Kingsgate
Consolidated Limited

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Drilling Completed to Inform an Inaugural South-East Complex Resource Estimate and Continued Exploration Success at Chang Puek Prospect

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX: KCN) ("Kingsgate" or the "Company") is delighted to announce that Akara Resources ("Akara") has now completed planned drilling to inform an inaugural resource estimate for the Chatree South-East Complex later this year. The South-East Complex is a prospective area located approximately 3km from the Chatree Gold Mine ("Chatree").

At and near surface reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling ("DD") highlights[1] at the South-East Complex (including T Prospect) include;

- **16m@2.61 g/t Au from 12-28m** (8273RC) inc. **3m@9.23g/t Au** (22-25m);
- **16m@0.92g/t Au** from 26-42m (8281DD) and;
- **22m@1.29g/t Au** from 28-50m (8301RC).

Kingsgate is also pleased to report further significant gold and silver continuity at Chang Puek, one of the Chatree's other near-mine prospects (Figure 1).

At Chang Puek, drilling highlights[2] include the following intercepts;

- **32m@2.94g/t Au** from 14-46m (8274RC);
- **15m@0.91g/t Au** from 5-20m (8284RC) and;
- **10m@2.36g/t Au** from 75-85m (8289RC).

Kingsgate's Managing Director & CEO, Jamie Gibson, said *"We've long suspected that the South-East Complex had a lot of potential, and since mid-2024 we've been able to systematically investigate the extent of this mineralisation and confirmed it's an extension of the original Chatree system. The exploration team have had a busy 18 months proving up this area and we are now working hard to generate an inaugural resource estimate. Whilst we consider South-East Complex*

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

to be one of our most exciting targets, we believe the belt remains both underexplored and highly prospective."

Since 26 May 2025, five rigs have been conducting the exploration drilling, with a total of 27 RC holes for 3,125m from three RC rigs, and six diamond holes for 662.9m from two diamond rigs completed. Average recovery for RC holes is 62%, average recovery for diamond holes is 99%.

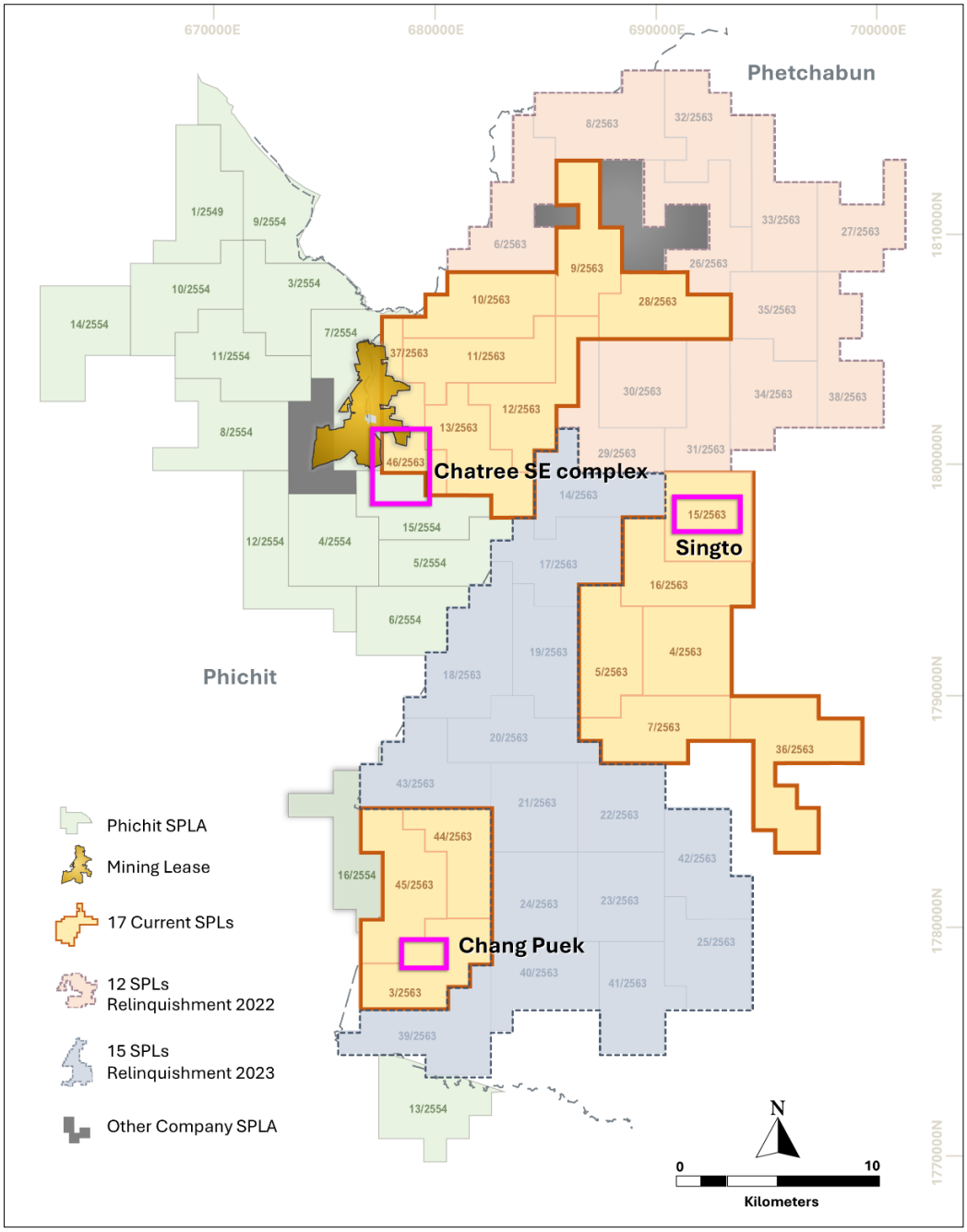


Figure 1: Chatree South-East Complex, Singto and Chang Puek Prospect locations.

Chatree South-East Complex, Thailand

All 2025 planned drilling has been completed to inform an inaugural Chatree South-East Complex resource estimate. Some significant intercepts were returned from assessment of zones within the mineralised structure that forms the basis of the Chatree South-East Complex (Figure 2).

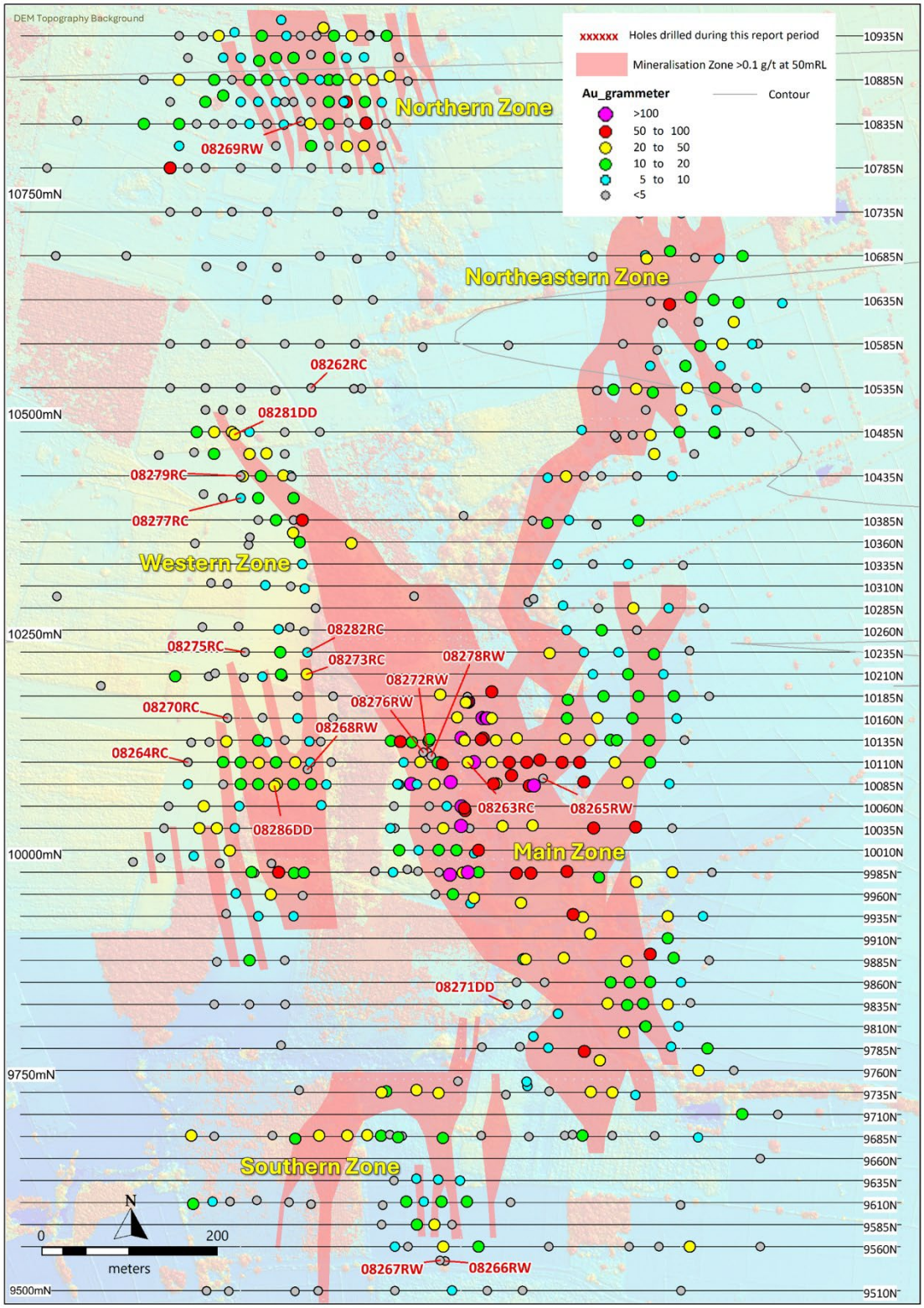


Figure 2: Chatree South-East Complex drillhole locations[3] for June 2025.

