ASX RELEASE
7 August 2025
ASX Code: GIB

GIBB RIVER DIAMONDS

Phase 1 Grade Control Drilling Results – Excellent Grades Edjudina Gold Project, WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase 1 Grade Control RC drilling results have been received, which confirm the excellent grades and coherent nature of mineralisation, which starts at surface, of the Neta Gold Prospect, at the Company's Edjudina Gold Project.
- The drilling was conducted and financed by private mining contractor BML Ventures Pty Ltd (BML), under the terms of the Mining Agreement between BML and GIB (ASX Release dated 21 May 2025[6])
- Phase 1 Grade Control drill intersection highlights include:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
25NRC003	0	12	12	5.32	incl. 4m @ 12.45g/t from 7m
25NRC006	46	70	24	1.26	
25NRC010	0	10	10	1.78	mineralised from surface
25NRC015	35	43	8	3.99	incl. 1m @ 10.70g/t from 37m
25NRC017	80	89	9	3.13	Possible new high grade shoot
25NRC024	20	28	8	2.95	comprises two 4m composite samples
25NRC048	27	29	2	13.41	
25NRC053	0	2	2	5.43	mineralised from surface
25NRC054	16	45	29	3.06	incl. 6m @ 10.39g/t from 16m
25NRC055	0	24	24	2.68	mineralised from surface
25NRC058	40	43	3	6.29	incl. 1m @ 13.10g/t from 41m
25NRC059	0	3	3	5.13	incl. 1m @ 12.60g/t from 1m

- Of note is drillhole 25NRC017, which returned 9m @ 3.13g/t from 80m. This intersection represents an excellent new 'high grade shoot target' for future follow-up work
- This Phase 1 grade control drilling is being assessed by BML and they will decide whether a Phase 2 program is required or not and this will be reported in due course
- The Directors of GIB are excited by the rapid progression of the Neta Prospect including the excellent results of this recent grade control drilling which the Board believes are very positive signs for the project
- As recently reported, the Mining Proposal (Part 1) Permit ('MPP') for the Neta Gold Prospect has just been granted by the WA Mines Department (DMPE). This MPP allows for the commencement of mining at the Neta Prospect
- JV partner and private mining contractor BML Ventures Pty Ltd ('BML') have indicated to GIB that they expect to mobilise plant and equipment during August 2025 to facilitate ground preparation and logistics requirements prior to the commencement of mining at the Neta Prospect

1.0 Edjudina Gold Project – Phase 1 Grade Control Drilling GIB 100%

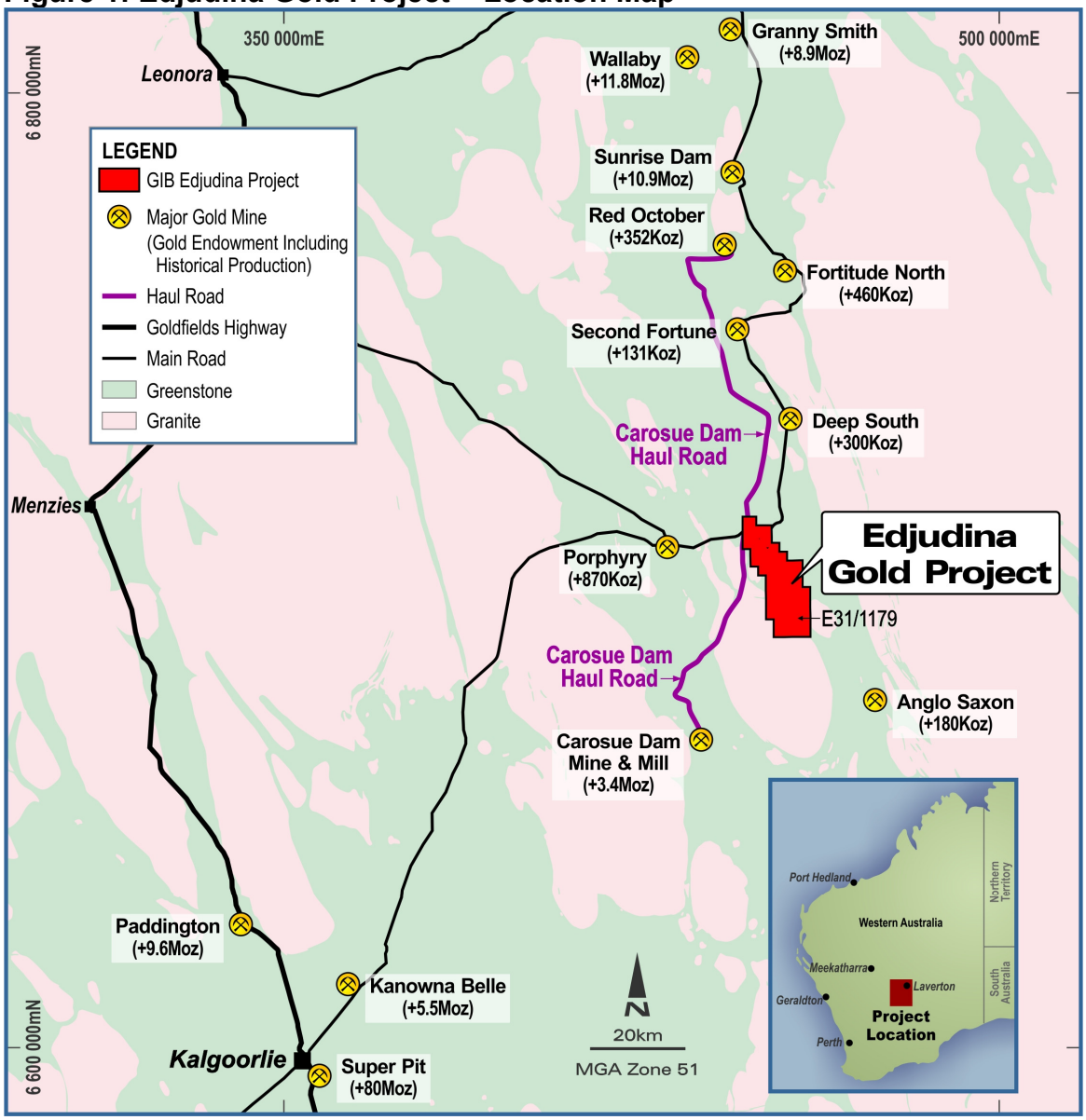
Gibb River Diamonds ('GIB' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce results from the Phase 1 grade control RC drill program in preparation for mining at the Edjudina Gold Project, which took place in July 2025. A total of 65 holes were drilled for 2,180 metres, with no accidents or lost time incidents.

