ASX MEDIA RELEASE

Havilah Resources
Strategic Minerals in South Australia

25 August 2025

WIDE GOLD-COPPER INTERCEPT AT MINGARY MINE PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wide gold-copper intersection in recent RC drilling at the southern end of the Mingary Mine prospect, with 49 metres of 0.69 g/t gold and 0.33% copper.
- 3 km of mineralised strike defined by drilling, with good prospects for extensions of mineralisation.

Havilah Resources Limited (**Havilah** or the **Company**) (**ASX**: **HAV**) is pleased to report assay results for a further 4 drillholes from a recently completed 12 hole reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program (totalling 1,764 metres) at the Mingary Mine and Mingary East prospect areas, lying roughly 16 km southwest of the Mutooroo copper-cobalt-gold deposit (**Mutooroo**) (Figure 4) in northeastern South Australia.

The highlight was the widest mineralised drilling intercept yet returned from the Mingary Mine prospect by Havilah, as follows:

MNRC013 49 metres of 0.69 g/t gold and 0.33% copper from 122 metres, including
9 metres of 1.1 g/t gold and 0.47% copper from 126 metres and
7 metres of 1.03 g/t gold and 0.52% copper from 157 metres (see cross section, Figure 2).

Mineralised quartz-sulphide lode was also intersected in the other 3 holes lying immediately to the north (MNRC010, 11, 12 – see Figure 3 and Table 1).

Commenting on the latest Mingary Mine prospect drilling results Havilah's Technical Director, Dr Chris Giles, said:

"Our recent drilling program continues to set new milestones at the Mingary Mine prospect with the highest gold grades and now the widest mineralised drilling intercept at this prospect.

"The mineralisation is open along strike and down dip of the present drillholes. There is potential for discovery of supergene enriched gold and copper in the oxidised zone up dip of the present drillhole intersections.

"The width of the mineralised intersection in drillhole MNRC013 and the continuity of the lode structure indicates potentially material volumes of sulphide ore feed could be available from Mingary Mine for a possible future central processing hub located at Mutooroo."

These recent results follow up copper-gold mineralisation intersected in five 2023 Havilah RC drillholes, including **30 metres of 0.43 g/t gold and 0.64% copper** from 89 metres depth in drillhole MNRC002 and **18 metres of 0.92 g/t gold and 0.38% copper** from 82 metres depth in drillhole MNRC005 (ASX announcement 5 July 2023) (Figures 1 and 3). It also follows results recently reported for the first 4 drillholes from this current RC drilling program, including **8 metres of 1.48 g/t gold** from 89 metres depth in drillhole MNRC006 (ASX announcement 5 August 2025) (Figure 1).

