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18 August 2026

GOLD ANOMALISM DEFINES FOLLOW-UP TARGETS AT BULLABULLING

Highlights

- **Broadly spaced reconnaissance drilling completed at WA Gold's Bullabulling Project, comprising 41 RC holes for 1,897m across two priority target areas**
- **Two priority target zones tested within a broader regional gold corridor extending from Minerals 260's 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project in the south to the Gekko Gold Project in the north, with WA Gold's Bullabulling North tenure strategically positioned between the two.**
- **Drilling returned encouraging gold anomalism within the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone, including an end-of-hole intercept of 2m @ 0.16g/t Au from 52m in 26BBRC008, approximately 160m from the historical end-of-hole anomaly of 5m @ 0.12g/t Au from 40m in BBRX1586.**
- **Within the interpreted regional-scale shear associated with the eastern ultramafic contact, drilling returned 4m @ 0.25 g/t Au (250ppb) at EOH in 26ABRC027.**
- **34 one-metre samples from anomalous composite intervals have been submitted for further assay to provide greater resolution of the gold anomalism.**
- **Sub-audio magnetics (SAM) survey scheduled for September 2026, with results to be integrated with the new geochemical data to refine targets for a planned program of deeper RC drilling.**

Western Australian focused gold developer, WA Gold Limited (**ASX: WAU**) (**WA Gold** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from its recently completed reconnaissance drilling program at the Bullabulling Project, located 30km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

The broadly spaced program comprised 41 RC holes for 1,897m, with holes spaced 160m apart along traverses nominally 600m to 1,200m apart. Designed following a detailed review of historical exploration datasets, the program provided a first-pass test of two priority target areas within WA Gold's Bullabulling North tenure.

These target zones form part of a broader regional gold corridor extending from Minerals 260's 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project in the south to the Gekko Gold Project in the north, with WA Gold's Bullabulling North tenure strategically positioned between the two.

Drilling returned encouraging gold anomalism across both target areas, including end-of-hole anomalies that provide new geochemical vectors for follow-up exploration. Within the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone, the new anomaly in 26BBRC008 occurs approximately 160m from the historical BBRX1586 end-of-hole gold anomaly, while drilling across the regional-scale ultramafic contact has delineated a +20ppb Au anomalous trend extending over approximately 2.6km of strike.

The results provide WA Gold with additional geochemical data ahead of the planned September 2026 SAM survey, which will be integrated with the drilling results to refine the Company's structural interpretation and prioritise targets for deeper RC drilling.

WA Gold's CEO Ben Pollard commented: *"We're progresively unearthing the right geological clues at Bullabulling, with these new results providing encouraging vectors for the next phase of exploration.*

Our next step is to combine the new geochemical data with the upcoming SAM survey to refine our targets ahead of deeper RC drilling and test the broader potential of our Bullabulling tenure ."

A sub-audio magnetics (SAM) geophysical survey, planned for September 2026, will cover key areas of the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone within WA Gold's tenure. The SAM survey results will be integrated with the new geochemical data from the reconnaissance drilling program to refine the Company's structural interpretation and prioritise targets for a planned program of deeper RC drilling.

The next phase of drilling will test for primary gold mineralisation associated with the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone, building on the emerging geochemical vectors identified through the current reconnaissance program.

WA Gold's strategic position within the Bullabulling district was further highlighted in May 2026, when Minerals 260 announced[1] the acquisition of additional tenements surrounding its 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project, increasing its regional project area from 130km^2 to 1,160km^2. Following the acquisition, WA Gold remains the only other significant independent tenement holder in the Bullabulling region, with its tenure strategically positioned along the broader regional gold corridor between the Bullabulling Gold Project to the south and the Gekko Gold Project to the north (see Figure 1).

