MAIDEN DRILLING AT HURRICANE DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE GOLD AND ANTIMONY RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Shallow high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in 18 of 25 RC holes beneath outcrop with multiple intercepts grading >3g/t Au
- Best intersections include:
  - BCRC005: **6m @ 2.71g/t Au** from 10m, including **4m @ 3.68g/t Au** from 11m and **3m @ 0.57% Sb**, including **1m @ 1.57% Sb** from 14m (Bouncer South)
  - TDRC001: **4m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 23m, including **1m @ 5.5g/t Au** from 23m and **1m @ 4.14g/t Au** from 26m (Tornado)
  - HMRC002: **5m @ 0.81g/t Au** from 18m, and **2m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 27m, including **1m @ 5.13g/t Au** from 27m, and **7m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 41m (Holmes)
  - BCRC007: **8m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 12m, including **4m @ 2.01g/t Au** from 12m (Bouncer South)
- Continuity confirmed, with >160m strike at Bouncer South and down-dip extensions demonstrated at Tornado and Hurricane
- Over 5 km of mapped quartz–vein strike, of which only a small portion has been drill tested in this maiden program
- Antimony confirmed in drilling, with grades up to 1.57% Sb
- Phase 2 drilling in planning to extend mineralisation at depth and along strike, and to advance newly identified veins and search for high-grade zones

Rokeby Resources Limited (ASX: RKB) ("**Rokeby**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce assay results from its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the 100%-owned Hurricane Project in northern Queensland.

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The program comprised 25 RC holes for a total of 1,538m, targeting structurally controlled quartz–vein stockworks and high-grade gold–antimony lode systems across the Bouncer, Tornado, Holmes, Hurricane and Cyclone prospects. Drill hole locations were guided by detailed surface mapping and high-grade rock chip sampling.

The program delivered widespread gold mineralisation, with significant intersections reported in 18 of 25 holes completed. Best results include BCRC005: **6m @ 2.71g/t Au** from 10m, including **4m @ 3.68g/t** Au from 11m and **3m @ 0.57% Sb**, including **1m @ 1.57% Sb** from 14m (Bouncer South); TDRC001: **4m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 23m, including **1m @ 5.5g/t Au** from 23m and **1m @ 4.14g/t Au** from 26m (Tornado); and HMRC002: **5m @ 0.81g/t Au** from 18m, and **2m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 27m, including **1m @ 5.13g/t Au** from 27m, and **7m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 41m (Holmes).

The program has confirmed that surface geochemical anomalies are underpinned by in-situ subsurface mineralisation. High-grade gold has been intersected across multiple prospects, with strike continuity demonstrated at Bouncer South and down-dip extensions indicated at Tornado and Hurricane. Drilling completed to date represents only an initial test of a broader system defined at surface by more than 5km of combined vein strike. Large areas between Bouncer in the northwest and Hurricane, Holmes and Tornado in the south remain unexplored. Collectively, the results indicate that the Hurricane Project hosts a coherent gold–antimony mineralised system with significant scale potential yet to be assessed.

Rokeby CEO, Trevor Benson commented:

"The assay results from the maiden RC drilling program at Hurricane have confirmed widespread gold and antimony mineralisation across multiple prospects, validating surface anomalies and demonstrating continuity both along strike and down dip."

"The fact that we intersected gold mineralisation in 18 of 25 RC holes drilled across multiple prospects and confirmed shallow high-grade gold beneath outcrops with multiple intercepts grading above 3g/t Au, gives us enormous confidence in staging the next Phase 2 drilling campaign."

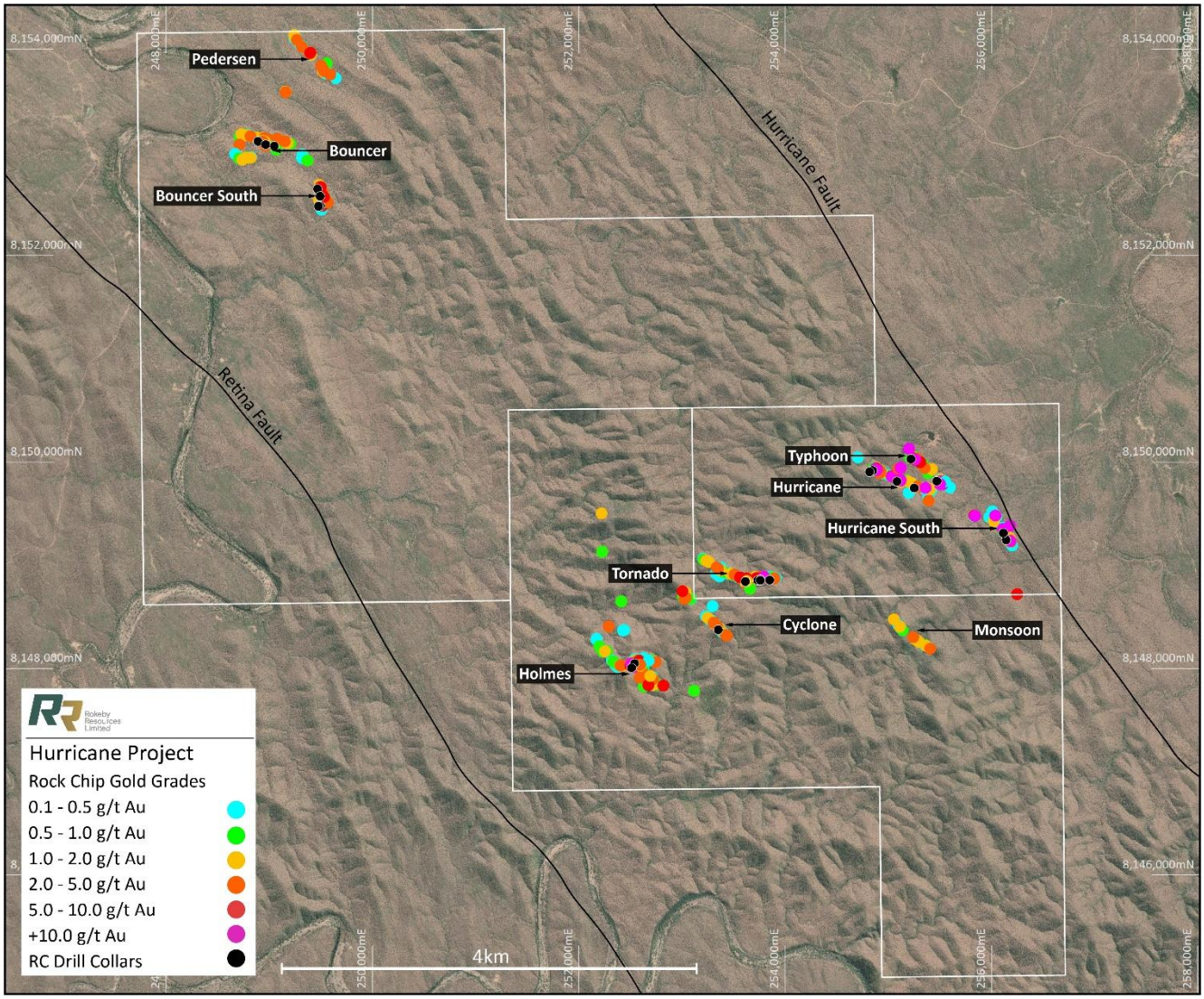

Figure 1. Regional view of the Hurricane Project area, showing gold-in-rock assay results and RC drill hole locations across multiple prospects (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025, 4 June and 16 July).

