BEACON MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

11 August 2025

Stage 2 Grade Control Program Completed at Lady Ida Iguana Deposit

Stage 2 GC drilling phase completed and first batch of assay results has been received

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Stage 2 grade control drill program was drilled to further increase the geological confidence in the Iguana Stage 1 Pit. Beacon has completed a 298 hole, 16,506 metre RC drill program**
- **Beacon has received the first batch of 2,970 assay results from multiple mineralised zones. Significant high-grade intersections include:**
  - 5 metres @ 39.3 g/t gold from 49 metres (IGGC_210)
    Including 1 metre @ 179.0 g/t gold from 49 metres
  - 6 metres @ 46.8 g/t gold from 32 metres (IGGC_219)
    Including 2 metres @ 135.5 g/t gold from 32 metres
  - 2 metres @ 39.9 g/t gold from 41 metres (IGGC_232)
    Including 1 metre @ 75.9 g/t gold from 41 metres
  - 2 metres @ 21.9 g/t gold from 18 metres (IGGC_210)
  - 8 metres @ 4.34 g/t gold from 33 metres (IGGC_234)
    Including 1 metre @ 22.6 g/t gold from 35 metres
  - 7 metres @ 3.6 g/t gold from 47 metres (IGGC_248)
    Including 3 metres @ 5.4 g/t gold from 47 metres
- **Beacon is expecting the remaining 13,536 assay results to be received over the next 6 to 8 weeks**
- **Holes that ended in mineralisation have been re-entered and drilling has been completed**

Beacon Minerals Executive Chairman and Managing Director Graham McGarry commented:
"The Stage 2 grade control drill program is the largest RC drill program ever conducted by Beacon Minerals. The high grades and strong continuity add to the de-risking process as we prepare for first production early next year.

"The exceptionally high-grade intercepts in the Northwest corridor are a potential game changer for Beacon Minerals. With that in mind we will quickly follow up with deeper RC and diamond drill programs."

Beacon Minerals Limited (**ASX: BCN**) ("Beacon" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the Completion of the Stage 2 GC drill program at the Lady Ida – Iguana Deposit.

Iguana Deposit Overview

The Iguana deposit is a part of the Lady Ida Project, which sits on the inferred extension of the Ida Fault and is a part of the north-south striking Mount Ida Greenstone Belt. It is predominantly metamorphosed (upper greenschist-amphibolite facies) mafic and ultramafic rocks. The complex structural history provides the space for mineralisation deposition. The mineralisation is controlled by structural and hydrothermal alteration.

On the deposit scale the depth of weathering increases significantly within shear zones and reaches depths of 90 m in the centre of the deposit. Supergene gold enrichment is apparent from grade control drilling in the upper portion of the existing Jamaican Rock pit (mined by Delta Gold in 2000) where significantly higher grades were mined compared to the current resource model.

Recent Diamond Drilling has indicated two distinct "In situ" mineralisation styles within the Iguana deposit.

- Early Stage mineralisation
    - Dominant mineralisation style of the Iguana deposit
    - Sulphide-rich gold mineralisation
    - Quartz is notably absent
- Later Stage mineralisation
    - Quartz-fuchsite mineralisation style locally includes coarse visible gold
    - Relatively small percentage of Iguana's mineralisation

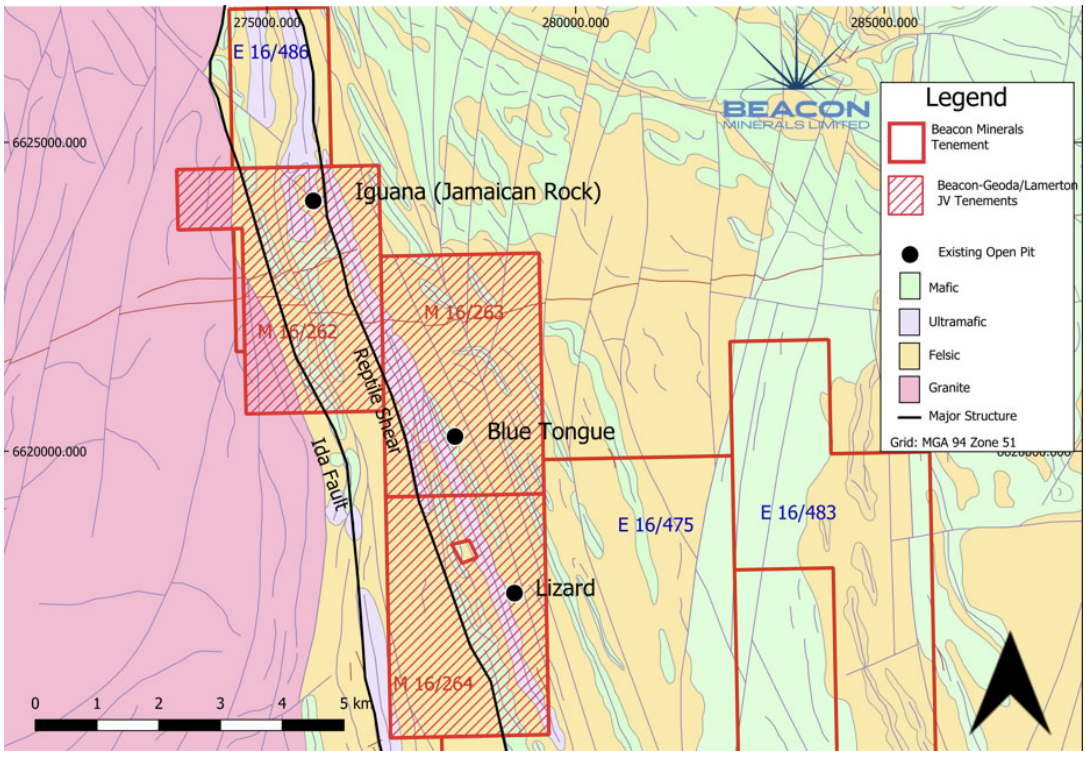

Figure 1: Iguana Local Geology and Tenements

Lady Ida Iguana Stage 2 Grade Control Drill Program

The Iguana stage 2 grade control drill program was drilled to further increase the confidence in the Iguana Stage 1 Pit. This program was a 298 hole reverse circulation drill program totalling 16,506 metres. The drilling phase of this program is complete. The first batch of 2,970 assay results has been received and Beacon is awaiting the remaining 13,536 assays.

