15 December 2025

Significant Increase to the Lewis Ponds Gold, Silver and Base Metals Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate

*Project now includes 630Koz Gold and 30.1Moz Silver with **upgraded** MRE delivering a **78% increase in tonnes, 34% increase in gold and 44% increase in silver***

- **Upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) equates to a global resource inventory of:**
  - **17.52Mt (9.09Mt indicated & 8.43Mt inferred) @ 1.12g/t Au, 53.34g/t Ag, 2.06% Zn, 1.10% Pb, 0.14% Cu**
- **Follows new cut off grades, determined by ongoing work on the Scoping Study which demonstrated:**
  - **0.67g/t AuEq[1] for Open Pit**
  - **1.80g/t AuEq[1] for Underground**
- **Total metal content amounts to:**
  - **630Koz Gold**
  - **30.1Moz Silver**
  - **362Kt Zinc**
  - **194Kt Lead**
  - **24Kt Copper**
- **Open Pit Resource (using a 0.67g/t AuEq[1] cutoff) includes:**
  - **4.82Mt (3.38Mt indicated & 1.44Mt inferred) @ 0.45g/t Au, 35.89g/t Ag, 1.49% Zn, 0.58% Pb, 0.11% Cu**
  - **70% of open pit resource classified as Indicated[2]**
- **Underground Resource (using a 1.80g/t AuEq[1] cutoff) includes:**
  - **12.70Mt (5.71Mt Indicated & 6.99Mt inferred) @ 1.37g/t Au, 59.97g/t Ag, 1.30% Pb, 2.28% Zn, 0.15% Cu**
  - **45% of underground resource classified as Indicated [2]**
- **Favourable MRE economics to be included in the upcoming Scoping Study expected early CY26**
- **Investor webinar scheduled for Tuesday, 16 December at 11:00am (AEDT) to provide overview of development and next steps of Lewis Ponds and the Narraburra Rare Earth Projects**

Investor webinar:

The Company will be hosting an investor webinar at 11:00am AEDT (8:00am AWST) on Tuesday, 16 December. During the webinar, Ms Jeneta Owens will provide an overview on the upgraded MRE and proposed exploration plan. Non-executive Director, Mr Chris Gibbs will also provide a short presentation on the Company's Narraburra Rare Earth Asset, located in NSW.

[1] Refer to page 14 for discussion on the inputs of the AuEq
[2] Refer to the Table 1 for the Statement of Mineral Resources

ABN: 13 633 779 950
P: +61 7 3505 6453
A: 10/259 Clergate Rd, Orange NSW 2800
A: Level 16, 167 Eagle Street Brisbane, QLD 4000
E: info@godolphinresources.com.au
www.godolphinresources.com.au

The briefing will be followed by a Q&A session. Questions can be submitted to henry.jordan@sdir.com.au prior, or in written form during the webinar.

Anyone wishing to attend the webinar must register via the following:

- https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_0HR_J-zFSK2Pf-VKSA9qGA
- **Date and time:** 11:00am AEDT (8:00am AWST) on Tuesday, 16 December

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Godolphin Resources Limited (ASX: GRL) ("Godolphin" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at its 100%-owned, Lewis Ponds gold, silver and base metals deposit located within the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

As part of work towards completion of the mining Scoping Study for the Lewis Ponds Project, which utilised the MRE provided to market in August (refer ASX: GRL announcement: 12 August 2025), lower open cut and underground gold equivalent (AuEq) cut off grades have been identified as more appropriately reflecting the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE). This is due to improved operating efficiencies, lower operating costs and higher commodity pricing.

Consequently, the updated global resource estimate, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), now equates to: **17.52Mt (9.09Mt indicated & 8.43Mt inferred) @ 1.12g/t Au, 53.34g/t Ag, 2.06% Zn, 1.10% Pb, 0.14% Cu** and is divided into Open Pit and Underground Resources as follows:

- **Open Pit Resource (using a 0.67g/t AuEq cut off) equates to 4.82Mt (3.38Mt indicated & 1.44Mt inferred) @ 0.45g/t Au, 35.89g/t Ag, 1.49% Zn, 0.58% Pb, 0.11% Cu**
- **Underground Resource (using a 1.80g/t AuEq cutoff) equates to 12.70Mt (5.71Mt Indicated & 6.99Mt inferred) @ 1.37g/t Au, 59.97g/t Ag, 1.30% Pb, 2.28% Zn, 0.15% Cu**

Resource confidence levels across the deposit show 70% of the Open Pit Resource and 45% of the Underground Resource is classified as Indicated Resources. Open-pit and Underground Resources are summarised in Table 1. The Lewis Pond's block model and Pit Optimisation are shown in Figure 1.

Management commentary:

Managing Director Ms Jeneta Owens said:

"Providing this upgraded MRE highlights another major milestone for the Lewis Ponds Project and marks a significant step forward in the project's development. The updated MRE, informed by collaboration between our mining and resource consultants and enhanced geological and mining understanding, demonstrates a robust increase in both resource tonnage and contained metals, underscoring the exceptional potential of Lewis Ponds.

"This substantial upgrade was delivered as part of the Company's ongoing work towards its scoping study, which highlighted that lower economic cutoff grades could be applied to the MRE due to improved operating efficiencies, lower costs, and higher commodity prices, further enhancing the project's viability.

"From a project development standpoint, we remain very encouraged – recent metallurgical test work has continued to deliver positive results, confirming the amenability of the deposit to conventional floatation processes and supporting the production of marketable concentrates. The results of metals recovery from our metallurgical program provided a consistent threshold for evaluating Lewis Ponds from a polymetallic perspective and has unlocked the opportunity to update the gold equivalent calculation, underpinning a 34% increase in total gold and a 44% increase in contained silver to 630Koz Gold and 30.1Moz Silver respectively.

"Based on recent results, it is abundantly clear that Godolphin's Lewis Ponds Project is one of Australia's most promising undeveloped gold and silver resources, and we believe there is still significant upside potential. This revised MRE and recent metallurgical results provides a strong foundation for the Projects's pending scoping study which highlights the opportunity for near-term development, particularly with the addition of the proposed open pit resource.

"Looking ahead, Godolphin remains focused on unlocking further value at Lewis Ponds – this will be actioned through delivery of the scoping study in the coming weeks, as well as additional drilling across defined copper-enriched and the gold silver polymetallic exploration targets, with the aim of expanding the resource base and incorporating new lodes into future updates of the MRE."

Lewis Ponds Project Background:

The Lewis Ponds Project consists of two exploration licences, EL5583 and EL8966, and covers an area of approximately 148km^2. Godolphin Resources Limited holds a 100% interest in both ELs through its wholly owned subsidiary TriAusMin Pty Ltd. The Lewis Ponds gold, silver and base metal deposit is positioned within EL5583, and located 15km east of Orange, New South Wales, Australia (Figure 4).

In August 2025, a JORC (2012) Resource was announced for the deposit containing 9.83Mt (5.01Mt Indicated, 4.82Mt Inferred) @ 1.49g/t Au, 66.15g/t Ag, 2.46% Zn, 1.38% Pb, 0.15% Cu equating to 470Koz of gold and 20.9Moz of silver (refer ASX: GRL announcement: 12 August 2025). This resource formed the basis for the ongoing mining scoping level study and was based on an open pit cutoff grade of 1.0g/t AuEq and an underground cutoff grade of 3.2g/t AuEq. However, as this study has progressed, it has been demonstrated that lower open cut and underground gold equivalent (AuEq) cut off grades more appropriately reflect the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction, due to improved operating efficiencies, lower operating costs and higher commodity pricing.

The revised cutoff grade for the open pit is now 0.67g/t AuEq and 1.80g/t AuEq for the underground, which equates to a new Global Resource totalling **17.52Mt (9.09Mt indicated & 8.43Mt inferred) @ 1.12g/t Au, 53.34g/t Ag, 2.06% Zn, 1.10% Pb, 0.14% Cu.**

The Lewis Pond's upgraded December 2025 MRE has been independently estimated by *Measured Group Pty Ltd*, based in Brisbane, Australia. *Measured Group* completed a site visit, reviewed the Lewis Pond's geological database and liaised with *Optimal Mining Solutions,* who are competing the Lewis Ponds scoping level mining study, to assess the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction in preparation for this MRE.

As of December 2025, this is the most up-to-date MRE for the Lewis Ponds Deposit and is based on 56,582.49m of diamond drilling (DD), 5848.2m of reverse circulation drilling (RC) and 2094.55m of RC/DD drilling from a total of 218 drill holes. All drilling utilised in the MRE has previously been reported to the ASX, refer to the reference list for the announcements on exploration results.

Category	Cut-off (AuEq_g/t)	Resource Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au Metal (Koz)	Ag Metal (Moz)	Pb Metal (Kt)	Zn Metal (Kt)	Cu Metal (Kt)
Open pit	0.67	Indicated	3.38	1.80	0.46	34.45	1.65	0.53	0.11	50.5	3.7	18	56	4
	0.67	Inferred	1.44	1.65	0.40	39.27	1.12	0.70	0.12	18.6	1.8	10	16	2
		Total	4.82	1.75	0.45	35.89	1.49	0.58	0.11	69.1	5.6	28	72	6
Underground	1.80	Indicated	5.71	3.44	1.50	50.00	2.24	1.25	0.12	275.8	9.2	71	128	7
	1.80	Inferred	6.99	3.56	1.27	68.11	2.31	1.35	0.17	285.3	15.3	94	162	12
		Total	12.70	3.51	1.37	59.97	2.28	1.30	0.15	561.1	24.5	165	290	18
Global		**Total**	17.52	3.02	1.12	53.34	2.06	1.10	0.14	630.2	30.1	194	362	24

Table 1: *Lewis Ponds Gold - Silver Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Open Pit and Underground Resources and Resource Classification as of December, 2025. Due to the effect of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components*

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is an associate of Measured Group and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.*
2. *All Mineral Resource figures reported in the table above represent estimates at December 2025. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.*
3. *Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).*

The Mineral Resources have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions

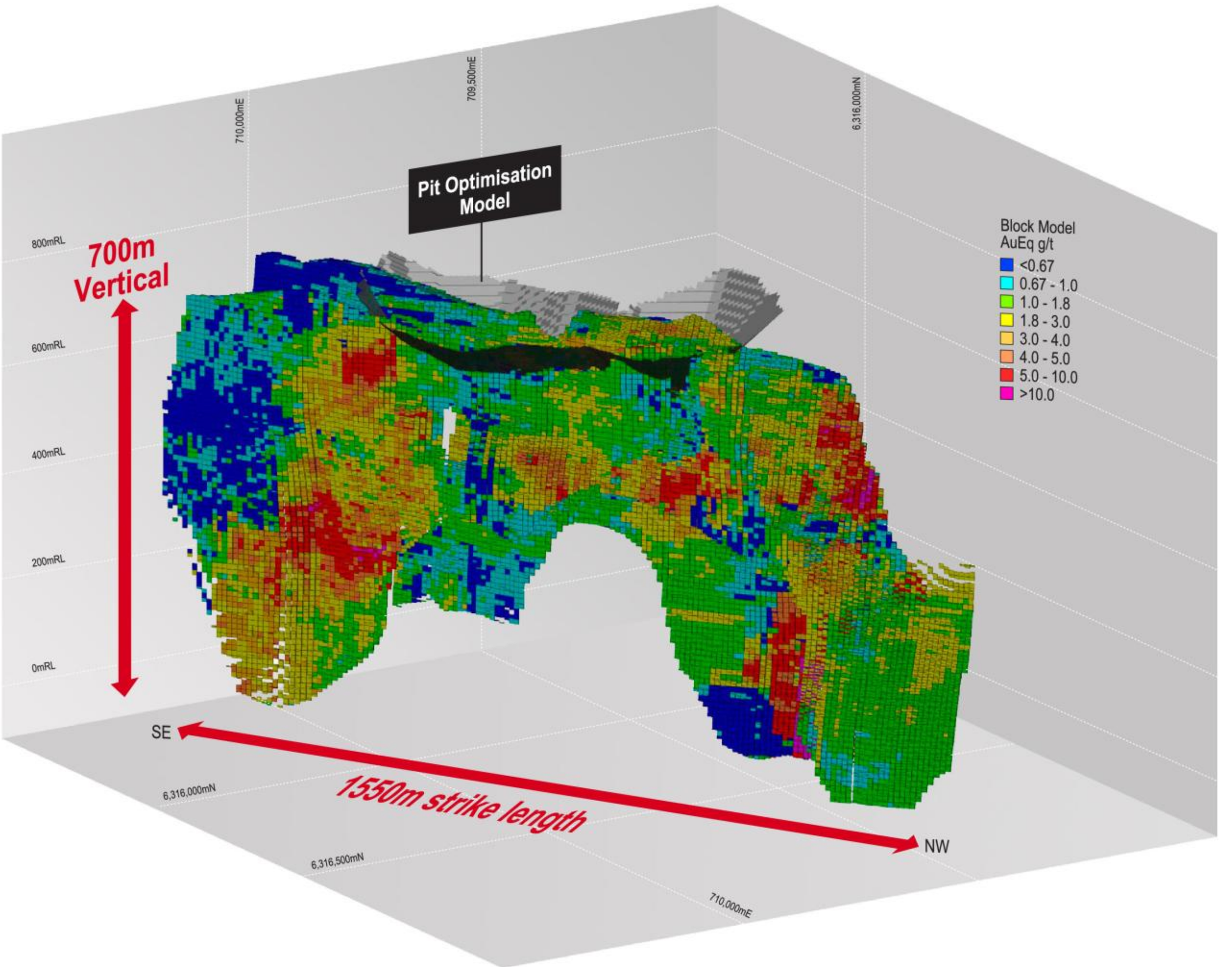


Figure 1: 3D perspective view, looking west, of the Lewis Pond's block model as a function of gold equivalent relevant to the Practical shell for Pit Optimisation at a revenue factor of 1.0.