DISCUSSION ON ASSAY RESULTS

Bouncer

Drilling at Bouncer and Bouncer South targeted a mineralised corridor extending over approximately 1km of strike, previously defined by high-grade rock chips up to 8.3g/t Au and 20.8% Sb (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025; 4 June 2025). A total of 7 holes for 432m were completed.

At Bouncer South, three holes (BCRC004, BCRC005, BCRC007) were drilled on 80m spacing, with BCRC006 drilled 20m down dip of BCRC005.

Highlights include:

- BCRC005: **6m @ 2.71g/t** Au from 10m, including **4m @ 3.68g/t** Au from 11m and **3m @ 0.57%** Sb, including **1m @ 1.57%** Sb from 14m (Bouncer South)
- BCRC007: **8m @ 1.28g/t** Au from 12m, including **4m @ 2.01g/t** Au from 12m (Bouncer South)
- BCRC004: **7m @ 0.87g/t** Au from 19m, including **1m @ 2.83g/t** Au from 22m (Bouncer South)
- BCRC003: **1m @ 1.54g/t** Au from 16m (Bouncer)

The results confirm that gold mineralisation is developed over at least 160m of strike at Bouncer South. Step-out hole BCRC006, drilled 20m down dip of BCRC005, intersected several metres of strong quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration (siderite–sericite) with anomalous gold (up to 0.3g/t Au), indicating the mineralised system remains open at depth. Collectively, the drilling provides early evidence of a coherent gold–antimony corridor.

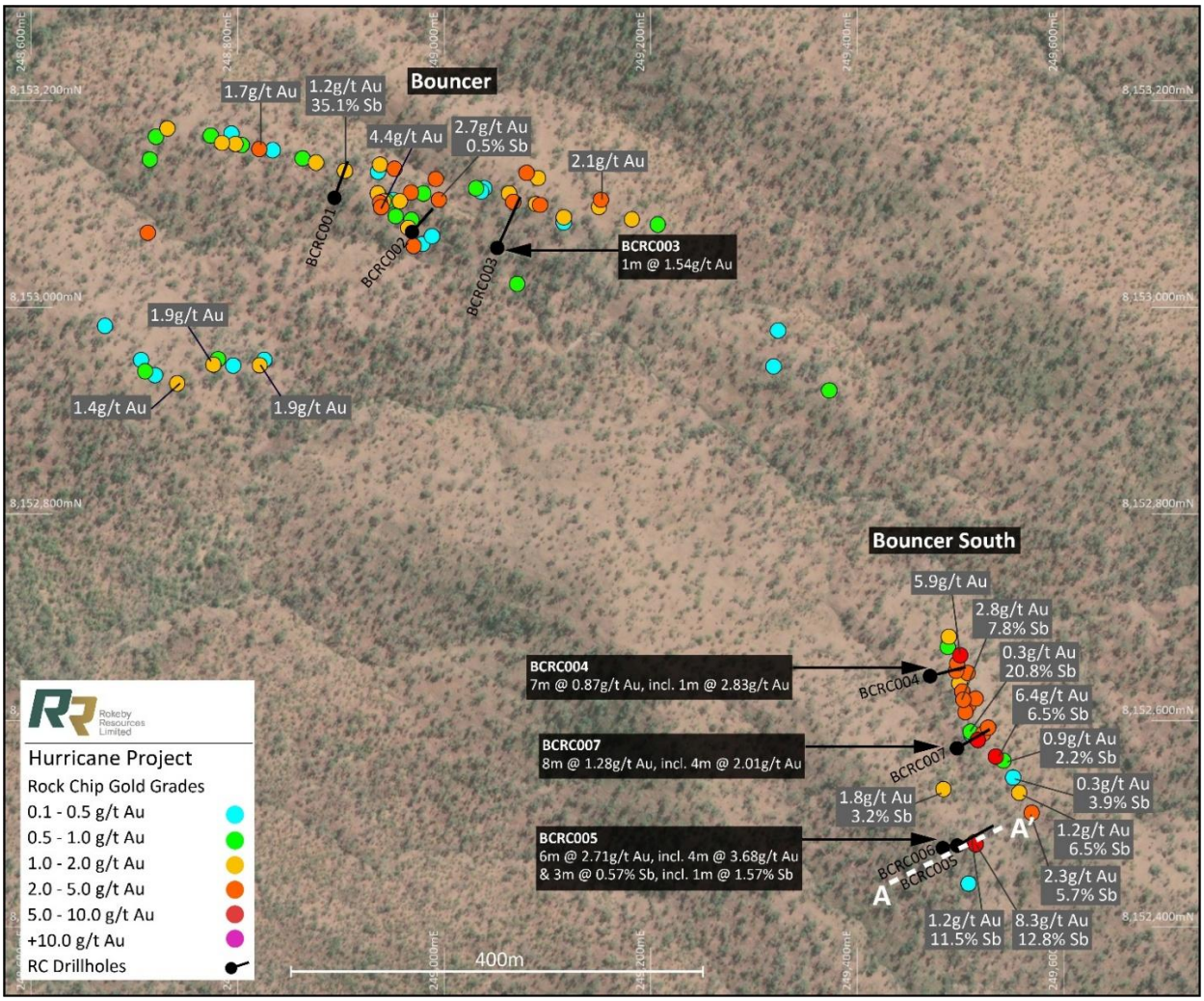

Figure 2. Plan view of Bouncer showing RC drillhole collar locations and significant intercepts, overlain on rock chip gold results (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025, 4 June and 16 July). Dashed line A–A' indicates the location of the cross-section shown in Figure 3.

