ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
26 May 2025

MLEM Surveys Commence over Bedford & Chevron Targets

- **Ground based Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys have commenced over the Bedford and Chevron target areas, with Merlin Geophysics completing the surveys.**
- **EM is a proven method for identifying Cu-rich massive sulphide zones at the Wilandra project with a near 100% success rate at Peveril and Grasmere.**
- **The Company completed an extensive litho-structural interpretation that identified these areas as having high potential to host thicker zones of both VMS Cu mineralisation and structurally remobilised Cu mineralisation in structural traps.**
- **The Wilandra project now has over 4km of Cu mineralisation along strike that is up to 9m thick and remains open along strike and at depth. The aim is to now find new massive sulphide zones that are thicker and richer along the Bedford and/or Chevron fault zones.**
- **Survey is scheduled for completion in three weeks, with follow-up drilling of any basement conductors identified to commence shortly thereafter.**

G11 Managing Director and CEO, Richard Buerger said:

"We're confident that the mineralisation that has been defined over 4km in strike length and down to 500m depth at Peveril – Grasmere represents a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide, or VMS system. As these sorts of systems are renowned for forming close-spaced clusters of massive sulphide deposits, the logical step when exploring for them is to step out from the defined mineralisation and look for more of these zones within the same prospective rock sequence over the 30km of strike length that makes up the Wilandra Copper Corridor.

*The fantastic interpretation work completed by the Geology Team using the litho-geochemical, structural and geophysical data collected during 2024 has identified two **high** priority areas to target, Bedford and Chevron. Both areas contain significant strike extent of the main prospective horizon that hosts the mineralisation at Peveril – Grasmere, as well as the intersection of this horizon with large scale structures, which are highly prospective for hosting structurally remobilised massive sulphide mineralisation.*

Given our almost 100% success rate for intersecting massive sulphide mineralisation when targeting EM conductors, the use of a Moving Loop EM survey represents the most efficient way to identify massive sulphide targets within the top 250m from surface. The Merlin Geophysics crew are currently on site and will complete a three-week MLEM survey across both Bedford and Chevron, with the aim of identifying numerous basement conductors for immediate drill testing.

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G11 Resources Limited (ASX: G11) (**G11** or **the Company**) is pleased to report the commencement of a comprehensive, ground-based Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over the Bedford and Chevron Target areas (Figure 1). Both target areas comprise not only significant strike lengths of the prospective Grasmere Formation stratigraphy which hosts the outcropping Peveril – Grasmere Cu-rich VMS mineralisation but also contain large-scale faults and other structural complexities which are perfect hosts for Cu-enriched, structurally remobilised massive sulphides.

