Kingsgate
Consolidated Limited

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Company Announcements Office
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Significant gold intercepts in Chatree South-East Complex and three new exploration targets at Nueva Esperanza

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX: KCN) ("Kingsgate" or the "Company") is delighted to announce that Akara Resources ("Akara") continues to intersect significant gold in the well-endowed Chatree South-East Complex near Chatree Gold Mine ("Chatree"); comprising B-R, Chalawan, Kumpee and T prospects (Figure 1).

The Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") exploration program has been focused on assessing exploration targets and characterising mineralised zones within the Chatree South-East Complex.

A total of 22 RC holes for 2,306m, one diamond hole for 222m and one RD (RC pre-collar with diamond tail) for 120m have been completed since November 2024.

Kingsgate is also pleased to report that a geochemical assessment study commissioned to review regional prospectivity of the Nueva Esperanza Development Project in Chile has identified three new gold-silver exploration targets.

Chatree South-East Complex, Thailand

Several significant intercepts[1] were returned from both the western and main zones of the mineralised anticlinal structure that forms the basis of the Chatree South-East Complex. Western zone drilling results confirmed the present of near-surface gently west-dipping mineralisation as follows;

- 7964RC: **17m@0.48 g/t Au** from 54-71m
- 7965RC: **15m@0.51 g/t Au** from 3-18m and 7m@0.49 g/t Au from 23-30m
- 7966RC: **12m@0.61 g/t Au** from 33-45m
- 7978RC: **9m@1.19 g/t Au** from 1-10m

[1] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness).

In the main zone, one deep diamond hole (7975DD) of 222m was drilled on local grid section 10060N, between previous 50m spaced RC drilled sections, aiming to confirm the structure, style and continuity of the ore zone. Encouraging results were received in silicified laminated siltstone and sedimentary breccia containing 3-10% quartz stockwork veins and fracture-fill pyrite. Significant intercepts are as follows[2];

- **5m@0.49 g/t Au** from 29-34m,
- **33m@1.09 g/t Au** from 36.5-69.5m,
- **51m@0.86 g/t Au** from 81.5-132.5m
- **23.3m@1.1 g/t Au** from 139.5-162.8m and
- **6m@0.90 g/t Au** from 194-200m

Exploration target drilling further north along the anticlinal structure assessed the western limb to determine down-dip continuity of mineralisation and southern continuity along-strike towards the main zone.

Resource characterisation RC/DD holes were also drilled along 25m infill lines to provide data that will be required to inform an inaugural resource estimate for the Chatree South-East Complex planned for 2025.

Significant intercepts are as follows[3];

- 7977RC: **13m@0.65 g/t Au** from 26-39m, 6m@0.63 g/t Au from 82-88m
- 7979RC: 6m@0.83 g/t Au from 26-32m
- 7982RC: **6m@4.12 g/t Au** from 73-79m and **9m@0.98 g/t Au** from 88-97m

Five RC holes were drilled to assess mineralisation striking south-east from the D pit area in Chatree Gold Mine towards the Chatree South-East Complex. The significant intercepts[4] are as follows;

- 7957RC: 3m@1.19 g/t Au from 5-8m
- 7959RC: **9m@1.45 g/t Au** from 3-12m, 3m@1.09 g/t Au from 18-21m and **5m@1.06 g/t Au** from 24-29m

Singto Prospect

Two RD holes were drilled to test a zone of high chargeability and to follow-up a previous intercept of **95m@0.42** g/t Au (31-126m)[5] from drillhole 4009RC drilled in 2005. 7963RD drilled through the contact zone of limestone and diorite but failed to intersect the expected gold-bearing zone. We now interpret the mineralisation returned in hole 4009RC as karst-fill material and not in-situ mineralisation. The geochemical signature of samples returned from the two RD holes confirms that these are on the outer edge of the porphyry system. Elevated gold and copper grades may be identified in holes planned to test mineralisation towards the centre of the system.

[2] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[3] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[4] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[5] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)

