

HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION CONFIRMED AT SUNNYSIDE DEPOSIT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from the first three holes of Rokeby's maiden nine-hole, 2,180-metre diamond drilling program at the recently acquired Omeo Gold Project, located near the township of Omeo in the Mt Wills goldfield of north-east Victoria.
- Importantly, drill results have **confirmed high-grade mineralisation at the fully permitted Sunnyside deposit**:
 - **26SSDH001 returned 0.45m @ 29.2 g/t from 122.05m**
 - **26SSDH002 returned 0.5m @ 5.17 g/t from 120.5m**
- The Omeo Project comprises the Maude and Sunnyside deposits and is underpinned by a non-JORC (2012) **Historical Estimate of 2.4 Mt at 4.02 g/t Au for 320,000 ounces of gold** (refer Table 4).
- The current drill program is targeting known high-grade mineralisation shoots, and results are expected to underpin a JORC (2012) resource estimate and guide an expanded drilling program across Mt Wills, integrating the Maude and Sunnyside area.
- Assay results from holes four and five are expected in coming weeks and completion of holes seven to nine expected to be completed in September.
- The Sunnyside program marks Rokeby's first drilling program since its acquisition of the Omeo Gold Project – a rare, develop-ready gold asset that is high-grade, historically significant, and fully permitted for the work now underway.

Rokeby Resources Limited (ASX: RKB) ("Rokeby" or "the Company") is pleased to announce initial assay results from its maiden diamond drilling program at the high-grade, fully permitted Sunnyside deposit, which is located within the recently acquired, flagship Omeo Gold Project, situated in Mt Wills, north-east Victoria.

Drilling commenced on 28 May 2026, and the Company has now received Photon Assay and Fire Assay results for the first three holes drilled. Multi-element results for these samples are expected at a later date, as are assay results from the remaining completed holes in the nine-hole program, with holes 26SSDH004 and 26SSDH005 expected in the coming weeks.

Hole 26SSDH007 is expected to be completed in the next few days, with additional drilling planned to test the down plunge of mineralisation identified in SSDH001 and SSDH040. The drilling program is forecasted to be completed in four weeks, with assays taking an additional three weeks until program finalisation.

Commenting on the assay results, Managing Director Richard Beazley said:

"Sunnyside, in the Mt Wills region, is a rare, develop-ready gold asset that is high-grade, historically significant, and fully permitted for the work now underway. We are progressing through our maiden drill program on time and to strategy as we continue to focus on building Omeo from the current Historical Estimate of 2.4 Mt at 4.02 g/t Au for 320,000 ounces of gold.

"Importantly, results from both the Photon Assay and Fire Assay have confirmed the expected orientation of mineralisation at Sunnyside. What is particularly pleasing is that the drilling has also identified that the mineralisation occurs in east-west structures, in addition to known trends.

"This is significant, as it points to a more structurally complex system than the existing Historical Resource Estimate reflects, and represents a further opportunity for Rokeby to grow the resource beyond what has been defined to date.

"Our focus at Sunnyside is now on a 12-month structured program to grow and upgrade the estimate by leveraging the extensive historical workings and the high-grade shoots they define, to systematically build upon its foundation."

