Orbminco Limited

ASX OB1

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 March 2026

New JORC Resource and Development Update

Majestic North Gold Project, Western Australia

Highlights

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate[1] of **1.38 Mt @ 1.14 g/t Au for ~50,300 contained ounces** at a 0.5g/t Au cut off comprising 966 kt Indicated and 409 kt Inferred, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
- Within this, a **higher-grade domain[2] of 250 kt @ 2.42 g/t Au for ~19,400 oz** at a 1.5 g/t Au cut-off provides potential flexibility for future mining and processing strategies.
- Shallow supergene-enriched gold mineralisation beginning at 20-40 m below surface within transported and oxide cover, readily accessible for open-pit extraction.
- Immediate additional drilling targeting key structural junctions to test for additional high-grade mineralisation with Resource remaining open along strike and at depth.
- Pit optimisation studies underway to evaluate updated resource against preliminary mining and financial models.
- On-site gravity concentrate processing and/or toll treatment pathways currently under assessment.
- Environmental contracting specialist engaged to commence Environmental Flora and Fauna studies.

Orbminco Limited (ASX: OB1) ("Orbminco" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for its 100%-owned Majestic North Gold Project ("Majestic North" or "the Project"), located approximately 65 km south-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The updated MRE incorporates results from the Company's 2025-2026 infill drilling program of the western lodes, comprising 209 reverse circulation (RC) holes for 11,508 metres, designed to increase drill density and geological confidence within the shallow oxide Mineral Resource footprint.

The infill program has allowed for improved geological positioning of shallow mineralised horizons and more robust grade estimation. The Mineral Resource has been estimated by an independent Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) (refer Competent Persons Statement).

[1] : Refer to Appendix for the JORC 2012 Table 1 sections 1 to 3.
[2] : Refer to Appendix for grade tonnage table at reported cut offs.

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Mineral Resource Estimate

The updated Mineral Resource is reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade and is classified as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

Table 1: Majestic North Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off (March 2026)

Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	0.5	966,000	1.10	34,000
Inferred	0.5	409,000	1.24	16,300
Total	**0.5**	**1,375,000**	**1.14**	**50,300**

Notes: Mineral Resource reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition) and the ASX Listing Rules. Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence and precision. Rounding may result in apparent differences in summation. The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry in-situ basis.

The presence of a shallow higher-grade domain, located approximately 20m below surface within the broader resource envelope provides the Company with flexibility in potential mining and treatment strategies, including consideration of staged development approaches and a range of processing options currently under evaluated.The grade-tonnage distribution of the Mineral Resource also supports a higher-grade domain at a 1.5 g/t Au cut-off grade:

Table 2: Higher-Grade Domain, 1.5 g/t Au Cut-off

Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	1.5	171,000	2.32	12,800
Inferred	1.5	78,000	2.62	6,600
Total	**1.5**	**249,000**	**2.42**	**19,300**

Notes: The higher-grade subset is contained within the total Mineral Resource reported in Table 1 and is not additive. Mineral Resource reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition) and the ASX Listing Rules. Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence and precision. Rounding may result in apparent differences in summation. The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry in-situ basis. Reported table at the 1.5g/t cut off is for informational purposes to illustrate the grade distribution within the resource. Refer to the appendix for the JORC Table 1 Sections 1 to 3.

Commenting on the updated resource, Orbminco Chairman Duncan Gordon said:

> *"This updated resource is a result that reinforces our confidence in Majestic North as a genuine near-term development opportunity. With over 50,000 ounces of shallow, oxide gold inclusive of a very exciting high grade zone offering multiple development options on a granted Mining Lease, the path from resource to production is as clear as it gets for a project of this scale.*
>
> *We have drill rigs mobilising to test structural targets that could materially grow the high-grade inventory, pit optimisation studies underway to translate the resource into a mining model and metallurgical testwork progressing to lock in a preferred processing pathway.*
>
> *The next couple of months will be pivotal as we bring together those results to get a clear picture of what Majestic North can deliver."*

The Mineral Resource Statement for the Majestic North Mineral MRE of the western lodes was prepared during February/March 2026 and is reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources (the 'JORC Code') 2012 Edition.

Drilling completed during December 2025 to February 2026 focused on reducing drill spacing and improving geological interpretation. This program enhanced understanding of mineralisation controls, continuity, and grade distribution within the flat-lying mineralised domains, resulting in increased confidence in the updated MRE.

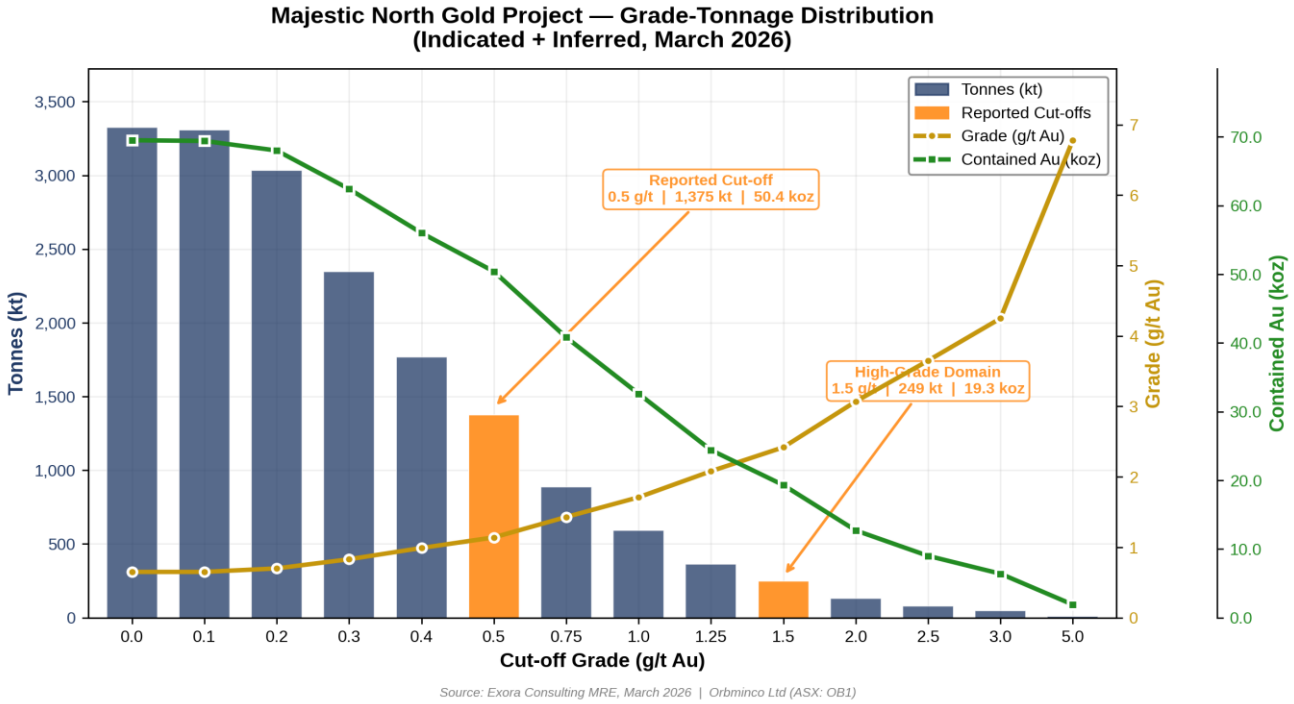

Figure 1: Grade-Tonnage Distribution, Majestic North (Indicated + Inferred, March 2026).

The March 2026 Majestic North MRE includes data from 243 additional AC and RC holes completed between 2020 and 2026. Seven mineralised domains were informed by AC and RC drilling only, of which 371 drill holes generated 1,370 composites for estimation within interpreted mineralised domains.

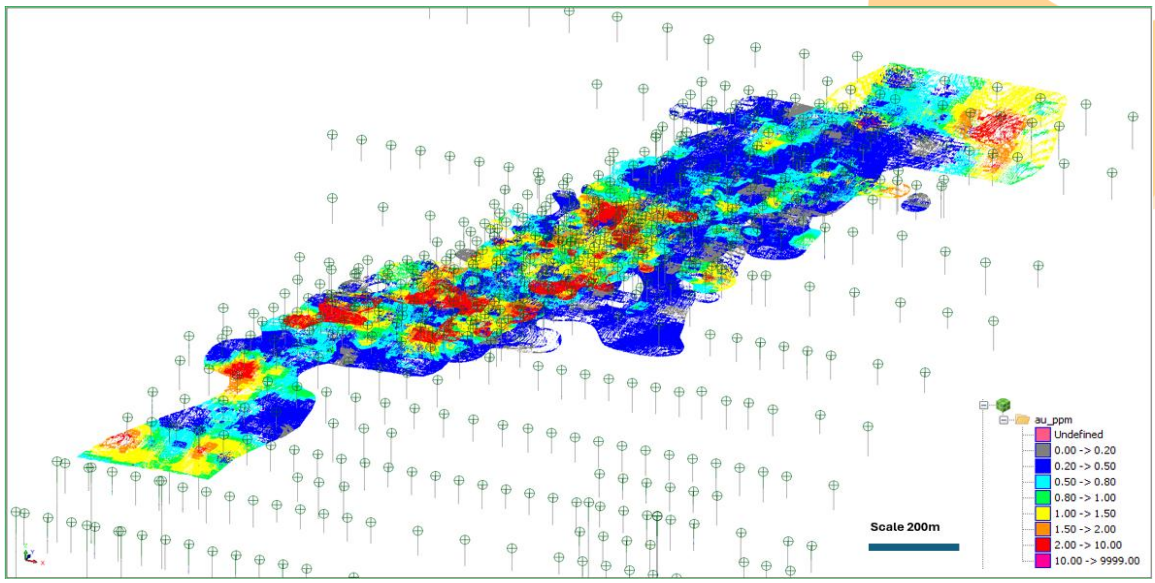

Figure 2: Image showing an oblique view looking NNW of the Majestic North Mineral Resource block model of the western lode mineralisation and drill traces. Model is colour coded by the gold grade.

This MRE includes Inferred Classified Mineral Resources, which are unable to have economic considerations currently applied to them apart from a small proportion for the requirement of planned dilution if and when either an Indicated or Measured block is adjacent to the Inferred block. There is no certainty that drilling will enable them to be converted from Inferred material to Measured or Indicated Classified Mineral Resources.

Exploration Update

The Company completed a detailed review of the western lodes and identified an immediate additional target with potential to increase the resource inventory. The review incorporates insights from the infill drilling, re-logging of historic drill samples, surface geochemistry, and structural interpretation.

Structural Junction Targets (Highest Priority)

Geological analysis has identified four key structural junctions where north-south and east-west structural corridors control the distribution of stacked ore horizons at Majestic North (Figures 4 and 6). These junction areas represent the most prospective targets for discovering additional high-grade, shallow gold mineralisation and defining further stacked ore horizons within the supergene system. As previous drilling has been predominantly vertical these east-west structures were never directly tested. North or north-east directed drilling at 60 degrees inclination across the junctions will provide the first direct test of these structures.

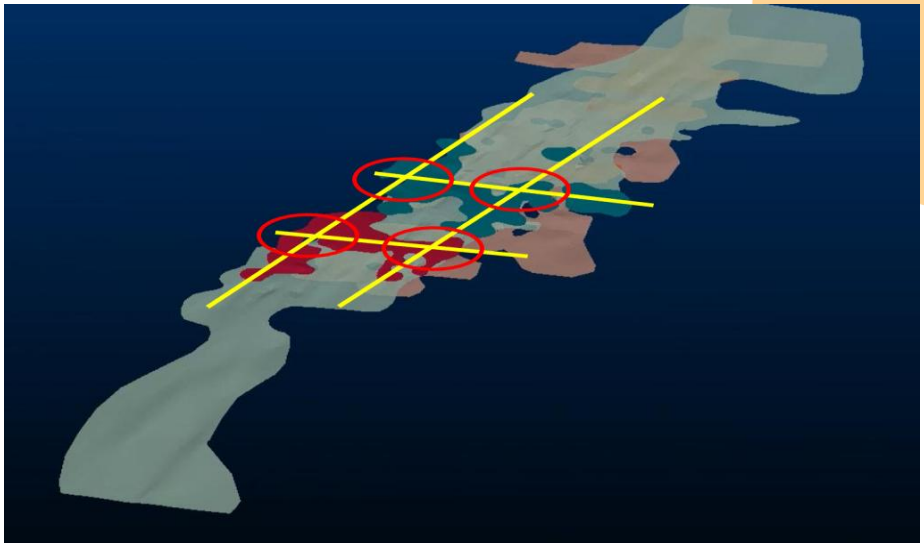

Figure 3: 3D Mineralisation modelled envelopes of the Majestic North - western lodes (oblique view looking NW showing high-grade supergene domain in red/green and key targets).