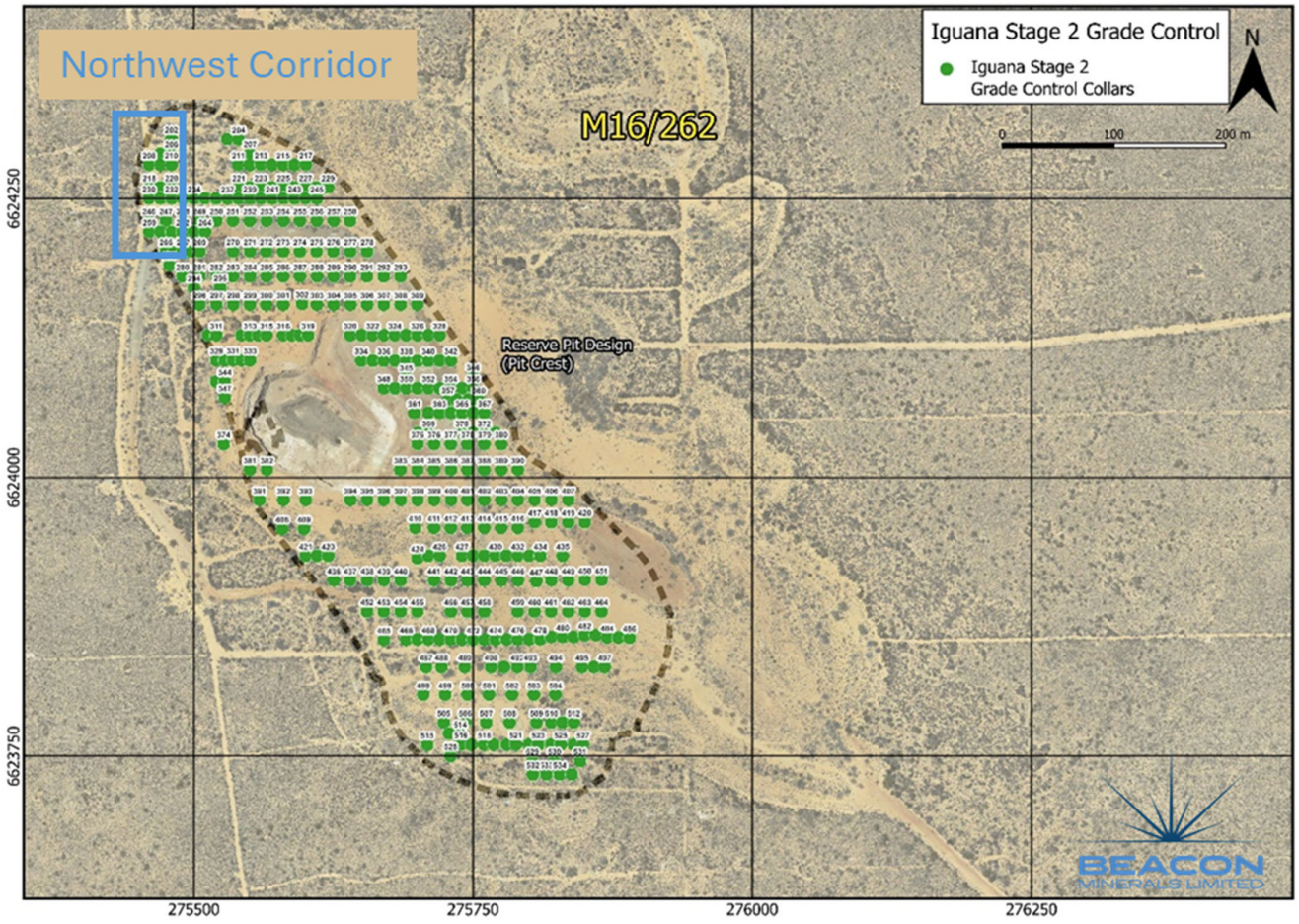

Figure 2: Collar Locations of Iguana Stage 2 Grade Control Program

Northwest "High-Grade" Corridor

The Iguana stage 2 grade control drill program has identified a high-grade mineralised corridor in the Northwest of the Iguana Stage 1 Pit.

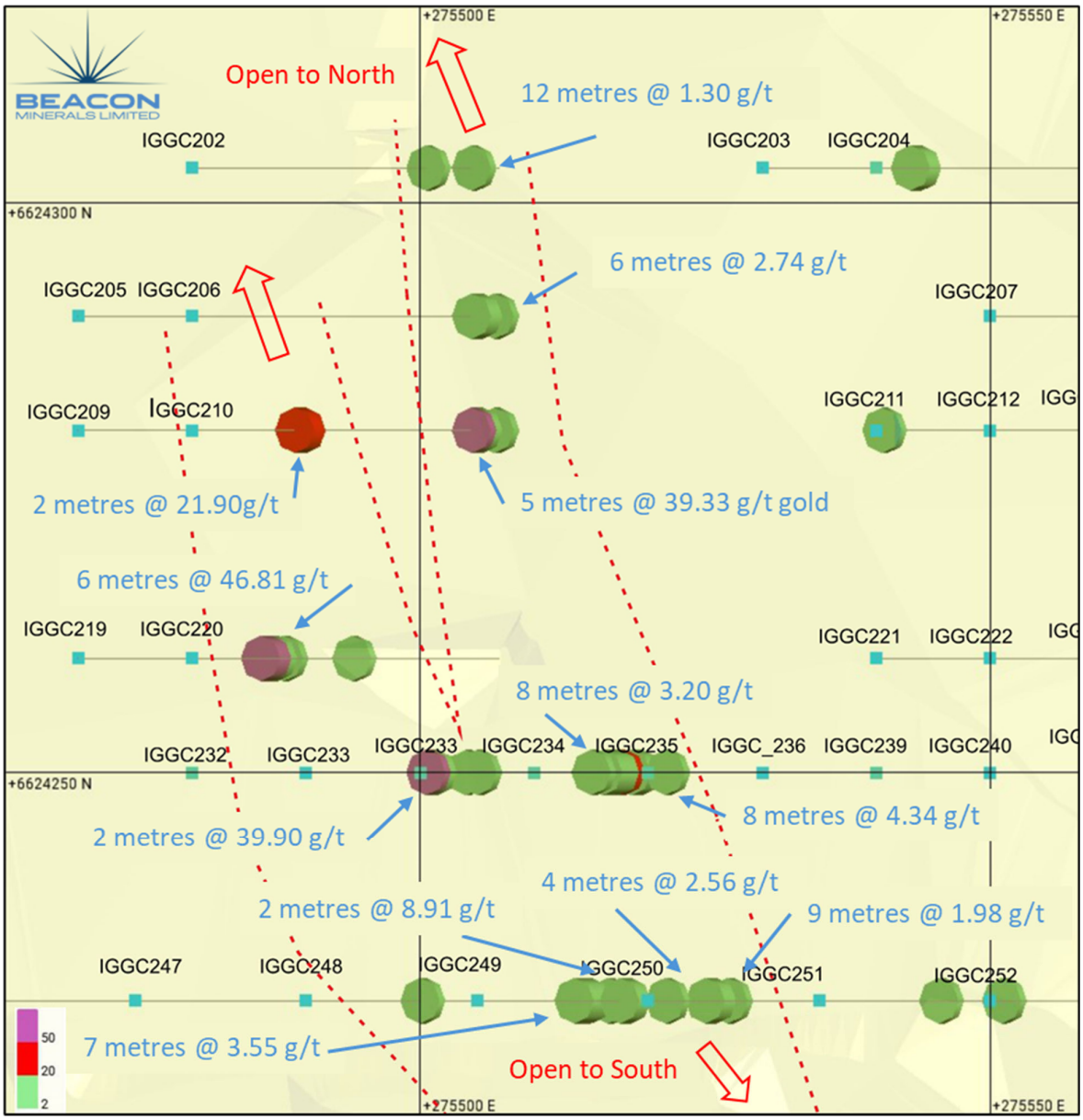

Figure 3: Northwest High-Grade Corridor

The first batch of assay results indicates several zones of high-grade mineralisation exist in the Northwest corridor including:

IGGC_202

- 12 metres @ 1.30 g/t gold from 41 metres

IGGC_205

- 1 metre @ 1.40 g/t gold from 52 metres

IGGC_206

- 6 metres @ 2.74 g/t gold from 48 metres
  Including 2 metres @ 5.05g/t gold from 49 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_210

- 2 metres @ 21.90g/t gold from 18 metres
- 5 metres @ 39.33 g/t gold from 49 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 179.00 g/t gold from 49 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_219

- 6 metres @ 46.81 g/t gold from 32 metres
  Including 2 metres @ 135.50 g/t gold from 32 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_220

- 1 metre @ 1.60 g/t gold from 52 metres

IGGC_230

- 1 metre @ 0.69 g/t gold from 53 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_232

- 2 metres @ 39.90 g/t gold from 41 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 75.90 g/t gold from 41 metres

IGGC_233

- 8 metres @ 3.20 g/t gold from 46 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 14.90 g/t gold from 52 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_234

- 8 metres @ 4.34 g/t gold from 33 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 22.6 g/t gold from 35 metres

IGGC_248

- 7 metres @ 3.55 g/t gold from 47 metres
  Including 3 metres @ 5.41 g/t gold from 47 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 5.10 g/t gold from 53 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_249

- 2 metres @ 8.91 g/t gold from 25 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 14.80 g/t gold from 25 metres
- 4 metres @ 2.56 g/t gold from 31 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 7.84 g/t gold from 33 metres
- 9 metres @ 1.98 g/t gold from 37 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 7.84 g/t gold from 44 metres

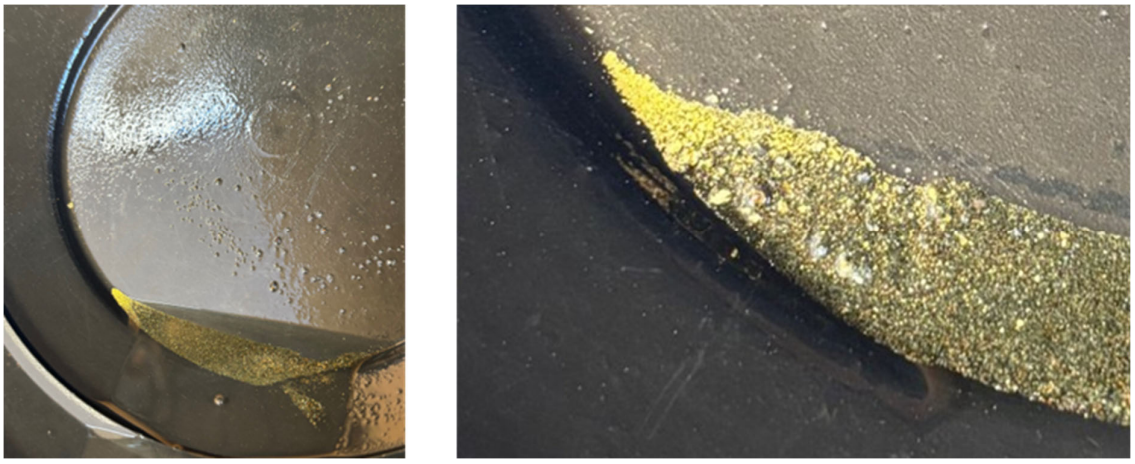

Figure 4: IGGC_232 RC sample panned 41-42 metre interval

Stage 2 Grade Control Significant Results

The first batch of 2,970 assay results produced several zones of significant mineralisation including:

IGGC_203

- 3 metres @ 5.50 g/t gold from 25 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 11.40 g/t gold from 26 metres

IGGC_206

- 6 metres @ 2.74 g/t gold from 48 metres
  Including 2 metres @ 5.05g/t gold from 49 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_207

- 2 metres @ 2.97 g/t gold from 21 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 5.12g/t gold from 21 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_210

- 2 metres @ 21.90g/t gold from 18 metres
- 5 metres @ 39.33 g/t gold from 49 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 179.00 g/t gold from 49 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_215

- 13 metres @ 2.83 g/t gold from 35 metres
  Including 3 metres @ 9.44 g/t gold from 41 metres
  Also including 1 metre @ 19.00 g/t gold from 43 metres

IGGC_216

- 1 metre @ 4.81 g/t gold from 31 metres

IGGC_219

- 6 metres @ 46.81 g/t gold from 32 metres
  Including 2 metres @ 135.50 g/t gold from 32 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_221

- 8 metres @ 2.65 g/t gold from 45 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 13.50 g/t gold from 48 metres

IGGC_225

- 3 metres @ 4.04g/t gold from 36 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 8.92 g/t gold from 37 metres
- 4 metres @ 1.24 g/t gold from 45 metres

IGGC_226

- 5 metres @ 1.89 g/t gold from 48 metres

IGGC_227

- 18 metres @ 2.26 g/t gold from 24 metres
  Including 3 metres @ 5.28 g/t gold from 24 metres

IGGC_228

- 3 metres @ 4.61 g/t gold from 21 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 11.60 g/t gold from 22 metres

IGGC_229

- 1 metre @ 11.20 g/t gold from 19 metres

IGGC_232

- 2 metres @ 39.90 g/t gold from 41 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 75.90 g/t gold from 41 metres

IGGC_233

- 8 metres @ 3.20 g/t gold from 46 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 14.90 g/t gold from 52 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_234

- 8 metres @ 4.34 g/t gold from 33 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 22.60 g/t gold from 35 metres

IGGC_235

- 14 metres @ 2.48 g/t gold from 9 metres
  Including 2 metres @ 5.66 g/t gold from 12 metres
  Also Including 1 metre @ 8.26 g/t gold from 23 metres

IGGC_240

- 3 metres @ 2.81 g/t gold from 17 metres
- 4 metres @ 2.48 g/t gold from 25 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 7.27 g/t gold from 25 metres

IGGC_248

- 7 metres @ 3.55 g/t gold from 47 metres
  Including 3 metres @ 5.41 g/t gold from 47 metres
  Also including 1 metre @ 5.10 g/t gold from 53 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_249

- 2 metres @ 8.91 g/t gold from 25 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 14.80 g/t gold from 25 metres
- 4 metres @ 2.56 g/t gold from 31 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 7.84 g/t gold from 33 metres
- 9 metres @ 1.98 g/t gold from 37 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 7.84 g/t gold from 44 metres

IGGC_254

- 12 metres @ 2.80 g/t gold from 35 metres
  Including 1 metre @ 7.77 g/t gold from 38 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

IGGC_256

- 2 metres @ 3.62 g/t gold from 1 metre
  Including 1 metre @ 6.27 g/t gold from 2 metres
- Hole ended in mineralisation

In addition, there were holes that ended in mineralisation which includes:

- IGGC_230
- IGGC_238
- IGGC_243
- IGGC_250
- IGGC_252

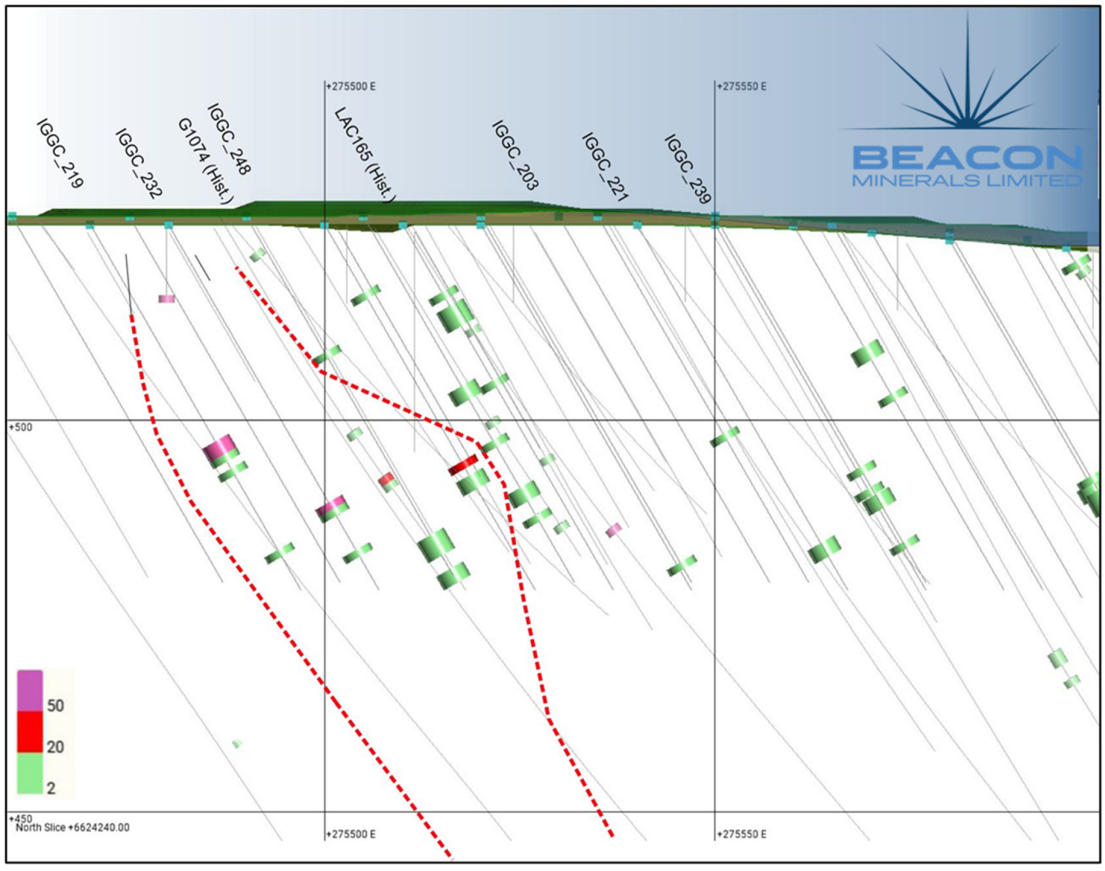

Figure 5: Cross Section showing significant intercepts with grades above 2g/t shown

About the Lady Ida Project

The Lady Ida Project consist of M16/262 (the Iguana Deposit is located on M16/262), M16/263, M16/264, L15/224, L16/58, L16/62, L16/103, L16/142 and application L16/138 which is the ground the subject of the Earn-In, JV and Tenement Transfer Agreement between the Company, Beacon Mining Pty Ltd, Lamerton Pty Ltd and Geoda Pty Ltd.

For further details in relation to the Earn-In, JV and Tenement Transfer Agreement for the Lady Ida Project refer to ASX releases dated 6 December 2023 entitled "*Beacon to Acquire an interest in the Lady Ida Gold Project*" and 4 September 2024 "*Lady Ida Completes and Appointment of New Director*".