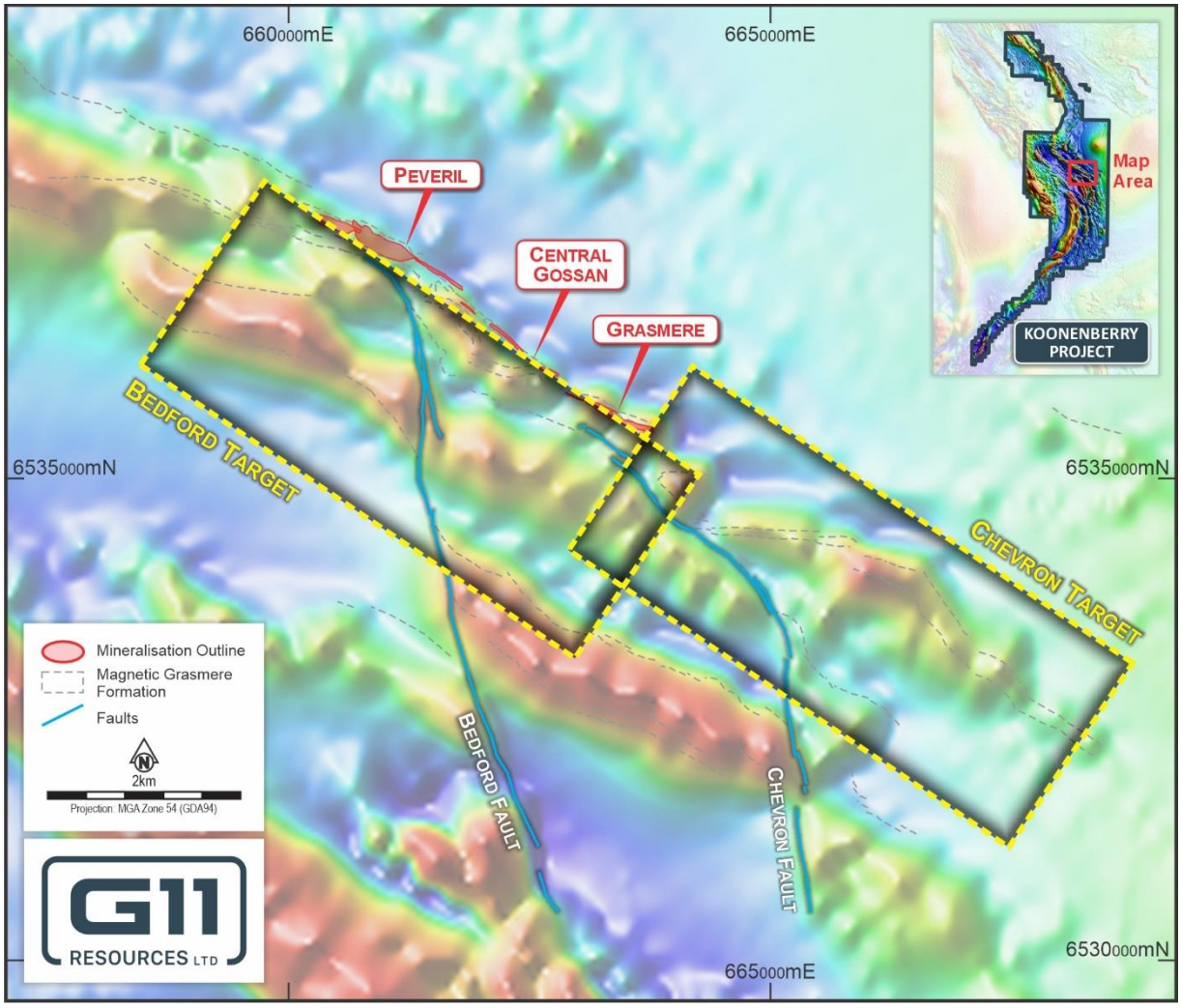

Figure 1: Bedford and Chevron Target areas being tested currently by a MLEM survey with a structural and stratigraphic interpretation over RTP magnetics image

2024 Exploration Work Summary

G11 Resources completed a significant amount of exploration work in 2024 focused on the Wilandra Copper Corridor, effectively defining the 4km long Peveril – Grasmere VMS Copper mineralised system (Figure 4), with the entire system remaining open along strike, with over 85% of the drill intercepts within 200m of surface. The over 1km long Peveril system has been defined down to a depth of 500m below the Cu-mineralised outcrops (gossans) on surface (Figure 3).

The 2024 exploration program confirmed that electromagnetic (EM) geophysical techniques are a highly effective targeting tool for defining Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation. The response received from the downhole EM surveys at Peveril from up to 400m away have been effectively tested with follow-up drilling intersecting the modelled EM plates within a few metres of their projected position. These follow-up holes returned intercepts from the massive sulphides including 5.9m @ 2.13% Cu from 341.2m in GR24RCD006 (in a VMS intersection of 9.3m @ 1.42% Cu).