The Company considers this to be a high-priority resource extension target. These junctions represent the best candidates for the highest-grade shallow intersections and may also serve as indicators of the primary gold source at depth. The structural junction drilling program (comprising approximately 12 holes for 1,000 metres) is expected to take approximately one week to complete.

The Company will immediately commence drilling on these structural junction targets and this program represents the highest-priority exploration activity at Majestic North and has the potential to add high-grade ounces to the resource.

Mine Development Update

The updated Mineral Resource, combined with the shallow oxide nature of the mineralisation and the Company's granted Mining Lease (M25/369), positions Majestic North for progression towards a development decision. The Company is now focused on translating the resource into a mineable inventory through a structured mine planning and optimisation program.

Pit Optimisation and Design

The Company is undertaking pit optimisation studies using the updated Mineral Resource model. This work involves pit shell analysis across a range of gold price and cost assumptions to define optimal pit geometries, staging options, and cut-off grade strategies. The grade-tonnage distribution of the resource, including the higher-grade domain at 1.5 g/t Au, provides inherent flexibility to evaluate selective mining scenarios that may be able to target higher-grade material in the initial production years.

The shallow depth of mineralisation, commencing at just 20-40 metres below the surface, and the flat-lying geometry of the enriched zones are favourable characteristics for conventional open-pit extraction.

These factors are expected to support a low-capital-intensity development pathway consistent with the Company's speed-to-market strategy.

Metallurgical Testwork Update

As announced on 19 February 2026[3], the Company is undertaking a first-pass metallurgical testwork program at Majestic North to evaluate gold recovery and processing pathways.

Initial metallurgical results are expected to be progressively received and will be incorporated into the Company's ongoing technical and economic evaluation workstreams. The outcomes of this program, together with the updated MRE and planned exploration activities, will inform the Company's assessment of development pathways for Majestic North.

Processing Pathway Evaluation

Concurrent with the pit optimisation and mine engineering work, the Company is evaluating a range of processing alternatives suited to the scale and metallurgical characteristics of the Majestic North mineralisation. Options under assessment include a simple on-site gravity circuit and gravity concentrate treatment, as well as third-party toll treatment at one of several operating gold processing facilities within economic haulage distance of the Project.

Environmental Studies

Specialist consultants have been engaged to complete a Vegetation and Fauna Reconnaissance Survey across the project area. The survey will establish baseline conditions and identify any species of conservation significance ahead of Mining Proposal preparation.The project is located on previously disturbed pastoral land with no known environmental constraints. Flora and fauna fieldwork is being progressed alongside pit optimisation, metallurgical testwork, and drilling to ensure approvals do not adversely impact the project's critical path.

Path to Mining Model

The outcomes of the pit optimisation work, processing pathway evaluation, and structural junction drilling program will be consolidated into a preliminary Mineral Inventory for the development of the Majestic North - western lodes. This Mineral Inventory will be based on the updated March 2026 MRE, mining parameters from the recent geotechnical drilling, processing assumptions, and cost inputs to assess the technical and economic viability to develop a potential Open Pit Mining Financial Model based on the most optimal way to process the material. The Company considers the progression from resource to the development of an Open Pit Mining Financial Model to be a priority workstream and will provide updates to the market as key milestones are achieved.

[3] : Refer to Orbminco ASX an OB1 ASX announcement titled "Majestic North Gold Project – Interim Infill Drilling Update and Capital Raising", dated 23 February 2026.

Next Steps

- Immediate commencement of structural junction drilling to test four high-priority targets and drive additional high-grade ounces into the resource inventory.
- Optimisation of updated MRE into a preliminary mining model, incorporating pit shell analysis, cut-off grade optimisation, and ore scheduling to establish the technical framework for open-pit development at Majestic North.
- Completion and integration of metallurgical testwork results to define processing parameters and gold recovery assumptions for the mining model.
- Advancement of planning, environmental approvals, and regulatory workstreams to progress towards a development decision including Mining Proposal preparation and stakeholder engagement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Orbminco Ltd.

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Material Information relating to MRE

The following is a summary of material information relating to the MRE, consistent with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 requirements. Further details are provided in JORC Code Table 1, which is included as Appendix C.

Comparison with 2020 JORC Resource

The updated Mineral Resource when compared to the previous MRE completed in 2020[4] has increased the reported Indicated and Inferred Tonnes by 180%, grade has reduced by 19% for an overall increase in contained gold ounces of 127%. Refer to Figure and **Error! Reference source not found.** below which outlines the reported change.Compared to the previous September 2020 MRE, the March 2026 Majestic North MRE contained gold ounces increased by 27% overall, or 10.6 koz. In the opinion of the Competent Person (CP), the MRE is a reasonable representation of global gold Mineral Resources within the western lodes of Majestic North Deposit. Details on the resource estimation for the Mineral Resources are reported in JORC 2012 .

Table **1** in Appendix C. The Majestic North Deposit is located on an existing Mining Lease, M25/369, and within 65km of Kalgoorlie WA. For the March 2026 MRE, Majestic North is reported as an open pit resource and is based on transported, oxide and transitional material. A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied on the weathered supergene gold mineralisation.

[4]: Refer to OB1 ASX announcement titled “Acquisition of Advanced Majestic North Gold Project”, dated 23 February 2025

Table 3: Resource change from last Mineral Resource Estimate update completed in September 2020.

Majestic North Gold Project (Western lodes) March 2026 Mineral Resource update				
Classification	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Indicated	0.5	966,000	1.10	34,000
Inferred	0.5	409,000	1.24	16,300
Total	0.5	1,375,000	1.14	50,300
Majestic North Gold Project September 2020 Mineral Resource update				
Indicated	*0.0*	*583,000*	*1.35*	*25,300*
Inferred	*0.0*	*182,000*	*2.43*	*14,400*
Total	*0.0*	*765,000*	*1.61*	*39,700*
Difference (Mar2026 - Sep2020)				
Indicated	Var	383,000	-0.25	8,700
Inferred	Var	227,000	-1.19	1,900
Total	Var	610,000	-0.47	10,600
Mar2026 as a % of Sep2020				
Indicated	Var	166%	81%	134%
Inferred	Var	225%	51%	113%
Total	**Var**	**180%**	**71%**	**127%**

Notes: Mineral Resource reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition) and the ASX Listing Rules. Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence and precision. Rounding may result in apparent differences in summation. The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry in-situ basis. Refer to the appendix for the JORC Table 1 Sections 1 to 3.

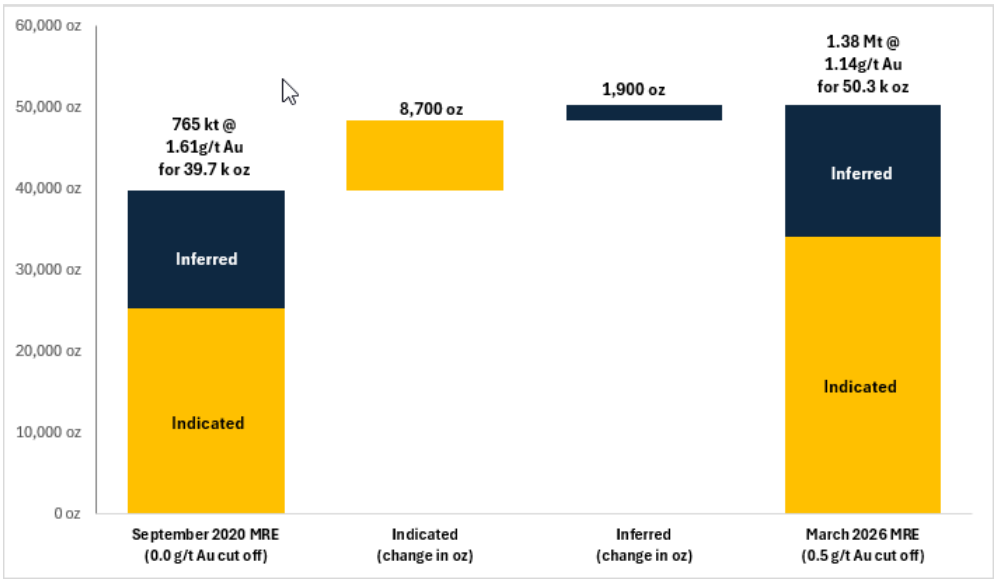

Figure 4: Waterfall chart showing the changes in MRE ounces by resource classification category. Note September 2020 MRE is reported at 0.0g/t gold cut off and the March 2026 MRE update is reported at a 0.5 g/t gold cut off.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Gold mineralisation at Majestic North occurs within a series of flat-lying, laterally continuous, stacked supergene-enriched horizons developed within the transported and oxide profile proximal to the Wollubar Formation.

Mineralisation is shallow, beginning at depths of approximately 20-40 m below surface, and extends for roughly 2.1 km along strike and 300m across strike. The system comprises seven distinct mineralised domains, each typically 1-2 m true thickness, with local thickening in areas.

Recent drilling has substantially refined the geological interpretation, confirming that the mineralisation is hosted within a weathered paleochannel sequence and formed through multiple cycles of supergene enrichment.

These enrichment events are interpreted from the migration of gold-bearing groundwater which has percolated through the ground and/or being seismically pumped along faulting and/or structures related to faulting derived from an as-yet unidentified primary bedrock source, which remains a key exploration target.

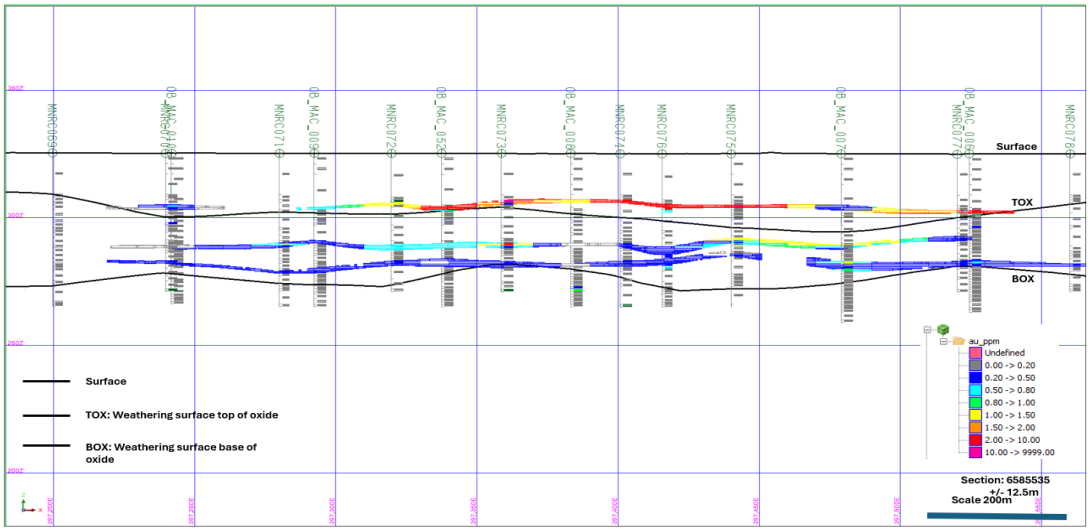

Figure 5: Image showing section of the Majestic North (western lode) through 6585535mN colour coded by gold grade and drill hole traces with gold assays (Projection window +/- 12.5m).