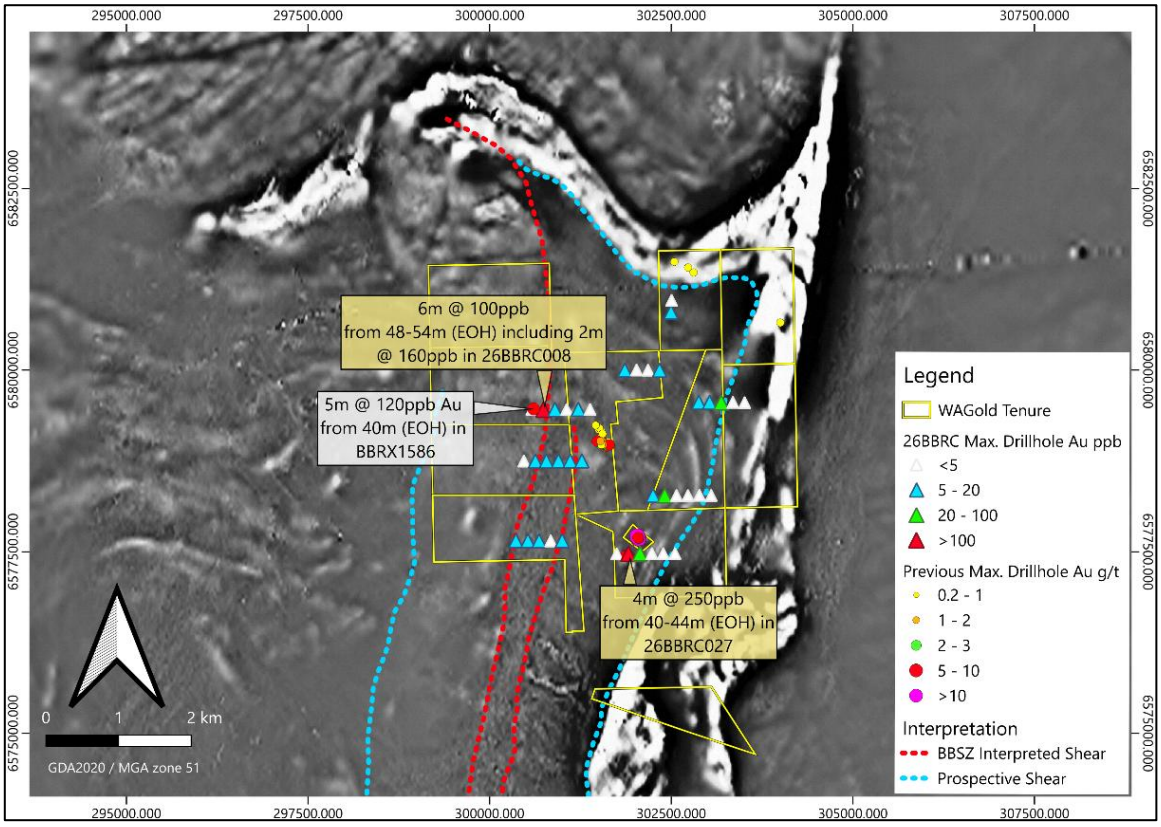


Figure 1 – Drill hole layout, Bullabulling North with new drilling lines shown as triangles. Background magnetic anomaly image (2nd vertical derivative)

[1] See Minerals 260 ASX Release dated 14 May 2026, *'Acquisition of Highly Prospective Tenements Enhances Bullabulling Project.'*

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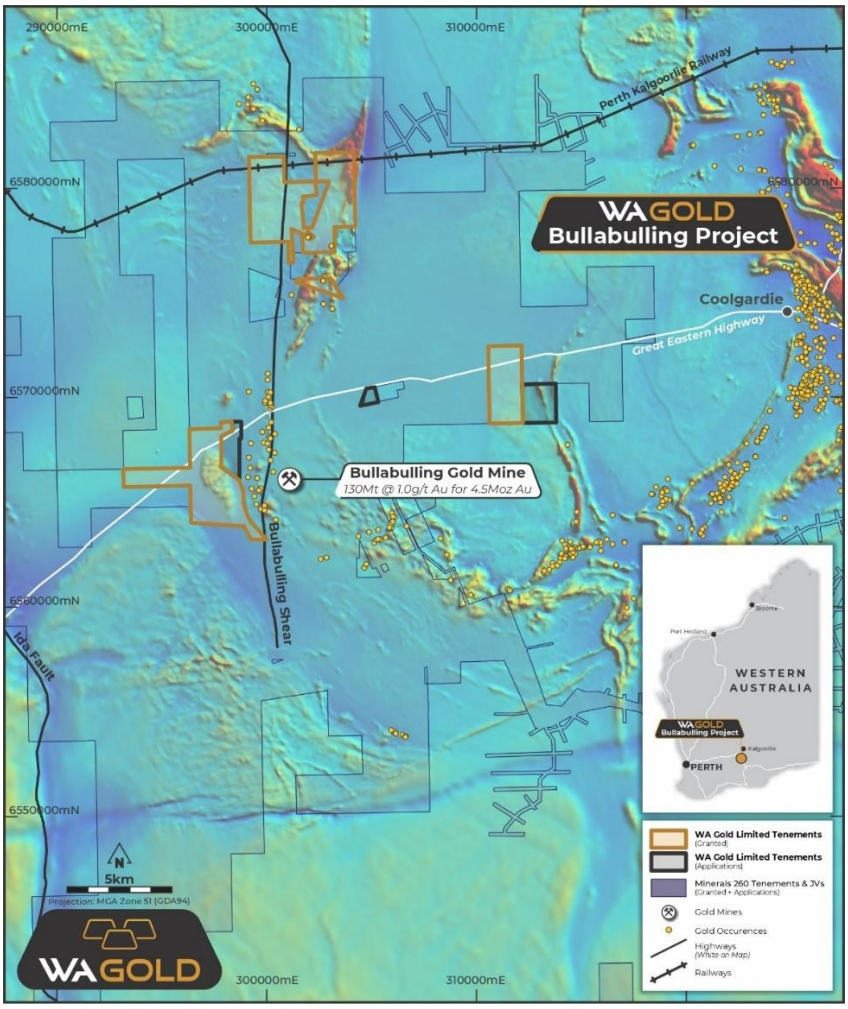