Mineral Resource Estimate Modelling Parameters:

A summary of material information pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 is provided below for the updated Lewis Pond's Mineral Resource Estimate. The MRE described in this report has been prepared in accordance with the principles of and using the guidelines and terminology of the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The estimate has been produced using Micromine software to produce wireframes of the various mineralised lode systems and block grade estimation using an ordinary kriging interpolation.

Geology and Geological Interpretation:

The Lewis Ponds project is located on the western margin of the Hill End Trough, which forms part of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB). The Lewis Ponds deposit is positioned on the eastern limb of the regional Mullion's Range Anticline and is hosted within the Late Silurian Mumbil Group.

The primary volcanogenic mineralisation, as it has been defined to date, extends over a 1500m long zone and dips steeply to the northeast. The deposit is mapped by multiple mineralised lodes, namely (from east to west) Tom's, Spicer's and Torphy's. Spicer's includes the historical Main Zone mineralisation, which features in the north of the deposit. These lodes are wireframed as discrete entities, however, they also may reflect the same primary volcanogenic sulphide horizon, which has subsequently been folded.

The mineralised lodes are hosted in a volcaniclastic-sediment package overlying a quartz eye-feldspar rhyolite porphyry (footwall sequence), while the hanging wall of the deposit is dominated by siltstones. The mineralisation has been disrupted by a major 200-250m wide high-strain zone, termed the Lewis Ponds Fault Zone, with apparent east-block-up movement.

The Lewis Ponds mineralisation is genetically classified as a volcanic-hosted sulphide system, comprising massive, semi-massive and disseminated sulphides. The dominant sulphide phases occur in decreasing abundance as pyrite > sphalerite > galena > chalcopyrite > pyrrhotite, with trace quantities of arsenopyrite. Trace amounts of magnetite are locally present within the massive sulphide zones. Mineralisation reports as stratiform lenses as well as vein networks and replacement textures affecting the host volcaniclastic sequence.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques:

During core logging, sample intervals are marked by the geologist using lithology and visual observation of sulphide mineralisation as guides. Sample lengths are not equal but generally do not exceed 1m lengths. The core is cut using a core saw and one-half of each sample interval is sent for assay analysis. Where field duplicates are required, the core is quartered.

During Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, sampling was carried out on a metre-by-metre basis, collected directly into a plastic bulk bag from the rig cyclone. A 3-5kg sub-sample was taken by the spear method, bagged and submitted to the laboratory. Wet samples were mixed and quartered manually, but this was a rare necessity. The large volume of the sample and the use of the RC method was industry standard to achieve representivity. Normal quality control procedures were in place in the RC drilling, in particular, cleaning the hole with air between each sampling run, and casing through overburden to avoid uphole contamination.

Sample Preparation and Storage:

For all drill programs, care has been taken to have standard procedures for sample processing/ preparation, and each past drilling program has recorded its procedures. These have been simple and industry standard to avoid sample bias.

For the Godolphin related work, all core was collected and accounted for by Company employees/ consultants during drilling. All logging was completed by GRL personnel.

Samples are cut and bagged on-site into calico bags by GRL personnel. Calico sample bags are transferred into larger plastic or polyweave bags (usually containing 10 samples), which are labelled with the sample numbers and Company name. These bags are zipped-tied and transported via GRL 4WD vehicle to the laboratory in Orange. The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions is submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received are followed up and accounted for.

Historical laboratory sample preparation was considered appropriate for the time. The more recent Godolphin drill samples were sorted, dried then weighed. Sample preparation involved crushing to a target of 70% passing 6mm and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction (up to 3kg) which was pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser with a target of 85% passing 75 micron.

Laboratory pulps and coarse rejects are kept and either stored at the Lab or in the GRL warehouse located in Orange, NSW. Drill core is kept on site at Lewis Ponds. The core is stored on pallets and empty core trays placed on top to prevent the core from weathering. The core is strapped to the pallet.

Sample Assay Technique:

All samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis (generally to ALS in Orange, NSW but also Bureau Veritas in Adelaide).

Historically, 30 or 50g charges were used for fire assay for gold, platinum and palladium, depending on sulphide content, with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry finish. The method is a total digest method and is an industry standard.

Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn were either assayed using a 4-acid (near-total digestion) or via aqua regia digestion.

More recent drilling conducted by Godolphin involved analysis for gold using a 30g fire assay technique with a FA-AA finish (Au-AA25) and for a 34-element suite using a 4-acid digest with an ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61). Both techniques are considered a near-total technique.

Assays for Pb, Zn and Ag which were over detection, were further reported by the laboratory using: Pb-OG62, Zn-OG62 and Ag-OG62.

Godolphin routinely inserts analytical blanks [coarse and pulp blanks] and standards at regular intervals, (sometimes at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion, but nominally at an insertion rate of 1 in 25), into the sample batches for laboratory accuracy performance monitoring. The standards used are commercially available standards.

Drilling Techniques:

Two main types of drilling have been used since the first drill testing at Lewis Ponds in 1971. This includes 56,582.49m of diamond-core drilling (DD), 5,848.2m of Reverse Circulation percussion (RC) drilling and 2,094.55m of RC/DD drilling from a total of 218 drill holes.

Open hole techniques including Tricone, Blade and Hammer have been used to pre-collar holes through overburden and barren ground to place casing to facilitate deeper RC and/or DD drilling.

Prior to 1980, HQ sized core was drilled only to seat the casing and enable NQ sized coring to start. Most of these holes at some stage reduced to BQ sized core when rotation became an issue with NQ sized core. In DD programs subsequent to 1980, HQ sized core was used to refusal when the core size was reduced to NQ sized core and occasionally to BQ sized core. After 1990, triple tube barrels were used to good effect minimising core loss, and reduction to NQ sized core became the norm with no further use of BQ sized coring.

Diamond tails, as distinct from pre-collars, were used to extend RC holes in the 2004 and 2005 programs.

No use of oriented core was made until 2004 where drillers' marks on core assisted determination of vergence in folding adjacent to mineralization.

DD wedge drilling has been undertaken to increase coverage at depth.

Most recently, Godolphin used HQ3 diamond drilling, using a DE-712 rig. One hole, GLPDD009 had a combination of PQ3, HQ3 and NQ3 sized drill core. Holes were tripled tubed and oriented using the Reflex Ori system, with bottom of hole marks.

Location of Data Points:

All the collar coordinates are reported in GDA 94/ MGA Zone 55 south.

Collar positions were historically set using a Trimble GPS instrument with a sub-5-meter level of accuracy. Collars of TOA and TRO holes have been located using a DGPS sub-1 meter instrument since mid-1995. Prior to that, holes may have been sited relative to a pegged tape and compass grid with significant inaccuracies. However, in 1995 the majority of hole collars appear to have been identified and surveyed by DGPS. No tape and compass co-ordinates are used to locate any item of drill data in the current database. In 2004 limited checks were made of surviving early hole collars (pre-1995) using DGPS with satisfactory results when compared with the database.

Prior to the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE), Godolphin completed a collar check using a Trimble TDC150 GPS with average accuracy of 20-30cm in all three axis. When comparing the GRL collar data with the current database, the average variance was between 1.5 and 3.0m, resulting in high confidence for the current collar database.

All drillholes drilled after the 2021 MRE have been located using either a GPS Trimble or using the DGPS method by an external contractor *MPF Surveying*. All collars have a new elevation (Z) value assigned using the recently acquired LiDAR Digital Elevation Model (DEM) completed by contractor *Measure Australia*.

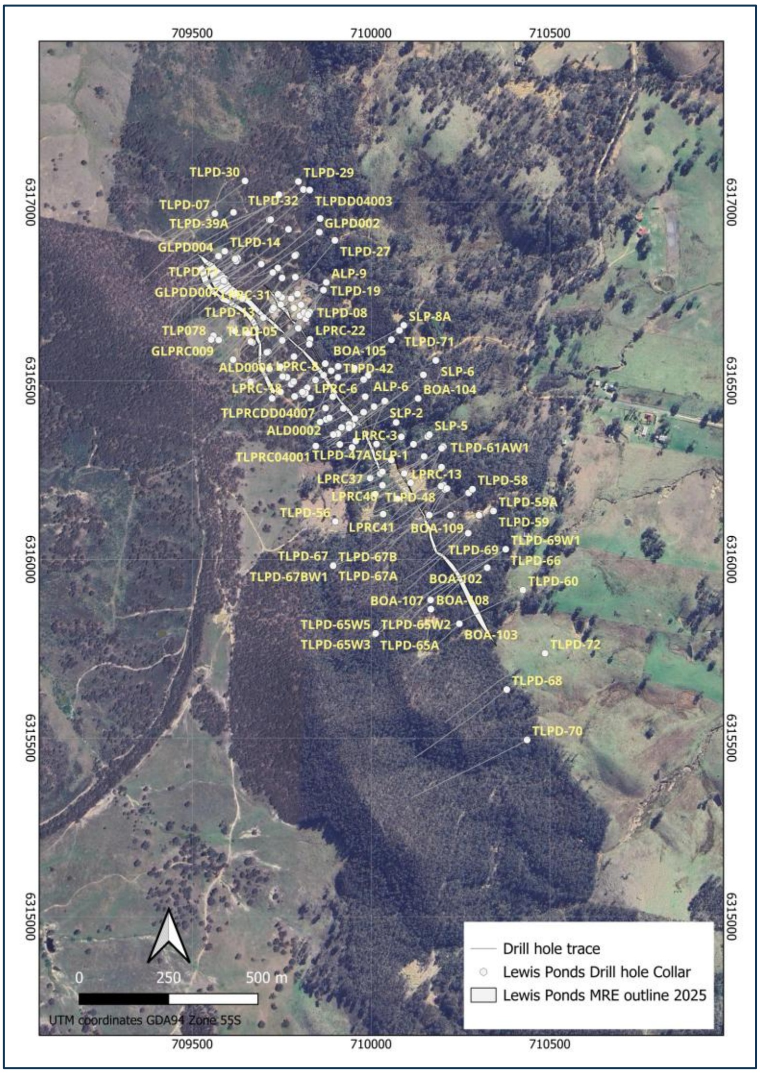


Figure 2. Plan view of the drillhole collar locations, of drill holes used to inform the MRE

Estimation Methodology:

The block model was developed using the software package Micromine Origin 2025.5 "*Micromine*" to facilitate grade estimation across all mineralised domains. The mineralised domains include Tom's Lode, Spicer's Lode and Torphy's Lode and were modelled using *Micromine*. These domains were based on the 2021-era interpretation and subsequently updated using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cutoff for hangingwall and footwall contacts. The updates incorporated new drilling results completed post-2021, which provided improved geological control and allowed for refinement of the mineralisation boundaries, particularly in areas of increased data density. A weathering surface was also modelled of the transitional oxide material and was created in *Micromine*.

Wireframed solids were constructed using sectional interpretations of drillhole geology and assay data within Micromine and Datamine software. Mineralised outlines were generally extrapolated halfway between mineralised and unmineralised holes or sections, with a maximum distance of half the along-strike spacing being 55m. Where unmineralised drilling was not available to constrain the mineralisation up-dip or down-dip, extrapolation followed the same rule—up to half the along-strike distance—provided geological continuity could be supported.

Wireframes were created by manually triangulating interpreted section outlines. End sections were extended by copying and offsetting strings up to 50 m toward the next section, guided by drill spacing, variogram ranges, and the Competent Person's judgement. These extensions were adjusted to maintain geological consistency. All wireframes were validated and finalised as solids using Micromine and Datamine.

The block model estimation was developed using a regular parent block size of 4m (E), 20m (N) and 10m (RL), designed to honour the expected minimum mining unit and lithological complexity. Sub-blocking was applied to better represent domain boundaries, lode geometry, and topographic surfaces. The block model was rotated 37^0 degrees anticlockwise from north.

Prior to compositing, unsampled drill hole intervals historically attributed with no assay value were assigned with a zero-assay value. The drillhole assay data within the lode wireframes was composited to 1m intervals.

Top cuts were applied to the gold, silver, zinc and lead to reduce the influence of isolated high-grade assays and to reduce the variability to a manageable level for estimation.

Estimation variables (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) were interpolated using ordinary kriging within hard-boundary domains. Bulk density (BD) was estimated using inverse distance.

Variography was conducted on the 1 m composited data to model grade continuity, with co-kriging applied in select domains using correlated secondary variables (e.g. silver for gold) to improve estimates in areas with sparse data or high nugget effect. Directional variograms and cross-variograms were modelled using nested spherical structures with consistent anisotropy between variables. Search ellipsoids were defined based on the anisotropy structures derived from variogram modelling and aligned with the geological interpretation of each estimation domain. Dynamic anisotropy was used to allow the ellipsoid orientation to follow the local geometry of mineralised wireframes, ensuring that interpolation honoured the principal directions of mineralisation continuity.

A four-pass estimation strategy was employed to accommodate varying data densities while preserving spatial continuity. Each pass progressively expanded the search radius, scaled to 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 4.0 times the modelled variogram range. Passes 1 to 3 used a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 16 samples, while Pass 4 allowed a maximum of 12. All passes limited contributions to a maximum of 5 samples per drillhole to reduce bias from clustered data. This approach enabled higher-confidence estimates in well-informed areas while ensuring full block model coverage in sparsely sampled zones. The controlled, multi-pass method supports appropriate classification under the JORC Code by reflecting the underlying geological confidence and data support across the deposit.

Summary statistics were used to compare the overall distribution of estimated block grades against composited sample grades, ensuring consistency in mean values and grade ranges. Swath plots were generated along key directions to assess spatial trends and check for smoothing or bias in the block model.

Q-Q plots were used to compare quantile distributions between the samples and model, highlighting any over or under estimation. Visual validation was also carried out using cross sections, confirming that estimated grades followed the geometry and distribution of the input data.