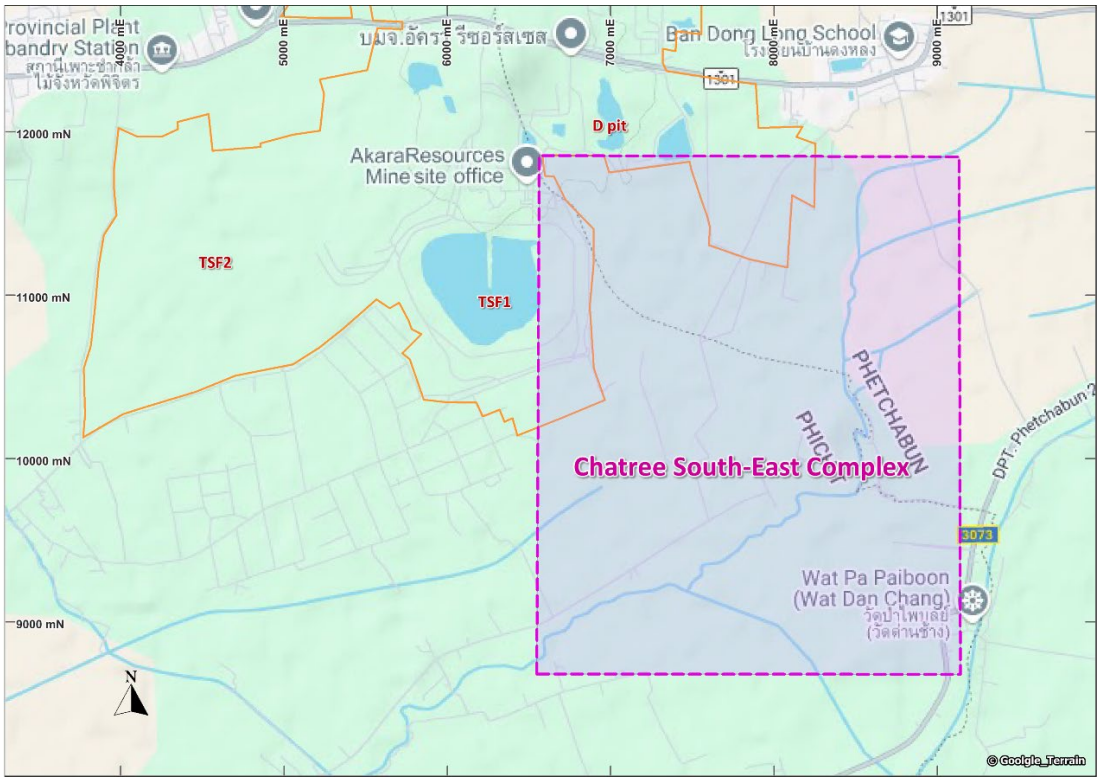

Figure 1: Location of Chatree South-East Complex[6]

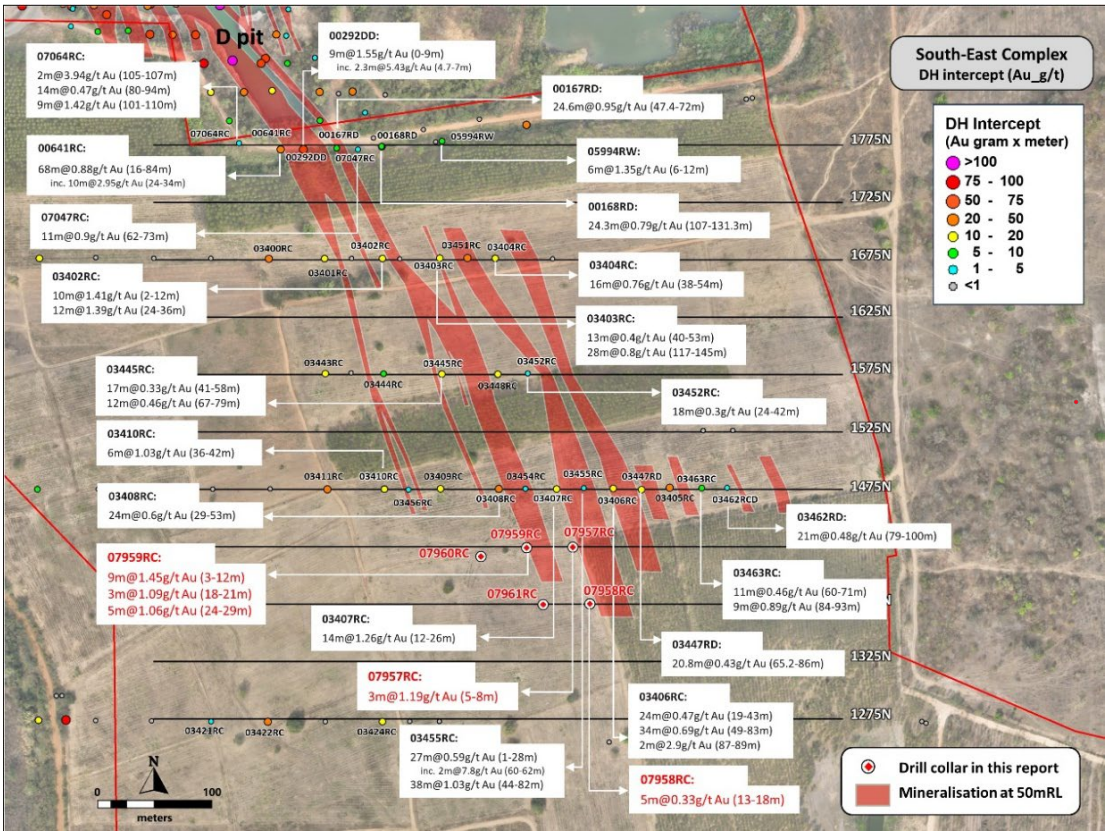

Figure 2: Drill hole locations and gold assay highlights[7] south of D Pit[8]

[6] Local Grid
[7] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[8] Local Grid

Figure 3: Drill hole locations and gold assay highlights[9] testing the western limb and southern continuity of the northern expression of the anticlinal structure[10]