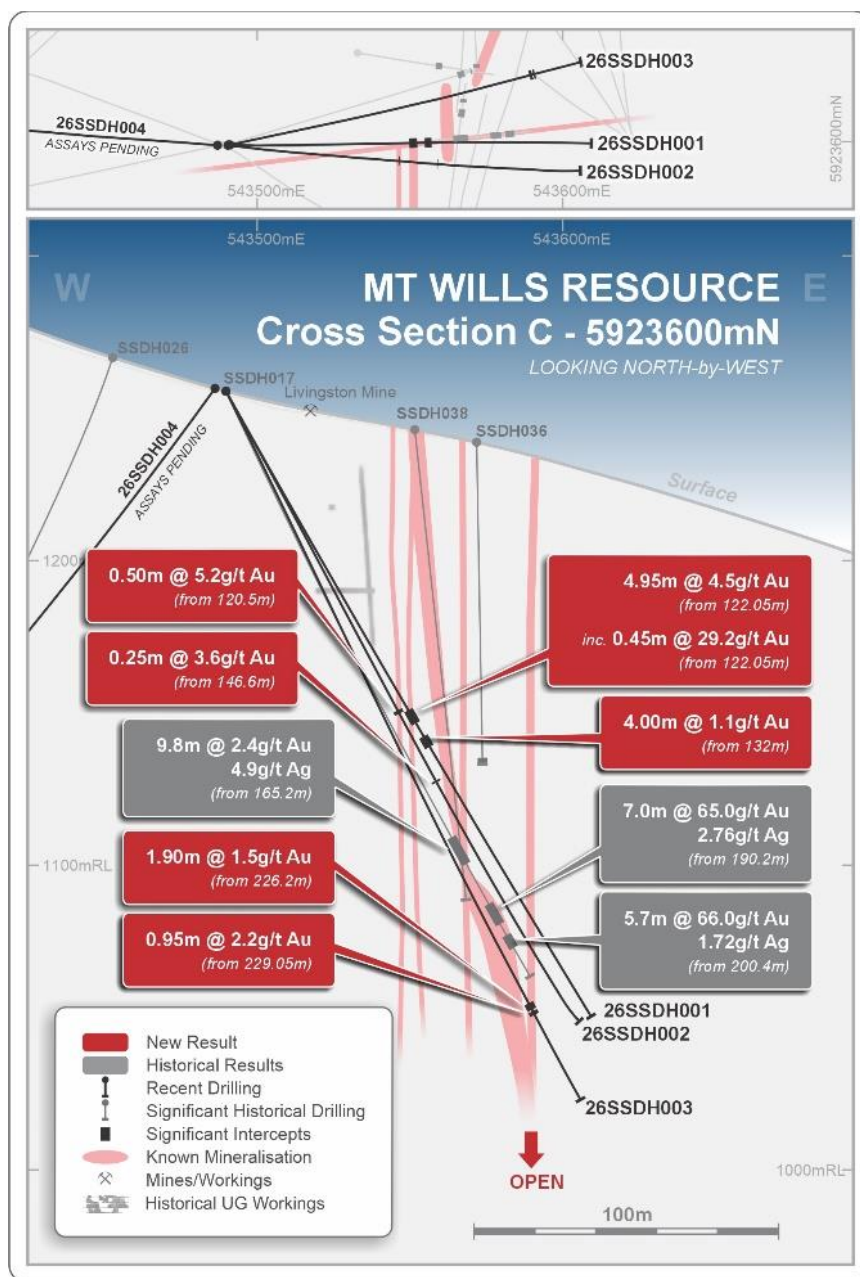


Figure 1: Cross section of drilling with SSDH017 in plan view and section

Drill Results Overview

Photon Assay and Fire Assay results have been received from On Site Laboratory Services.

Photon Assay results confirm the high-grade nature of the mineralisation in hole 26SSDH001.

The 0.45m interval was selected for field duplicate sampling, and all assays returned high results. The results demonstrate that the mineralisation is consistently and robustly high-grade, with minor variability.

Sample ID	Photon Assay (ppm)	Fire Assay (ppm)	Fire Assay Repeat (ppm)
RABA021576	29.2	27.6	29.6
RABA021577	36.7	34.8	34.2

Table 1: High Grade Assay Results

Drilling Program

Results have now been received for the first three holes of the nine-hole drilling program. All holes intersected mineralisation coincident with historical resource modelling, with one exception: hole 26SSDH001 encountered strong mineralisation further up the hole than anticipated, attributed to a previously unrecognised zone trending 074°-254° and dipping steeply toward 344°. This represents an opportunity to grow the resource within its existing footprint, which further drilling is targeting.

The mineralisation zone in 26SSDH003 was not fully recovered due to technical issues with the drill rig, and the interval's suspected high-grade core was not captured in the recovered sample.

Sunnyside										
MGA 94 Zone 55							Intercept			
Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	Dip / Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth	From	To	Downhole width	Au (ppm)
26SSDH001	DD	543490	5923599	-62/090	1257	238.1	122.05	127	4.95	4.48
						Incl	122.05	122.5	0.45	29.2
							132	136	4.00	1.08
26SSDH002	DD	543490	5923599	-62/098	1257	237.9	120.5	120.75	0.50	5.17
							146.6	146.85	0.25	3.55
26SSDH003	DD	543490	5923599	-65/077	1257	261.9	226.2	228.1	1.90	1.48
							229.05	230	0.95	2.22

Table 2: Sunnyside Drilling Intercept Table. Note the gap in the drilling results for 26SSDH003 which correlates with the drilling rig losing the core

Next Steps

- Awaiting the multi-element assays and report in due course for holes 26SSDH001, 26SSDH002 and 26SSDH003.
- Assay results pending for holes 26SSDH004 and 26SSDH005 from On Site Laboratory Services.
- Hole 26SSDH006 is in the core shed, undergoing the standard core logging procedures and will be ready for shipment to On Site Laboratory Services early next week.

- Currently drilling hole 26SSDH007 of a nine-hole program at Sunnyside.
- The geological team is continuing to compile information for a JORC MRE Update due in September.

Authorised for release by the Board of Rokeby Resources Limited.

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ABOUT THE OMEO GOLD PROJECT

The Omeo Gold Project lies approximately five hours north-east of Melbourne and includes two distinct tenement areas: Mt Wills (EL 6323 and one of Victoria's longest continually granted mining leases, MIN 4921) and Cassilis (EL 5504 and EL 5427). The Mt Wills area hosts a historical resource of **2,456,000 tonnes @ 4.0 g/t Au for 320,000 ounces of gold** across the Maude and Sunnyside deposits, remaining open along strike and at depth. Historical mining in the area produced more than **235,000 ounces of gold at grades exceeding 18 g/t**.

Sunnyside is fully permitted and ready for drilling, with multiple historical intersections confirming strong vertical continuity and ultra-high-grade shoots. Significant intercepts include:

- 15.9m @ 52.3 g/t Au (SSDH017)
- 0.8m @ 238.5 g/t Au (SSDH026)
- 3.55m @ 26.6 g/t Au (SSDH053)
- 2.65m @ 23.9 g/t Au (SSDH045)

