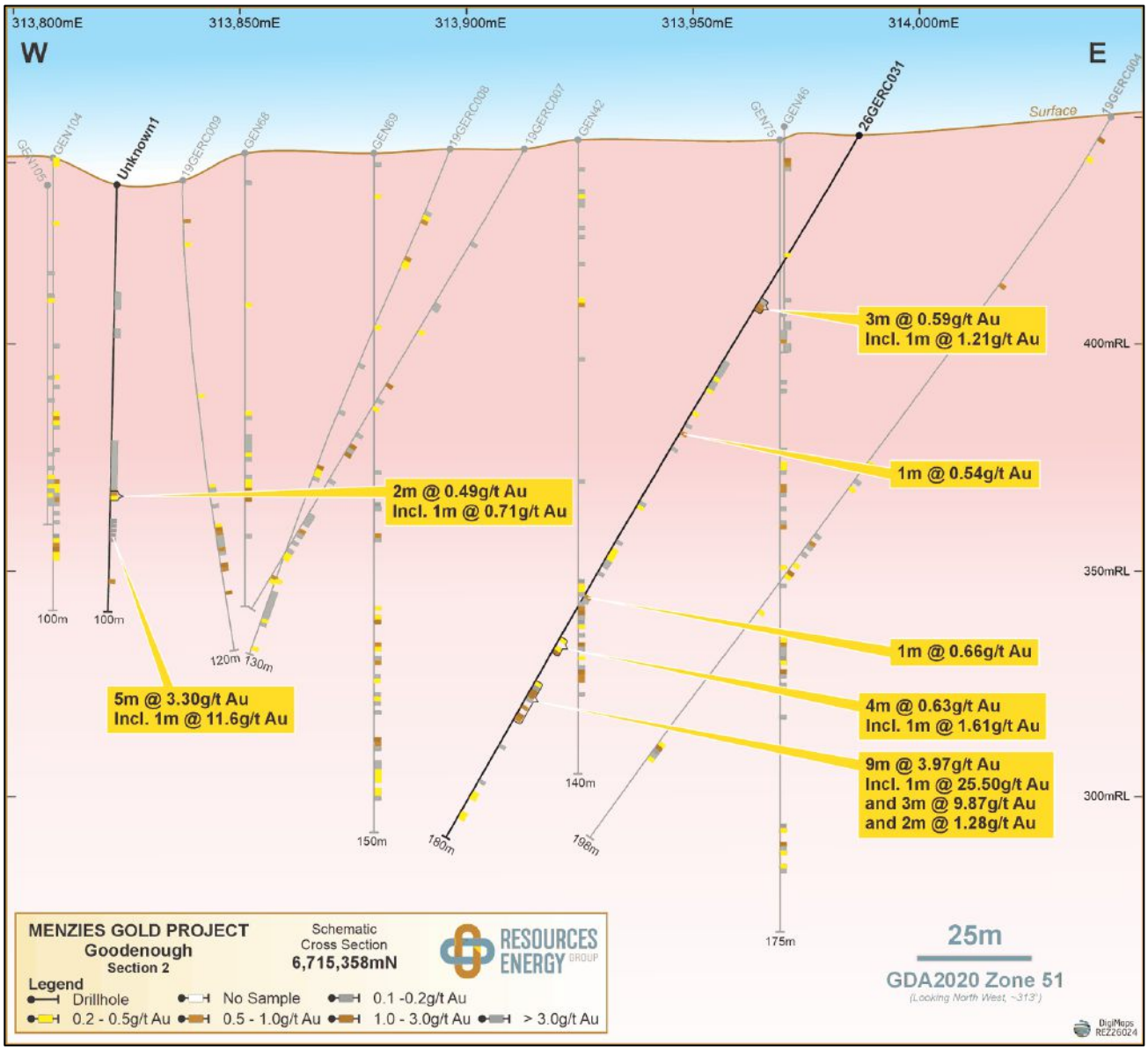

Figure A4: Section 2. Cross section showing gold assays from drillhole 26GERC031 completed in April 2026, and the Unknown1 drillhole completed pre-2012 but sampled and assayed in April and June 2026. Both drill holes are located on the southern edge of the Goodenough Mineral Resource.

Table A1: Goodenough Mineralised Gold Intercepts – South side, (>0.2 g/t Au)
Unknown1 RC Drillhole, drilled pre-2012, sampled April and June 2026

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Unknown1	32	36	4*	0.20
Unknown1	66	68	2	0.49
Including	66	67	1	**0.71**
Unknown1	72	77	5	3.30
Including	74	77	3	**5.29**
Including	75	76	1	**11.6**
Unknown1	84	85	1	**0.31**

**4m composite sample.*

Figure A5: Photos of sample piles from Unknown1 Drillhole. A vertical RC hole drilled pre-2012 by the previous tenement holder, for which there were no assays held in the REZ database. Unknown1 was sampled in April (4m composites) and June 2026 (single metre samples, shown in the photo), returning grades of 2m @ 0.49 g/t Au from 66m and 5m @ 3.30 g/t Au from 72m, including 1m @ 11.6 g/t Au.

