Maiden Gorilla MRE for Vivien Project

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HIGHLIGHTS

- A maiden gold Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') has been completed by Gorilla Gold for the Vivien Project, 12km west of Leinster WA.
- The Vivien Project MRE totals 2.1 Mt at 4.1g/t Au for 278koz.
- This MRE provides a platform for future, targeted resource growth at the Vivien Project, and initiates studies to assess current options to optimise mineralisation.

Vivien Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t Cut off OP 1.5 g/t Au cut off for UG

Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au (Koz)
Indicated	0.15	4.9	24
Inferred	1.95	4.1	254
Total	**2.1**	**4.1**	**278**

- One third of the MRE sits within open pit shells, optimised at A$3,500 (Table 1).
- This resource combined with recent exploration success at the Vivien Project demonstrates the upside potential of the project.
- Extensional and exploration drilling is scheduled to recommence at the Vivien Project in the Quarter 3.
- Drilling at the Lakeview and Sovereign prospects at the Comet Vale project is ongoing with three drill rigs.
- Drilling at the Mulwarrie Project is ongoing with three drill rigs.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla' or 'the Company' or 'GG8'), is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') for deposits within the Vivien Project, 16km west of Leinster WA.

The 2025 Vivien Mineral Resource includes contributions from the historically significant producer Vivien, Vivien Gem and Rik deposits.

Charles Hughes, Chief Executive Officer commented:

"This is another great step forward for the Vivien Project. We demonstrated our ability to discover new lode positions in our first round of drilling where Gorilla have already delivered exciting shallow high-grade hits like 8m @ 3.6g/t gold in hole VVEX007 at the growing Val discovery, south of Vivien, in February, now we have a great platform from which to progress targeted, meaningful growth and exploration activities at the project.

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Drilling will recommence at Vivien in Quarter 3.

This MRE takes our combined group MRE to 953koz at 4.4 g/t Au. GG8 has MRE updates for the Mulwarrie Project and the Comet Vale project planned for Q3 2025."

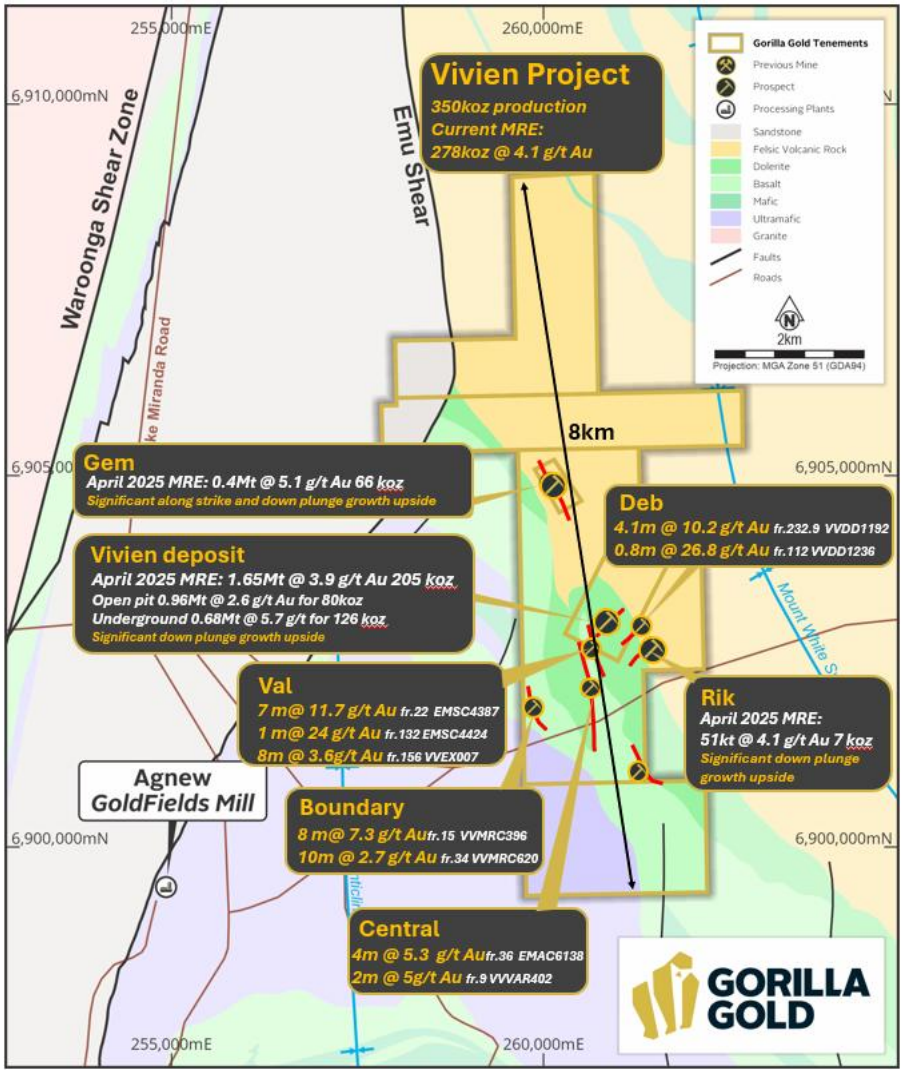


Figure 1 Plan of Vivien Project

Vivien Mineral Resource Estimate

The Vivien Project lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Agnew-Leinster road in a region with multiple operational gold processing facilities within a 100km radius. The Vivien Project has seen historical production of more than 350koz @ 5.5g/t Au (ASX release13 September 2024), with active underground operations as recently as 2023. The bulk of historical production is sourced from the Vivien Main lode.

In addition to the delineated gold resources, gold mineralisation has been identified at multiple other prospects within the tenement package, including Deb, Val, Boundary & Central (Figure 1).

A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate has been undertaken by Snowden Optiro using historical data (Table 1). Resources were estimated at three deposits, Vivien main, Vivien Gem and Rik (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

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Vivien Project Mineral Resource Estimate						
		Resource category	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	Au Tonnes (kt)	Au Grade (Au g/t)	Au (koz)
Vivien	OP	Measured	0.5	-	-	-
		Indicated		-	-	-
		Inferred		964	2.6	80
		Sub Total		**964**	**2.6**	**80**
	UG	Measured	1.5	-	-	-
		Indicated		150	4.9	24
		Inferred		533	5.9	102
		Sub Total		**683**	**5.7**	**126**
	ALL	Measured		-	-	-
		Indicated		150	4.9	24
		Inferred		1,500	3.8	182
		Total Resource		**1,650**	**3.9**	**205**
Vivien Gem	OP	Measured	0.5	-	-	-
		Indicated		-	-	-
		Inferred		48	3.8	6
		Sub Total		**48**	**3.8**	**6**
	UG	Measured	1.5	-	-	-
		Indicated		-	-	-
		Inferred		350	5.3	60
		Sub Total		**350**	**5.3**	**60**
	ALL	Measured		-	-	-
		Indicated		-	-	-
		Inferred		400	5.1	66
		Total Resource		**400**	**5.1**	**66**
Rik	OP	Measured	0.5	-	-	-
		Indicated		-	-	-
		Inferred		51	4.1	7
		Total Resource		**51**	**4.1**	**7**
Total Measured				-	-	-
Total Indicated				150	4.9	24
Total Inferred				1,950	4.1	254
Total				2,100	4.1	278

Notes:

- *Open Pit (OP) resources are constrained within optimised pit shells based on A$3,500 per ounce gold price and reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.*
- *Underground (UG) resources are evaluated below the optimised pit shell and constrained within mineable shapes designed at 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade and reported within the mineralised domains*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence, Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Table 1 Vivien Project MRE table