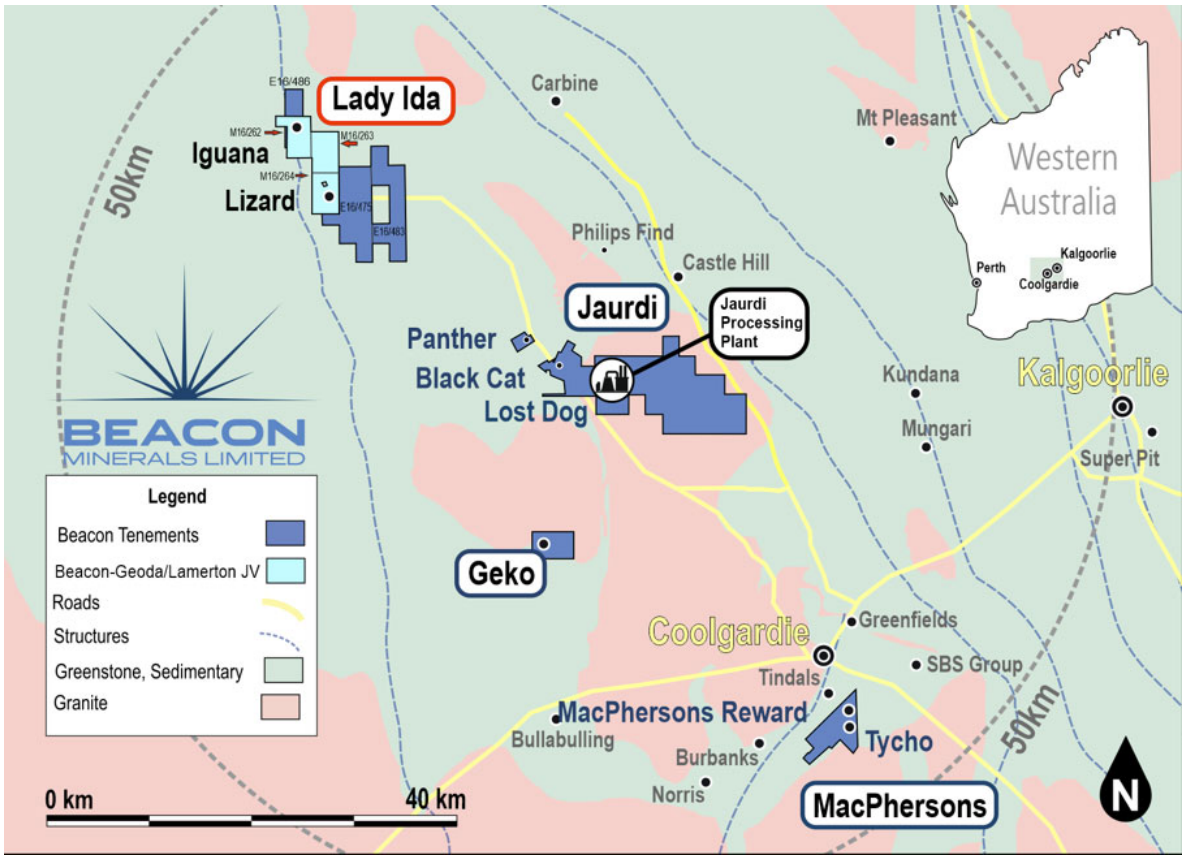

Figure 5: Location of the Lady Ida Project (Iguana Deposit)

Authorised for release by the Board of Beacon Minerals Limited.

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JORC Compliance Statement

The information in the report relating to the exploration results and targets have been compiled by Lachlan Kenna BSc (Hons) MAusIMM. Mr. Kenna has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Kenna is a full-time employee of Beacon Minerals Limited.

Mr Kenna consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

This ASX announcement (Announcement) has been prepared by Beacon Minerals Limited ("Beacon" or "the Company"). It should not be considered as an offer or invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities in the Company or as an inducement to make an offer or invitation with respect to those securities. No agreement to subscribe for securities in the Company will be entered into on the basis of this Announcement.

This Announcement contains summary information about Beacon, its subsidiaries and their activities which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Beacon.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Beacon's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Beacon and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Beacon and the value of an investment in Beacon including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, gold price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Beacon and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

- may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Beacon, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Beacon disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. No verification: Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified.

Appendix 1: Significant Intercepts Table for the Iguana Stage 2 Grade Control program

All intervals of greater than 0.5 g/t gold, with maximum internal dilution of 1m. The highly deformed nature of the deposit, and location of the drilling in under-defined areas of the deposit means no true width can be generated.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Grade (Au g/t)		Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Grade (Au g/t)
IGGC202	35	36	0.84		IGGC233	48	49	0.45
IGGC202	41	42	2.09		IGGC233	49	50	1.29
IGGC202	42	43	1.20		IGGC233	50	51	0.86
IGGC202	43	44	0.50		IGGC233	51	52	0.48
IGGC202	44	45	1.43		IGGC233	52	53	14.90
IGGC202	45	46	0.51		IGGC233	53	54	4.61
IGGC202	46	47	0.70		IGGC234	10	11	2.14
IGGC202	47	48	0.76		IGGC234	21	22	0.96
IGGC202	48	49	0.67		IGGC234	23	24	0.52
IGGC202	49	50	2.73		IGGC234	28	29	0.88
IGGC202	50	51	0.59		IGGC234	33	34	0.77
IGGC202	51	52	0.51		IGGC234	34	35	0.68
IGGC202	52	53	0.66		IGGC234	35	36	22.60
IGGC203	10	11	1.13		IGGC234	36	37	1.50
IGGC203	23	24	0.51		IGGC234	37	38	5.06
IGGC203	25	26	1.07		IGGC234	38	39	2.53
IGGC203	26	27	11.40		IGGC234	39	40	0.50
IGGC203	27	28	4.03		IGGC234	40	41	1.05
IGGC203	29	30	0.52		IGGC234	43	44	1.00
IGGC203	40	41	0.72		IGGC234	44	45	0.66
IGGC203	49	50	0.50		IGGC234	45	46	1.57
IGGC204	15	16	0.85		IGGC235	9	10	0.51
IGGC204	33	34	0.64		IGGC235	10	11	2.74
IGGC204	36	37	0.56		IGGC235	11	12	1.70
IGGC204	37	38	0.99		IGGC235	12	13	6.47
IGGC204	38	39	0.54		IGGC235	13	14	4.85
IGGC205	52	53	1.40		IGGC235	14	15	2.61
IGGC206	22	23	1.40		IGGC235	15	16	1.88
IGGC206	40	41	0.61		IGGC235	17	18	1.50
IGGC206	48	49	0.60		IGGC235	18	19	0.75
IGGC206	49	50	3.03		IGGC235	19	20	0.62
IGGC206	50	51	7.07		IGGC235	20	21	0.72
IGGC206	51	52	0.62		IGGC235	21	22	0.65
IGGC206	52	53	1.43		IGGC235	22	23	1.50
IGGC206	53	54	3.72		IGGC235	23	24	8.26

IGGC207	21	22	5.12		IGGC235	44	45	0.60
IGGC207	22	23	0.82		IGGC235	46	47	1.61
IGGC207	32	33	0.95		IGGC235	49	50	0.51
IGGC207	35	36	0.66		IGGC235	50	51	0.78
IGGC207	37	38	0.57		IGGC236	18	19	1.69
IGGC207	39	40	0.67		IGGC236	25	26	0.79
IGGC207	50	51	0.50		IGGC236	28	29	0.80
IGGC207	51	52	0.81		IGGC236	31	32	1.50
IGGC207	52	53	1.68		IGGC236	35	36	0.55
IGGC207	53	54	1.07		IGGC236	41	42	0.72
IGGC209	33	34	0.94		IGGC237	20	21	0.56
IGGC210	18	19	23.10		IGGC237	21	22	0.55
IGGC210	19	20	20.70		IGGC237	22	23	0.69
IGGC210	42	43	0.69		IGGC237	26	27	1.14
IGGC210	49	50	179.00		IGGC237	27	28	0.61
IGGC210	50	51	7.29		IGGC237	41	42	0.61
IGGC210	51	52	1.92		IGGC237	44	45	0.52
IGGC210	52	53	1.76		IGGC238	22	23	0.51
IGGC210	53	54	6.68		IGGC238	38	39	0.61
IGGC211	1	2	3.22		IGGC238	40	41	0.62
IGGC211	42	43	1.15		IGGC238	47	48	0.81
IGGC212	36	37	0.84		IGGC238	50	51	0.84
IGGC212	44	45	1.25		IGGC238	52	53	0.72
IGGC212	45	46	0.88		IGGC238	53	54	0.59
IGGC213	14	15	0.53		IGGC239	30	31	1.01
IGGC213	31	32	2.42		IGGC239	31	32	0.52
IGGC213	32	33	1.04		IGGC239	32	33	0.91
IGGC213	33	34	2.16		IGGC239	33	34	0.92
IGGC213	34	35	2.96		IGGC239	34	35	1.89
IGGC213	35	36	0.85		IGGC239	36	37	0.71
IGGC213	48	49	0.76		IGGC239	38	39	0.87
IGGC213	50	51	1.14		IGGC239	40	41	1.42
IGGC213	51	52	0.66		IGGC239	41	42	2.48
IGGC214	39	40	1.88		IGGC239	42	43	3.23
IGGC214	40	41	0.84		IGGC239	47	48	0.79
IGGC214	42	43	0.70		IGGC239	48	49	3.52
IGGC214	43	44	0.60		IGGC240	17	18	1.31
IGGC215	35	36	0.55		IGGC240	18	19	3.19
IGGC215	36	37	0.92		IGGC240	19	20	3.95
IGGC215	37	38	0.49		IGGC240	22	23	1.08
IGGC215	38	39	0.43		IGGC240	25	26	7.27