GOODENOUGH PROSPECT – WEST NORTHWEST EXTENSION

The April drill program finished with six RC drillholes completed to the west-northwest of the Goodenough Mineral Resource, with three vertical holes and three angled holes testing for near surface extensions of gold mineralisation.

Drillhole 26GERC032 was drilled about 15m north of an historical shaft, and about 55 metres west of a more recent shaft used for underground mining undertaken in 2010 & 2011. Small-scale mining in this area produced 607 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of 8.57 g/t Au. This vertical drillhole was completed to 60m depth, with a broad 10 metre zone of mineralisation from 41 m depth with a grade of 0.25 g/t Au, including 1m at 0.60g/t Au.

Collared fifty metres to the north, drillhole 26GERC033 intercepted gold mineralisation near the surface, with 2m at 0.73 g/t Au from 6m depth. The drillhole also has a 4-metre mineralised zone from 12 m depth with a grade of 0.54 g/t Au.

The highest grade in this area was in drillhole 26GERC034, with 2m @ 2.17 g/t from 39 m, including 1m @ 3.18 g/t. The 60-metre-long vertical drillhole has 21 metres of continuous mineralisation (grades > 0.1 g/t Au) from the 39th metre, and the drill hole finished in mineralisation with a five-metre intercept grading at 0.20 g/t Au from 55 to 60 metres depth.

Three angled drillholes were completed on a north-south section 120m further west of the three vertical holes to complete the April 2026 drilling. The holes were drilled to the north toward the Little Vic historical workings, with 26GERC035 having the best intercept with 5m @ 0.48g/t including 1m @ 1.67 g/t Au. Drillhole 26GERC036 has a 2m intercept @ 0.54 g/t Au, and 26GERC037 has a 5m intercept @ 0.25 g/t Au from 57 m downhole depth.