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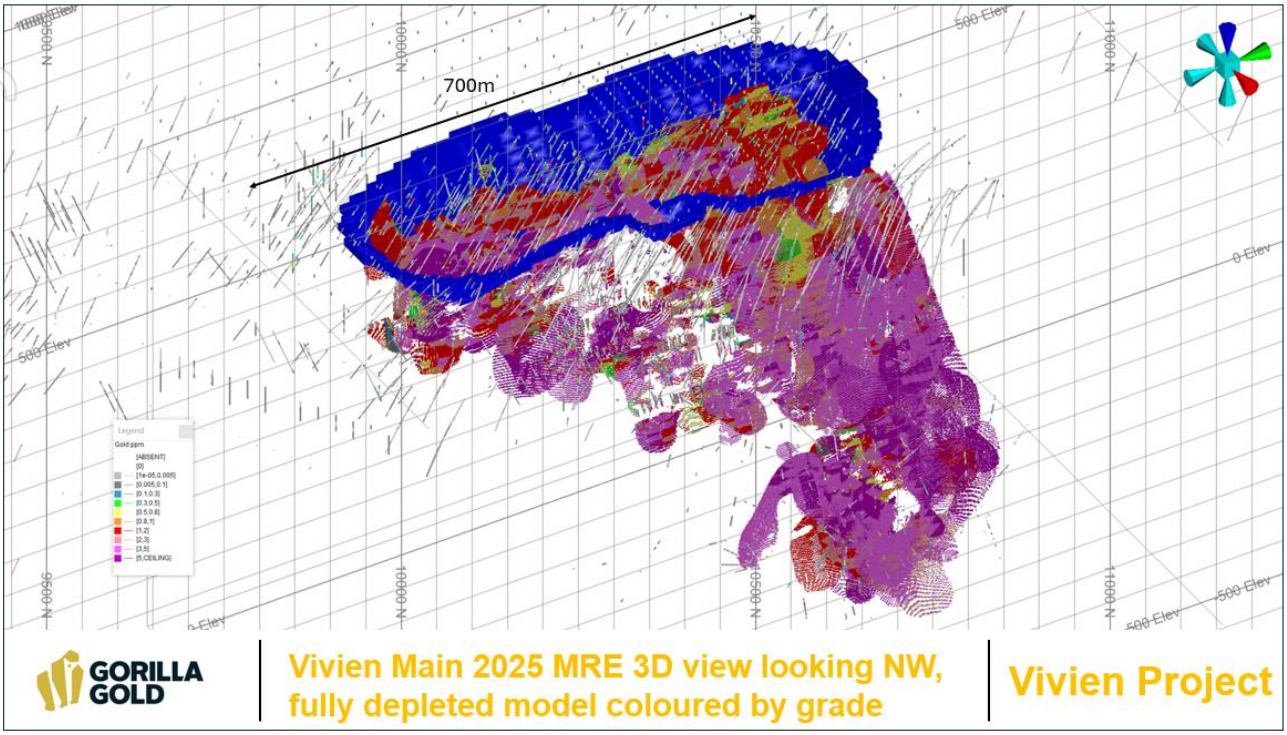


Figure 2 Oblique view of Vivien Main estimated blocks, depleted of historical mining within optimised A$3,500 - pit shell in blue

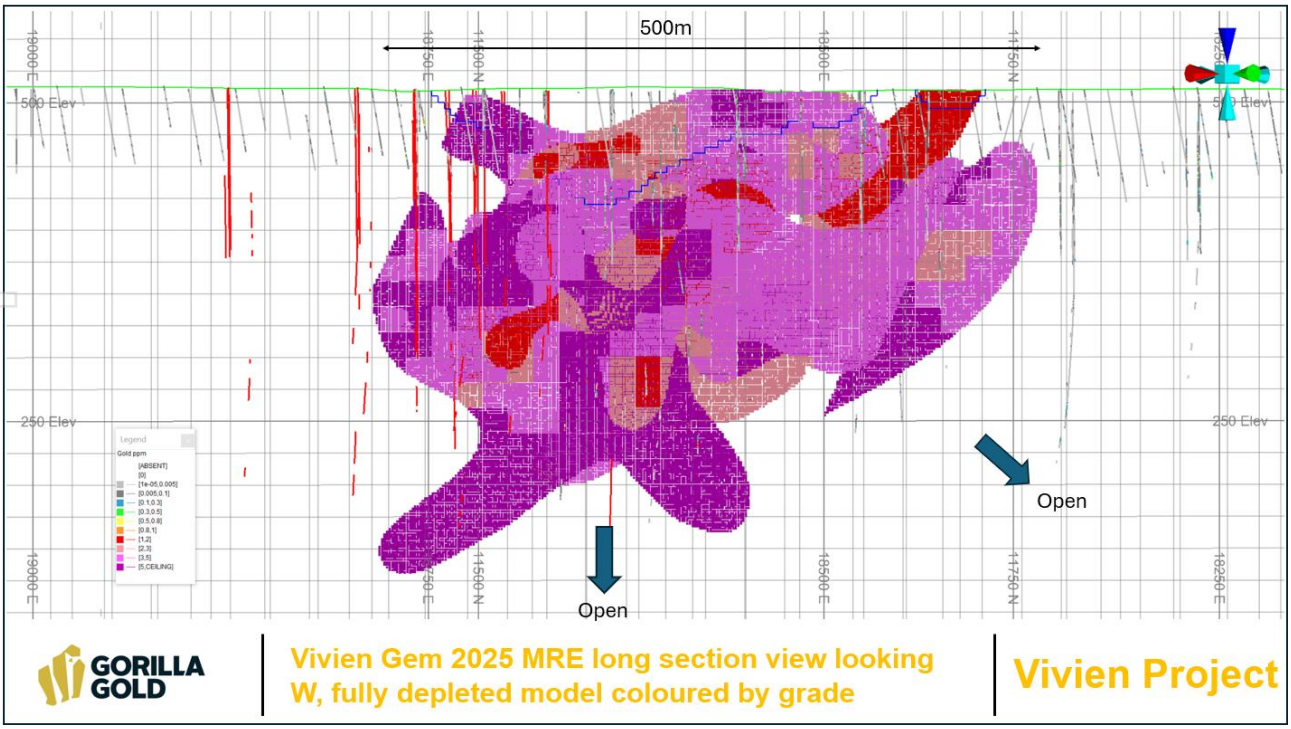


Figure 3 Long section of Vivien Gem estimated blocks, depleted of historically mined blocks with optimised A$3,500 pit shell in blue