[3] Local Grid

Main Zone

One infill RC hole was drilled in the Main Zone. Significant intercepts[4] are as follows;

- 8263RC: **5m@1.02g/t Au** (0-5m), inc. **1m@4.03g/t Au** (0-1m), **24m@0.88g/t Au** (20-44m), inc. **1m@4.77g/t Au** (26-27m) and **29m@0.72g/t Au** (47-76m)

Western Zone

Drilling confirmed a gentle to steeply west-dipping mineralised zone. Gold mineralisation was intersected in the more competent rocks of polymictic andesitic breccia with some (a few %) quartz-carbonate veins and stockworks. The significant intercepts are as follows;

- 8273RC: **16m@2.61g/t Au** (12-28m), inc. **3m@9.23g/t Au** (22-25m)
- 8286DD: **24m@0.74g/t Au** (19-43m)
- 8281DD: **16m@0.92g/t Au** (26-42m

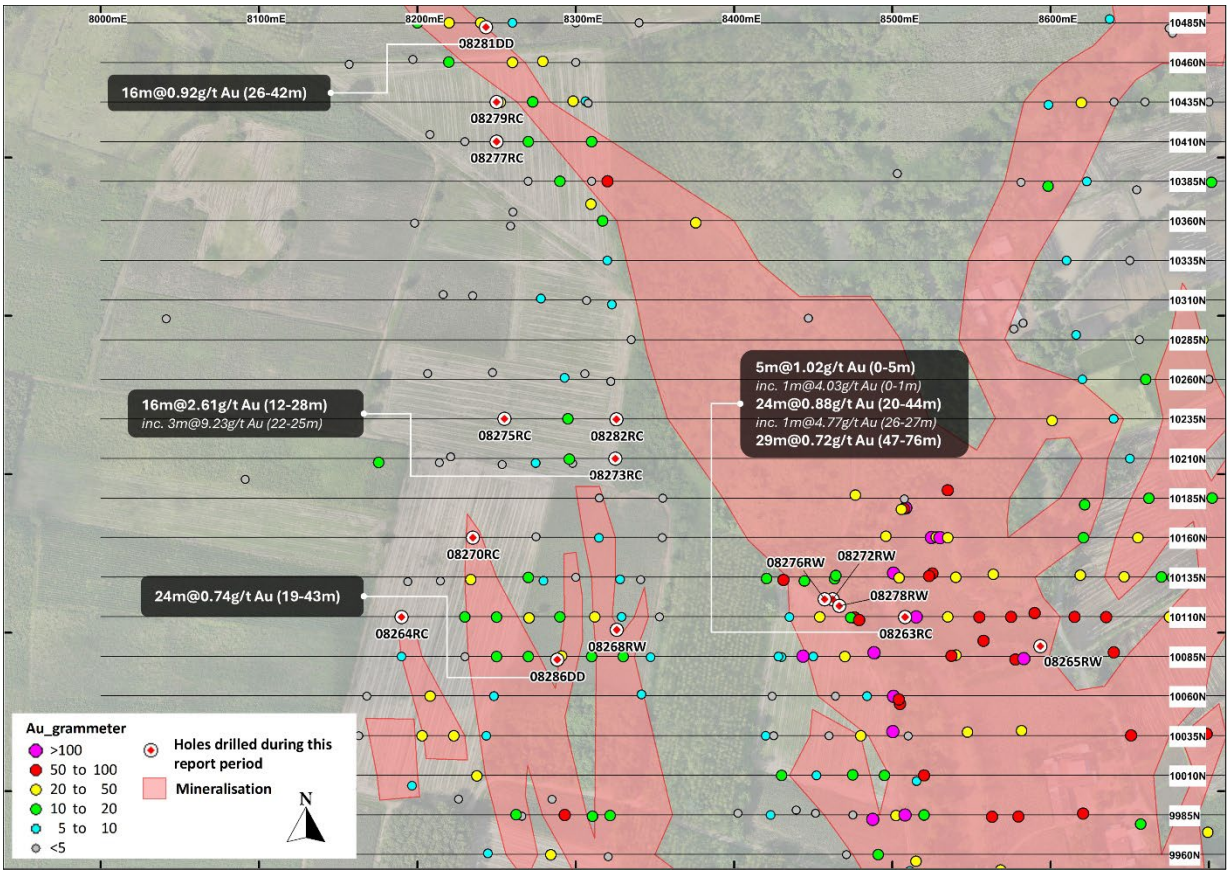


Figure 3: Drill hole locations[5] and gold assay highlights[6] at Western and Main Zones of Chatree South-East Complex.

[4] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[5] Local Grid
[6] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)

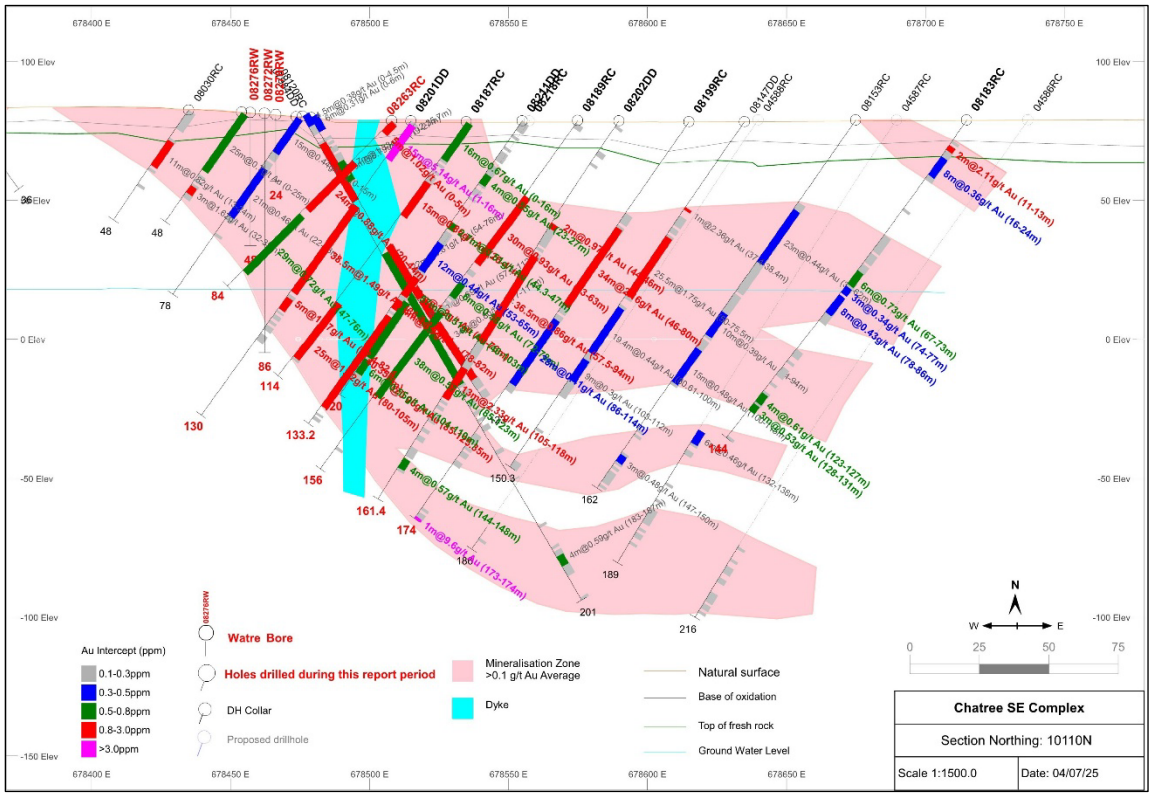


Figure 4: Significant gold intercepts[7] in section 10110N[8], Main Zone of Chatree South-East Complex

