27 May 2025

5.11g/t gold and 5.78% copper in rock chips from new prospects within the Lewis Ponds Gold, Silver and Base Metals Project

- **Two new prospects identified at the Lewis Ponds Project with high grade rock chip assays including:**
  - **Cesar Prospect: surface samples up to 5.11g/t gold**
  - **Britannia Prospect: surface samples up to 5.78% copper, 0.80g/t gold**
- **Britannia is coincident with an undrilled Induced Polarisation (IP) anomaly - IP known to identify sulphide mineralisation within surrounding Lewis Ponds Mineral Resource Estimate area**
- **Cesar Prospect is undrilled and provides exceptional resource expansion**
- **Both Britannia and Cesar prospects host historic workings**
- **High-grade gold and silver resource established at Lewis Ponds: JORC (2012) Inferred Resource of 6.20 Mt at 2.0g/t gold, 80g/t silver, 2.7% zinc, 1.6% lead and 0.2% copper (ASX: GRL announcement: 2 February 2021), which equates to: 398,000 oz gold & 15.9 Moz silver contained metal**
- **Geological mapping of both prospects to be undertaken to define drill targets**

Godolphin Resources Limited (ASX: GRL) ("Godolphin" or the "Company") is pleased to report assay results from two new prospects located within its 100%-owned Lewis Ponds gold, silver and base metals project, located in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW (refer Figure 4). Importantly, the two new prospects are situated outside of the existing Lewis Ponds Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and provide exceptional resource expansion potential.

The two new gold and copper targets were identified following recent geological mapping and surface sampling over the greater Lewis Ponds area. Both target areas, named Cesar and Britannia, are located outside of, but in reasonable proximity to the existing Lewis Ponds MRE. The high-grade assay results taken from rock chips at Cesar and Britannia indicate encouraging potential for widespread mineralisation above the known mineralisation, deep into the footwall.

Management commentary:

Managing Director Ms Jeneta Owens said: *"These high-grade assays, from areas outside our known high-grade resource at Lewis Ponds, really point to the size of the mineralising system. Mineral systems of the style of Lewis Ponds are known for their multiple mineralised lenses and the two new prospects could be representing a new lens of mineralisation which has not yet been drilled out. At the Project, we identified multiple lodes via the current resource as well as the presence of the new high grades of gold and copper. This is a great indicator of more economic mineralisation at Lewis Ponds.*

"Importantly, the new prospects follow exciting results from the reprocessing of IP data that also highlighted potential extensions to the Lewis Ponds sulphide mineralisation. At Britannia, we have an IP anomaly with coincident high grade rock chips at surface and over 300m from historic workings. This makes for a compelling target for additional mineralisation. The area will be covered by our upcoming deep searching IP survey. We

are very excited to provide updates as the geophysical program progresses, given it will form the basis of additional exploration initiatives."

Program Overview:

A recent field campaign by the Company's geologists was undertaken at Lewis Ponds to assess the surface expression to the south of the current MRE area. There are records of historic workings and more recent work by Godolphin, which included geochemical and geophysical studies highlighting that this area has the potential to host extensions to the Lewis Ponds sulphide mineralisation. Two new target areas at the Cesar and Britannia prospects were identified as a result of the field campaign.