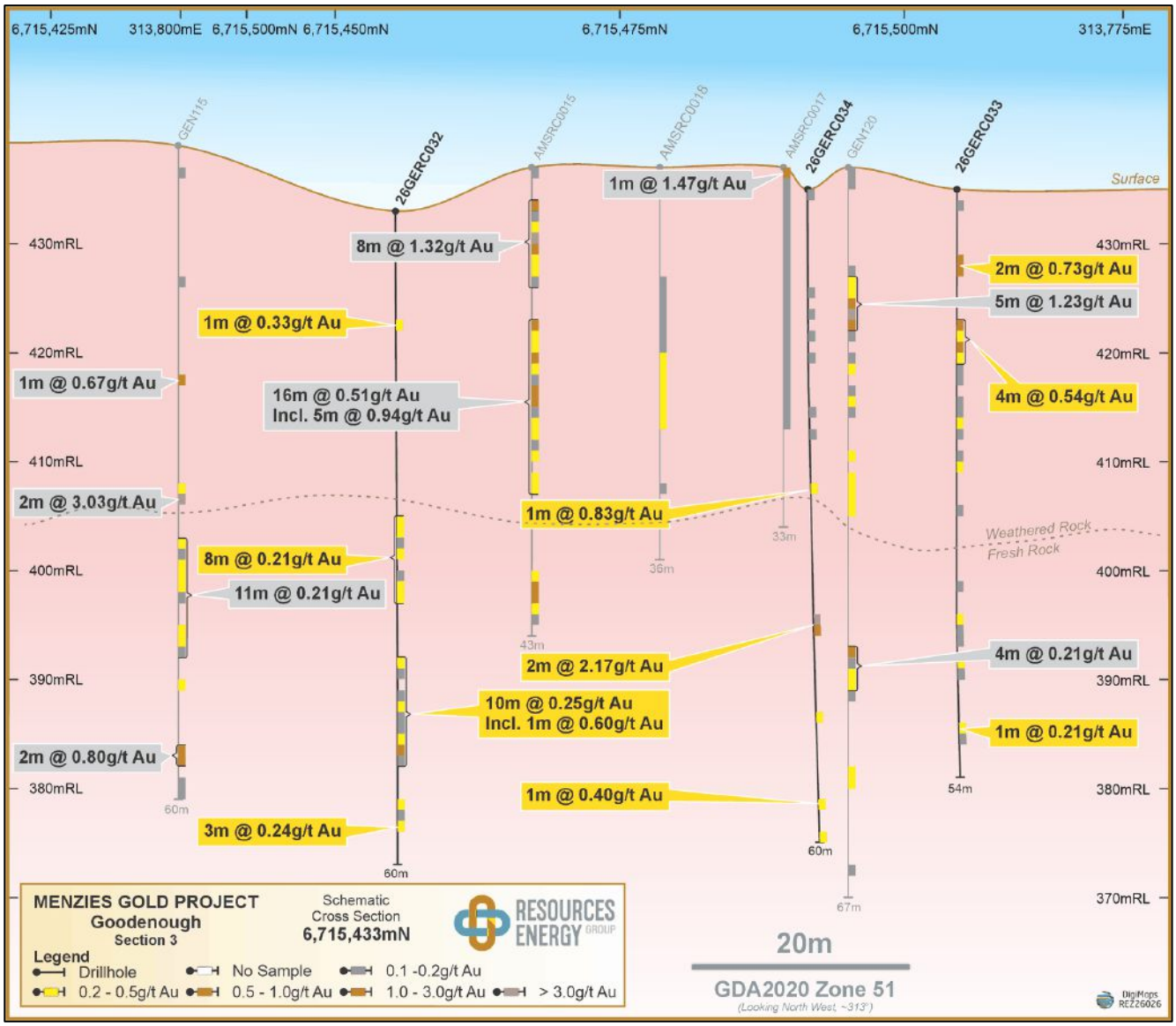

Figure A6: Section 3. Three vertical RC drillholes were completed in April 2026 to test for near surface gold mineralisation on the western edge of the Goodenough Mineral Resource. All drillholes intercepted mineralised zones, with the best result in 26GERC034 of 2 m @ 2.17 g/t Au from 39 metres, including 1m @ 3.18 g/t Au. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

RELATIONSHIP: LITHOLOGY, STRUCTURES, VEINING AND GOLD MINERALISATION

The lithology of all April 2026 RC drillholes is mostly basalts and mafic schists, correlating with the dominant lithology across the Goodenough deposit. However, zones of granodiorite, shales, siltstones, and intrusive intermediate feldspar porphyry are present. The base of oxidation is near surface (2 to 12 metres), with weakly weathered rocks transitioning to fresh from 25 to 35m depth below the surface.

All drillholes intercepted a lithological unit that aligns with the domain 1 mineralised zone. On the east and southern drillholes this was represented by a cherty pyrite rich zone, while on the west-northwest areas side intercepts were more of an oxidised iron stone. Grades of these intercepts in the west

ironstone side, such as 26GERC032 with 10m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 41m including 1m @ 0.60 g/t Au, were typically lower than the equivalent unit on the eastern side, 26GERC029 with 8m @ 1.02g/t Au.

While there is no ubiquitous correlation, mineralised zones in the hanging wall above the Domain 1 zone are relatively aligned with areas of high strain features and quartz-carbonate veining. There is a strong association with fuchsite alteration and mineralisation, and in areas black graphitic shales sometimes align with low grade mineralisation.

Drillhole 26GERC032 has a 6-metre zone of black graphitic shale with pyritic massive sulphides and minor quartz veining, which aligns with a low-grade gold intercept of 8 metres at 0.21 g/t Au. Drillhole 26GERC035 has a 7-metre-wide zone of black graphitic shale with quartz veining from 17m down hole depth which aligns with a zone of low-grade gold mineralisation, 6 metres @ 0.24 g/t Au.

Table A2: Goodenough, West-Northwest Extension
Mineralised Gold Intercepts (>0.2 g/t Au), RC Drilling, April 2026

Hole ID	From	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
26GERC032	9	12	3	0.20	incl. 1m @ 0.33 g/t Au
26GERC032	28	36	8	0.21	incl. 2m @ 0.37 g/t Au
26GERC032	41	51	10	0.25	incl. 1m @ 0.60 g/t Au
26GERC032	54	57	3	0.24	
26GERC033	6	8	2	0.73	
26GERC033	12	26	14	0.26	incl. 4m @ 0.54 g/t Au
26GERC033	49	50	1	0.21	
26GERC034	9	10	1	0.20	
26GERC034	22	24	2	0.48	incl. 1m @ 0.83 g/t Au
26GERC034	27	28	1	0.27	
26GERC034	39	41	2	2.17	incl. 1m @ 3.18 g/t Au
26GERC034	55	60	5	0.20	incl. 1m @ 0.40 & 1m @ 0.22 g/t
26GERC035	17	23	6	0.24	incl. 1m @ 0.64 g/t Au
26GERC035	30	35	5	0.48	incl. 1m @ 1.67 g/t Au
26GERC035	42	43	1	0.33	
26GERC035	48	49	1	0.39	
26GERC036	23	25	2	0.34	
26GERC036	28	30	2	0.54	incl. 1m @ 0.69 g/t Au
26GERC036	35	36	1	0.33	
26GERC036	50	56	6	0.20	incl. 1m @ 0.26g/t Au
26GERC037	44	45	1	0.21	
26GERC037	47	48	1	0.28	
26GERC037	57	62	5	0.25	incl. 1m @ 0.44g/t Au
26GERC037	65	66	1	0.28	incl. 1m @ 0.69 g/t Au

All intervals reported as downhole widths. True widths estimated at approximately 80–100% of downhole lengths. For mineralised intercepts, COG = 0.2 g/t Au. Full mineralised intervals using COG of 0.1 g/t Au included in Table A4. Maximum internal dilution 1m.