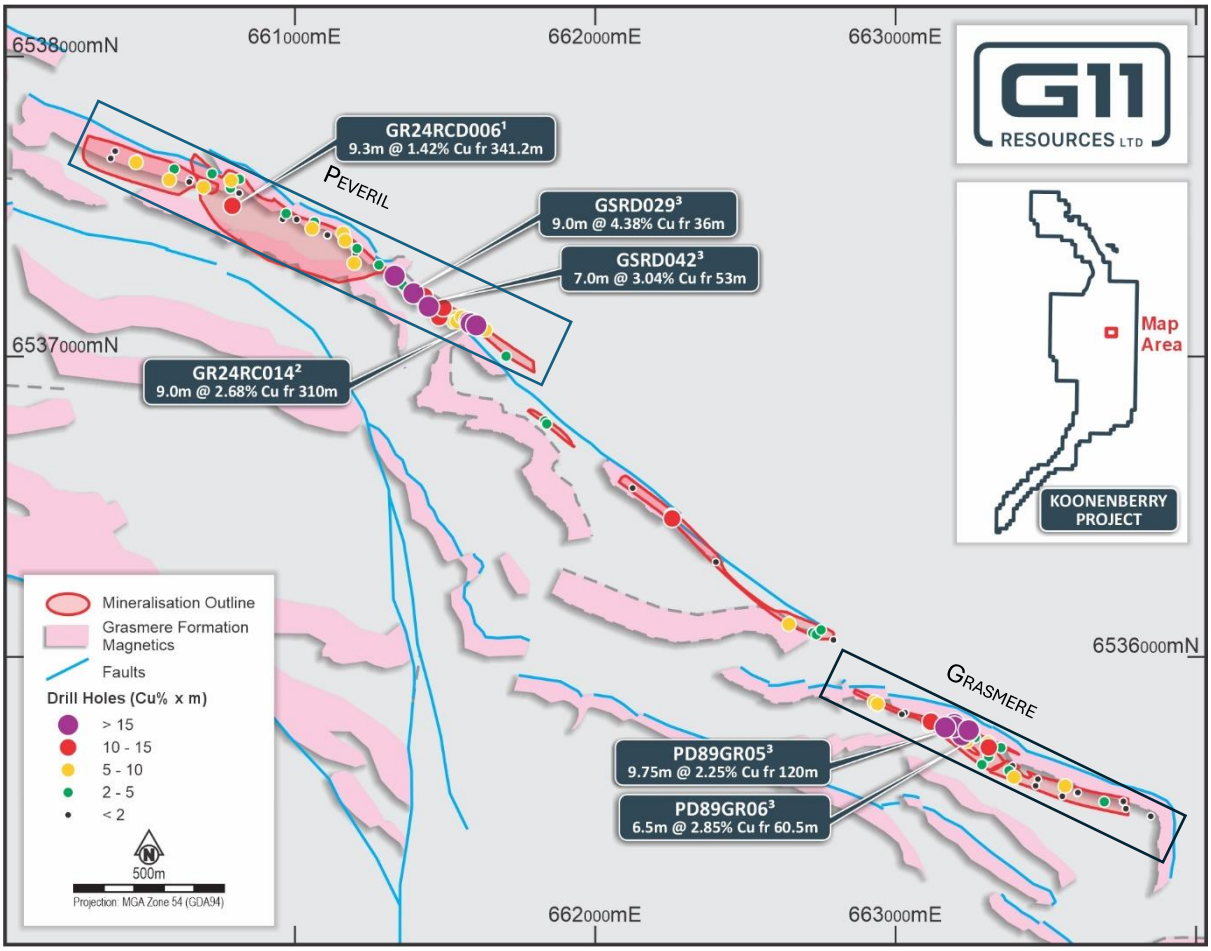

Figure 2: Plan view of the Peveril – Grasmere system defined over 4km strike length

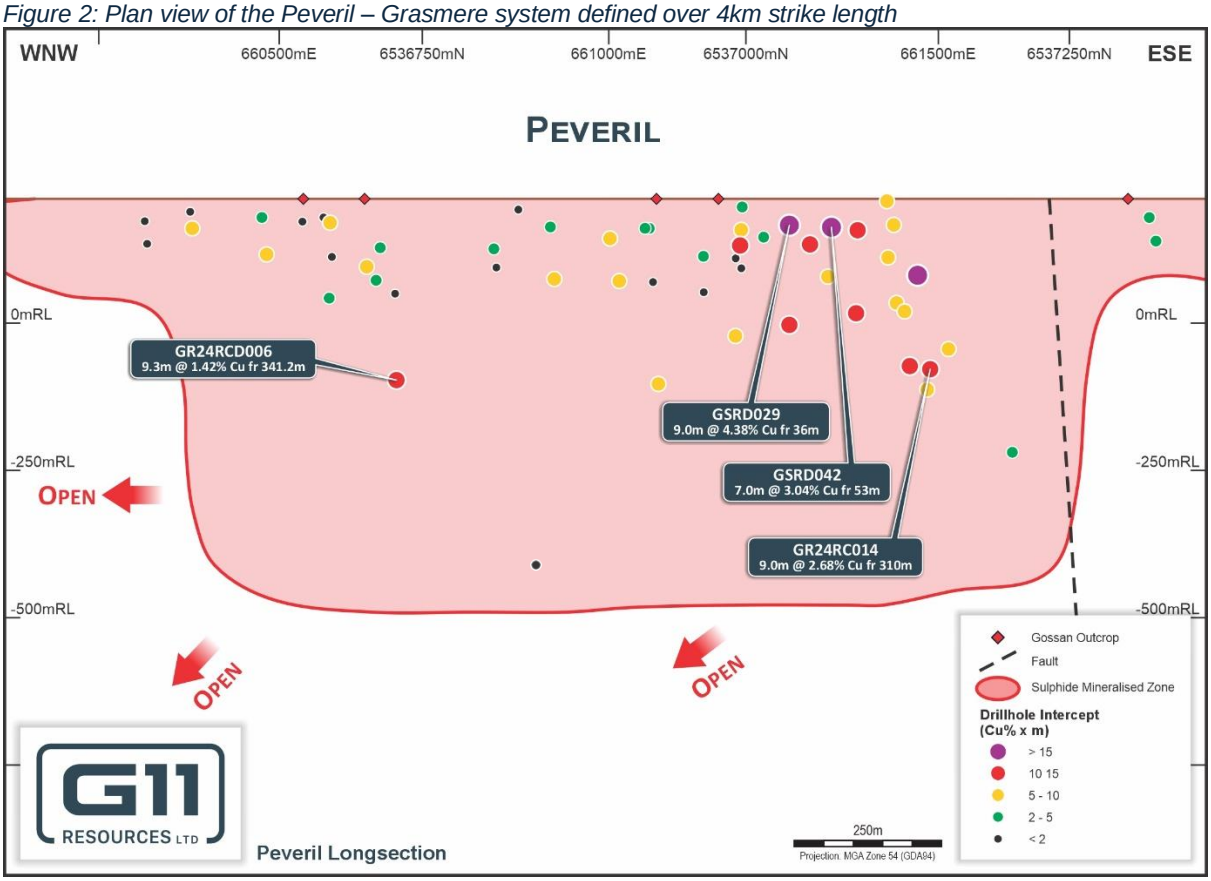

Figure 3: Peveril Longsection showing key intercepts over the 1km strike and 500m depth extent defined to date