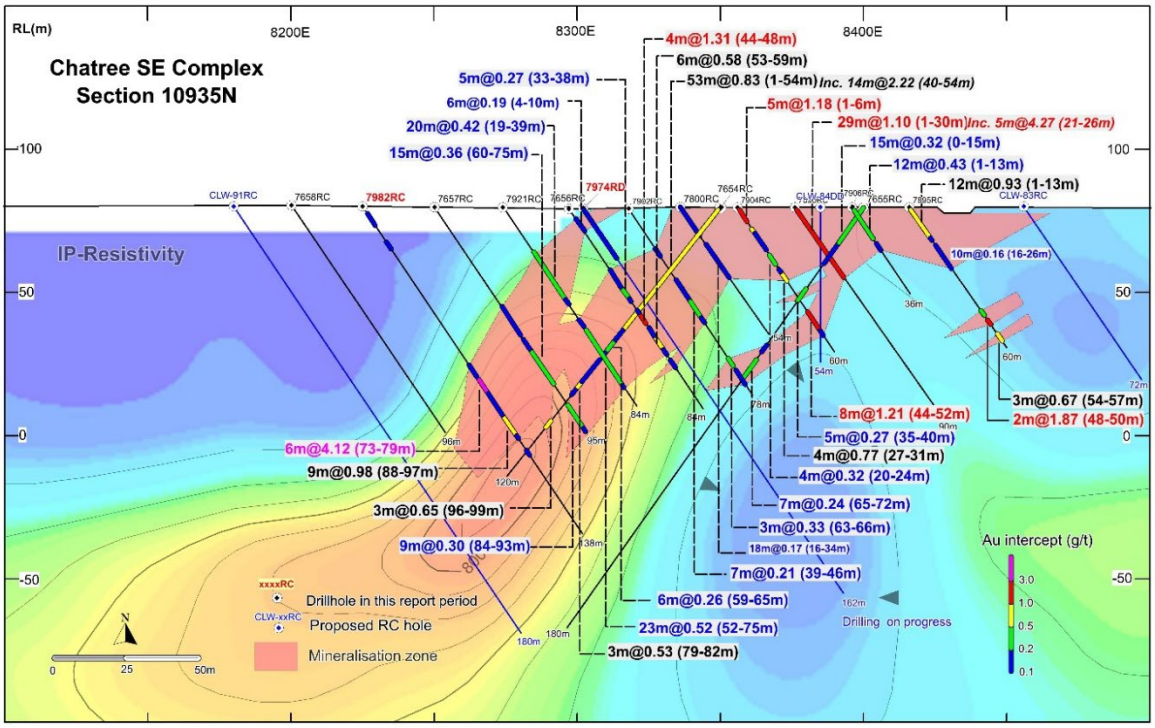

Figure 4: Significant gold intercepts[11] in section 10935N[12], Chatree South-East Complex

[9] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[10] Local Grid
[11] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[12] Local Grid

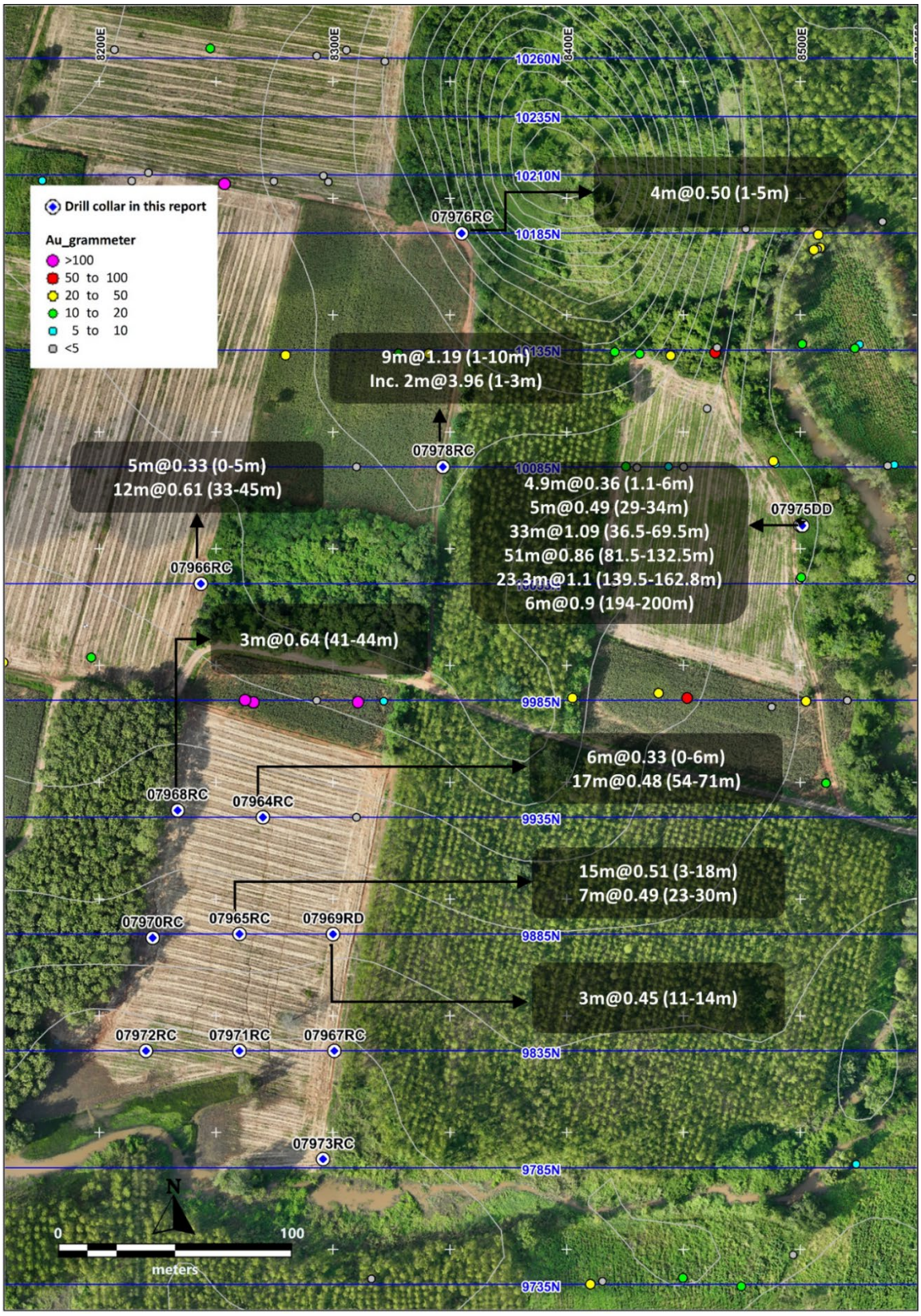

Figure 5: Drill hole locations and gold assay highlights[13] at the western and main zones of the anticlinal structure[14]