The drilling was conducted and financed by private mining contractor BML Ventures Pty Ltd (BML) under the terms of the Mining Agreement between BML and GIB[6].

Drillhole locations were chosen to provide robustness to the Neta gold Resource and to infill areas of lower sampling density. Results from this grade control drilling will be combined with GIB's Neta drilling data to assist with grade control modelling for mining.

Neta has an Indicated and Inferred JORC (2012) Resource of 378,000 tonnes @1.9 g/t for 24,000 oz Au which includes an Indicated Resource of 110,000 tonnes @ 2.2g/t for 8,000 oz Au[1]

Figure 1: Edjudina Gold Project – Location Map



2.0 Phase 1 Grade Control Drilling – Assay Results

The Phase 1 grade control program has confirmed the persistent, coherent, high grade nature of the gold mineralisation identified by GIB at the Neta Prospect. Mineralisation starts at surface, both as primary (in situ) gold and as transported gold in the ~2m thick calcrete cap. GIB believes this calcrete is derived from the quartz-carbonate alteration that hosts the Neta ore body.

Assay results are summarised in Table 1 and a comprehensive list of significant intersections is given in Appendix A. Excellent high grade intersections were returned in multiple holes.

Table 1: Highlights – Phase 1 Grade Control Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
25NRC003	0	12	12	5.32	incl. 4m @ 12.45g/t from 7m
25NRC006	46	70	24	1.26	
25NRC010	0	10	10	1.78	mineralised from surface
25NRC015	35	43	8	3.99	
25NRC017	80	89	9	3.13	Possible new high grade shoot
25NRC024	20	28	8	2.95	comprises two 4m composite samples
25NRC048	27	29	2	13.41	
25NRC053	0	2	2	5.43	mineralised from surface
25NRC054	16	45	29	3.06	incl. 6m @ 10.39g/t from 16m
25NRC055	0	24	24	2.68	mineralised from surface
25NRC058	40	43	3	6.29	incl. 1m @ 13.10g/t from 41m
25NRC059	0	3	3	5.13	incl. 1m @ 12.60g/t from 1m

2.1 Cross Section A (Figure 3)

Cross Section A (Figure 3) shows strong correlation of higher grade mineralisation between adjacent drill holes within the Neta Resource. Consecutive drillholes returned 24m @ 2.68g/t from surface (25NRC055), 29m @ 3.06g/t from 16m (25NRC054), and 8m @ 3.99g/t from 35m (25NRC015).

Cross Section A also shows Neta's shallow high grade calcrete mineralisation, including 1m @ 6.50g/t from 1m (25NRC014), 2m @ 1.68g/t from 1m (25NRC013), and 2m @ 5.43g/t from surface (25NRC053).

Of further note in Cross Section A is drillhole 25NRC017, which returned 9m @ 3.13g/t from 80m. This intersection represents an excellent new 'high grade shoot target' for future follow-up work.

2.1 Cross Section B (Figure 4)

Cross Section B (Figure 4) shows both recent grade control Phase 1 drilling on a line which also has previous GIB AC and RC drilling.

Drillholes 25NRC007 (7m @ 1.19g/t from 37m) and 25NRC006 (24m @ 1.26g/t from 46m) are 6m south of GIB's drilling.

Drillhole 25NRC003 returned 12m @ 5.32g/t from surface, which includes 4m @ 12.45g/t from 7m.