The updated interpretation was developed using validated lithological logs and supported by consistent geological observations across drillholes spaced at a nominal 20 m (north-south) by 40 m (east-west). Mineralised wireframes were constructed using a nominal 0.2 g/t Au threshold and allowed for 1-2 m of internal dilution in zones where mineralisation thickens. Wireframes were modelled using implicit methods in Datamine Studio RM and snapped to a 1 m resolution to match the drill data and the narrow geometry of the mineralised horizons. Confidence in the geological model is high given the consistent lithological patterns, continuity of mineralised layers and close drill spacing in the central resource area.

The spatial distribution of higher-grade gold is interpreted to be influenced by a set of intersecting structural trends, one oriented broadly north-south and the other east-west. Where these structural orientations intersect, enhanced permeability and fluid focusing appear to have locally increased the intensity and thickness of supergene enrichment.

These structural intersection zones represent priority targets for future drilling designed to test both potential bedrock sources and additional supergene accumulation points within the palaeochannel system (see Exploration Upside).

Overall, the geology reflects a shallow, laterally extensive, multi-layered supergene gold system with strong stratigraphic and structural controls. The current interpretation is considered robust, and alternative geological models are unlikely to materially alter the Mineral Resource due to the predictable geometry and continuity of the mineralised horizons.

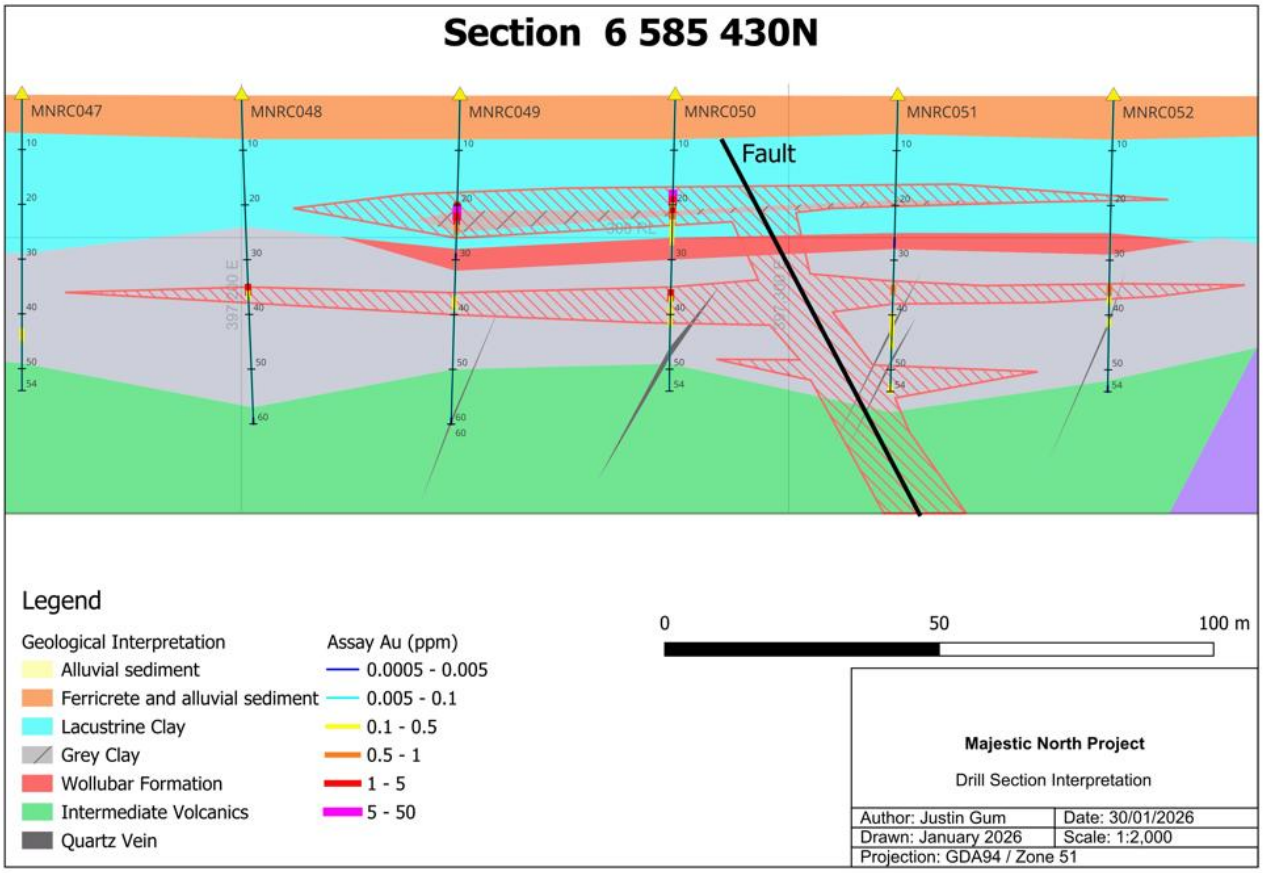

Figure 6: Representative geology cross section of the Majestic North (western lode) on section 6585430mN

Drilling techniques

Drilling has been completed from surface using reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) drilling techniques. All drilling and sampling were undertaken in an industry standard manner by Orbminco Limited since 2025 and historically by Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd (2020), Crest Minerals Limited (2012 - 2013), and Gindalbie Gold NL (1998).

For the December 2025 to February 2026 drilling campaign, Orbminco Limited's RC holes were completed by VM Drilling Pty Ltd, targeting transported, oxide and transitional zones, following protocols and Quality Assurance, Quality Control procedures aligned with industry best practice for near-surface gold systems.

RC holes were drilled as vertical holes with a 5 1/2 -inch bit and facing sampling hammer using 6m, 4 inch diameter drill rods. Holes were drilled dry with use of onboard compress air to suppress water when ground water was encountered.

Drill collar locations were surveyed by a qualified surveyor from Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd (GTS) using a Trimble R10 RTK differential GPS, achieving sub-decimetre accuracy. All reported coordinates were referenced to the grid system MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. The topography is relatively flat at the location of drilling with a LiDAR survey completed by GTS to further support drill collar elevation.

Downhole surveys were completed using a north-seeking gyroscope survey tool at 30m increments or less.

Historic Drilling

Majestic North was historically drilled between 1998 to 2020 as part of early-stage exploration using AC, and RC drilling methods. Exploration and resource definition drilling, by Orbminco Limited, targeting gold elevations in historic drilling (pre 2020) commenced in 2025.

Drilling methods used by historical operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time. All areas included in the MRE are now considered sufficiently supported by recent Orbminco Limited drill information.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

RC samples were collected at 1-metre intervals using a rig-mounted double-drop door system feeding a static cone splitter. The splitter was configured to provide a 10% split, producing a nominal 2-3 kg calico sub-sample suitable for laboratory pulverisation and gold assay. The remaining bulk material for each interval was laid out adjacent to the collar for geological logging, visual checks, and potential selection of samples for future metallurgical testwork.

For the upper 16 m of selected drillholes, four-metre composite samples were generated using a small hand shovel. Care was taken to maintain equal mass contribution from each 1 m interval, and no compositing occurred where individual 1 m sample size variability was observed to be excessive.

Historical data indicates that RC and air-core drilling generated 1 m samples, from which 2-3 kg sub-samples were collected for crushing, pulverising, and assaying. No detailed documentation is available regarding the specific splitting techniques used during early air-core programs.

Some historical drillholes were composited to 2 m or 4 m intervals. These represent a small portion of the overall dataset and are not considered material to the Mineral Resource estimate. Approaching interpreted mineralised zones, composite intervals were reduced to 3 m, 2 m, and 1 m for greater resolution.

For several historical AC holes, sampling commenced at approximately 30-60 m down-hole, reflecting earlier interpretations of barren transported cover thickness. Where composite samples returned anomalous gold results, those zones were subsequently re-sampled and re-assayed at 1 m resolution, improving confidence in the integrity of historical anomalous intersections.

Composite sampling in historical drilling was used strictly for initial screening, and all anomalous intervals were subsequently converted to 1 m primary data prior to use in Mineral Resource estimation.

Sampling analysis and methods

Since December 2025 all RC samples were sent to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for analysis by PhotonAssay. PhotonAssay is considered a non-destructive technique that uses high-energy X-rays. This technology continues to provide faster, more accurate analytical results with reduced emissions and ensures the operator protection by removing hazardous chemicals in the analytical process.

Samples are dried, and if the samples weight is greater than 3kg, the sample is riffle split. For PhotonAssay, the sample is crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2-3mm, linear split, and a nominal 500 g subsample is taken (method code PAAU02). Quality control samples are also analysed, including certified reference materials and blanks.

Where insufficient sample mass was available for PhotonAssay, gold was assayed using 50 g fire assay (method code FA50/OE04) following LM5 pulverisation to a nominal 85% passing 75 µm. Multi-element assays were completed using four-acid digestion with ICP-MS (method code 4A/MS48).

Quality control followed industry-standard procedures. Three oxide/supergene CRMs were inserted at a rate of 1:20, and coarse blanks were inserted at 1:80 to monitor potential contamination. All blanks returned clean and no material QAQC failures were recorded, with no laboratory batches requiring re-assay. RC material was fine-grained and a 2-3 kg sub-sample was deemed appropriate for the analytical methods used. Collectively, these protocols provide high confidence in the accuracy, precision and integrity of the assay dataset.

Estimation Methodology

Of the 887 holes within the tenement, a total of 371 drillholes informed the Mineral Resource estimate. Sample data were composited to 1 m downhole intervals following review of sample-length frequency distributions. Top-cuts were applied to the composite data to control the influence of anomalously high grades, these values were not removed but reassigned to levels consistent with the broader grade

population. Top-cutting was undertaken on a domain-by-domain basis, resulting in cuts of 6 g/t Au for Domain 2, 10 g/t Au for Domain 3 and 3 g/t Au for Domains 4 and 5, all other domains remained uncut.

Resource estimation was completed in Datamine Studio RM v3.0.374.0 using Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) as the preferred interpolation method. Check estimates using ID^3 and Ordinary Kriging (OK) were produced and retained to evaluate sensitivity in local and global grade distribution. The OK models used variogram structures with varying nugget values to assess smoothing effects and grade continuity. All geostatistical work, including declustering, variography and top-cutting studies, was undertaken in Supervisor v9.1. All domain estimates were based on parameters underpinned by geological logging with domains using a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au. Hard-boundary wireframes controlled the domain limits, and no grade interpolation was permitted across domain boundaries. Declustered composite weights were applied to all ID^2 and ID^3 estimates.

Variogram models were successfully developed for Domains 1 and 4. Given the shallow, laterally continuous nature of the mineralisation, horizontal variograms were modelled, while vertical variograms were constrained by the thin (1–2 m) geometry of the domains. Insufficient sample pair support prevented domain-specific variograms for the remaining zones, consequently, Domain 1 models were applied to Domains 2, 3, 5 and 6, and Domain 4 models were applied to Domain 7, reflecting the geological similarities and consistent supergene and paleochannel controls observed across the system. Ordinary Kriging produced over-smoothed results that did not reflect the observed grade variability, supporting selection of ID^2 as the preferred interpolation technique.

A three-pass search strategy was adopted for all domains. For Domains 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, the initial search was set at 45 m × 45 m × 3 m, followed by expansions to 1.5 times and four times this range for the second and third passes. Domains 4 and 6 used a larger first-pass search of 75 m × 60 m × 3 m, with the same subsequent expansion factors. Minimum and maximum informing sample requirements decreased progressively from Pass 1 to Pass 3, ensuring adequate sample support while allowing extrapolation into lower-confidence areas. Broader minor-axis search ranges were required across domains to accommodate natural curvature geometries within the paleochannel system. Dynamic anisotropy was assessed but did not produce geologically consistent results.

A parent block size of 10 mE × 10 mN × 1 mRL was selected following kriging neighbourhood analysis. This configuration provided the optimal balance between geological resolution and grade representation. Sub-cells down to 0.3125 m × 0.3125 m × 0.25 m were used to accurately represent the narrow mineralised lodes and detailed wireframe geometry, and interpolation used a 3 × 3 × 3 discretisation array. No deleterious elements, by-products or grade correlations were identified, and gold was the only variable estimated. Selective mining unit assumptions were not applied. Comparison with a 2020 Mineral Resource model indicated increased tonnage and reduced grade in the current estimate, primarily due to improved geological interpretation and closer drill spacing.