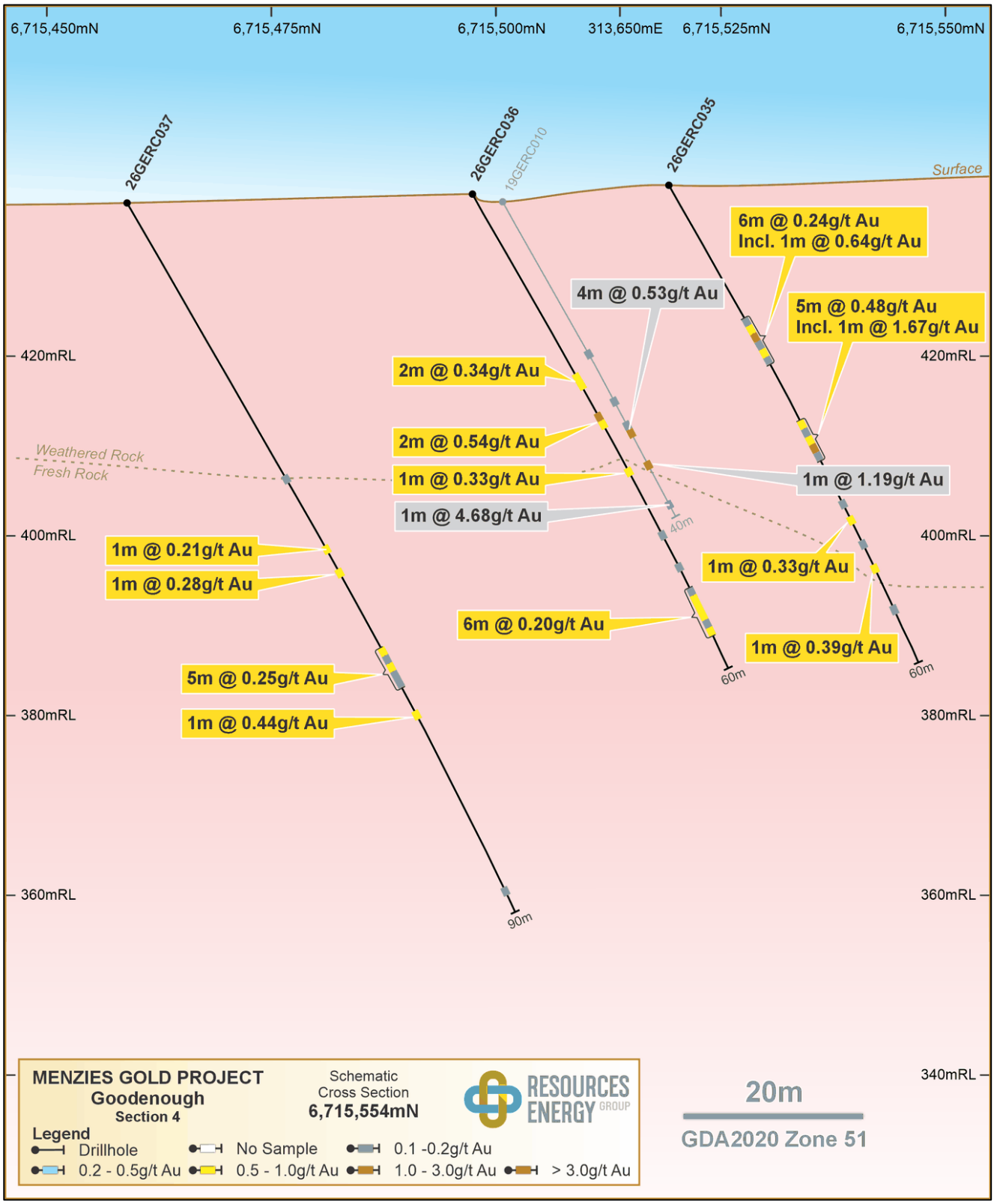

Figure A7: Section 4. Cross section showing April 2026 drilling to test for an extension of mineralisation to the west-northwest at Goodenough. Drillhole 26GERC035 has confirmed gold mineralisation near surface (5m @ 0.48g/t Au including 1m @ 1.67 g/t Au) from 30 metres depth downhole. GDA2020, MGA Zone 51.

Table A3: April 2026 and Unknown1 Drill Hole Collar Summary (GDA2020, MGA Zone 51)

Hole ID	EOH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Location	Tenement
26GERC029	114	314,014	6,715,424	445	-88.7	273.0	Goodenough – Southeast Edge	M29/141
26GERC030	120	314,033	6,715,423	446	-89.7	160.1	Goodenough – Southeast Edge	M29/141
26GERC031	180	313,987	6,715,352	446	-59.9	275.8	Goodenough – Southeast Edge	M29/141
26GERC032	60	313,796	6,715,456	433	-89.0	269.6	Goodenough – west northwest extension	M29/141
26GERC033	54	313,786	6,715,507	435	-88.8	248.6	Goodenough – west northwest extension	M29/141
26GERC034	60	313,766	6,715,486	435	-89.6	37.4	Goodenough – west northwest extension	M29/141
26GERC035	60	313,668	6,715,519	439	-60.5	0.2	Goodenough – west northwest extension	M29/141
26GERC036	60	313,638	6,715,498	438	-60.5	1.8	Goodenough – west northwest extension	M29/141
26GERC037	90	313,649	6,715,459	437	-60.5	3.7	Goodenough – west northwest extension	M29/141
Unknown1	100	313,823	6,715,362	435	-90	0.0	Goodenough – south edge towards Four O'clock	M29/141