Figure 2: Phase 1 Drilling – Drillhole and Cross Section Locations

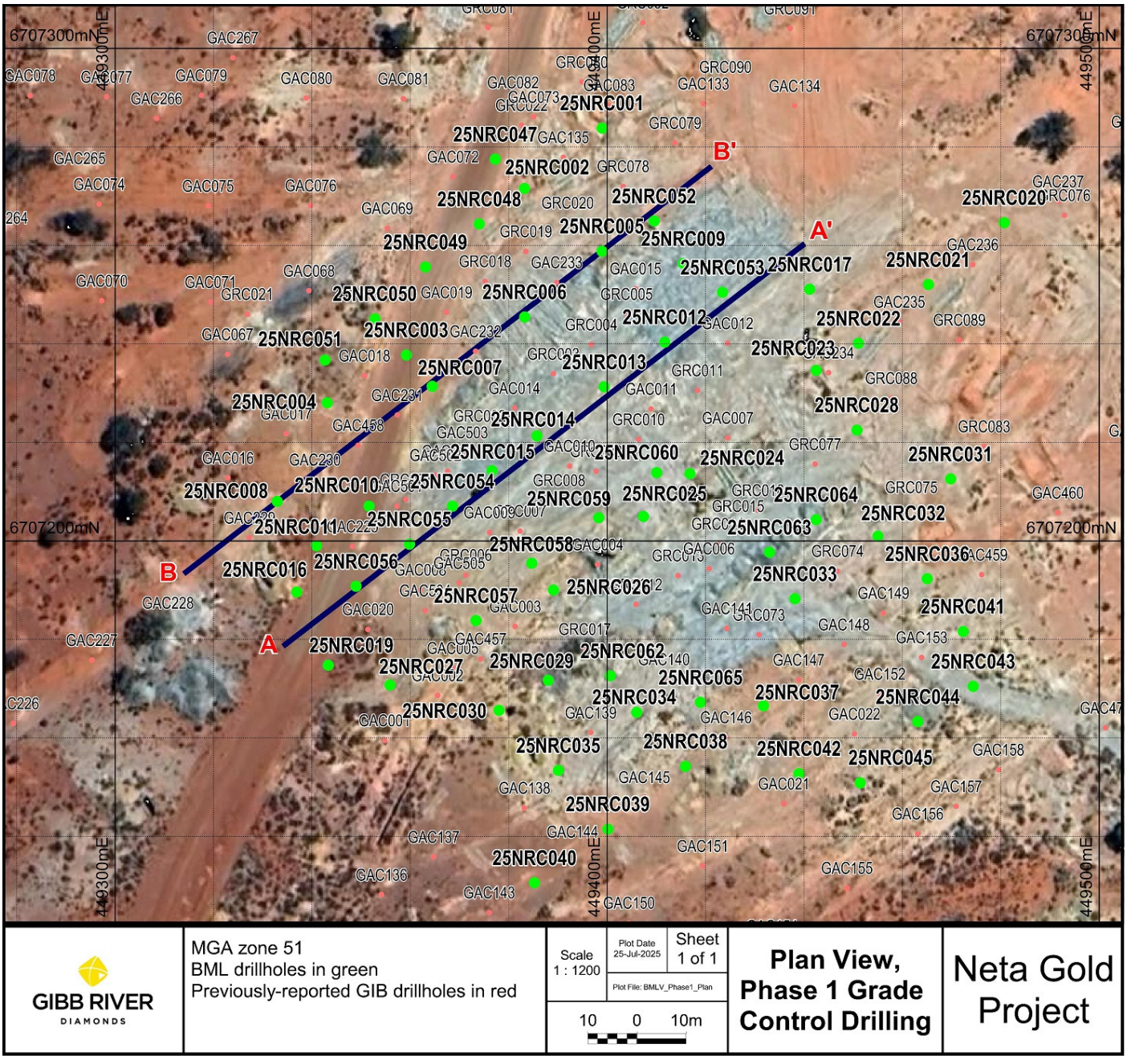


Figure 3: Neta Cross Section A – A' (Phase 1 Grade Control Drilling)