Figure 2 – Regional map of Bullabulling showing extensive tenure and mine location held by Mi6 and the 100%-owned strategic gold tenure of WA Gold.

Bullabulling Shear Zone (Bullabulling North)

The rationale for drilling at Bullabulling North was based on the interpreted continuation of the Bullabulling Shear Zone (BBSZ) into WA Gold's tenure, together with a coincident historical end of hole gold anomaly in drillhole BBRX1586[2] of **5m @ 0.12 g/t Au** 40m to EOH (5m composite sample).

WA Gold's reconnaissance drilling has now identified a second end-of-hole gold anomaly in this target area, with 26ABRC008 returning **2m @ 0.16 g/t Au** from 52m to EOH,160m from the historical BBRX1586 anomaly.

The new anomaly straddles the fresh rock interface and extends the known geochemical signature along this interpreted horizon. The anomalous zone is currently delineated over ~160m east-west and provides an emerging geochemical vector toward a potential primary mineralisation source associated with the interpreted BBSZ.

Geological logging of the anomalous end of hole interval in 26ABRC008 identified quartz veining and approximately 2% pyrite, providing further geological support for follow-up exploration of the target.

The relationship between the two end-of-hole anomalies and the interpreted BBSZ will be further assessed using the upcoming SAM survey ahead of planned deeper RC drilling.

[2] WAMEX Report A52592 - Annual Report Bullabulling Project – for the Period 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1996

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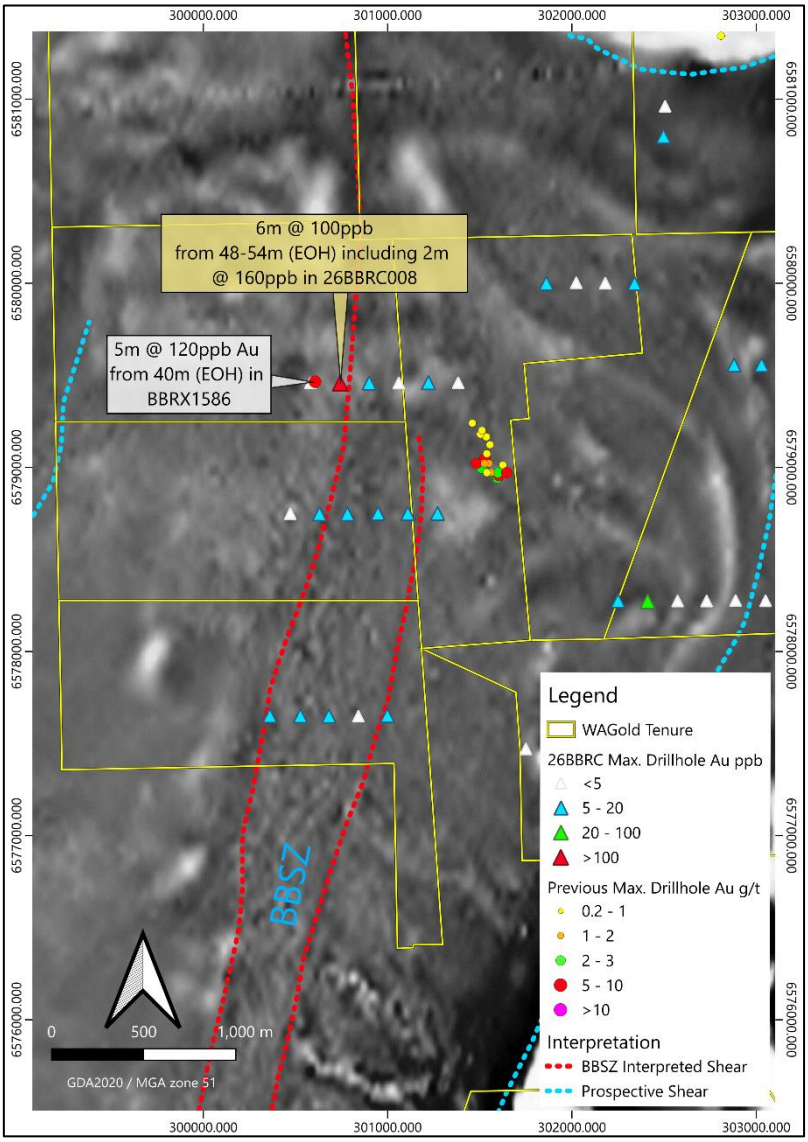