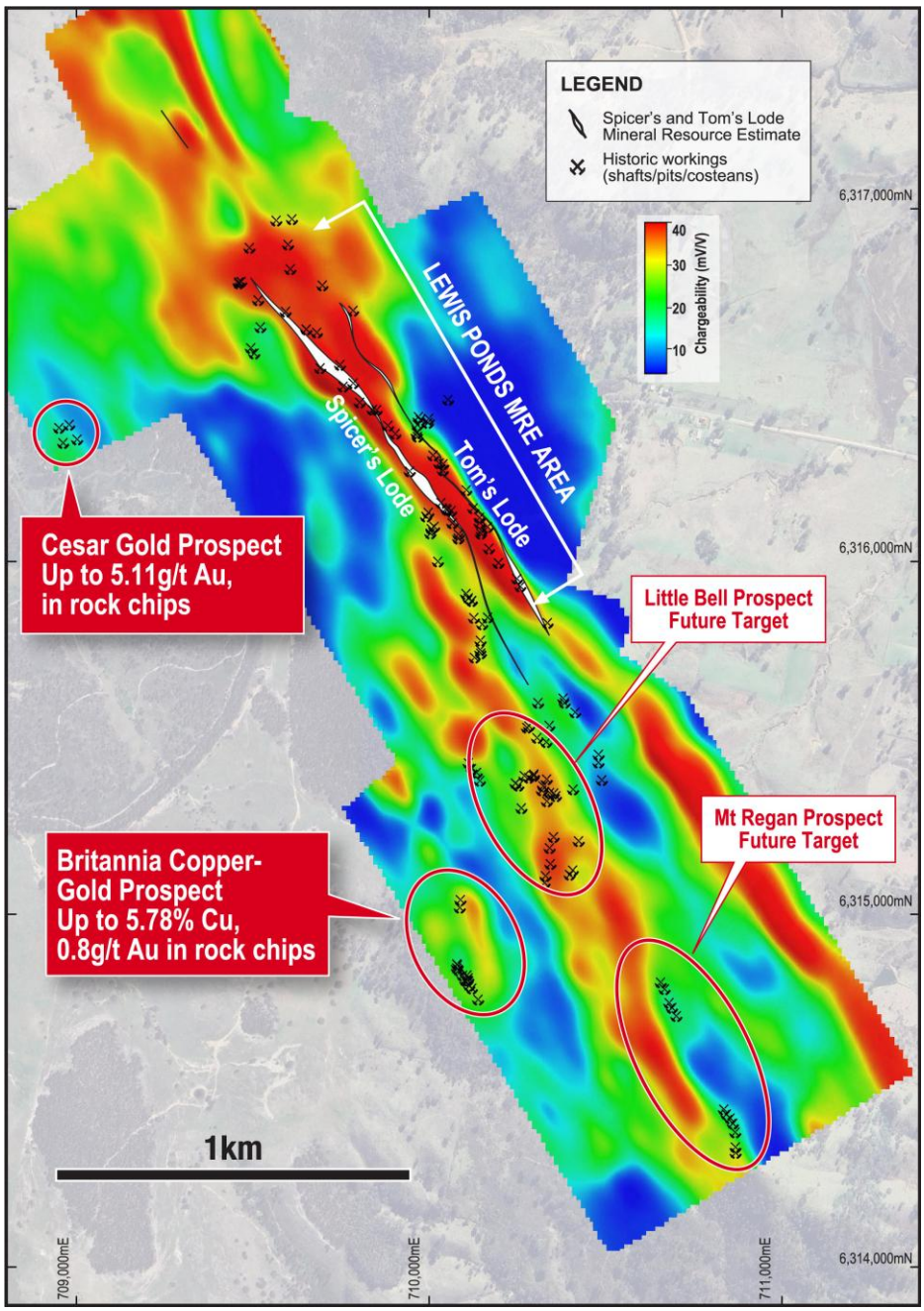

Figure 1: Plan view image showing IP chargeability data at a depth slice of 65m below surface, with the two mineralised lodes of the Lewis Ponds MRE area (Spicer's and Tom's) and the location of the Cesar and Britannia prospects.

Cesar Prospect:

The Cesar Prospect is located 700m to the west of the Lewis Ponds MRE area (Figure 1) and has never been drill tested. Cesar is a historic prospect defined by two shallow costeans, each approximately 50m long, with a small shaft extending to 10-15m vertical depth. The costeans were cut into crystal tuff rock type, which forms the footwall of the Lewis Ponds deposit. The rocks display gossan characteristics and are variably goethite/ limonite altered with minor quartz veining.

Grab samples collected from the costeans assay results included:

- GRR0482: 0.73g/t Au (goethite-limonite altered crystal tuff)
- GRR0483: **5.11g/t Au** (geothite-limonite altered quartz vein within crystal tuff)
- GRR0484: **5.05g/t Au** (goethite-limonite altered crystal tuff)

To understand the detailed prospect geology, additional geological mapping and further sampling is planned, with a view to define discrete drill targets.

Britannia Prospect:

The Britannia Prospect is located approximately 1km south west of the southern limit of the Lewis Ponds MRE area (Figures 2 and 3). Britannia consists of several historic shafts and shallow prospecting pits, mapped over a discontinuous strike length of 300m. The shafts were excavated along two main lodes 10-15 meters apart (Figure 3) of copper-bearing shear zones that cut across the crystal tuff volcanic rocks. At surface, copper is primarily seen as secondary malachite and lessor disseminated chalcopyrite.

Significant results from rock chip samples taken from the historic shafts and pits include:

- GRR0494: **2.53% Cu, 0.33g/t Au**, 7.4g/t Ag (malachite stained tuff)
- GRR0496: **1.6% Cu, 0.80g/t Au**, 8.1g/t Ag (gossanous crystal tuff)
- GRR0502: **5.78% Cu, 0.09g/t Au, 22.2g/t Ag** (chlorite altered and gossanous tuff with malachite)
- GRR0504: **5.67% Cu, 0.43g/t Au, 38.5g/t Ag** (chlorite altered and gossanous tuff with malachite)

Two historic drillholes, TOD-7 and TOD-3, attempted to drill test the Britannia workings (Figure 2). In the south of the prospect, TOD-7 intersected numerous shear zones between 86m – 110m downhole, which are consistent with the down dip projection of the Britannia copper enriched shear zones. However, samples were never sent for assay, for unknown reasons. In the north, TOD-3 was only irregularly assayed with a narrow hanging wall lode returning 3m @ 0.65% copper from 33m.