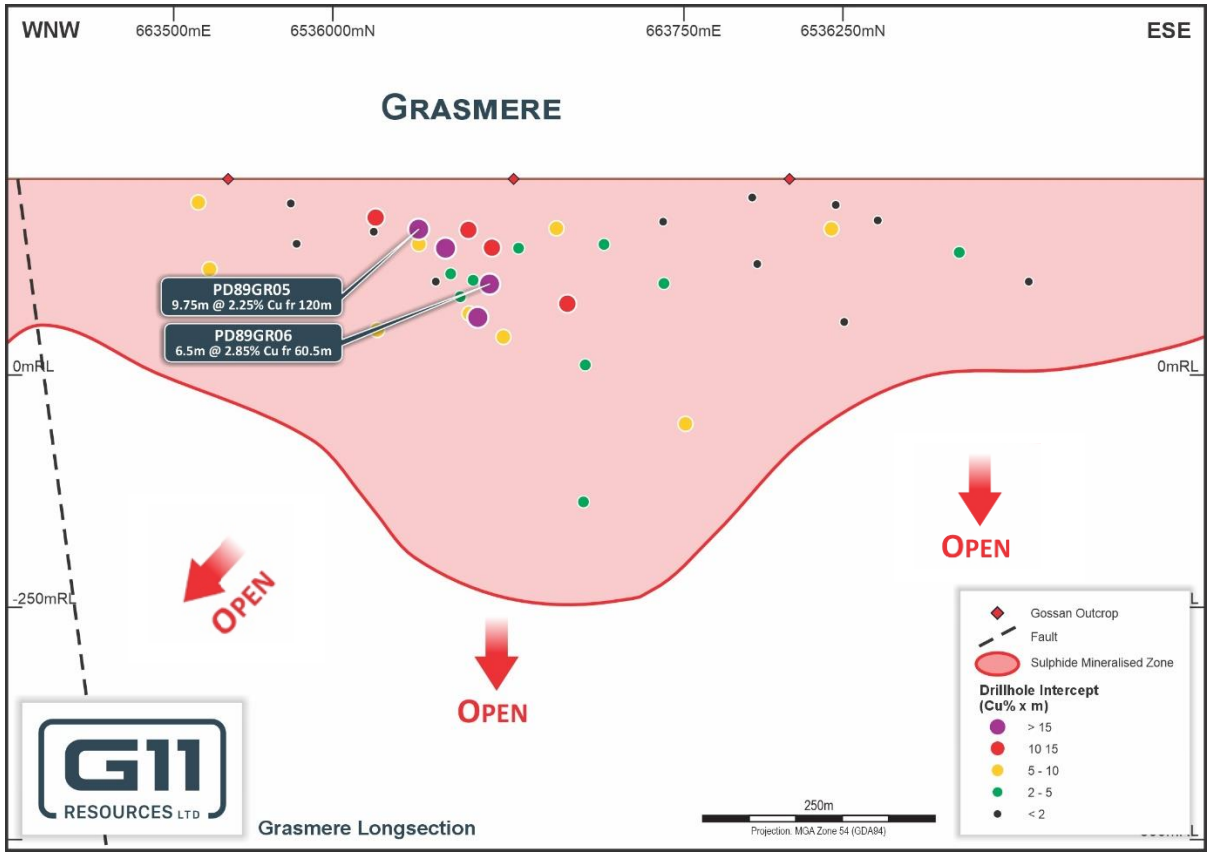

Figure 4: Grasmere Longsection showing the lateral and vertical extents of the defined mineralisation

Litho-geochemical, structural and geophysical study

The selection of Bedford and Chevron as key target areas follows analysis of the 2024 litho-geochemical, structural and geophysical data, which have been interpreted through the lens of a refined structural model for the Wilandra Corridor. The 3D block diagrams across the Bedford Fault (Figure 6) and the Chevron Fault (Figure 8) have been created from this interpretation work and show both repeats of the prospective stratigraphy and the major structures along which remobilised sulphides could be deposited in thick, rich mineralised zones.

The litho-geochemical work defined a distinct magnetic basalt unit which is proximal to the Cu-rich VMS zones at both Grasmere and Peveril. Structural interpretation work indicates that this basalt unit has undergone the same deformation as the surrounding metasediments, indicating deposition at potentially the same time as the mineralisation. This effectively defines it as a distinct marker horizon for the part of the rock sequence more conducive for hosting the Cu-rich VMS mineralisation (i.e. deposited during the volcanic events on the seafloor). As this marker unit is readily identifiable and therefore traceable in the detailed magnetics that cover the Koonenberry Belt, it enables the identification of significant strike lengths of the prospective part of the stratigraphy within the 75km extent of the Wilandra Corridor.

The structural study also identified that the Grasmere and Peveril VMS sit on separate limbs of an upright, tight fold, which has been sheared and attenuated, remobilising the sulphides and enriching the copper grades in the southeastern parts of Peveril and potentially at depth in Central Gossan. Evidence of structural remobilisation along what is interpreted to be a relatively small-scale splay fault provides evidence that larger scale faults could have tapped into deeper VMS systems during compression tectonic events post deposition, remobilising the sulphides and depositing potentially large quantities of enriched massive sulphides in structural traps. Perfect traps for this style of epigenetic mineralisation include dilatant zones caused by inflections in structures, fault intersections and within the hinges of folds.