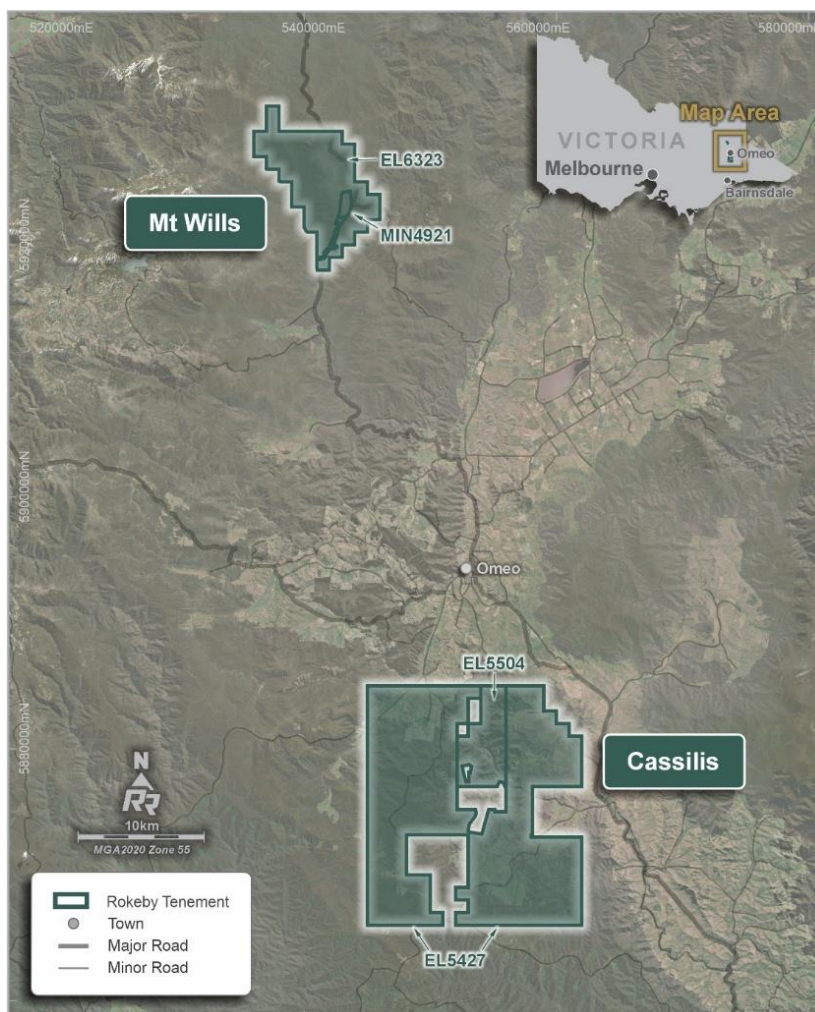


Figure 2: Location of the Omeo Gold Project.

HISTORICAL RESULTS THAT UNDERPIN THIS RELEASE

HOLE	From	To	Length**	Au g/t	Ag g/t	SUMMARY***	Schedule 1 Reference
Maude Area							
GWDH023	177.1	182.9	5.8	18.9	NS*	6m @ 18.9g/t Au	1
GWDH024	220.7	232.6	11.9	8.86	NS*	12m @ 8.86/t Au	2
GWDH037	89	94.2	5.2	5.46	NS*	5m @ 5.4 g/t Au	3
GWDH038	80.7	83	2.3	31.17	NS*	2.3m @ 31.1 g/t Au	13
MSUGDH028	114.2	119.2	5	13.78	NS*	5m @ 13.8/t Au	4
MSUGDH046	200.5	211.6	11.1	13.31	8.54	11m @ 13.3 g/t Au 8.54 g/t Ag	5
MSUGDH048 incl	129.65 129.65	136.85 131.2	7.2 1.55	15.11 61.53	60.39 221.42	7.2m @ 15.11 g/t Au 60.39 g/t Ag	6
MSUGDH049 incl incl incl	215.0 216.5 222.85 227	230.7 218.35 225.55 228	15.7 1.85 2.7 1.0	6.69 10.73 21.43 7.56	125.8 16.1 452.33 61.45	15.7m @ 6.7 g/t Au 95.4 g/t Ag	6
Sunnyside Area							
SSDH017 incl incl incl	190.2 196.5 196.8 204.8	206.1 196.8 197.2 206.1	15.9 0.3 0.4 1.3	52.36 150.0 900.0 243.4	NS*	15.9m @ 52.3 g/t Au	7
SSDH026	152.6	153.4	0.8	208.9	NS*	0.8m @ 208.9 g/t Au	8
SSDH038 incl incl	147.9 147.9 151.1	153.1 148.06 151.7	5.2 0.16 0.6	17.39 406.5 28.71	NS*	5.2m @ 17.39g/t Au	9
SSDH040 incl incl incl	159 160.6 166 169.9	173.5 161.75 167 171.55	14.5 1.15 1.0 1.65	10.13 26.51 17.68 57.44	NS*	14.5m @ 10.13g/t Au	10
SSDH045 incl incl	198 198 200.5	201.3 199 201.3	3.3 1.0 0.8	17.63 27.92 33.77	NS*	3.3m @ 17.63 g/t Au	16
SSDH052	230.4	233.6	3.5	8.18	NS*	3.5m @ 8.37 g/t Au	12
SSDH053 incl	164.5 164.5	167.6 165.7	3.1 1.2	39.56 100.28	NS*	3.1m @ 39.56 g/t Au	12

Table 3: Historical drill results released by the previous operator of the Omeo Gold Project.

* NS = not sampled for silver

** All intersections are reported as downhole lengths; true widths have not been determined

*** No lower or upper cut-offs have been applied to these results and results have been released in full

The exploration results referenced in Table 1 above, and elsewhere in this announcement, were originally reported under JORC Code (2004) and have not been updated to comply with JORC Code (2012). They should not be relied upon as JORC (2012) compliant. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those results.