IGGC215	39	40	1.30		IGGC240	26	27	0.77
IGGC215	40	41	2.29		IGGC240	27	28	1.16
IGGC215	41	42	5.04		IGGC240	28	29	0.71
IGGC215	42	43	4.28		IGGC241	49	50	1.21
IGGC215	43	44	19.00		IGGC242	36	37	1.07
IGGC215	44	45	0.57		IGGC242	37	38	1.31
IGGC215	45	46	0.84		IGGC242	46	47	0.88
IGGC215	46	47	0.54		IGGC242	47	48	0.64
IGGC215	47	48	0.61		IGGC243	3	4	1.76
IGGC216	1	2	0.70		IGGC243	5	6	0.95
IGGC216	31	32	4.81		IGGC243	6	7	0.90
IGGC216	33	34	0.57		IGGC243	7	8	1.06
IGGC216	35	36	0.69		IGGC243	12	13	0.91
IGGC216	42	43	0.73		IGGC243	32	33	0.95
IGGC216	43	44	0.53		IGGC243	52	53	1.91
IGGC216	44	45	0.66		IGGC243	53	54	0.72
IGGC216	45	46	0.77		IGGC244	36	37	0.76
IGGC216	46	47	0.81		IGGC244	43	44	0.80
IGGC216	47	48	0.55		IGGC244	44	45	0.65
IGGC216	48	49	1.45		IGGC244	45	46	1.22
IGGC216	49	50	1.38		IGGC244	47	48	1.05
IGGC216	50	51	0.86		IGGC245	27	28	0.76
IGGC217	2	3	0.97		IGGC245	33	34	0.61
IGGC217	3	4	0.96		IGGC246	51	52	0.63
IGGC217	27	28	0.65		IGGC247	24	25	0.56
IGGC217	28	29	3.33		IGGC247	42	43	0.52
IGGC217	31	32	0.85		IGGC248	19	20	1.05
IGGC217	32	33	0.57		IGGC248	20	21	2.25
IGGC217	45	46	0.64		IGGC248	21	22	0.56
IGGC219	32	33	156.00		IGGC248	23	24	0.65
IGGC219	33	34	115.00		IGGC248	25	26	0.66
IGGC219	34	35	3.71		IGGC248	26	27	1.78
IGGC219	35	36	1.03		IGGC248	27	28	0.53
IGGC219	36	37	3.42		IGGC248	28	29	0.70
IGGC219	37	38	1.71		IGGC248	29	30	0.81
IGGC219	41	42	0.90		IGGC248	47	48	7.78
IGGC219	42	43	0.50		IGGC248	48	49	3.62
IGGC219	48	49	5.74		IGGC248	49	50	4.83
IGGC219	52	53	0.55		IGGC248	50	51	0.60
IGGC219	53	54	0.65		IGGC248	51	52	1.46
IGGC220	16	17	0.85		IGGC248	52	53	1.47

IGGC220	18	19	0.64		IGGC248	53	54	5.10
IGGC220	40	41	0.75		IGGC249	0	1	0.85
IGGC220	52	53	1.60		IGGC249	25	26	14.80
IGGC221	2	3	0.50		IGGC249	26	27	3.01
IGGC221	45	46	0.71		IGGC249	28	29	0.81
IGGC221	46	47	1.11		IGGC249	31	32	1.32
IGGC221	47	48	2.48		IGGC249	32	33	0.56
IGGC221	48	49	13.50		IGGC249	33	34	7.84
IGGC221	49	50	1.56		IGGC249	34	35	0.53
IGGC221	50	51	0.66		IGGC249	37	38	0.54
IGGC221	51	52	0.68		IGGC249	38	39	1.97
IGGC221	52	53	0.53		IGGC249	39	40	1.08
IGGC222	21	22	0.78		IGGC249	40	41	2.73
IGGC222	22	23	0.85		IGGC249	41	42	2.01
IGGC222	34	35	1.22		IGGC249	42	43	0.50
IGGC222	35	36	1.37		IGGC249	43	44	0.71
IGGC222	36	37	0.88		IGGC249	44	45	7.84
IGGC222	37	38	0.54		IGGC249	45	46	0.52
IGGC222	38	39	0.73		IGGC250	0	1	0.69
IGGC222	39	40	11.50		IGGC250	26	27	0.73
IGGC222	40	41	0.95		IGGC250	27	28	0.50
IGGC222	41	42	0.77		IGGC250	28	29	1.43
IGGC222	42	43	0.57		IGGC250	30	31	0.61
IGGC222	46	47	0.90		IGGC250	33	34	0.78
IGGC222	48	49	0.62		IGGC250	35	36	1.86
IGGC222	49	50	0.87		IGGC250	38	39	0.74
IGGC223	15	16	0.58		IGGC250	40	41	0.62
IGGC223	20	21	1.22		IGGC250	41	42	1.59
IGGC223	24	25	1.15		IGGC250	42	43	1.17
IGGC223	28	29	1.12		IGGC250	43	44	0.65
IGGC223	29	30	1.12		IGGC250	45	46	0.68
IGGC223	30	31	0.69		IGGC250	51	52	2.68
IGGC223	31	32	0.58		IGGC250	53	54	1.26
IGGC223	50	51	1.05		IGGC251	22	23	1.32
IGGC223	51	52	0.50		IGGC251	32	33	2.60
IGGC224	4	5	1.74		IGGC252	25	26	0.57
IGGC224	46	47	0.81		IGGC252	34	35	0.80
IGGC225	36	37	2.69		IGGC252	35	36	1.21
IGGC225	37	38	8.92		IGGC252	36	37	1.47
IGGC225	38	39	0.51		IGGC252	37	38	2.44
IGGC225	45	46	0.64		IGGC252	38	39	0.56

IGGC225	46	47	0.50		IGGC252	39	40	1.00
IGGC225	47	48	3.22		IGGC252	40	41	0.85
IGGC225	48	49	0.58		IGGC252	42	43	0.65
IGGC226	36	37	2.22		IGGC252	46	47	1.33
IGGC226	48	49	1.24		IGGC252	51	52	1.14
IGGC226	49	50	2.08		IGGC252	53	54	1.51
IGGC226	50	51	4.31		IGGC253	24	25	0.87
IGGC226	51	52	1.23		IGGC253	29	30	0.61
IGGC226	52	53	0.60		IGGC253	34	35	0.53
IGGC227	24	25	9.13		IGGC253	35	36	1.09
IGGC227	25	26	0.99		IGGC253	36	37	1.36
IGGC227	26	27	5.66		IGGC253	37	38	0.72
IGGC227	27	28	1.11		IGGC253	41	42	1.66
IGGC227	28	29	0.77		IGGC253	42	43	0.73
IGGC227	29	30	1.52		IGGC253	43	44	0.63
IGGC227	30	31	0.23		IGGC253	44	45	0.76
IGGC227	31	32	1.16		IGGC253	45	46	1.05
IGGC227	32	33	3.69		IGGC253	46	47	0.62
IGGC227	33	34	0.61		IGGC253	49	50	0.73
IGGC227	34	35	1.30		IGGC254	3	4	1.03
IGGC227	35	36	1.60		IGGC254	22	23	0.50
IGGC227	36	37	0.65		IGGC254	35	36	1.32
IGGC227	37	38	3.05		IGGC254	36	37	4.43
IGGC227	38	39	1.86		IGGC254	37	38	0.89
IGGC227	39	40	2.88		IGGC254	38	39	7.77
IGGC227	40	41	1.52		IGGC254	39	40	2.74
IGGC227	41	42	2.96		IGGC254	40	41	5.95
IGGC228	18	19	1.91		IGGC254	41	42	0.79
IGGC228	21	22	0.89		IGGC254	42	43	0.53
IGGC228	22	23	11.60		IGGC254	43	44	2.22
IGGC228	23	24	1.36		IGGC254	44	45	1.15
IGGC228	27	28	0.62		IGGC254	45	46	4.65
IGGC228	28	29	1.13		IGGC254	46	47	1.22
IGGC228	29	30	1.70		IGGC254	48	49	0.60
IGGC228	30	31	1.42		IGGC254	50	51	0.50
IGGC228	39	40	0.52		IGGC254	52	53	1.69
IGGC228	46	47	0.56		IGGC254	53	54	0.58
IGGC228	47	48	0.77		IGGC255	1	2	1.29
IGGC228	49	50	0.68		IGGC255	2	3	2.16
IGGC228	50	51	0.75		IGGC255	3	4	0.80
IGGC228	51	52	0.56		IGGC255	43	44	0.55