Model validation involved visual inspection of block and composite grades in section and plan, assessment of swath plots, and comparison of global tonnage-grade relationships across the ID², ID³ and OK scenarios. More than 13 test models were generated as part of a sensitivity analysis, each trialling variations in estimation parameters. The consistency of outcomes across these tests provides confidence in the final estimation parameters adopted. The final ID² model honours the informing dataset and reflects the geological and grade continuity expected for this style of shallow, laterally extensive transported and oxide mineralisation. On this basis, the estimate is considered suitable for the reporting of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

The 3D block model was coded with density, weathering and Mineral Resource Classification prior to evaluation for Mineral Resource reporting.

For full details refer to the Appendix for the estimation and reporting criteria which are provided in the JORC Table 1, Sections 1 to 3.

Classification criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified based on geological confidence, data quality, drill spacing, estimation performance and the validation of local grade and geological continuity within each mineralised domain. Classification into Indicated and Inferred categories reflects the relative level of confidence in the underlying dataset and the continuity of the interpreted mineralisation.

Indicated and Inferred classifications were assigned using a combination of perimeter strings defining areas of consistent geological interpretation, SELPER-based coding within Datamine Studio RM, three-dimensional search pass analysis and evaluation of the average distance to informing composites for each block. Blocks predominantly informed by Pass 1 and Pass 2 searches, and with average composite distances of less than approximately 45 m, consistent with the nominal drilling pattern of 20 m (north-south) by 40 m (east-west), were classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. These areas exhibit strong geological continuity, robust stratigraphic control, and reliable grade distribution supported by closer-spaced drilling.

Blocks informed by Pass 2 or Pass 3 searches, or with average composite distances greater than approximately 45 m, were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. These areas have sufficient geological support to define the presence of mineralisation but exhibit lower confidence in local grade continuity due to broader drill spacing or reduced data density. Areas with substantially wider drill spacing, including the southern extension of Domain 1 where drill lines are up to 180 m apart, were not assigned a Mineral Resource classification as data density is inadequate for reliable estimation.This classification approach appropriately reflects the shallow, laterally continuous nature of the transported and oxide mineralisation, the density and spatial distribution of drilling, and the performance of the estimation. The Competent Person considers the classification to be consistent with both the geological understanding of the deposit and the quality and integrity of the informing dataset.All Mineral Resource figures are reported as global

estimates. No assumptions regarding mining selectivity, dilution, or other modifying factors have been applied, and the reported tonnages and grades are not constrained by any optimisation shells or mine designs.

Bulk Density

Bulk density measurements have been collected across the project area, however, the data was not available in a validated form for inclusion in the current Mineral Resource estimate. In the absence of complete project-specific measurements, bulk density values from the 2020 Mineral Resource model were adopted and applied to the corresponding geological material types. Dry bulk density values assigned were 1.8 t/m³ for transported material, 2.0 t/m³ for oxide material and 2.3 t/m³ for transitional material. These values are considered reasonable for the style of mineralisation and lithologies present, but will be reviewed and refined once the full suite of new bulk density measurements has been validated and incorporated into the geological database.

Cut-off grades

The Mineral Resource is reported using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade. A grade-tonnage table and accompanying grade-tonnage curve have been provided to illustrate the sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to a range of cut-off grades. Due to the shallow, laterally continuous nature of the mineralisation, no pit optimisation was undertaken to constrain the reported tonnage and grade, the estimate is therefore reported on a global basis and reflects geological continuity rather than mining-optimised shapes.

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) including Consideration of Material Modifying Factors

The Mineral Resource has been reported on the basis that the Competent Person considers there to be reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), consistent with the guidelines in the JORC Code (2012). Although no detailed mining or metallurgical studies have yet been completed, a range of modifying factor considerations supports this conclusion.

From a mining perspective, the shallow depth, laterally continuous geometry and material characteristics of the mineralisation indicate strong potential amenability to conventional open pit extraction. Mineralisation is flat-lying, occurs at approximately 20-40 m below surface, and typically ranges from 1-2 m in true thickness within transported and oxide material. No assumptions regarding mining dilution, ore loss or selective mining units have been applied, the block model is reported at parent-cell scale. Formal pit designs and production scheduling have not yet been undertaken, although a pit optimisation study is in progress to refine mining-related assumptions as cost inputs, optimisation shells and practical operating constraints are developed. No underground mining methods are considered applicable for this style of mineralisation.

From a metallurgical standpoint, no detailed processing study has been completed to date, however, the exclusive occurrence of the mineralisation within the weathered oxide and supergene horizon supports

the assumption that the material is likely to be free-milling and suited to conventional gold extraction pathways. Metallurgical testwork is currently underway, including representative sampling across mineralised domains to assess gold liberation, particle size distribution, clay content and potential suitability for gravity recovery or low-complexity processing routes. The results of this testwork will guide future flowsheet development and provide input to recovery assumptions. No deleterious elements of metallurgical concern have been identified, and no metallurgical recovery factors have been applied at this stage.

The project is located in a favourable mining jurisdiction with secure tenure and no known impediments to development. The geometry, orientation and grade distribution of the Mineral Resource are considered amenable to open pit extraction, and early metallurgical indicators suggest a high likelihood of compatibility with conventional carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing. On this basis, and considering the shallow nature of the system, the continuity of mineralised horizons and the absence of any known material modifying factor risks, the Competent Person considers that the reported Mineral Resource satisfies the RPEEE guidelines of the JORC Code (2012).

Independent Review and audit

No independent review has been completed on the MRE.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Emily Henry, Principal Geologist of Exora Consulting. Ms Henry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is an independent consultant to Orbminco Limited. She has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Ms Henry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and assumptions as at the date of this announcement and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements except where required by law.

Investors are cautioned that Inferred Mineral Resources have a lower level of geological confidence than Indicated Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

About Orbminco Limited

Orbminco Limited (ASX: OB1) is an Australian exploration and development company focused on advancing its 100%-owned Majestic North Gold Project in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Majestic North comprises a 127 km² tenement package, including one granted Mining Lease, strategically located approximately 65 km south-east of Kalgoorlie, proximate to existing gold operations and infrastructure. The Company's strategy is centred on speed to market and identifying the simplest and most effective pathways to monetise the Majestic North asset.

Previously Reported Information

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original Majestic North Mineral Resource Estimate announcement dated 23 May 2025. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed, except as updated and disclosed in this announcement.

Appendix A: Grade-Tonnage Tables and MRE Figures

The following tables present the Mineral Resource at a range of cut-off grades. The reported resource cut-off (0.5 g/t) and higher-grade domain (1.5 g/t) are highlighted in light blue.

Table 4: Grade-Tonnage Distribution, Indicated + Inferred material

Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Au (kg)
0.0	3,325,000	0.65	69,500	2,162
0.1	3,308,000	0.65	69,400	2,159
0.2	3,032,000	0.70	68,000	2,115
0.3	2,345,000	0.83	62,400	1,941
0.4	1,767,000	0.99	56,000	1,742
0.5	**1,375,000**	**1.14**	**50,400**	**1,568**
0.75	887,000	1.43	40,800	1,269
1.0	591,000	1.71	32,600	1,014
1.25	364,000	2.08	24,400	759
1.5	**249,000**	**2.42**	**19,300**	**600**
2.0	129,000	3.07	12,700	395
2.5	77,000	3.65	9,000	280
3.0	47,000	4.25	6,400	199
5.0	9,000	6.78	1,900	59

Notes for tables 4 to 6: Highlighted rows indicate the reported cut-off (0.5 g/t) and higher-grade domain (1.5 g/t). Mineral Resource reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012). Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence and precision. Rounding may result in apparent differences in summation. The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry in-situ basis. Refer to the appendix for the JORC Table 1 Sections 1 to 3.

Table 5: Grade-Tonnage Distribution, Indicated Only

Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Au (kg)
0.0	2,693,000	0.59	50,800	1,580
0.3	1,800,000	0.77	44,400	1,381
0.5	**966,000**	**1.10**	**34,000**	**1,058**
1.0	377,000	1.72	20,800	647
1.5	**171,000**	**2.32**	**12,800**	**398**
2.0	87,000	2.90	8,100	252
3.0	30,000	3.84	3,700	115

Table 6: Grade-Tonnage Distribution, Inferred Only

Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Au (kg)
0.0	632,000	0.9	18,700	582
0.3	545,000	1.0	18,000	560
0.5	**409,000**	**1.2**	**16,300**	**507**
1.0	215,000	1.7	11,800	367
1.5	**78,000**	**2.6**	**6,600**	**205**

2.0	41,000	3.4	4,600	143
3.0	16,000	5.0	2,600	81

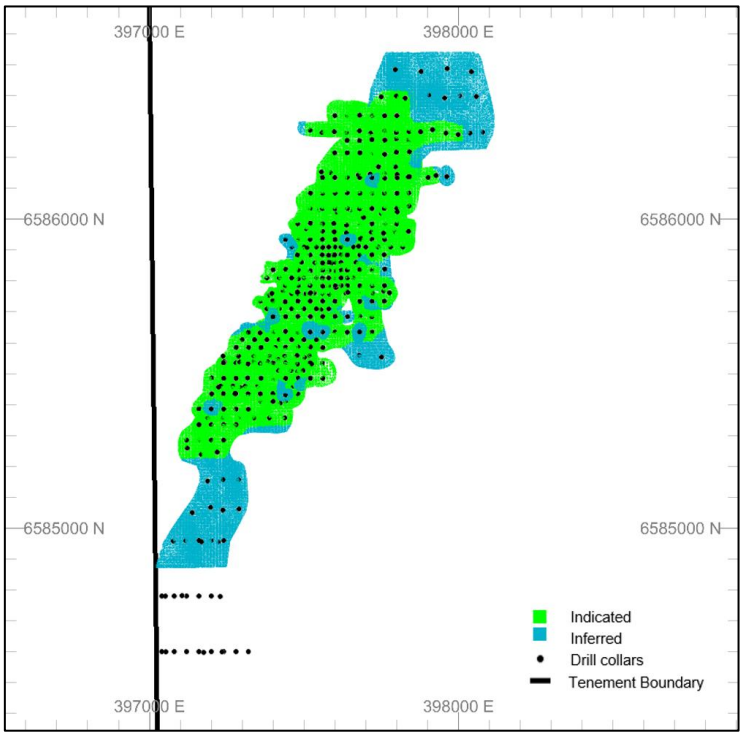

Figure 7 Plan View displaying Resource Classification and collar positions of holes informing the Mineral Resource.

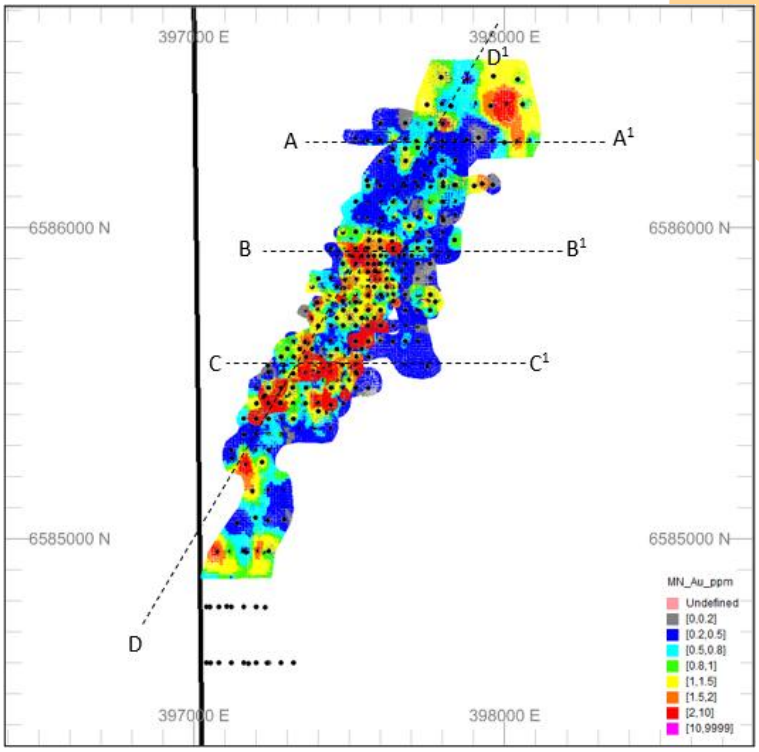

Figure 8 Plan View displaying gold (g/t) distribution in Mineral Resource.