Figure 3 – Bullabulling North tenure over historical maximum gold-in-drilling results and second vertical derivative magnetic imagery. Of particular note are the end-of-hole gold anomalies in historical drill hole BBRX1586 and WA Gold drill hole 26BBRC008. BBRX1586 was drilled by Resolute Resources in 1996 (WA DMPE WAMEX Report A52592). New WA Gold drilling is shown as triangles with key results highlighted.

Continuation of Regional-Scale Ultramafic Contact (Bullabulling North)

Drilling across the interpreted regional-scale ultramafic contact at Bullabulling North returned an end-of-hole gold anomaly of 4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 40m to EOH in 26BBRC027.

This result forms part of a broader zone of gold anomalism identified across the three eastern drill lines completed by WA Gold. Collectively, the results delineate a +20ppb Au anomalous trend extending continuously over approximately 2.6km of strike, providing a significant geochemical target for follow-up exploration.

The scale and continuity of the anomalism, together with its relationship to the interpreted ultramafic contact, provides WA Gold with an additional priority target for integration with the upcoming SAM survey and subsequent deeper RC drilling.

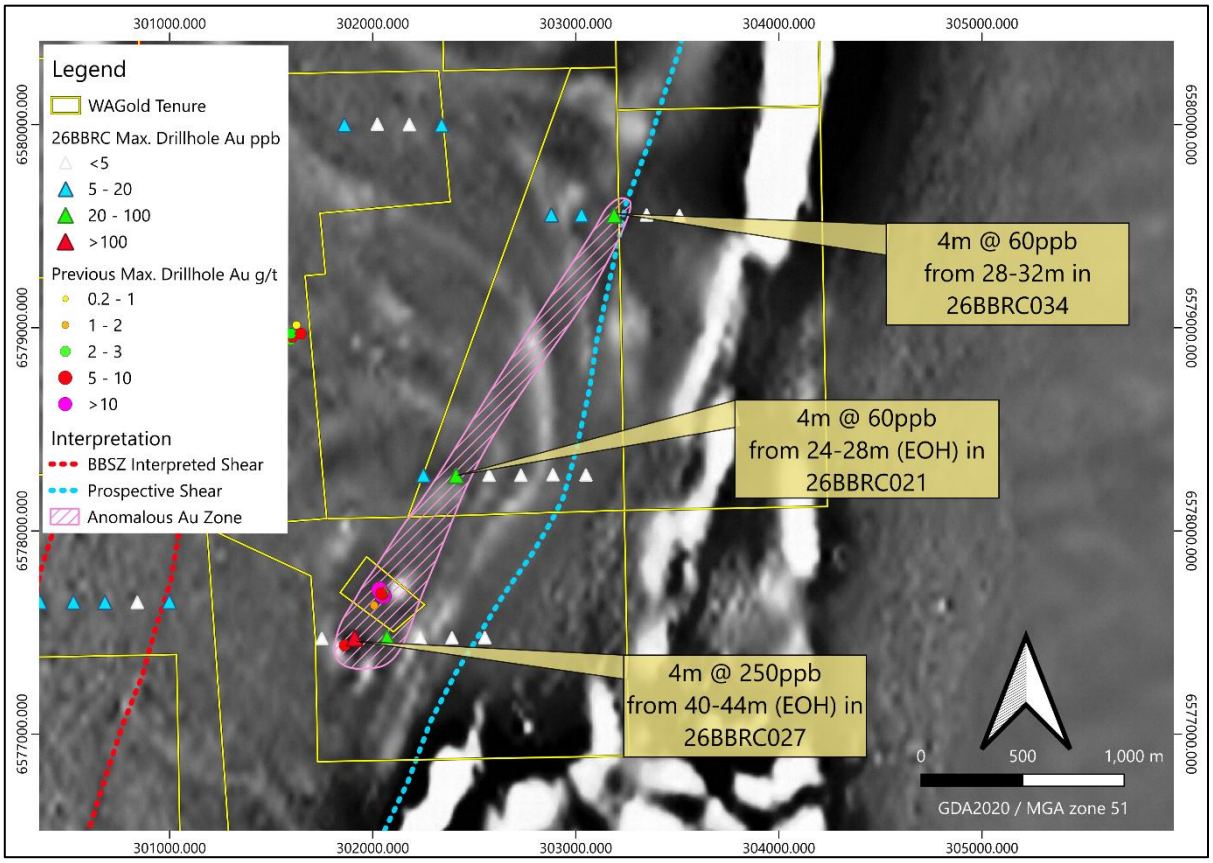


Figure 4 – Bullabulling North tenure overlaying historical max Au in drilling and magnetic anomaly image (2nd vertical derivative) showing anomalism across 3 WAU drill lines. New WAU drilling shown as triangles and yellow shaded call outs.