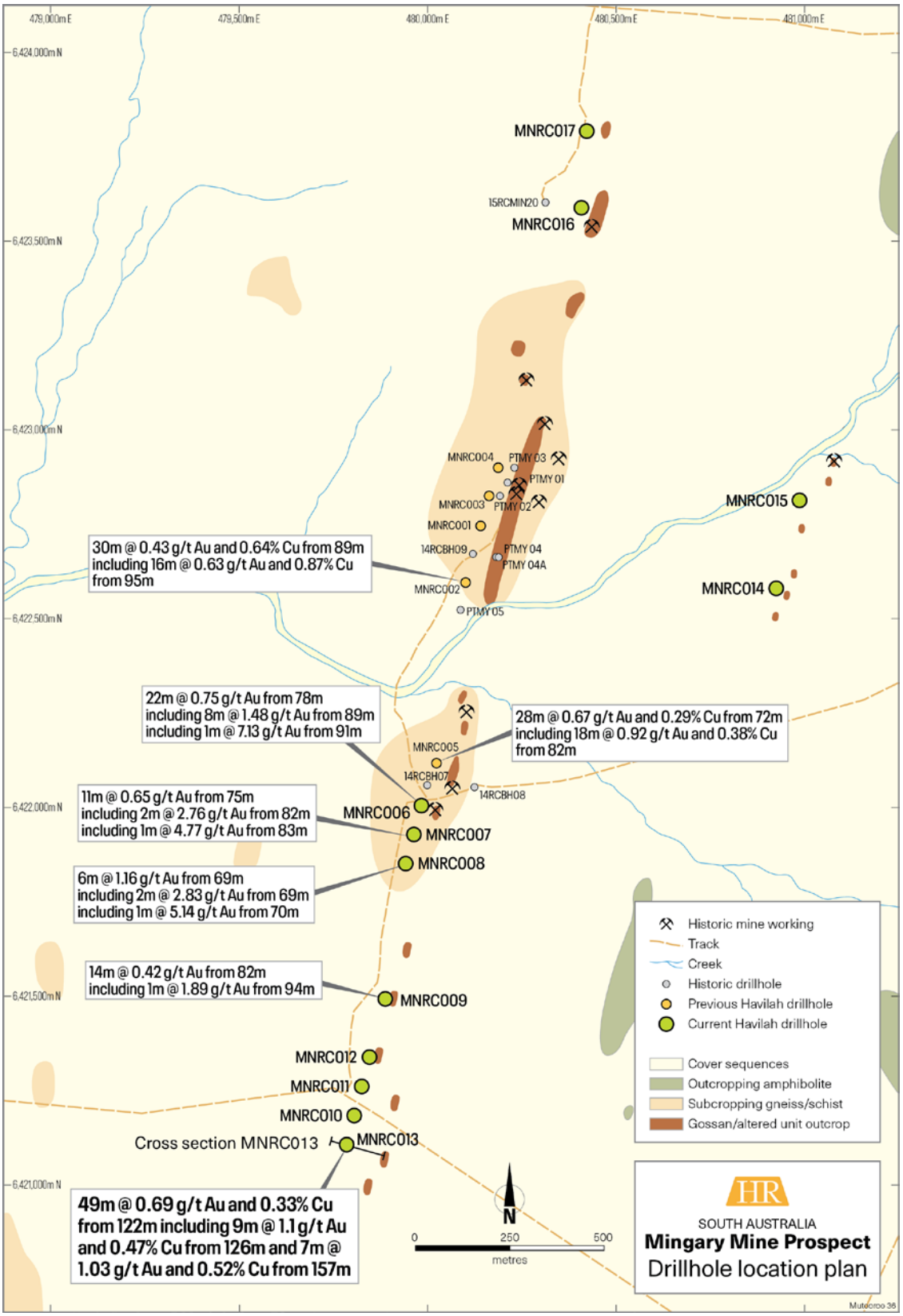

Figure 1 *Map showing the location of recent Havilah RC drillholes (green dots) in relation to the mapped position of the Mingary Mine prospect sulphide lode and earlier drillholes. Drilling to date has shown that the quartz-sulphide lode extends both north and south of the historic Mingary Mine workings over a total distance of at least 3 km. Significant assay results for seven drillholes are shown.*