Bedford and Chevron Targets

Historic and recent exploration focused on Peveril – Grasmere primarily because the mineralisation is exposed at surface as mineralised gossans and siliceous outcrops. Well-endowed VMS camps worldwide are renowned for hosting clusters of massive sulphide accumulations of varying size and grade. Therefore, if the Wilandra Corridor is host to a well-endowed VMS belt, then there is every likelihood that more, potentially larger and higher-grade VMS deposits are located relatively close to the system at Peveril – Grasmere. Adding to this prospectivity is the evidence that VMS mineralisation has been remobilised, transported and deposited in dilatant zones along structures, increasing the likelihood of these structurally controlled deposits forming in the multitude of suitable structural traps interpreted to be present at Wilandra.

The **Bedford Target** area (Figure 5) is located immediately to the south of the outcropping Peveril mineralisation, where the structural study in combination with the geophysics, indicates a folded repetition of the same lithologies that host the Peveril VMS zone. The tight folding evident from the structural work would also be the ideal location for concentrating Cu-rich massive sulphides that have been remobilised during the deformation event that caused the folding. In addition, the large-scale Bedford Fault would be the ideal deep-seated structure that could remobilise deeper VMS mineralisation, transporting the massive sulphides along the fault and depositing significant accumulations of Cu-rich mineralisation at the numerous flexures and fault intersection points along the fault (Figure 6).

The **Chevron Target** area (Figure 7) is located immediately along strike of the outcropping Grasmere mineralisation where the magnetics have been used to trace the prospective stratigraphy as defined by the marker basalt under a thin layer of cover. Increasing the prospectivity of this area is the deep-seated Chevron Fault, which is sub-parallel to the Bedford Fault located further to the west. The large-scale nature of this fault increases the likelihood of it intersecting deeper VMS mineralisation and remobilising the massive sulphides to be deposited in dilatant zones at fault flexures and intersections (Figure 8). Approximately 5km of prospective stratigraphy as well as numerous potential inflection zones will be tested by the MLEM survey currently underway at Chevron.

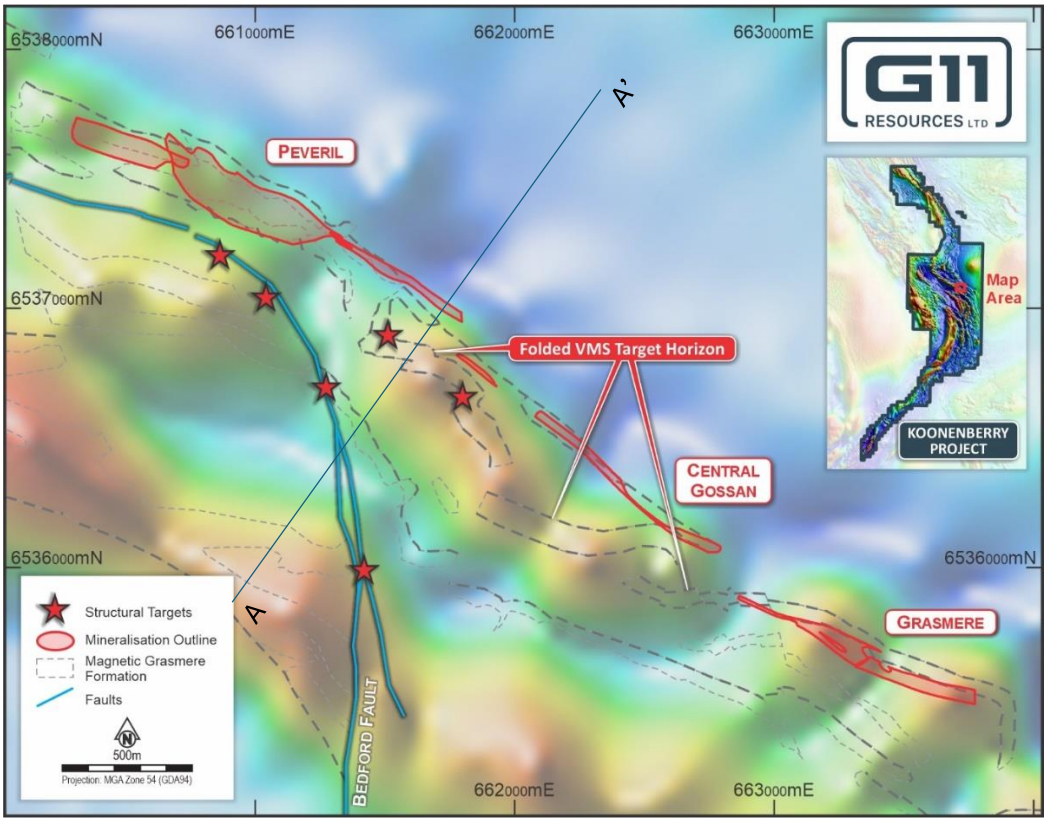

Figure 5: Plan View of the Bedford Target Area showing the extent of the fold repeated VMS target horizon and potential structural dilatant zones.