Drillholes were surveyed using RTX-GPS. All co-ordinates are reported in GDA2020, MGA Zone 51

Table A4: RC Drilling April 2026 and Unknown1 Mineralised Intercepts (>0.1 g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
26GERC029	42	43	1	2.64
26GERC029	69	72	3	0.36
Including	71	72	1	0.53
26GERC029	98	106	8	1.02
Including	101	104	3	1.83
Including	101	102	1	2.79
Including	105	106	1	1.52
26GERC030	14	15	1	0.36
26GERC030	62	67	5	0.20
26GERC030	89	91	2	0.65
Including	90	91	1	0.80
26GERC030	108	110	2	0.80
Including	109	110	1	1.39
26GERC031	42	45	3	0.59
Including	44	45	1	1.21
26GERC031	65	66	1	0.21
26GERC031	71	72	1	0.46
26GERC031	74	77	3	0.15

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Including	76	77	1	0.54
26GERC031	80	81	1	0.14
26GERC031	95	96	1	0.35
26GERC031	104	113	9	0.18
Including	106	109	3	0.33
26GERC031	118	120	2	0.40
26GERC031	129	133	4	0.63
Including	132	133	1	1.61
26GERC031	141	150	9	3.97
Including	141	144	3	9.87
Including	141	142	1	25.5
Including	148	150	2	1.28
26GERC031	156	157	1	0.13
26GERC031	165	166	1	0.16
26GERC031	168	170	2	0.35
26GERC031	173	175	2	0.32
26GERC032	9	12	3	0.20
26GERC032	10	11	1	0.33
26GERC032	28	36	8	0.21
Including	34	36	2	0.27
26GERC032	41	51	10	0.25
Including	49	50	1	0.60
26GERC032	54	57	3	0.24
26GERC033	0	2	2	0.15
26GERC033	6	8	2	0.73
26GERC033	12	26	14	0.26
26GERC033	12	16	4	0.54
26GERC033	29	30	1	0.16
26GERC033	36	37	1	0.10
26GERC033	39	45	6	0.17
26GERC033	49	51	2	0.18
Including	49	50	1	0.21
26GERC034	0	1	1	0.11
26GERC034	9	10	1	0.20
26GERC034	11	12	1	0.17
26GERC034	13	14	1	0.11
26GERC034	15	16	1	0.14
26GERC034	20	21	1	0.11

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
26GERC034	22	24	2	0.48
26GERC034	23	24	1	0.83
26GERC034	27	28	1	0.27
26GERC034	39	41	2	2.17
26GERC034	39	40	1	3.18
26GERC034	47	50	3	0.15
26GERC034	55	60	5	0.20
26GERC034	55	57	1	0.40
26GERC034	59	60	1	0.22
26GERC035	17	23	6	0.24
incl.	19	20	1	0.64
26GERC035	30	35	5	0.48
incl.	33	34	1	1.67
26GERC035	40	49	9	0.14
incl.	42	43	1	0.33
incl.	48	49	1	0.39
26GERC035	53	54	1	0.15
26GERC036	23	25	2	0.34
26GERC036	28	30	2	0.54
incl.	28	29	1	0.69
26GERC036	35	36	1	0.33
26GERC036	43	44	1	0.12
26GERC036	47	48	1	0.18
26GERC036	50	56	6	0.20
26GERC036	55	56	1	0.26
26GERC037	35	36	1	0.10
26GERC037	44	45	1	0.21
26GERC037	47	48	1	0.28
26GERC037	57	62	5	0.25
incl.	59	60	1	0.44
26GERC037	65	66	1	0.28
incl.	87	88	1	0.11
Unknown1	24	28	4	0.11
Unknown1	32	36	4	0.20
Unknown1	56	60	4	0.11
Unknown1	60	66	6	0.13
Unknown1	66	68	2	0.49
incl	66	67	1	0.71

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Unknown1	72	77	5	3.30
incl	74	77	3	5.29
incl	75	76	1	11.6
Unknown1	84	85	1	0.31

All intervals reported as downhole lengths. Mineralised Intercepts >0.1 g/t Au, maximum internal dilution 2 m.
Drilling by reverse circulation using a 141mm face-sampling percussion hammer. Assays by 50g Fire Assay.