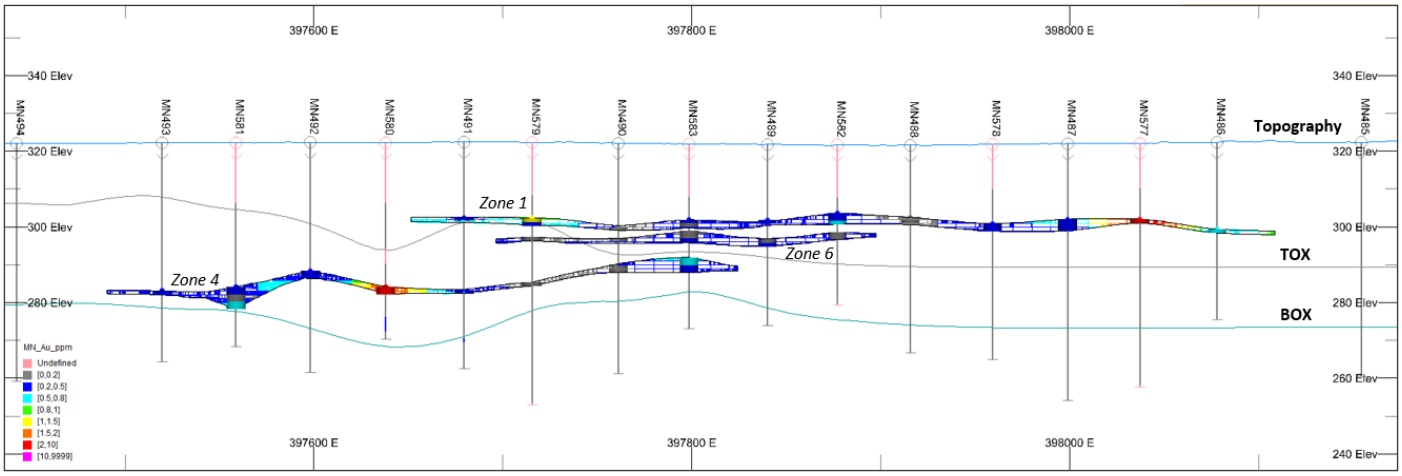

Figure 9 Cross Section (A-A1) displaying Au distribution in Mineral Resource on section 6586280mN +/-12.5m with 2x vertical exaggeration applied.

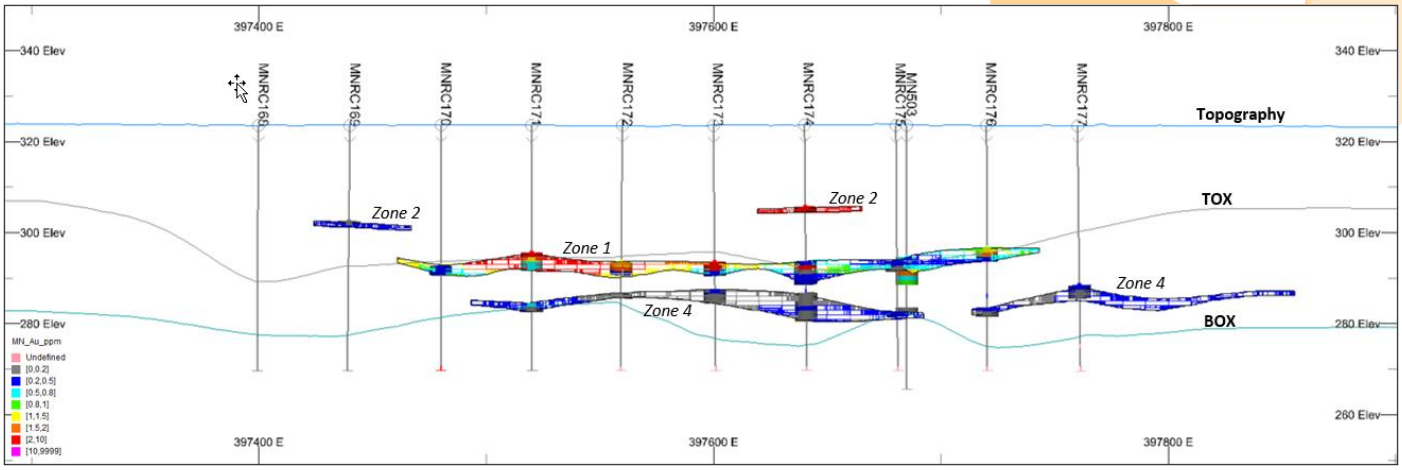

Figure 10 Cross Section (B-B1) displaying Au distribution in Mineral Resource on section 6585930mN +/-12.5m with 2x vertical exaggeration applied.

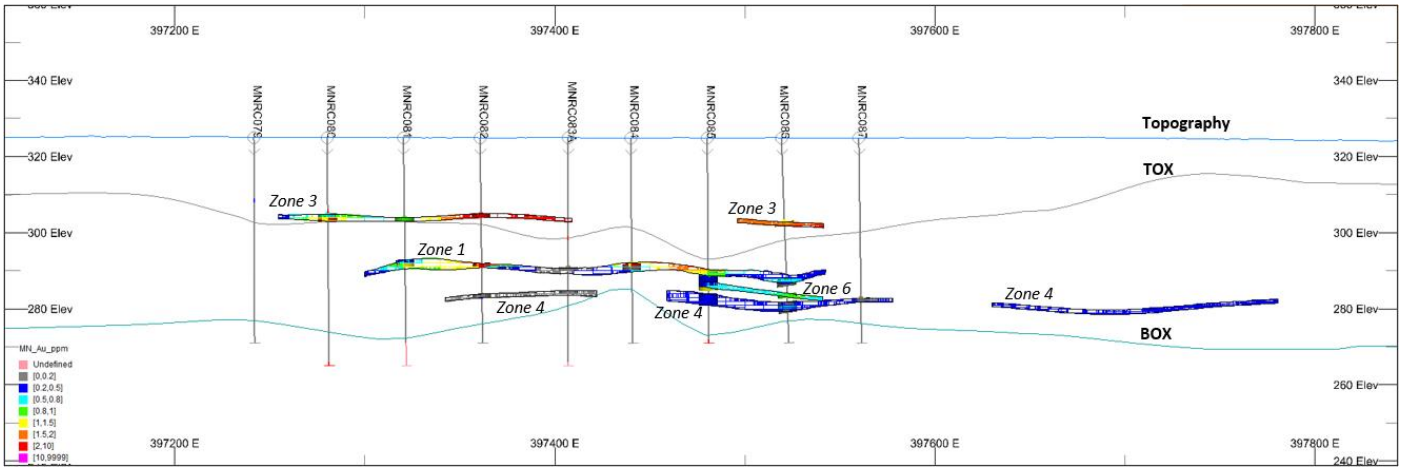

Figure 11 Cross Section (C-C1) displaying Au distribution in Mineral Resource on section 6585580mN +/-12.5m with 2x vertical exaggeration applied.

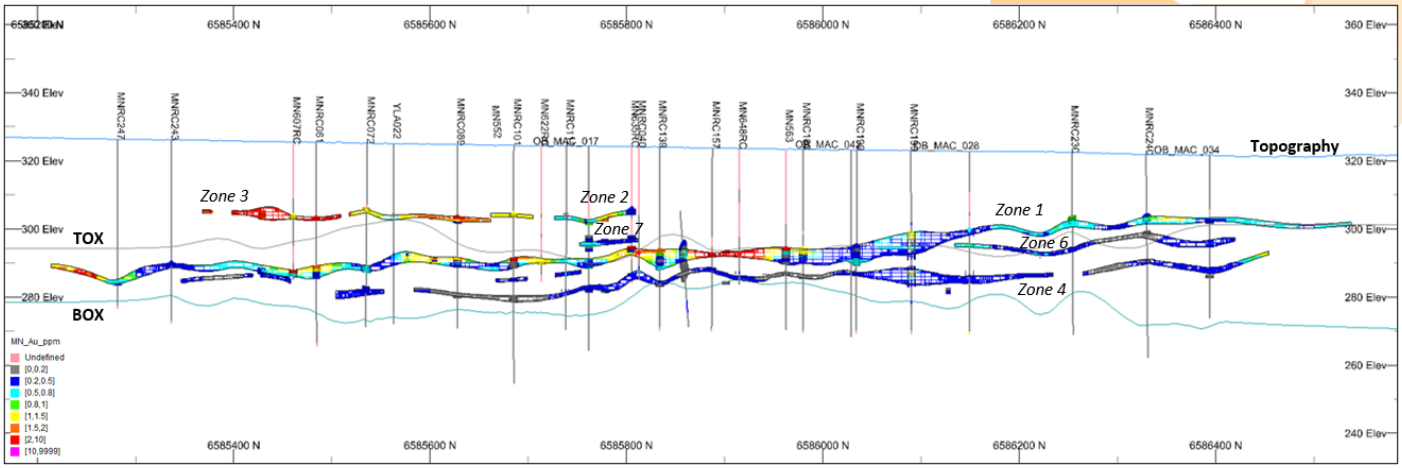

Figure 12 Long Section (D-D1) on a 300-degree azimuth reflecting the strike of mineralisation. Long Section displaying Au distribution in Mineral Resource on section on centre point 6585480mN and 397280mE +/-12.5m with 4x vertical exaggeration applied.

Appendix B: Drill hole details

Table A4 List of holes informing the 2026 Majestic North Mineral Resource Update

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
MN354	28	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN355	20	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN356	60	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN357	63	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN358	32	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN359	28	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN360	20	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN361	18	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MN465	57	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN466	70	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN467	50	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN468	71	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN486	47	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN487	68	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN488	55	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN489	48	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN490	61	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN491	60	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN492	61	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN493	58	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN501	68	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN502	54	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN503	58	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN504	46	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN505	66	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN509	64	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN510	64	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN511	57	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN512	53	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN519	50	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN520	51	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN522	64	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN525	50	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN533	49	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN534	61	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN543	50	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN563	31	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN564	28	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN565	51	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN566	39	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN577	52	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN578	45	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN579	55	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN580	32	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN581	38	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN582	28	AC	Crest Minerals	2013

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
MN583	35	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN589	37	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN590	45	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN592	42	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN593	48	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN594	44	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN595	49	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN596	47	AC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN602RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN603RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN604RC	51	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN605RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN606RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN607RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN608RC	54	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN609RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN610RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN611RC	51	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN614RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN615RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN616RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN617RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN618RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN619RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN620RC	55	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN621RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN622RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN623RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN624RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN625RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN626RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN628RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN629RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN630RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN631RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN633RC	49	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN634RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN635RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
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MN637RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN638RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN639RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN640RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN641RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN642RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN643RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN644RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN645RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN646RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN647RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN648RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
MN649RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MN650RC	28	RC	Crest Minerals	2013
MNP001	61	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP002	60	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP003	59	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP021	46	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP022	57	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP033	42	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP034	55	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNP035	52	AC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC007	116	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC008	122	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC011	113	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC012	118	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC017	132	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC018	108	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC019	128	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC020	135	RC	Crest Minerals	2012
MNRC028	20	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC029	25	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC030	25	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC031	20	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC032	20	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC043	62	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC045	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC046	57	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC050B	49	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC055	65	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC060	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC061	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC062	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC063	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
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MNRC065	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC066	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC067	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC068	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC070	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC071	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC072	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC073	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC074	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC075	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC076	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC077	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC078	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC080	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC081	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC082	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC083A	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC084	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC097A	42	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC098	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC101	70	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC102	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC103	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC104	72	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC105	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC106	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC107	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC108	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC109	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC111	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC115	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC116	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC118	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC119	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
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MNRC125	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC126	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC134	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC175	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC176	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
MNRC177	52	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC178	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC179	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC180	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC181	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC183	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC184	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
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MNRC213	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC214	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC215	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC218	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC219	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC220	52	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC221	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC222	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC223	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC224	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC228	58	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC229	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC230	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC231	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC232	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC233	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC236	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
MNRC237	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC238	54	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC239	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC240	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC241	60	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC242	56	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC243	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC244	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC245	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC246	59	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC247	49	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC248	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
MNRC249	53	RC	Orbminco Limited	2025
OB_MAC_001	53	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_002	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_003	50	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_004	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_006	55	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_007	62	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_008	66	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_009	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_010	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_012	55	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_014	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_015	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_016	55	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_017	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_018	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_021	68	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_022	68	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_023	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_024	59	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_025	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_026	59	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_027	47	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_028	54	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_029	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_030	59	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_033	66	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_034	48	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_035	48	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_036	52	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_037	54	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_038	55	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_039	72	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_041	54	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_042	55	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_043	55	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_044	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_045	56	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_046	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Company	Year
OB_MAC_047	59	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_048	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_049	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_050	51	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_052	60	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
OB_MAC_053	57	AC	Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	2020
YLA001	51	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA002	48	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA003	43	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA004	49	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA005	51	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA017	50	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA020	56	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA021	56	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA022	53	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA023	55	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA024	50	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA034	59	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998
YLA035	44	AC	Gindalbie Gold NL	1998