IGGC229	6	7	0.61		IGGC255	44	45	0.50
IGGC229	19	20	11.20		IGGC255	45	46	0.57
IGGC229	20	21	0.80		IGGC255	49	50	1.98
IGGC229	22	23	0.83		IGGC255	51	52	1.18
IGGC229	42	43	0.54		IGGC256	1	2	0.97
IGGC229	43	44	0.63		IGGC256	2	3	6.27
IGGC230	46	47	0.56		IGGC256	51	52	0.50
IGGC230	47	48	0.54		IGGC256	53	54	0.88
IGGC230	53	54	0.69		IGGC257	2	3	0.64
IGGC232	20	21	0.51		IGGC257	39	40	0.76
IGGC232	41	42	75.90		IGGC257	50	51	1.50
IGGC232	42	43	3.91		IGGC277	2	3	4.25
IGGC232	47	48	0.72		IGGC277	32	33	1.32
IGGC232	48	49	2.43		IGGC277	39	40	0.98
IGGC233	28	29	1.26		IGGC277	42	43	0.71
IGGC233	45	46	0.50		IGGC278	0	1	0.55
IGGC233	46	47	1.28		IGGC278	32	33	0.67
IGGC233	47	48	1.72					

Appendix 2: Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement M 16/262.

All Values are planned hole values, with survey work continuing post-drilling.

Hole Id	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
IGGC202	RC	54	MGA94_51	275480	6624303	525	90	-60
IGGC203	RC	54	MGA94_51	275530	6624303	525	90	-60
IGGC204	RC	54	MGA94_51	275540	6624303	524	90	-60
IGGC205	RC	54	MGA94_51	275470	6624290	525	90	-60
IGGC206	RC	54	MGA94_51	275480	6624290	525	90	-60
IGGC207	RC	54	MGA94_51	275550	6624290	525	90	-60
IGGC209	RC	54	MGA94_51	275470	6624280	525	90	-60
IGGC210	RC	54	MGA94_51	275480	6624280	525	90	-60
IGGC211	RC	54	MGA94_51	275540	6624280	525	90	-60
IGGC212	RC	54	MGA94_51	275550	6624280	525	90	-60
IGGC213	RC	54	MGA94_51	275560	6624280	525	90	-60
IGGC214	RC	54	MGA94_51	275570	6624280	524	90	-60
IGGC215	RC	54	MGA94_51	275580	6624280	523	90	-60
IGGC216	RC	54	MGA94_51	275590	6624280	522	90	-60
IGGC217	RC	54	MGA94_51	275600	6624280	522	90	-60
IGGC219	RC	54	MGA94_51	275470	6624260	525	90	-60
IGGC220	RC	54	MGA94_51	275480	6624260	525	90	-60
IGGC221	RC	54	MGA94_51	275540	6624260	525	90	-60
IGGC222	RC	54	MGA94_51	275550	6624260	525	90	-60
IGGC223	RC	54	MGA94_51	275560	6624260	525	90	-60
IGGC224	RC	54	MGA94_51	275570	6624260	524	90	-60
IGGC225	RC	54	MGA94_51	275580	6624260	523	90	-60
IGGC226	RC	54	MGA94_51	275590	6624260	523	90	-60
IGGC227	RC	54	MGA94_51	275600	6624260	522	90	-60
IGGC228	RC	54	MGA94_51	275610	6624260	521	90	-60
IGGC229	RC	54	MGA94_51	275620	6624260	520	90	-60
IGGC230	RC	54	MGA94_51	275460	6624250	526	90	-60
IGGC232	RC	54	MGA94_51	275480	6624250	525	90	-60
IGGC233	RC	54	MGA94_51	275490	6624250	526	90	-60
IGGC234	RC	54	MGA94_51	275500	6624250	525	90	-60
IGGC235	RC	54	MGA94_51	275510	6624250	525	90	-60
IGGC236	RC	54	MGA94_51	275520	6624250	525	90	-60
IGGC237	RC	54	MGA94_51	275530	6624250	526	90	-60
IGGC238	RC	54	MGA94_51	275540	6624250	525	90	-60

IGGC239	RC	54	MGA94_51	275550	6624250	526	90	-60
IGGC240	RC	54	MGA94_51	275560	6624250	525	90	-60
IGGC241	RC	54	MGA94_51	275570	6624250	524	90	-60
IGGC242	RC	54	MGA94_51	275580	6624250	524	90	-60
IGGC243	RC	54	MGA94_51	275590	6624250	523	90	-60
IGGC244	RC	54	MGA94_51	275600	6624250	522	90	-60
IGGC245	RC	54	MGA94_51	275610	6624250	521	90	-60
IGGC246	RC	54	MGA94_51	275460	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC247	RC	54	MGA94_51	275475	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC248	RC	54	MGA94_51	275490	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC249	RC	54	MGA94_51	275505	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC250	RC	54	MGA94_51	275520	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC251	RC	54	MGA94_51	275535	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC252	RC	54	MGA94_51	275550	6624230	526	90	-60
IGGC253	RC	54	MGA94_51	275565	6624230	525	90	-60
IGGC254	RC	54	MGA94_51	275580	6624230	524	90	-60
IGGC255	RC	54	MGA94_51	275595	6624230	522	90	-60
IGGC256	RC	54	MGA94_51	275610	6624230	521	90	-60
IGGC257	RC	54	MGA94_51	275625	6624230	520	90	-60
IGGC277	RC	54	MGA94_51	275640	6624203	520	90	-60
IGGC278	RC	54	MGA94_51	275655	6624203	519	90	-60