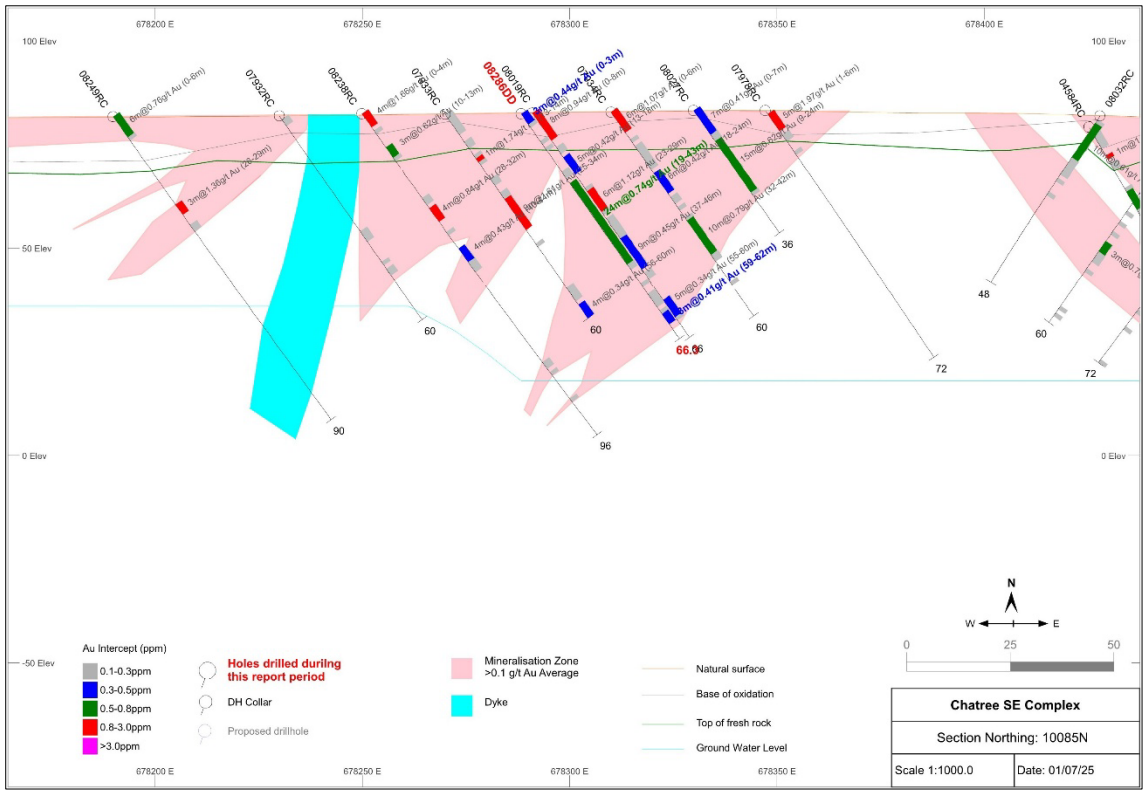


Figure 5*:* Significant gold intercepts[9] in section 10085N[10], Western Zone of Chatree South-East Complex.

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

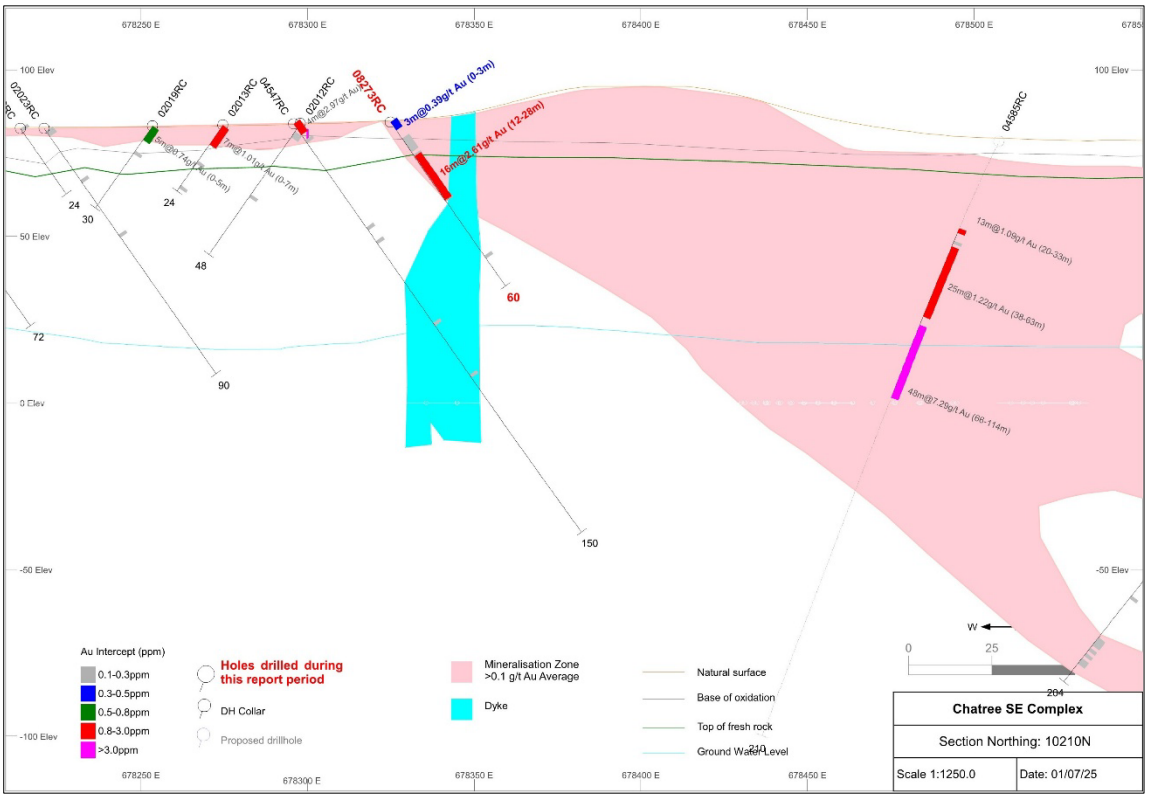


Figure 6: Significant gold intercepts[11] in section 10210N[12], Western Zone of Chatree South-East Complex.

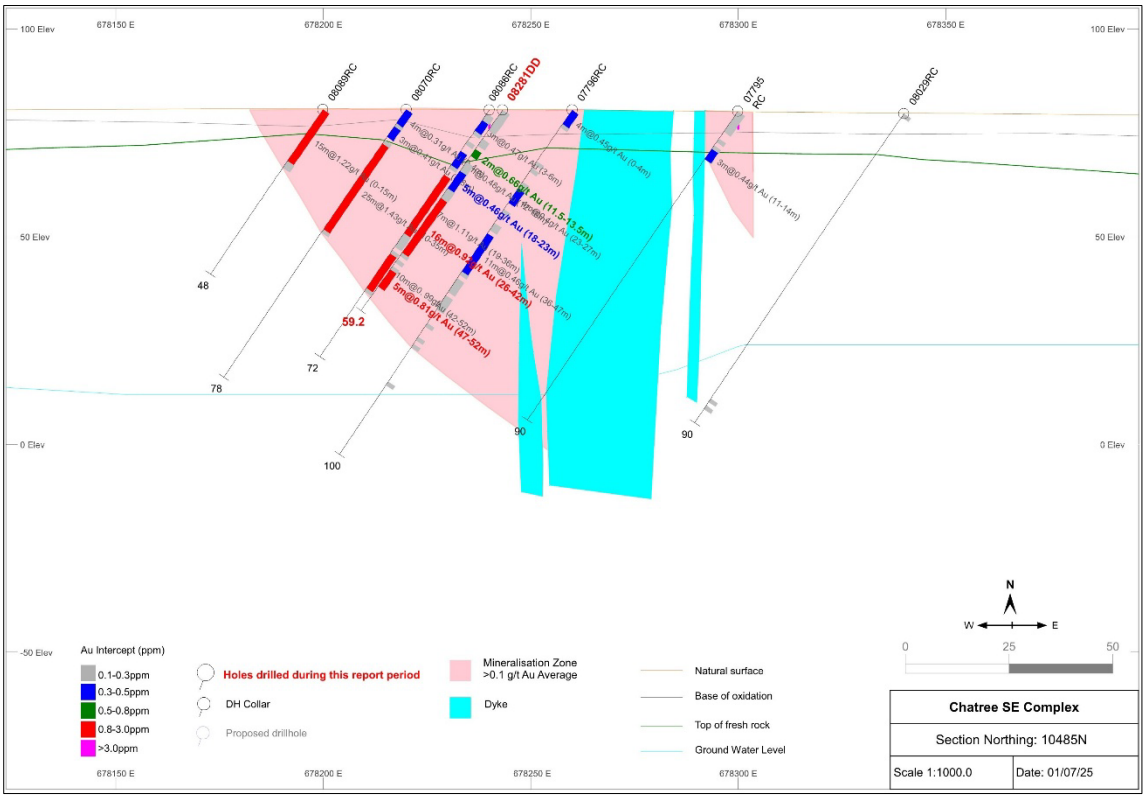


Figure 7: Significant gold intercepts[13] in section 10485N[14], Western Zone of Chatree South-East Complex.