Table A5 Collar locations for holes not previously reported in, OB1 ASX announcement titled "Majestic North Gold Project – Interim Infill Drilling Update and Capital Raising", dated 4 February 2026 or OB1 ASX announcement titled "Acquisition of Advanced Majestic North Gold Project", dated 23 February 2025.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth
MNRC050B	54	397276.8	6585435.6	326.0	-90	0
MNRC075	60	397440.0	6585535.0	325.1	-90	0
MNRC083A	60	397407.0	6585585.2	324.9	-90	0
MNRC091	54	397440.5	6585637.2	324.7	-90	0
MNRC092	54	397479.4	6585633.4	324.7	-90	0
MNRC099	54	397322.3	6585683.1	324.6	-90	0
MNRC100	55	397360.8	6585686.5	324.5	-90	0
MNRC101	70	397399.8	6585684.5	324.5	-90	0
MNRC124	54	397481.4	6585785.0	324.2	-90	0
MNRC125	54	397520.2	6585785.2	324.1	-90	0
MNRC126	54	397560.9	6585783.6	324.1	-90	0
MNRC127	54	397579.2	6585784.0	324.0	-90	0
MNRC128	54	397600.9	6585784.7	324.2	-90	0
MNRC129	60	397619.9	6585784.9	324.1	-90	0
MNRC130	54	397639.9	6585785.1	324.1	-90	0
MNRC137	54	397400.4	6585836.3	324.0	-90	0
MNRC140	54	397520.9	6585833.4	324.0	-90	0
MNRC145	60	397639.5	6585835.0	323.9	-90	0
MNRC160A	54	397592.8	6585885.3	323.7	-90	0
MNRC179	54	397520.0	6585987.3	323.3	-90	0
MNRC181	54	397597.7	6585986.5	323.3	-90	0
MNRC182	54	397637.5	6585981.0	323.4	-90	0
MNRC185	66	397759.8	6585985.1	323.3	-90	0
MNRC187	60	397479.9	6586035.8	323.2	-90	0
MNRC188	54	397520.1	6586035.0	323.2	-90	0
MNRC189	54	397559.7	6586035.2	323.2	-90	0
MNRC196	54	397520.4	6586084.7	323.0	-90	0
MNRC197	54	397559.8	6586084.9	323.0	-90	0
MNRC198	54	397600.1	6586085.1	322.8	-90	0
MNRC199	54	397640.0	6586084.9	323.0	-90	0
MNRC200	54	397680.0	6586085.0	323.0	-90	0
MNRC201	54	397720.2	6586085.2	323.0	-90	0
MNRC205	60	397519.6	6586135.5	322.8	-90	0
MNRC206	54	397560.0	6586135.1	322.8	-90	0
MNRC207	54	397599.9	6586135.1	322.6	-90	0
MNRC208	54	397639.7	6586135.8	322.8	-90	0
MNRC209	54	397680.3	6586135.1	322.9	-90	0
MNRC210	54	397719.9	6586134.9	322.9	-90	0
MNRC211	54	397761.2	6586132.9	322.9	-90	0
MNRC212	54	397801.3	6586134.3	322.7	-90	0
MNRC213	60	397841.0	6586137.6	322.7	-90	0
MNRC214	54	397740.5	6586169.8	322.7	-90	0
MNRC215	54	397795.4	6586170.1	322.5	-90	0
MNRC216	54	397519.9	6586215.2	322.4	-90	0
MNRC217	54	397559.5	6586215.5	322.5	-90	0
MNRC218	54	397599.3	6586215.1	322.6	-90	0
MNRC219	54	397640.1	6586215.1	322.5	-90	0
MNRC220	54	397680.7	6586215.2	322.7	-90	0

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth
MNRC221	54	397719.9	6586215.1	322.6	-90	0
MNRC222	54	397761.0	6586210.3	322.5	-90	0
MNRC223	60	397798.4	6586217.0	322.3	-90	0
MNRC224	54	397840.7	6586218.5	322.0	-90	0
MNRC225	64	397519.2	6586255.8	322.3	-90	0
MNRC226	54	397560.4	6586255.5	322.4	-90	0
MNRC227	54	397600.1	6586255.3	322.4	-90	0
MNRC228	58	397639.7	6586255.6	322.3	-90	0
MNRC229	54	397679.9	6586254.9	322.5	-90	0
MNRC230	54	397720.5	6586256.9	322.5	-90	0
MNRC231	54	397761.6	6586256.3	322.1	-90	0
MNRC232	54	397798.3	6586260.7	322.0	-90	0
MNRC233	54	397838.0	6586257.1	321.8	-90	0
MNRC234	54	397519.9	6586335.1	322.0	-90	0
MNRC235	54	397560.2	6586335.1	322.1	-90	0
MNRC236	54	397599.8	6586335.3	322.1	-90	0
MNRC237	54	397639.9	6586334.9	322.1	-90	0
MNRC238	54	397678.6	6586337.2	322.2	-90	0
MNRC239	60	397720.6	6586334.5	322.1	-90	0
MNRC240	60	397760.1	6586335.1	321.9	-90	0
MNRC241	60	397800.3	6586335.3	321.8	-90	0
MNRC242	60	397160.0	6585335.0	326.3	-90	0
MNRC243	54	397200.0	6585335.0	326.1	-90	0
MNRC244	54	397240.0	6585335.0	326.1	-90	0
MNRC245	54	397280.0	6585335.0	326.1	-90	0
MNRC246	60	397120.0	6585285.0	326.3	-90	0
MNRC247	50	397160.0	6585285.0	326.4	-90	0
MNRC248	54	397200.0	6585285.0	326.3	-90	0
MNRC249	54	397240.0	6585285.0	326.3	-90	0

1. Collar co-ordinates reported in MGA94 51
2. All holes are drilled as Reverse Circulation (RC)
3. Holes released have gold assay resulted returned

Table A.3: Significant assays for drilling outlined in Table A.2 reported at a nominal 0.5g/t cut off.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Significant Intercept Au (g/t)	gram*meter
MNRC075	20.00	21.00	1.00	28.16	28.16
MNRC075	33.00	34.00	1.00	1.48	1.48
MNRC091	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.59	0.59
MNRC092	42.00	43.00	1.00	1.14	1.14
MNRC101	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.32	1.32
MNRC101	33.00	34.00	1.00	2.17	2.17
MNRC124	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
MNRC125	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
MNRC126	30.00	31.00	1.00	4.68	4.68
MNRC126	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.56	0.56
MNRC127	33.00	34.00	1.00	1.07	1.07
MNRC127	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.55	0.55
MNRC128	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.55	1.55
MNRC128	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.54	0.54
MNRC129	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.55	0.55
MNRC129	27.00	29.00	2.00	1.36	2.72
MNRC129	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.55	0.55
MNRC130	28.00	29.00	1.00	2.48	2.48
MNRC130	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.62	0.62
MNRC137	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.77	0.77
MNRC140	31.00	32.00	1.00	1.77	1.77
MNRC145	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.62	0.62
MNRC145	43.00	45.00	2.00	0.69	1.37
MNRC151A	32.00	34.00	2.00	1.77	3.53
MNRC151A	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.64	0.64
MNRC160A	30.00	31.00	1.00	6.95	6.95
MNRC179	23.00	25.00	2.00	1.05	2.09
MNRC181	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.51	0.51
MNRC182	30.00	33.00	3.00	0.66	1.97
MNRC182	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.62	0.62
MNRC185	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.66	0.66
MNRC185	51.00	55.00	4.00	1.74	6.97
MNRC196	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.90	0.90
MNRC198	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.72	0.72
MNRC199	24.00	29.00	5.00	0.66	3.29
MNRC199	35.00	38.00	3.00	0.64	1.92
MNRC200	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.64	0.64
MNRC200	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.80	0.80
MNRC206	19.00	21.00	2.00	1.12	2.24
MNRC209	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.62	0.62
MNRC210	24.00	25.00	1.00	1.01	1.01
MNRC210	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.51	0.51
MNRC211	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.71	0.71
MNRC212	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.81	0.81
MNRC213	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.67	1.67
MNRC214	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.63	0.63
MNRC215	23.00	24.00	1.00	0.71	0.71

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Significant Intercept Au (g/t)	gram*meter
MNRC219	50.00	51.00	1.00	1.11	1.11
MNRC220	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.66	1.66
MNRC221	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.60	0.60
MNRC222	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.70	0.70
MNRC222	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.52	0.52
MNRC222	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.85	0.85
MNRC223	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.75	0.75
MNRC224	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
MNRC224	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
MNRC225	63.00	64.00	1.00	0.77	0.77
MNRC228	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.74	0.74
MNRC229	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.36	1.36
MNRC230	19.00	21.00	2.00	0.79	1.58
MNRC231	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.62	0.62
MNRC232	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.62	0.62
MNRC232	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.84	0.84
MNRC232	30.00	33.00	3.00	0.48	1.43
MNRC233	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.59	0.59
MNRC233	33.00	34.00	1.00	0.68	0.68
MNRC239	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.69	0.69
MNRC240	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.79	0.79
MNRC241	18.00	19.00	1.00	3.88	3.88
MNRC242	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.66	0.66
MNRC244	34.00	35.00	1.00	1.11	1.11
MNRC245	33.00	34.00	1.00	1.11	1.11
MNRC248	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.54	0.54

1. *All intercepts are reported as downhole interval lengths and represent true width as drilling is perpendicular to mineralisation and calculated using a nominal 0.5g/t cut off.*
2. *No top cuts have been applied*
3. *Figures can include up to 2m of internal dilution.*

Table A4: The following table summarises the key details of historic and recent drilling activities at Majestic North, including company, commencement date, drill type, number of holes, metres drilled, and corresponding hole IDs across the M25/369 tenement. This provides a clear overview of the drilling programs undertaken, facilitating comparison between different campaigns and operators.