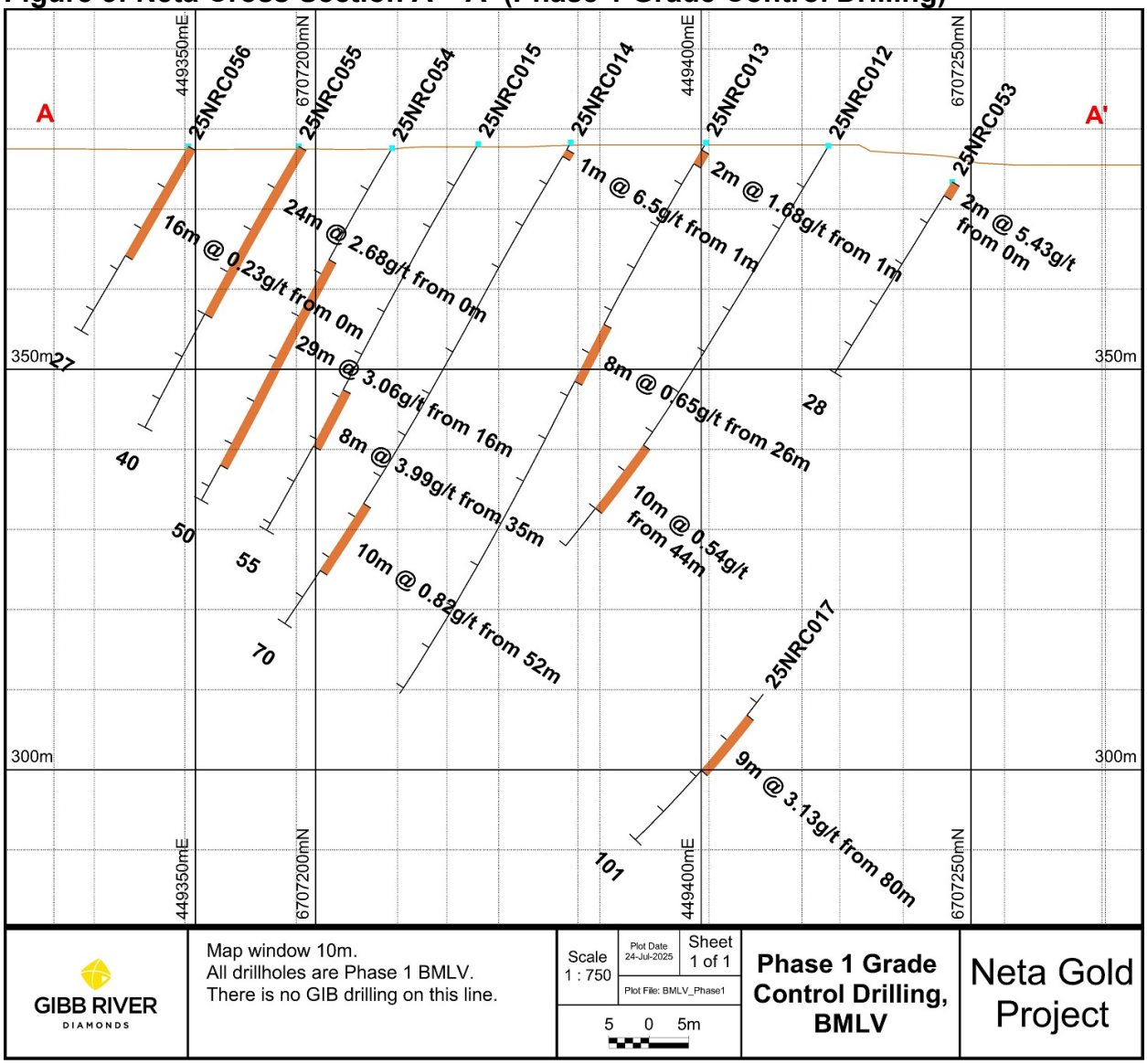
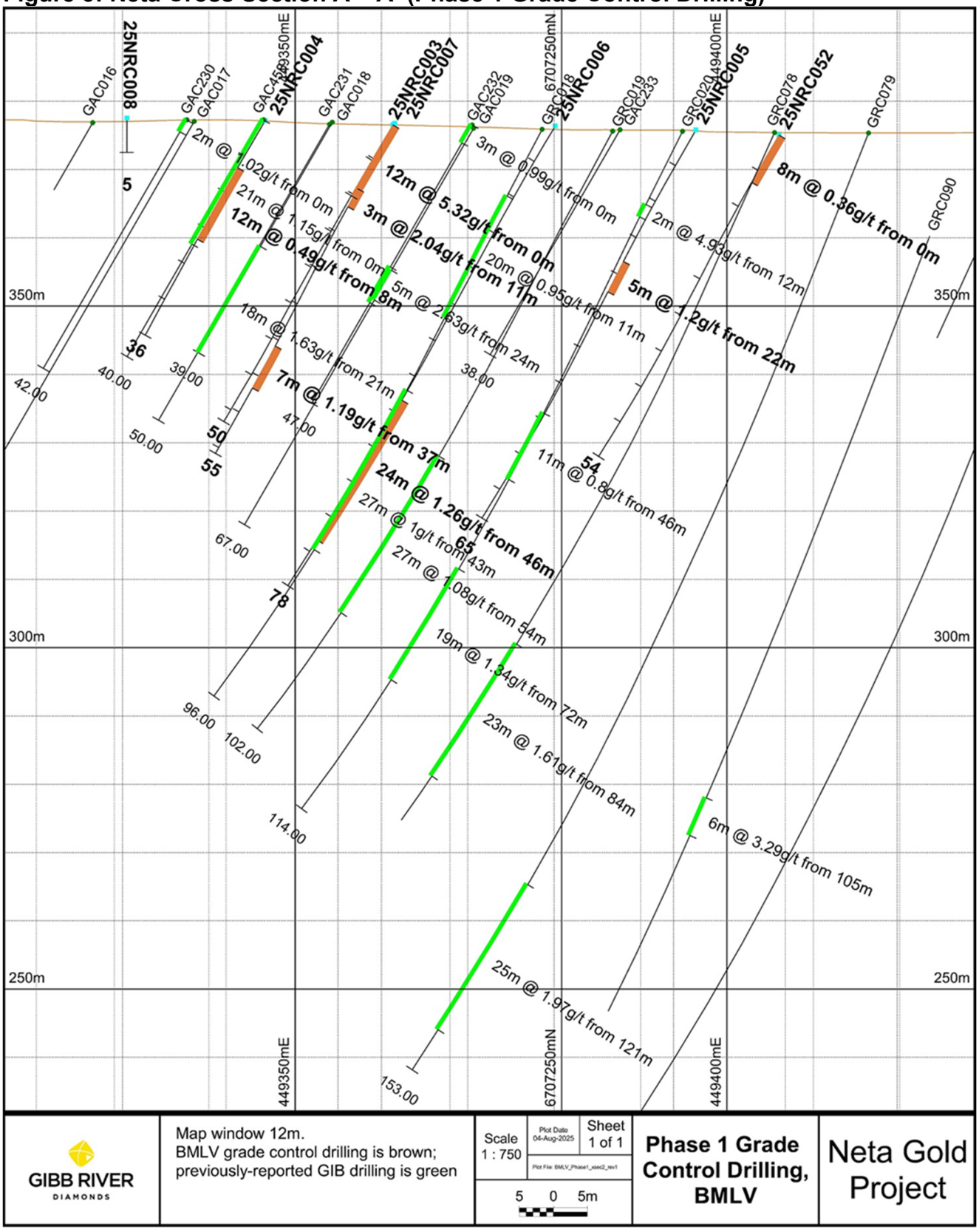