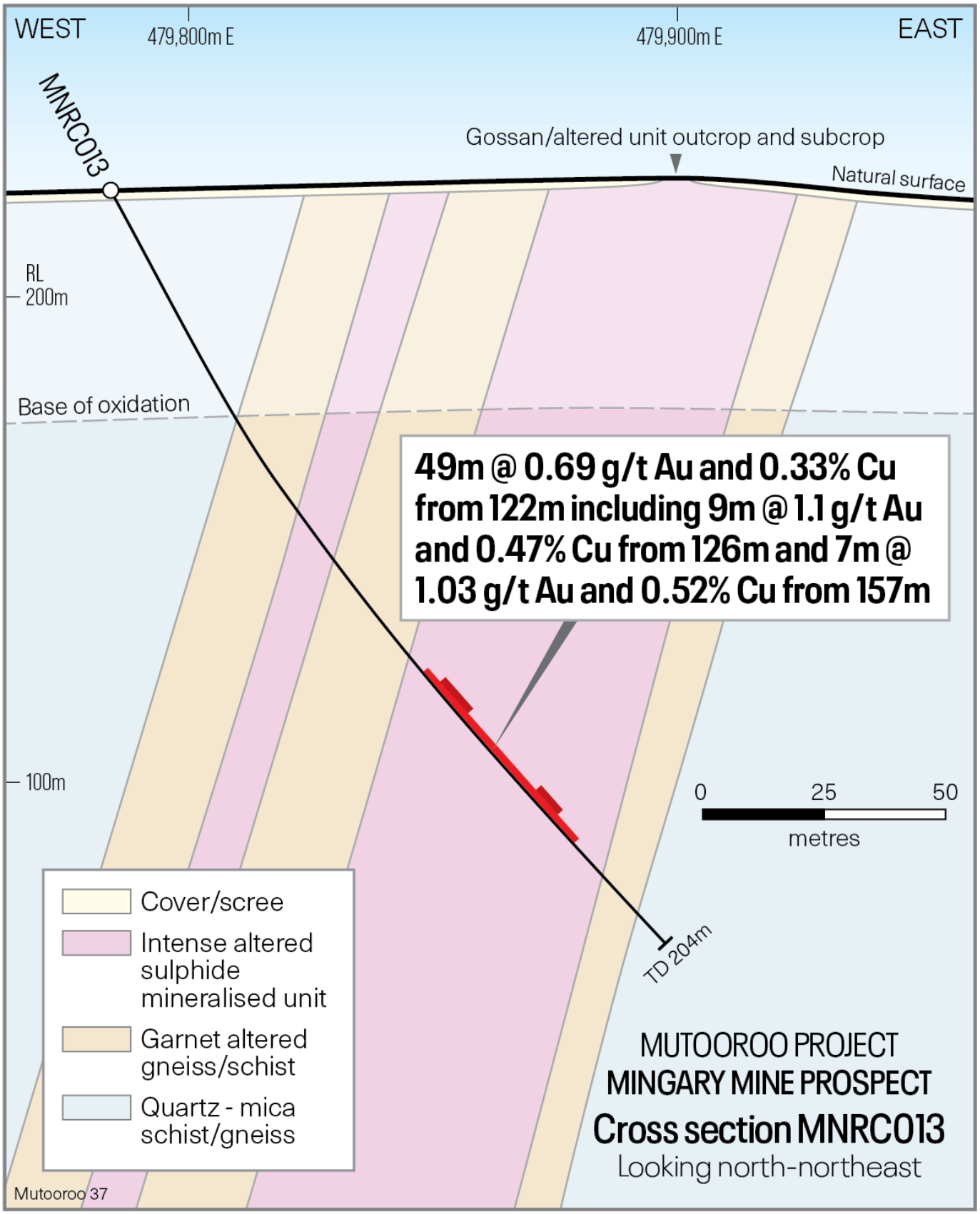

Figure 2 *Cross section for RC drillhole MNRC013 showing the steeply west-dipping quartz-sulphide lode that is flanked on each side by a garnet-bearing alteration halo. The lode subcrops at surface.*

The host quartz-sulphide lode, typically within a distinctive garnet-bearing alteration halo (Figure 2), was intersected in all Havilah drillholes both from the 2023 and the current RC drilling program and also in two 2014 era Minotaur Exploration drillholes. A 3D geological model, constructed from the drilling intersections, shows continuity of the mineralised quartz-sulphide lode extending for over a strike length of more than 2 km (Figure 3).