MT WILLS HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Deposit	Class	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Maude	Indicated	414	5.2	69
	Inferred	999	3.5	112
Sunnyside	Indicated	113	8.8	32
	Inferred	930	3.5	106
Total	Indicated	527	6.0	101
	Inferred	1,929	3.5	218
Total		2,456	4.0	320

Table 4: Historical Resource Estimate and Classification

Cautionary Statement

The estimates set out in Table 2 are historical estimates and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code, and it is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical estimate that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimate or the Company's ability to verify the historical estimate as mineral resources in accordance with ASX LR Appendix 5A. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in the initial market announcement made on 24 April 2026 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

Please refer to the announcement dated 24 April 2026 for further information on the acquisition of the Omeo Gold Project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results has been cross-referenced in this report to the date that it was reported to ASX. Rokeby Resources Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcements.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Historical Resource Estimates has been reviewed by Mr Mathew Perrot, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG, RPGeo). Mr Perrot has sufficient experience relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Perrot is a full-time employee of Rokeby Resources Limited. Mr Perrot consents to the inclusion of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from ASX announcements as set out in Schedule 1 to this announcement and separately referenced in the body of this announcement. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

The announcements referred to in Schedule 1 were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2004) and have not been updated to JORC (2012) and, therefore, should not be relied upon as compliant with the current JORC (2012) code.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a guarantee or representation of future events or results. In particular, statements regarding the potential to grow or upgrade the Historical Mineral Resource Estimate, exploration targets and planned work programs are subject to the cautionary statements set out in this announcement and there is no guarantee that exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code.

SCHEDULE 1 – REFERENCES AND PAST ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERRED TO IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

REFERENCES

Crohn, P.W. 1958 "Bulletin 56 Geology of the Glen Wills and Sunnyside Goldfields", Mines Department, Victoria, Australia.

ASX announcements referred to in this release:

1. GWDH023: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "High grade gold discovered at Glen Wills Gold Project" 15 January 2005, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20050429/pdf/3qq3qhybw5lqh.pdf>
2. GWDH024: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Further Substantial High Grade Gold Intersected at Glen Wills" 10 March 2005, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20050310/pdf/3q2qijzwh4t8h.pdf>
3. GWDH037: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Encouraging Results at Glen Wills Confirm Northern Extension" 23 July 2007, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20070723/pdf/313kd0dbhds0mm.pdf>
4. MSUGDH028: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Report for the December 2008 quarter" 30 January 2009, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20090130/pdf/31fthctwqq2s0f.pdf>
5. MSUGDH046: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Underground Results Continue to Impress" 17 May 2012, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120517/pdf/426b47r40n2w05.pdf>
6. MSUGDH048 and MSUGDH049: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Further Success from Underground Drill Program" 15 June 2012, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120615/pdf/426v7n50c7l04d.pdf>
7. SSDH017: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Special Announcement – Sunnyside Drilling Results" 21 June 2005, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20050622/pdf/3r8xxtnj6c74t.pdf>
8. SSDH026: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "More high-grade hits at Sunnyside Gold Project", 4 October 2005, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20051004/pdf/3sm5lhhsf9vlf.pdf>
9. SSDH038: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "High grade mineralised structure confirmed at Sunnyside", 13 December 2007, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20071213/pdf/316q69z0hh1rhj.pdf>
10. SSDH040: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Sunnyside - high grade intersection confirmed" 14 February 2008, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080214/pdf/317fxc9iqb14b0.pdf>
11. SSDH046: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Report for the June 2008 quarter" 31 July 2008, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080731/pdf/31bq8xf78srqp.pdf>
12. SSDH052, 053: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Report for the December 2008 quarter" 30 January 2009, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20090130/pdf/31fthctwqq2s0f.pdf>
13. GWDH038: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Encouraging Results at Glen Wills Confirm Northern Extension", 23 July 2007, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20070723/pdf/313kd0dbhds0mm.pdf>
14. MSUGDH047: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Further Success from Underground Drill Program", 15th June 2012, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120615/pdf/426v7n50c7l04d.pdf>

15. MSUGDH052, 053: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX:SML) "Glen Wills Goldfield Drilling - Final 2012 drilling programme Assay Results", 3 October 2012, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20121003/pdf/429440m6dgf8vm.pdf>
16. SSDH045: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Positive assay results received", 27 May 2008, sourced <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080527/pdf/319b6z1mpgk24.pdf>