Next Steps

A SAM survey is scheduled to commence in September 2026 across priority areas at Bullabulling. The survey is designed to provide greater definition of the structural architecture within the target areas and will be integrated with the Company's existing geochemical and drilling datasets to refine targets for deeper RC drilling.

The next phase of RC drilling is planned to commence in October 2026 and will test priority targets generated from the combined geochemical and geophysical datasets, including the interpreted Bullabulling Shear Zone and regional-scale ultramafic contact.

34 x 1m samples collected from anomalous 4m composite intervals have been submitted for assay to provide greater resolution of the gold anomalism ahead of the next phase of drilling.

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Abercromby Update

A program of resource development RC drilling has been designed for Abercromby and will be initiated as soon as a rig can be secured. It is anticipated that WAU will be drilling before the end of August at our flagship project, with assay results to flow from mid September.

About Bullabulling

The Bullabulling Project is 100% owned by WAU, comprised of 21 prospecting and exploration licences, and is located approximately 30km west of the town of Coolgardie, centred on the Great Eastern Highway, a main arterial road for mining and other industry in Western Australia.

WA Gold's tenure is located adjacent to the Bullabulling Gold Mine, a multi-million ounce gold system, and it covers extensions of the same north–south trending gold belt that hosts the main north-to-south Bullabulling deposit trend. Geological interpretation indicates that the mineralised system extends into WAU's ground, providing potential for continuity of mineralisation and the discovery of additional gold lodes.

On 14 May 2026, Minerals 260 announced that it had acquired additional ground surrounding its Bullabulling Gold Mine increasing the project tenure from 130 sq km to 1,160 sq km[3] WA Gold's Bullabulling Project remains the only significant independently-owned tenure not owned by Minerals 260 in this region.

Figure 5 below shows the project tenures of WAU and Mi6 prior to 14 May 2026, and Figure 6 shows the new dominant landholding of Mi6, highlighting WAU's strategic location along key areas of the Bullabulling Shear Zone and surrounds.

WAU's Bullabulling Project comprises several sub-project areas, including Bullabulling North, West and East, which are all considered to be highly prospective for containing gold mineralisation within greenstone-hosted systems that have been missed by previous explorers.

At Bullabulling North, reconnaissance and historical drilling have confirmed the presence of near-surface, high-grade gold, supporting the potential for further gold mineralisation under regolith cover.

At Bullabulling West, geological and geophysical interpretation has identified prospective stratigraphy and structures with potential to host repetitions of stacked gold lodes, similar to those identified in the adjacent gold mining operation.

Gold mineralisation in the district is characterised by stacked lodes that extend from near surface and dip shallowly west, providing a favourable structural setting for exploration and potential resource definition to the west.

WAU's exploration strategy at Bullabulling is focused on testing these structural extensions and identifying new zones of gold mineralisation through targeted drilling and geophysical survey programs.

WAU continues to progress a Heritage Agreement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Group in support of the escalation of exploration activities at Bullabulling. WAU regards engagement with Traditional Owners as an important component of responsible project development and the Company looks forward to continuing discussions with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Group as exploration activities advance.

[3] See ASX Release by Minerals 260 dated 14 May 2026 'Acquisition of Highly Prospective Tenements Enhances Bullabulling Project'