Company	Start Date	Drill Type	No. Holes	Drill Metres	Hole IDs
Gindalbie Gold NL	Mar-98	AC	16	680	YLA001 - YLA016
Gindalbie Gold NL	May-98	AC	19	985	YLA017 - YLA035
Crest Minerals	Jul-12	AC	30	1,324	MNP001 - MNP030
			20	961	MNP033 - MNP052
			27	1,096	MNP057 - MNP083
			7	360	MNP088 - MNP094
			21	973	MNP106 - MNP126
			11	416	MNP174 - MNP184
			25	1,081	MNP204, MNP206, MNP208 - MNP230
			14	628	MNP232 - MNP245
Crest Minerals	Oct-12	AC	109	3,988	MN250 - MN358
Crest Minerals	Nov-12	AC	5	132	MN359 - MN363
Crest Minerals	Jan-13	AC	8	383	MN365 - MN372
			32	1,684	MN374 - MN405
Crest Minerals	Feb-13	AC	107	5,808	MN406 - MN512
			25	1,310	MN514 - MN538
Crest Minerals	Apr-13	AC	31	1,479	MN539 - MN569
Crest Minerals	May-13	AC	27	1,208	MN570 - MN596
Crest Minerals	Dec-12	RC	27	3,176	MNRC001 - MNRC027
Crest Minerals	Aug-13	RC	32	997	MN600RC - MN631RC
			18	525	MN633RC - MN650RC
Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd	Nov-2020	AC	53	3,082	OB_MAC_001 – OB_MAC_053
Orbminco Limited	Jul-25	RC	14	299	MNRC028 - MNRC040
Orbminco Limited	Dec-25	RC	57	3,207	MNRC042 - MNRC096, MNRC050B, MNRC083A, MNRC097A
Orbminco Limited	Dec-25	RC	23	1,280	MNRC098 - MNRC120
Orbminco Limited	Jan-26	RC	129	7,021	MNRC122 - MNRC249, MNRC160A
		TOTAL AC	**587**	**27,578**	
		TOTAL RC	**300**	**16,505**	
		TOTAL	**887**	**44,083**	

Appendix C: JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 to 3 - Majestic North Gold Project Mineral Resource Update

Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• Orbminco Limited has completed an infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at its 100% owned Majestic North Gold project located approximately 65km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfield region of Western Australia. • The significant assays reported are from assays received to date from 132 drill holes for 7,343m of the planned 11,496m of drilling. • Sampling was conducted at 4m composite intervals for first 16m, then 1m primary sample for remainder of hole. • The bottom of hole sample was submitted for multielement analysis • The 1m samples were collected using a rig mounted cone splitter with a target weight of 2-3kg per sample. Photon Analysis • The samples were prepared at the Intertek Kalgoorlie laboratory for a 500g weight charge for Photon analysis for Au to be conducted at the Perth Intertek laboratory. • Intertek analysis methods used for gold was the Photon standard gold analysis 2 cycle PAAU02 method. Multi-element Analysis • The bottom of hole sample was submitted for 4 acid ICPMS multielement analysis for lithological interpretation work. • Samples that had multielement analysis were pulverized to 75 microns for ICP MS analysis (end of hole were drilling intersected top of fresh rock).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For the multielement assays the Four Acid Digestion Multi-Element Analysis using the 48 Element package utilizing the 4A/MS48 method (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry). Fire Assays • For samples that may not produce enough sample weight for Photon analysis, Fire Assay (FA) method is used, method FA50/OE04, with samples prepared using the LM5 pulverized to produce a 75micron pulp with 85% passing to produce a 50g charge.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was conducted by VM Drilling using Epiroc ROC L8 track mounted RC rig with a second Epiroc ROC L8 rig for a short period. • Drilling was conducted using a standard RC drill bit - face sampling hammer with a 133mm hole size using 6m, 4in diameter drill rods.
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.*	• All drilling was completed within the rig capabilities with all measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. • Drilling was completed by drill company VM Drilling Pty Ltd. • No recovery information was provided, but visual inspection showed that the required 2-3kg weight was achieved for dry holes for the majority of samples. Some holes had wet samples when drilling intersected shallow perched water horizons and or swelling clays.
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.*	• Geological logging parameters recorded include depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, veining, grain size and general comments. • All drill chips were logged on 1 m increments, the minimum sample size, with all chip trays photographed. • Logging has been completed by different geologists over the drilling campaign working on an 8:6 roster. • Total hole was geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC samples were split with a rig mounted double drop doors over a static Cone Splitter with 10% Split to produce a nominal 2 – 3 kg calico bags with the remainder of the sample interval stored in plastic bags line up in their metre interval adjacent to the drill hole for later observations and sample selection for potential use in metallurgical studies. • Composition of the first 16m of the drill holes into 4-meter composites were done using a mini shovel, observing 1m samples sizes when compositing. • For QAQC, three oxide and one supergene Certified Reference Materials (CRM) with various grades to test low, medium and medium-high grades were used, at frequency of 1:20, were submitted. Note: for this drill campaign, the targeted resource is in weathered material. Blanks were submitted every 1:80. • The final QAQC review is still pending at the time of the announcement but results and evaluation of QAQC program as of the 4th February 2025 shows no material sample failures with only 6 CRMS failing outside the 3SD (2% of total CRMs) and 34 CRMs falling over 2SD (11% of total CRMs). • All blanks came back clean i.e. no sample contamination. • Lab check samples were completed which show no material systematic bias • On completion of the drilling, duplicate sampling will be conducted on selected mineralised zones to further understand the repeatability of the mineralised zones. • Sample material is weathered clay material (oxide/supergene) generally fine grained. A sample size of approximately 2 – 3 kg was generally collected and is considered appropriate for Majestic North gold project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assays were completed in a certified laboratory (Intertek) in Perth, with sample prep conducted at the Kalgoorlie Intertek laboratory. Sample preparation for the gold assays involves drying, crushing the entire sample (commonly 2–3 kg) to a coarse size, usually nominally <2–3 mm. The sample is presented to the Photon analyzer in standard plastic jars supplied by Intertek to provide 500g charge for the analysis. Intertek method for the Photon analysis was PAAU02. • For samples that may not produce enough sample weight for Photon analysis, Fire Assay (FA) method is used, method FA50/OE04, with samples prepared using the LM5 pulverized to produce a 75micron pulp with 85% passing to produce a 50g charge. • For the bottom-of-hole multielement assays, the Four Acid Digestion Multi-Element Analysis (48 Element package) utilizing Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry) 4A/MS48 was used.
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.*	• Verification of significant interceptions was completed by an experienced geology consultant who understands and has developed the geological understanding of the Majestic North Gold project. • MNRC050B has been drilled as a twinned hole against hole MNRC050 to test repeatability of the mineralised interval. • All the primary data was recorded onto excel spreadsheets in either csv or xlsx format from all sources, Geology, Survey, Down hole survey and Assay lab. Once validation was completed, the data was uploaded into the master MS Access database.
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.*	• All completed drill hole collars were surveyed by Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) methods for high-precision positioning for vertical (Z) coordinate, and horizontal (X,Y) coordinate position. This method provides centimeter-level accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RTK aerial survey with a Mavic 3E then vegetation removed using Agisoft software to produce a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) surface; horizontal accuracy taken off government bench mark to the west of Majestic North and vertical accuracy taken off government bench-mark from the Trans Australia railway line to the south. • All survey data is recorded in MGA94 Zone 51, based on the GDA94 datum. • Downhole surveys for each hole was down using Reflex Gyro tool.
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.*	• The data spacing for the reported drilling is based on a nominal 40mE x 50mN spacing. These holes are strategically offset from existing drilling to enhance geological understanding of the deposit. • Drill spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource to be able to conduct an economic evaluation to develop potential open pit Ore Reserves. • 14 holes across the December 2025 to February 2026 drilling campaign were drilled at nominal 25mE x 25mN spacing. These holes specifically target high-grade mineralisation within the internal 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate, aiming to further define resource confidence, grade continuity and variability, and refine continuity of the mineralised thickness.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was undertaken at 90° due to a predominant horizontal orientation of the targeted mineralisation/orebody. • No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation as the predominant resource orientation, based on current geological interpretation is horizontal.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken by the rig site geologist directly to Intertek in Kalgoorlie in green bags with 4-8 samples/bag in batches of 200-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		300 samples per job submission.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The QAQC report indicated that the CRM responses are sufficient to derive a reasonable level of confidence that analytical work performed by Intertek has not introduced a significant bias into the database. • Third party review of procedures for sample collection, data security and the design of the drilling for this announcement was conducted by Exora Consulting Pty Ltd. • Geology logging review was conducted by Metalzoic Geological Consulting.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Orbminco Limited tenements containing the Majestic North Gold project are held under Fortify Mining Pty Ltd. These are: M25/0369, P25/2618, P25/2619, P25/2620, P25/2621. The following tenements P25/2789, P25/2790, P25/2791, P25/2792, P25/2798, P25/2799, P25/2800 and E25/635 have been applied for and are pending grant subject to heritage agreement negotiations. Orbminco Limited owns 100% of Fortify Mining Pty Ltd. • All tenements are subject to the Government gold royalty rate of 2.5% of the value of gold produced gold with the following tenements M25/0369, P25/2618, P25/2619, P25/2620, P25/2621 have an additional 1.0% Net Smelter royalty with Zetek Resources Pty Ltd • All drilling was conducted on M25/0369. • The tenements lie on a pastoral lease with access and mining agreements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been explored by several explorers since the 1990s. • The main work was conducted in 2012 by Crest mining including extensive RC and Air-core drilling and a ground magnetic survey. • Geologist Justin Gum, from Metalzoic Geological Consulting, has compiled the exploration data on the leases. around the area and data from the reports has been used in previous interpretation and resource estimation. • Alex Brown has compiled the exploration data on the leases around the area and data from the reports has been used in this interpretation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The majority of the project area is covered by alluvium and colluvium associated with an extensive palaeodrainage system, which currently flows north into Lake Yindarlgooda. The northern parts of the project area are covered in part by playa lakes, dunes and aeolian deposits associated with Lake Yindarlgooda. Historical drilling has intersected up to 31 m of transported (Quaternary and Tertiary) cover locally. • Government geology maps show the leases covering the northern and northwestern margins of a granitoid with surrounding felsic - intermediate volcanics. However, air-core (AC) drilling in the southeast corner of the tenement package has not intersected granitic rocks, so this lithological boundary lies further south than mapped. The granitoid is part of the Juglah Monzogranite which has intruded into the felsic volcanics at the core/axis of the Bulong Anticline. Both the granitoid and the felsic volcanics of the Bulong Anticline host gold mineralisation. • The three most significant mineralised zones are the Western Supergene, Central West and Central zones. Gold was intersected in saprolitic basement and in the regolith. Minor gold intersections have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been encountered associated with quartz veining in fresh basement below the current resource. • Comprehensive drilling coverage across the southern lease has enabled the generation of a well constrained basement geology map. Bottom-of-hole lithology is for the most part Archean intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics. Strongly porphyritic intermediate intrusives are relatively common and often trend roughly in a north-northwest linear orientation. Intermediate intrusives of fine granular texture are less common and more amorphous in expression. There are minor dolerites and basalts in the center/west. Sulphide mineralisation is rare but some fine cubic pyrite was observed more commonly in the porphyries. All rocks displayed low grade greenschist facies alteration. Schistosity was common but seldom intense.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to the announcement for hole details. • All RC holes in the program were drilled 90°, vertical.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be*	• No weighting or top cuts have been applied. • Compositing has been completed at the top of the holes. • No aggregation has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling was conducted at a 90° orientation. No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation, as the resource is considered horizontal, based on historic estimations.
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 Maps, Tables and Diagrams in the main body of the document and Appendix A.
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.*	• Significant exploration results are displayed in the Appendix of the announcement.
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.*	• No other relevant exploration data is presented.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	• Deeper drilling targeting primary gold mineralisation is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	recommended. The deposit is no longer considered to be a paleochannel only and is now considered to comprise a supergene zone sitting over stacked, primary, gold bearing quartz veins. • Further drilling targeting cross cutting structures at depth is recommended. • Bulk density data will need to be collected. • Metallurgical test work and geotechnical drilling is recommended • After completion of the current infill drill campaign, an updated resource model estimate, in accordance with the JORC code (2012) can be completed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	All geological, survey and assay information was compiled within an MS Access relational database. Drilling data was imported from original logging Excel templates, with lithological and coding conventions validated by Justin Gum (Metalozoic Geological Consulting Pty Ltd) to ensure consistency with project logging standards. Assay results were loaded from laboratory digital certificate files and cross-checked against sample submission records to ensure completeness and correct sample sequencing. Survey collar pickups completed by the project surveyor (Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd) were imported into the database and visually validated in 3D modelling software to confirm spatial accuracy and alignment with topography. SQL validation queries were run within MS Access to identify missing assays, inconsistent downhole depths,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		overlapping or duplicate intervals, and other potential data issues. Additional checks were undertaken in 3D software during import to confirm downhole trajectory integrity and interval consistency. Where errors or inconsistencies were identified, corrections were made based on original source data or clarified with field personnel. The database was reviewed and formally closed off on 2 March 2026 for use in the Mineral Resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit by the Competent Person is scheduled for 25 March 2026. The visit will include verification of collar locations, review of outcrop/regolith conditions, inspection of logging and sampling practices, and confirmation of site procedures relevant to data quality. Findings will be incorporated into the final Mineral Resource documentation once the visit is completed.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Geological logging codes from the recent drilling program, as reported in the OB1 ASX announcement titled "Acquisition of Advanced Majestic North Gold Project", dated 23 February 2025, were used to develop the geological interpretation for the project area. The interpretation was generated by modelling the geology first using validated lithological logs, followed by construction of mineralised domains. Mineralisation wireframes were created using a nominal 0.2 g/t Au cut-off, including 1m of internal waste and using the implicit modelling methods in Datamine Studio RM. A minimum modelling width of 1 m was applied, and wireframe boundaries were snapped to a 1 m resolution to reflect the scale of the data and thickness of the mineralised domains.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The geological interpretation is considered to have high confidence, supported by consistent geological logging and drill spacing of approximately 20 m (north–south) by 40 m (east–west) in the central areas. Alternative interpretations are considered unlikely to materially impact the Mineral Resource, as the mineralisation is laterally consistent, shallow, and closely constrained within discrete domains. Grade and geological continuity are primarily controlled by the broader paleochannel architecture and supergene enrichment processes.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The mineralised system extends approximately 2.1 km along strike, 300m across strike and is generally flat-lying with a slight southerly dip of about 1°. Mineralisation occurs at depths of approximately 20 - 40 m below surface across seven stacked domains within the transported/oxide sequence. The interpreted mineralised domains have an average true thickness of 1 - 2 m, with local areas of thickening. Nominal drilling coverage at 20 m (north–south) by 40 m (east–west) spacing provides adequate definition of the geometry and continuity of the mineralised zones.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate*	Estimation was completed using Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) within Datamine Studio RM v3.0.374.0. Check estimates using ID^3 and Ordinary Kriging (OK) were generated for comparison and retained within the block model for transparency. The OK check estimates were completed using variogram models incorporating a range of nugget values to assess sensitivity to both global and local grade distribution. All geostatistical analyses, including variography, declustering and top-cutting studies, were undertaken using Supervisor v9.1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Grade estimation was constrained within hard-boundary mineralised wireframes, with all domain limits controlled by the geological interpretation. No grade interpolation occurred across domain boundaries. Drillhole composites were generated at 1 m length intervals based on sample-length histograms and frequency analysis. Top-cut analysis was completed on a domain-by-domain basis using probability plots, decile analysis, log-histograms and inspection of local grade behaviour. Both capped and uncapped models were produced to evaluate the influence of outliers. Final top-cuts applied were: • Domain 1: No top-cut; no extreme values • Domain 2: 6 g/t Au (capping 2 of 55 samples) • Domain 3: 10 g/t Au (capping 4 of 84 samples) • Domain 4: 3 g/t Au (capping 1 of 393 samples) • Domain 5: 3 g/t Au (capping 2 of 66 samples) • Domain 6: No top-cut; no extreme values • Domain 7: No top-cut; no extreme values Declustered composite weights were applied for all ID^2 and ID^3 estimates. Variogram models were developed for Domains 1 and 4. Due to the flat-lying nature of the mineralised horizons, horizontal variograms were modelled, as vertical continuity is constrained by the thin (1–2 m) geometry of the domains. This approach is appropriate for thin, laterally continuous transported/oxide domains where vertical sample support is limited. Insufficient composite pair support prevented reliable variogram development for the remaining domains. As such, variogram structures from Domain 1 were applied to Domains 2, 3, 5 and 6, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Domain 4 structures were applied to Domain 7 as appropriate analogues. The OK interpolation exhibited excessive smoothing and did not reproduce local grade variability consistent with the observed mineralisation style. ID² was therefore selected as the preferred estimation method. A three-pass search strategy was used for all domains For Domains 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, • The primary search ellipse (Pass 1) used ranges of 45 m in the major direction, 45 m in the semi-major direction, and 3 m in the minor direction. Pass 2 expanded these distances by a factor of 1.5, and Pass 3 expanded them to four times the original search range. • Pass 1 required a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 16 samples, with a limit of two samples per drillhole to ensure that at least three drillholes contributed to each block estimate. • Pass 2 required a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 10 samples, with a limit of two samples per drillhole to ensure that at least three drillholes contributed to each block estimate. • For Pass 3, the minimum number of required samples was reduced to three and the maximum adjusted to eight. For Domains 4 and 6, • The primary search ellipse (Pass 1) used ranges of 75 m in the major direction, 60 m in the semi-major direction, and 3 m in the minor direction. Pass 2 expanded these distances by a factor of 1.5, and Pass 3 expanded them to four times the original search range.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Pass 1 required a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 16 samples, with a limit of two samples per drillhole to ensure that at least three drillholes contributed to each block estimate. • Pass 2 required a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 10 samples, with a limit of two samples per drillhole to ensure that at least three drillholes contributed to each block estimate. • For Pass 3, the minimum number of required samples was reduced to three and the maximum adjusted to eight. A broader minor-axis search was necessary across all domains to ensure adequate sample support due to the natural curvature and anastomosing morphology of mineralised horizons. Dynamic Anisotropy was evaluated but produced less geologically consistent results A parent cell size of 10 mE × 10 mY × 1 mRL (XYZ) was selected following Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis(KNA) and evaluation of more than 13 test models, providing the optimal balance between geological resolution and grade representation Sub-celling to 0.3125 m × 0.3125 m × 0.25 m (32:32:4 split ratio (XYZ)) was applied to accurately represent thin mineralised horizons and wireframe boundaries. A discretisation array of 3×3×3 (XYZ) was used during interpolation. Deleterious elements: None were estimated, as no materially significant deleterious elements are known. By-products: No by-products were identified or estimated. Variable correlations: No correlations were modelled; only gold was estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Selective mining units (SMUs): No SMU assumptions were applied at this stage. Previous estimates: A prior estimate completed in 2020 (OB1 ASX announcement titled "Acquisition of Advanced Majestic North Gold Project", dated 23 February 2025) was reviewed. Comparisons between the models indicates a global tonnage increase and grade decrease relative to the earlier estimate due to improved geological interpretation and tighter drill spacing. Production data: No mine production records are available for reconciliation due to the exploration stage of the project. Validation included visual comparison of block grades against drillhole composites in plan and section, review of swath plots, and comparison of ID^2, ID^3 and OK global tonnage–grade outcomes. The final ID^2 model appropriately honours informing data and reproduces grade and geological continuity consistent with the known mineralisation style. The estimate is considered suitable for reporting Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Moisture content has not been directly measured for the current drill program; however, the deposit is hosted within a transported/oxide environment where moisture levels may be elevated, potentially up to ~30% in saturated zones. This estimate is indicative only and has not yet been confirmed by laboratory testing. • For reporting purposes, tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis, consistent with JORC Code guidelines. Given the geological setting, moisture may vary significantly between near-surface alluvial/supergene material and deeper, less saturated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		units. Collection of quantitative moisture data is planned as part of future metallurgical and geotechnical sampling.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A reporting cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied to the Mineral Resource. This cut-off is considered appropriate for assessing reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), based on the shallow depth of mineralisation An open pit optimisation study is currently underway, and final economic parameters (including mining, processing, and overall operating costs) will be updated once optimisation results are available. The current reporting cut-off therefore reflects a preliminary assessment suitable for Mineral Resource reporting at this stage of project evaluation.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No detailed mining studies have been completed at this stage; however, the shallow depth, geometry, and material characteristics of the mineralised system indicate that the deposit is likely to be amenable to open pit mining methods. Mineralisation occurs at approximately 20 - 40 m below surface within laterally continuous, flat-lying transported and oxide material, with true thicknesses typically between 1 - 2 m. No assumptions have been applied regarding mining dilution, ore loss, or selective mining units (SMUs), and the block model has been reported at the parent block scale. Modifying factors that would be required for Ore Reserve classification have not been incorporated at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		An open pit optimisation study is currently underway, and mining-specific assumptions will be refined as optimisation shells, cost inputs, and practical mining constraints are evaluated. No underground mining methods are considered applicable to this style of mineralisation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No detailed metallurgical processing study has been completed at this stage Metallurgical testwork is currently underway, including representative sampling across mineralised domains to assess gold liberation characteristics, particle size distribution, potential clay content, and suitability for gravity concentration or low-complexity processing pathways. Results from this program will inform future process flow sheet development and recovery assumptions. No metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the current Mineral Resource estimate, and no deleterious elements of metallurgical concern have been identified to date. Mining or processing assumptions required for Ore Reserve estimation have not been applied at this stage.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported.*	No detailed environmental studies have been completed at this stage of the project, however environmental flora and fauna studies have commenced. The Mineral Resource occurs within transported and oxide material at shallow depth, and no significant environmental constraints have been identified during field activities to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	Baseline environmental assessments, including flora and fauna surveys, land disturbance mapping, and groundwater characterisation, will be required as the project advances. No assumptions regarding waste characterisation, acid-forming potential, or metallurgical tailings management have been applied at this stage. These factors will be assessed through future testwork programs and environmental approvals processes. It should be noted that the mineralisation (which is oxide in nature) is also hosted within the oxide/supergene weathering profile. Based on this the likelihood of AMD being an issue is not likely. The current Mineral Resource estimate is based solely on geological and estimation factors and does not incorporate any environmental modifying factors that would be required for Ore Reserve classification.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density measurements have been collected across the project area; however, the data was not available for inclusion in the current Mineral Resource estimate. In the absence of validated project-specific measurements, bulk density values from the previous Mineral Resource model, 2020, were adopted and applied to the corresponding geological material types. The following dry bulk density values were assigned: • Transported material: 1.8 t/m³ • Oxide material: 2.0 t/m³ • Transition material: 2.3 t/m³