Importantly, the Britannia copper mineralisation is associated with a 15mV/V Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly, with the peak of the IP anomaly (~25m/V/V or 5 x background) not drill tested (Figure 2). Given that IP chargeability maps the Lewis Ponds Deposit mineralisation, it is expected that the Britannia 5 x background IP chargeability anomaly is mapping an accumulation of sulphides. The historic drilling has not adequately tested the 300m strike length of the Britannia Copper Prospect, nor the area of the highest IP anomaly and this represents new drill targets at Britannia.

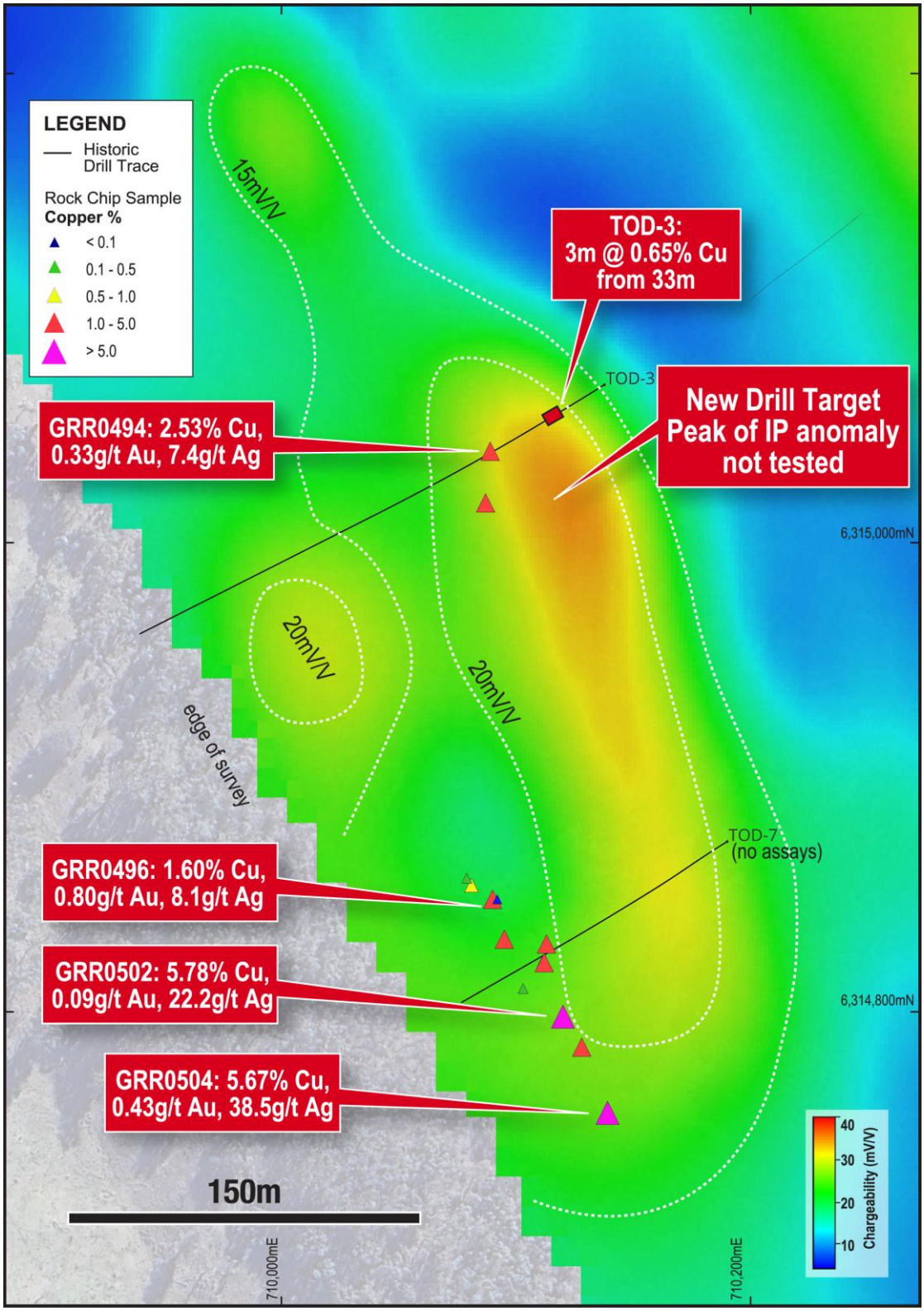

Figure 2: Plan view of the IP anomaly associated with the Britannia prospect with the location of the recent rock chip samples and assay results plotted.

Field work will continue at both prospects in the short term, and will also focus on historic workings east of Britannia, which are coincident with IP chargeability anomalies, namely the Little Bird and Mt Regan Prospects (Figure 1 and Figure 3). This field work will commence in the coming months, with results expected shortly thereafter.