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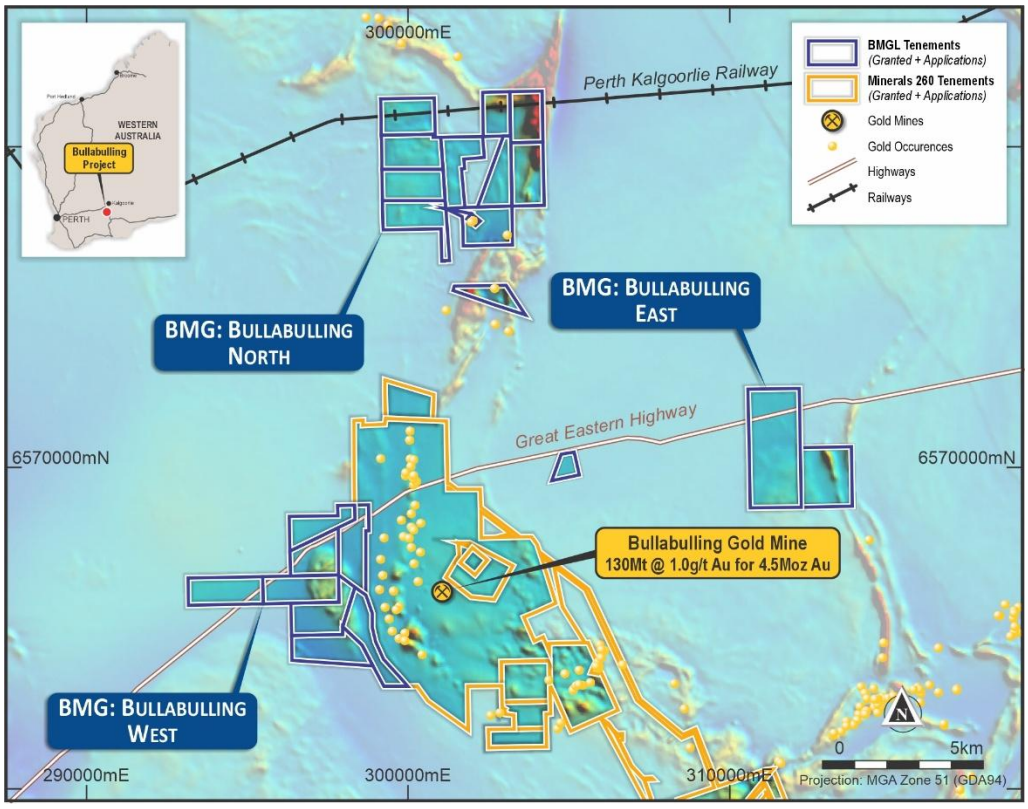


Figure 5 – Bullabulling Project of WAU (formerly BMG) and Mi6's tenure prior to 14 May 2026, with gold mines and mineral occurrences, over a regional magnetic anomaly image (total magnetic intensity).

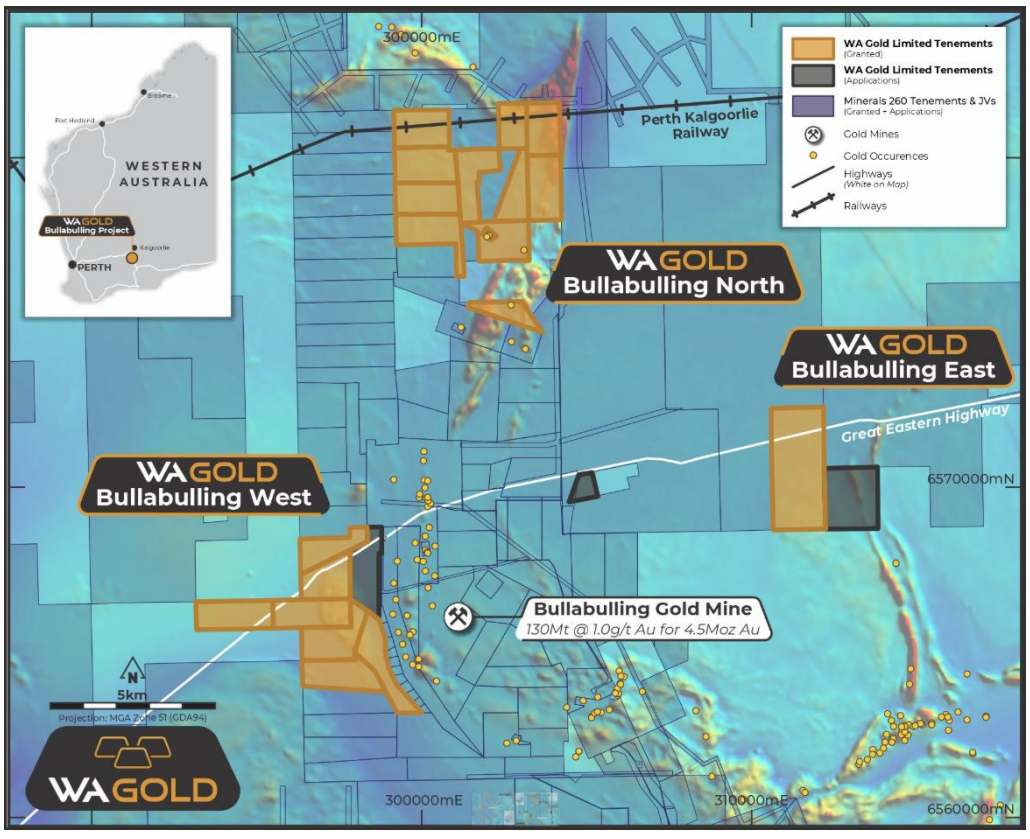


Figure 6 – WAU's Bullabulling Project tenure (orange) and showing Mi6's dominant increased landholding in the region (grey shading), with mineral occurrences and over a regional magnetic anomaly image (total magnetic intensity).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of WA Gold Limited.