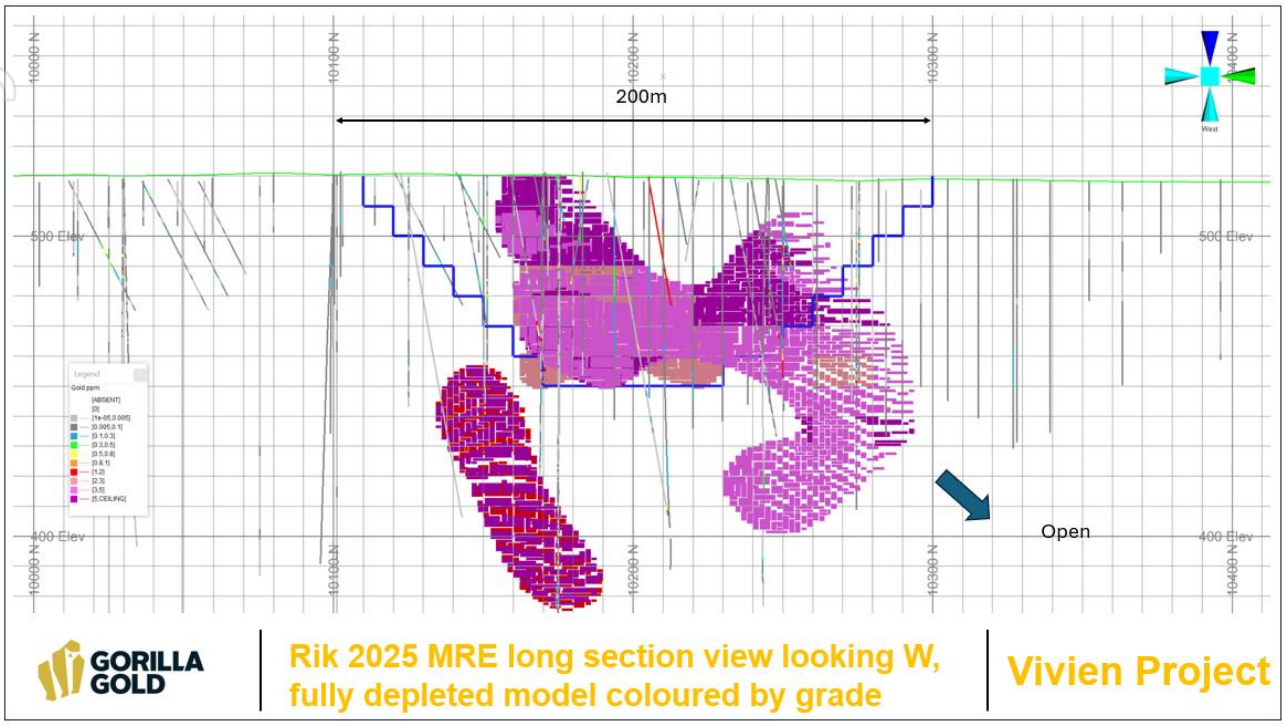


Figure 4 Long section of Rik estimated blocks with optimised pit shell A$3,500 in blue

Summary of Material Information (as per ASX LR 5.8.1):

The following Material Information Summary for the Vivien, Vivien Gem and Rik Mineral Resource Estimates is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 requirements. Further details are provided in the JORC Code Table 1 (Appendix 1).

Geology and Geological Interpretation:

The Vivien Project is located in the Agnew Gold Camp within the Norseman–Wiluna greenstone belt of Western Australia. Located around 25 km southwest of Leinster, the Agnew area hosts multiple gold. Gold mineralisation is strongly structurally controlled, and gold mineralisation is typically associated with shear zones, fold hinges and axial planes, and contrasts between differing lithological units.

Vivien: Mineralisation comprises multiple narrow, high-grade quartz-sulphide veins within a dolerite/gabbro unit, structurally controlled along steeply dipping NNW-trending shear zones. Interpretation is supported by historic mining, underground mapping, and extensive reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD). Pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite are closely associated with gold.

Rik: Rik is located approximately 500 m to the east of Vivien comprises two steeply dipping (~70° east), high-grade quartz veins hosted in mafic rocks. The lodes strike N-S and reach widths up to 15 m. Interpretation is based on RC and DD logging demonstrating geological and grade continuity.

Vivien Gem: Vivien Gem is located approximately 2 km northwest of Vivien, Vivien Gem consists of 15 steeply dipping quartz lodes sub-parallel to the regional Good Friday Shear.

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The main lode trends NW–SE and plunges southeast. Hosted in dolerites, the lodes show pinching and swelling along strike. Interpretation relies on RC and DD data and structural modelling.

Drilling Techniques:

Vivien: A total of 1,459 drillholes for 137,729 metres, comprising surface RC, surface and underground DD, and sludge drill holes. Diamond drilling used HQ/NQ core, with orientation tools in targeted areas. RC drilling employed face-sampling hammers with cone splitters (1 m samples), including some 4 m composites with 1 m re-splits on anomalous results.

Rik: A total of 54 RC and two DD holes for 6,371 m are drilled in the Rik deposit area. RC used 5.5-inch face-sampling hammers; 1 m samples collected via cone splitter. Diamond core was sampled to geological boundaries (0.3–1.5 m) and drilled at high angles to minimise bias.

Vivien Gem: A total of 98 holes (78 RC, 20 DD) for 19,803 m. RC used 1 m intervals and 4 m composites initially. Diamond core provided lithological, structural, and sulphide data for lode definition.

Sampling techniques:

Sampling across the Vivien, Rik, and Vivien Gem deposits has been conducted using industry-standard methods appropriate for orogenic gold deposits and suitable for resource estimation. The sampling procedures aim to ensure representativity, reliability, and quality control across all drilling types.

Vivien: RC samples collected via cone splitter (1 m intervals). Early programs used 4 m PVC spear composites, re-sampled at 1 m if >0.2 g/t Au. Diamond core was half-split and sampled to lithological boundaries (0.3–1.5 m).

Rik: RC samples were dry-split at 1 m intervals; some initial 4 m composites re-sampled if anomalous. DD followed the same protocol as Vivien.

Vivien Gem: RC samples collected at 1 m intervals with initial 4 m composites where applicable. Diamond core was split and sampled based on lithology and alteration (0.3–1.2 m intervals), with attention to sulphide-rich zones.

Sample Preparation and Assay

Samples were sent to ALS laboratories (Kalgoorlie or Perth). Recent campaigns used Photon Assay, earlier programs used 30 g fire assay with AAS finish. All samples were crushed 75 µm.

Classification:

The Mineral Resource has been classified following the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code). The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of gold. The classification criteria were assigned based on the robustness of the grade estimate as determined from the drillhole spacing, geological confidence and grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resources are supported by drilling with a spacing less than 20 m to 30 m, where QAQC data was present (2013 to 2017) and where geological and grade continuity is demonstrated.

Inferred Mineral Resources are defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and continuity, the drill spacing was greater than 30 m or where there was a lack of QAQC data.

Estimation Methodology:

Estimates were completed in Datamine Studio RM, with geostatistics in Snowden Supervisor. Interpretation of the mineralisation was completed by Gorilla personnel using Leapfrog. A three-pass Ordinary Kriging (OK) strategy with dynamic anisotropy was used to estimate gold grades.

Vivien: Gold grades were estimated into parent blocks of 5 mE x 20 mN x 5 mRL. Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing. Sub-cells, to a minimum dimension of 1 m(E) x 4 m(N) x 4 m(RL), were used to represent volume. Top cuts were applied to domains showing grade outliers as required. Variograms were built on composite data to assess spatial continuity, and the orientation search ellipses were controlled using dynamic anisotropy. A three-pass estimation strategy was used with increasing search distances and reduced sample numbers. Hard grade boundaries were applied to the estimation of each domain.

Rik: Mineralisation was estimated into parent blocks of 5 mE x 20 mN x 5 mRL. Sub-cells, to a minimum dimension of 1 m(E) x 4 m(N) x 4 m(RL), were used to represent volume. No top cuts were applied, as review indicated it was unnecessary. Variograms indicated moderate continuity with a primary range of 70 m and a nugget of 27%. A three-pass estimation strategy was used with increasing search distances and reduced sample numbers. Hard grade boundaries were applied to the estimation of each domain

Vivien Gem: Gold grades were estimated into parent blocks of 20 mE x 5 mN x 20 mRL. Sub-cells, to a minimum dimension of 1 m(E) x 1 m(N) x 1 m(RL), were used to represent volume The model is a rotated block model. Domains with fewer than 15 composites were estimated using Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2). Top cuts were applied to domains showing grade outliers. Variograms were built on composite data to assess spatial continuity, and search ellipses were adapted using dynamic anisotropy. A three-pass estimation strategy was used with increasing search distances and reduced sample numbers. Hard grade boundaries were applied to the estimation of each domain.