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Diamond drilling using HQ and NQ sized holes. Sampling is half core for both core sizes with sampling intervals selected based on geological logging. Sample intervals are typically no less than 10 cm and no longer than 1m. Sample intervals are selected based on geological boundaries where appropriate. - Sample representativity was ensured by a combination of company procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. - Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Sunnyside work programme. - The diamond core for the holes has been selectively sampled based on geological observations. HQ and NQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. - The diamond drill samples were submitted to On-Site Laboratories (“On-Site”) in Bendigo. Laboratory sample preparation involved – sample crush to 70% < 2 mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns. - The diamond samples were analysed for gold by method PE01S (50g fire assay) with results over 5 ppm Au then sent for PAAu2 (300 g Photon Assay), and for a multi-element suite by 4acid 48 element package. - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - Diamond drilling was used to obtain the samples. The diamond drill holes have sizes ranging from HQ (63.5mm core diameter) to NQ3 (45.1mm). Underground drill holes are mostly NTW size (56mm core diameter).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The holes were selectively samples based on observation of lithology, veining and apparent mineralization. Total of 210 drill holes for 45,359.5m, with 6,110 sample assays - Drill core was halved using a diamond core saw. The core saw was cleaned at the end of each tray and debris removed from the sump tray. An additional removable pan was placed below the core saw tray (beneath the blade) when poorly consolidated core was cut, the contents of this small tray were then decanted into the appropriate interval after cutting. This ensured the entire interval was collected for sampling. This was especially relevant when sampling visible gold intervals, where the small tray was emptied directly into the sample bag.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Diamond core drilled by Prestige Drilling Services was conducted utilizing standard wireline drilling using HQ bits (to competent ground) and NQ drilling to produce oriented core. Core diameter for HQ is 63.5mm and for NQ 45.1mm - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - Diamond drilling was used to obtain the samples. The diamond drill holes have sizes ranging from HQ (63.5mm core diameter) to NQ3 (45.1mm). Underground drill holes are mostly NTW size (56mm core diameter). - Downhole surveys for all of the Synergy drillholes have been determined by an Eastman single shot downhole survey camera or multishot instruments. All drillholes were routinely surveyed every 30m down hole. Azimuths were corrected for magnetic declination by adding 12.3°. - Core orientation was performed for all Synergy drillholes where core breakage was acceptable. Orientations for surface drillholes were done using both China-graph and sharpened spears to produce a recordable impact site at the bottom of the hole. More emphasis was placed on obtaining orientations just prior to and just after the target zones. Once drilling commenced from underground, an electronic core orientation tool was utilised, allowing an increase in the number of orientations to be undertaken. Orientations were taken nominally at the end of every run.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		However, due to the variable nature of the ground, not all orientations were able to be used. Orientation intersections were transferred to the core recovered by tracing the bottom of the drillhole trace as far as practicable, both up and down the core. Bottom of hole orientations were used as a basis for determining both α and β angles of structures relative to the orientation.
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.	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database, - Core recovery was good, typically 98 percent with minor loss at the start of the holes - Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. - No sampling issues, recovery issues or bias were identified and it is considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed. - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - Core recovery as a whole is usually very good, with only minor core loss experienced either at the very start of a drillhole or in heavily faulted areas. Core recovery was recorded and uploaded into the database.
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.	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples including (but not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. - All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed. - Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Rokeby's on-site geologists at the Company's core shed at Kangaroo Track Glen Wills.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Synergy 2004-2015 drilling • Geological logging of drill core was undertaken by MWGM staff and contractors. Data on lithologies, alteration, weathering, % quartz veining and mineralisation were recorded using Field Marshall software, validated in Micromine, for the 2005-2008 drilling programs. For the 2010-2012 drilling programs, logging data were recorded in an Access database. Sample intervals were determined on the basis of drillhole geology, with a maximum sample length generally not exceeding 1.0 metres. Niche sampling was utilised within the N-S Lode style mineralisation, with interval lengths again determined by geology. Niche sampling has assisted in the location of the high grade portions of prospective targets. • All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates • The drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety
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.	• Rokeby 2026 drilling • half core for the HQ and NQ diameter core was sampled on site using an Corewise core saw. • Company procedures were followed to ensure subsampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to) daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices. • Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. • No second-half sampling has been conducted at this stage. • The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation. • Synergy 2004-2015 drilling • Drill core was halved using a diamond core saw. The core saw was cleaned at the end of each tray and debris removed from the sump tray. An additional removable pan was placed below the core saw tray (beneath the blade) when poorly consolidated core was cut, the contents of this small tray were then decanted into the appropriate interval after cutting. This ensured the entire interval was collected for sampling. This was especially relevant when sampling visible gold intervals, where the small tray was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		emptied directly into the sample bag.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Samples were crushed to a nominal 70% < 2 mm and pulverized to 85% <75 um. A 50g charge was taken for gold determination by fire assay. An accessory multielement suit was also determined using 4-acid digestion with ICP-AES. - QA/QC for Rokeby Resources drilling involved insertion of CRM (Certified Reference Materials), duplicates and blanks. The analytical laboratory provides their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Rokeby Resources. Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS. - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - Drill core samples from the Synergy drillholes completed during 2004-2006 were processed by Aminya Laboratories in Ballarat. Core samples were dried at 80°C for a minimum of 6 hours, jaw crushed to 80% passing 3mm and pulverised to 90% passing -75um. A 200g or 300g sub-sample was then split off for subsequent analysis. Gold analysis was normally by 50g fire assay, with 300g screen fire assay used if visible gold was noted during the core logging. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Ni were analysed by ICP. - Drill core samples for the Synergy drillholes completed during 2007-2012 were processed at Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and analysed in Perth. Core samples were dried at 80°C for a minimum of 6 hours, jaw crushed to 80% passing 3mm and pulverised to 90% passing - 75um. A 300g sub-sample was then split off for subsequent analysis. Gold analysis was normally by 25g or 50g fire assay, with duplicate fire assays for samples that returned gold values greater than 10 g/t Au in the initial samples. Pb, Ag, As, Bi, Sn, Te and Sb were analysed by ICPMS following a four-acid digest. Cu and Zn were analysed by ICP-AAS following a four-acid digest. - The different CRMs were originally submitted randomly so as to ensure the laboratory remained vigilant. The frequency of standards insertion was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		increased to 1 in 20, on average, in early 2008 as resource definition drilling commenced. Duplicate samples, consisting of ¼ core splits, were also routinely submitted, as were sample blanks (cement core) submitted following samples known to contain visible Au. Crusher duplicates, at the rate of 1 in every 20 samples were also requested from the laboratory since mid-2008.
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.	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Rokeby Resources Exploration Manager has visually verified significant intersections in the core. - Primary data was collected for drill holes using an excel logging template on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database 26SSDH001 was drilled as a twin hole to SSDH017 to verify mineralization and orientation of the mineralized structure. - No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - No quality control procedures were documented. - No twinned holes were used - Geos Mining has not undertaken independent verification of the assay results. Original results certificates from the assay laboratories were used to populate the database to avoid transcription errors from the Synergy 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.	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - The drill collar locations were pegged before drilling using a Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Post drilling the collar locations were recorded using a DGPS - Post drilling campaign collars will be surveyed using licenced surveyors for higher confidence location. - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The majority of surface drillholes used in the resource estimation have been surveyed by licensed surveyors, Crowther & Sadler Pty Ltd. Originally, the collars were surveyed using the AMG66 datum and later converted to MGA94 datum by the addition of two transformations: - MGA94 East = AMG66 East + 112.84m - MGA94 North = AMG66 North + 184.12m - Collar survey data for the 2008-09 underground drillholes were obtained by Nicholas Malkin Mining Consulting Pty Ltd. - Collar survey data for the 2010-12 surface and underground drillholes were obtained by ForeSight Engineering from Bright.
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.	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - The drill hole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text - The drilling spacing is considered appropriate for early-stage stage exploration - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - The drillholes at Maude were designed to intercept the lodes at nominal 40m spacings. - Synergy did not report drill spacing at Sunnyside - No compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - 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.	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Due to the positions that drilling has been constrained to all results are reported as being down hole lengths. - It is unknown if the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures has introduced a sampling bias - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - Due to the positions that drilling has been constrained to all results are reported as being down hole lengths. - It is unknown if the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures has introduced a sampling bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - Samples are delivered in closed polyweave sacks to the courier in Omeo. The samples are couriered to On-Site Laboratories in Bendigo - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - No available data to assess security
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- Rokeby 2026 drilling - No audits or reviews of the data management system has been carried out. - Synergy 2004-2015 drilling - A subset of 24 bulk pulp samples, previously analysed by Aminya and returning greater than 0.1 ppm Au, were submitted to Genalysis for 50g fire assay following re-pulverisation and remixing of the entire bulk pulp sample (de Vries, 2009a). The results of the re-pulverised umpire assays showed very good agreement between the two laboratories for samples with values less than 30 ppm Au. Samples with grades above this amount were in poor agreement, but this is likely to be a sampling rather than analytical effect.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Mt Wills Project - The Mt Wills Project consists of MIN4921 and EL6323. Rokeby Resources hold 100% ownership of the Mt Wills Project - MIN4921 was renewed on 14/05/2024 and expires on 13/05/2044 - EL6323 was granted on 29/11/2017 and renewed on 29/11/2022 and expires on 28/11/2027 - The exploration license and the mining licence are in good standing and no known impediments exist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- NORGOLD LIMITED 1988 – 1989 Undertook mapping and stream sediment samples. Gold Anomalies were recognised at the headwaters of the Mt Wills Creek, tributaries of the Big River, Tributaries of Snowy Creek and Mount Wills Creek and Wye Creek - BENDIGO GOLD LIMITED, POSEIDON EXPLORATION LIMITED, NORMANDY EXPLORATION LIMITED. 1990 – 1995 Mapping - Reconnaissance mapping was completed throughout the licence area. The Penders Flat prospect was subsequently mapped at 1:1000 scale. The Snowy Heights and Batty prospects were mapped and local pit mapping was also completed at the Anaconda prospect at a scale of 1:500 A BLEG regional stream sediment survey was undertaken, with 33 samples collected (sieved to -0.25") and analysed for Au. This sampling defined 4 anomalous zones: - Southern portion of EL, with returns of 116 and 8.8 ppb Au. - West side of Mt. Wills, with returns of 3.8 ppb Au. - East side of Mt. Wills, with drainage from old workings returning 255 and 308 ppb Au. - East side of Mt. Wills and north of Wills South, returning values of 3.5, 6.9 and 22.1 ppb Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Further stream sediment sampling confirmed a significant anomaly of 11.7 ppb Au in the north- west part of the licence area and further defined an Au anomaly at Big River Bridge (8.8 and 116 ppb Au). A total of 54 rock grab samples was also collected from mine dumps within the Mt. Wills goldfield and outcrop and analysed for Au. Results from this sampling included 4.4 ppm Au along the eastern margin of the Mt. Wills granite and up to 36 ppm Au near Penders Flat. Rock chip samples were also collected over 5 m intervals in an old derelict adit on the westside of Penders Flat, with the most significant result of 5 m at 2.4 ppm Au. Whilst a further 15 stream sediment samples (sieved to -2 mm) collected over the Anaconda prospect affirmed the high prospectivity of this area, extensions to the Penders Flat soil grid failed to detect significant extensions to known mineralisation. Penders Flat Prospect A gridded soil sampling survey was completed on the Penders Flat prospect, with 407 samples collected. This survey revealed a zone 200 m long and 40-50 m wide with maximum assays of 8.5 ppm Au, with correspondingly high Ag values of 42 and 86 ppm. This sampling also indicated a mineralised zone 40 x 500 m in area, containing 3 bulls-eye/pipe like anomalies associated with the Mt. Wills Granite and adjacent shearing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		C-horizon sampling of altered granite east of Penders Flat involved the collection of 37 samples by auger at 10 m spacing. Repeat C- horizon sampling at 3 locations within Penders Flat (samples sieved to -75µm, - 2+500 µm, - 200+75µm, -75 µm) indicated an even distribution of Au in all samples, with values ranging 0.31 - 0.95 ppm Au. Sixty-one channel samples were collected over 2 m lengths at Penders Flat, sampling altered Mt. Wills Granite and greisen. This indicated an anomalous zone on the northern track, with 36 m of 0.42 ppm Au. This sampling indicated 2 main styles of mineralisation: i. Au in altered granite/greisen, with grades up to 3 ppm Au and sulphide poor. ii. Au in blue-grey quartz veins associated with high sulphide grades and up to 30 ppm Au. Sixteen C-horizon auger samples were collected at depths ranging 0.2 - 1 m on a 50 x 200m grid. No anomalies were indicated, with Au varying from <1 to 3 ppb. Anaconda Prospect Sixty-two C-horizon samples collected at the Anaconda prospect indicated an anomalous zone, stretching east-west over a 50 x 30 m area, with Au values > 0.1 ppm. Rock chip sampling in this area