JORC (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	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 (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.	• Samples for results discussed in the announcement are from Reverse Circulation drilling. • For the most part references are made to drilling conducted in April 2026, however the announcement also discusses drilling and results from late January and February 2026, as well as a single RC hole drilled in 2012 or 2004.1 is unknown). Exact drilling date of Unknown1 is unknown; hole resampled and assayed and validated. • RC samples were collected for every metre drilled in 2026 having passed through cone splitter. The samples were in the main dry and free flowing. • A "sub-sample" of ~ 3kg was captured for each metre drilled, which was sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. • For some drilling samples were collected into 4-m composites for first pass analysis. The 4m composites were typically 3kg and sent for analysis at which time pulverisation and a 50g charge for fire assay was taken. • In general, the complete drilled interval has been sampled and tested.
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.).	• Drilling discussed in the announcement is Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used ranged from 125mm to 150mm diameter. • Some cross sections and maps in the announcement show HQ3, and NQ3 diamond cored holes. RAB and Air Core drill holes are also shown. • Core orientation was not recorded for historical drilling.
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 sample recoveries were visually assessed in the field and recorded. Sub-Sample masses are measured and recorded at the laboratory. • For recent RC drilling (since 2018) the drilled interval is continuously sampled every meter using a splitter slung directly under the cyclone. Prior to this samples were collected in full under the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter. • Since 2018 cone splitters have been used for RC drilling. Field procedures, including those followed for the 2026 drilling, included checking the cone splitter and cyclone after every rod to ensure no residue remained in the sampling system from the previously drilled interval. • For the 2026 RC drilling average recoveries were high (>90%). • The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly in any sticky or wet ground and cleaned physically with scarpers and / or compressed air.

	• No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.
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.	• Lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering condition have been noted on geology logs. • Lithology and geology logging is qualitative and descriptive. • Sample logging (location, drill and sample type) are absolute or quantitative. • Chip trays for recent drilling (since ~2019), other than some 2023 drilling, have been retained and stored for future reference. All chip trays from 2026 drilling have been photographed. • 100% of the 2026 drilled holes have been logged. For earlier drilling, intervals of no logging or missing logs have been recorded in the drillhole database as such.
Subsampling 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 subsampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• For more recent (since 2019) drilling a cone splitter was used, including the 2026 program. • In most cases the sample was dry and classed accordingly. Wet samples were encountered in drillhole 26GERC032. • The field procedures adopted for Reverse Circulation drilling and sampling are industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field the (sub)samples were safely transported to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. • All subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant procedures. This includes best practice for sample preparation involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm or <2mm (when required) and then pulverising to P_{85} or P_{80} passing 75 µ prior to further sub-sampling. • Site QA/QC procedures involve the use of blanks and duplicates. This has been employed since 2019, with the insertion rate averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 to 50 samples taken (which typically equates to 20 or 50 metres drilled). • Field Duplicates were generated on-site by a range of methods, including the cone and quarter method, having the same sample run through a riffle spitter twice with a subsample split off, or since 2019 using a cone splitter with two chutes. • Blanks consisted of crushed gravel and sand sourced from off site. Many of the laboratories used also include regular application of blanks, repeats, duplicates (lab duplicates) and certified reference material (CRMs). • More specifically for the 2026 RC drill program standards (CRMs) of known gold grade have been inserted at a rate of 1 sample per 50. • No blanks were used in the January - February 2026 program, but they were used in the April 2026 drilling. • Field duplicates were collected at 1 m intervals (in the most part directly from the splitter) and included in the sample stream. These have been tracked, analysed, and checked by the supervising geologists. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference material for internal QA/QC assurance. • No material issues with the sample collection and preparation methodology were noted. • The sample taken for analysis is truly a sub sample, with reference to the sample being the entire content of the drillhole trace for each full metre. Typical sample (or subsample) sizes of ~ 3 kg are considered appropriate. This represents typically 10 to 15% of the full sample taken for the metre (20 to 30kg). • The 3 kg (sub)sample is of sufficient size to be representative and from this an aliquot is taken for analysis given that the grain size of the pulverized (sub)sample is 85% passing 75 microns.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• A 30g or 50g charge for fire assay analysed using ICP-AES is an industry standard for gold mineralised and ore grade determination. This is the methodology employed for the February and April 2026 drill and sample program. • No known geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar instruments have been used in the field or laboratory analysis with regard to this drilling announcement. • Recent drilling (since 2019) adhered to QA/QC procedures which involved the use of blanks and duplicates. This has been employed since 2019, with the insertion rate averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 to 50 samples taken (whereby one sample typically equates to one metre drilled). • The laboratories engaged also employ internal laboratory checks using certified reference material, blanks, splits, and repeats as part of the in-house procedures.
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.	• All drilling intersections for the 2026 program were verified by the site geologists, who has been present on site during the drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the supervising geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream. • No twin holes were completed as part of the reported program. • The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the site geologist. The site geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a computer. • The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded in the field by the site geologist. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the consultant geologist and / or the exploration manager. • Logging, sample tables and metadata has been uploaded to a SQL database and matched with incoming assay results. There are no errors or overlaps for the 2026 drill and sample program. One missing sample (lab not received) has been resampled and assayed. • No analytical data has been adjusted.
Location of data points • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All drill hole sites were located for planning in the field by handheld GPS and relocated after drilling using RTX-GPS. • Down-the-hole surveys were completed in rod using a north seeking Gyro for all April 2026 drillholes. • The Grid System used is GDA2020 Zone 51S
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.	• Recent drilling has been carried out to target areas of specific geological interest with the majority of planned drilling testing extensions of known mineralisation. • Drilling at Goodenough (main body) is nominally 40m spaced collars. • The drillhole and related sample spacing is considered adequate for establishing mineral resource continuity at Goodenough, with considerations required to the classifications applied.

• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole samples have not been composited at the main body of Goodenough
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	
• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling at Goodenough main body and west-northwest extension is a combination of vertical and angled holes (-60o -> 360). • Since 2019 drilling has been typically orientated with a dip of -60 to -70 degrees toward the west (270 degrees). Based on present understanding, this orientation is reasonably perpendicular to the known gold mineralisation at Goodenough. This has reduced the risk of sample bias. • There is no relationship between drilling orientation and grade.
Sample security	
• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Fror all 2026 drilling a chain of custody procedure was put in place whereby samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic or polyweave bags. The bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured in labelled polyweave bags. • The sample batches were loaded by the team in the field and transported directly to the Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits and reviews	
• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been carried out.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	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.	• The East Menzies gold project consists of more than 60 Mining Tenements. • The Goodenough prospect, which is the subject of the majority of drilling discussed in this announcement, is located within Mining Lease M29/141, and small portion of the western edge of Mining Lease M29/189, and Prospecting Licence P29/2409. • All April 2026 RC drilling was on M29/141. • These mining tenements are held by Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd, which is owned by Resources and Energy Group Ltd. The Menzies Goldfields Pty Ltd company and associated tenure was acquired by REZ through a purchase agreement completed in December 2019. The tenements do not encompass strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes. • The tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions. • The Goodenough tenements are located on a portion of the Menzies Town Water Reserve which may add some compliance requirements on future mining activity.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goodenough has an extensive exploration history dating back to 1969, with multiple RC, diamond, RAB and geophysical programs • Previous mineral exploration drilling at the Goodenough Prospect has been completed in 16 phases. The majority of drilling has been by Reverse Circulation, with some diamond drilling and a minor amount of RAB drilling. The phases were: 1. In 1969 New Consolidated Goldfields completed 9 diamond drillholes (Holes G01- G09) for 755m. 2. In 1980 Jones Mining completed 5 RC pre-collars with diamond tails (GE1-GE05) for 369m of drilling. 3. During the period 1983-1985 Aberfoyle Exploration completed 29 holes (PGE01-PGE29) for 963m of drilling. 4. Aberfoyle also carried out a RAB drill program in 1984. Hole IDs are GRAB GRAB1 to GRAB9. These holes are on the northern extent of Goodenough where the cherty horizon crops out. 5. In 1987, Jones Mining drilled 17 RC holes (GRC01-GRC17) for 400m. This drilling followed on from Aberfoyle's RAB program, with three of the holes to the southwest of the Goodenough prospect area (along the access road from Menzies) 6. In 1994-95 Money Mining undertook RAB drilling on the southwest extent of the Goodenough prospect area. 7. In 1997 Money Mining drilled 3 RC holes on the western extent of Goodenough testing for the chert horizon (GVRC248 to GVRC0250). 8. In 1998-99 149 surface auger samples were taken on a 50 x 50m grid across the Goodenough mining lease by Derek Foster and Associates. These were analysed for Au, Cu and Ni. Results showed high levels of contamination from previous mining. 9. During 2002-2005 Yilgarn Pty Ltd implemented an extensive program of surface drilling comprising 120 RC holes (GEN01-GEN120) for 8,166m. 10. AMSRC0014 to AMSRC0025 & TRIB019 drill holes were drilled for 351 metres. These are poorly documented but are assumed to have been drilled by the tributers in 2012. These holes were subsequently sampled by Stratum in 2013. 11. Single hole EMCON003 was drilled by RIQO in late 2013 testing a geophysical conductor plate. It is the southeast of the

Goodenough MRE area and included in the data set as it may have drilled through the chert horizon ~ 54m.