All models were validated using visual checks, swath plots, statistical comparison of composites vs block model, and domain-by-domain volume checks. Density values were assigned based on lithology, oxidation, and for Vivien, estimated gold grade using a tiered SG model (e.g., SG = 2.81 for high-sulphide zones).

Cut-off Grade:

Cut-off grades were selected based on mining and processing assumptions, including recoveries, costs, and a gold price of A$3,500. These values reflect similar peer operations and are consistent with the project's development stage.

Vivien and Vivien Gem

Open Pit: 0.5 g/t gold cut off, reported within a Whittle-optimised shell.

Underground: 1.5 g/t Au, reported within MSO-generated stope shapes.

Rik

Open Pit: Reported above a 0.5 g/t gold cut off, within a Whittle-optimised shell.

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Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

The Mineral Resources for Vivien, Vivien Gem and Rik have been assessed for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) in accordance with the JORC Code. Vivien, Vivien Gem and Rik have been reported as open pit resources. Vivien and Vivien Gem have portions reported as underground resources.

- Open Pit resources are constrained within an optimised pit shell generated using A$3,500/oz gold price. Assumed processing cost $50/t, recovery ~95%, mining method is conventional open pit with 10% dilution. Mineralisation is near surface, in a well-established mining region, and supported by nearby infrastructure.
- Underground Mineral resources are constrained within MSOs, generated using a A$3,500/oz gold price, minimum mining width of 1.5 m and cut off grade of 1.5 g/t gold. The mineralised portion within the MSO shapes has been reported.

Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

Vivien: The Vivien deposit has a history of successful gold production using conventional cyanide extraction methods. Historical processing demonstrates high metallurgical recoveries of approximately 96.9%. No significant deleterious elements are reported, and recovery is well understood based on past operating data.

Vivien Gem and Rik: No direct metallurgical testwork has been completed to date. However, similar host lithology and sulphide assemblage to Vivien, notably arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite, suggests that recoveries may be comparable. In the absence of testwork, metallurgical recovery has been assumed at ~95%, consistent with industry standards for comparable deposits.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

Investor Enquiries

Charles Hughes

Chief Executive Officer

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Vivien Gold Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Vivien Gold project (Vivien, Vivien Gem and Rik) was prepared by Ms Jane Levett and Ms Susan Havlin and reviewed by Ms Susan Havlin, both employees of Snowden Optiro. Ms Havlin and Ms Levett are both Members and Chartered Professionals of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and they have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Havlin and Ms Levett consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Drilling Commenced at Vivien & Accelerates at Comet Vale	14 January 2025
Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases	13 September 2024
LRL Set to Acquire 100% of Comet Vale Project	17 July 2024

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

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APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</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>• At Vivien historic diamond, rotary air blast, air core and reverse circulation drill samples were collected by a number of Companies in a period from 1979 to 2023.
• Thorough QAQC was conducted by GoldFields of historic data. Pre-2002 methods were deemed adequate or assigned a value of POOR, UNKNOWN OR GOOD confidence. Given there has been an update to the database since this time, the data has been re-evaluated by GG8 and a table summary provided.
• Historic reports from Australian Gold Fields and GoldFields show RC samples were collected over 4m composites and split into 1m samples using a 3 tiered splitter. Australian Gold Fields used tub composites of two single metre samples, when in ore riffle splitting was undertaken. Air Core holes were typically sampled in 1-4m sample composites laid on the ground. RAB samples were taken in 4-6m composites.
• Wiluna Gold Mines completed 10m or 6m scoop composites on RC samples with 1m resamples where anomalous values were returned. 2-3kg samples were sent for Aqua Regia and 1m splits were sent for Fire Assay at Amdel Labs.
• For all companies diamond core samples were sampled visually based on geological contacts and on observations of alteration and mineralisation, intervals ranging from 0.3m to 1m. Core was then cut longitudinally and one half taken for assay with the other half remaining in the trays. Any additional sampling was quartered. Diamond core was sampled using the Fire Assay method.
•
• Ramelius Resources Ltd between 2014 to 2023 operated the project under their QAQC standards and methods. The Company has yet to do a thorough review on these methods, but from a review of documents and in depth review of the database, there appears to be consistency and a high standard.
▪</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>• Drilling at Vivien completed from a period of 1985 to 2023 by Australian Gold Fields NL, Agnew Gold Mining Company and Ramelius Resources Ltd.
• A summary of all Drilling techniques is shown in the table provided.
<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Number of Holes</th></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>2316</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH</td><td>463</td></tr>
<tr><td>SL</td><td>695</td></tr>
<tr><td>RAB</td><td>3290</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>858</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>7622</td></tr>
</table>
• A number of holes were undetermined and were not included. Ramelius undertook "sludge" sampling but upon review of data these were production holes, some drilled out up to 30m from the drive. The holes would need to be looked at individually, and if are true sludge holes would not be used in any future resource update.</td></tr>
</table>

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		• Diamond drilling completed by Ramelius was oriented using a digital ACE ACT III or 2iC Ezy Ori Tool. It is not known the methods used by other companies.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• It is noted that RC and diamond drilling samples recovery are not well discussed prior to 2002 in available public reports. • Sample recovery data is logged in geotechnical logging and in comments post 2002 during the logging process. Ramelius, GoldFields, Wiluna Gold Mines and Australian Gold Fields discussed recovery in logging. In many holes it was identified whether water was intersected. The water table at Vivien Gem was intersected at 22m. • GoldFields looked at bias between datasets and found that there was only bias at very low grades and very high grades in the pre-2002 data.
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.*	• Reviews of geological logs shows that logging was qualitative in nature. Core photography was taken by GoldFields and Ramelius for diamond drilling. • Geotechnical logging was undertaken by the Companies prior to mining studies. Samples were logged for recovery and RQD. In addition, the weathering profile was logged. • Metallurgical testing was undertaken for mining studies by GoldFields and during production by Ramelius. Metallurgical recovery was 97% as of 2023.
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.*	• Historic reports from Australian Gold Fields, Wiluna Gold and GoldFields show RC samples were collected (mainly but not always) over 4m composites and split into 1m samples using a 3 tiered splitter. Australian Gold Fields used tub composites of two single metre samples, when in ore, riffle splitting was undertaken. Air Core holes were typically sampled in1-4m sample composites laid on the ground. RAB samples were taken in 4-6m composites for older RAB, Wiluna Gold Mines • Diamond core samples were sampled visually based on geological contacts and on observations of alteration and mineralisation, intervals ranging from 0.3m to 1m. Core was then cut longitudinally and one half taken for assay with the other half remaining in the trays.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• As far as it is known for samples taken by Australian Gold Fields, GoldFields and Ramelius, samples were assayed by industry standards techniques at the time of their taking. Fire assay methods were used for gold, where dissolved sample was analysed by AAS to a detection limited of 0.01ppm; four acid digest and aqua regia for multi-element analysis. • Wiluna Gold Mines had composite samples pulverised and a 50gm samples digested by aqua regia, extraction in to an organic solvent was analysed by atomic absorption with a detection limit of 0.02ppm. 1m splits samples were analysed where a 50gm samples is fused with litharge and flux. The resultant lead button is cupelled and digest in aqua regia and determined by AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Samples were sent to Amdel labs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• QAQC reference samples were submitted by GoldFields and Ramelius, at least 1 standard and two blank samples were included with each batch of samples submitted for analysis. Standards were reviewed and results were generally within the thresholds. Those that fell outside of the limits were assessed for possible contamination during transit or at lab. • At this stage GG8 only has QAQC data for a period from 2013 to 2017. • Duplicates were regularly taken, the results presented in showed some evidence of scatter, however, a correlation co-efficient of 0.979% indicated very good repeatability, • No twinned holes undertaken at Vivien for regular QC. • Data entry is unknown for other companies, but it appears that Ramelius used Logging programs to maintain common logging codes. • No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes within the Mine were downhole surveyed by drilling companies such as DDH1, McKay Drilling or Gyro Australia during the drilling process. • Hole locations were surveyed in by onsite surveyors, the details of the equipment were unknown. • Data is provided in MGA GDA 94 zone 51 in this report, though original coordinates were taken in Vivien mine grid within the mine area and AGD 84 zone 51 in exploration areas prior to 2004.
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.*	• Exploration drilling of RC, Air Core and RAB drilling was undertaken at 400m by 50m spacings on am E-W grid generally with a dip to the west. • Resource grade control drilling was completed from drill cuddies in an array away from development and into lodes. • Vivien Gem was drilled within close range of other holes on a NE orientation space 50m apart
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this*	• No orientation sampling bias has been identified for UG holes, although drill access is limited to UG workings. Some bias is likely for grid drilling undertaken by GoldFields, Australian Gold Fields and Wiluna Gold Mines and companies prior. Drilling is mainly orientated for stratigraphy and not structures.