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

T Prospect

Five RC and two DD holes were drilled at T prospect, totalling 594m RC and 299.4m DD, focusing on high grade and shallow mineralisation zones. Drilling confirmed a steeply-dipping zone of gold mineralisation related to quartz (±breccia) veining that extends from D pit to the south. Significant intercepts[15] (Figure 8) include;

- 8291DD: **7.8m@0.95g/t Au** (82.2-90m)
- 8299RC: **7m@0.89g/t Au** (137-144m)
- 8300RC: **6m@1.02g/t Au** (21-27m)
- 8301RC: **5m@1.03g/t Au** (0-5m) and **22m@1.29g/t Au** (28-50m)
- 8302RC: **5m@1.28g/t Au** (36-41m)

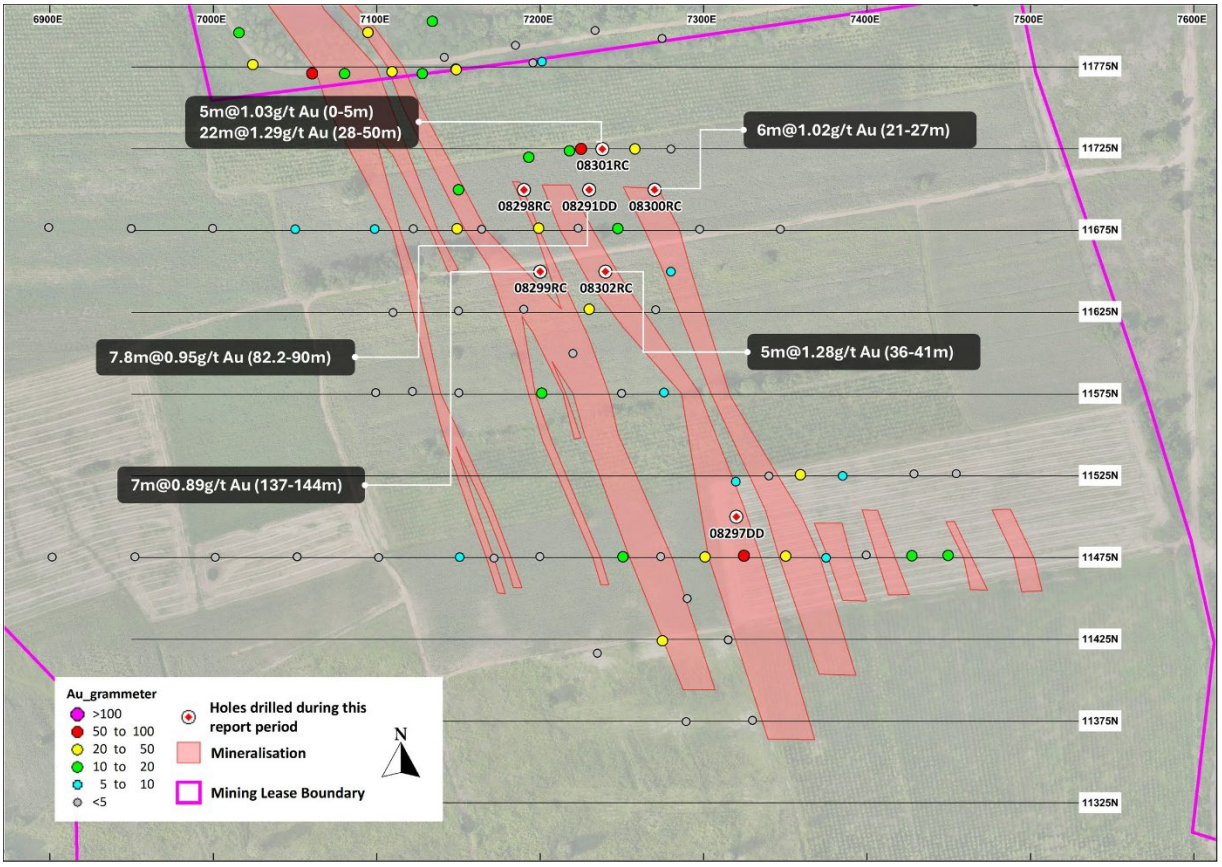


Figure 8: Drill hole locations[16] and significant intercepts at T Prospect, Chatree South-East Complex.

Hydrogeology Study

Tania Kennedy of SeeBuiltEarth has been engaged to conduct hydrogeology and water management technical studies for Chatree South-East Complex. Eight RC holes for 510m have been drilled for groundwater testing and monitoring during this period.

Geotechnical Study

Geotechnical consultants from Peter O'Bryan and Associates are collecting data from eight diamond holes drilled to inform a geotechnical study for Chatree South-East Complex. Downhole acoustic televiewer mapping has been conducted for this program.

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

Chang Puek Prospect, Thailand

Drilling activities were conducted across the Southern, Middle and Northern Zones to determine the extent of gold mineralisation within each zone and to explore for continuity of mineralisation between the zones. Mineralisation was encountered across all zones. Gold mineralisation is hosted within silicified rhyolitic tuff, which is locally intercalated with siltstone, containing 2-10% quartz veins with disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

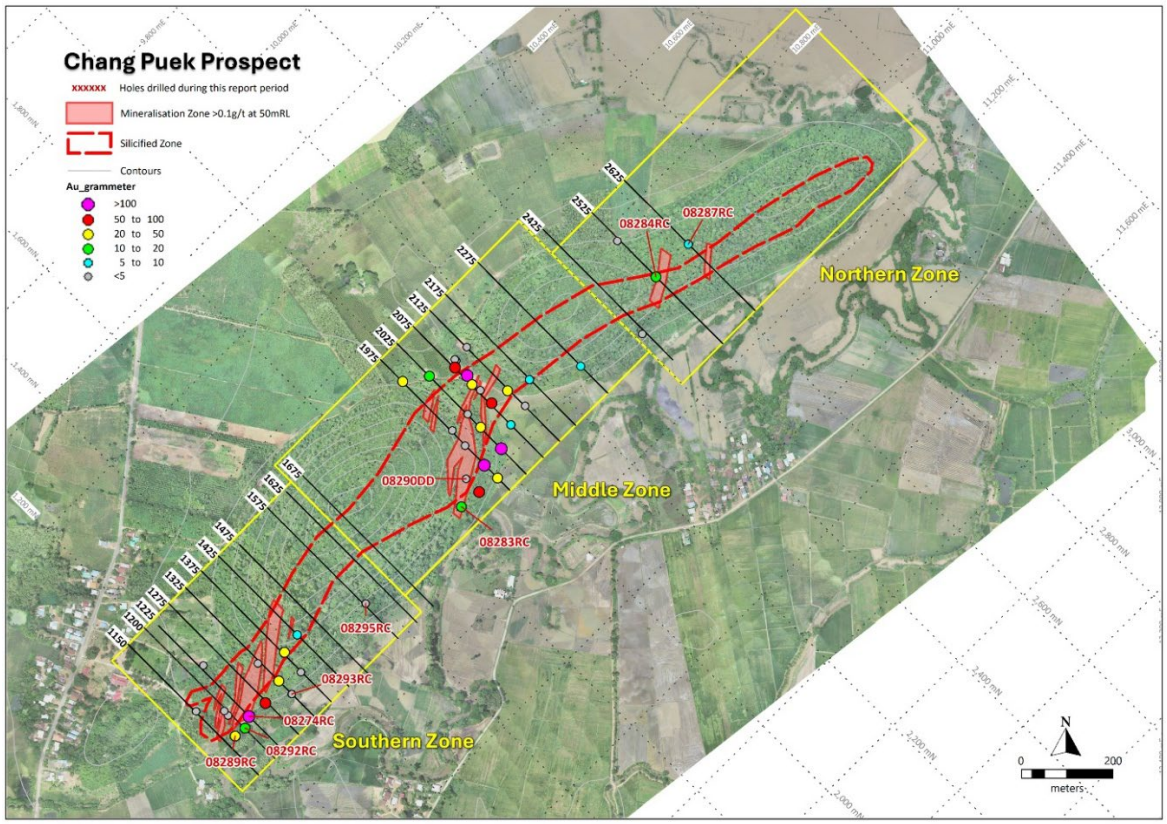


Figure 9: Drillhole locations, Chang Puek prospect[17].

Significant intercepts[18] in the Southern Zone are as follows;

- 8274RC: **32m@2.94 g/t Au** from 14-46m
- 8289RC: **10m@2.36 g/t Au** from 75-85m
- 8292RC: **6m@1.57g/t Au** from 72-78m

A significant intercept[19] in the Middle Zone is;

- 8283RC: **21m@0.61 g/t Au** from 9-30m

A significant intercept[20] in the Northern Zone is;

- 8284RC: **15m@0.91 g/t Au** from 5-20m

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

Singto Prospect, Thailand

Five RC holes were drilled at Singto during the month with a combined depth of 870m, targeted on a high chargeability zone at depth and elevated gold from float rock samples on surface.