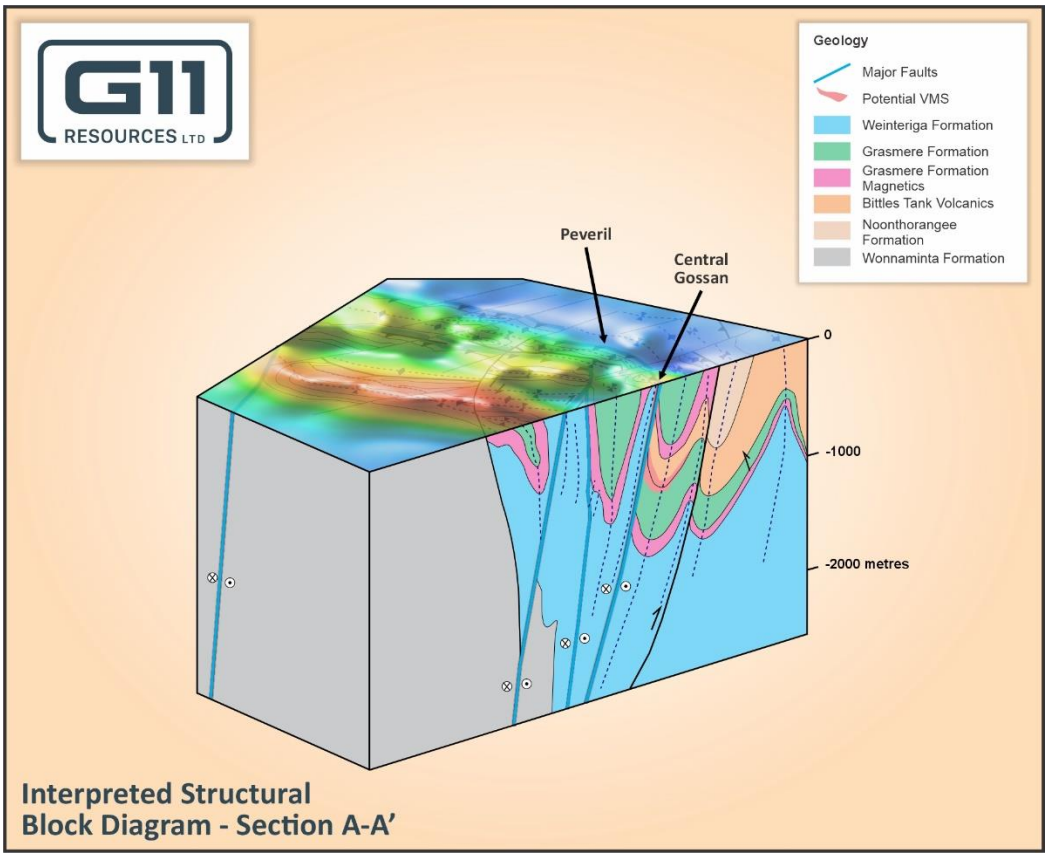

Figure 6: 3D block diagram through the Bedford Target Area showing the prospective stratigraphy and potential for structures remobilising deeper VMS mineralisation into structural traps