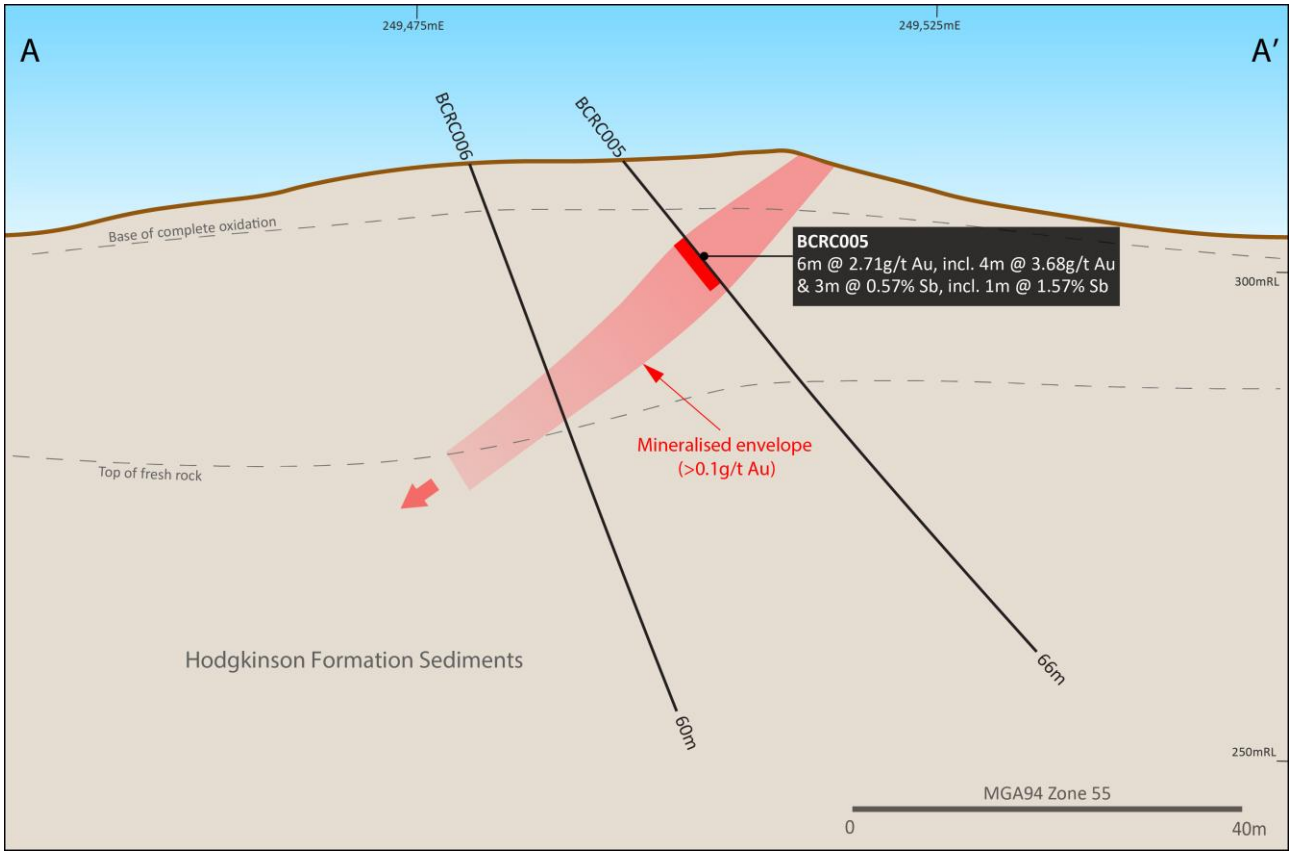

Figure 3. Cross-section at Bouncer South (looking 340°) showing BCRC005, which returned 6m @ 2.71g/t Au and 3m @ 0.57% Sb, and BCRC006, which intersected strong veining and alteration with anomalous gold (>0.1g/t Au). Mineralised envelope (>0.1g/t Au) shown in red, open at depth.

Tornado

Drilling at Tornado tested a vein-hosted and breccia-style gold system mapped over ~750m of strike, supported by rock chip results up to 17.6g/t Au (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025). A total of six RC holes were drilled for 336m.

Four holes (TDRC001–TDRC003 and TDRC006) tested a 220m strike length. TDRC004 was abandoned prior to reaching target depth due to drilling issues, while TDRC005 was drilled 30m down dip of TDRC001.

Significant intersections include:

- TDRC001: **4m @ 3.1g/t** Au from 23m, including **1m @ 5.5g/t** Au from 23m and **1m @ 4.14g/t** Au from 26m
- TDRC005: **1m @ 4.17g/t** Au from 48m
- TDRC003: **1m @ 3.85g/t** Au from 28m

The results demonstrate that gold mineralisation at Tornado extends both along strike and down dip. TDRC005 confirmed continuity 30m below TDRC001, while TDRC003 intersected mineralisation 30m west along strike. Mineralisation remains open along the broader 750m corridor, much of which has not yet been drill tested.

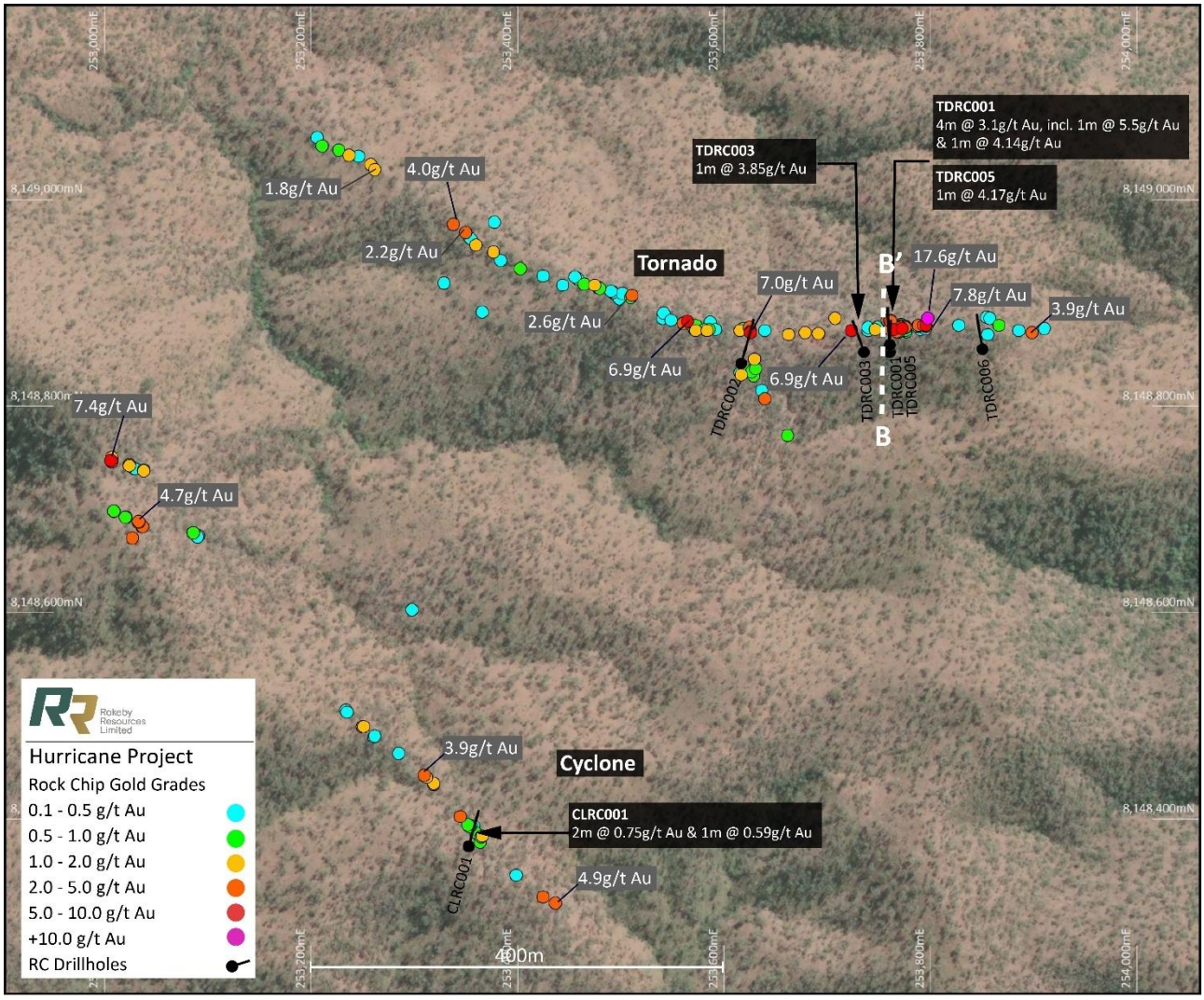

Figure 4. Plan view of Tornado showing RC drillhole collar locations and significant intercepts, overlain on rock chip gold results (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025, 4 June and 16 July). Dashed line B–B′ indicates the location of the cross-section shown in Figure 5.