Significant intercepts[21] received from 8288RC are;

- 8288RC: **26m@0.79 g/t Au** and **0.25% Cu** (4-30m) and **21m@0.52g/t Au** and **0.41% Cu** (147-168m)

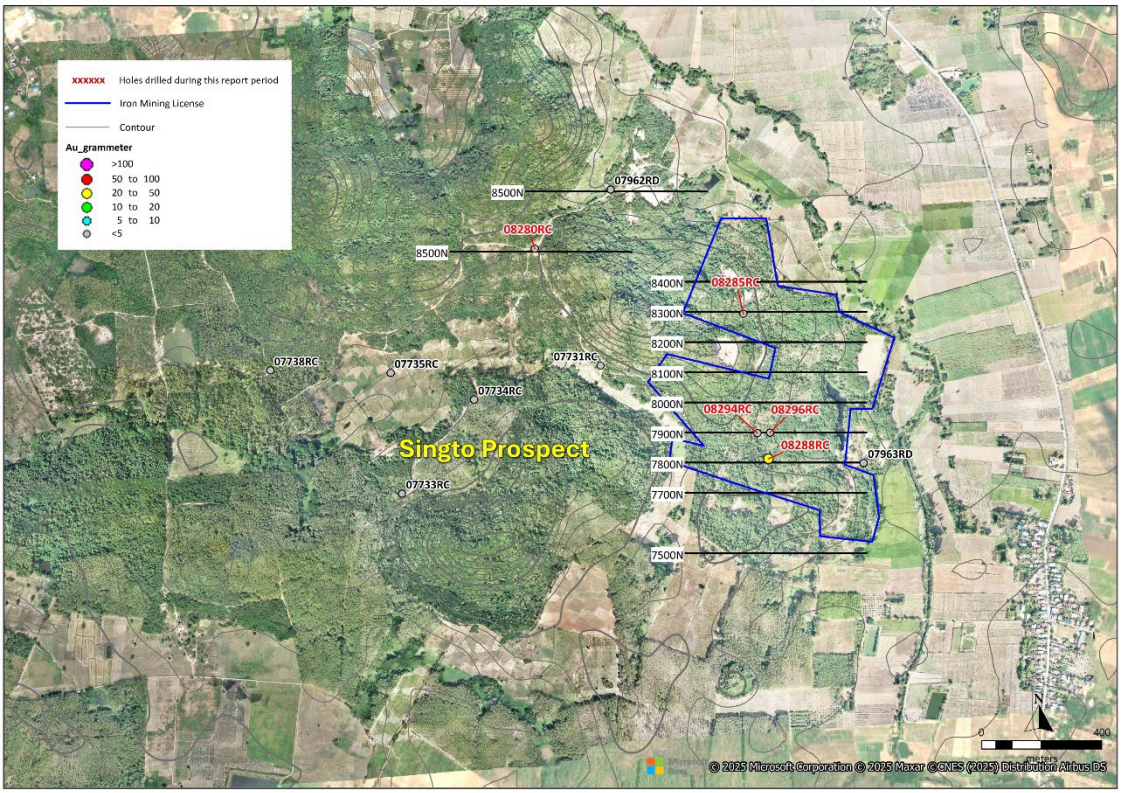


Figure 10: Drillhole locations, Singto Prospect[22].

These intercepts are in phyllic-propylitic altered diorite with 2-10% quartz veins and 2-10% disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite ± bornite. All other RC holes contained insignificant gold and copper ranging from 500 ppm to 2000 ppm.

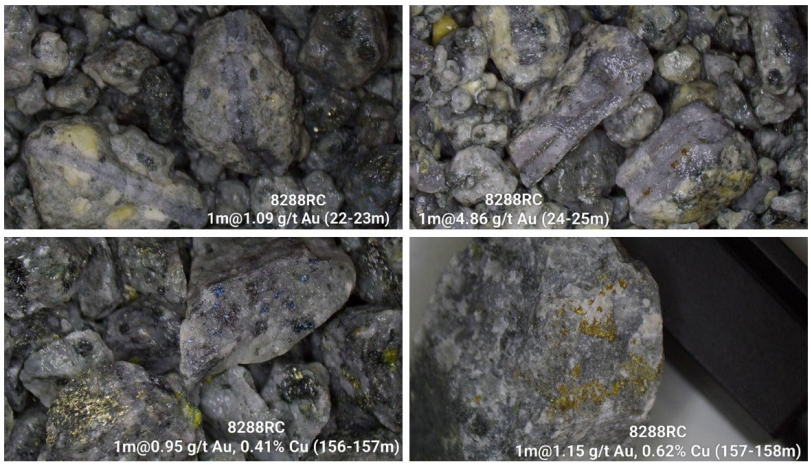


Figure 11: RC chips showing high grade gold in phyllic-altered diorite with disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite ±bornite and B-type veins.

[21] Length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness)
[22] Local Grid

Chatree Exploration Plan to end of Q3 2025

Drilling of the remaining three planned groundwater holes in Chatree South-East Complex and five RC holes in T Prospect will be completed subject to wet season accessibility.

Nueva Esperanza Development Project, Chile

Nueva Esperanza Geochemical Assessment

At the Nueva Esperanza Development Project in Chile, Kingsgate is also pleased to report that analysis of the 725 rock chip and soil samples collected from Boulder Patch, Potosi South and Santa Rosa, is in progress at the ALS commercial laboratory in Copiapo. Results will be reviewed and reported when all analyses have been received.

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

BHID	Area	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Including Au (g/t) or Remarks
08262RC	CSEC-North	8330	10535	79.6	90	-55	90	35	38	3	0.99	1.33	
08263RC	CSEC-Main	8508	10110	78.6	90	-55	84	0	5	5	1.02	2.14	1m@4.03 (0-1m)
								20	44	24	0.88	13.09	1m@4.77 (26-27m)
								47	76	29	0.72	9.34	
08264RC	CSEC-West	8190	10110	81.8	90	-55	90	No significant assays					
08265RW	CSEC-Main	8593	10092	78.9	0	-90	80	water borehole					
08266RW	CSEC-South	8482	9544	78.1	0	-90	80	water borehole					
08267RW	CSEC-South	8477	9544	78.2	0	-90	42	water borehole					
08268RW	CSEC-West	8326	10102	83	0	-90	50	water borehole					
08269RW	CSEC-North	8319	10838	80.1	0	-90	100	water borehole					
08270RC	CSEC-West	8235	10160	82.2	90	-55	84	No significant assays					
08271DD	CSEC-Main	8553	9835	77.9	270	-55	140	Geotechnical hole					
08272RW	CSEC-Main	8462	10121	81.3	0	-90	86	water borehole					
08273RC	CSEC-West	8325	10210	84.2	90	-55	60	0	3	3	0.39	0.5	
								12	28	16	2.61	3.73	3m@9.23 (22-25m)
08274RC	CHP-South	8180	7772	58.8	315	-55	120	14	46	32	2.94	17.42	1m@9.8 (14-15m) 4m@6.42 (26-30m) 4m@5.86 (35-39m) 1m@11.6 (43-44m)
								57	66	9	0.8	1.43	
08275RC	CSEC-West	8255	10235	82.8	90	-55	78	0	6	6	0.63	0.75	
								10	11	1	1.13	7.3	
08276RW	CSEC-Main	8457	10121	81.7	0	-90	48	water borehole					
08277RC	CSEC-West	8250	10410	81.1	90	-55	78	0	4	4	0.63	0.5	
								40	48	8	0.58	1.55	
								59	61	2	0.55	2.85	
08278RW	CSEC-Main	8466	10117	80.9	0	-90	24	water borehole					
08279RC	CSEC-West	8250	10435	80.9	270	-55	36	0	4	4	0.6	0.5	
								11	15	4	0.6	2	
08280RC	Singto	1900	8510	117.2	90	-55	192	No significant assays					
08281DD	CSEC-North	8243	10482	80.5	270	-55	59.2	11.5	13.5	2	0.66	4.45	
								18	23	5	0.46	2.82	
								26	42	16	0.92	3.14	
								47	52	5	0.81	4	
08282RC	CSEC-West	8326	10235	84.8	90	-55	48	12	16	4	0.54	5.53	
								26	31	5	0.94	1.74	
08283RC	CHP-Middle	8641	8227	67.8	315	-55	155	0	7	7	0.48	3.59	
								9	30	21	0.61	3.99	
08284RC	CHP-North	9064	8726	86.6	135	-55	96	0	1	1	1.06	0.5	
								5	20	15	0.91	2.43	
								44	51	7	0.61	1.7	
08285RC	Singto	2592	8294	124.2	270	-55	216	No significant assays					
08286DD	CSEC-West	8288	10083	82.3	90	-55	66.3	0	3	3	0.44	0.5	
								19	43	24	0.74	3.43	
								59	62	3	0.41	2.63	
08287RC	Chang Puek	9134	8797	82.2	135	-55	132	91	93	2	0.5	4.45	