Appendix 3: JORC Tables

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Aberfoyle: • Reverse circulation (RC), rotary air blast (RAB) and aircore (AC) drilling with 1 m sampling from cyclone (BDRB prefix holes RAB drilling with 2 m sampling). Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Composite samples assayed by aqua regia/atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) (except in areas of elevated graphite – fire assay (FA) and those returning greater that 0.2–0.3 g/t were re-assayed as individual metres by FA to ALS Kalgoorlie for 50 g charge FA with 0.01 ppm detection limit. HQ triple diamond (DD) drilling was halved, 50 g charge FA with 0.01 ppm detection limit. EGL: • RC samples collected from the riffle or cone splitter directly off rig into calico bags. Splitter maintained on level site to ensure sample representativity. 1 m samples are dried, crushed, pulverised and a 40 g charge is analysed by FA. Roper River Resources: • RAB 1 m sampling with blade or hammer. Dried, crushed and pulverised samples analysed by aqua regia/AAS finish with 25 g charge. Monarch: • AC, RAB and RC drilling on 1 m sampling basis with RAB samples being composited to 4 m for initial analysis by aqua regia/AAS. Individual AC and RC metres collected from cyclone, riffle split and submitted for aqua regia/AAS and FA/AAS respectively. Siberia Mining Corporation (SMC): • 1 m sampling of AC, RAB and RC drilling composites and individual re-assays dispatched for FA. Perilya:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• 5 m composite RAB and AC assayed at Analabs Perth by method P649, 50 g aqua regia, DIBK, Carbon Rod. Croesus: • RC 1 m samples collected under cyclone. RAB drilling on a 1 m basis. 3.5 kg samples were pulverised to make 50 g charge for analysis by FA/inductively coupled plasma-optical spectrometry (ICP-OS). Delta: • 1 m sampling of AC, RAB and RC. 5 m composites submitted to Genalysis and/or ALS laboratories Kalgoorlie for preparation, followed by aqua regia with 50 g charge with 0.01 ppm detection limit. Composite assays returning values >= 0.1 ppm Au, corresponding single metre samples were collected and submitted. Ora Banda Mining Ltd (OBM): • 1 m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. • 4 m composite RC samples collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles at the drill site. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were submitted for pulverising and 50 g charge FA. 4 m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1 m split samples and submitted to the lab for further analysis. Half-core samples, cut by automated core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverised and a 40 g charge is analysed by FA. • A total of 56 holes were drilled by OBM, including three RCDD holes and 53 RC holes. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals • 1m RC samples using face hammer with samples collected under cone splitter.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• 4m composite AC samples collected via scoop on sample piles. 4 m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1 m split samples and submitted to the lab for further analysis. • DD logged and full hole sampled utilising geology defined sample intervals. Core was halved or quartered depending on use and dispatched to the BV Cunningham facility. • All Assays conducted for Beacon Minerals were performed by BV Cunninham. Samples are crushed, pulverised and a 40 g charge is analysed by FA.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Aberfoyle: • No details for early RAB drilling. Later drilling involved RAB drilling using 4–4.25-inch blade or hammer to blade refusal. • AC using 3.5-inch blade. • RC 5.25–5.5-inch diameter face sampling hammer. Croesus: • Undocumented details. Presumably industry standard at the time being 5.5-inch face sampling hammers for RC and 4-inch diameter RAB holes. Delta: • RC 5.5-inch face sampling hammers. At times, a stepped AC bit was used to drill through sand at beginning of hole which changed to face-sampling hammer when laterite encountered. • HQ triple twin DD holes at Lizard. LZD1-3 was oriented. EGL: • RC 5.25-inch diameter. Roper River Resources: • RAB with blade and/or hammer bit. • RC drilling with 5.25-inch diameter face sampling hammer. Monarch: • RC drilling 5.5-inch diameter with face sampling hammer.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• RAB 4-inch diameter blade with occasional hammer bit usage. • AC details undocumented. SMC: • AC, RAB, RC details undocumented. Presumably industry standard at the time being 5.5-inch face sampling hammers for RC and 4-inch diameter RAB holes. OBM: • 5.25–5.5-inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40 m, then NQ2 to bottom of hole. • Metallurgical and geotechnical core holes drilled using HQ3 exclusively. • All core oriented by reflex instrument. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals: • RC drilling conducted by 115mm Hammer face bit. • AC drilling conducted utilising both Blade and Hammer methods, varying in bit size due to ground conditions • DD drilling was conducted in PQ3 or HQ3. Two holes were collared in PQ3 before casing off at approx. 70m depth to HQ3. Remaining holes were drilled HQ3 from collar.
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.*	Delta: • Recoveries for resource RC drilling made as a subjective estimate. Recoveries in resource drilling were generally in excess of 70% (Iguana laterite), 60% (Lizard). Poor recoveries occurred outside mineralised zones. OBM: • DD drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• RC samples are weighed at the laboratory to monitor recoveries. Other operators have not captured recovery data. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals: • DD drill recoveries were recorded in logging and sampling processes, with noted core loss existing in upper weathering profiles • RC sample had recoveries recorded by percentage of material, significant material loss was present near surface due to unconsolidated sands • AC sample had recoveries recorded in percentage, material retention was good to excellent from surface.
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.*	Aberfoyle: • Logging on 1 m basis. • Qualitative – lithology, oxidation, grain size. • Quantitative – quartz. Croesus: • Qualitative – lithology, colour, grain size, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. • Quantitative – estimates are made of quartz veining. Delta: • Qualitative – lithology, colour, oxidation, structure, texture, alteration. • Quantitative – estimates are made of quartz veining and minerals. EGL:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• Qualitative – alteration, colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. • Quantitative – mineralisation intensity, vein percent. Roper River Resources: • Qualitative – colour, lithology, oxidation, BOCO, texture, alteration, minerals, sulphides. • Quantitative – quartz. Monarch: • Qualitative – lithology, colour, oxidation, grain size, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. • Quantitative – estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide percentages. SMC: • Qualitative – lithology, colour, oxidation, alteration. • Quantitative – estimates are made of quartz veining. OBM: • Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedised laptop computers. • Qualitative logging – lithology, colour, oxidation, grain size, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. • Quantitative – estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. • Magnetic susceptibility and rock quality designation (RQD) were also recorded for core holes. All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• Diamond Drilling- Logging was completed by competent contractors utilising Beacon logging template. Sampling was then conducted off the logging intervals. • Reverse Circulation/ Air Core- Logging was conducted using chip samples, prepared by conducting both dry and wet sieves. Logging was done in accordance with the Beacon Logging code.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Aberfoyle: • Early (~1990) drilling – 2 m samples composited to 6m by undocumented method. Results returning >0.2 g/t re-sampled on a 2 m basis. • Subsequent drilling – RAB/AC 2 m surface composites and 4 m composite thereafter. RC 1 m samples riffle split and composited to 4 m samples. Composite assays returning greater than 0.2 g/t re-sampled on a metre basis. Croesus: • RAB drill samples were collected in buckets below a freestanding cyclone and laid out at 1 m intervals in rows of ten metres adjacent to the drill collar. • Composite analytical samples (~3.5 kg) were initially collected over 5 m intervals for each hole and a 1 m bottom of hole analytical sample. Analytical composite samples were collected by taking a representative scoop through each 1 m drill sample. Composite assays returning greater than 100 ppb Au were resampled on an individual basis by an undocumented method. • RC drill samples were riffle split at 1 m intervals off the rig into calico bags whilst excess material was placed on the ground in 1 m piles for logging. The analytical samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5 kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50 g sample being taken for analysis. Delta:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• RC: Samples collected on 1 m intervals via a cyclone into green plastic bags. Each bag was riffle split if dry to a 2–3 kg sample and retained on site. A PVC spear sample was taken from residues to create a 5 m composite. If composites returned values >= 0.1 g/t, geologically interesting or had elevated arsenic levels, the original 1 m splits were collected and submitted. Original wet samples were split at this stage using wet triple riffle splitter, washed between samples. Wet samples were rare and usually outside of main mineralisation. • RAB: Typically 1 m samples were composited to 5 m (occasionally 10 m) by PVC spear. Significant assay results were re-submitted on a single metre basis. • DD: Core was halved. Sample length typically 1 m. EGL: • RC samples riffle split into calico bags. Wet or moist samples are noted during sampling. Core was cut with diamond saw and half core sampled. All mineralised zones are sampled, including portions of visibly unmineralised hangingwall and footwall zones. Sample weights range from >1.0 kg to 3.5 kg. Samples weighed by laboratory, dried and split to <3 kg if necessary and pulverised by LM-5. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. Roper River Resources: • RAB and RC holes were composited to 6 m and 4 m respectively with anomalous zones of nickel or gold being resubmitted on a metre basis. Monarch: • RAB: 2 – 4 m composites scoop sampled. • AC and RC 1 m splits via riffle splitter. • RAB samples were composited to 4 m by scoop for initial analysis. Samples were riffle split and prepared with single stage mix and grinding. SMC:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• RAB samples were collected at 1 m intervals from the drillhole collar using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form 4 m or 5 m composite. • AC: Predominantly 4 m composite samples. Methods unknown. • RAB samples were collected at 1 m intervals from the drillhole collar using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5 m composite. • AC: Predominantly 4 m composite samples. • RAB: Predominantly 5 m composite samples. OBM: • RC samples were submitted either as individual 1 m samples taken onsite from cone splitter or as 4 m composite samples speared from the onsite drill sample piles. Half-core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. • For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 g charge taken. 4 m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1 m split samples and submitted to the lab for further analysis. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) analysis. Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• RC/AC samples were submitted either as individual 1 m samples taken onsite from cone splitter or as 4 m composite samples scooped from the onsite drill sample piles. Any 4m composites which exceeded 0.3g/t or where otherwise noted as anomalous were selected for re-sample and had 1m sample bags dispatched to the lab with these results over-writing the prior composite results • DD drill were half-core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) analysis. Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Aberfoyle: • RC/RAB: composites assayed by aqua regia AAS. Composites returning >0.2–0.3g/t Au re-submitted as 1 m samples by 50 g charge FA. • AC: Composites by 50 g charge FA. Composites returning >0.2–0.3g/t Au re-submitted as 1 m samples for FA again. • In areas of elevated graphite (Burke Dam), RC composites were assayed by 50 g FA. Assayed at Genalysis. Croesus: • 50 g charge analysed for gold (FA/ICP-Os) by Analabs Kalgoorlie for RC and Ultratrace Perth for RAB. Lab repeats at discretion of laboratory. Delta:

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		• RC and RAB: 5 m composites dispatched to Genalysis and/or ALS laboratories Kalgoorlie for aqua regia with 50 g charge with 0.01 ppm detection limit. Composite assays returning values >= 0.1 ppm Au, corresponding single metre samples were collected and despatched to ALS Kalgoorlie for 50 g charge FA with 0.01 ppm detection limit. Core despatched to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for 50 g charge FA with 0.01ppm detection limit. Standards of an undocumented provenance and locally (uncertified) sourced blanks inserted but frequency undocumented. One in 20 pulp duplicate frequency. Blind pulp re-assays performed. EGL: • Samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 40 g FA. Samples were also analysed at Genalysis. Certified reference material (CRM) standards were submitted. Field duplicate samples taken at rate of 1:40. Roper River Resources: • 25 g sample by aqua regia/AAS finish at MiniLab Kalgoorlie. Lab repeats at discretion of laboratory. Monarch: • RAB and AC: Assayed by aqua regia/AAS with 10 ppb detection limit. • RC: 50 g charge FA/AAS at SGS Kalgoorlie. SMC: • FA, undocumented charge and laboratory. OBM:

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		• Up to April 2020, all samples were sent to an accredited laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, Intertek-Genalysis in Kalgoorlie or SGS in Kalgoorlie). The samples have been analysed by firing a 50 g portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICP-OES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:12. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75 µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. • Fire assay is considered a total technique, aqua regia is considered partial. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Snowden Optiro cannot validate the above information except for the Nagrom laboratory. Snowden Optiro carried out a lab audit at Nagrom laboratory in May 2024. The audit shows no hygiene issue or fatal flaw for the gold FA procedure. Snowden Optiro has access to the field duplicate data for most drilling campaigns, CRMs and blank data for OBM drilling campaign. Snowden Optiro conducted the independent checks for the available QC data. No material issue was identified, and Snowden Optiro considers that the data is of sufficient quality for the MRE work. Beacon Minerals: • All assay work was conducted by BV Cunningham utilising FA/AAS analysis with 40g charge. Beacon Minerals submitted QA/QC samples every 20 samples utilising multiple different CRM providers.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	Holes are not deliberately twinned in Iguana area. Monarch:

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	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were placed into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory. EGL: • Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. OBM: • Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the drill rig or core yard using Field Marshall or Geobank Mobile. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the DBA. Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals: • Geological and sampling data was entered directly into a formatted excel file in the field which was then verified. Data was then formatted and imported into Datashed 5 passing through further validation before acceptance into the database.

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Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Aberfoyle: • All drilling not surveyed. Collars located on AMG Zone 51 Grid utilised. Croesus: • TGRC holes were collar surveyed in AMG Zone 51 Grid. No downhole surveys. Delta: • All drillholes used for resource definition surveyed by Minecomp. All post-1993 RC and DD holes downhole surveyed using EMS or Eastman single shot where possible. Where not possible, data from proximal holes was used. LAD and LZC, LZD, LAC, and selected G prefixed holes downhole surveyed by undocumented method approximately every 10 m. Many RAB holes appear to be collar surveyed. • AMG Zone 51 Grid utilised except for holes in the Nyborgs region where a local grid (Lady Ida) was utilised. EGL: • Collars were surveyed by differential global positioning system (GPS) in MGA Zone 51. No downhole surveying performed. Roper River Resources: • No surveys post drilling. AMG Zone 51 Grid utilised. Monarch: • RC and some AC collars surveyed by differential GPS. All remaining holes surveyed by GPS. MGA Zone 51 Grid utilised. IGRC holes were downhole surveyed by EMS every 5 m. RC drilling was surveyed by Electronic Multi-shot on selected holes. SMC: • No evidence of post drilling surveys, MGA Zone 51 Grid utilised. OBM:

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• (RC, DD) MGA94, Zone 51. Drillhole collar positions were picked up by a contract surveyor using RTK GPS subsequent to drilling. • Drillhole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30 m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early-stage exploration project. DD drillholes completed in 2019 and 2020 by OBM were surveyed using a Gyro tool. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. Beacon Minerals: • Collars were picked up by a qualified surveyor in MGA94 Z 51 format utilising a RTK GPS and appropriately set control. Locations were also cross checked with hand held GPS. • DD Holes were surveyed using a Reflex Continuous Gyro system. • RC Holes were surveyed at EOH depth only, with a partial portion of the program surveyed 6m (1 rod) from EOH to avoid loss of instrument or hole collapse.
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.*	• Exploration results are reported for single holes only. • Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800 m x ~80 m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10 m x ~10 m and grade control drilling at ~5 m x ~5 m. • Drillhole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the Iguana deposit. • Drill composites have been length weighted, 0.5 g/t lower cut-off, not top cut, maximum 2 m internal dilution.
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.*	• Deposits in the Lady Ida area are generally oriented on northwest trends. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established, drilling was mostly oriented towards 90° with Iguana grade control oriented towards 45°.

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	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 of laterite mineralisation is almost exclusively vertical in nature. The Iguana Deposit presents multiple orientations of mineralisation which include both near vertical sets and shallowly dipping mineralisation zones. • Drilling in the Iguana region has primarily been focused on -60° dipping holes, either East or West orientated. Recent drilling by Beacon Minerals replicated prior RC drilling orientations in the region. • The selection of eastern orientated drilling is primarily driven by the shallow westerly plunge of the vertical structures present in the region.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Unknown for all drilling except for the following: • Monarch: Sample calicos were placed into numbered plastic bags and cable tied. Any samples going to SGS were collected daily by the lab. Samples sent to ALS were placed into sample crates and sent via courier on a weekly basis. • EGL: Samples were bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • OBM: Samples were bagged, tied and stored in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they were stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. The information presented above is derived from OBM's JORC table for its 2022 Iguana MRE. • Beacon Minerals: Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to BV Cunningham utilising Beacon employees or appropriately qualified contractors

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Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	OBM has reviewed historical digital data, particularly from the Iguana deposit, and compared it to hardcopy and digital (including WAMEX) records. Snowden Optiro does not have access to the historical digital data, except for the OBM drilling. Therefore, Snowden Optiro cannot verify this comment from OBM.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Lady Ida Project consist of M16/262 (the Iguana Deposit is located on M16/262), M16/263, M16/264, L15/224, L16/58, L16/62, L16/103, L16/138 and application L16/142 which is the ground the subject of the Earn-In, JV and Tenement Transfer Agreement between the Company, Beacon Mining Pty Ltd, Lamerton Pty Ltd and Geoda Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from WAMEX reports and hardcopy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Lady Ida area. BCN is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project is located along the inferred trace of the Ida Fault, a north-south trending deep-seated crustal structure juxtaposing batholithic granites and subordinate basalt and banded iron formation of the Southern Cross Province against greenstones of the Eastern Goldfields Province. The Eastern Goldfields Province sequences are metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and dominated by tholeiitic to komatiitic basalts, tremolite-chlorite rich ultramafics and psammitic to pelitic sediments. The regional stratigraphy trends north-northwest, sub-parallel to the Ida Fault, and the regional dip is sub-vertical. The structural complexity of the area, including inferred thrusts, fault splays and crosscutting shears, presents good potential for additional trap sites. The resource at Iguana is dominantly hosted in a highly sheared, silica-muscovite-carbonate altered, tholeiitic metabasalt and sediments of lower to mid amphibolite facies. It is interpreted as being controlled by imbricate thrusts contained between two north-south trending faults. Ultramafic units lie to the west and the mafic-sedimentary package lies to the east. Post-mineralisation pegmatite dykes attain considerable thickness in places and stope out mineralisation.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*	Refer to the collar information provided in this report for all new Diamond Drillhole information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length*.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Mineral intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting conducted. Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater then 0.5g/t. Internal dilution is restricted to 1m or less within intercept intervals. Metal equivalent calculations are not required as the Iguana project is gold only.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Mineral intercepts have been recorded as downhole widths. The multiple different orientations of mineralisation present, with not all visually identifiable means an accurate true width is not possible.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See plan and cross-section views provided in this report.
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.*	Beacon Minerals is reporting only significant intercepts as prior outlined (greater then 0.5g/t zone, with less than 1m of internal dilution). All drillhole zones not tabularised in this report can be interpreted as being insignificant in relation to Au grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Iguana has no known reported metallurgical issues. Primary ore was previously mined by Delta in the early 2000s with ore treated at the Greenfields processing plan in Coolgardie. Recovery and reconciliation figures are unknown.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further resource work is ongoing, the diamond drilling results, and findings being part of a greater re-modelling effort to produce a new updated Iguana Mineral Resource.