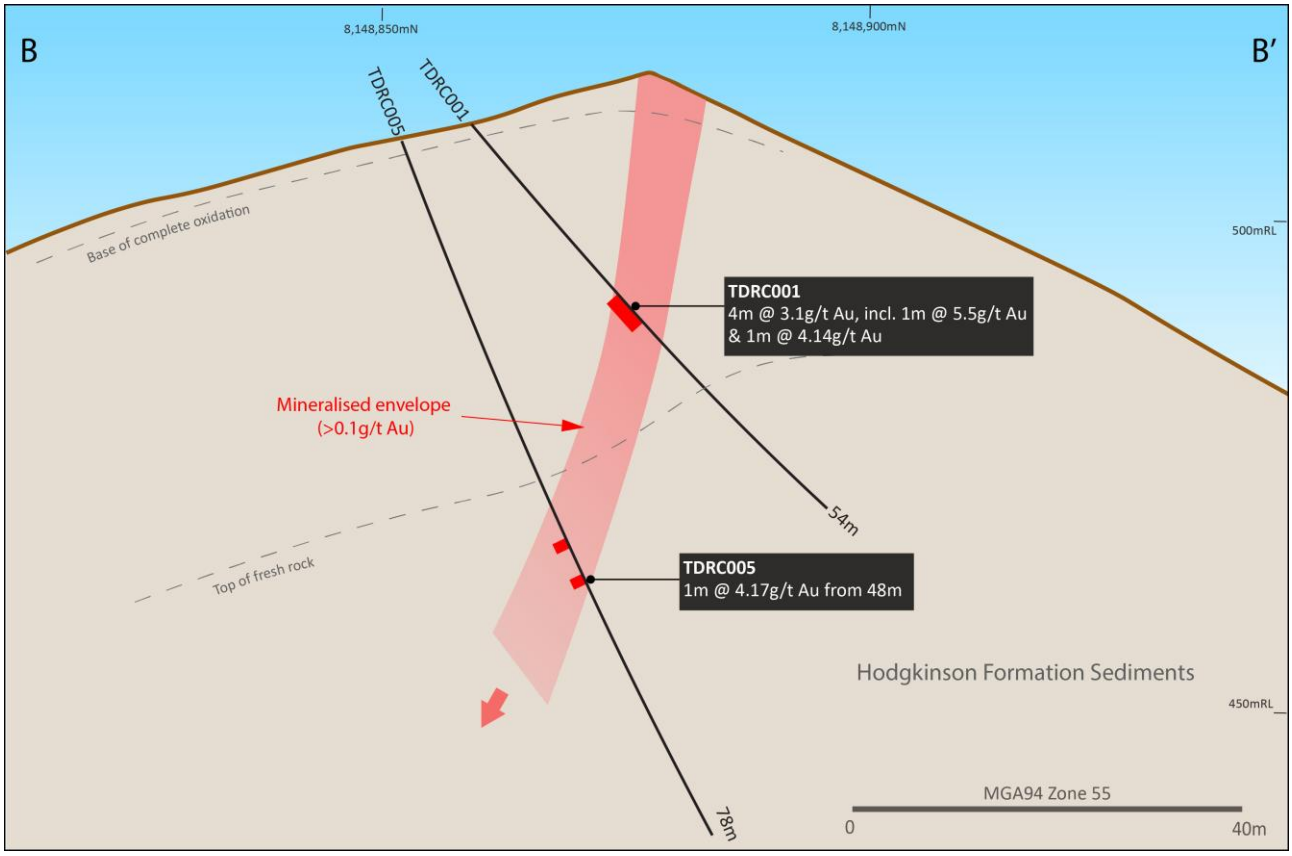

Figure 5. Cross-section at Tornado (looking west) showing TDRC001, which returned 4m @ 3.1g/t Au, including 1m @ 5.5g/t Au and 1m @ 4.14g/t Au, and TDRC005, which returned 1m @ 4.17g/t Au from 48m. The interpreted mineralised envelope (>0.1g/t Au) is shown in red and remains open at depth.

Holmes

The Holmes prospect comprises stacked quartz–breccia veins mapped over ~700m of strike, with surface sampling returning rock chip assays up to 21.7g/t Au and 29.0% Sb (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025).

Two RC holes (HMRC001 and HMRC002) were completed for a total of 162m, drilled on 50m spacing as a fence across the vein system.

Results include:

- HMRC002: **5m @ 0.81g/t** Au from 18m, and **2m @ 3.7g/t** Au from 27m, including **1m @ 5.13g/t** Au from 27m, and **7m @ 0.8g/t** Au from 41m.

The results confirm that gold mineralisation is developed within the breccia–vein system at shallow depths, with localised high grades up to 5.13g/t Au. Antimony anomalism up to 0.4% Sb is also associated with the quartz–breccia veining. The mineralised system remains largely untested along its 700m strike length.