BHID	Area	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Including Au (g/t) or Remarks
								109	110	1	1.78	1.5	
								119	120	1	1.01	0.5	
								123	124	1	1.05	3	
								131	132	1	2.26	2.4	
08288RC	Singto	2675	7813	111.3	270	-55	186	4	30	26	0.79	6.09	0.25% Cu
								36	39	3	0.38	1.4	
								42	46	4	0.37	3	
								94	98	4	0.36	2.4	
								101	107	6	0.58	4.8	
								147	168	21	0.52	2.54	0.41% Cu
08289RC	CHP-South	8150	7729	57.5	315	-55	120	49	54	5	0.31	6.6	
								56	59	3	0.5	2.67	
								75	85	10	2.36	3.95	1m@19.7 (76-77m)
08290DD	CHP-Middle	8652	8287	76.2	315	-55	98	44	50	6	0.52	28.43	
								81	84	3	0.5	1.93	
08291DD	T	7230	1700	89.3	270	-55	144	0	6	6	0.37	0.68	
								11	15	4	0.86	1.8	
								16.4	20	3.6	0.51	1.03	
								77	79.2	2.2	0.55	3.12	
								82.2	90	7.8	0.95	2.1	
08292RC	CHP-South	8171	7747	57.9	315	-55	120	45	48	3	0.92	14.53	
								63	66	3	1.38	13.33	
								72	78	6	1.57	4.95	
08293RC	CHP-South	8273	7821	59.2	315	-55	132	No significant assays					
08294RC	Singto	2638	7898	112.2	270	-55	84	No significant assays					
08295RC	CHP-South	8434	8017	68.2	315	-55	138	No significant assays					
08296RC	Singto	2680	7900	112.4	270	-55	192	No significant assays					
08297DD	T	7320	1500	87.5	90	-55	155.4	No significant assays					
08298RC	T	7190	1700	89.8	270	-55	96	3	4	1	2.02	1.76	
								23	25	2	0.74	1.3	
								41	47	6	0.79	2.53	
								72	78	6	0.31	4.78	
08299RC	T	7200	1650	89.5	90	-55	174	16	21	5	0.6	1.76	
								72	73	1	1.32	3.6	
								87	91	4	0.42	3.55	
								137	144	7	0.89	9.47	
08300RC	T	7270	1700	88.6	270	-55	96	15	20	5	0.3	1.06	
								21	27	6	1.02	1.68	
								37	40	3	0.6	6.33	
								70	75	5	0.38	1.92	
08301RC	T	7238	1725	88.9	270	-55	96	0	5	5	1.03	0.8	
								28	50	22	1.29	22	2m@4.67 (45-47m)
08302RC	T	7240	1650	89.1	90	-55	132	36	41	5	1.28	3.7	
								79	84	5	0.39	1.82	

Note: CSEC = Chatree South-East Complex, CHP = Chang Puek

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relates to the Akara Resources exploration results and Nueva Esperanza field program 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.

Chatree Project – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Drill samples; core from diamond drilling, rock chips from RC drilling and whole rock specimens were collected by Akara Resources personnel using industry standard processes and QAQC. • For RC holes, one metre samples were collected from the cyclone and split using a Jones Riffle Splitter to create two representative samples of 3kg to 4 kg, one for the Chatree laboratory for assaying and the other for retention as a reference sample. Damp or wet samples were left to dry naturally prior to riffle splitting. Samples were washed and sieved prior to geological logging. • Diamond drill core was oriented and logged for geology and geotechnical criteria. Diamond core was logged and sampled over one metre intervals. Core was cut into halves using a diamond saw. Post-mineralisation barren dykes were sporadically sampled. Samples were sent to the Chatree laboratory for assaying. The remaining core was stored in core trays for future reference.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Field RC duplicate samples are collected at a frequency of 5%. No Diamond core duplicates are taken. • Diamond holes have been drilled to twin RC holes. Analysis of historical twinned holes shows no material grade difference between the holes. • Recoveries of diamond core and RC samples are measured and recorded.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• At the laboratory, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to >85% passing 75 microns, with a 50g charge analysed for gold by fire assay and silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc analysed by aqua regia, with AAS finish. Since January 2024 Carbon and Sulphur have been analysed using a LECO instrument.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC duplicates (field, crusher and pulp), commercial certified reference materials, blanks and screen sizing analyses were assessed at a frequency of at least one in every 25 samples. The QAQC results confirmed the reliability of sampling and assaying (refer results in the quality section below). Production reconciliation performance since 2001 provides additional confidence in the analysis of mineralisation.
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).*	• RC drilling used face sampling bits with diameters of 5.25 inch to 5.5 inch (125mm to 133mm) with samples collected by either Jones Riffle Splitter or stationary cone splitter. RC drilling was used for grade assessment holes as well as hydrogeological boreholes. • Diamond holes were drilled with HQ or HQ triple tube for 63.5 or 61.1mm core diameter) and some (RD holes) included RC pre-collars that were drilled, sampled and assayed before converting to HQ or HQ3 diamond tails that were also sampled and assayed. Core was oriented using either a standard spear technique or an Axis Orientation tool. Diamond drilling was used for grade assessment, geotechnical boreholes and hydrogeological boreholes. • Downhole acoustic televiewer imaging was undertaken on geotechnical holes by Austhai Geophysical Consultants.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond drill hole core recovery was recorded by drillers as the length of core recovered for each core run. Driller measurements were checked by Akara geologists. Average diamond core recovery for DD holes for the reporting period is 98%. Some core loss was associated with shear zones, breccia zones or fractured rock however these are rarely associated with mineralisation. • RC sample recovery was calculated by comparing total recovered sample weights with theoretical weights based on bit diameter and density of rock type. Average RC hole sample recovery for the reporting period is 68%. Average RD hole sample recovery is 87%. Lower recoveries are associated with less competent rock such as soil, shear zones or fractured rock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Akara geologists and field assistants supervise all operating drill rigs including monitoring recovery and sample quality.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling crews are trained by Akara geologists to understand basic sampling theory. • RC holes are drilled with face sampling bits and sufficient compressor capacity to generally return dry samples such that 76% of samples are recorded as dry and the remainder damp or wet. • A sampling nomogram has not been generated for drill samples however results are within accepted industry tolerances for field, crusher and pulp duplicates.
	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.	• There is no apparent relationship between gold grades and recovery. • Screen sizing analysis has not identified a relationship between size fraction and grade. • Some RC holes have been twinned with diamond drill holes and statistical comparisons have been undertaken showing no bias. • Reconciliation performance of Chatree production from 2001 to 2016 and 2024 to present compared to resource estimates does not indicate sampling bias.
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.*	• All drill core and RC chips have been geologically logged according to industry standards to a level of detail that will support future Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Airlift tests have been conducted for hydrogeological boreholes. • Data recorded for RC chips includes lithology, mineralisation, carbonaceous content, alteration, sample recovery and quality. • Data recorded for diamond core includes lithology, mineralisation, alteration, carbonaceous content, structure, sample recovery and quality and geotechnical parameters e.g. RQD, ASD, rock strength. • Logging data is captured onto either paper and then data is entered into the Fusion Database or onto electronic tablets and uploaded to the Fusion Database. • Logging consistency is aided by a core reference library that displays examples of lithologies. Geologists employed by Akara have generally worked at Chatree for 10+ years. Graduate geologists are coached by experienced geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Detailed codes are also mapped into a new database field containing nine summary codes.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging is mostly qualitative, however for drill core, structural measurements and some geotechnical measurements e.g. RQD are quantitative. • All drill core is digitally photographed and stored in the database. • Mapping is conducted where outcrop exists however much of the SE Complex is rice fields with no outcrop. There is some outcrop at Chang Puek Prospect.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drillholes have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Diamond drill core is halved using a diamond blade core saw after the core is oriented and metres are marked by the logging geologist and geotechnical logging has been completed. • Half core, sampled from a consistent side of the core is submitted to the Chatree assay laboratory for analysis. Sample numbers are written on the remaining half of core. • If core is broken and unable to be cut, a representative sub-sample is manually collected from the broken fragments to represent the interval.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• For RC drill samples, the full sample from each metre was either collected from the cyclone and riffle split using a Jones Riffle Splitter or was passed over a stationary cone splitter to produce two representative samples of 3kg to 4kg (weighed in the field) for assaying and either saved for reference or for resubmission as duplicate field samples (5% of total samples). Damp or wet samples were left to dry naturally prior to riffle splitting, however damp or wet samples can be split if the rig is fitted with a stationary cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Samples are prepared and submitted in batches of up to 250 samples, however most batches range in size between 100 to 150 samples. • The Chatree assay laboratory has a separate dedicated assaying area for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration samples. This is separate from the mine production samples area. • Samples are emptied into oven trays with sample ID tags and dried at 105 degrees Celsius for a minimum of eight hours. • The Chatree assay laboratory was certified with an ISO 17025 rating prior to closure of the operation in 2016. Since operations recommenced in 2023, the laboratory has not yet refreshed the prior ISO certification. • A sampling nomogram has not been developed to guide sample preparation and splitting protocols, however operational reconciliation performance and analysis of duplicate pairs indicates that the sample preparation protocol is appropriate. • Oven-dried samples are crushed using a Jaw Crusher to a nominal 2-4mm fragment size. The samples are split using a Jones Riffle Splitter and a 1-1.5kg sample is collected for pulverizing. The jaw crusher is cleaned between samples with an air gun. Crusher duplicates are collected and resubmitted at a rate of ≥2%. • Crushed samples are pulverised using LM2 Ring mill pulverisers to >85% passing 75 microns. Screen sizing analysis is conducted for approximately 2% of all pulverised samples to confirm that the required comminution has been achieved. Pulverised sample of > one hundred grams is sampled using an incremental sampling technique into numbered paper pulp packets. Pulp duplicates are collected and resubmitted at a rate of ≥2%.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Since May 2024, the sub-sampling protocol for all sample batch submissions requires that there must be a Quality Control minimum of 2% blanks, 5% certified reference materials (Au and Ag), 2% field duplicates (RC chips only), 2% crusher duplicates and 2% pulp duplicates submitted. • The quality control measures have established that the assaying was of appropriate precision and accuracy for the estimates. Blank samples showed no obvious signs of contamination and certified reference materials are generally within 2 standard deviations of the mean. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the reliability of sampling and assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Duplicate field RC chip sample assays show acceptable correlation with primary samples when measured against industry standards with no apparent precision issues. • Second half duplicate diamond core analyses were not conducted. • Screen sizing analysis is conducted after pulverizing to ensure that 90% of material is passing 75 microns.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes for field samples (3-4kg), crusher sub-samples (1-1.5kg) and pulp sub-samples (>100g) are appropriate for fine grained gold of <75 microns.
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.*	• Assaying for gold and silver is carried out by the Chatree Gold Mine on-site laboratory. Gold assaying was by fire-assay (50g samples) with AAS finish. All assays of greater than 6.0g/t gold are repeated using a gravimetric finish. Silver, Copper and Iron are assayed using an aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. • Since January 2024 Carbon and Sulphur analyses have been conducted by LECO. • Analyses are considered to be a total representation of the interval sampled. • The Chatree site laboratory was previously ISO 17025 certified until operations were suspended in 2016. Since operations recommenced in 2023, the laboratory has not reapplied for ISO certification, however all QAQC results are closely reviewed on a formal monthly basis by Chatree mine, exploration, mill and laboratory personnel and results confirm industry good practice. • Submitted standards results are analysed on a batch-by-batch basis and monthly. The majority of standards show average accuracy of within 2 standard deviations from 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. • The Chatree laboratory routinely participates in inter-laboratory round robin campaigns with excellent performance results.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including	• No geophysical logging, hyperspectral or XRF analyses were undertaken during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	the reporting period.
	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.	• Standards/ Certified Reference Materials, blanks, field duplicates, crusher duplicates, pulp duplicates and external laboratory round robins confirmed that accuracy and precision meet industry standards. • Close agreement between resource model estimates, grade control estimates and mill-reconciled production provide additional confidence in the quality of the drill and analytical data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections were verified by company personnel .
	The use of twinned holes.	• Twinned holes are drilled as necessary and have been regularly drilled in the past. RC and diamond twinned holes with an approximate 5m spacing have been drilled this quarter.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Since Chatree re-opened in 2023, all data was migrated from the historic Access databases to a new Datamine Fusion relational Database with daily backup and disaster recovery processes. Logging data is now captured onto electronic tablets and uploaded to the Fusion Database or captured on paper and entered into the Fusion Database and imported to Datamine Studio RM for visual verification. • Logging consistency is aided by a core reference library that displays examples of lithologies. Geologists employed by Akara have generally worked at Chatree for 10+ years. Graduate geologists are coached by experienced geologists. • The Kingsgate Group implements 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 are re-checked and changes are made to the database if a problem is identified.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS by the site survey team. • All diamond holes and most RC holes were down-hole surveyed at generally 25 to 30m intervals. The surveying is usually undertaken by down-hole camera during withdrawal of the drill string from the hole with the use of a stainless steel rod to minimise magnetic interference.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• Local Mine Grids are used with transformations to WGS84 as required.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The location of the sample points and topographic surface have been established with sufficient accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Variable data spacing, depending upon land access, however it is intended to drill to at least 30m X 30m spacing in preparation for future resource and reserve estimates.
	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 drill data are of sufficiently tight spacing, with appropriate spatial distribution, in order to establish geological and grade continuity for the purposes of estimating a mineral resource in the future.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drillholes have raw assay intervals that are generally 1m or less.
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.*	• The majority of drill holes are inclined at approximately 55 degrees to the east or west and oriented near-perpendicular to local dominant mineralisation controls interpreted from mapping and structural logging of orientated core. Hydrogeological holes are drilled as vertical holes.
	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.	• Drill orientations were designed to provide unbiased sampling of the mostly steeply dipping mineralisation.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bagged RC samples were delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff at the completion of each drill hole. If samples were left on site overnight they were considered secure, because there was a guard at drill sites when