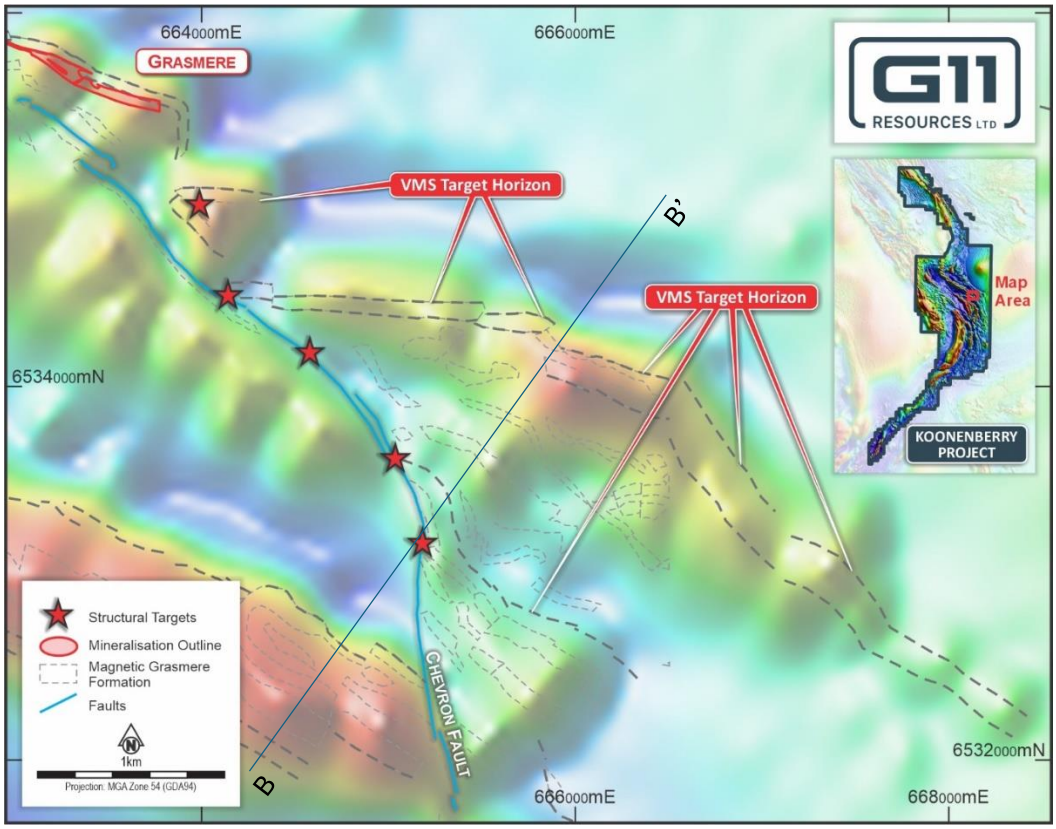

Figure 7: Chevron Target Area showing the strike extents of the prospective stratigraphy as well as the structural dilatant zones evident along the Chevron Fault.

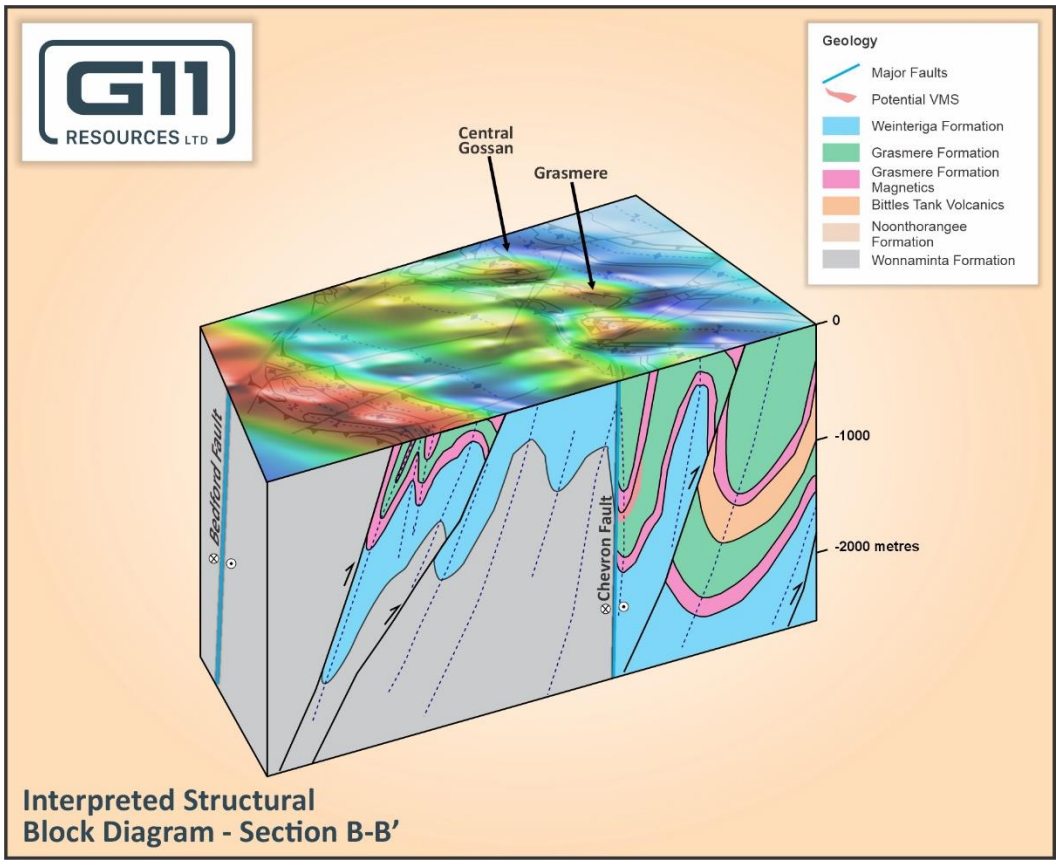

Figure 8: 3D Block Diagram through the Chevron Target Area showing the prospective stratigraphy and potential for structures remobilising deeper VMS mineralisation into structural traps

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of G11 Resources td.