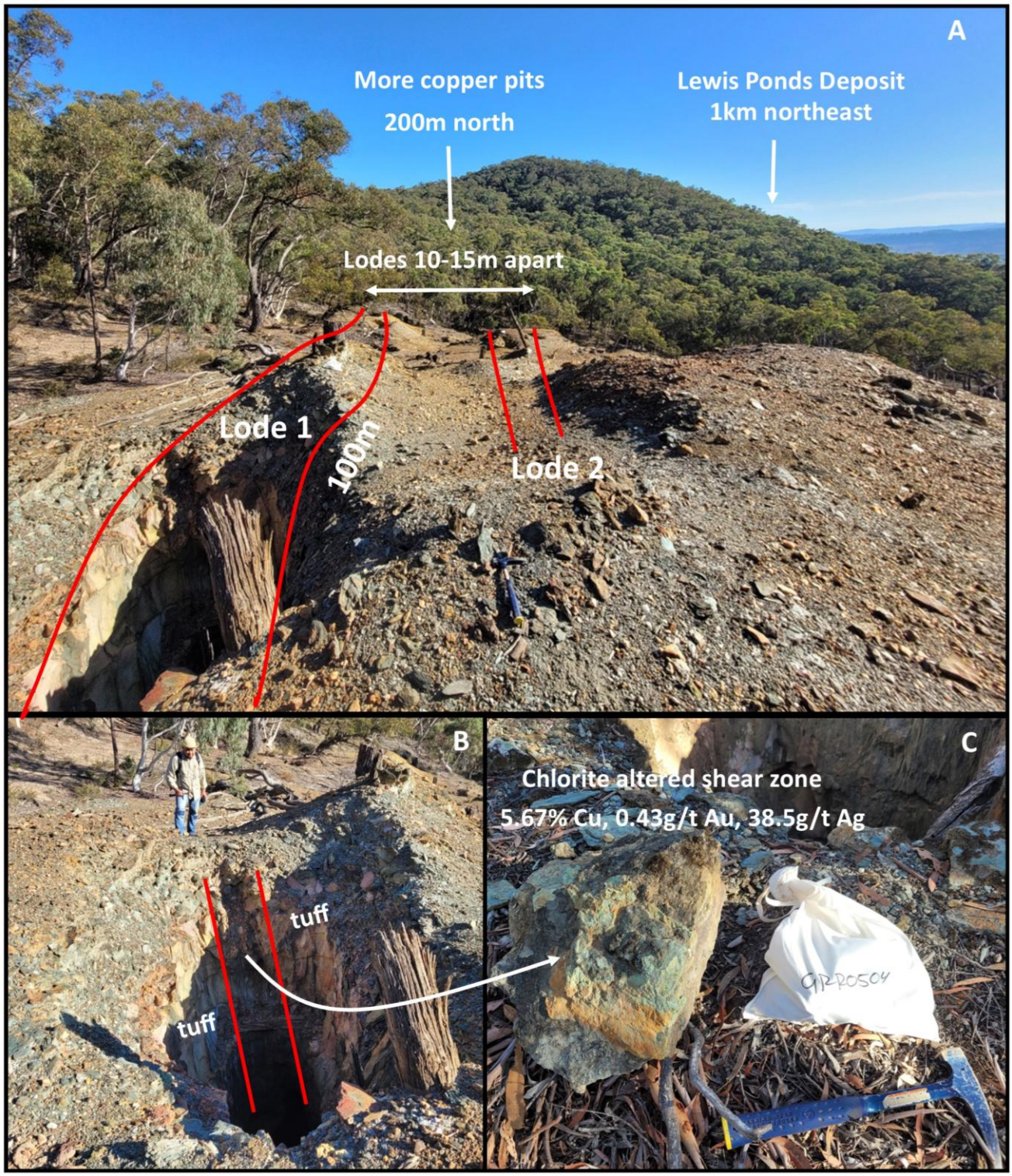

Figure 3: selected photos from the Britannia Prospect workings. A) view looking north, showing the two lodes, 1 and 2, spaced 10-15m apart. Note more pits exist ~200m to the north. B) 1m wide chlorite shear zone with copper mineralisation cutting crustal tuff. C) malachite stained grab sample taken near shear zone, with grades up to 5.67% copper.

Project background:

Base metal mineralisation was the main focus of Lewis Ponds' historic mining, drilling, and exploration operations. However, the Company decided to concentrate on gold and silver after a thorough analysis of historical data in 2020 showed significant potential for these precious metals.

An existing JORC 2012 Inferred Resource of 6.20 Mt at 2.0g/t gold, 80g/t silver, 2.7% zinc, 1.6% lead, and 0.2% copper is found at the Lewis Ponds project, located within the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales (see ASX: GRL 2 February 2021). Lewis Ponds has a substantial gold and silver resource, with 398,000 ounces of gold and 15.9 million ounces of silver overall, according to the most recent Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

Recent work by the Company has highlighted the area to the south of the MRE has the potential to host additional sulphide mineralisation. The length and magnitude of the IP chargeability response in the south are similar to that which hosts the Lewis Ponds gold, silver and base metals mineralisation combined with by notable anomalies in copper, molybdenum, barium, bismuth, tellurium, and lead from soil geochemical data and more recent high grade rock chip results, which all point to the considerable potential of the mineralising system at Lewis Ponds.