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		there was no drilling operation. • After collection and bagging diamond core samples were delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff. • Validity of assay results were established by use of field duplicates, standards and comparison of results from different sampling phases. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the validity of the resource database.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Chatree Gold Mine has had numerous visits, including in March and June 2024, by external specialists who have reviewed all procedures from field sampling, to assaying to geological interpretation and modelling. These audits and reviews are stored on the central server for reviewing and actions were implemented where necessary. • External and internal reviews have deemed the data and the sampling techniques to be in line with industry standards and of sufficient quality.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

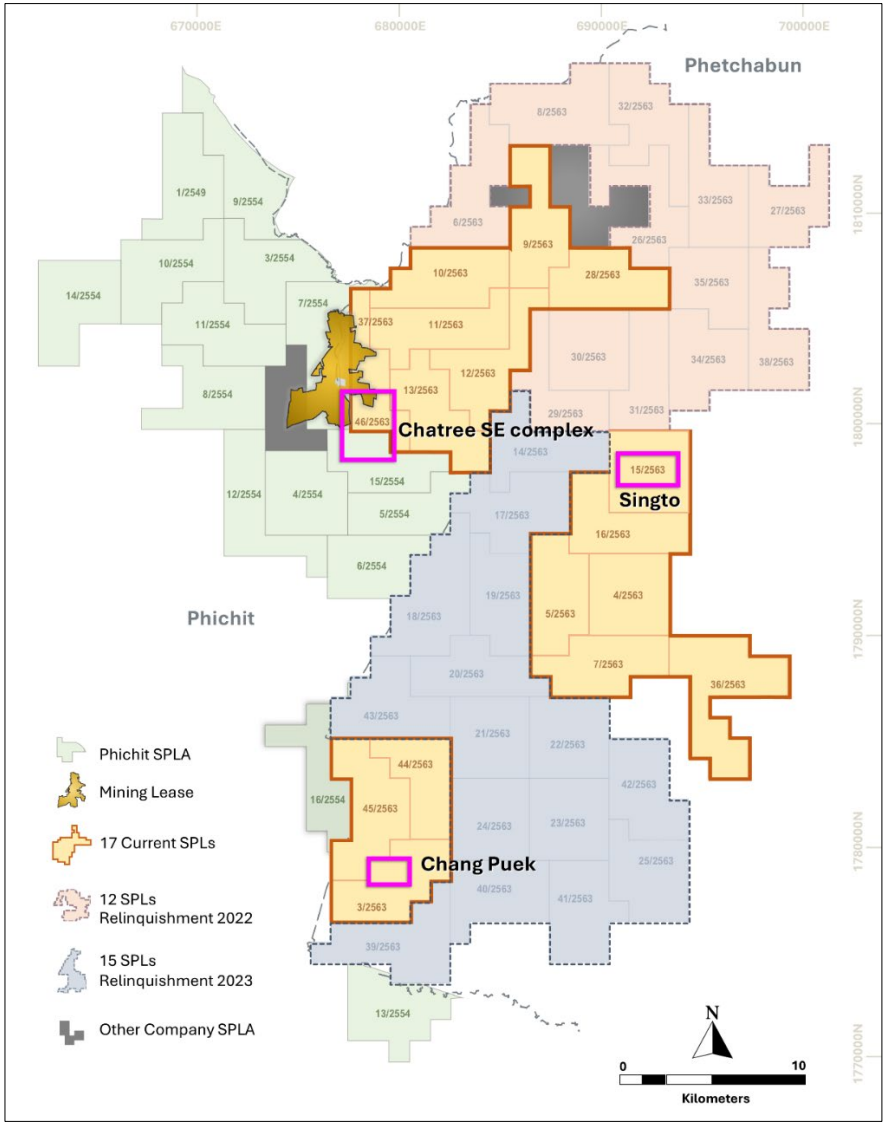
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</td><td>• Chatree Gold Mine is located in central Thailand approximately 280km north of Bangkok and 35km south-east of Phichit Province. Chatree and the SPL's on which exploration has been conducted for the December quarter 2024 are 100% owned by Akara Resources, a controlled entity of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited.
• SPL data for this exploration release is presented below.