Figure 3: Neta Cross Section A – A' (Phase 1 Grade Control Drilling)



3.0 Summary and Lookahead

GIB is pleased with the results of the Phase 1 grade control drill campaign, which confirms the high grade mineralisation at Neta and which constitutes coherent, discrete mineralisation from surface. Results from this grade control drilling will be combined with GIB's Neta drilling data to assist with grade control modelling for mining.

The Phase 1 grade control drilling is being assessed by BML and they will decide whether a Phase 2 program is required or not and this will be reported in due course.

The Directors of GIB are excited by the rapid progression of the Neta Prospect including the excellent results of this recent grade control drilling which the Board believes are very positive signs for the project

JV partner and private mining contractor BML Ventures Pty Ltd ('BML') have indicated to GIB that they expect to mobilise plant and equipment during August 2025 to facilitate ground preparation and logistics requirements prior to the commencement of mining at the Neta Prospect.

Jim Richards
Executive Chairman

Enquiries To: Mr Jim Richards +08 9422 9500

References:

[1]Edjudina Gold Project Maiden JORC Resource – Neta Prospect; GIB ASX Release dated 14 November 2023

[2]GIB Acquires Option to Purchase the Historic and High Grade Edjudina Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of WA; GIB ASX Release dated 16 July 2020

[3]Acquisition of 'Missing Link' Mining Lease M31/481 Edjudina Gold Project, WA; GIB ASX Release dated 3 September 2024

[4]Mining Benefits Agreement Signed, Edjudina Gold Project, WA; GIB ASX Release dated 23 December 2024

[5]Edjudina Gold Project, Inferred JORC Gold Resource for Historic Leach Pads; GIB ASX Release dated 7 March 2025

[6]Edjudina Gold Project, Contract Mining Agreement Executed; GIB ASX Release dated 21 May 2025

[7]Edjudina Gold Project, Heritage Survey Successfully Completed; GIB ASX Release dated 16 June 2025

[8]Edjudina Gold Project, Mining Permitting and Status Update; GIB ASX Release dated 30 June 2025

[9]Edjudina Gold Project, Grade Control Drilling Programs Underway; GIB ASX Release dated 24 July 2025

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to previously reported exploration results and new exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Jim Richards who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Richards is a Director of Gibb River Diamonds Limited. Mr. Richards has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A: Lengthweighted Phase 1 Grade Control Drill Results Table

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Comments
25NRC001	24	37	13	0.76	incl. two 4m composite samples
25NRC002	8	9	1	6.11	
25NRC003	0	12	12	5.32	incl. 4m @ 12.45g/t from 7m
25NRC005	22	27	5	1.20	
25NRC006	46	70	24	1.26	
25NRC007	11	14	3	2.04	
25NRC007	37	44	7	1.19	
25NRC008	no significant asssay				
25NRC009	0	5	5	0.85	
25NRC010	0	10	10	1.78	
25NRC011	no significant asssay				
25NRC012	44	54	10	0.54	
25NRC013	1	3	2	1.68	
25NRC013	26	34	8	0.65	
25NRC014	1	2	1	6.50	
	52	62	10	0.82	
25NRC015	35	43	8	3.99	
25NRC016	no significant asssay				
25NRC017	30	31	1	2.97	
	80	89	9	3.13	incl. 2m @ 7.94g/t from 80m
25NRC019 to 25NRC022: no significant assay					
25NRC023	74	74.8	0.8	13.90	mining void 74.8-76.8m
25NRC024	1	2	1	2.95	
25NRC024	20	28	8	2.95	comprises two 4m composite samples
25NRC025	0	2	2	2.87	
25NRC025	23	24	1	3.39	
25NRC026	42	45	3	1.21	
25NRC027	no significant asssay				
25NRC028	0	1	1	1.23	
25NRC028	24	28	4	1.14	composite sample
25NRC029 to 25NRC033: no significant assay					
25NRC033	0	1	1	1.54	
25NRC034 to 25NRC045: no significant assay					
25NRC047	0	5	5	1.05	
	28	29	1	2.69	
25NRC048	27	29	2	13.41	
	37	44	7	1.33	incl. 4m composite sample 2.02g/t
25NRC049	8	12	4	0.93	
25NRC050	0	1	1	2.49	
25NRC053	0	2	2	5.43	
25NRC054	16	45	29	3.06	incl. 6m @ 10.39g/t from 16m
25NRC055	0	24	24	2.68	
25NRC057	18	27	8	1.34	mining void 20-21m
25NRC058	0	1	1	14.00	
	16	20	4	1.01	composite sample
	40	43	3	6.29	incl. 1m @ 13.10g/t from 41m
25NRC059	0	3	3	5.13	incl. 1m @ 12.60g/t from 1m
	57	61	4	1.61	
25NRC060	31	33	2	3.97	
25NRC062	21	35	14	0.73	
25NRC063	21	22	1	6.38	
25NRC064	1	2	1	1.28	
25NRC065	31	32	1	4.26	