	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample handling is discussed in a 2004 GoldFields resource report. • Unknown for historic datasets.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Apart from a desktop review of the historic surface and drill data, no audits have been undertaken. It is unknown at this time whether regular audits were conducted by Ramelius, GoldFields or other Companies on laboratories used.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	*M36/111* *M36/292* *M36/34* *M36/61* *M36/64* *P36/1890* • No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1902 to 1911 Underground mine production from Vivien totalling 76,000 ounces at an average grade of 12.4g/t by Vivien Gold Mining Company. • 1911 to 1979 No further recorded exploration took place until 1979. • 1979 to 1986: Minplex drilled 2 diamond holes, intervals low grade Au was associated with 5m of 0.7% Cu. An EM-37 survey was completed in 1983. 141 RAB holes for 1597m on a 50x100m grid attempted to find northern strike of Viven. A further 21 RAB holes were completed. The work defined two strong arsenic anomalies north of UG workings. 6 RC holes had poor results. Minplex carried out nearly • 1986 to 1991: Spargos and Queen Margaret Gold Mines NL converted two Ps into M36/34. They completed UG mapping, Channel Sampling, 53 RC and 353 RAB holes on a 40m x 20m spaced grid. A further 163 RAB holes were completed in 1987 with 731m of costeans. 23,938 t at 2.3g/t were mined in 1988 from a hardpan reserve. • 1991 to 1997: Wiluna Gold Mines Limited undertook exploration in 1994 with 4 deep percussion drill holes completed intersecting high grade sulphidic quartz veining within the main shoot. Prior to 1996, 55 percussion, 172 RC and 47 diamond holes were completed. In 1996, Wiluna Gold Pty Ltd (the then tenement holder of M36/34) submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the (then) Department of Minerals and Energy for approval to develop the Vivien open pit.

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		The open pit, to approximately 60m in depth, accessed gold ore from the oxidised zone at the site of the historical underground mine. The pit was mined between 1997 and 1998 and produced 410,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 2.70g/t for 35,600 ounces. • 1991 to 1994: Jubilee Gold Mine ML worked on Vivien Gem, a resource of 40kT of 1.1g/t was calculated for Vivien Gem. 10 RC holes were drilled. Rab holes VRA12-17 were drilled to test lateritic soil anomalies east of the main workings, but turned out to be transported (tailings from GEM). Stand out grades from RC included 1m at 12.07g/t and 2m at 5.16g/t. • 1997 to 2002 Australian GoldFields NL (AGFNL) completed a campaign of 84 RAB, 143 RC and 15 diamond holes into previously worked areas. Mining of Vivien pit commenced and by 1998 the pit had produced 35,600oz at 2.7g/t. AGFNL went into receivership and became the responsibility of Rothschild Australia Ltd. • 1998 to 2001 Arrow Resources part of Rothschild group, • 2001 to 2002 Breakaway Resources NL • 2002 to 2012 Agnew Gold Mining Company (AGMC) entered into a farm-in with Breakaway. Between 2002 to 2012, 132 diamond, 2299 AC and 179 RC holes were completed. The diamond and RC holes with the aim of delineating an UG resource. Studies were undertaken, metallurgical recovery test, SG determination, ore body wireframing and a resource block model was completed. Feasibility studies were completed and the decision to mine was made in 2004 • 2012 to 2014 Ramelius Resources Ltd entered into an agreement with AGMC completion was in 2014. • 2014 to 2024 Ramelius drilled 258 diamond holes, 28 RC holes in Vivien Gem and 695 UG samples. The sold the project to Distilled Analytics Pty Ltd who completed due diligence and entered into the current sale agreement with Labyrinth Resources Ltd.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Vivien gold deposit is located on the eastern limb of the Lawler's anticline. The stratigraphy in the area is similar to the Agnew area with lower basalts and komatiitic units unconformably overlain by a sedimentary sequence known as the Vivien Formation/Mount White Group. • The deposit is characterised by a quartz–sulphide vein within a broader anastomosing shear zone. The veins trend 028° magnetic and dips ~70° towards the southeast. The constraining shear appears to be a subsidiary structure related to a major north-northwest trending structural feature that bounds the host rock dolerite–gabbro sill • High Grade ore is generally sulphide rich with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. The orientation of the main Vivien Ore surface is 028 degrees dipping 60-70 degrees to the SE. The structural has local flexures with flatter areas corresponding to high grades. Vivien Gem is hosted in the Vivien Formation and is associated with thin Rik Dolerite sills. Gem lode trends to the NNW and dips to the ENE with higher grade zones at exist at intersection points with NE trending faults.

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Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *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.*	• Summary tables are provided for all data using a cutoff of 0.5g/t. Review of statistical analyses completed by both GoldFields and Ramelius suggest that this is adequate. • Some data was excluded as drilling type, logging and other supplementary data was not found. • Assays are reported as downhole intercepts and are not necessarily representative of true width.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Results were reporting using cut-off grades of 0.5ppm (g/t) for Vivien Main and Gem prospects. • Mineralisation intervals were kept to intersections of a single lode where understood to be so. • Gram x meter were provided for tables.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling was undertaken using correct perpendicular orientations for interpreted mineralisation. Folded stratigraphy dips to the east • Intercepts are downhole widths and not necessarily indicative of true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A plan view of all drilling has been included for both projects and long sections.
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*	• All samples were reported for all elements of interest. Reporting was based on the overall exploration goals which was to get comfort in data used in previous resource estimations and with data that Gorilla intends to report on.

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All other relevant data has been included within this report as it is known at this time. With time, Gorilla expects that the current understanding of data acquisition and reporting completed in the past will improve.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling will be required to follow up intersections identified in the review of the historic data (pre-2002). Given the lack of data provided by companies in the past, it would be valuable to being able to repeat historic results by stepping out, twinning or infill drilling. • Long sections show the potential targets at both project areas.