<table><tr><th>Permit Number</th><th>Area (rai)</th><th>Area (ha)</th><th>Expiry</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>SPL46/2563</td><td>1034</td><td>165.44</td><td>25/10/2025</td><td>Current</td></tr><tr><td>SPL3/2563</td><td>9375</td><td>1500</td><td>25/10/2025</td><td>Current</td></tr><tr><td>SPL15/2563</td><td>9716</td><td>1554.56</td><td>25/10/2025</td><td>Current</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>• SPL's are held by Akara Resources, a controlled entity of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited. SPL's will expire in October 2025.The SPL application process for SPL's that Akara Resources/ Kingsgate Consolidated intends to retain will be actioned in October of 2025.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• All input data was collected by Akara Resources/ Kingsgate Consolidated Limited personnel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Chatree deposit is located between Phichit and Phetchabun Provinces, central Thailand, and is hosted by Late Permian to Early Triassic volcaniclastic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The regional geology is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary sequence that interfingers laterally with terrigenous sediments. The depositional environment is interpreted to have consisted 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 8 vein zones, five of which have been mined by open pit methods. • The Chatree low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit occurs as veins, stockworks and minor breccias hosted by a volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary facies. The main gold–silver mineralisation is characterised 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 (Salam et al., 2013). • Oxidation and broad stratigraphic units control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts. These are most notable at the A Pit where the sedimentary unit hosts the majority of mineralisation. At a local scale, mineralisation is controlled by structures that cross-cut lithological trends. A knowledge of local litho-structural mineralisation controls was utilised when estimating resources. Barren post-mineralisation dykes with widths varying from less than one to around eight metres cross-cut mineralisation. • The SE Complex is a south-eastern extension of the Chatree orebody. • Chang Puek is an epithermal Au-Ag deposit. Gold mineralisation is hosted within silicified rhyolitic tuff, which is locally intercalated with siltstone and limestone lenses, containing 2-10% quartz veins with disseminated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pyrite and trace chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and electrum.
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.*	• Refer Appendix 1 in this report for a list of all drillholes drilled during the reporting period.
	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.	• Refer Appendix 1 in this report.
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.*	• All intervals reported are length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness). • No grades have been truncated.
	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.	• Data shown is an average of assay results across a given downhole interval. The average grade for an interval is calculated by summing the assay results and dividing by the downhole distance.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All intervals reported are length weighted averages of downhole intervals (apparent thickness) or for rock specimens are the entire rock grade.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• The majority of the drill holes were inclined at approximately 55°, and oriented approximately perpendicular to local interpreted dominant mineralisation controls.
	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').	• True width is not currently known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Refer to this report for plans and 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 Exploration Results.*	• All holes are reported in this report.
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.*	• Surface mapping and sampling has been undertaken where outcrop occurs.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Geotechnical and hydrogeological sampling and studies are in progress to inform a planned PFS for Chatree South-East Complex. • Chatree South-East Complex is being drilled during 2025 with the intention to conduct an inaugural resource estimate. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Nueva Esperanza Project – Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Soil sampling (sieve #5) on a 25m X 25m grid (500 grams - 1,000 grams sample size). Float or rock chip samples in case of outcrops or sub-outcrops. The aim is to identify Au – Ag mineralisation below surface in the target areas.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Soils samples collected at the B horizon if no cover (weight 0.5 to 1,000 grams). If there is transported cover, rock chip or float samples are collected in channels or 1.5 m^2 holes that are dug below transported surface cover (sample weight 1,000 grams).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Samples submitted to ALS Copiapo for preparation (drying, crushing, splitting, pulverizing), and analysis for Au using 30g charge fire assay with ICP 21 finish and Multi Element-MS61, ME-MS61m (plus Hg) analysis with 4 acid digest and 48 elements determined including Ag using ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., 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).*	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.
	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.
	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.	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.
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.*	• The collected samples are described with sample number (ID), coordinates (UTM WGS84/19S), lithology, alteration, mineralisation and oxidation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging is qualitative. • A photographic record is taken of each sample
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No diamond drilling is being conducted.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• The submitted samples are being oven dried at 105 degrees Celsius before crushing, splitting and pulverising (PREP-31B)
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The sample collection and preparation technique (crush and pulverise) will provide a homogeneous and representative sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Batches of between 45 and 50 samples plus six quality control samples per batch (standards, blanks and duplicates) were submitted to ALS Copiapo. QAQC samples represented 12.5% per batch.
	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.	• The sampling technique used to make the samples and duplicates representative is to cone and quarter them. Samplers collect quarters 1 - 3 (sample) and quarters 2 - 4 are also saved as field duplicates.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Soil samples grain size is <4 mm. The sieve is cleaned after taking each sample. Rock chip fragments are between 2.5 cm and 5 cm in diameter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The assay techniques employed are fire assay (30g charge) with ICP-AES finish for gold (ALS procedure Au-ICP21) and 4 Acid Digestion (mostly total digest) with ICP-MS finish for 48 elements including Ag (ALS procedure ME-MS61m). • Quality of analytical results will be monitored by quality control samples. • Techniques are considered appropriate for the samples submitted and the information that is required for geochemical assessment.
	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.	• No geophysical logging, hyperspectral or XRF analyses were undertaken.
	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.	• Each batch has been sent to the laboratory with a blank sample to detect any contamination. The standards used are commercial certified reference materials (OREAS 600c, OREAS 606B, OREAS 608b), and if an error (>2 standard deviations) is detected in the standards (approx. 5%), the entire batch must be reanalysed. Duplicates are up to 10%. Each batch contains at least 12.5 % of total quality control samples i.e. six quality control samples per batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Not applicable because analytical results are being received but will not be verified until all results are available.
	The use of twinned holes.	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Logging Access Database (Data entry), including sample type, location, ID, date collected, description, Dispatch ID and date of despatch. Dispatch ID to Assays report ID, QAQC samples and results and electronic data storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable because analytical results are being received and have not been reviewed yet.

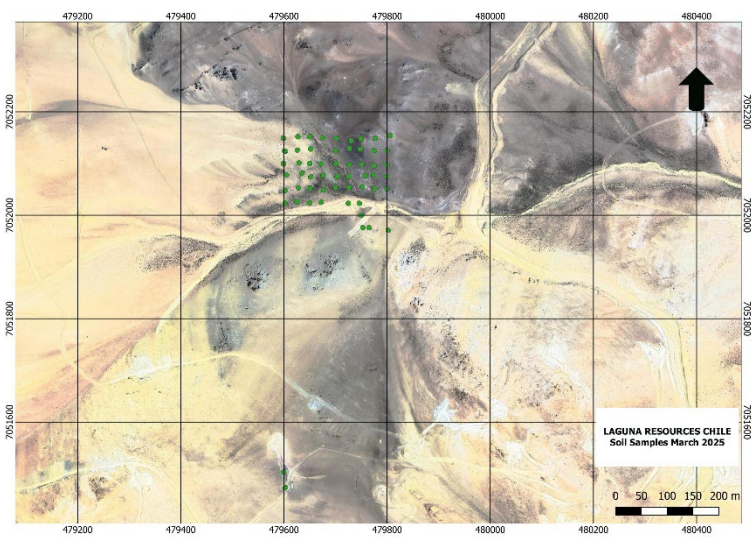
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Topography map has been provided from a Quickbird fixed wing survey conducted in 2025. Handheld GPS is used to record exploration sample locations.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• Grid 25 m x 25 m, UTM System WGS84 19S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Recently collected quality topographic control points.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 25m X 25m grid. Some of the originally planned samples were not able to be collected due to terrain or infrastructure constraints.
	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.	• Rock chip and soil samples. Not applicable for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Not applicable because single samples.
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.*	• Soil samples are collected from 20 cm to 40 cm below transported material or in horizon B of soil without transported material.
	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.	• Not applicable.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sieve and clean between every sample as well as the sampling tools. Samples are then labelled and sealed immediately ready for dispatch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Geochemist Simon Gatehouse reviewed the sampling methodology.

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.*	• Mining Property is named Negra 1/1003 and the owner is Laguna Resources Chile with National Tenement ID 031023646 – 2, 031021152 – 4 and 031022318 – 2.
	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.	• Tenements have been established for indefinite mining exploitation at the Nueva Esperanza Project, according to the national registry. There are no third-party claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not relevant to this sampling program
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• High Sulphidation System in the Miocene Maricunga Belt Chile. • Mineralisation is hosted in vuggy silica and ledges in crystal tuff and Rhyolitic tuff. Mineralisation is in hydrothermal breccia and vuggy silica bodies.
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.*	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Rock chip and soil sampling. No drilling is being conducted.
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.*	• Not applicable because analytical results are in the process of being received and will be reviewed when all results are available.
	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.	• Not applicable because analytical results are in the process of being received and will be reviewed when all results are available.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents will be applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable because analytical results are in the process of being received and will be reviewed when all results are available.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Not applicable because drilling has not been conducted.
	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 applicable because drilling has not been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable because analytical results are in the process of being received and will be reviewed when all results are available.
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.*	• The geology of the sampling area is represented by crystal and lithic tuffs intruded by Miocene andesitic bodies and Upper Tertiary dacitic domes. The Quaternary is represented by fluvio-glacial sediments to rock glaciers (moraines). The alteration is hosted in the tuffs and represented by vuggy silica to silica-alunite. The iron oxides correspond to hematite and limonite and the presence of goethite. The predominant structures are NNE with horizontal SE displacement where the andesitic bodies are hosted.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• 725 geochemical samples (rock chips and soils) were collected to complete the 2025 program. Any future sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		will depend upon results from this program.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.