Significant Intercepts have lengthweighted intervals of >0.5g/t Au

Appendix B: Phase 1 Grade Control Drill Collar Locations

Hole ID	Total depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth	MGA zone 51		
				mE	mN	mRL
25NRC001	50	-60	232	449399	6707284	375.8
25NRC002	70	-60	232	449383	6707271	375.6
25NRC003	50	-60	232	449359	6707238	376.5
25NRC004	36	-60	232	449343	6707228	377.2
25NRC005	65	-60	232	449399	6707259	375.8
25NRC006	78	-60	232	449383	6707245	376.4
25NRC007	55	-60	232	449364	6707231	376.7
25NRC008	5	-60	232	449333	6707208	377.5
25NRC009	28	-60	232	449415	6707256	376.3
25NRC010	30	-60	232	449352	6707207	377.7
25NRC011	15	-60	232	449341	6707199	377.7
25NRC012	70	-60	232	449412	6707240	377.9
25NRC013	92	-60	232	449399	6707231	378.2
25NRC014	70	-60	232	449386	6707221	378.3
25NRC015	55	-60	232	449377	6707214	378.1
25NRC016	5	-60	232	449337	6707190	377.8
25NRC017	101	-60	232	449441	6707251	375.8
25NRC019	5	-60	232	449343	6707175	377.8
25NRC020	5	-60	232	449481	6707265	375.6
25NRC021	5	-60	232	449465	6707252	375.8
25NRC022	5	-60	232	449451	6707240	376.1
25NRC023	78	-60	232	449442	6707235	375.9
25NRC024	90	-60	232	449417	6707214	378.0
25NRC025	76	-60	232	449407	6707205	378.3
25NRC026	55	-60	232	449389	6707190	377.4
25NRC027	18	-60	232	449356	6707171	377.7
25NRC028	28	-60	232	449451	6707222	376.4
25NRC029	5	-60	232	449388	6707172	377.5
25NRC030	24	-60	232	449378	6707166	377.5
25NRC031	5	-60	232	449470	6707213	375.4
25NRC032	5	-60	232	449455	6707201	375.8
25NRC033	5	-60	232	449438	6707188	376.3
25NRC034	5	-60	232	449406	6707165	377.8
25NRC035	5	-60	232	449390	6707153	377.6
25NRC036	5	-60	232	449465	6707192	375.4
25NRC037	5	-60	232	449432	6707166	376.1
25NRC038	5	-60	232	449416	6707154	376.5
25NRC039	5	-60	232	449400	6707141	376.8
25NRC040	5	-60	232	449385	6707131	377.0
25NRC041	7	-60	232	449472	6707182	375.5
25NRC042	10	-60	232	449439	6707153	375.8
25NRC043	5	-60	232	449474	6707170	375.4
25NRC044	5	-60	232	449463	6707163	375.5
25NRC045	5	-60	232	449451	6707151	375.7
25NRC047	60	-60	232	449377	6707277	375.4
25NRC048	55	-60	232	449374	6707264	375.7
25NRC049	49	-60	232	449363	6707256	375.9
25NRC050	45	-60	232	449353	6707245	376.3
25NRC051	36	-60	232	449343	6707237	376.6
25NRC052	54	-60	232	449410	6707265	375.0
25NRC053	28	-60	232	449423	6707250	373.4
25NRC054	50	-60	232	449369	6707207	377.6
25NRC055	40	-60	232	449360	6707199	377.8
25NRC056	27	-60	232	449349	6707191	377.8
25NRC057	36	-60	232	449373	6707184	377.8
25NRC058	52	-60	232	449385	6707195	377.5
25NRC059	76	-60	232	449398	6707205	378.5
25NRC060	50	-60	232	449410	6707214	378.3
25NRC062	36	-60	232	449401	6707173	377.6
25NRC063	44	-60	232	449433	6707198	377.5
25NRC064	48	-60	232	449442	6707204	377.1
25NRC065	43	-60	232	449419	6707167	376.5