12. In November 2013 an eight-hole RC program for 764m (EMRC13-EMRC20) was drilled by Stratum Metals Pty Ltd. This work tested the high-grade plunging lode model for Goodenough, and the extension of mineralisation toward the Four O'clock area.
13. In May 2016. Stratum drilled 13 RC holes (EMRC70-EMRC82) for 760 metres in the central area testing for the plunging lodes of the mineral resource.
14. In July 2019, Resource and Energy Group (REZ) completed 17 RC holes (19GERC001 to 19GERC017) for 1,696m. Drilling tested the interpreted extents of mineralisation, including 3 drillholes that are outside the Mining Lease (19GERC005, 009 & 012), and in October 2020. 2 RC holes for 257 m testing under old workings at Four o'clock prospect.
15. In March 2023 REZ drilled GERC001 to GERC003. Three 50m vertical RC drillholes testing interpreted lodes.
16. In January and February 2026 REZ drilled 11 RC holes, 26GERC018 to 26GERC028,

- In addition to this drilling, several data reviews and resource estimates, as well as other methods of exploration have been undertaken a Goodenough, including:
- 1981 Esso Minerals mapped and collected rock chip samples of gossanous horizons east and west of the Goodenough minesite during a Joint Venture with Jones Mining N.L. in 1981. Results obtained were of a low order and the Joint Venture was discontinued.
- Between 1983 to 1985 Aberfoyle carried out an IP chargeability survey and inversion modelling west of the Goodenough workings.
- In 1985 Aberfoyle completed five trenches to the east and west of the mine to test areas of poor outcrop where a ground EM survey indicated the possible presence of a conductive unit. Aberfoyle also estimated a resource.
- A revised Mineral Resource estimation was undertaken by Ravensgate Consultants in 2004 for Yilgarn.
- In 2009 work was done in preparation of sinking shafts around hole GEN54 and GEN88. A vertical shaft was sunk to 23m closer to GEN054, designed to intersect shallow dipping gold.
- In 2010-11 tributers sunk a shaft on M29/141 to a depth of 24 metres. The first tribute campaign in 2011 milled 453.54t at an agreed recovered grade of 19g/t for an agreed 277.05 oz. Actual recovery is not known.
- A second tribute campaign by Apex Mining in November 2011 milled 1,751 tonnes recovering 330.13 oz, at a recovered grade of 5.38g/t. Tributing at Goodenough ceased on 27 January 2012 because of lack of economic margin.
- In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the projection behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd.
- Stratum commissioned ABIMS to undertake downhole surveys across a range of historic holes to measure density and magnetic susceptibility. This program covered 37 previously drilled holes at Goodenough; with a total of ~1,782m surveyed.
- In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a Heli-TEM survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results was done by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd.
- A Mineral Resource estimate was modelled for REZ by Minera in 2020.
- An updated Mineral Resource estimate was completed for REZ by ERM Consulting in March 2026.

Geology	
• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Goodenough gold deposit occurs within an Archaean Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt. This is-a significant orogenic lode gold province, in Western Australia. • At prospect scale the project lies in a synclinal setting, which plunges to the south at about 30 to 35 degrees. High grade shoots are present along north–south orientated structures, which provided pathways for fluid movement. These structures align with the axial plane of the Goodenough Syncline, with gold zones possibly aligned to the hinges of parasitic antiforms. • At least seven lodes with azimuths of about 196 degrees and plunge of between 23 and 45 degrees are currently recognized. The main lode horizon sequence is represented by Quartz-Pyrite-Pyrrhotite mineralisation within a ferruginous interflow chert and altered carbonaceous shale. Initial geological interpretation is that the interflow sequence is on a contact with felsic schist below, and high-Magnesium basalt above, however further drilling shows the geology is far more complicated. • Mineralisation is also present in shears within the overlying basalts immediately above the largest mineralised area at the contact zone. On review of the data from January 2026 five unique mineralised domains (shears) have been interpreted in the hanging wall, and a single mineralised domain or zone is in the footwall. • April 2026 drilling suggests there may be more than one mineralised domain or zone is in the footwall.
Drillhole information	
• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: ○ Easting and northing of the drillhole collar ○ Elevation or RL (reduced level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Downhole length and interception depth ○ 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.	• Co-ordinate location, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all drillholes reported in this release are provided in the body of the announcement, as well as an Addendum.
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.	• Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered. • The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average. In determining intercept lengths, a lower cutoff grade of 0.1g/t Au was used for reporting the mineralised intercepts for 1m sampling, and for 4m composite samples. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au has been applied for significant intercepts. • Intercepts allow for up to 2m internal dilution. • Metal equivalents have not been used.

• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• The higher-grade mineralised structures at Goodenough align with the Goodenough Syncline. The ore shoots are orientated azimuth 196 degrees, plunge between 24 and 45 degrees south • To adequately test the true widths of these lodes drillholes should be orientated towards the west on the west side of the syncline, vertical or slightly north in the central zone, and to the east on the east limb to reasonably confirm true widths. Recent drilling has been spatially arranged with this purpose in mind. • All sample intervals have been described as down hole lengths.
Diagrams • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate plans have been provided in the associated report and 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.	• Reporting of all material data relevant to the April 2026 drill and sample program, and related historical drill and sampling has been adopted.
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 substantive work has been discussed in the announcement. • There is no further exploration data relevant to the locations of the 2026 drill program.
Further work • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future work may include a follow up RC drill program at Goodenough. With drill holes testing for further extensions of gold mineralisation, especially to the south and at depth. • Further drilling may also include infill and twinning of historical drilling to increase confidence within the current estimate of gold near surface. • A revision of the Mineral Resource estimate will be considered