JORC Table 1; Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Vivien / Rik / Vivien Gem

Criteria	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.*	**Vivien and Rik** • Snowden Optiro received the final drillhole database from Gorilla Gold (GRG) on 4th February 2025. A series of CSV files was exported from the GRG managed MS Access database, with the data extracted 4th February 2025. **Vivien Gem** • Snowden Optiro received the final drillhole database from Gorilla Gold (GRG) on 21st February 2025. A series of CSV files was exported from the GRG managed MS Access database, with the data extracted 23rd February 2025.
	Data validation procedures used.	**All deposits** • Prior to undertaking resource estimation, a high-level data review and referential checks were conducted, including topo to collar checks, overlapping and duplicate records. Issues were noted with the resolution of the topography surface. All other data was found to be appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation. • The drillholes and all data used in the MRE is in local mine grid. Collars in MGA appear to be measured with a high level of accuracy and have decimal places, however, it was noted some historic collars in local mine grid (Easting and Northing) are rounded. • Rotary air blast and air core holes were excluded from the estimation process based on quality of the drilling technique. • Snowden Optiro is of the opinion that the drillhole data is suitable for resource estimation for all of the deposits, given the level of classification applied. **Vivien** • The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) database includes data collected across multiple drilling campaigns, from 1983 to 2022.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• The final drillhole database used for estimation includes 367 reverse circulation drillholes (35,276 m) and 229 surface diamond drillholes (58,074.41 m), 194 underground diamond drillholes (34,46738 m), and 669 underground sludge holes (9,910.44) totalling 1,459 holes for 137,729.25m. • Bias between different drill types - sludge, UG diamond, surface diamond and RC were investigated. Minimal bias was noted and all drill types were used in the estimation **Rik** • The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) database includes data collected across multiple drilling campaigns, from 1983 to 2022. • The final drillhole database used for estimation includes 54 reverse circulation drillholes (5,592 m) and 2 surface diamond drillholes (779 m). **Vivien Gem** • The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) database includes data collected across multiple drilling campaigns, from 2007, 2008 and 2014. Eight holes within the project area do not have date information recorded. The spatial location of these holes was reviewed and only four of these intersect the mineralisation, they are distributed through the deposit with post 2007 holes surrounding them. The risk is considered low. • The final drillhole database used for estimation includes 78 reverse circulation drillholes (13,584 m) and 20 diamond drillholes (6,219 m), totalling 98 holes for 19,803 m.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	**All deposits** • The GRG CP, responsible for the data and geological interpretation has visited the site and observed collars, drill pads and general site layout including previous mining operations. • The Snowden Optiro CP visited site on 17 and 18 March 2025, observed the general site layout as well as the Vivien pit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	**Vivien** • The Vivien deposit is a narrow, high-grade, quartz vein hosted lode deposit. The vein is typically between 1 and 6 metres wide, strikes north-south (local grid) and dips at 70°. Mineralisation is hosted within a dolerite/gabbro unit. • Vivien was mined historically via underground (circa 1910) and open-pit (1997) methods. Modern underground extraction commenced in late 2015 and continued through to 2023. • The geological interpretation of the deposit is based on logging of drillholes and detailed mapping and exposure of the lodes in the open pit and underground. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification. **Rik** • The Rik deposit comprises two narrow, high grade quartz veins. The lodes strike north-south (local grid) and dip at 70º to the east. The lodes are up to 15 m thick at the widest part. • The geological interpretation is based on logging of drillholes and grade. • The confidence in geological continuity is reasonable given the drilling and the confidence is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification. **Vivien Gem** • The Vivien Gem mineralisation is associated with a steeply dipping/sub-vertical quartz vein that occurs close to or at the contact between a mafic conglomerate to the west and a finer grained clastic sedimentary package to the east.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• The geological interpretation of the deposit is primarily based on logging of the dolerite units, running parallel to the mineralisation and the regional Good Friday Shear zone. These were interpreted into a 3D model of the lithology and structure. • The main vein (domain 1001) is reasonably robust. The other 14 domains are interpreted to be smaller, discontinuous hanging wall and footwall lodes running sub-parallel to the main vein. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	**All deposits** • Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. **Vivien** • Mineralisation was modelled at a nominal 0.5g/t gold for the open pit portion of the deposit (above the 380mRL) and 1.5 g/t gold cut off grade for the underground portion of the deposit (below the 380 mRL). Domains are actually sub-domains of a broader lode. • The interpreted trend was influenced by historical mining and previous interpretations • Geological and mineralisation continuity between drillholes and sections is good for well drilled areas. Some of the +1.2g/t Au sub domains are supported by limited drill data, with some domains having very few data points. The modelling of these domains assumes reasonable continuity, however, these require additional drilling to confirm. **Rik** • Mineralisation was modelled at a nominal 1.5 g/t gold cut off grade. • Geological and mineralisation continuity between drillholes and sections is reasonable. The smaller lode is supported by limited drill data, with very few data points. The modelling of these domains assumes reasonable continuity, however, these require additional drilling to confirm. **Vivien Gem** • Mineralisation was modelled at a nominal 1 g/t gold cut off grade. • The interpreted trend was influenced by the assumption that the main mineralized structure is sub-parallel to the regional Good Friday Shear. • Geological and mineralisation continuity between drillholes and sections is good for the main vein (domain 1001). The footwall and hangingwall lodes are supported by limited drill data, with some domains having very few data points. The modelling of these domains assumes reasonable continuity, however, these require additional drilling to confirm.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	**Vivien** • Alternative interpretations were not considered as there is significant evidence to support this interpretation, with data gathered over the long history of mining of this deposit. **Rik** • Alternative interpretations have not been considered at this stage given the limited drilling, however, alternative interpretations may be possible with additional drilling. **Vivien Gem** • Alternative interpretations were considered and mineralisation was modelled at 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t cut off grades. A 1.0 g/t cut-off was ultimately selected as it provided a coherent model with consistent

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		plunges across most lodes. However, all interpretations remained largely consistent. • Alternative interpretations may be possible with additional drilling and may affect the grade and continuity of the deposit.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	**Vivien** • At Vivien auriferous veins are often laminated with massive pyrrhotite and fine to medium grained arsenopyrite, particularly associated with the laminations. Coarse grained and visible gold is often associated with these features **Rik** • At Rik, as per Vivien, auriferous veins are often laminated with massive pyrrhotite and fine to medium grained arsenopyrite, particularly associated with the laminations. Coarse grained and visible gold is often associated with these features **Vivien Gem** • Based on the drilling completed to date at Vivien Gem, the strongest mineralisation occurs where the quartz vein is hosted within or close to the contact of the main dolerite. The mineralisation has been modelled based on the logging, the dolerite contact and gold grade. The main mineralised structure is interpreted to run sub-parallel to the regional Good Friday Shear. All mineralisation occurs within the modelled geological corridor and is subparallel to the lithological contact.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	**All deposits** • All geological observations were used to guide the interpretation and further control the mineralisation trends for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned Mineral Resource classification. **Vivien** • The mineralisation is bound to the north and south by faulting resulting in a change in lithological units. **Rik** • The mineralisation is truncated to the north and south along strike by current drilling. **Vivien Gem** • Implicit modelling indicates good continuity of the main mineralisation vein - domain 1001. • 14 of the mineralisation domains are constrained by two faults, terminating the extent of the modelled mineralisation; Vivien gem fault D to the north west and Vivien gem fault B to the south east. Domain 11002 has been modelled to the north of the Vivien gem fault D but terminates at the fault. A minor fault (Vivien gem fault C) has been modelled between the other two faults, however, no significant offset is observed and the mineralisation continues through.
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*	**Vivien** • Mineralised lodes strike north northeast (026°), dip at 70-80° to the east southeast and are constrained to a corridor approximately 200 m wide. Average lode width is approximately 2.5 m, mostly ranging between 1- 6m. Established strike length of 750m and down-dip extent of 730m**.** **Rik** • Mineralised lodes strike north northeast (026°), dip at 70° to the