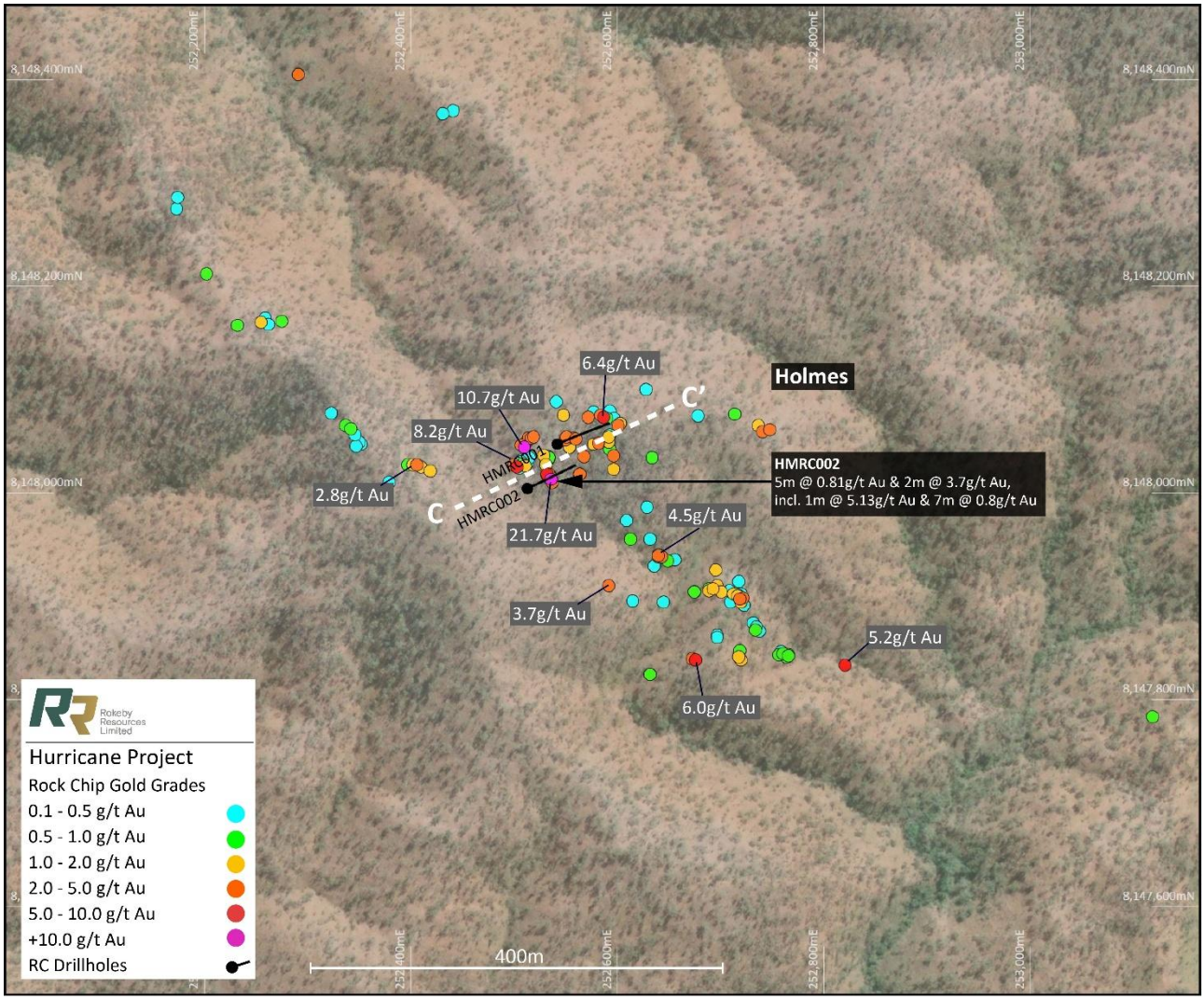

Figure 6. Plan view of Holmes showing RC drillhole collar locations and significant intercepts, overlain on rock chip gold results (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025, 4 June and 16 July). Dashed line C–C′ indicates the location of the cross-section shown in Figure 7.

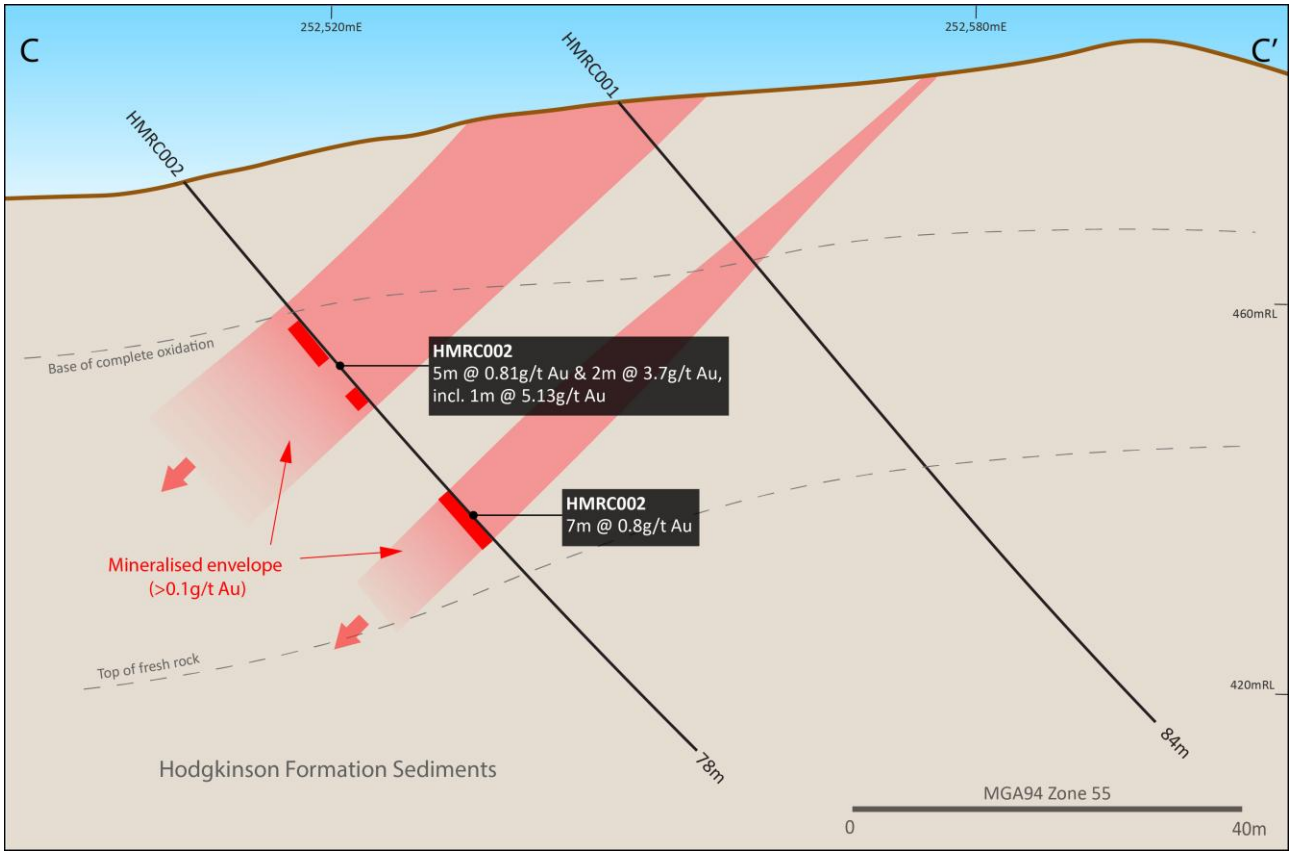

Figure 7. Cross-section at Holmes (looking 335°) showing HMRC002, which returned 5m @ 0.81g/t Au from 18m, 2m @ 3.7g/t Au from 27m including 1m @ 5.13g/t Au, and 7m @ 0.8g/t Au from 41m. Mineralisation occurs within stacked quartz–breccia veins, with associated antimony anomalism (up to 0.4% Sb). The interpreted mineralised envelope (>0.1g/t Au) is shown in red and remains open at depth.

Hurricane Corridor

The Hurricane Corridor extends for ~1.5km and comprises multiple stacked quartz vein sets previously mapped at surface, with rock chip assays up to 81.5g/t Au (ASX: 5 & 13 February 2025; 16 July 2025).

Nine RC holes (HCRC001–HCRC009) were drilled for a total of 552m, testing the Hurricane South, Hurricane, and Typhoon prospects.

At Hurricane South, two holes (HCRC001 and HCRC003) were drilled on 80m spacing, with HCRC002 drilled down dip of HCRC001. At Hurricane, three holes (HCRC005, HCRC007 and HCRC008) tested 450m of strike, with HCRC009 drilled 25m down dip of HCRC008. At Typhoon, two holes (HCRC004 and HCRC006) tested a 350m strike length.