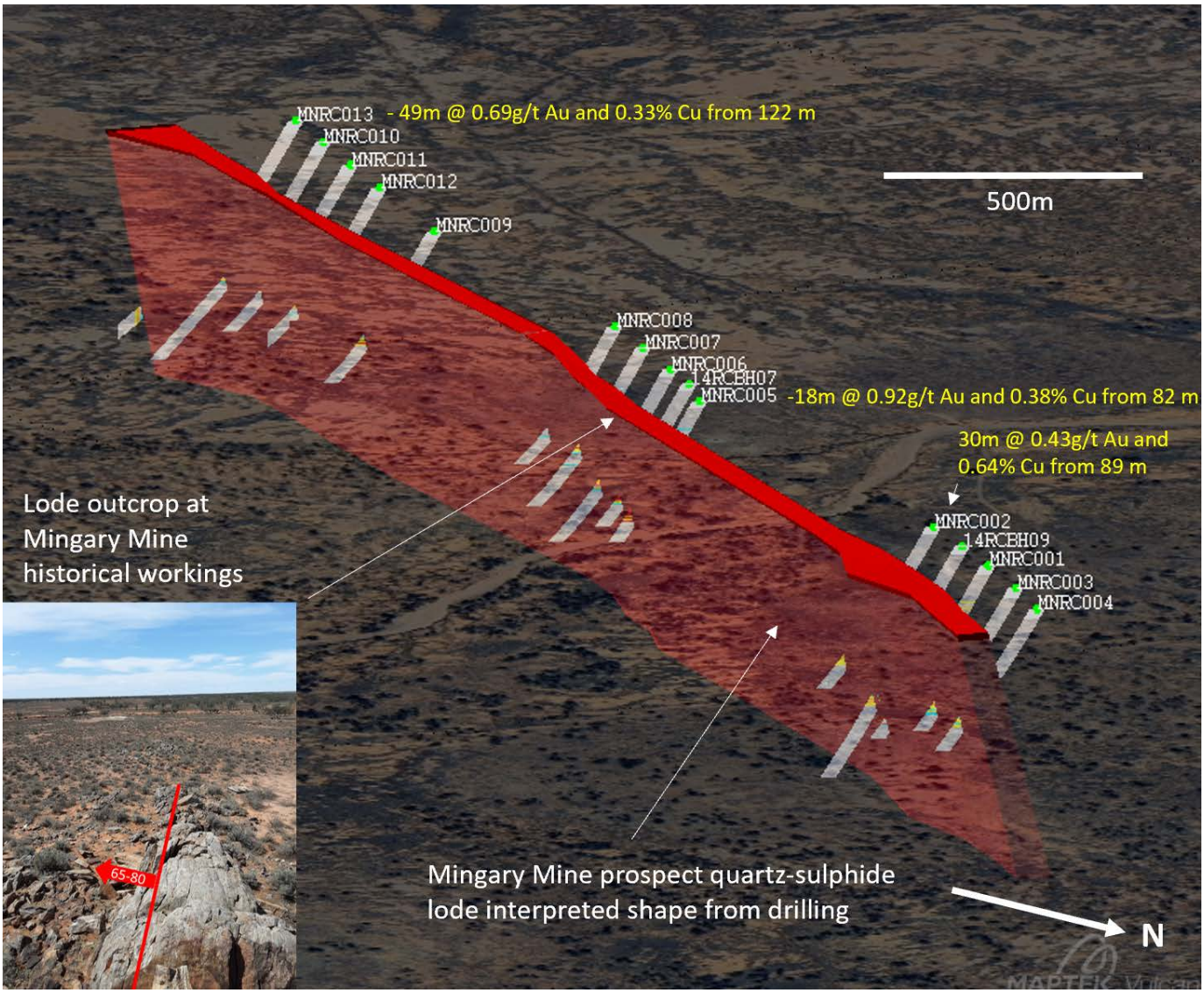

Figure 3 *Interpreted shape of Mingary Mine prospect quartz-sulphide lode as defined by RC drilling to date. The inset photograph shows outcrop of the steeply west-dipping oxidised lode rocks at the historic Mingary Mine. The mineralisation is open along strike and down dip of the present drillholes. There is potential for discovery of supergene enriched gold and copper in the oxidised zone up dip of the present drillhole intersections, which are mostly more than 80 metres below surface.*