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		indicated Au associated with highly altered/sheared dark green greisen with high sulphides and Au up to 10 ppm. This was followed up by a collection of 70 C-horizon soil samples on a 100x100 m grid, which returned a best result of 0.58 ppm Au (soil samples) and 0.5 - 830 ppb Au (auger samples). Rock chip samples collected 30-50 m south of the main workings returned a high of 81 ppb Au. Anaconda-Penders Flat grid The Penders Flat grid was extended north to include the Anaconda prospect. Soil samples collected here returned 0.5 - 44 ppb Au and 10-40 ppb As. The most significant result was located 60 m west of the Anaconda Pit and underwent continuous rock chip sampling to reveal 5 m at 1.35 ppm Au. Vienna and Roo grids The Vienna prospect was sampled on 50 x 200 m sample spacings, with 127 hand auger samples collected. Thirty soil samples were also collected at 25 m intervals from the A -horizon for BLEG analysis for Au and Ag. BLEG sampling returned <1 - 30 ppb Au and <20 -120 ppm As, whilst auger sampling returned 0.42 - 5.19 ppb Au and 18.1 - 133.8 ppb Ag. The Roo prospect was sampled on 50 x 200 m sample spacings, with a total of 82 auger samples collected from the C-horizon. This sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		returned 1 - 13 ppb Au, indicating only very weak anomalies, which did not account for local high BLEG results. A further 357 C-horizon soil samples and 34 BLEG soil samples from the Vienna and Roo prospects within the granite aureole did not indicate any significant anomalies. This was followed by 34 BLEG stream sediment samples of the Vienna and Roo prospects, which reaffirmed the high prospectivity of these areas. Batty grid A total of 395 soil auger samples were collected from a 20 x 200 m grid to test a previously found BLEG drainage anomaly. The anomaly was found to open to both the north-east and south of the grid, with results of 1 - 610 ppb Au. Rock chip samples were also collected and returned gold values between 0 - 328 ppb Au and 0 - 172 ppb As. Maximum Au values were obtained from granite samples. Snowy Heights The summit between Mt. Wills and Wills South was tested by 156 soil samples collected on a 20- 150 m grid. An anomalous zone was defined in the Snowy Swamp area, with 22 ppm Au. Rock chip sampling returned only one significant result of 1.76 ppm Au Wombat Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stream sediment sampling was completed at Wombat Creek, east of Mt. Wills. A total of 38 samples (-80#) collected and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, As, Bi and Sb, with the following results: - o Cu 10 - 35ppm; - o Au <0.01 - 2.58 ppm; - o Bi <5 ppm; - o Pb 15 - 35ppm; - o Ag <1 - 4ppm; - o Sb <5 - 55ppm; - o Zn 40 - 100ppm; and - o As 8 - 490ppm. BLEG analysis of these samples gave a maximum of 300 ppb Au, whilst analysis of the -2mm fraction returned a maximum of 2 ppm. Ridge and spur soil sampling at Wombat Creek (48 samples of A, B and C-horizons) failed to reveal significant Au anomalies. Seventeen rock chip samples collected from the granite aureole returned only low order anomalies, with results ranging up to 19 ppb Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Two orientation grids sampled A-horizon and C-horizon, with auger samples collected at 100 m intervals. Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Mn, with the following results: - o Au 0.004 - 0.24 ppm; - o Zn 9 - 71 ppm; - o Mn 63 - 1040 ppm; - o Cu 5 - 32ppm; - o Ag <1 ppm; - o Pb 6 - 53ppm; and - o As <1 - 127ppm. Drilling - Ten RC percussion holes were completed to a total depth of 686 m and 517 samples were collected and analysed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Sn. The holes intersected altered granite, greisen and, in places, sheared sediments. Results of this drilling are summarised below: - o Sn <5 - 25ppm; - o Ag <1 - 175ppm; - o Cu <2 - 260ppm;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o As <20 - 6400 ppm; o Pb 10 - 210ppm; o Au <0.01 - 3.23 ppm; and o Zn <2 - 270ppm. The Anaconda prospect was further evaluated by one diamond drill hole (DD:AND1 ; 101.4 m depth) and 6 RC percussion holes (total depth of 380 m). The diamond drill hole intersected the target greisen zone between 35 and 97 m but did not reveal any significant Au mineralisation. The percussion holes intersected a 30 m wide zone of greisen ± pyrite within the Mt. Wills Granite. Hole ANP4 returned the most significant result of 3 m at 2.6 ppm Au, including 1 m at 6.97 ppm Au. Two diamond drill holes were completed at Penders Flat. The first drill hole (PFD1) was abandoned. Diamond drill hole PFD2 (depth of 116 m) intersected numerous narrow Au intervals, with a best result of 1.3 ppm Au at 4.9 m depth. Geophysics - Ground magnetometer traverses were conducted over the Penders Flat and Anaconda prospects. At Penders Flat, 182 stations across the prospect revealed no overall significant anomalies. At Anaconda, 100 stations also failed to reveal any significant anomaly. • Aurora Minerals NL. 1972-1974