Cut-off Grades:

The ongoing Scoping Study confirmed that the historical August 2025 assumptions which underpin the RPEEE calculations for the JORC Resource estimate can be updated with reduced overall cut-off grades for both open pit and underground resources, due to improved operating efficiencies, lower operating costs, improved metallurgical recoveries (refer ASX GRL 9 December 2025) and higher commodity pricing.

A reporting cut-off grade of 0.67 g/t AuEq was applied to the Open Pit Mineral Resource, derived from a pit optimisation study using Deswik's Pseudoflow algorithm. The optimisation was based off the resource regularised block model (4 x 10 x 5 m) and incorporated key mining assumptions, including brownfield operational settings, a 42° overall pit slope angle, and the capacity to selectively mine ore and waste using assumed SMUs. The study evaluated a range of revenue factors from 0.5 to 1.5 to determine the most economically viable shell, with a new pit shell at Revenue Factor (RF) 1.0 selected for reporting purposes. This shell forms the basis for defining material with Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), in line with JORC Clause 20. Key optimisation parameters are illustrated in Table 3 and 4.

Table 3: *Key parameters used for the 1.0 (RF) Pit Optimisation*

Parameter	Units	Value
Waste Mining (incl D&B)	AUD$/Waste t	$5
Ore Mining (incl D&B)	AUD$/Ore t	$5
Processing Costs	AUD$/Feed t	$48
Rehabilitation	AUD$/Total Mined t	$0.25
General and Administration Costs	AUD$/Ore t	$3
Sustaining Capital	AUD$/Ore t	$5
Royalty	% of Revenue less TC, RC & Freight	4%
Concentrate Freight	AUD$/con t	$130
Gold price	USD/oz	$3,200
Silver price	USD/0z	$40
Copper price	USD/tonne	$9,900
Lead price	USD/tonne	$2,015
Zinc price	USD/tonne	$2,700

Table 4: *Indicative plant metallurgical performance based on the 2025 test work and the recovery calculation methodology used by SGS in 2018 (refer ASX GRL 9 December 2025). Test work recoveries used in the Pit Optimisation are based on the DIS domain, which represents the most volumetric portion of the mineralisation.*

Indicative Plant Performance (Based on Testwork Completed)																
Testwork Programme	Stream	Mass	Grade							Recovery						
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	Fe	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	Fe
		%	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2025 Semi Massive (SEM)	Feed	100.0	0.33	4.09	7.5	201	3.17	3668	16.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Pb-PM Concentrate	6.8	2.93	**40.5**	1.7	**2387**	**30.8**	3647	15.9	61.3	67.7	1.6	81.3	66.4	6.8	6.5
	Zn Concentrate	10.5	0.13	0.90	**64.4**	50	1.15	2176	10.4	4.2	2.3	**90.3**	2.6	3.8	6.2	6.5
	Final Tail	82.7	0.14	1.48	0.7	39	1.14	3859	17.7	34.6	29.9	8.1	16.1	29.8	87.0	87.0
2025 Disseminated (DIS)	Feed	100.0	0.16	1.10	2.8	57	0.67	731	12.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Pb-PM Concentrate	2.6	4.21	**31.2**	1.9	**1580**	**16.7**	1916	19.5	68.9	73.4	1.8	71.8	64.7	6.8	4.0
	Zn Concentrate	4.0	0.09	0.49	**64.9**	58	0.44	927	12.1	2.2	1.8	**93.1**	4.0	2.6	5.0	3.8
	Final Tail	93.4	0.05	0.29	0.2	15	0.23	690	12.4	28.9	24.8	5.2	24.2	32.7	88.2	92.2
2018 Historical	Feed	100.0	0.15	0.85	2.6	44	0.61	358	5.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Pb-PM Concentrate	2.0	4.78	**30.3**	5.6	**1619**	**17.6**	2025	18.6	64.1	72.9	4.5	74.5	58.6	11.5	6.7
	Zn Concentrate	3.4	0.18	0.50	**66.1**	64	0.25	85	4.2	3.9	2.0	**87.0**	4.9	1.4	0.8	2.5
	Final Tail	94.6	0.05	0.23	0.2	10	0.26	332	5.4	32.0	25.2	8.5	20.7	40.0	87.7	90.8

A reporting cut-off grade of 1.80 g/t AuEq was applied to the Underground Resource and is consistent with the ongoing Scoping Study assumptions; it reflects the anticipated selective underground mining approach, constrained by the narrow, multi-lode geometry of the deposit and the necessity to prioritise zones with high economic potential. The cutoff grade aligns with comparable Australian polymetallic projects, where elevated operating costs, limited mining widths, and complex geotechnical environments demand a higher threshold for economic extraction.

Mining and Metallurgical Assumptions:

It has been assumed the deposit will be mined via conventional open pit and underground mining methods. Underground mining methods may include long hole open stoping where the orebody is sufficiently narrow, or via traverse primary/secondary stoping where the orebody is sufficiently thick. A scoping level mining study is currently underway to determine the feasibility of conventional open pit mining and underground mining methods.

Metallurgical test work has been undertaken on the deposit, and recoveries have been updated based on the most recent program conducted by Core Resources with flotation results published in December, 2025 (refer ASX GRL 9 December 2025). The results indicate the mineralisation is amenable to a relatively simple flotation process, producing two concentrates: a zinc concentrate and a lead-gold-silver-copper concentrate. The average metal recoveries from this program are gold = 64.7%, silver = 71.8%, zinc = 93.1%, lead = 73.4% and copper = 68.9%.

A gold equivalent value was calculated to allow the value from all elements to be combined into a single grade variable. Metallurgical recovery used is based on the Core Resource's results discussed above and commodity price assumptions are shown on page 9.

Criteria used for Classification:

Resource classification into Indicated and Inferred categories was based on a combination of borehole spacing, nested search ellipsoid geometry, slope of regression (SoR), and kriging efficiency (KE). These metrics provided a quantitative framework for assessing estimation confidence and geological continuity.

Figure 2 presents an oblique view of the "Spicers Lode" showing the drillhole sample spacing contours derived from a distance-to-nearest-borehole analysis. Cooler colours indicate areas of tighter sample spacing, with colours drawn at 10 m intervals to visually communicate data density. The outline of the Indicated Resource classification is superimposed, clearly demonstrating that all Indicated material lies within the ≤40 m spacing contour. This visual support confirms that the classification criteria are underpinned by appropriate drill density, while also highlighting the absence of "zebra striping" or "spotted dog" artefacts, which can result from over-reliance on estimation metrics in geologically unsupported areas.

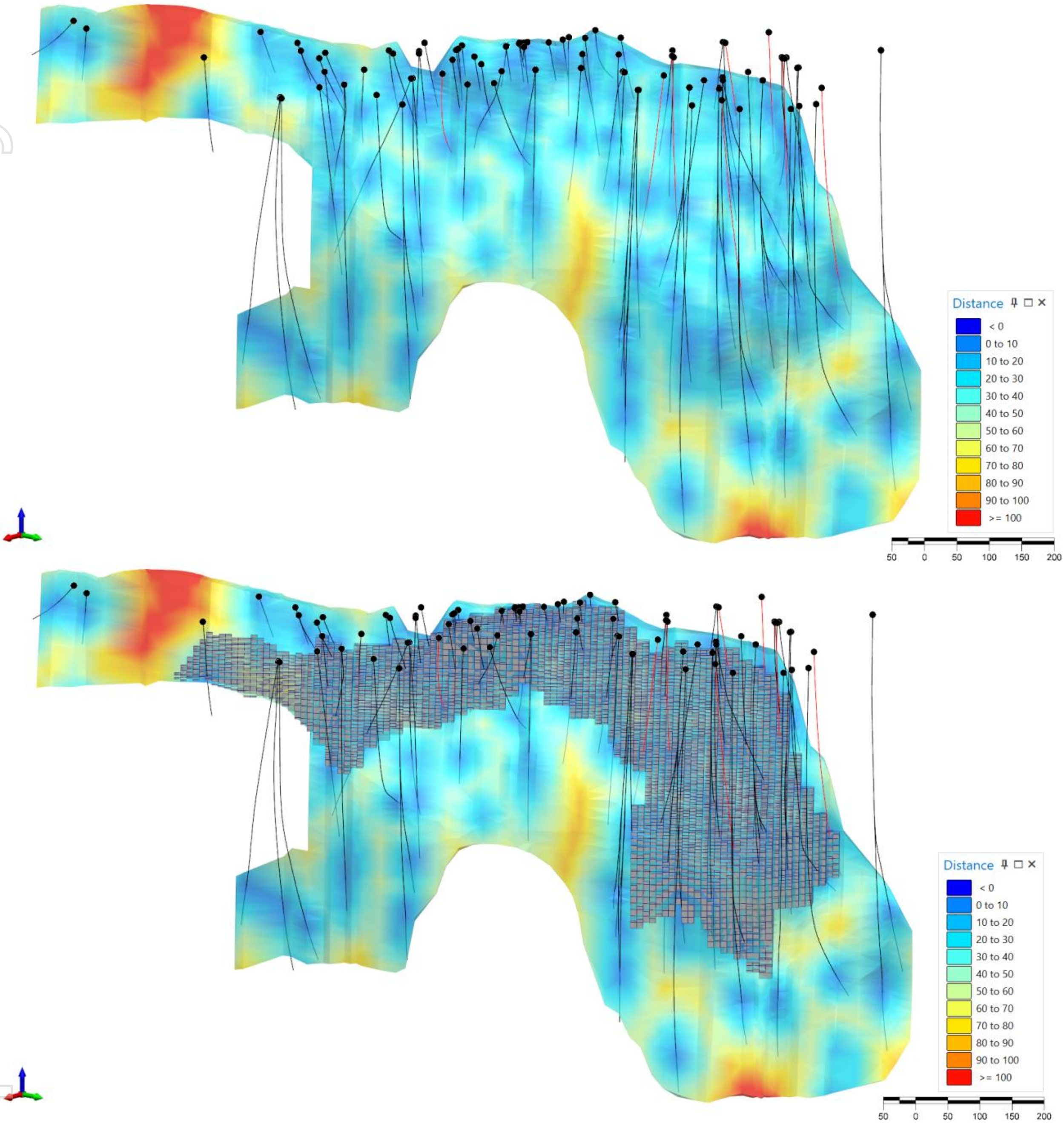


Figure 2. (upper) Plan view of drillhole sample spacing contours derived from distance-to-nearest-borehole analysis. Contours at 10 m intervals illustrate data density, with cooler colours indicating closer spacing. (lower) Same image upper, now overlaid with blocks classified as Indicated Resource. The overlay confirms all Indicated blocks lie within areas of ≤40 m drill spacing, supporting the classification approach and demonstrating geologically consistent modelling free from artefacts such as zebra striping or spotted dog patterns.

Figure 3 displays a slope of regression (SoR) heat map for the primary estimated variable withing the "Toms Lode". SoR measures the relationship between estimated and true grades, with values closer to 1.0 indicating low conditional bias and higher estimation confidence. The map is colour-coded to reflect SoR confidence, highlighting areas of stronger model reliability. The Indicated Resource outline is superimposed, showing it is confined to zones of consistently high SoR values and dense drilling, reinforcing that classification was based on statistically robust and geologically supported estimation confidence.

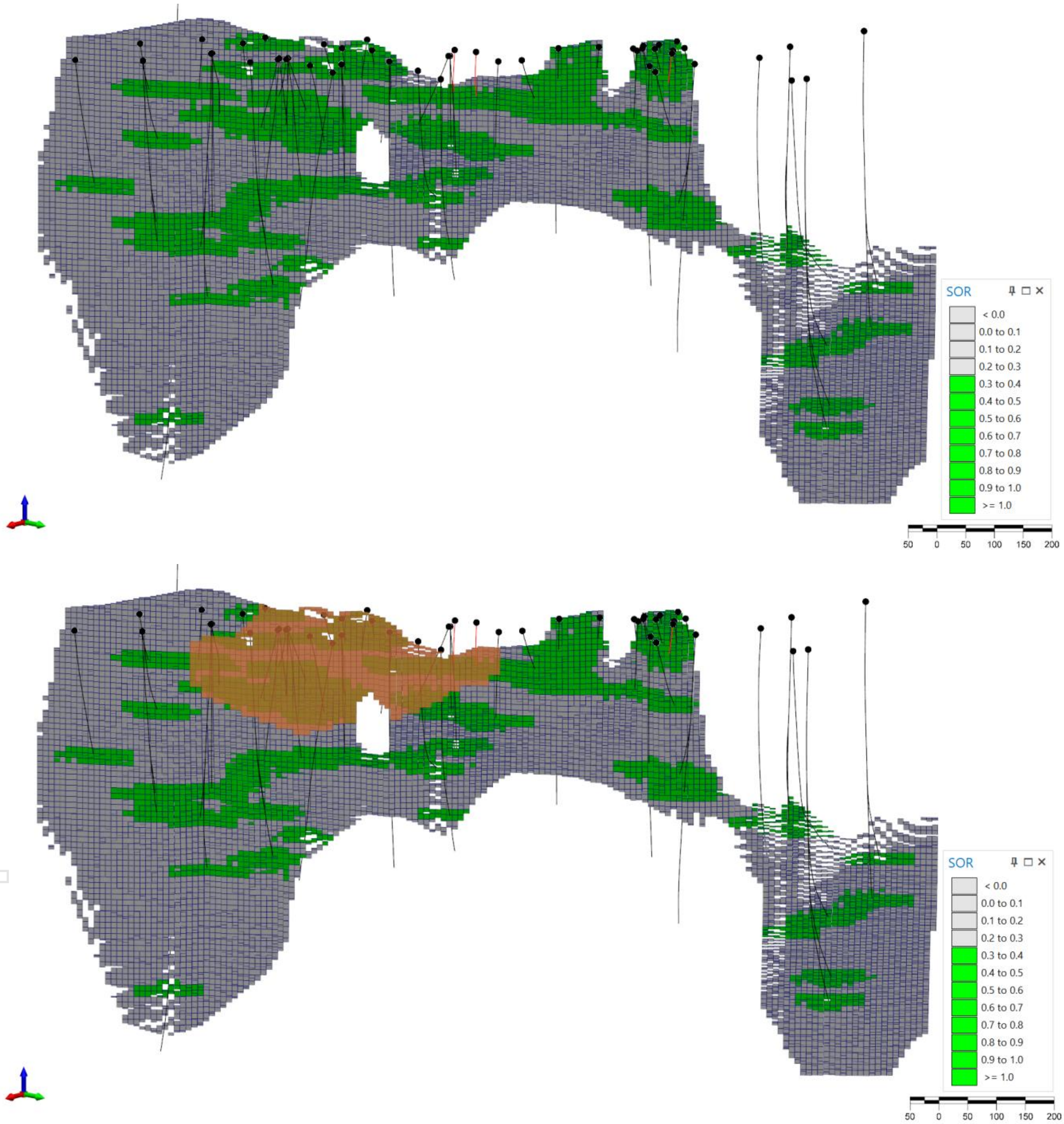


Figure 3: Slope of Regression Maps of Toms Lode with Indicated Resource Overlay
The upper panel shows an oblique view of Tom's lode displaying the slope of regression (SoR) values derived from the block model, where coloured represent higher estimation reliability. The lower panel overlays the Indicated Resource classification on the same SoR data, illustrating that Indicated blocks are consistently located within zones of strong estimation confidence. This supports the robustness of the classification process by visually linking the Indicated category to areas of reliable estimation and appropriate drill density.