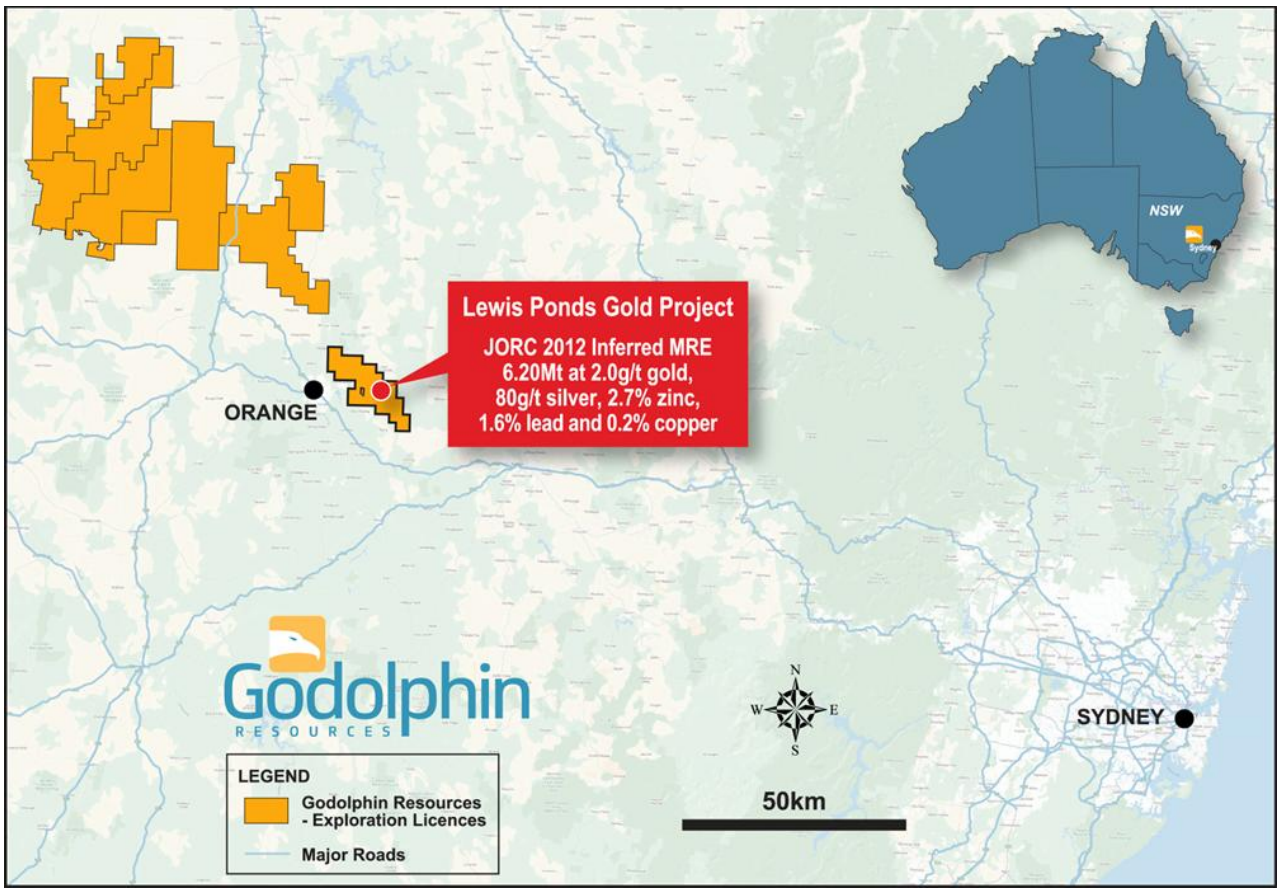

Figure 4: Location Map of Godolphin Resources Gold and Copper Projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

<ENDS>

This market announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Godolphin Resources Limited.