[13] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[14] Local Grid

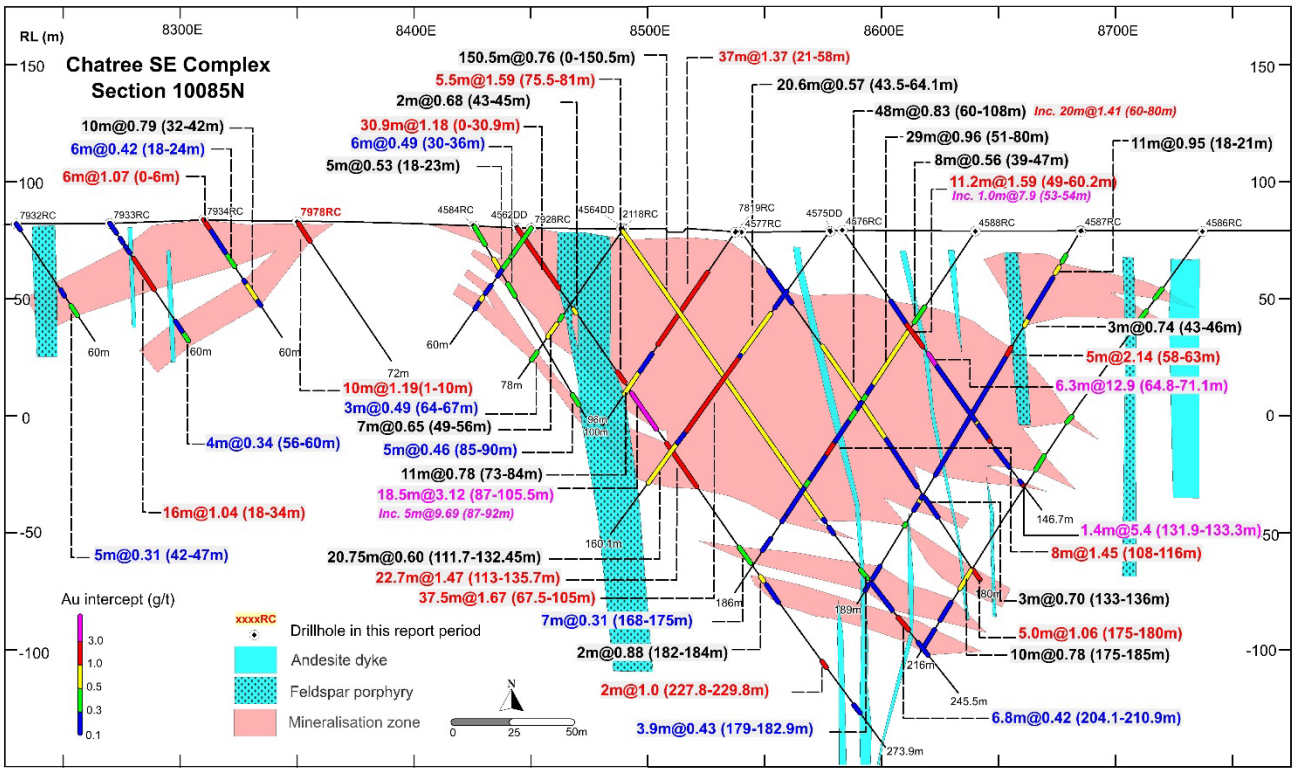

Figure 6: Significant gold intercepts[15] in section 10085N[16], Chatree South-East Complex