On average, Indicated Resources were supported by drill spacing of 40 m or less, while Inferred Resources were defined in areas with drill spacing up to approximately 60 m. These spacing thresholds, combined with supporting estimation metrics such as slope of regression and kriging efficiency, ensured classification was consistent with the confidence requirements outlined in the JORC Code.

Assessment of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction:

Clause 20 of the JORC Code (2012) requires that all reports of Mineral Resources must have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, regardless of the classification of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person deems that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Lewis Ponds mineralisation on the basis:

- Deposit scale and continuity of mineralisation is over a 1500m strike
- Metallurgical test work recoveries are suitable to produce potentially marketable products
- Preliminary Pit Optimisation Study shows the upper part of the deposit has the potential to be mined economically by open pit methods
- Significant tonnes and grade exists for the underground resource using a 1.80g/t AuEq cutoff
- Significant increase to gold and silver commodity prices since August 2025
- Proximity to infrastructure
- Forecast prices

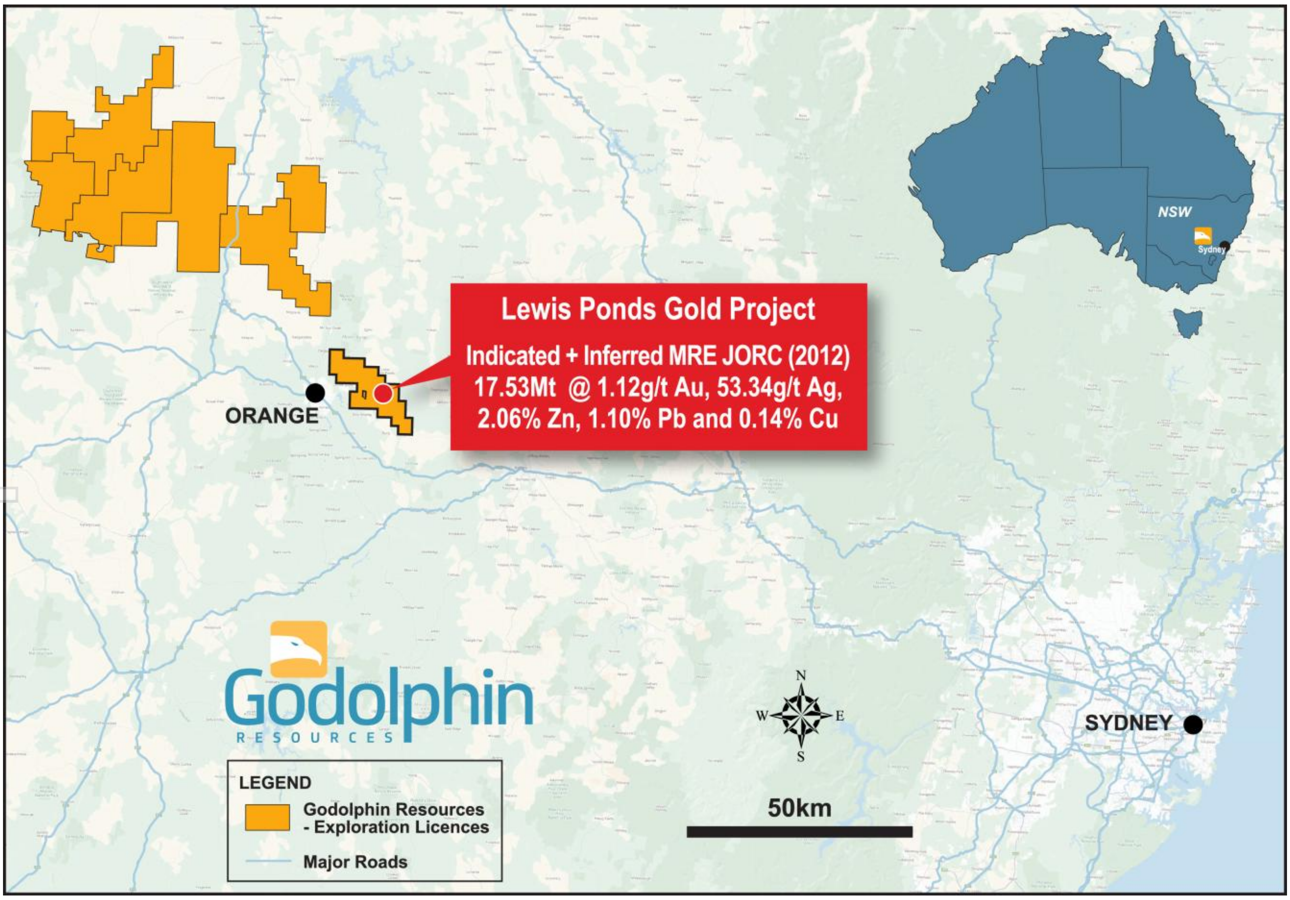


Figure 4: Location Map of Godolphin Resources Gold and Copper Projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

Gold Equivalents have been calculated using the formula for this report:

((Au grade g/t * Au price US$/oz * Au recov / 31.1035) + (Ag grade g/t * Ag price US$/oz * Ag recov / 31.1035) + (Cu grade % * Cu price US$/t* Cu recov / 100) + (Zn grade % * Zn price US$/t* Zn recov / 100) + (Pb grade % * Pb price US$/t* Pb recov / 100)) / (Au price g/t * Au recov / 31.1035). Prices are in US$ of Au= $3200/oz, Ag = $40/oz, Cu= $9,900/t, Zn = $2,700/t, Pb = 2,015/t. These prices are long-term prices and have been sourced from a range of metals analysts who provide monthly commodity price forecasts. The long-term pricing for each commodity is based on the average real consensus price from up to 19 metals analysts surveyed. The date of the survey was November 17th, 2025.

Several metallurgical studies have been initiated on the Lewis Ponds resource and the most recent work used in this report was completed by Core Resources in December, 2025 (refer ASX GRL, 9 December 2025), who indicated a relatively simple flotation process producing two concentrates, a zinc dominant concentrate and a lead-gold-silver-copper concentrate. The average recoveries for the various metals were Gold = 64.7%, Silver = 71.8%, Zinc = 93.1%, Lead = 73.4% and Copper = 68.9%. These recoveries have been used in the gold equivalent calculation. It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

<ENDS>

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

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

Jeneta Owens
Managing Director
+61 417 344 658
jowens@godolphinresources.com.au

Released through: Henry Jordan, Six Degrees Investor Relations, +61 431 271 538

About Godolphin Resources

Godolphin Resources (ASX: GRL) is an ASX listed resources company, with 100% controlled Australian-based Projects primarily located within the Lachlan Fold Belt ("LFB") NSW, a world-class gold-copper and rare earth element province of Australia. Godolphin have strategic focus on exploring for and development of critical minerals and metals, we remain committed to sustainability across the community in which we operate, the environment we undertake exploration and development on and to deliver projects which will assist Australia and the world in the clean energy transition. Currently the Company's tenements cover 3,300km^2 of ground highly prospective for gold, silver, base metals and rare earths and is host to the Company's advanced Lewis Ponds Gold and Silver Project, the Narraburra REE Project and the Yeoval Cu-Au and Mt Aubrey Au Projects. At Godolphin we aim to operate ethically and responsibly and remain outcome focused to deliver on what we say to add value for all stakeholders.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Jeneta Owens, Managing Director for Godolphin Resources Ltd. Ms Owens is the Managing Director, full-time employee, Shareholder and Option holder of Godolphin Resources Limited. Ms Owens is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) she has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Owens consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information evaluated by Mr Jeremy Clark who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Mr Clark is an associate of Measured Group and he consents to the inclusion of the estimates in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement. All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by GRL's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>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.</td><td>Sawn half core samples from diamond drilling were sent for Industry standard sample preparation and analysis at a commercial laboratory. Sampling was at 1m intervals and/or based on geological control
Chip samples from Reverse Circulation drilling were sent for Industry standard sample preparation and analysis at a commercial laboratory. Sampling was at 1m intervals.
Measures to ensure sample representivity included triple tube drilling after 1990. Field duplicates were obtained in drill core by quartering the core.
Mineralisation is defined by the visual presence of sulphide mineralisation within the host rock accompanied by significant alteration indicative of gold mineralisation
All holes considered are listed in Appendix 1 and summarised below according to Company and drill campaign year.
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Year</th><th>Number of Drillholes</th><th>DD</th><th>Total meter DD</th><th>DD_Wedge</th><th>Total_m_DD_ Wedge</th><th>RC</th><th>Total_m_RC</th><th>RC/DD</th><th>Total_m_ RC/DD</th><th>Total meter drilled</th></tr>
<tr><td>AMAX</td><td>1971</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>111.25</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>111.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>AMAX</td><td>1972</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>763.41</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>763.41</td></tr>
<tr><td>AAS</td><td>1975</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>592.50</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>592.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>AAS</td><td>1976</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>1,509.28</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,509.28</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHELL MINERALS</td><td>1980</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>1,710.90</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,710.90</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHELL MINERALS</td><td>1981</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>691.50</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>691.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>SABMINCO</td><td>1987</td><td>10</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>710.00</td><td></td><td></td><td>710.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>SABMINCO</td><td>1988</td><td>22</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>22</td><td>1,516.00</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,516.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>1992</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>2,350.77</td><td>1</td><td>337.50</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2,688.27</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>1993</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>4,128.95</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4,128.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>1994</td><td>31</td><td>19</td><td>9,310.88</td><td>12</td><td>6,493.76</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>15,804.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>1995</td><td>29</td><td>22</td><td>7,379.16</td><td>7</td><td>3,206.31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10,585.47</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>1996</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>807.40</td><td>1</td><td>596.40</td><td>2</td><td>96.00</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,499.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>1997</td><td>32</td><td>17</td><td>6,939.88</td><td>9</td><td>4,443.54</td><td>4</td><td>516.00</td><td>2.00</td><td>1,328.00</td><td>13,227.42</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>2004</td><td>12</td><td>3</td><td>1,451.90</td><td></td><td></td><td>4</td><td>483.30</td><td>5.00</td><td>612.90</td><td>2,548.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRIORIGIN</td><td>2005</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4</td><td>421.90</td><td>2.00</td><td>153.60</td><td>575.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>TriAusmin</td><td>2011</td><td>9</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>9</td><td>920.00</td><td></td><td></td><td>920.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARDEA</td><td>2017</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>780.40</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>780.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Godolphin</td><td>2021</td><td>13</td><td>4</td><td>1,882.00</td><td></td><td></td><td>9</td><td>1,185.00</td><td></td><td></td><td>3,067.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Godolphin</td><td>2024</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>767.00</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>767.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Godolphin</td><td>2025</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>327.80</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>327.80</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>218</td><td>115</td><td>41,504.98</td><td>30</td><td>15,077.51</td><td>64</td><td>5,848.20</td><td>9.00</td><td>2,094.50</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>TOTAL</td><td>64,525.19</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">*DD = Diamond Drillhole</td><td colspan="8">RC = Reverse Circulation Drillhole</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">DD_Wedge = Diamond Wedge Drillhole</td><td colspan="8">RC/DD = Combination RC and DD hole</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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).</td><td><u>Lewis Ponds Historical</u>
Two main types of drilling have been used since the first drill testing at Lewis Ponds in 1971: Reverse Circulation percussion (RC) and diamond-core drilling (DD). Open hole techniques including Tricone, Blade and Hammer have been used to pre-collar holes through overburden and barren ground to place casing to facilitate deeper RC and/or DD drilling.
Prior to 1980, HQ sized core was drilled only to seat the casing and enable NQ sized coring to start. Most of these holes at some stage reduced to BQ sized core size when rotation became an issue with NQ sized core. In DD programs subsequent to 1980, HQ sized core was used to refusal when the core size was reduced to NQ sized core and occasionally to BQ sized core. After 1990 triple tube barrels were used to good effect minimizing core loss, and reduction to NQ sized core became the norm with no further use of BQ sized coring. As seen in the table above, the majority of the drilling supporting the MRE are post 1990.
Diamond tails, as distinct from pre-collars, were used to extend RC holes in the 2004 and 2005 programs.
No use of oriented core was made until 2004 when drillers marks on core assisted determination of vergence in folding adjacent to mineralization.
DD wedge drilling has been undertaken to increase coverage at depth.
<u>Lewis Ponds Godolphin (GRL) (2024/2025)</u>
Diamond drilling for HQ3 core using a DE-712 rig. One hole, GLPDD009 had a combination of PQ3, HQ3 and NQ3 drill core.
Holes were tripled tubed and oriented using the Reflex Ori system, with bottom of hole marks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>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</td><td><u>Lewis Ponds Historical</u>
Recovery of core has been measured by restoring the core and fitting individual pieces end to end where possible. Lengths of the assembled core were measured to compare with the intervals between drillers' downhole markers. The ratio between the measured length and the marker interval length was recorded as core recovery percent.
Geological logs indicate very limited core loss usually associated with the top of hole and localized shearing/faulting. Some holes terminated in pre-existing mined voids.
From historical records, core loss was minimized by maintaining a satisfactory balance between core diameter and drilling cost. For the TOA, TRO and TriAusMin programs between 1992 and 2004, also</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	the Shell/Aquitaine 1981 program, the standard core size was HQ reducing to NQ. This was the most significant factor in minimizing core loss, to the extent that contract-controlled drilling provisions were not called for. • Percussion chip samples, at least in the more recent RC drilling, were weighed and the weight recorded. Any noticeably low weight recorded became a recovery factor in the sampling record. • The very limited amount of core loss ensured that there was no relationship between metal grades and core recovery. <u>Lewis Ponds Godolphin (2024/2025)</u> • Core recovery was completed on every drill run and logged into GRL spreadsheets on site. Core loss was very limited, except where underground voids were encountered. • Sample recovery was maximised by drilling to ground conditions and using drilling fluids • The very limited amount of core loss ensured that there was no relationship between metal grades and core 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.*	• Logging of core and chips has been maintained throughout the Lewis Ponds programs • Drill core logs include datasets for Lithology, Alteration and Mineralisation with more recent drilling captured Veining, Structure and Magnetic Susceptibility. Geotechnical Logs are limited to TLPDD04001 and 04002 and the most recent GRL drilling. • The data is logged by a qualified geologist and together with the available core photography, is suitable for use in any future geological modelling, resource estimation, mining and/or metallurgical studies • The core logging is qualitative based on a series of codes for the various parameters recorded. • All relevant drill intersections were logged
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.	• During core logging, sample intervals are marked by the geologist using lithology and visual observation of sulphide mineralisation as guides. Sample lengths are not equal. The core is cut using a core saw and one half of each sample interval sent for assay analysis. Where field duplicates are required, the core is quartered. • RC sampling, generally dry, was carried out on a metre by metre basis, collected directly into a plastic bulk bag from the rig cyclone. A 3-5kg sub-sample was taken by the spear method, bagged and submitted to the laboratory. Wet samples were mixed and quartered manually, but this was a rare necessity. The large volume of the sample and the use of the Reverse Circulation method was industry standard to achieve representivity. Normal quality control procedures were in place in the RC drilling, in particular cleaning the hole with air between each sampling run and casing through overburden to avoid up hole contamination. • All samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis (generally to ALS in Orange, NSW but also Bureau Veritas in Adelaide, SA). • Historical sample preparation was considered appropriate for the time. The more recent Godolphin drill samples were sorted, dried then weighed. Sample preparation involved crushing to a target of 70% passing 6mm and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction (up to 3kg) which was pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser with a target of 85% passing 75 micron. All coarse residues have been retained • With both RC and DD drill sampling, a field duplicate sample was taken approximately every 20-25m for quality control and submitted without special identification with other samples to the laboratory. It was rare for duplicate sample assays, when compared with the original, to fall outside normal variability within the sampling/assay process. On some occasions a triplicate sample was taken for a Check lab Au assay. • The Lewis Ponds sulphides, whether massive or disseminated, have not raised problems of representivity with the DD sampling employed. Preliminary metallurgical study indicates that gold may be refractory within some sulphide lenses. • Sample sizes are considered 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)	<u>Lewis Ponds Historical</u> • 30 or 50g charges were used for fire assay for gold, platinum and palladium depending on sulphide content with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry finish. The method is a total digest method and is an industry standard • Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn were either assayed using a 4 acid (near total digestion) or via an aqua regia digestion. • GRL routinely inserts analytical blanks and standards at regular intervals (sometimes at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion) into the client sample batches for laboratory accuracy performance monitoring. Standards used are commercially available standards. • All the QAQC data has been statistically assessed, both Company QAQC and Lab data. GRL has undertaken its own further review of QAQC results of the BV routine standards through a database consultancy, 100% of which returned within acceptable QAQC limits. This fact combined with the fact that the data is demonstrably consistent has meant that the results are considered to be acceptable and suitable for reporting. <u>Lewis Ponds Godolphin (2024/2025)</u> • Samples were analysed for gold using a 30g fire assay technique with FA-AA finish (Au-AA25) and for a 34 element suite using a 4 acid digest with an ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61). Both techniques are considered a near total technique.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>