– ENDS –

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This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of WA Gold, the directors and the Company's management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, WA Gold does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Pollard, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pollard is the Chief Executive Officer of WA Gold Limited. Mr Pollard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pollard consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Schedule 2 – TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC drilling was used to produce the new drill results quoted in this release. Portable XRF was used for certain geochemistry datasets – but these have been used qualitatively rather than quantitatively. • Drill samples referenced n this announcement are 4m or 5m composites or 1m samples, or point samples in the case of pXRF soils. • Other than for historic drill data, each drill or rockchip sample was sent for analysis to Nagrom in Kelmscott or Jinning in Kalgoorlie. pXRF samples were taken in the field using a Niton / Olympus pXRF gun. • Drill and rockchip samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying. pXRF samples are presed and analysed at the sample location. • All sampling was conducted using QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice, including certified reference material standards, blanks and duplicates. • All drill / rockchip samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	• New drilling is via RC. • RC samples use a 5 3/8" drill bit with 500psi/1100cfm. Sample results from the early Peach prospect drilling is of unknown hammer type. • None of the drill holes were downhole surveyed.
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	• Other than for historic Peach prospect results, drilling recoveries were logged, recorded and captured within the project database if they aren't of anticipated size. Historic exploration records from WAMEX were utilized for assessment of prospectivity, other than for recent work by Fairplay Gold Pty Ltd and BMG Resources Ltd (now WA Gold Ltd). • Overall, recoveries for recent drilling were excellent and there has been no significant

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		loss of sample material due to ground or drilling issues in the results reported in the RC. Spoils for historic Peach samples were visited in the field and look to be of suitable and regular size. • Each individual sample was visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination where possible. • The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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) • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. No geology exists for historic Peach holes. • RC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by qualified geologists. • Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although pertinent lithology percents (eg pegmatite) was estimated visually with high accuracy. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. • All holes are logged in full.
Criteria	***JORC 2012 Explanation***	***Comment***
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling 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.	• 1m composite samples were taken using a cone splitter for recent drilling. Historic drilling uses a variety of composite lengths congruent with reasonably common exploration practice (such as 4 or 5m composites). Where results based on composites are reported, the composite length is noted. • Drilling by Fairplay and BMG Resources (WA Gold Ltd) utilizes QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds.

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	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC.
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.	• Data collected in the field on paper and or digital logs, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. • No twinned holes have been required to date, so have not been utilised. • All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database.
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 were located using handheld GPS. • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDRL.
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.	• Drilling has been completed on a variable spacing drilled with variable azimuths. Historic Peach drilling was on a local grid that was transformed to GDA. • Data spacing, distribution and results received so far are insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resources. • Raw samples have not been composited for recent data, but compositing has been used in some historic sampling – and noted where this is so.
Criteria	***JORC 2012 Explanation***	***Comment***

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drilling is conducted so as not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody protocols used for Fairplay / BMG Resources / WA Gold drill samples have been used.
Audits and Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken to date, other than review of QAQC results.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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.	• All tenure owned by Lithium Dragon Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of WA Gold Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and no issues that could impede development are known.
Exploration done by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Greater Bullabulling project area has had a protracted exploration history. The following is summarised from CSA report no. R210.2018 and refers to the Greater Project area, not necessarily the tenure comprising the Fairplay tenure: • Anaconda Mining Co. and Union Miniere Mining Co. 1966–1968: Prospecting for nickel. Unknown exact exploration methods. • Western Mining Corporation. 1974-1982: Targeting gold and nickel mineralisation. 150 reverse circulation (RC) holes north of Phoenix deposit, intersecting narrow zones of gold mineralisation. • Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hillmin Gold Mines. 1985–1989: Ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, rotary air blast (RAB) and RC drilling. Discovery of Bacchus gold deposit with this exploration. • Central Kalgoorlie Mines NL and Ashton Mining. 1989–1991: Took over joint venture. Exploration that led to development of a laterite gold resource. • Samantha Gold NL. 1992–1993: Identification of several aeromagnetic anomalies. Soil sampling, RAB/RC. Company became Resolute Mining. • Resolute Mining Ltd. 1993: Systematic soil sampling on previously untested ground, RAB and RC. 175 RAB holes drilled at Endeavour on 100 m line spacing, highlighting a number of gold anomalies which led to discovery of Bacchus, Gibraltar and Phoenix. • Nexus Minerals NL. 1995–1998: Geological and structural mapping, soil geochemical sampling, RAB and