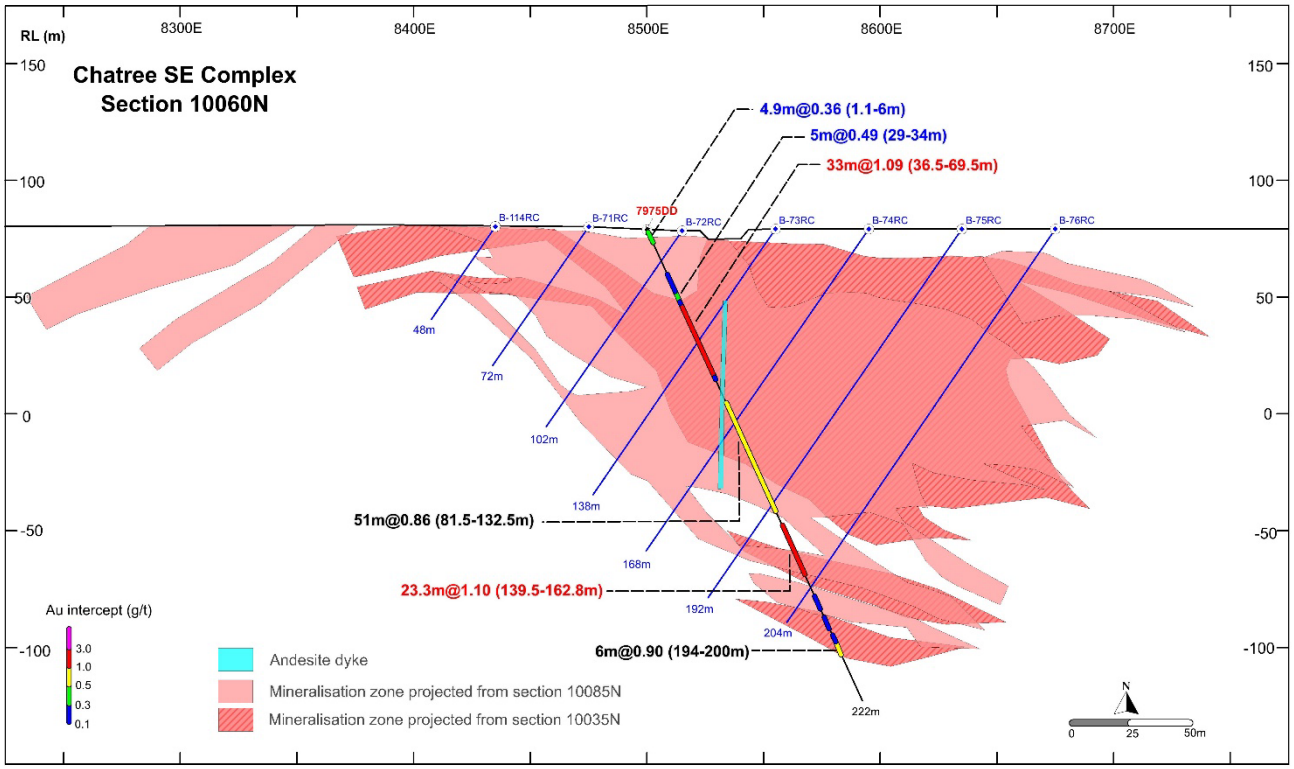

Figure 7: Significant gold intercepts[17] in section 10060N[18], Chatree South-East Complex

[15] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[16] Local Grid
[17] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[18] Local Grid

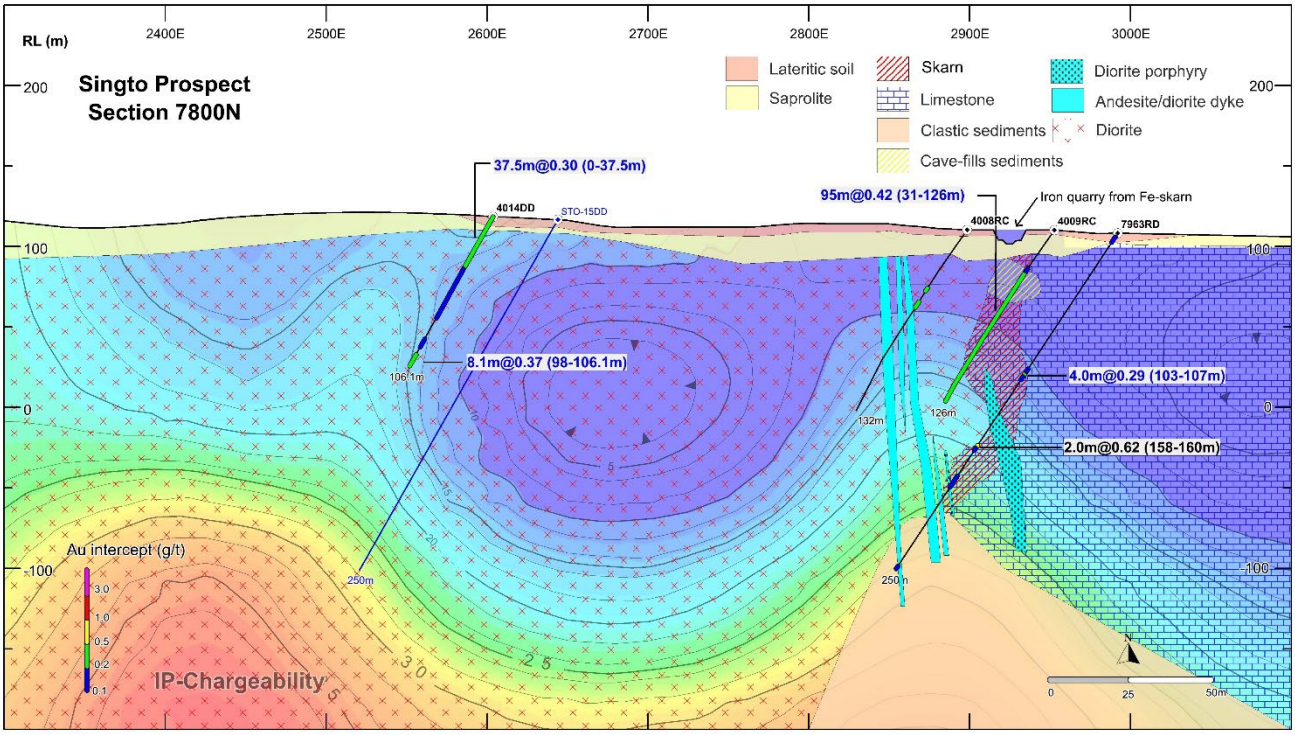

Figure 8: Gold intercepts[19] in section 7800N[20], Singto prospect

Quarter 1 2025 Chatree Exploration Plan

The exploration drilling program for the first quarter of 2025 is summarised in Table 1.

A structural geologist has been engaged to conduct a review of South-East Complex diamond drill core to develop a structural model in Q1 2025.

Area	Number of RC Holes	Number of Diamond Holes	Number of RC-DD Holes	Number of RAB Holes	Testing Mineralisation Extension	Testing Mineralisation Characterisation	Testing for Anomalies
Chatree South-East Complex	43	7	11	240	✓	✓	✓
Chang Puek	-	8	-	-	✓	✓	-
Jorakae	-	-	-	60	-	-	✓

Table 1: Chatree Exploration Program for Q1 2025

[19] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[20] Local Grid

Nueva Esperanza Development Project, Chile

Nueva Esperanza Geochemical Assessment

A geochemical assessment study using 1788 samples of historical regional sampling data (outcrop, float and shallow RAB samples analysed by mixed acid ICPMS) was conducted in November 2024 to review the regional prospectivity of the Nueva Esperanza tenements. Boulder Patch, Potosi South and Santa Rosa south-east have been identified as exploration targets of interest and will be the focus of additional sampling, structural mapping and geophysical review during the 2025 field season (Figure 9) with the aim to generate drilling targets.