Assays for Pb, Zn and Ag which are over detection are further reported by the laboratory using: Pb-OG62, Zn-OG62 and Ag-OG62
GRL routinely inserts analytical blanks [coarse and pulp blanks] and standards at regular intervals (sometimes at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion but nominally at an insertion rate of 1 in 25) into the client sample batches for laboratory accuracy performance monitoring. Standards used are commercially available standards.
No second laboratory checks were reported.
All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed and are within designated thresholds. Contamination was detected in the coarse blank samples and is believed to have occurred from a compromised batch at site.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>

The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

</td><td>
<u>Lewis Ponds Historical</u>

All significant intersections (TRO, TOA and prior) have been independently verified by a historical senior consultant to the extent of re-logging to become familiar with the detailed characteristics.
Significant intersections have also been verified by the Measured Group Pty Ltd in 2025

The drill intercept spacing is perhaps surprisingly regular given the number of drilling campaigns that have contributed. One significant intersection twinned is:
<table>
<tr><td>Drill hole</td><td>Interval</td><td>Au</td><td>Ag</td><td>Cu</td><td>Pb</td><td>Zn</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>m.</td><td>gpt</td><td>gpt</td><td>pct</td><td>pct</td><td>pct</td></tr>
<tr><td>SLP-2</td><td>2.1</td><td>13.5</td><td>486</td><td>2.73</td><td>3.44</td><td>5.21</td></tr>
<tr><td>SLP-2W</td><td>2.1</td><td>3.9</td><td>370</td><td>0.32</td><td>5.3</td><td>5.8</td></tr>
</table>
This is indicative of Cu and Au variability between two intersections two metres apart.

In 2004 an internal database verification exercise was carried out for Lewis Ponds. This was recorded on a master spreadsheet which listed all drill holes, one sample per record. The data as had been entered was checked individually against source Assay Certificates and Sample Submission information. 289 errors were identified, listed and corrected. Of these 16 were significant errors. 9 of the 16 from early drilling could not be reconstructed and had to be deleted from the database. In those cases, original Assay Certificates were not available, and checks could only be made against scanned tables of assays or in some cases scans of assay results on drill cross sections.
<u>Lewis Ponds Godolphin (2024/2025)</u>

Significant intersections have been reviewed and verified by internal GRL geologists reviewing historical logs.
No twinned holes were completed
All primary data is captured into digital excel logging sheets and transferred to a Microsoft Access database. This is stored on the GRL server.
Primary assay data is received by the Company from the laboratory and entered/ stored on the GRL server. GRL database geologists facilitate this process.
Assays which are below detection are entered as half their detection limit. Any assay values above detection have been re-assayed for their true value and are used in the reporting herein.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>

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.

</td><td>
<u>Lewis Ponds Historical</u>

Collar positions were set using a Trimble GPS instrument with a sub-5-meter level of accuracy. Collars of TOA and TRO holes have been picked up using a DGPS Sub-1 meter instrument since mid-1995. Prior to that, holes may have been sited relative to a pegged tape and compass grid with significant inaccuracies. However, in 1995 all previous hole collars appear to have been identified and surveyed by DGPS. No tape and compass co-ordinates are used to locate any item of drill data in the current database. In 2004 limited checks were made of surviving early hole collars (pre-1995) using DGPS with satisfactory results when compared with database.
GRL also conducted collar check prior to the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimation using a Trimble TDC150 GPS with average accuracy of 20-30cm in all three axes. When comparing the GRL collar data with the current database, the average variance was between 1.5m and 3.0m, resulting in high confidence for the current collar database.
Pre 2017 downhole surveys were taken at various intervals such as 30m, 50m or as large as 100m and measured magnetic north. Post 2017 surveys used Reflex EZ or TruShot tools with regular intervals surveyed such as 30m and 6m.
In 1992 a Lewis Ponds grid was established using a local grid north reference of 3150 magnetic. This Grid is no longer in use and the current grid is GDA94/ MGA Zone55 but for completeness the conversion is included below:

The Grid north orientation of 3150 (Mag) equates to 3290 MGA.
To convert local grid bearing to magnetic subtract 450.
To convert local grid bearings to MGA subtract 310.
A number of points along the local grid baseline have been surveyed using real time DGPS with sub-metre accuracy.
To allow for transformation into MGA coordinates two corresponding surveyed points are:
Local converting to MGA(55):
<table>
<tr><td>Local grid</td><td>MGA(55) grid</td></tr>
<tr><td>000East 1100North</td><td>709679.3East 6316506.4North</td></tr>
<tr><td>000East -370North</td><td>710436.0East 6315245.4North</td></tr>
</table>

It is considered that all issues with the location of data points have been identified and remedied prior to the start of 2004 drilling.

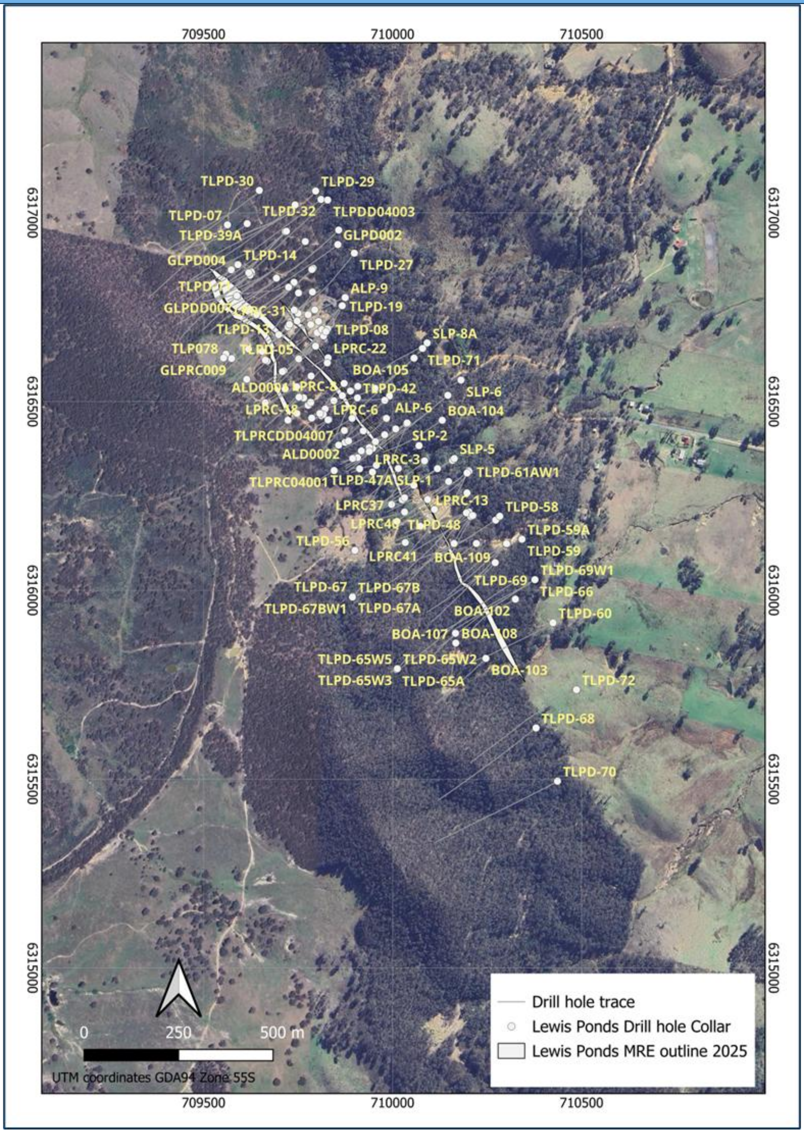
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lewis Ponds Godolphin (2024/2025) • Drill hole collars have been picked up by MPF Surveying using the DPGS method • Downhole surveys were taken using a True North seeking Devi Gyro. Surveys were taken at regular 3m intervals along the entire hole. • Grid used GDA94/ MGA Z55 • Underground mine workings exist but have not been mapped with any level of accuracy. If intersected in the drilling they are recorded. If they are evident at surface, they have been picked up with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m • Topographic control for the majority of drilling is constrained by recently acquired Lidar in 2025, with a resolution of 0.03m. Z or RL values for all drill collars have been updated to the Lidar Z value
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.	• The main mineralized zone of the Spicer's Lode in the north of the deposit has a drillhole spacing of 40m-60m in both dimensions for an area roughly 500m x 300m. The general data density for Tom's Lode is similar, but for smaller areas of strike and dip throughout the length of the deposit. • Historical sampling was selective likely targeting areas within the geological model. For this reason, some intercepts of historic drillholes with the current model have no assay data, and the data spacing is greater in areas such as these. Where individual samples were taken, they did not typically exceed 1m. • The data spacing is sufficient to establish both geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource Estimate classification. • No sample compositing was applied
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.	• As the lenses dip variably to the north-east, and the difficult topography is to the west, there has been little problem in siting holes to optimize the drilling for mineralisation intersection angles. The strongest mineralization dips about 70°-80° east. This has resulted in intersection angles effectively normal to the thicker parts of the mineralization. • No significant bias is likely as a result of the pattern of intersection angles.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• For all programs, care has been taken to have standard procedures for sample processing, and each past drilling program has recorded its procedures. These have been simple and industry standard to avoid sample bias. • For the GRL work, all core was collected and accounted for by GRL employees/consultants during drilling. All logging was done by GRL personnel. • All samples were bagged into calico bags by GRL personnel following GRL procedures and were transported direct to the laboratory using a company vehicle. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	A total review and audit of the Lewis Ponds database was carried out following the public float of Tri Origin Minerals Limited on 9 Jan 2004. Areas were: Grids and Collars, Downhole Surveys, Assays, Geology. Apart from this review, previous resource estimates were studied for factors likely to introduce bias, up or down. It is not clear if sampling techniques were audited or not.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along *with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Lewis Ponds project is comprised of tenement EL5583 located approximately 15km east-northeast of the city of Orange, central New South Wales, Australia. • EL 5583 was granted to TriAusMin in 1999 for an area of 71 units and replaced three previously held exploration licenses (EL 1049, EL 4137 and EL 4432). In the 2006 renewal, the licence was partly relinquished to 57 units and the following year TriAusMin purchased 289 hectares of freehold land over Lewis Ponds. Upon renewal in 2011, EL 5583 was reduced to 51 units for a further term until 24th June 2014. The second renewal of EL 5583 was granted until June of 2017 with no reduction in tenement size. • On August 5th 2014, TriAusMin underwent a corporate merger with Heron Resources Limited which resulted in Heron acquiring 100% of EL 5583 and the 289 hectares of freehold land over Lewis Ponds. In 2017, Ardea Resources Ltd was "spun out" as a new company, and gained ownership of EL 5583, with TriAusmin becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Ardea. In 2019, Godolphin Resources Ltd was spun out of Ardea as a new company, and gained ownership of EL 5583, with TriAusmin becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Godolphin. • Local relief at the site is between 700m and 900m above sea level. • Access to the area is by sealed and gravel roads and a network of farm tracks. • The exploration rights to the project are owned 100% by Godolphin Resources through the granted exploration license EL5583. • Security of $67,000 is held by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment in relation to EL5583 • The project is on partly cleared private land, most of which is owned by Godolphin Resources. Access agreements are in place for the private land surrounding the main deposit area. There are no national parks, reserves or heritage sites affecting the project area. • At this stage, security can only be enhanced by continued engagement with stakeholders and maintaining profile in the City of Orange in particular.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• In the 1850's gold was discovered at Ophir. At this time Lewis Ponds was already a small mining camp. Shallow underground mining took place at Spicer's, Lady Belmore, Tom's Zone and on several mines in the Icely area during the period 1887 to 1921. In 1964, a number of major companies including Aquitaine, Amax, Shell and Homestake explored the region looking for depth and strike extensions of the Lewis Ponds mineralization but failed to intersect significant mineralization. These companies had drilled approximately 8,500 meters. Not commonly noted, but of great significance is the fact that much of Lewis Ponds' early development was due to the high grades of silver in its ores. It appears that silver was the major commodity mined at different points of the mines' history. • Several Mineral Resource Estimates have been completed: • 2005 & 2016 (Tri Origin): Indicated (6.35Mt) + Inferred Resource for a total of 6.62Mt at 69gpt Ag, 1.50gpt Au, 0.15% Cu, 1.38% Pb and 2.41% Zn (JORC 2012). • The report for this Lewis Ponds resource estimate replaces the first April 2005 resource report for the silver-gold-copper-lead-zinc mineralisation at the Lewis Ponds Project prepared for Tri Origin Minerals Ltd (TRO). The purpose of that Resource estimate was to enable a scoping study to assess the economics of an underground mining operation. The original April 2005 Mineral Resource was prepared in compliance with guidelines published by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) of the Aus IMM in 2004. In 2012 the Committee presented revised guidelines including the comprehensive Table 1. The 2016 report presents the 2005 Mineral Resource in the context of the 2012 JORC Code & Guidelines. The author of this report, Robert Cotton was also the author of the 2005 report. • 2021 (Godolphin): Inferred Resource 6.2Mt @ 2.0 g/t Au, 80 g/t Ag, 2.74% Zn, 1.59% Pb and 0.17% Cu (JORC 2012). This was completed by an external consultancy, GEO-Wiz, on behalf of Godolphin Resources. Please refer to ASX: GRL Announcement dated 2 February 2021. • Numerous drill campaigns have been completed over the project by various companies, the earliest of which was by Amax in 1971, using a Longyear 44 rig. • A total of 218 holes for 64,525.19m informs this MRE as per the figure below. Breakdown of drill type is as follows: 145 x DD Holes = 56,582.49m 64 x RC holes = 5,848.2m 9 x RC/DD holes = 2094.5m