For further information regarding Godolphin, please visit https://godolphinresources.com.au/ or contact:

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About Godolphin Resources

Godolphin Resources (ASX: GRL) is an ASX listed resources company, with 100% controlled Australian-based Projects primarily located within the Lachlan Fold Belt ("LFB") NSW, a world-class gold-copper and rare earth element province of Australia. Godolphin have strategic focus on exploring for and development of critical minerals and metals, we remain committed to sustainability across the community in which we operate, the environment we undertake exploration and development on and to deliver projects which will assist Australia and the world in the clean energy transition. Currently the Company's tenements cover 3,500km^2 of ground highly prospective for gold, silver, base metals and rare earths and is host to the Company's advanced Lewis Ponds Gold and Silver Project, the Narraburra REE Project and the Yeoval Cu-Au and Mt Aubrey Au Projects. At Godolphin we aim to operate ethically and responsibly and remain outcome focused to deliver on what we say to add value for all stakeholders.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Ms Jeneta Owens, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Owens is the Managing Director, full-time employee, Shareholder and Option holder of Godolphin Resources Limited. Ms Owens 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 Owens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website www.godolphinresources.com.au*. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.*

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report*	Surface Samples • Surface grab samples were taken of selected zones of outcrop, float or mullock from historic workings and were collected based on geological determination • Most samples were between 0.5-4kg and were individually labelled and geologically documented. Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • Please note, no new drill assay data is presented herein, however, selected historic assays are referenced. For completeness, the drilling commentary has been included as per below. • Half core samples – typically from NQ drill core
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.*	Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • NQ diamond drill core
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • Core recoveries at Lewis Ponds have not in every case been recorded on a sample by sample basis, however a good recovery database is provided by recoveries recorded in the Geological Logs. These show that significant core loss is a comparatively rare event once the hole enters competent rock, and in most cases is due to local stopped voids, faulting and/or shearing. Recovery of core has been measured by restoring the core, fitting individual pieces end to end where possible. Lengths of the assembled core were measured to compare with the intervals between drillers' downhole markers. The ratio between the measured length and the marker interval length was recorded as core recovery percent. • From historical records, core loss was minimized by maintaining a satisfactory balance between core diameter and drilling cost. For the TOA, TRO and TriAusMin programs between 1992 and 2004, also the Shell/Aquitaine 1981 program, the standard core size was HQ reducing to NQ. This was the most significant factor in minimizing core loss, to the extent that contract-controlled drilling provisions were not called for.
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.*	Surface Samples • Geology of grab samples was recorded. Geological records have primarily been quantitative Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • The drill core was/ is logged by GRL Geologists. The log includes detailed datasets for: Lithology, Alteration, Mineralisation, Veins, Structure, Geotechnical logs, magnetic susceptibility. • The data is logged by a qualified geologist and is suitable for use in any future geological modelling, resource estimation, mining and/or metallurgical studies
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • Sample intervals were marked by the geologist using lithology and visual observation of sulphide mineralisation as guides. Sample lengths are not equal. The core was split using a core saw and one half of each sample interval will be sent for assay analysis. • QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals and also at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. Standards used are industry standards. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. • The Lewis Ponds sulphides, whether massive or disseminated, have not raised problems of representivity with the DD sampling employed. Preliminary metallurgical study indicates that gold may be refractory within some sulphide lenses. • No problems of ultra-fine grain size exist at Lewis Ponds and the sample sizes are considered adequate.
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.* • *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.*	Surface Samples • Rock chip sample analysis was undertaken by ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW, Australia. Samples were sorted, weighed, dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. • Gold was analysed using a Fire Assay technique (Au-AA25). All other elements were analysed using a four acid digest ICP-MS (ME-ICP61).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • All samples were submitted to mineral analytical laboratories • The samples were sorted, then weighed. Primary preparation involved crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which was pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained. • The samples have been analysed by firing a 50 g (approx) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium in the sample. Au, Pd, Pt have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • The laboratory routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • GRL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream as mentioned above. • All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed and if required a batch or a portion of the batch may be re-assayed. (no re-assays required for the data in the release). • QC Certificates of Analysis are held from the laboratory in respect of regular internal check assays of Standards, Blanks and Internal Duplicates from pulps of the original samples. Random checks give evidence of satisfactory procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Surface Samples • Data was collected and documented by GRL's geologists in the field. Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • The lab routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • GRL also inserted QAQC samples as mentioned above • All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed. GRL has undertaken its own further review of QAQC results of the BV routine standards through a database consultancy, 100% of which returned within acceptable QAQC limits. This fact combined with the fact that the data is demonstrably consistent has meant that the results are considered to be acceptable and suitable for reporting. • In 2004, A Database Verification exercise was carried out for Lewis Ponds. This was recorded on a master spreadsheet which listed all drill holes, one sample per record. The data, as entered, was checked individually against source Assay Certificates and Sample Submission information. 289 errors were identified, listed and corrected. Of these 16 were significant errors. 9 of the 16 from early drilling could not be reconstructed and had to be deleted from the database. In those cases original Assay Certificates were not available and checks could only be made against scanned tables of assays or in some cases scans of assay results on drill cross sections..