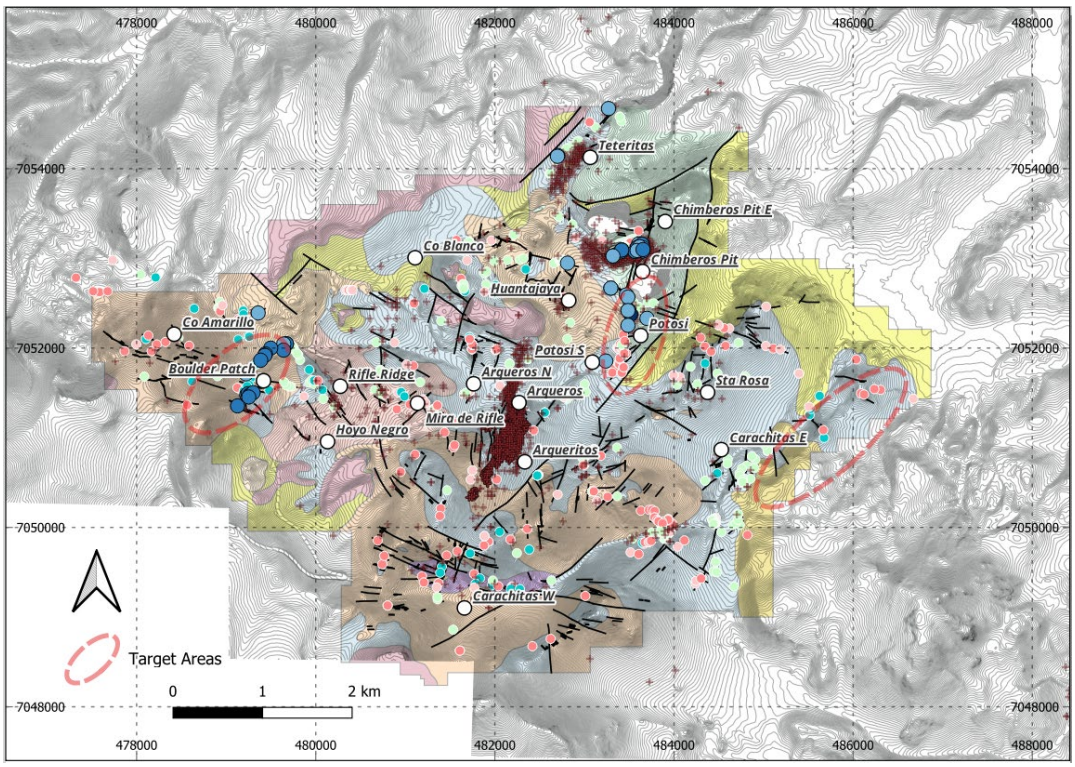

Figure 9. Nueva Esperanza geochemical assessment exploration targets[21]

[21] WGS84

Appendix 1: Drillhole collar details and assay intercepts, Chatree South-East Complex

Hole ID	Easting Local	Northing Local	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Remark
7957RC	7315	1424.7	86.86	90	-55	150	5	8	3	1.19	
7958RC	7329.9	1375.4	86.18	90	-55	150	13	18	5	0.33	
7959RC	7274.8	1424.1	87.22	90	-55	150	3	12	9	1.45	
							18	21	3	1.09	
							24	29	5	1.06	
7960RC	7234.9	1416.6	87.67	90	-55	114	no significant assays				
7961RC	7289.3	1374.7	86.43	90	-55	72	no significant assays				
7964RC	8270	9935	79.67	90	-55	132	0	6	6	0.33	
							54	71	17	0.48	
7965RC	8260	9885	78.71	90	-55	90	3	18	15	0.51	
							23	30	7	0.49	
7966RC	8243.5	10035	81.55	90	-55	90	0	5	5	0.33	
							33	44	11	0.65	
7967RC	8300	9835	77.02	90	-55	134	49	50	1	1.29	
7968RC	8233.5	9938	79.60	90	-55	102	41	44	3	0.64	
7969RD	8300	9885	78.52	90	-55	120	11	14	3	0.45	
7970RC	8222.9	9883.4	78.22	90	-55	90	no significant assays				
7971RC	8260	9885	77.12	90	-55	90	no significant assays				
7972RC	8220	9835	76.98	90	-55	90	no significant assays				
7973RC	8295.8	9788.6	76.81	90	-55	108	no significant assays				
7975DD	8500	10060	79.18	90	-65	222	1.1	6	4.9	0.36	
							29	34	5	0.49	
							36.5	69.5	33	1.09	
							81.5	132.5	51	0.86	
							139.5	162.8	23.3	1.1	
							194	200	6	0.9	
7976RC	8355	10185	84.86	90	-55	90	1	5	4	0.50	
7977RC	8280	10885	79.8	90	-55	96	26	39	13	0.65	
							82	88	6	0.63	
7978RC	8350	10085	83.1	90	-55	72	1	10	9	1.19	
7979RC	8260	10835	79.77	90	-55	90	26	32	6	0.83	
							37	45	8	0.36	
7980RC	8370	10785	79.83	90	-55	78	10	14	4	0.75	
7981RC	8290	10785	79.73	90	-55	90	no significant assays				
7982RC	8225	10935	79.84	90	-55	138	73	79	6	4.12	
							88	97	9	0.98	
7983RC	8220	10835	79.72	90	-55	90	70	72	2	0.85	
							75	79	4	0.4	