Appendix C

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**GIB Aircore** • AC samples riffle split to 87.5 : 12.5. Riffle splitter cleaned by compressed air between every sample; cyclone cleaned at the end of every rod. • Riffle split component placed in numbered calico bags (approx. 1kg sample per bag), remainder went into a bucket and placed on the ground. • Sample duplicates were created at the direction of the supervising geologist by re-splitting the 87.5% component. • Blanks and standards were inserted during drilling by the supervising geologist only for the riffle-split 1m samples. • 6m composite samples were collected at the decision of the geologist using a PVC spear and submitted for analysis. These composite samples do not have standards, duplicates, or blanks. • Samples were submitted to Jinning (Kalgoorlie) for pulverization to generate a 30g charge for fire assay analysis. **GIB RC** • All samples were cyclone split to 4% or 5%, cyclone cleaned at the end of every hole. • Cyclone split component placed in numbered calico bags (approx. 3kg sample per bag), remainder went into annotated cyclone bags and placed in rows with the bags folded closed. • Cyclone splitter has two openings for the split component. For samples without duplicates the split from the second port went on the ground. Sample duplicates were collected from the second port. • Blanks and standards were inserted during drilling by the supervising geologist. • Samples were submitted to Jinning (Kalgoorlie) for pulverization to generate a 30g charge for fire assay analysis. **BML Grade Control** • All samples were cone split to 4% or 5%, with the splitting system cleaned at the end of every hole and blown down after each rod.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Split component placed in pre-numbered calico bags (approx. 1.5-3kg sample per bag), remainder went into piles in rows of 10 or 20. • The cone splitter has two openings for the split component. Sample duplicates were collected from the second port. • Blanks and standards were inserted during drilling by the supervising geologist. • Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas (Kalgoorlie) for pulverization to generate a 40g charge for fire assay / AAS finish. • Where mineralization was not expected based on logging, 4m composite samples of the 1m residual piles were taken with a sample scoop. If composite samples returned results above 0.2g/t gold the 1m calico split samples were submitted for analysis.
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).*	**GIB AC** • Prospect Drilling AC rigs, 85mm rod string with AC bit; Slimline RC hammer used where ground condition required. **GIB RC** • Profile Drilling RC rigs, 150mm hammer bit. Two 3m heavy wall rods used behind the hammer to minimise drillhole deviation. • All drillholes surveyed using a north-seeking Axis Champ Gyro SRO. Surveys start at 0m depth and recorded every 30m and at EOH. **BML Grade Control** • Datum Drilling track mounted RC rig, 114mm hammer bit. • All drillholes surveyed using GyroSmart survey tool with Azi-Aligner at 3m downhole increments. A proportion of the program was also resurveyed by ABIMS solutions using a North-Seeking Gyro for quality assurance purposes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**GIB AC and RC** • Sample recovery visually assessed on a metre-by-metre basis. • Driller directed to use the minimum necessary air pressure in order to minimise loss of fine component. • All drillholes were riffle split (AC) or cyclone split (RC) to ensure a representative sample distribution. • No sample bias is known or expected due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. **BML Grade Control**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample recovery visually assessed on a metre-by-metre basis. • All drillholes were cone-split to ensure a representative sample distribution. Splits weights were recorded with the assay results. • No sample bias is known or expected due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. • Where historical mining voids were intercepted by the drilling an estimate of the void width was recorded based on drill penetration and sample recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill spoil from all holes was quantitatively geologically logged in detail on a metre-by-metre basis to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**GIB AC and RC** • AC samples were riffle split to 87.5:12.5. • RC samples were cyclone split at 4% or 5%. • >>99% of samples were sampled dry. Sample wetness was recorded during logging. • Duplicate samples were generated in real time by re-splitting the 87.5% component (AC) or using the second cyclone port (RC). • Lab samples were pulverized to -80µm to generate a 30g charge for fire assay analysis. • GIB inserted standards, duplicates and blanks into laboratory sample submissions for riffle-split and cyclone-split samples, and these samples were submitted to the lab in separate sample submissions to the spear sampled intervals. This is in addition to internal lab QAQC procedures. • GIB deems sample sizes to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. **BML Grade Control** • RC samples were cone split at 4% or 5%. • >>99% of samples were sampled dry. Sample wetness was recorded during logging. • Duplicate samples were generated in real time using the first cyclone port through the predicted ore zone in selected holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Lab samples were pulverized to -80µm to generate a 40g charge for fire assay / AAS analysis. • BML inserted standards, duplicates and blanks into laboratory sample submissions in all sample submissions. This is in addition to internal lab QAQC procedures. • BML deems sample sizes to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**GIB AC and RC** • Samples were pulverized to -80µm to generate a 30g charge for four acid digest and fire assay (FA/AAS) analysis. This is a total technique. • In addition to internal laboratory QAQC procedures, GIB inserted duplicates, standards, and blanks. • GIB's standards are from Geostats (Fremantle) and blanks are white brickies sand (quartz). Duplicates are described above. • GIB analysed both its own QAQC samples and the internal lab QAQC samples and deems acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. **BML Grade Control** • Samples were pulverized to -80µm to generate a 40g charge for fire assay / AAS analysis. This is a total technique. • In addition to internal laboratory QAQC procedures, BML inserted duplicates, standards, and blanks. • BML's standards are from Geostats and OREAS, and coarse blanks are from Geostats. Duplicates are described above. • BML analysed both its own QAQC samples and the internal lab QAQC samples and deems acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**GIB AC and RC** • One laboratory was used. Selected samples were sent to a second party lab for cross-checking. Significant intersections have been verified by multiple GIB personnel. • No twinned holes were used. • Drilling, sampling, primary data, and data verification procedures were drawn up prior to fieldwork and are stored on the GIB server. • Physical copies of all data are stored in the GIB office. • Duplicate/repeat samples were averaged to create the gold value for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		those samples. No other adjustments were made to assay data. **BML Grade Control** • One laboratory was used. • No twinned holes were used. • Drilling, sampling, primary data, and data verification procedures were drawn up prior to fieldwork and are stored on the GIB server. • Data was logged digitally in the field. • No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**GIB AC and RC** • Datum is MGA94 zone 51. All drillholes were surveyed by DGPS. • In addition to DGPS, LiDAR and high-definition drone imagery was used to site drillholes. **BML Grade Control** • Datum is MGA94 zone 51. All drill collars were surveyed using a Trimble R12 rover with RTX correction and 10cm vertical and horizontal accuracy.