Highlights include:

- HCRC009: **1m @ 4.51g/t** Au from 62m
- HCRC008: **3m @ 0.88g/t Au** from 39m
- HCRC005: **1m @ 1.92g/t** Au from 15m

Most holes intersected narrow zones of lower-grade gold. However, HCRC009, drilled down dip of HCRC008, demonstrates continuity of mineralisation and a modest improvement in grade, supporting the potential for higher-grade shoots at depth. Large portions of the 1.5km Hurricane Corridor remain untested.

Cyclone

The Cyclone prospect comprises quartz veining mapped over ~600m of strike, with surface sampling returning rock chip assays up to 4.8g/t Au (ASX: 5 February 2025). One RC hole (CLRC001) was completed for 56m, providing a first-pass test of the system.

Results include:

- CLRC001: **2m @ 0.75g/t** Au from 31m and **1m @ 0.59g/t** Au from 48m

The results confirm the presence of gold-bearing quartz veining at shallow depths. Intersections to date are narrow and low grade. However, the broader 600m corridor remains untested, and additional drilling will be required to evaluate the prospectivity of the system.

NEXT STEPS

The Hurricane maiden RC program has confirmed widespread gold and antimony mineralisation across multiple prospects, validating surface anomalies and demonstrating continuity both along strike and down dip.

Follow-up exploration will include:

- Phase 2 RC drilling to extend mineralisation along strike and at depth at Bouncer South, Tornado and Hurricane, where continuity has been demonstrated.
- Step-out drilling to evaluate untested portions of the ~5km of mapped quartz–vein strike across the project area.
- Systematic surface work (mapping and rock chip sampling) to refine additional targets within the unexplored corridor between Bouncer in the northwest and Hurricane, Holmes and Tornado in the south.
- Geological modelling and interpretation to define structural controls and guide drilling toward potential high-grade shoots.

Planning for the Phase 2 drill program is underway, with drilling expected to commence in Q4 2025.

About the Hurricane Project

The Hurricane Project is located in the Hodgkinson Province of northeastern Queensland, a structurally complex terrane within the Mossman Orogen and host to the historic Hodgkinson Goldfield.

The province is underlain by metamorphosed Siluro-Devonian turbiditic metasediments that have undergone multiple deformation events, including folding, thrusting, and brittle-ductile shearing — key controls on gold mineralisation.

Gold systems in the region are typical of orogenic deposits, with mineralisation hosted in quartz veins, breccias, and stockworks along reactivated fault zones. Mineralising fluids are interpreted to have originated from deep crustal sources.

At Hurricane, mineralisation is consistent with sediment-hosted orogenic gold systems, marked by a core Sb–As–Au–Ag geochemical signature. This association is shared with globally significant deposits such as Macraes (NZ) and Fosterville (VIC).

With favourable structural architecture, a well-established mineralising environment, and large areas still untested, the Hurricane Project offers strong potential for the discovery of new high-grade gold systems in a historically productive but underexplored district.

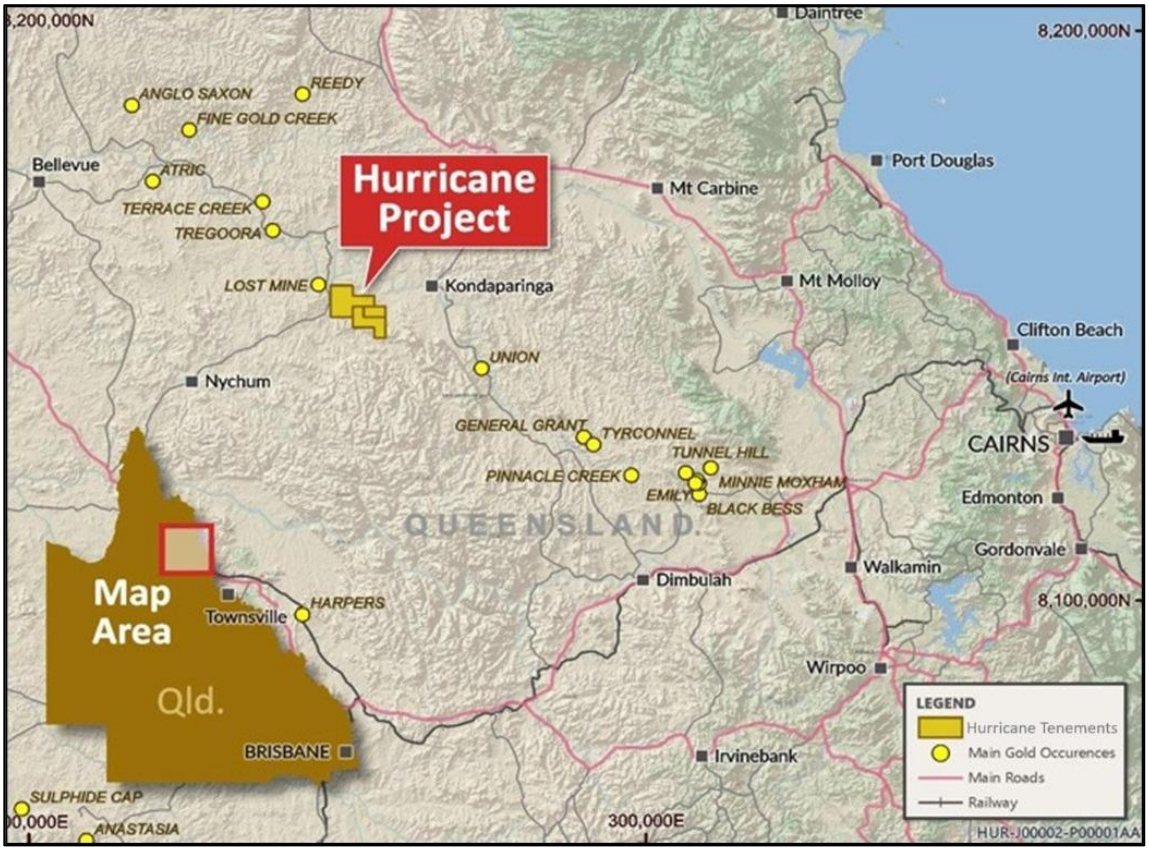

Figure 8. Location of the Hurricane Project in northeastern Queensland, approximately 125 km nor-northwest of Cairns. The project lies within the historically productive Hodgkinson Province and is surrounded by numerous past-producing gold mines and prospects.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Rokeby Resources Limited.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Rokeby Resources Limited. Mr. Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Table 1: RC drillhole collar details (GDA94 Zone 55)