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		These values are considered reasonable for the style of mineralisation and material types present but will require refinement once the full suite of new bulk density measurements has been reviewed and validated.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) based on geological confidence, data quality, drill spacing, estimation performance, and validation of local continuity within each mineralised domain. Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications were assigned using a combination of: • Perimeter strings constructed around areas of consistent geological and grade continuity, • SELPER coding within Datamine Studio RM to allocate classification fields directly into the block model, • Search pass analysis in 3D, and • Average distance to informing composites for each interpolated block. Blocks informed predominantly by Pass 1 or Pass 2 searches and with an average composite distance of <45 m, aligned with the local drill spacing of approximately 20 m (NS) × 40 m (EW), were classified as Indicated Mineral Resources, reflecting increased confidence in both geological and grade continuity. Blocks informed by Pass 2 or Pass 3 searches, or those with average composite distances exceeding ~45 m, were classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, reflecting lower confidence in local grade continuity but still sufficient geological support for reporting under the JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Areas of widely spaced drilling, including the southern extension of Domain 1, where drilling spacing increases to approximately 180 m north–south, were classified as Unclassified, as data density is insufficient to support a Mineral Resource classification. The classification approach is considered consistent with the nature of the mineralisation (shallow, laterally continuous transported and oxide material), the density of drilling, and the performance of the estimation. The Competent Person considers the classification to appropriately reflect the underlying data quality and the confidence in the geological and grade continuity of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No external audits or independent reviews have been completed for this Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimate are considered to be consistent with the classification levels assigned in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The estimate reflects the geological continuity observed within the shallow, laterally extensive transported and oxide mineralised domains, supported by close-spaced drilling (20 m north - south × 40 m east - west) across the central portion of the deposit. No conditional simulation was undertaken, instead, confidence has been assessed using a qualitative and semi-quantitative approach, including: • Assessment of drill density and spatial distribution • search pass performance across all mineralised domains • average distance to informing composites • comparison of ID^2, ID^3 and OK estimates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• reconciliation of domain continuity against the geological model • review of swath plots and local estimation trends The classification reflects global confidence at the scale of the reported Mineral Resource and is appropriate for conceptual mine planning studies. Local confidence at the individual block scale is lower, particularly within areas classified as Inferred, where wider drill spacing results in reduced certainty in local grade variability. No production data is available for comparison, as the project has not yet been mined. A previous Mineral Resource estimate completed in 2020 was reviewed; differences between the two models are primarily attributed to improved geological interpretation and tighter drill spacing rather than estimation uncertainty. Overall, the Competent Person considers the relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimate to be appropriate for reporting global Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, and suitable for informing preliminary mining studies and ongoing project assessment.