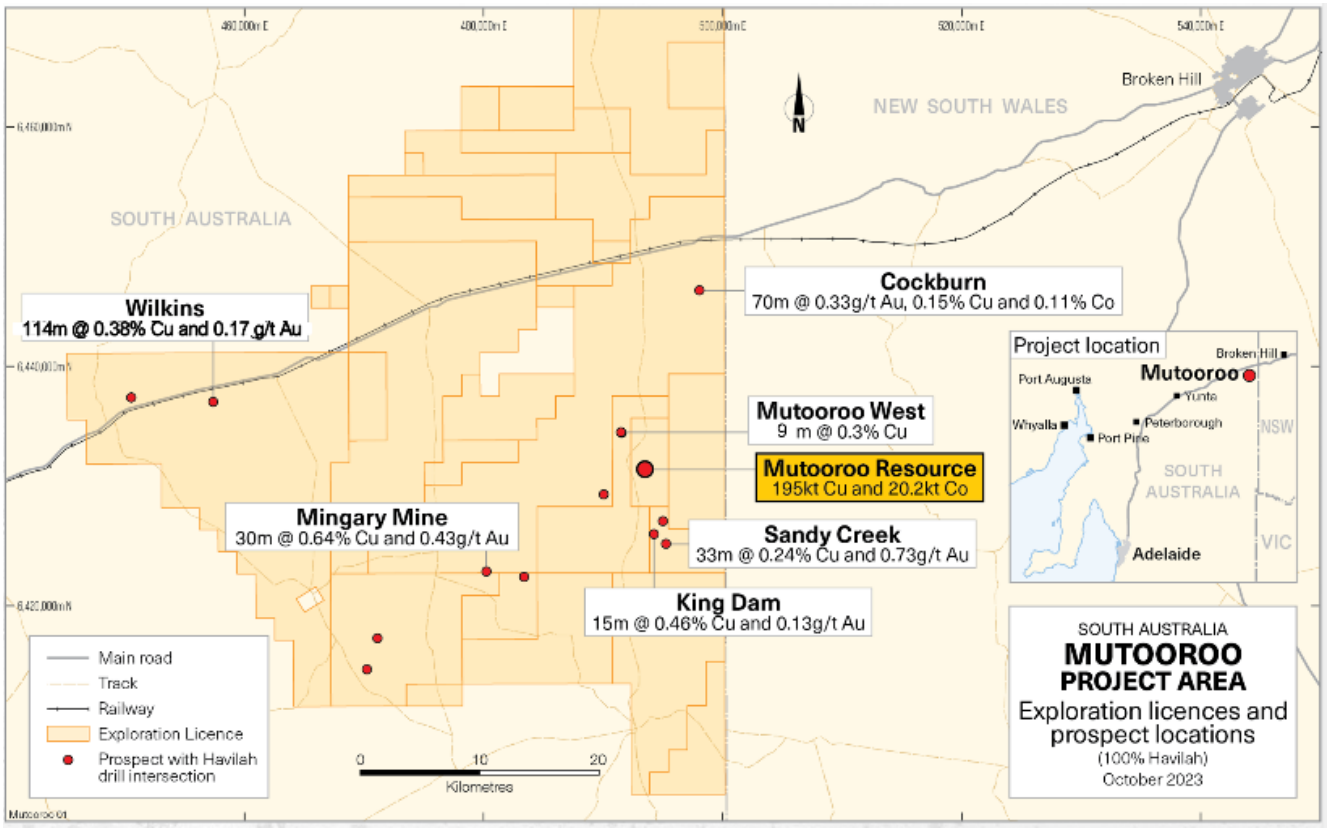

Figure 4 *Location of the Mutooroo copper-cobalt-gold project within the prospective Mutooroo Project Area. For the source of the mineralised intersections refer to ASX announcements listed on page 6.*

Table 1 Significant drillhole intersections.

Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
MNRC010	**103**	**104**	**1**	**1.11**	NSR	NSR
and	112	114	2	0.68	NSR	NSR
including	**113**	**114**	**1**	**1.26**	NSR	NSR
and	120	125	5	0.28	0.73	0.16
MNRC011	98	103	5	0.45	NSR	0.09
including	102	103	1	1.69	0.7	0.12
MNRC012	101	104	3	0.25	0.72	0.16
MNRC013	**122**	**171**	49	**0.69**	**0.87**	**0.33**
including	**126**	**135**	**9**	**1.1**	**1.42**	**0.47**
including	***126***	***129***	**3**	***2.52***	***2.53***	***0.92***
including	***128***	***129***	**1**	***6.31***	***1.8***	***0.65***
including	**139**	**143**	**4**	**1.15**	**0.83**	**0.2**
including	**157**	**164**	**7**	**1.03**	**1.04**	**0.52**
including	***157***	***160***	**3**	***1.48***	***1.1***	***0.47***