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Grid Survey: imperial grid established, pegs (100ft X 200ft spacing) steel pickets at 500 ft intervals, topographic map made by levelling all points on grid (1:5,000). Underground mapping: mineralisation related to major longitudinal and transverse fault intersections. Diamond drilling: *Maude & Yellow Girl structure (Homeward Bound): 7 holes from No. 5 adit level, 1176 ft drilled. UGDH 1. 2' 5" @ 0.5-4.8dwt/ton; UGDH 2. lode not identified; UGDH 3. 6' 4" @ 5.5-0.67dwt/ton; UGDH 4. 13'1" @ 0.3-5.1dwt/ton; UGDH 5. 2 parallel structures towards the southern end; mapping in Shamrock Tunnel confirmed this observation. UGDH 8. Intersected the "lost section" of the Maude structure (north of Morgans fault and south of Templeton's Fault); and Gentle Annie Mine, 2 holes, from lower adit, 1223 ft. drilled: intersected main line of workings 600ft further west. Percussion drilling:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		GWP 1 - GWP 28 Underground mapping was carried out to determine the fault & mineralisation patterns, tied to the surface grid. Water level at top of Morgan's Shaft, dewatering required. Dams constructed at No.9 & No.7 levels. Blockages down to level 9 cleared, access terminated due to large blockage. Re-timbering provided temporary access for a ladder and kibbel in one haulage compartment. Dewatering took 33 weeks, estimated 15 million gallons shifted. Channel samples collected from Bartlett's reef Nos. 5, 6 & 7. Bulk samples from floor of: No.8 at Templeton's, No. 9 on Bartlett's & Maude reef, No.10 Maude reef. • Mt Wills Gold NL 1996-2015 (Synergy Metals) 2003 Computerise historic data for Maude and Yellow Girl Mine: A 3D geological model developed for the mine. Phase 2. (Drill Test Southern Area) Drill test depth extensions to known shoots below the historic workings. A total of 9 surface diamond drill holes completed. These holes tested the strike and down dip potential of the Maude Gold mine.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Define resources south of Maude and Yellow Girl Mine sufficient to support decline development Phase 3 (Drill Test Sunnyside Goldfield) Compile historic literature and geological mapping/surveying from the Sunnyside Goldfield. Survey in known workings. Survey work to locate adits and other historical features. Computerise and 3D model of workings. Drill test targets with up to 8 Drill Pads. Six drill pads have been utilised for a total of 33 diamond holes. Metallurgical Testing A small bulk sample of the mullock comprising approximately 200 kilograms of randomly selected samples from the Number 5 Adit was collected and transported to Gekko Systems Pty Ltd in Ballarat for metallurgical test work. Drilling Progress The drilling undertaken within the reporting period is summarised in the table below.