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Appendix 2: Drillhole collar details, Singto prospect

Hole ID	Easting Local	Northing Local	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Remark
7962RD	2153.9	8707	106.8	90	-60	252	no significant assays				
7963RD	2992	7800	108	270	-55	250	no significant assays				

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Akara Resources exploration results and Nueva Esperanza geochemical assessment results is based on information compiled by Jillian Terry, General Manager Geology and a full-time employee of the Kingsgate Group, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Terry has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Ms Terry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

These materials include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside of the control of, and may be unknown to the Company. Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the Company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the Company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such Forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue, subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Exploration drilling results and sampling was completed using industry standard techniques and was guided by the Kingsgate Group protocols including industry standard QAQC procedures. • For reverse circulation (RC) drilling, one metre samples were collected from the cyclone then riffle split to create two representative samples of 3 to 4kg, one for the laboratory for assaying and the other for retention as a reference sample. Wet samples were left to naturally dry prior to riffle splitting. Sieved chip samples were geologically logged. • RAB holes were sampled over 1 m intervals, collected from the cyclone for a total of 3-4 kg. The sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying. • All Chatree samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory for assaying by company personnel. • At the laboratory, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns, with a 50g charge analyzed for gold by fire assay and silver by aqua regia. • Standard samples, duplicate samples and blank samples were inserted into the assay batches at a frequency of at least 1 in every 25 samples. Sample batches submitted for assay have generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • The QAQC results confirmed the reliability of sampling and assaying with sufficient confidence.
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 exploration drilling uses RC drilling with face sampling bits and diameters of generally 5.25 inch to 5.5 inches (127 to 133mm) with sub- samples collected by riffle splitting. • Exploration drilling is initially carried out at variable collar spacing and becomes more detailed with 25 x 25 meter spacing once specific mineralised zones are identified. • Regional exploration uses RAB drilling with face sampling bits and diameters of generally 3.5 inch (89 mm) with samples collected by cyclone splitting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling contracts and geological supervision of the drillers require the operators to do their best to provide good quality, high recovery, and uncontaminated samples. • Exploration drilling used RC face-sampling bits and drill rigs of generally sufficient air capacity, including booster compressors where required to provide dry, high recovery samples. • Exploration sample recovery from RC drilling was calculated by comparing total recovered sample weights with expected weights derived from bit diameters and the densities used for resource modelling. Overall, RC sample recovery averaged around 80% with some lower sample recoveries associated with soft and less competent rock such as soil, shear zones or broken rock. • Most RC samples were dry, with 73% of samples having moisture records logged completely dry and 20% as wet. • The potential for preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material was low. Test sieving and analyses of RC samples showed no notable average difference in gold grades between coarse and fine fractions. • There is no recorded sample recovery for RAB drilling However, RAB samples were visually checked for qualitative recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned initially when drilling through saprolite or highly weathered rock and entering to bedrock.
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.*	• Logging is checked for consistency between adjacent holes providing a cross check of logging variations between geologists, and with time. Any logging revisions are recorded in field sheets and updated in the database. Most geologists responsible for recording geological data have been working at Chatree and nearby regional exploration prospects for more than five years providing consistency in logging.
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*	• All sample collection and bagging are supervised by company geologists. • RAB holes were sampled over 1 m intervals, collected from the cyclone for a total of samples of 3-4 kg. per sample. Most RAB samples are sent to the laboratory for assaying • Standard samples, duplicated samples (RC) and blank samples were inserted to the assay samples batch at least 1 in every 25