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.*	• Drillholes are spaced on a nominal 20m x 10m grid with local adjustments due to ground conditions. Closer spacing of approximately 10mx10m exists in critical ore blocks. • This is sufficient data spacing and distribution to establish a Resource with Indicated and Inferred components. • Sample compositing has been applied only to duplicate/repeat 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.* • *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.*	• Drillholes were oriented at 60° towards 231. Local foliation is ~75° towards 051. As such these drillholes are oriented approximately perpendicular to foliation. • There is no known sampling bias in these drilling programs.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**GIB AC and RC** • Samples were collected by GIB personnel in real time during drilling. Calico bags containing composite samples or 1m splits were placed in green cyclone bags and cable tied closed, and collected in a safe location until lab delivery. • Samples were delivered and offloaded at the lab by GIB staff, where they were placed in Bulka containers prior to processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• After delivery, samples were kept at the fenced Lab compound. Lab personnel are on site during work hours and all access points are closed and locked overnight. **BML Grade Control** • Samples were collected by BML personnel in real time during drilling. Calico bags containing composite samples or 1m splits were placed in green cyclone bags and delivered to the laboratory by the supervising geologist. • Samples were delivered and offloaded at the lab by the supervising geologist and either placed in bulka bags at the lab for sorting by the lab, or laid out on drying racks in order by the geologist, depending on rack availability at the time. • After drop-off samples were kept inside the labs fenced compound. The laboratory is manned and monitored 24/7
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews of sampling techniques and data deemed GIB's and BML's processes to be compatible with JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Granted Mining Leases M31/381 and M31/495 are beneficially held by GIB (100%). • There is a 0.75% Net Royalty (same Ad Valorem terms as the State of WA) held by the Native Title Party. There are no other private royalties or other third-party commercial interests in the tenements other than the commercial arrangement with mining partner BML as previously disclosed. • There are no State registered aboriginal heritage sites over these MLs. • The Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title determination over the wider eastern goldfields area also includes GIB's MLs. GIB has signed a Mining Benefits Agreement with the Native Title group and completed a heritage survey over M31/481 and M31/495.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A brief chronology of exploration begins in the 1890s and includes: • The main period of mining activity on the Edjudina line of workings (the 'Edjudina Line') occurred between 1897 and 1921. • Government Geologist Andrew Gibb Maitland made the first documented description of the Edjudina Line in 1903, which was followed up by reports in 1903 and 1905 by State Government Mining Engineer Alexander Montgomery. These reports described a number of private batteries being run on the Edjudina Line at this time, with some ore also carted to the nearby State Battery at Yarri. • A minor revival in mining took place from 1936-1939, which was curtailed by the start of World War 2. • In 1974-75 Australian Anglo American Ltd explored the Edjudina line, followed by United Nickel Exploration, Cambrian Exploration and Penzoil of Australia Ltd (1979-81). • In 1993 Pancontinental picked up the ground and conducted drilling operations, relinquishing the ground in 1995. Little exploration work was conducted over the next 14 years with the exception of Gutnick Resources who are reported as having completed some wide spaced drilling during this time, however a complete dataset for this work is still being sourced. • From 2010 to 2014 CoxsRocks Pty Ltd, a WA based private company, conducted a ground magnetic survey, auger soil geochemistry, and limited aircore drilling. • The Edjudina Gold Project has been held by Nexus Mt Celia Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		from 2014 to present with one limited RC drilling program conducted in that time.
		• GIB has completed:
		  ○ a 66 hole, 2,756m AC drilling program on 15 September 2020,
		  ○ a 157 hole, 6,162m AC program on 29 November 2020,
		  ○ a 22 hole, 1,971m RC campaign on 12 March 2021,
		  ○ a 137 hole, 4,474m AC campaign on 31 May 2021,
		  ○ a 60 hole, 2,923m RC campaign on 15 September 2021,
		  ○ a 98 hole, 3,397m AC campaign on 29 November 2021,
		  ○ a 16 hole, 1,992m RC campaign on 5 May 2022, and
		  ○ a 42 hole, 1,485m AC campaign on 12 August 2022.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Historic reports describe mineralisation as occurring within silicified stromatolites which were mineralized and then boudinaged during diagenesis and regional deformation. In this situation gold is stratabound and almost entirely hosted within the quartz boudins. • There is a broader hydrothermal alteration event at Neta in which Au mineralisation is associated with quartz-carbonate alteration and possibly with porphyry intrusion. Gold mineralisation does not appear to be associated with sulphides.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Appendix B (Drill Collar Locations).

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of*	**GIB AC and RC** • Duplicates and repeats were averaged for samples with multiple assays. • No other changes were made to geochemical data. **BML Grade Control**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Lengthweighting of the Au1 analysis (where present).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillholes were oriented 60° towards 231. Local foliation is ~75° towards 051. As such these drillholes are oriented approximately perpendicular to foliation. • Historic reports describe mineralisation as occurring within silicified stromatolites which were mineralised and then boudinaged during diagenesis and regional deformation. In this situation gold is stratabound and almost entirely hosted within the quartz boudins.
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.*	• See Maps, Tables and Figures within the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• n/a – see body of this Announcement for comprehensive reporting of all exploration results.
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.*	• While historical drillhole information exists in some areas it is, in aggregate, not possible to report this drilling to JORC 2012 standards. In most cases the only data available to GIB is drillhole collar locations (in a local grid) and gold analyses.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A Phase 2 grade control program is being planned. • BML and GIB are preparing to mine the Neta Gold Resource.

End