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		east and are constrained to a corridor approximately 40 m wide. Average lode width is approximately 5 m, ranging between 1 and 15 m. Established strike length of 140 m and down-dip extent of 100 m. **Vivien Gem** • The mineralised lodes strike northwest – southeast, extend for approximately 520 m along strike and are constrained to a 70 m wide corridor in plan. The lodes dip steeply to the north east at 85°. The mineralisation sub crops for 3 domains and the main domain is modelled from surface to a vertical depth of 380 m below surface. The mineralisation ranges from 0.2 m to 2 m thick.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*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.*	**All deposits** • Software used: ○ Leapfrog Geo – wireframe modelling of geological units. ○ Snowden Supervisor - geostatistics, variography, kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) and block model validation. ○ Datamine Studio RM – drillhole validation, compositing, block modelling, grade estimation, classification and reporting. **Vivien** • The Mineral Resource estimates were completed employing ordinary block kriged (OK) grade estimation of 1 m length, top cut composites and also Inverse distance squared (ID2) for the mineralised lodes with less than 15 composites. The mineralised interpretations defined zones of mineralised material as defined by assay data. Block model and estimation parameters: • Au Block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). No other analytes were estimated. OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains that had sufficient data. For domains with blocks that did not estimate, the average domain grade was applied to the unestimated blocks. For all estimates, dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the mineralised veins. • One metre downhole composited, top-cut data were estimated into parent blocks using OK. • Top cuts were applied to select domains to reduce the impact of outlier values • Normal scores variogram analysis was undertaken on combined mineralised domains to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of gold. • Continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have a main direction range of 90 m and a semi-major range of 45 m , with a nugget of 36%. The variography is fair, and equivalent to variograms produced by earlier practitioners. • The number of samples used for block grade estimation was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). • Three estimation passes were used for the estimate. The first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was 1.5 times the initial search and the third search was 3 times the initial search. The third search had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. First and second pass had a minimum of 8 and 6 samples respectively and maximum of 24 samples, the third pass had a minimum of 2 and maximum of 24 samples. • A maximum composites per drillhole constraint of five samples was applied. • Hard boundaries were applied between the different domains, with soft boundaries applied to sub-domains of the same lode.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Boundary conditions for the weathering boundaries are soft. **Rik** • The Mineral Resource estimates were completed employing ordinary block kriged (OK) grade estimation of 1 m length, top cut composites. The mineralised interpretations defined zones of mineralised material as defined by assay data. Block model and estimation parameters: • Au Block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). No other analytes were estimated. OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains that had sufficient data. For domains with blocks that did not estimate, the average domain grade was applied to the unestimated blocks. For all estimates, dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the mineralised veins. • One metre downhole composited, top-cut data were estimated into parent blocks using OK. • Top cuts were applied to select domains to reduce the impact of outlier values • Normal scores variogram analysis was undertaken on combined mineralised domains to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of gold. • Continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have a main direction range of 70 m and a semi-major range of 30 m , with a nugget of 27%. • The number of samples used for block grade estimation was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). • Three estimation passes were used for the estimate. The first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was 1.5 times the initial search and the third search was 3 times the initial search. The third search had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. First and second pass had a minimum of 8 and 6 samples respectively and maximum of 12 samples, the third pass had a minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples. • A maximum composites per drillhole constraint of five samples was applied. • Hard boundaries were applied between the different domains. • Boundary conditions for the weathering boundaries are soft. **Vivien Gem** • The Mineral Resource estimates were completed employing ordinary block kriged (OK) grade estimation of 1 m length, top cut composites and also Inverse distance squared (ID2) for the mineralised lodes with less than 15 composites. The mineralised interpretations defined zones of mineralised material as defined by assay data. Block model and estimation parameters: • Block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains that had sufficient data. For domains that had less than 15 composites, ID2 was applied. For all estimates, dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the mineralised veins. • One metre downhole composited, top-cut data were estimated into parent blocks using OK and ID2. • Normal scores variogram analysis was undertaken on combined mineralised domains to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of gold.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have a main direction range of 80 m and a semi-major range of 60 m , with a nugget of 53%. The variography is not robust and is likely to change with additional data. • The number of samples used for block grade estimation was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood analysis (KNA). • Three estimation passes were used for the estimate. The first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was 1.5 times the initial search and the third search was 2.5 times the initial search. The third search had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. First and second pass had a minimum of 6 and maximum of 22 samples, the third pass had a minimum of 2 and maximum of 12 samples. • A maximum composites per drillhole constraint of four samples was applied. • Hard boundaries were applied between the different domains. • Boundary conditions for the weathering boundaries are soft. These may need to be reviewed with additional drilling.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	**All deposits** • The modelled mineralisation lodes were used to control the search ellipse direction and the major controls on the distribution of grade.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	**Vivien** • The coded and composited sample data was used to assess whether the grade distribution required top-cutting to mitigate the impact of outlier grades. • The grade distribution was assessed for each individual domain reviewing histograms, log probability plots, statistics and CVs. Top cuts were applied to 15 domains as required to reduce the influence of high grade outliers. **Rik** • The coded and composited sample data was used to assess whether the grade distribution required top-cutting to mitigate the impact of outlier grades. • The grade distribution was assessed for each individual domain reviewing histograms, log probability plots, statistics and CVs. No top cuts were applied to the domains as they were not considered to be required. **Vivien Gem** • The coded and composited sample data was used to assess whether the grade distribution required top-cutting to mitigate the impact of outlier grades. • The grade distribution was assessed for each individual domain reviewing histograms, log probability plots, statistics and CVs. Top cuts were applied to six domains as required to reduce the influence of high grade outliers. • In addition, a high grade yield was applied to two domains as smearing was occurring in the estimate.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	**Vivien** • All domains were estimated using OK with DA. • No check estimates were undertaken • This estimate was compared to the most recent Ramelius estimate completed in 2022 and no material differences in global tonnes and grade were noted. **Rik** • All domains were estimated using OK with DA. • No check estimates were undertaken.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• No previous MRE has been undertaken at Rik. • No production has occurred at Rik. **Vivien Gem** • All domains were estimated using OK and DA and a check estimate using ID2. An OK estimate was run on un-cut data to assess the impact of the top cuts. In cases with low sample numbers, the ID2 estimate was used in preference to the OK estimate. • No previous MRE has been undertaken at Vivien Gem. • No recent production has occurred. Some historical underground mining is understood to have taken place, however, no production records are available.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	**All deposits** • No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	**All deposits** • Only gold was estimated, no other elements were estimated, and no deleterious elements are noted.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	**Vivien** • Grade estimation was into parent block size is 5 mE by 20 mN by 5 mRL in line with the strike of the mineralisation (in the local grid). • The nominal spacing of the drillholes is approximately 25 m by 25 m with some spacing increasing at depth. • Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 1 mE by 4 mN by 4 mRL were used to represent volume. **Rik** • Grade estimation was into parent block size is 5 mE by 20 mN by 5 mRL in line with the strike of the mineralisation (in the local grid). • The nominal spacing of the drillholes is approximately 30 m by 25 m with some spacing increasing in places. • Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 1 mE by 4 mN by 4 mRL were used to represent volume. **Vivien Gem** • Grade estimation was into a rotated block model, rotated 35º around the Z axis. The parent block size is 20 mE by 5 mN by 20 mRL in line with the strike of the mineralisation (in the local grid). • The nominal spacing of the drillholes is approximately 50 m by 50 m with some spacing increasing at depth. • Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 2 mE by 0.25 mN by 2 mRL were used to represent volume.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	**All deposits** • Selective mining units were not modelled.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	**All deposits** • No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	**All deposits** • Validation checks of the estimate occurred by way of global and local statistical comparison, comparison of volumes of wireframe versus the volume of the block model, comparison of the model average grade (and general statistics) and the declustered sample grade by domain, swath plots by northing, easting and elevation,