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.*	Surface Samples • Rock chip locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS • Grid used was MGA Zone 55, datum GDA94 Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • Collar positions have been set in using a Trimble GPS instrument with a sub-5-meter level of accuracy. Collars of TOA and TRO holes have been picked up using a DGPS Sub-1 meter instrument since mid-1995. Prior to that, holes may have been sited relative to a pegged tape and compass grid with significant inaccuracies. However, in 1995 all previous hole collars appear to have been identified and surveyed by DGPS. No tape and compass co-ordinates are used to locate any item of drill data in the current database. In 2004 limited checks were made of surviving early hole collars (pre-1995) using DGPS with satisfactory results when compared with database. • GRL also conducted collar check prior to the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimation using a Trimble TDC150 GPS with average accuracy of 20-30cm in all three axes. When comparing the GRL collar data with the current database, the average variance was between 1.5 and 3.0m, resulting in high confidence for the current collar database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Surface Samples • Distance between rock chip sample sites vary, data spacing dictated by availability of outcrop/ historic workings. • Data spacing is not sufficient to determine geological and grade continuity. Sampling was of a reconnaissance nature. No compositing of samples or results was applied. Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • The geological model interpreted for the Lewis Ponds deposit consists of several narrow tabular massive, semi massive and stringer sulphide units striking NW and dipping steeply NE in general. This model is different to the historic models for Lewis Ponds, but the two main historic targets (Tom's and Main Zones) is generally consistent with new Tom's and Spicer's lodes. As a result, the drill density in these main units is generally good with intersections usually about 50 to 80m apart, but areas with less data density do exist. • Historic sampling was selective, likely targeting areas within the geological model if there was time. For this reason, some intercepts of historic drillholes with the current model have no assay data, and the data spacing is greater in areas such as these. • The main mineralized zone of the Spicer's lode in the north of the deposit has a data spacing of 50-80m in both dimensions for an area roughly 500m x 300m. The general data density for the Tom's lode is similar, but for smaller areas of strike and dip through the length of the deposit.
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.*	Surface Samples • Grab samples were of a reconnaissance nature, typically taken of historic workings. Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • As the lenses dip variably to the north-east, and the difficult topography is to the west, there has been little problem in siting holes to optimize the drill to mineralization intersection angles. The strongest mineralization dips about 70°-80° east. This has resulted in intersection angles effectively normal to the thicker parts of the mineralization. • No significant bias is likely as a result of the pattern of intersection angles.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Surface Samples • Samples collected in the field were transported by geological staff to the Company's Orange exploration shed where they are processed and sent to the ALS laboratory Orange. Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling • For all programs care has been taken to have standard procedures for sample processing, and each past drilling program has recorded its procedures. These have been simple and industry standard to avoid sample bias. • All core was collected and accounted for by GRL employees/consultants during drilling. All logging was done by GRL personnel. All samples were bagged into calico bags by GRL personnel. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Lewis Ponds • A total review and audit of the Lewis Ponds database was carried out following the public float of Tri Origin Minerals Limited on 9 Jan 2004. Areas were: Grids and Collars, Downhole • Surveys, Assays, Geology. Apart from this Review, previous resource estimates were studied for factors likely to introduce bias, up or down.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	Lewis Ponds • The Lewis Ponds project is comprised of tenement EL5583 located approximately 14km east-northeast of the city of Orange, central New South Wales, Australia. Local relief at the site is between 700 and 900m above sea level. Access to the area is by sealed and gravel roads and a network of farm tracks. • The exploration rights to the project are owned 100% by Godolphin Resources through the granted exploration license EL5583. • Security of $67,000 is held by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment in relation to EL5583 • The project is on partly cleared private land, most of which is owned by Godolphin Resources. Access agreements are in place for the private land surrounding the main deposit area. There are no national parks, reserves or heritage sites affecting the project area. • At this stagesecurity can only be enhanced by continued engagement with stakeholders and maintaining profile in the city of Orange in particular.