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	samples. Each sample batch submitted for assay has generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel. • The on-site laboratory was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • At the laboratory, samples were dried at 105oC for a minimum of 8 hours then the entire sample was jaw crushed to a nominal 2-4mm. A 1-1.5kg split was taken and pulverized in a 2000cc Lab technics B2000 pulverizer. In addition to routine replicate assays of pulps, duplicate "re-split" samples of jaw-crushed material were taken at approximately every 10th sample. OREAS standards were used as internal laboratory standards. • The sub-sample sizes, sub-sample methods and sample preparation techniques were appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.*	• Assaying for gold and silver for exploration results was carried out by the Chatree Gold Mine on-site laboratory. Gold assaying was by fire-assay (25 and 50g samples) with AAS finish. All assays of greater than 6.0g/t gold were repeated using a gravimetric finish. Silver was assayed using an aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. • The on-site laboratory at the Chatree Mine site was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • The analytical technique was a total representation of the interval sampled. • Substantial focus was given to ensure sampling procedures met industry best practice ensuring acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the resource sampling and assaying. An appropriate sampling protocol was designed and implemented specifying sample collection and sample preparation and assaying at the laboratory. Laboratory sample preparation was routinely checked using grinding tests and sieve analysis. • All assay batches included blind reference standards, blank samples, and field duplicates (RC), in addition to internal laboratory checks. These results were routinely evaluated to determine if results were within predefined tolerances. Inter-laboratory checks were done on a periodic basis and the results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were analyzed statistically. • Each set of 50 samples routinely contained three control samples (47 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 6% of assaying. In 2014, the QAQC protocol was modified as part of Kingsgate's continuous improvement strategy. For the revised protocol each set of 22 samples contained the three control samples (19 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 15% of assaying. • Submitted standards results were analyzed on a batch-by-batch basis and monthly. Most standards show average accuracy of within 5% of expected value with no consistent positive or negative bias. In cases where initial standard assays fell outside the acceptable range, the entire batch was re-assayed. • Duplicate assays show acceptable correlation with primary samples with no apparent bias. • The quality control measures had established that the assaying was of appropriate precision and accuracy for the estimates.
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.*	• Significant intersections will be re-assayed by different techniques (including Leachwell, Fire assay) to confirm their accuracy. • The Kingsgate Group had formal data validation procedures with data being validated as close to the source as possible to ensure reliability and accuracy. Inconsistencies identified in the validation procedures were re-checked and changes were made to the database once the problem was identified.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All RC and DD hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS by the Chatree Gold Mine survey team that follow up after drilling. • The DGPS reading system always has been initiated and calibrated with Chatree Gold Mine base station CGM-01 prior to surveying drillhole collars. • DD and RC holes were surveyed at 50m as a default interval. In some case the intervals were greater than 50m to avoid magnetic rocks that would provide an erroneous reading or where ground conditions were considered likely to collapse and cause damage to or loss of the survey instrument.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In general, there was very little variation between readings. • A non-magnetic stainless-steel starter rod was used for downhole survey to reduce the impact of magnetism in the steel rods on camera surveys. • RAB drill hole collars are located using a GPS at the time of drilling. • The location of the sample points and topographic surface had been established with sufficient accuracy for reporting of exploration results.
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.*	• Initial exploration drilling was conducted with variable drill spacings. The exploration drill spacing becomes closer spaced where mineralisation is identified from the initial wide spaced drilling. • Drill hole spacing for resource estimation is usually at 25 x 25m, which is considered sufficiently detailed to adequately delineate the mineralised system. • Historically reconciliation results compare favourably with grade control and through the processing plant, which confirm the appropriateness of the data spacing. • Sample interval for RC drilling is 1.0m. • RAB drill hole spacing approximately of 50 -100 m in the Easting. • RAB drill holes are generally vertical and sampled at 1.0 m intervals.
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.*	• Exploration drilling in mineralised zones is 25 x 25m for closest spaced drilling, however initially far wider-spaced holes are drilled and to variable depths. • Drilling orientation will depend on the orientation of mineralisation with the aim to intersect mineralisation as close to orthogonal as drilling permits. • The density and orientation exploration and resource drilling is such that there is no sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel in sealed sample bags with sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		numbers shown on the bags along with additional sample tags contained inside the bag.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Procedures for grade control have been previously audited in detail and the current procedures are unchanged from those previously audited with the exception that grade control drilling is being conducted at a more closely spaced pattern. • An independent audit of drilling, sampling, and assaying procedures was conducted in February 2024. No material issues were identified.

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.*	• Chatree Gold Mine is in central Thailand approximately 280km north of Bangkok and 35km southeast of Phichit Province. • Akara Resources includes the recently re-granted 16 Mining Leases and 8 Waste Dump Leases covering a total of 11.85 km². • Akara Resources holds 17 Special Prospecting Licenses (“SPL”) in the Phetchabun Province of central Thailand, all of which are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Chatree Gold Mine was a greenfields discovery by the then Akara Resources exploration team, who first panned gold in 1988 in an area that had previously not been explored by Thai or other foreign parties. • All exploration drilling was undertaken by Akara Resources of the parent Kingsgate Group.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• For the main part, the Phetchabun SPLs in central Thailand are hosted by Late Permian to Early Triassic volcaniclastic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. • The regional geology is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary sequence that interfingers laterally with terrigenous sediments. The depositional environment is interpreted to have consisted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of a series of andesitic and rhyolitic stratovolcanoes situated in a shallow marine environment adjacent to a continental margin. • The Chatree Gold Mine is a low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit located in the Loei – Phetchabun volcanic belt in central Thailand. The deposit spans 2.5 by 7.5km and consists of at least eight vein zones, five of which were mined by open pit methods. • The Chatree low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit occurred as veins, stockworks and minor breccias hosted by volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary facies. The main gold–silver mineralisation was characterized by colloform–crustiform banded quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± adularia–sulphide–electrum veins. Gold mainly occurs as electrum, both as free grains associated with quartz, carbonate minerals and chlorite, and as inclusions in sulphides, mostly pyrite. • Oxidisation and broad stratigraphic types control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• RC holes were drilled at approximately 50-85^0 designed to intersect the interpreted mineralisation at a high angle. • All RAB drill holes were drilled vertically. Drill depth is usually to refusal at bedrock, which determines final hole depth. • Local coordinates are shown in table format showing northing, easting and RL as well as hole orientation, dip, azimuth and sample interval. • Not all intersections are true width. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed. • Cross sections displaying expected true widths are shown in diagrams where significant intersections are being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade*	• RC holes were generally sampled over one metre down-hole intervals, with assay grades at one-meter intervals. • DD holes are sampled at variable length intervals depending on

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	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.*	the geology of the drill core. • RAB drilling results are reported at a cut-off above 0.1g/t Au. • No metal equivalent factors were reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not all intersections are true width. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed. • Cross sections showing expected true withs are shown in diagrams where significant intersections are being reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Plans shown in diagrams where significant intersections are being 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.*	• Airborne geophysical surveys were conducted at Chatree in 2004. Ground geophysical surveys comprising resistivity and chargeability continued until mine closure in 2016 and results of this inhouse work were used in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Exploration work comprising RC, DD and RAB drilling has been ongoing during 2024 as well as other exploration tools including mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling. • Further RC and DD drilling will be also considered in selected high priority targets to further verify geological factors.