Note: Gold intervals cited include no more that 3 metres of 0.1 g/t internal dilution. No top cut-off has been applied as no individual gold assays are excessively high (>10 g/t). No cut-offs or internal dilution parameters have been applied to the copper and silver intersections. NSR means no significant result.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement contains certain statements which may constitute 'forward-looking statements'. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied, or projected in any forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. Where discovery upside is identified, this is a collective opinion of Havilah's geologists based on their best interpretations of the available data and their experience in the region. Further work may disprove any or all the interpretations and models put forward in this announcement.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on data and information compiled by geologist Dr Chris Giles, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Giles is Technical Director of the Company, a full-time employee and is a substantial shareholder. Dr Giles has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'*. Dr Giles consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Havilah confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant ASX announcements.

Cockburn prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 17 October 2023)

Mutooroo West prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 29 November 2021)

Mingary Mine prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 5 July 2023)

King Dam – Sandy Creek prospects: (refer to ASX announcement 5 July 2023)

Wilkins prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 10 August 2012)

This announcement has been authorised on behalf of the Havilah Board by Mr Simon Gray.

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Appendix 1

Sections 1 and 2 below provide a description of the sampling and assaying techniques in accordance with Table 1 of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results.

Details for Havilah drillholes cited in the text

Hole Number	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid azimuth	Dip degrees	EOH depth metres
MNRC002	480102	6422595	220	110	-60.0	142
MNRC005	480024	6422117	220	110	-60	118
MNRC006	479985	6422005	220	110	-60	150
MNRC007	479964	6421928	220	110	-60	138
MNRC008	479943	6421850	220	110	-60	120
MNRC009	479943	6421850	220	110	-60	120
MNRC010	479806	6421183	224	110	-60	198
MNRC011	479827	6421260	223	110	-60	150
MNRC012	479847	6421338	222	110	-60	138
MNRC013	479785	6421106	224	110	-60	204
Datum: GDA94 Zone 54 Note: All azimuths and dips are as measured at surface; deviations from this typically occur at depth.						