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>


Other key bodies of work include:

1992-1993: Tri Origin engaged Crone Geophysics to complete a dipole-dipole IP Survey over the deposit. This data was reprocessed by Godolphin Resources using MITRE Geophysics in 2025 (see ASX Announcement 5 May 2025). This data shows the disseminated mineralisation of the deposit is mapped as an IP chargeability anomaly.
1991-1993: Tri Origin engaged Crone Geophysics to complete DHEM on numerous holes across the deposit. This data was reprocessed by Godolphin Resources using MITRE Geophysics in 2025 (See ASX: GRL Announcement 27 June 2025). The Lewis Ponds mineralisation is mapped by conductance's between 16 – 150S. Several off hole conductor plates were detected.
1990s: Surface geological map compilation by Tri Origin. Rock type, mineralised lodes and mine workings were mapped. This mapping continues to be used today to help guide exploration.
2004-2005: Geological logging and core photography carried out by external consultant Dr Peter Gregory (Gregory, P., February 2004 and Gregory P., January 2005). This work influenced the 2005 resource estimate.
2010: VTEM survey completed by Geotech Airborne Limited. As part of this survey magnetics were collected. This showed Lewis Ponds is mapped as a weak conductor. The magnetics is used on an ongoing basis to help interpret structure and rock type.
2018: Metallurgical studies reported by Ardea Resources described results of metallurgical test work show excellent recovery of base and precious metals into two concentrate streams (See ASX: ARL Announcement 26 November 2018).

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</td><td>
The Lewis Ponds project is located on the western margin of the Hill End Trough, which forms part of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB). The Lewis Ponds deposit is positioned on the eastern limb of the regional Mullion's Range Anticline and is hosted within the Late Silurian Mumbil Group.
The primary volcanogenic mineralisation, as it has been defined to date, extends over a 1200m long zone and dips steeply to the northeast. The deposit is mapped by multiple mineralised lodes, namely (from east to west) Tom's, Spicer's and Torphy's. Spicer's includes the historical Main Zone mineralisation which features in the north of the deposit. These lodes are wireframed as discrete entities, however, they may reflect the same primary volcanogenic sulphide horizon, which has subsequently been folded.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The mineralisation has been disrupted by a major 200-250m wide high strain zone, termed the Lewis Ponds Fault Zone with apparent east-block-up movement. The mineralised lodes are hosted in a volcaniclastic-sediment package overlying a quartz eye-feldspar rhyolite porphyry (footwall sequence). The hanging wall of the deposit is dominated by siltstones. The metamorphic grade of these Late Silurian volcanics and sedimentary rocks is greenschist facies. The Lewis Ponds mineralisation is genetically classified as a volcanic-hosted sulphide system, comprising massive, semi-massive and disseminated sulphides. The dominant sulphide phases occur in decreasing abundance as pyrite > sphalerite > galena > chalcopyrite > pyrrhotite, with trace quantities of arsenopyrite. Trace amounts of magnetite are locally present within the massive sulphide zones. Mineralisation reports as stratiform lenses as well as vein networks and replacement textures affecting the host volcaniclastic sequence...
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.	• Drill hole locations are shown on the map within the body of the ASX release and in previous releases, with all details of drill hole information repeated in Appendix 2. • No drill hole information has been excluded:
Data aggregation methods *And Gold Equivalent Calculation*	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Exploration results are not being reported • Gold Equivalents have been calculated using the formula: • ((Au grade g/t * Au price US$/oz * Au recov / 31.1035) + (Ag grade g/t * Ag price US$/oz * Ag recov / 31.1035) + (Cu grade % * Cu price US$/t* Cu recov / 100) + (Zn grade % * Zn price US$/t* Zn recov / 100) + (Pb grade % * Pb price US$/t* Pb recov / 100)) / (Au price g/t * Au recov / 31.1035) • Prices used for the AuEq are in US$ of Au= $3,200/oz, Ag = $40/oz, Cu= $9,900/t, Zn = $2,700/t, Pb = 2,015/t. These prices are long-term prices and have been sourced from a range of metals analysts who provide monthly commodity price forecasts. The long-term pricing for each commodity is based on the average real consensus price from up to 19 metals analysts surveyed. The date of the survey was November 17th, 2025. • The metallurgical recoveries are based on the December 2025 flotation results (Disseminated Ore Domain) as summarised below (refer ASX: GRL 9 December 2025) Metal Recovery (%) Gold (Au) 64.7% Silver (Ag) 71.8% Copper (Cu) 68.9% Zinc (Zn) 93.1% Lead (Pb) 73.4% • It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Example cross sections are provided in the main body of the report and the press release however, exploration results are not being reported. • Drill holes vary in orientation due to orientation as discussed above
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	• Diagrams can be found in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Results.*	• All information in regarding the drillhole data used as the basis for the MRE have been previously reported as referenced in the ASX release.
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.	• 2017-2018: several metallurgical studies have been initiated on the Lewis Pond's resource but have been limited and inconclusive. The most recent work was completed by SGS in 2017 / 2018 and indicated a relatively simple flotation process producing two concentrates, a zinc concentrate and a lead-copper concentrate containing the majority of precious metals. The average recoveries for the various metals were Gold = 60%, Silver = 79%, Zinc = 92%, Lead = 75% and Copper = 69%. These recoveries have been used in the gold equivalent calculation. Further information is available within the 2012 JORC Inferred MRE (refer ASX: GRL announcement: 2 February 2021). • 1970s – 1990s: Various historical soil campaigns completed to provide coverage over a 3km strike along the deposit trend, at nominal 150m x 25m centres. This data is publicly available on MINVIEW. The Deposit is mapped by a coherent Pb-Zn soil anomaly with a copper in soil anomaly developed to the south and west of the 2021 era MRE. • 1992-1993: Tri Origin engaged Crone Geophysics to complete a dipole-dipole IP Survey over the deposit. This data was reprocessed by Godolphin Resources using MITRE Geophysics in 2025 (see ASX: GRL Announcement 5 May 2025). This data shows the disseminated mineralisation of the deposit is mapped as an IP chargeability anomaly. • 1990s: Surface geological map compilation by Tri Origin. Rock type, mineralised lodes and mine workings were mapped. This mapping continues to be used today to help guide exploration.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Further metallurgical test work is underway with Core Resources, a Brisbane based metallurgical laboratory. • A Scoping Study has commenced on the Deposit utilising the MRE as announced within this document. • Drilling in 2026

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• All geological data, including collar, survey, lithology, sampling, assay, and QA/QC records—is stored in a Microsoft Access relational database. The design of the database ensures data integrity, supports resource modelling activities, and aligns with the reporting standards set by the JORC Code. • Data used in this estimate was validated using Micromine's built-in database logic checks, which include verification of collar, survey, lithology, sample interval, and assay table relationships. These checks ensure consistency, eliminate overlaps or gaps, and confirm that all records align with the expected geological database structure. • Key characteristics of the data storage system include a Relational Structure, whereby the database uses linked tables for drillhole collars, downhole surveys, lithology, sample intervals, assay results, and QA/QC data. Each table is connected by primary keys such as Hole ID and Sample ID, enabling relational integrity and controlled querying. *Drillhole and Sampling Data:* • Collar Table: Contains spatial coordinates (Easting, Northing, RL), drillhole ID, depth, and orientation, drill year, company and drilling contractor. • Survey Table: Stores downhole deviation data (depth, azimuth, dip, survey method, equipment). • Lithology Table: Logs geological intervals, rock types, details rock attributes, and description. • Bulk density data: Contains weight measurement and the calculation of the rock density. • Sample Table: Defines sampled intervals (from-to depths), sample type, and method. • Assay Table: Contains analytical results for all elements, tied to unique Sample IDs

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Measured Group Pty Ltd Principal Resource Geologist, Peter Handley, visited the site on 15 July, 2025, on behalf of the Competent Person. The site visit aimed to review the local geology, the presence of mineralised zones in exposed trenches/ outcrop/ in drillcore, review the drilling and sampling methods, review QAQC and analytical procedures, site infrastructure and access, meet with key personnel and assess technical documentation. • Mr Handley's overall finding is the data and interpretations used to define the mineralisation at the Lewis Ponds polymetallic deposit are sound. The deposit has been adequately explored and sampled to allow for the reporting of Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• A moderate to high level of confidence exists in the geological model and mineralisation interpretation • A weathering wireframe was modelled by Godolphin Resources using logged weathering parameters and was snapped to drillholes. • Three mineralisation wireframes (Toms, Spicers and Torphys) were modelled based on 2021 era interpretation and modified to reflect Hangingwall and Footwall contacts using a 0.5g/t AuEq cutoff. In the southern sector of the deposit, however, the southern part of Spicers Lode is now interpreted as the continuation of Tom's Lode, based on geology and grade continuity. Mineral resources have not been reported outside of these lodes. • Alternative interpretations may moderately impact the Mineral Resource estimate on a local scale, but not a global scale • Geological logging of drillholes and mapping guided the Mineral Resource Estimate in addition to historical wireframing of Tom's Spicers and Torphy's Lodes. • Local grade continuity is considered good and controlled by the presence a polymict sedimentary breccia, particularly for the Spicer's Lode. High grades appear to be controlled by a northwest plunge of Spicer's Lode.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The resource area extends over three zones: • Zone 11 – Spicer's Lode – maximum strike length of 1400m, with approximate average thickness between 10 – 40m. Extends from surface to a known vertical depth of 700m. • Zone 12 – Tom's Lode – maximum strike length of 1550m, with an approximate average thickness between 5 – 10m. Extends from surface to a maximum vertical depth of 700m. • Zone 13 – Torphy's Lode – maximum strike length of 600m, with an approximate average thickness between 5 – 10m. Extends from surface to a maximum vertical depth of 640m.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td>
<td>

The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

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<td>

A Lewis Ponds block model was developed using the software package Micromine Origin 2025.5, to facilitate mineralised Zone grade estimation across all mineralised domains. Key model parameters include:

<table>
<tr><th>Variable</th><th>Description</th><th>Units/Type</th></tr>
<tr><td>X,Y,Z</td><td>Block centroid co-ordinates</td><td>Meters (m)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zone</td><td>Mineralised Zone</td><td>11 – Spicer’s Lode
12 – Tom’s Lode
13 – Torphy’s Lode</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au_best</td><td>Gold Grade</td><td>g/t</td></tr>
<tr><td>AuEq_best</td><td>Gold Equivalent grade</td><td>g/t</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag_best</td><td>Silver Grade</td><td>g/t</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cu_best</td><td>Copper grade</td><td>ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pb_best</td><td>Lead grade</td><td>ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zn_best</td><td>Zinc grade</td><td>ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>BD</td><td>Bulk Density</td><td>g/cc^3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nested</td><td>Estimation pass</td><td>Integer (categorical)</td></tr>
</table>
Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) within hard boundaries defined by mineralisation wireframes. OK was selected as it is a robust and well-understood method that honours the spatial continuity of grade and accounts for the underlying data distribution and domain structure.