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Ackno wledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Lewis Ponds • EL 5583 was granted to TriAusMin in 1999 for an area of 71 units and replaced three previously held exploration licenses (EL 1049, EL 4137 and EL 4432). In the 2006 renewal, the license was partly relinquished to 57 units and the following year TriAusMin purchased 289 hectares of freehold land over Lewis Ponds. Upon renewal in 2011, EL 5583 was reduced to 51 units for a further term until 24th June 2014. The second renewal of EL 5583 was granted until June of 2017 with no reduction in tenement size. • On August 5th 2014, TriAusMin underwent a corporate merger with Heron Resources Limited which resulted in Heron acquiring 100% of EL 5583 and the 289 hectares of freehold land over Lewis Ponds. In 2017, Ardea Resources Ltd was "spun out" as a new company, and gained ownership of EL 5583, with TriAusmin becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Ardea. In 2019, Godolphin Resources Ltd was "spun out" as a new company, and gained ownership of EL 5583, with TriAusmin becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Godolphin. • In the 1850's gold was discovered at Ophir. At this time Lewis Ponds was already a small mining camp. Shallow underground mining took place at Spicer's, Lady Belmore, Tom's Zone and on several mines in the Icely area during the period 1887 to 1921. In 1964, a number of major companies including Aquitaine, Amax, Shell and Homestake explored the region looking for depth and strike extensions of the Lewis Ponds mineralization but failed to intersect significant mineralization. These companies had drilled approximately 8,500 meters. Not commonly noted, but of great significance is the fact that much of Lewis Ponds' early development was in lieu of the high grades of silver in its ores. It appears that silver was the major commodity mined at different points of the mines' history. • The reprocessed IP data referred to in this report was completed by Tri Ausmin between 1992-993. Please see below for survey specifications.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	Lewis Ponds • The Lewis Ponds Project occurs on the western margin of the Hill End Trough in the eastern Lachlan Fold Belt, which hosts a range of base metals in volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits (VMS), porphyry copper-gold and gold deposits, including Woodlawn (polymetallic), Cadia-Ridgeway (Cu-Au), North Parkes (Cu-Au), Copper Hill (Cu-Au), Tomingley (Au) and McPhillamys (Au). The Molong Volcanic Belt is west of EL 5583 and comprises Ordovician to early Silurian basal units of mafic to ultramafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Kenilworth and Cabonne Groups. These units are separated from the Hill End Trough by the extensive Godolphin Fault Thrust System. The Mumbil Group unconformably overlies the Molong Volcanic Belt and comprises shallow-water Later Silurian sequence of felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, siltstone and limestone. Part of this Group is the Barnby Hills Formation at Lewis Ponds and comprises (tuffaceous) siltstones overlying limestone and rhyodacitic volcaniclastics. To the east and conformably overlying rocks of the Mumbil Group, siltstone and minor sandstone units form part of the Silurian-Early Devonian Hill End Trough sedimentary sequence • The Lewis Ponds deposit is located in a locally highly structured zone within the western limb of a north-west plunging syncline. The deposit consists of stratabound, disseminated to massive sulphide lenses. The deposit is hosted in Silurian felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks as a thin, mostly fine-grained sedimentary unit with occasional limestone lenses that has undergone significant deformation and is now defined as a steeply east dipping body with mineralization that occurs over a strike length of more than 2km. The Southern mineralization occurs within a limestone breccia and Tom's mine is hosted by siltstone and consists of fine-grained tuffaceous sediments. The mineralized zones unconformably overlie a sequence of strongly foliated and hydrothermally altered quartz-plagioclase dacite. Mineralization occurs in two main styles: plunging shoots of thicker, high-grade mineralization within the anticline and syncline axes; and as tabular lenses in fold limbs and shear zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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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:*	Total drilling at Lewis Ponds to the date of this report was 63,673.64 meters comprising of: • 117 primary diamond holes for 41,253.43 meters • 30 wedged diamond holes for 15,077.51 meters • 9 diamond tails to RCP holes for 2,094.50 meters • 57 RCP holes for 4,909.20 meters • 5 x holes for 1094.8m (2024-2025 era drilling)
Data aggregation methods *And Gold Equivalent Calculation*	• *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 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.*	<u>Lewis Ponds Current</u> • Weighted averages were calculated of historic holes using Micromine software.
Relationship between mineralization 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.*	<u>Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling</u> • The mineralized units generally dip steeply to the east. Drilling has almost exclusively been conducted from the east resulting in acceptable intersection angles with the mineralized units. The drill angles vary, but is generally at 60 degrees down, resulting in mineralized intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralized units honor the true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of*	• Diagrams can be found in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 Results.*	<u>Surface Samples</u> • Surface samples were largely taken from historic workings, often with visible copper or alteration. It is unknown how representative these grades are at depth. <u>Lewis Ponds Historic Drilling</u> • Selected down hole weighted average assay results have been presented in this report to highlight mineralization in upper part of TOD-3. This area is coincident with an IP Chargeability horizon presented in Figure 1 is a depth slice image at 65m below surface. Other depths have not been shown, however, this is near the limit of IP penetration into the subsurface.
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.*	<u>Lewis Ponds</u> • Induced Polarisation or IUP data is reference din this report and relates to the reprocessing of the historic IP data. Summary of this data and reprocessing is as follows: • Year data acquired: 1992-1993 • Contractor: TriOrigin Internal • Dipole spacing: 25m • Line Spacing: 100m • Equipment used: Data was acquired by Scintrex Pty Ltd using the TSQ-3 transmitter and IPR-11 receiver with a 25m dipole dipole configuration • Grid: The data was acquired along the Lewis Pond mine grid lines • 2025 era reprocessing: Mitre Geophysics reprocessed the existing IP data. Mitre imported the IP data and cleaned the data to remove outlying points. The best available digital topography was imported and then the data was inverse modelled using the Res3Dinv code to generate a 3D, smooth model of ground chargeability and resistivity. This was displayed as 3D block models, 2D depth slices and 2D vertical sections along selected transects.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further geological mapping and surface sampling at Cesar and Britannia Prospects. • Review of Mt Regan and Little Bell prospects. • A pole-dipole survey is planned in the southern sector of Lewis Ponds Prospect with a view to interrogate the ground down to 300-400m