-ENDS-

For further information, please visit www.g11resources.com.au or contact:

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Managing Director and CEO
E: info@g11resources.com.au

The following announcements contain further information, Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions and technical parameters concerning historical work:
[1] Refer to G11 Resources Ltd ASX announcement 04/11/2024 – Significant Copper Results Confirm Extensive New VMS Zone at Wilandra
[2] Refer to G11 Resources Ltd ASX announcement 04/06/2024 – High Grade Copper Intercepts at Wilandra Central
[3] Refer to Odin Metals Ltd ASX announcement 06/04/2021 – Acquisition of Grasmere Copper Deposit
The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Buerger who is a Member of the AIG (6031). Mr Buerger is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of G11 Resources Limited. Mr Buerger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Buerger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT THE KOONENBERRY PROJECT

The Koonenberry Project is an emerging, district scale, copper, gold and base metals exploration package located 80km east of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The Company considers the Koonenberry Belt to be highly prospective for a number of styles of mineralisation including VMS hosted Cu–Zn–Au–Ag deposits, epithermal Ag-Pb-Cu orogenic Au, and magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE. The Koonenberry Project covers 3,300km^2 of land holding, containing over 200km of strike of the significantly under-explored Koonenberry Belt (Figure 9).

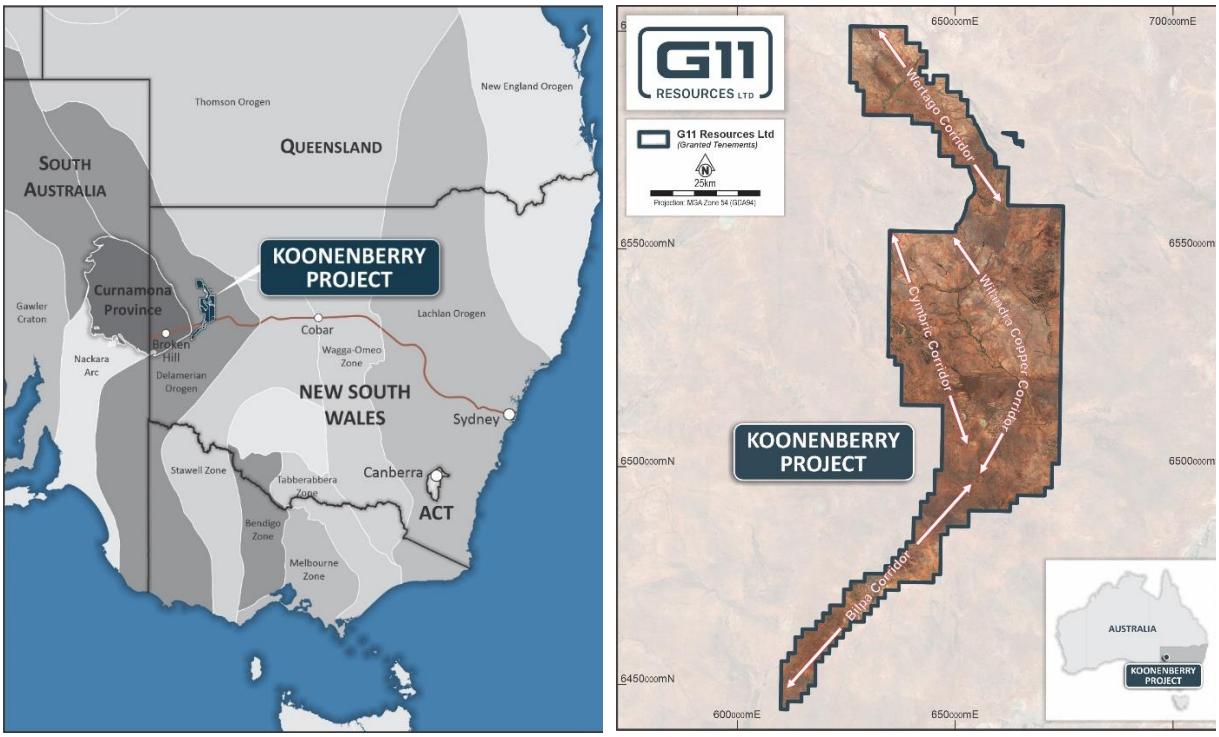

Figure 9: Location and tectonic setting of G11 Resources Koonenberry Project (left) and the four main prospects within the Koonenberry Belt (right)

The Koonenberry Belt is a northern continuation of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogen, situated between the Curnamona Province to the west, and the Thomson Orogen to the east.

The Koonenberry Belt developed over several million years along the eastern margin of Australia during the continent's breakup with Antarctica and the resulting formation of the Pacific Ocean. Since that time, the Belt has been subject to periods of uplift, sedimentation, and intense deformation. Today the Belt is expressed as a low range of hills comprised of shallow marine sediments, turbidites, & volcaniclastic sediments. These rocks have been variously intruded with tholeiitic basalts, gabbroic plutons, & felsic dykes. Adjacent granites and granitoids are associated with orogenic gold mineralisation.

The Belt is navigated it's entire length by the Koonenberry Fault system. The Koonenberry Fault is a narrow, brittle, shear zone with numerous associated splays and faults. The diverse structural architecture of the Koonenberry Belt's faults, folds, and shear zones has played a crucial role in the concentration and localization of mineralisation. These geological structures have acted as conduits for polymetallic mineralizing fluids and provided zones of enhanced permeability where metals could accumulate.

The Belt's prospectivity for a range of metals including Copper, Gold, Nickel & Silver, it's geologic significance, and rich mineralogical diversity make the Koonenberry Belt a compelling region for modern explorers.