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BCRC001	Bouncer	RC	60	248893	8153104	270	MGA94_55	-50	20	
BCRC002	Bouncer	RC	48	248967	8153071	274	MGA94_55	-50	40	
BCRC003	Bouncer	RC	84	249051	8153056	286	MGA94_55	-50	20	
BCRC004	Bouncer South	RC	54	249470	8152642	299	MGA94_55	-50	70	
BCRC005	Bouncer South	RC	66	249495	8152477	311	MGA94_55	-50	60	
BCRC006	Bouncer South	RC	60	249479	8152475	311	MGA94_55	-70	70	
BCRC007	Bouncer South	RC	60	249495	8152572	313	MGA94_55	-50	60	
CLRC001	Cyclone	RC	56	253353	8148373	493	MGA94_55	-50	15	
HCRC001	Hurricane South	RC	84	256146	8149244	336	MGA94_55	-50	90	
HCRC002	Hurricane South	RC	54	256143	8149244	336	MGA94_55	-58	90	
HCRC003	Hurricane South	RC	60	256115	8149310	338	MGA94_55	-55	55	
HCRC004	Typhoon	RC	60	255471	8149813	350	MGA94_55	-50	70	
HCRC005	Hurricane	RC	42	255253	8149745	357	MGA94_55	-60	65	
HCRC006	Typhoon	RC	72	255221	8150027	340	MGA94_55	-60	65	
HCRC007	Hurricane	RC	48	255085	8149810	364	MGA94_55	-70	80	
HCRC008	Hurricane	RC	48	254848	8149915	382	MGA94_55	-58	75	
HCRC009	Hurricane	RC	84	254819	8149903	387	MGA94_55	-60	70	
HMRC001	Holmes	RC	84	252542	8148047	481	MGA94_55	-50	65	
HMRC002	Holmes	RC	78	252513	8148004	472	MGA94_55	-50	65	
TDRC001	Tornado	RC	54	253761	8148859	510	MGA94_55	-50	355	
TDRC002	Tornado	RC	66	253617	8148841	496	MGA94_55	-50	15	
TDRC003	Tornado	RC	48	253736	8148852	505	MGA94_55	-50	345	
TDRC004	Tornado	RC	36	253761	8148852	508	MGA94_55	-65	0	Abandoned
TDRC005	Tornado	RC	78	253761	8148852	508	MGA94_55	-68	0	
TDRC006	Tornado	RC	54	253851	8148855	524	MGA94_55	-50	350	

Table 2: Significant gold intersections - Assays are reported at 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off with 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au ppm	Au g*m
BCRC002	25	26	1	0.67	0.67
BCRC003	16	17	1	1.54	1.54
BCRC003	42	43	1	0.78	0.78
BCRC004	13	14	1	0.54	0.54
BCRC004	19	26	7	0.87	6.09
Including	22	23	1	2.83	2.83
BCRC005	10	16	6	2.71	16.26
Including	11	15	4	3.68	14.72
BCRC007	12	20	8	1.28	10.24
Including	12	16	4	2.01	8.04
CLRC001	31	33	2	0.75	1.5
CLRC001	48	49	1	0.59	0.59
HCRC001	24	25	1	0.64	0.64
HCRC002	27	28	1	0.59	0.59
HCRC003	24	25	1	0.8	0.8
HCRC004	31	32	1	1.05	1.05
HCRC005	15	16	1	1.92	1.92
HCRC008	39	42	3	0.88	2.64
HCRC009	62	63	1	4.51	4.51
HMRC002	18	23	5	0.81	4.05
HMRC002	27	29	2	3.7	7.4
Including	27	28	1	5.13	5.13
HMRC002	41	48	7	0.8	5.6
TDRC001	23	27	4	3.1	12.4
Including	23	24	1	5.5	5.5
Including	26	27	1	4.14	4.14
TDRC003	28	29	1	3.85	3.85
TDRC005	44	45	1	0.63	0.63
TDRC005	48	49	1	4.17	4.17
TDRC006	16	17	1	0.5	0.5
TDRC006	27	29	2	0.76	1.52

Table 3: Significant antimony intersections - Assays are reported at 0.4% Sb lower cut-off with 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Sb %
BCRC005	11	15	4	0.57
Including	14	15	1	1.57
HMRC002	18	19	1	0.41

Appendix 2

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.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain nominal 1m samples via a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. In zones of geological interest and where mineralisation was anticipated, all samples were collected and submitted on a 1m basis. Outside of these target zones, initial samples were composited to 4m by spear from the 1m bulk piles to reduce assay costs. Any composite intervals returning anomalous results were followed up by sampling the original 1m cone-split calico bags, which had been retained for this purpose. • For each metre drilled, the ~2–3kg primary split was collected directly from the cone splitter into labelled calico bags for laboratory submission. The bulk reject for each interval was collected in a bucket and tipped onto the ground beside the drill site. • Sample representivity was managed by maintaining a level splitter, checking alignment at the start of each hole and after rig moves, and by routinely cleaning the cyclone and splitter at every rod change. Sample moisture and recovery were documented for every metre. • Field duplicates were collected at a nominal 1-in-20 frequency from the splitter's second chute. Coarse blanks and certified reference materials were inserted at regular intervals to monitor contamination and analytical accuracy. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville for analysis. Laboratory preparation involved drying, crushing to <2mm, rotary splitting, and pulverising to achieve at least 85% passing 75µm. A 25g charge was assayed for gold by fire assay with ICP-OES finish, with multi-element analysis by four-acid digest ICP-MS as appropriate to the commodity suite.
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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling was completed using a truck-mounted (KWL 700) with a face-sampling hammer. Holes were drilled with a nominal 5-inch diameter bit. Drill rods were standard RC class with high-pressure swivel. Collars were cased to shallow depths where required to maintain hole integrity.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise*	• Sample recovery was monitored by recording sample volume and condition for every metre drilled. Bag fullness was compared visually against expected volumes. Recoveries averaged greater than 90%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	across the program. • Air pressure was maintained with booster and auxiliary compressors to maximise dry returns, and drilling rates were moderated through broken ground to preserve sample quality. • No material relationship was observed between recovery and grade. Review of assay data and sample condition showed no evidence of systematic bias arising from preferential loss or retention of fine or coarse fractions.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC chip samples were logged at 1m intervals for lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, weathering and oxidation state using company standard logging codes. Logging is predominantly qualitative (lithology, alteration style, vein type, mineralisation percentages) with semi-quantitative estimates of sulphide species, vein abundance and grain size. • Chips from every metre were washed and placed into compartmentalised chip trays, which were photographed. These trays are retained as a permanent record. • Logging coverage was 100% of all metres drilled in the program, providing a dataset suitable to support future Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	• For RC drilling, primary sub-sampling was undertaken at the rig via a fixed cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Each metre produced a ~2–3kg split collected directly into labelled calico bags for laboratory submission. The bulk reject for each interval was collected in a bucket and tipped onto the ground adjacent to the drill site. • Outside of mineralised/target zones, 4m composites were prepared by spear sampling from the 1m bulk piles. Any composite intervals returning anomalous results were followed up by sampling the retained 1m cone-split calico bags. • All samples were returned dry, ensuring consistent sample quality across the program. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned at every rod change to minimise contamination and ensure sample integrity. • Routine field quality control included collection of duplicate samples at a 1-in-20 frequency from the splitter's second chute, coarse blanks at approximately 1-in-40, and insertion of certified reference materials at 1-in- 25. These measures were designed to monitor precision, contamination and analytical accuracy. • At Intertek Townsville, the laboratory dried the samples, crushed to <2mm, split via rotary splitter, and pulverised to achieve at least 85% passing 75µm. From this, a 25g charge was assayed for gold by fire assay with ICP-OES finish, with pulps also analysed for multi-elements by four-acid digest ICP-MS. Laboratory QAQC included repeats, blanks and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standards, all of which were reviewed by the company. • The ~2–3kg sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size and style of mineralisation being targeted, and the sub-sampling procedures are consistent with industry standards for RC drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories, Townsville, an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility. Gold was analysed by 25g fire assay with ICP-OES finish, a total digestion method considered appropriate for reporting gold grades. Multi-element analysis was completed on pulps by four-acid digest with ICP-MS determination, which is considered a near-total digestion for most elements of exploration interest. Detection limits for gold were 0.005ppm, and multi-element detection limits were appropriate for the targeted mineralisation style. • Laboratory QAQC included internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates inserted with each analytical batch. All QC data were reviewed by the company and results were within acceptable limits, with no evidence of systematic bias or significant contamination. • The combination of industry-standard fire assay and four-acid digest ICP-MS methods, together with the field and laboratory QAQC regime, is considered to provide accurate and precise results suitable for public reporting of exploration results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were reviewed and verified by the Competent Person against original geological logs, sample records and laboratory assay certificates. • No twinned holes were drilled in this program. • Primary data was recorded in validated digital templates. All data were imported into the company's SQL database, which incorporates range checks, mandatory fields and validation rules. Assay results were received electronically from the laboratory in CSV format and imported directly to the database. • No adjustments were made to the reported assay data. Gold assays are reported in ppm (equivalent to g/t), and multi-element assays are reported as received from the laboratory in ppm. Any below detection limit results were entered as half the detection limit for statistical purposes only and are not reported as such in exploration results.
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.*	• Drillhole collar locations were recorded using a handheld GPS, with positional accuracy generally within ±3m. For future work, collars of selected holes will be surveyed using DGPS to improve accuracy. Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis Champ Gyro at regular intervals to monitor hole deviation. • All coordinates are reported in GDA94, MGA Zone 55.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Elevation control is based on a LiDAR-derived digital terrain model, which provides reliable topographic accuracy across the project area. • The survey methods employed are considered adequate for exploration reporting purposes.
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 variably along strike, ranging from approximately 40m to 250m apart depending on access and target geometry. • At this early stage of exploration, the data density is insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to a level appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • Sample compositing to 4m intervals was applied outside of mineralised and target zones to reduce analytical costs. Within target zones, all samples were collected and submitted at 1m intervals. Any anomalous 4m composites were followed up by assaying the retained 1m splits.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drillholes were designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as practical. Surface mapping indicates that mineralised quartz veins across the project area generally dip between 40° and 80° to the southwest. Drillholes were therefore oriented with dips of –50° to –60° toward the northeast to achieve high-angle intersections. • At this stage there is no evidence that the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias. True widths are not yet fully constrained but are interpreted to be approximately 60–90% of the reported downhole intervals.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained by Rokeby personnel from collection through to laboratory delivery. • Samples were placed in calico bags, then sealed in polyweave sacks for transport. • Samples were delivered directly to Intertek Townsville by company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been completed at this time.