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		visual check of drill data versus model data and comparison of global statistics for check estimates. **Vivien** • Although recent production has taken place, no reconciliation data was available for review. **Rik and Vivien Gem** • No production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	**All deposits** • The tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	**All deposits** • Grade and tonnes have been reported within A$3,500/oz gold pit shells for open pit. • The cut-off grade has been selected by GRG in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in-line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of Mineral Resources elsewhere in Australia. Given the stage of the Project and classification applied to the Mineral Resource, and the current gold price, the cut-off grade is considered reasonable. **Vivien and Vivien Gem** • The Mineral Resource has been reported with consideration of RPEEE for both open pit and underground portions. • The Mineral Resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold for Open Pit resources. For underground, MSOs were generated at a cut off grade of 1.5 g/t gold. **Rik** • The Mineral Resource has been reported with consideration of RPEEE for an open pit. • The Mineral Resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold for Open Pit resources.
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.*	**Vivien** • The mineralisation at Vivien extends from surface. Significant open pit has been undertaken and a potential open pit cutback is reasonable. High grade mineralisation is present at depth and has been mined underground previously. The model has had appropriate open pit and underground depletion applied and a sterilisation skin has been applied to the historic stopes and development. • The Vivien deposit is located in a well-established mining jurisdiction, has previously been mined and there are other Mining operations within the region. • Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • The Mineral Resource has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold, which is considered a reasonable cut-off grade for reporting potential open pit. A cut off grade of 1.5 g/t gold was used to generate the underground MSO shapes. All mineralised domain material is reported inside the MSO, for reporting potential underground Mineral Resources.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Rik • The mineralisation at Rik extends from surface and is expected to be suitable for potential open pit mining. • The Rik deposit is located in a well-established mining jurisdiction with other Mining operations under development within the region. • Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • The Mineral Resource has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold, which is considered a reasonable cut-off grade for reporting potential open pit Mineral Resources. **Vivien Gem** • The mineralisation at Vivien Gem extends from surface and is expected to be suitable for potential open pit mining. High grade mineralisation is present at depth and is expected to be suitable for potential underground mining. There has been minor historical workings at Vivien Gem the extent of this is unknown and has been taken into account with the classification. • The Vivien Gem deposit is located in a well-established mining jurisdiction with other Mining operations under development within the region. • Based on these assumptions, it is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • The Mineral Resource has been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold, which is considered a reasonable cut-off grade for reporting potential open pit and a cut off grade of 1.5 g/t gold for reporting potential underground Mineral Resources.
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.*	**Vivien** • A number of metallurgical tests have been previously carried out and show Vivien mineralisation is free milling, has high gravity recovery (+50%) and high overall recovery (95%). • Attributed mill recovery to date (2017) is 96.9% **Rik and Vivien Gem** • No metallurgical testwork is known to have been done to date. • It is assumed the sulphide mineralogy in the Rik and Vivien Gem main vein is the same as at Vivien and assumed that the pathway will be similar to Vivien. Therefore, recovery parameters from Vivien have been applied to Rik and Vivien Gem for the purposes of RPEEE.
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*	**Vivien** • Mining Approvals and permitting are in place **Rik and Vivien Gem** • No environmental work has been undertaken at Rik or Vivien Gem. • The Rik and Vivien Gem deposits are located in a district that has seen small scale mining operations in the past and more recently large scale mining developments at Vivien.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Vivien
• Gold Fields undertook numerous air/water density measurements from core samples. Density assignment for the 2007 resource by Gold Fields included a variable ore density based on grade, with density ranging from 2.61 to 2.91. This reflects the relationship between higher grade samples containing more sulphides therefore a greater specific gravity
Rik and Vivien Gem
• No bulk density measurements were available for Rik or Vivien Gem. Bulk density values derived from the Vivien deposit were used for the model.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• 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.</td><td>Vivien
• Gold Fields undertook numerous air/water density measurements from core samples. Density assignment for the 2007 resource by Gold Fields included a variable ore density based on grade, with density ranging from 2.61 to 2.91. This reflects the relationship between higher grade samples containing more sulphides therefore a greater specific gravity. Values assigned are tabled below;
<table>
<tr><th>Average block Au g/t</th><th>Modelled SG</th></tr>
<tr><td>>23.00</td><td>2.91</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.31 – 23.00</td><td>2.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.81 – 8.30</td><td>2.78</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.81 – 5.80</td><td>2.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.77 – 2.80</td><td>2.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.01 - 1.77</td><td>2.61</td></tr>
</table>
Rik and Vivien Gem
• No bulk density measurements were available for Rik or Vivien Gem. Bulk density values derived from the Vivien deposit were used for the model.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>All deposits
• Bulk density has been assigned to the block model by lithology and weathering. Assigned values are summarised in table below.
<table>
<tr><th>Lithology</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Transitional</th><th>Fresh</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vein</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.4</td><td>Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dolerite</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.6</td><td>2.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ultramafic</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.6</td><td>2.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sediment</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Silic porphyry</td><td>1.8</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fill</td><td>1.6</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Void</td><td>0.0</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	**Vivien** • The Vivien Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drillhole spacing, drill data quality, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and the lodes were supported by drill spacing less than 20-30 m and where there was QAQC (2013-2017 data). • Inferred Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and where either the drill spacing was greater than 30 m or where there was a lack of QAQC. • Unclassified material. Blocks that lie within a 2 m buffer of the underground voids are unclassified as they are likely to be sterilised by previous mining. **Rik** • The Rik Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred based on drillhole spacing, drill data quality, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Inferred Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and the lode was supported by more than three samples. • Unclassified material. Domains 1280 and 1290 have been categorised as unclassified as it was only supported by 3 samples and were narrow. **Vivien Gem** • The Vivien Gem Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred based on drillhole spacing, drill data quality, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Inferred Mineral Resources were defined where there was a moderate level of geological confidence in geometry and the lodes are supported by more than one drillhole and the average distance to sample was less than 100 m. The majority of the block grades (outside the main domain 1001) were estimated in the second and third search passes and are areas of grade extrapolation. • Unclassified material. All blocks that did not estimate or were estimated with an average distance to sample greater than 100 were categorised as unclassified. Domain 15000 has been categorised as unclassified as it is supported by a single drillhole.
	• *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).*	**All deposits** • The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, the lack of data density and QAQC and confidence in estimation of gold (from the kriging metrics).
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	**All deposits** • The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	**All deposits** • No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimates. • Snowden Optiro undertakes rigorous internal peer reviews during the compilation of the Mineral Resource model and reporting.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	**Vivien** • The assigned classification of Indicate and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style. **Rik** • The assigned classification of Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style. **Vivien Gem** • With further drilling it is expected that there will be variances to the tonnage, grade, and metal of the deposit. The Competent Person expects that these variances will not impact on the economic extraction of the deposit. • The assigned classification of Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style.
	• *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*	**All deposits** • The Mineral Resource classification is appropriate at the global scale.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	**All deposits** • No production data was available for review.