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		diamond drilling, resource modelling, metallurgical testwork, geotechnical reviews, FS and anthropological studies. Drilling was to target shallow AuNi-Co anomalism which may indicate deeper structures. Diamond holes target underneath pit design for deeper mineralisation. Spacing varies between 400 m x 200 m and 200 m x 100 m for soils, 50 m x 50 m and large-scale regional (1 km x 100 m) for RAB. • Jervois Mining Ltd. 2002: Recommenced mining operations at Bullabulling. • Metals Exploration. 1984–1985: Ground magnetic survey, soil sampling. Fact mapping, RC drilling (10 holes for 400 m). Five holes were abandoned due to poor penetration rates. Three holes intersected down dip mineralisation. • Newcrest Mining Ltd (joint venture with Fimiston Mining). 1988–1993: Aerial photography at 1:10k and 1:50k scale. Geological mapping, ground magnetics, orientation and soil geochemical sampling (480 samples), RAB drilling (253 holes) air-core (110 holes), RC (23 holes), diamond (13 holes). Drilling to define low grade laterite hosted gold deposit (Geko). Also tested lateral extensions of Poolman's Wealth with nine RAB holes. No significant assays for this small program. • Continental Resource Management Ltd. 2003: Purchase of regional magnetic data, ground magnetic survey. Auger geochemical sampling on a 400 m x 100 m grid. Results showed modest but widespread anomalism. • Meridian Mining Ltd. 2005–2010: Data review. Rock chip sampling. Partial surrender of tenements. • Gekogold Pty Ltd. 2010–2014: Large data review and validation. Re-processing of aeromagnetic, radiometric and STRM Digital Elevation data (Resource Potentials Ltd) Potential for more mineralisation under transported deposits. • Tern Minerals NL. 1990–1993: 352 vertical RAB holes for 2,018 m on 320 m x 80 m spaced grid. Bottom-of-hole samples only for Au. Follow-up program with 19 RAB for 989 m drilling. • Maynard and Associates. 2009–2010: 553 infill MMI soil samples, with plan of follow-up drilling. No further report for Maynard can be found.

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		• Golden Eagle Mining Ltd (GEM). 2010-2017: Significant work has been carried out by GEM. Purchase and modelling of aeromagnetic data, infill MMI soil sampling, detailed geological mapping and 3D modelling, diamond, RC holes, **RAB (including the BBRX hole series mentioned in this announcement (5m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 40m to EOH)** and auger holes across the tenements. RC drilling at First Find: 15 m @ 13.5 g/t from 92 m. RC at Endeavour: 2 m @ 21.2 g/t from 43 m. RAB intercepts at Endeavour: 5 m @ 1.7 g/t from 40 m. Peak auger results at Bungarra were 24 ppb gold. In 2015, GEM drilled four co-funded EIS holes at First Find, with the aim of determining the orientation of potential ore shoots. • Norton Goldfields Ltd. 2017-2018: Nine RC drill holes for 837m was completed in the area and an extensive soil sampling program over the Bullabulling tenure comprising 2,991 soil samples collected at a depth of 1.5 metres across 24 tenements. Grid spacing for the soils survey was between 80 X 80 metres and 80 X 160 metres.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The lithium and gold deposits on the tenure are Archean orogenic deposits, typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. • Lithium mineralisation is hosted by pegmatites and gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins and palaeo water table redox fronts.
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	• Historic drill information quoted in this release has been used qualitatively to derive drill targets and is taken on face value. WAU believes this approach mitigates any risk involved with uncertainty associated with this data. The hole in question, BBRX1586 has the following metadata: • Hole type: RAB Easting: 300606E • Northing: 6579465 RL: 403mRL • Dip: -90 Azimuth: 0 • Depth: 45m • Intercept depth: 40-45m Intercept grade: 0.12 ppm Au

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	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Criteria	**JORC 2012 Explanation**	**Comment**
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.	• No weighting applied. No maximum or minimum grade truncations are used in the calculations. • A lower arbitrary cut off is not applied, rather, intervals are selected based on continuous anomalism and or alteration as logged by the geologist, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • No metal equivalents have been used.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill hole intersections may not be true widths – but generally thought to be around 90% of true width. • Lithium mineralisation is hosted by pegmatites and gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins and palaeo water table redox fronts. Geometries are variable and dictate variability in drill orientations.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to Figures in the text.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All material results are reported. No bias is believed to have been introduced by any omission.
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 material results are reported.

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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.	• Exploration within the Bullabulling Project is ongoing. • BMG Resources is focusing on staged exploration at Bullabulling, so as to mitigate financial risk associated with exploration. It is planning a large scale exploration effort to investigate the anomalism presented in this announcement, in the coming months, • Further exploration drilling at priority targets over the next 12 months will occur is results warrant. • Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

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