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.*	• The Hurricane Project is located in north Queensland and comprises three granted Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs): EPM 27518, EPM 25855, and EPM 19437. • The tenements are held 100% by Rokeby Resources Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary, Placer Gold Pty Ltd. • The project area covers parts of Hurricane Station and Nychum Station, both of which are freehold properties. • Rokeby has secured land access agreements with both landholders in accordance with the Queensland Land Access Code. • The area is subject to native title protection conditions. Rokeby is actively engaged with relevant stakeholders and has protocols in place for cultural heritage management and access. • At the time of reporting, all tenements are in good standing, and there are no known impediments to ongoing exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration over the Hurricane Project area has been undertaken by several companies, notably Homestake Gold of Australia, Sanworth Pty Ltd, Pan Australian Exploration Pty Ltd, and others between the late 1980s and mid-1990s. • Work focused on evaluating gold and antimony mineralisation associated with quartz breccia veins and structural corridors related to the Hurricane and Retina Fault systems. • Sanworth Pty Ltd carried out regional stream sediment and rock chip sampling, identifying multiple gold and antimony anomalies within the project area. While some follow-up was completed, the work remained largely first-pass in nature. • Homestake undertook more detailed field programs including mapping, rock chip sampling across multiple vein systems (Hurricane, Typhoon, Bouncer, Pedersen). • This work contributed to early interpretations of vein geometries and mineralisation styles, though no drilling was completed. • Pan Australian compiled historical exploration data across the broader Hodgkinson Province and conducted regional geochemical reviews, identifying additional target areas based on multielement anomalies. • Several other companies held overlapping or adjacent tenure but conducted only limited fieldwork, focusing on desktop assessments. • The historical datasets, though fragmented and largely unvalidated, were later consolidated and reassessed by Placer Gold and Rokeby Resources to inform modern exploration strategies and target generation.

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Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Hurricane Project is located within the Hodgkinson Province of northeastern Queensland, a geologically complex terrane within the Mossman Orogen. The province hosts the historic Hodgkinson Goldfield, which produced approximately 9.7 tonnes of gold between 1875 and 1924 at an average grade of 37g/t Au. • The Hodgkinson Province is characterised by metamorphosed Siluro-Devonian turbiditic metasediments that have undergone multiple deformation events. These events resulted in tight folding, regional thrusting, and the development of brittle-ductile shear zones, which serve as primary controls on gold mineralisation. • Gold systems in the region are typical of orogenic deposits, with mineralisation hosted in quartz veins, breccias, and stockwork vein arrays formed along reactivated fault zones. The mineralising fluids are interpreted to have originated from deep crustal sources, migrating upward along major structural conduits. • Mineralisation at the Hurricane Project is consistent with sediment-hosted orogenic gold systems, defined by a core geochemical signature of Sb–As–Au–Ag. This association is common to several globally significant deposits, including Macraes (New Zealand) and Fosterville (Victoria).

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.*
		• A summary of collar details (easting, northing, RL, azimuth, dip, hole depth) together with significant intercepts (from/to depths and downhole lengths) is provided in the accompanying tables and notes. These include all material drillholes completed in the program, regardless of whether significant mineralisation was intersected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been calculated using length-weighted averages. No top cuts have been applied. • Significant intercepts are reported using a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au, allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution within an aggregated intercept. • No metal equivalent values have been applied or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported intercepts are downhole lengths. The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet fully constrained; however, based on surface mapping, mineralised quartz veins generally dip 40°–80° to the southwest, and drillholes were oriented toward the northeast at –60° to –70° to intersect these structures at a high angle. On this basis, true widths are interpreted to be approximately 60–90% of the reported downhole intervals. • Where geometry is uncertain, only downhole lengths are reported and true widths are not estimated.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant maps, sample locations and geological figures are provided in the main text of the announcement and associated appendices.
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 drillholes completed in the program are reported in the accompanying tables, including holes that did not return significant mineralisation. Significant intercepts above the stated cut-off are listed, and isolated anomalous assays outside of aggregated intervals are noted where geologically relevant.
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;*	• All material exploration data, including geological context, sampling methods, and relevant historical information, has been included in the body of the announcement. • Previous historical exploration work is referenced where applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Follow-up RC drilling is planned to test for lateral and depth extensions of the mineralisation identified to date. Additional step-out holes along strike will be completed to improve geological continuity and to better define the orientation of mineralised structures. Selected diamond drillholes may also be undertaken to obtain oriented core for structural analysis, bulk density measurements and preliminary metallurgical testing. • Ongoing surface programs will include detailed mapping, rock-chip sampling and possible ground geophysics to refine drill targeting.