Data and Drill Spacing

The estimation relied on drilling data of acceptable quality, with a regular drill spacing of 10m x 10m in the central zone, expanding to approximately 25mE x 25mN in the northern and southern parts of the Main zone. Wireframes were extrapolated by an average of 20m, with the maximum extrapolation reaching 90m.

Domaining and Compositing

Assay values were converted into categories to allow for the allocation of grade intervals to specific lode (domain) identifiers. One-metre composites were generated separately for each domain. The block model was constructed based on wireframes outlining the mineralised domains. To ensure the accuracy of the model, the volume between the wireframes and the corresponding coded blocks was carefully validated, confirming that the chosen sub-block dimensions were appropriate for capturing the geometry of the domains (lodes).

High Grade Capping

To manage extreme values, a top cut of 16 g/t Au and 400 g/t Silver was applied on Spicers Lode. No top cut was applied for other domains as the values present were within acceptable ranges.

Variography:

Variography was conducted on the 1 m composited data to model grade continuity, with co-kriging applied in select domains using correlated secondary variables (e.g. silver for gold) to improve estimates in areas with sparse data or high nugget effect. Directional variograms and cross-variograms were modelled using nested spherical structures with consistent anisotropy between variables. Search ellipsoids were defined based on the anisotropy structures derived from variogram modelling and aligned with the geological interpretation of each estimation domain. Dynamic anisotropy was used to allow the ellipsoid orientation to follow the local geometry of mineralised wireframes, ensuring that interpolation honoured the principal directions of mineralisation continuity.

Grade Interpolation and Search Strategy

Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead & Zinc were estimated into the block model.
A four-pass estimation strategy was employed to accommodate varying data densities while preserving spatial continuity. Each pass progressively expanded the search radius, scaled to 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 4.0 times the modelled variogram range. Passes 1 to 3 used a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 16 samples, while Pass 4 allowed a maximum of 12. All passes limited contributions to a maximum of 5 samples per drillhole to reduce bias from clustered data. This approach enabled higher-confidence estimates in well-informed areas while ensuring full block model coverage in sparsely sampled zones. The controlled, multi-pass method supports appropriate classification under the JORC Code by reflecting the underlying geological confidence and data support across the deposit.

Model Comparison to previous estimates
Check estimates were available from historical resource models. The
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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		current resource estimate matches closely with the 2021 resource but due to additional drilling and geological confidence the resource classification is reported as Inferred and Indicated. The 2021 MRE was an Inferred Resource of 6.2Mt @ 2.0 g/t Au, 80 g/t Ag, 2.74% Zn, 1.59% Pb and 0.17% Cu (JORC 2012). • The MRE does not include any underground depletion from historical workings • By Products • No assumptions regarding the recovery of by-products were made. Block Model Dimensions • The parent block dimensions used in the block model were: • 4m E by 20m N by 10m RL, with sub-cells of 1m by 5m by 2.5m. • For the block model definition parameters, the primary block size and sub blocking was deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style • No assumptions have been made regarding selective mining units Correlation between variables • Gold and Silver; Lead and Zinc show strong correlations. These two groups have been co-krigged Domain specifics • The mineralisation domain interpretation was used at all stages to control the estimation. Overall, the mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a nominal 0.5g/t Au-Equivalent cut-off grade for hanging wall and footwall contacts. • Statistical analysis was carried out for all domains. • Top cuts were selected for Gold, Silver, Lead and Zinc following statistical analysis (primarily by reviewing histogram plots and Coefficient of variation changes with capping). The point on the histogram at which the number of samples supporting the high-grade tail diminishes and reduction of the CV to reasonable levels was the method employed. Block model validation was conducted by the following means: • Summary statistics were used to compare the overall distribution of estimated block grades against composited sample grades, ensuring consistency in mean values and grade ranges. • Swath plots were generated along key directions to assess spatial trends and check for smoothing or bias in the block model. Q-Q plots were used to compare quantile distributions between the samples and model, highlighting any over- or under-estimation. Visual validation was also carried out using cross sections, confirming that estimated grades followed the geometry and distribution of the input data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture data is available
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• A reporting cut-off grade above 0.67/t AuEq was use for the Open Pit Resource, following a pit optimisation study. A reporting cut-off grade above 1.80 g/t AuEq was applied to the Underground Resource, both cut-off grades were selected based on finding from the ongoing scoping study that identified these cut-offs as more appropriately reflecting the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction, related to improved operating efficiencies, lower operating costs and higher commodity pricing and the underground AuEq cutoff grades used from other comparable underground resource projects in both New South Wales and within Australia.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• It has been assumed the deposit will be mined via conventional open pit and underground mining methods. Underground mining methods may include long hole open stoping where the orebody is sufficiently narrow, or via traverse primary/secondary stoping where the orebody is sufficiently thick. A scoping level mining study is currently underway to determine the feasibility of conventional open pit mining and underground mining methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work has historically been completed on the Lewis Ponds deposit. In 2018 SGS completed the most comprehensive flotation test work and demonstrated that the deposit is amenable to a relatively simple flotation flowsheet producing two concentrates: (1) a zinc concentrate, and (2) a lead–copper- precious metals concentrate containing the majority of the gold and silver. Recoveries reported from the SGS program averaged: Gold 60%, Silver 79%, Zinc 92%, Lead 75%, and Copper 69%. In December 2025, further metallurgical flotation test work was completed by the Brisbane based laboratory Core Resources [refer ASX GRL 9 December 2025]. This study separated the mineralisation into two discrete metallurgical domains: • Semi – Massive (SEM) and was selected based on >15% total sulphide content with a combined Lead-Zinc grade > 6%. • Disseminated (DIS) and was selected based on 5 – 15% total sulphide content and a combined lead-zinc grade between 2 – 6%. This domain represents the bulk of the deposit As previously identified by SGS in 2018, the 2025 study has produced two concentrates: (1) a zinc dominant concentrate, and (2) a lead–gold-silver-copper concentrate The 2025 concentrate produced better gold and zinc recoveries, reflecting a more optimised flowsheet and processing knowledge. These revised recoveries were used to update the AuEq calculation and inform the economic parameters adopted for the cut-off grade assessment. The updated metallurgical recoveries (based on the Disseminated Ore Domain) applied in the 2025 MRE revision are summarised below: Metal Recovery (%) Gold (Au) 64.7% Silver (Ag) 71.8% Copper (Cu) 68.9% Zinc (Zn) 93.1% Lead (Pb) 73.4% These updated recovery factors materially influence the AuEq formula and therefore the economic assessment of both open-cut and underground mineralisation. The combination of improved metal recoveries and updated metal price assumptions resulted in revised open-cut and underground cut-off grades (see Cut-off Grade section in the body of the report).
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Environmental factors or assumptions have not been assessed at the current stage of the project. Waste disposal will form part of the mine rehabilitation plan and site specific mine handling plan.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• The water immersion method measurements were determined by measuring the weight of part or the entire sample in air and water and then applying the formula bulk density = weight in air/(weight in air-weight in water). • A high percentage of holes between TLPD-12 and TLPD-41 had bulk density measurements taken across hanging wall stratigraphy, mineralisation and footwall rocks. This was also undertaken on the 2024/2025 era diamond drilling. • Bulk density (BD) was estimated using inverse distance within all resource model blocks.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The resource classification was undertaken by the competent person using a combination of data and techniques. Confidence in the resource was assessed through: • The QA/QC analyses and scatter plots; constrained to the samples within a tight band of values around the expected values. • Drillhole/sample spacing; assessed through physical proximity, kriging efficiency, nested search ellipsoid analysis. • Geological continuity: assessed through slope of regression variogram

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis and comparisons between samples and estimated values. • A combination of these techniques enabled the competent person to classify the deposit into indicated and inferred resources and reflects the Competent Peron's view of the deposit. No Measured material has been classified.
Audits or reviews.	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The current resource model has not been audited or reviewed by third parties, but has been subject to Measured Group's internal peer review process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade. • Small scale mining of the deposit occurred during the late 1880s and early 1900s. Exact production figures are not known but it is estimated 8116 tonnes of ore was mined and a further 30,000 tonnes of rock was mined at the historical Tom's mine area for sulphuric acid production. Given the small production numbers in comparison to the global resource reported herein, depletion of the Mineral Resource Estimate is not warranted.

Appendix 2 – Summary table of drillholes used in this Mineral Resource Estimate

DD = Diamond Drilling, RC = Reverse Circulation Drilling, DD Wedge – Diamond Wedge Drillhole, RC/DD = Combination RC and DD hole

HOLE_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Max_Depth (m)
ALD0001	DD	GDA94_55S	709746	6316539	822	-60	237	259.8
ALD0002	DD	GDA94_55S	709874	6316392	805	-65	237	100
ALD0003	DD	GDA94_55S	710056	6316278	782	-55	237	190.6
ALD0004	DD	GDA94_55S	710163	6316124	800	-55	237	230
ALP-6	DD	GDA94_55S	709992	6316515	782	-50	242	111.25
ALP-7	DD	GDA94_55S	710197	6316258	775	-55	247	265.2
ALP-8	DD	GDA94_55S	709954	6316535	785	-55	247	249.95
ALP-9	DD	GDA94_55S	709875	6316776	787	-55	247	248.26
BOA-101	DD	GDA94_55S	710271	6316073	807	-60	225	155.5
BOA-102	DD	GDA94_55S	710325	6315977	794	-60	242	217
BOA-103	DD	GDA94_55S	710247	6315820	800	-58	224	220
BOA-104	DD	GDA94_55S	710131	6316451	784	-70	237	336
BOA-105	DD	GDA94_55S	710057	6316615	774	-67	227	266
BOA-106	DD	GDA94_55S	710057	6316615	774	-52	227	330.5
BOA-107	DD	GDA94_55S	710166	6315886	811	-50	225	150
BOA-108	DD	GDA94_55S	710167	6315861	819	-46	187	120
BOA-109	DD	GDA94_55S	710222	6316124	799	-50	234	130
BOA-110	DD	GDA94_55S	709947	6316376	807	-65	225	176.78
GLPD001	DD	GDA94_55S	709794	6316743	801	-60	218	373.3
GLPD002	DD	GDA94_55S	709855	6316916	798	-60	230	606.8
GLPD003	DD	GDA94_55S	709742	6317021	814	-58	232	612.1
GLPD004	DD	GDA94_55S	709573	6316849	827	-55	228	289.8
GLPDD005	DD	GDA94_55S	709786	6316456	810	-54	231	17.1
GLPDD006	DD	GDA94_55S	709628	6316840	814	-70	234	321.9
GLPDD007	DD	GDA94_55S	709590	6316779	840	-70	234	232.2
GLPDD008	DD	GDA94_55S	709641	6316735	826	-63	244	195.8
GLPDD009	DD	GDA94_55S	709723	6316698	814	-77	233	327.8
GLPRC001	RC	GDA94_55S	709668	6316607	826	-50	227	162
GLPRC002	RC	GDA94_55S	709619	6316639	835	-50	227	163
GLPRC004	RC	GDA94_55S	709747	6316469	815	-50	227	96
GLPRC005	RC	GDA94_55S	710008	6316428	797	-50	227	138
GLPRC006	RC	GDA94_55S	709984	6316456	793	-50	227	210
GLPRC008	RC	GDA94_55S	709559	6316626	849	-60	257	130
GLPRC009	RC	GDA94_55S	709574	6316614	848	-60	227	110
GLPRC010	RC	GDA94_55S	709614	6316559	841	-62	201	96
GLPRC011	RC	GDA94_55S	709663	6316497	832	-60	227	80
LPRC-1	RC	GDA94_55S	709894	6316349	814	-60	245	72
LPRC-10	RC	GDA94_55S	709908	6316540	791	-60	238	58
LPRC-12	RC	GDA94_55S	710032	6316245	792	-60	65	70
LPRC-13	RC	GDA94_55S	710093	6316241	786	-60	243	60