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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*	• Sample data was derived from Havilah reverse circulation (RC) drillholes as documented in the table above. • RC assay samples averaging 2-3kg were riffle split at 1 metre intervals. • All RC drill samples were collected into pre-numbered calico bags and packed into polyweave bags by Havilah staff for shipment to the assay lab in Adelaide. • Some samples that did not appear to be obviously mineralised were composited over 6 metre intervals. These may be later resampled on 1 metre intervals if the 6 metre composite assay results are considered to be significant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).*	• All RC holes were drilled with a face sampling hammer bit by an experienced drilling contractor. All samples were collected via riffle splitting directly from the cyclone.
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.*	• The sample yield and quality of the RC samples was routinely recorded in drill logs. • The site geologist and Competent Person consider that overall the results are acceptable for interpretation purposes. • No evidence of significant sample bias due to preferential concentration or depletion of fine or coarse material was observed. • No evidence of significant down-hole or inter-sample contamination was observed. • Sample recoveries were continuously monitored by the geologist on site and adjustments to drilling methodology were made in an effort to optimise sample recovery and quality where necessary.
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.*	• All RC samples were logged by an experienced geologist directly into an Excel spreadsheet and transferred to a laptop computer. • All RC chip sample trays and some representative samples are stored on site. • Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been logged. • Logging is of a sufficiently high standard to support any subsequent interpretations, resource estimations and mining and metallurgical studies.
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.*	• RC drill chips were received directly from the drilling rig via a cyclone and were riffle split on 1 metre intervals to obtain 2-3 kg samples. • Sampling size is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation observed. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has not proven to be an issue in the past and is checked with regular duplicates. • All Havilah samples were collected in numbered calico bags that were sent to ALS assay lab in Adelaide. • At ALS assay lab the samples are riffle split (SPL-21) to obtain a 1.5kg sample. This split is pulverised in a mill to minimum 85% passing 75 microns (method PUL23). These pulps are stored in paper bag. • All samples were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay, with AAS finish using ALS method Au-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		aa25 and a range of other metals by ALS method ME ICP61. This is a total gold analysis. • All sample pulps are retained by Havilah so that check or other elements may be assayed using these pulps in the future.
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.*	• All samples are prepared at ALS laboratory in Adelaide and assayed at the ALS Perth Hub Lab. The total assay methods are standard ALS procedure and are considered appropriate for resource reporting. • All gold was determined by fire assay method Au-aa25 with AAS finish. • Other elements were analysed by multi-element digest methods with ICP finish. • Assay data accuracy and precision was continuously checked through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and repeats which were inserted at a nominal rate of approximately 1 per 25 drill samples. • The blanks, standards and duplicates are subject to rigorous statistical checks and if any are out of spec, re-assay of retained samples is requested of the laboratory as a first step. For the present program no material deviations in either accuracy or precision of the lab analyses were identified. • ALS also insert their own QA/QC samples into the sample sequence. Fire assay method Au-aa25 is a total gold analysis.
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.*	• Rigorous internal QC procedures are followed to check all assay results. • All data entry is under control of the responsible geologist, who is responsible for data management, storage and security. • No adjustments to assay data are carried out.
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.*	• The holes were surveyed using an electronic down-hole camera. • Present drillhole collar coordinates were surveyed in UTM coordinates using a GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of <5m and are quoted in GDA94 Zone 54 datum. • A differential GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of 20cm:20cm:40cm will be used to obtain the final drillhole locations used in the database.
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.*	• The RC drillholes were positioned at appropriate spacing to test down dip of the surface expression of mineralisation. • Sample compositing was not used for the assay presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drillhole azimuth and dip was chosen to intersect the interpreted mineralised zones as nearly as possible to right angles and at the desired positions to maximise the value of the drilling data. • At this stage, no material sampling bias is known to have been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC chip samples are directly collected from the riffle splitter in numbered calico bags. • Several calico bags are placed in each polyweave bag which is then sealed with cable ties. The samples are transported to the assay lab by Havilah personnel or a commercial transport company. • There is minimal opportunity for systematic tampering with the samples as they are not out of the control of Havilah personnel on site and are secure within the commercial transport company's facility until they are delivered to the assay lab. • This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no known instances of tampering with samples occurred during the drilling programs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Ongoing internal auditing of sampling techniques and assay data has not revealed any material issues.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Security of tenure is via current exploration licences over the Mutooroo Project Area, owned 100% by Havilah that are in good standing. • Exploration drilling was undertaken on Exploration Licence (**EL**) 5831. • A Native Title Exploration Agreement is in place for the Mutooroo Project Area. The agreement was executed between Havilah and Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mingary Mine prospect was historically prospected for copper during the late 1800's and early 1900's with shallow workings and a single shaft. No records exist for these activities. The area has been explored by a number of groups in the past including Mines Exploration, MIM and CRAE. • Several shallow open hole percussion drillholes were completed at the prospect

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		area during the 1970's by Seltrust but analysed only for copper, zinc and lead. • Minotaur Exploration Limited drilled four RC drillholes at the Mingary Mine prospect during the mid 2010's. • All previous exploration data has been integrated into Havilah's databases.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation style is quartz-sulphide vein style copper-gold mineralisation within Broken Hill Domain rocks of the Curnamona Province. • The mineralisation is considered to be predominantly structurally controlled.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• This information is provided in the accompanying table for the relevant drillholes.
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.*	• Simple average grades over the specified intervals are reported, with no weighted aggregation of results. Reported mineralisation does not include intervals that are considered to be of uneconomic grade in the context of adjacent mineralised intervals. This is considered appropriate for reporting of exploration results. • The parameters applied are stated in Table 1 in the report. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Downhole lengths are reported. Drillholes are typically oriented with the objective of intersecting mineralisation as near as possible to right angles, and hence downhole intersections in general are as near as possible to true width. • For the purposes of the geological interpretations and resource calculations the true widths are always used.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These*	• Map and cross section relevant to the drillholes being reported are provided in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• Not strictly applicable as not reporting mineral resources. • Only potentially economic grade intervals are reported.
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.*	• Relevant geological observations are reported.
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.*	• Additional drilling may be carried out in the future to explore strike and depth extensions and for resource delineation. • No firm plans at this stage. Subject to allocation of future drilling budget and rig availability.