LPRC-14	RC	GDA94_55S	710111	6316215	793	-60	252	60
LPRC-15	RC	GDA94_55S	709913	6316322	810	-60	246	46
LPRC-16	RC	GDA94_55S	709883	6316396	805	-60	241	72
LPRC-17	RC	GDA94_55S	709872	6316423	797	-60	244	72
LPRC-18	RC	GDA94_55S	709765	6316510	818	-60	241	78
LPRC-19	RC	GDA94_55S	709776	6316490	816	-60	243	24
LPRC-2	RC	GDA94_55S	709917	6316369	810	-60	246	72
LPRC-20	RC	GDA94_55S	709812	6316462	814	-60	244	52
LPRC-21	RC	GDA94_55S	709831	6316452	810	-60	241	72
LPRC-22	RC	GDA94_55S	709829	6316616	797	-60	243	96
LPRC-23	RC	GDA94_55S	709817	6316674	804	-60	238	80
LPRC-24	RC	GDA94_55S	709801	6316682	807	-60	242	40
LPRC-25	RC	GDA94_55S	709813	6316691	806	-60	243	80
LPRC-26	RC	GDA94_55S	709784	6316704	809	-60	244	48
LPRC-27	RC	GDA94_55S	709804	6316713	807	-60	251	96
LPRC-28	RC	GDA94_55S	709747	6316713	810	-60	241	60
LPRC-29	RC	GDA94_55S	709776	6316730	802	-60	239	100
LPRC-3	RC	GDA94_55S	709938	6316378	807	-60	248	72
LPRC-30	RC	GDA94_55S	709750	6316734	802	-60	244	78
LPRC-31	RC	GDA94_55S	709740	6316742	802	-60	246	72
LPRC-32	RC	GDA94_55S	709783	6316498	815	-60	245	80
LPRC-33	RC	GDA94_55S	709816	6316466	814	-60	239	80
LPRC34	RC	GDA94_55S	709907	6316352	814	-64	248	120
LPRC35	RC	GDA94_55S	709957	6316331	802	-65	249	150
LPRC37	RC	GDA94_55S	709997	6316227	795	-60	261	90
LPRC38	RC	GDA94_55S	710024	6316240	793	-60	261	48
LPRC38A	RC	GDA94_55S	710026	6316240	793	-61	259	126
LPRC39	RC	GDA94_55S	710012	6316183	806	-60	261	78
LPRC-4	RC	GDA94_55S	709955	6316394	804	-60	248	72
LPRC40	RC	GDA94_55S	710032	6316208	801	-60	253	151
LPRC41	RC	GDA94_55S	710034	6316127	819	-60	261	84
LPRC42	RC	GDA94_55S	710073	6316170	805	-56	247	73
LPRC-5	RC	GDA94_55S	709979	6316412	800	-60	248	72
LPRC-6	RC	GDA94_55S	709821	6316480	812	-60	238	78
LPRC-7	RC	GDA94_55S	709845	6316502	803	-60	238	72
LPRC-8	RC	GDA94_55S	709867	6316516	798	-60	238	70
LPRC-9	RC	GDA94_55S	709888	6316528	794	-60	238	72
SLP-1	DD	GDA94_55S	710119	6316322	775	-60	239	392.6
SLP-2	DD	GDA94_55S	710037	6316441	794	-65	239	204.1
SLP-3	DD	GDA94_55S	710207	6316196	781	-60	239	470
SLP-4	DD	GDA94_55S	710158	6316344	772	-66	239	177.2
SLP-5	DD	GDA94_55S	710163	6316349	772	-78	239	467
SLP-6	DD	GDA94_55S	710181	6316557	774	-82	238	144
SLP-7	DD	GDA94_55S	709723	6316451	820	-81	77	118.6
SLP-8A	DD	GDA94_55S	710091	6316655	775	-75	238	428.9
TLP073	RC	GDA94_55S	709796	6316646	803	-55	243	60.3

TLP074	RC	GDA94_55S	709797	6316646	803	-61	237	61
TLP075	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709797	6316646	803	-63	230	92.5
TLP076	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709796	6316647	804	-65	218	61.1
TLP077	RC	GDA94_55S	709716	6316533	828	-55	233	150.3
TLP078	RC	GDA94_55S	709553	6316615	849	-50	239	150.3
TLPD-01	DD	GDA94_55S	709979	6316503	783	-60	223	286.01
TLPD-02	DD	GDA94_55S	709827	6316602	797	-60	223	175.2
TLPD-02W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709827	6316602	797	-60	223	337.5
TLPD-03	DD	GDA94_55S	709727	6316704	813	-60	224	309.96
TLPD-04	DD	GDA94_55S	709626	6316843	814	-60	224	365.5
TLPD-05	DD	GDA94_55S	709752	6316613	808	-60	223	272.4
TLPD-06	DD	GDA94_55S	709740	6316816	795	-60	223	83.7
TLPD-06A	DD	GDA94_55S	709739	6316816	795	-61	247	448
TLPD-07	DD	GDA94_55S	709563	6316968	879	-60	223	410
TLPD-08	DD	GDA94_55S	709828	6316692	804	-60	223	434.7
TLPD-09A	DD	GDA94_55S	709751	6316788	793	-65	213	440.65
TLPD-10	DD	GDA94_55S	709699	6316677	815	-50	223	277.1
TLPD-11	DD	GDA94_55S	709588	6316780	840	-50	223	187.5
TLPD-12	DD	GDA94_55S	709769	6316924	816	-75	223	579.1
TLPD-12W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709769	6316924	816	-75	223	462
TLPD-12W2	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709769	6316924	816	-75	223	427.1
TLPD-12W3	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709769	6316924	816	-75	223	514.5
TLPD-13	DD	GDA94_55S	709639	6316728	826	-50	223	166.4
TLPD-14	DD	GDA94_55S	709591	6316863	825	-75	221	268.7
TLPD-15	DD	GDA94_55S	709719	6316951	832	-75	223	553.7
TLPD-16A	DD	GDA94_55S	709790	6316853	796	-78	220	577.4
TLPD-17	DD	GDA94_55S	709866	6316754	792	-75	223	643.7
TLPD-17W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709866	6316754	792	-75	223	555
TLPD-18	DD	GDA94_55S	709787	6316850	796	-63	223	544.7
TLPD-19	DD	GDA94_55S	709865	6316754	792	-63	223	483
TLPD-20	DD	GDA94_55S	709717	6316951	832	-65	223	465
TLPD-21	DD	GDA94_55S	709716	6316950	832	-60	223	266
TLPD-21W	DD	GDA94_55S	709719	6316951	832	-75	223	516
TLPD-22	DD	GDA94_55S	710070	6316383	782	-75	233	83.6
TLPD-23	DD	GDA94_55S	710149	6316289	774	-75	233	291
TLPD-24	DD	GDA94_55S	710085	6316344	777	-80	233	450.4
TLPD-25	DD	GDA94_55S	710148	6316288	774	-50	233	274.3
TLPD-26	DD	GDA94_55S	710085	6316343	777	-50	233	251
TLPD-27	DD	GDA94_55S	709899	6316893	794	-80	223	792.5
TLPD-28	DD	GDA94_55S	709857	6316954	790	-80	223	750.3
TLPD-28A	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709857	6316954	790	-80	223	234.3
TLPD-28W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709857	6316954	790	-80	223	675.7
TLPD-29	DD	GDA94_55S	709796	6317058	803	-85	223	791.5
TLPD-29W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709796	6317058	803	-85	223	744
TLPD-29W2	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709796	6317058	803	-85	223	768
TLPD-30	DD	GDA94_55S	709647	6317059	863	-85	220	802.9

TLPD-30W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709647	6317059	863	-85	220	736.9
TLPD-31	DD	GDA94_55S	709867	6316754	792	-80	203	488
TLPD-31W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709867	6316754	792	-80	203	603.3
TLPD-32	DD	GDA94_55S	709811	6317035	800	-65	233	645.1
TLPD-33	DD	GDA94_55S	709726	6316804	796	-79	223	489.8
TLPD-34	DD	GDA94_55S	709725	6316803	796	-58	228	327.1
TLPD-34W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709725	6316803	796	-58	228	273.42
TLPD-35	DD	GDA94_55S	709788	6316790	788	-80	205	598.68
TLPD-35W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709788	6316790	788	-80	205	499.54
TLPD-35W2	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709788	6316790	788	-80	205	325.57
TLPD-35W3	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709788	6316790	788	-80	205	424.54
TLPD-36	DD	GDA94_55S	709623	6316835	815	-66	227	223.45
TLPD-36W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709623	6316835	815	-66	227	397.6
TLPD-37	DD	GDA94_55S	709640	6316731	826	-76	233	294.6
TLPD-38	DD	GDA94_55S	709871	6316547	794	-45	223	237.5
TLPD-39	DD	GDA94_55S	709615	6316972	864	-82	223	60
TLPD-39A	DD	GDA94_55S	709615	6316971	863	-83	218	631.5
TLPD-40	DD	GDA94_55S	709872	6316548	794	-80	223	349.7
TLPD-41	DD	GDA94_55S	710041	6316442	794	-50	208	481
TLPD-42	DD	GDA94_55S	709907	6316510	792	-45	218	226.4
TLPD-43	DD	GDA94_55S	709824	6316685	804	-46	223	389
TLPD-44	DD	GDA94_55S	710039	6316443	794	-71	242	406.4
TLPD-45	DD	GDA94_55S	710038	6316443	794	-60	229	379.5
TLPD-46A	DD	GDA94_55S	710202	6316208	780	-43	223	351
TLPD-47A	DD	GDA94_55S	710015	6316323	785	-45	223	210.8
TLPD-48	DD	GDA94_55S	710194	6316205	780	-50	248	349.1
TLPD-49	DD	GDA94_55S	710195	6316205	780	-72	248	299.21
TLPD-50	DD	GDA94_55S	710195	6316205	780	-60	230	235.5
TLPD-51A	DD	GDA94_55S	710273	6316186	784	-70	238	623.2
TLPD-51AW1	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710273	6316186	784	-70	238	508
TLPD-51AW2	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710273	6316186	784	-70	238	501
TLPD-51AW3	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710273	6316186	784	-70	238	409
TLPD-52	DD	GDA94_55S	710213	6316198	781	-55	213	232.2
TLPD-53	DD	GDA94_55S	710211	6316198	781	-68	222	369.9
TLPD-54	DD	GDA94_55S	710302	6316122	795	-47	240	241
TLPD-55	DD	GDA94_55S	710303	6316123	795	-74	226	565.6
TLPD-55W	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710303	6316123	795	-74	226	640.6
TLPD-56	DD	GDA94_55S	709900	6316106	821	-80	63	222.6
TLPD-57	DD	GDA94_55S	710202	6316317	771	-80	231	807.4
TLPD-57W1	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710202	6316317	771	-80	231	705.34
TLPD-57W2	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710202	6316317	771	-80	231	596.4
TLPD-58	DD	GDA94_55S	710283	6316196	783	-85	228	231.3
TLPD-59	RC	GDA94_55S	710342	6316135	791	-85	228	30
TLPD-59A	RC	GDA94_55S	710342	6316135	791	-85	238	66
TLPD-60	DD	GDA94_55S	710424	6315914	773	-65	239	522.2
TLPD-61	DD	GDA94_55S	710201	6316314	771	-80	218	96.4

TLPD-61A	DD	GDA94_55S	710202	6316315	771	-80	218	636.6
TLPD-61AW1	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710202	6316315	771	-80	218	147.3
TLPD-62	DD	GDA94_55S	710301	6316124	795	-65	227	441.2
TLPD-63	DD	GDA94_55S	710146	6316517	781	-70	230	507.4
TLPD-63W1	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710146	6316517	781	-70	230	576.4
TLPD-64	DD	GDA94_55S	710197	6316311	771	-70	202	561
TLPD-65	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	710013	6315793	884	-85	33	338
TLPD-65A	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	710011	6315790	884	-85	48	990
TLPD-65W2	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710013	6315793	884	-85	33	291
TLPD-65W3	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710013	6315793	884	-85	33	318.1
TLPD-65W5	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710013	6315793	884	-85	33	318
TLPD-65W6	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710013	6315793	884	-85	33	339
TLPD-66	DD	GDA94_55S	710375	6316028	780	-60	239	420.5
TLPD-67	DD	GDA94_55S	709894	6315984	848	-85	47	246.18
TLPD-67A	DD	GDA94_55S	709894	6315984	848	-80	47	189.9
TLPD-67B	DD	GDA94_55S	709894	6315982	848	-78	74	995.4
TLPD-67BW1	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	709894	6315982	848	-78	74	1170.4
TLPD-68	DD	GDA94_55S	710379	6315636	810	-50	238	425.9
TLPD-69	DD	GDA94_55S	710376	6316028	780	-73	233	561
TLPD-69W1	DD_Wedge	GDA94_55S	710376	6316028	780	-73	233	578
TLPD-70	DD	GDA94_55S	710436	6315495	791	-60	238	549.3
TLPD-71	DD	GDA94_55S	710078	6316641	774	-73	220	48
TLPD-71A	DD	GDA94_55S	710079	6316641	774	-60	220	36
TLPD-72	DD	GDA94_55S	710486	6315737	788	-59	239	471.6
TLPDD04001	DD	GDA94_55S	709619	6316841	815	-65	238	273.3
TLPDD04002	DD	GDA94_55S	709693	6316827	802	-60	229	404
TLPDD04003	DD	GDA94_55S	709828	6317034	797	-69	225	774.6
TLPRC-01	RC	GDA94_55S	709808	6316469	815	-60	223	36
TLPRC-02	RC	GDA94_55S	709752	6316512	820	-50	223	192
TLPRC-03	RC	GDA94_55S	709655	6316633	826	-50	223	168
TLPRC-04	RC	GDA94_55S	709829	6316451	810	-50	223	120
TLPRC04001	RC	GDA94_55S	709845	6316317	815	-50	238	78
TLPRC04003	RC	GDA94_55S	709938	6316368	808	-60	238	150
TLPRC04004	RC	GDA94_55S	709708	6316579	822	-50	238	177.3
TLPRC04006	RC	GDA94_55S	709663	6316610	826	-55	238	78
TLPRCDD04002	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709947	6316313	803	-60	238	124.9
TLPRCDD04007	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709857	6316385	806	-60	238	62.6
TLPRCDD04008	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709922	6316422	800	-55	238	114.9
TLPRCDD04009	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709893	6316456	793	-55	238	128.7
TLPRCDD04010	RC/DD	GDA94_55S	709784	6316568	807	-55	238	181.8
							Total	64,525.19