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Commentary

HOLE TYPE	HOLE NUMBER RANGE	No. HOLES	TOTAL METRES (m)
Diamond	GWDH022 - 034	13	3,693.00
Diamond*	GWDH-W	3	599.40
Diamond	SSDH003 - 035	33	5,209.90
Grand Total		49	9,502.30

* Note: GWDH-W represent wedged deflections from parent holes. Only actual deflection meterage's have been calculated and not end of hole depths.

Mineral Resource

The integration of the drilling results and the underground bulk sampling undertaken by Aurora Minerals NL in 1974 allowed a J.O.R.C. compliant Mineral Resource to be calculated.

The resource was calculated using basic inverse distance squared calculations and was focuses on both the Glen Wills and the Sunnyside areas, where sufficient information existed to ensure continuity of the information. The Resource was calculated twice during the period in both July and then again in September. The September resource numbers are shown in the table below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																			
		<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="3">Inferred</th></tr><tr><th>Tonnes K t</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Au K oz</th></tr><tr><td>Glen Wills</td><td>182.5</td><td>7.79</td><td>45.7</td></tr><tr><td>Sunnyside</td><td>40.8</td><td>7.21</td><td>9.5</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>223.3</td><td>7.68</td><td>55.2</td></tr></table> : Mineral Resource Summary, 30th June 2005 (ASX:SML September 2005) 2007 Phase 1. (Maude and Yellow Girl Mine Rehabilitation) Computerise historic data for Maude and Yellow Girl Mine: Full 3D geological model completed for the mine Phase 2. (Drill Test Southern Area) Drill test depth extensions to known shoots below the Yellow Girl, Yellow Boy, Colleen Bawn and Shamrock workings. A total of 8 surface diamond drill holes completed. These holes have tested the: Yellow Girl, Colleen Bawn and Shamrock Workings). Drilling Progress The drilling undertaken within the reporting period is summarised in the following table:	Deposit	Inferred			Tonnes K t	Au g/t	Au K oz	Glen Wills	182.5	7.79	45.7	Sunnyside	40.8	7.21	9.5	Total	223.3	7.68	55.2
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HOLE TYPE	HOLE NUMBER RANGE	No. HOLES	TOTAL METRES (m)
Diamond	GWDH001-007	7	1283

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		HOLE TYPE	HOLE NUMBER RANGE	No. HOLES	TOTAL METRES (m)
		Diamond	GWDH022 – 30	9	2,175.7
		Diamond	SSDH003 – 19	17	2,342.8
		Grand Total		26	4,518.5
		2008			
		Infill drill the defined mineralised portions of the Maude Line from up to 12 Diamond Drill Pads with an aim to define high grade shoots.			
		Phase V Drilling, Sunnyside Goldfield			
		Undertook infill drilling around a number of targets identified from Phase III drilling.			
		Continue to test strike extent of historic lines of workings.			
		No. 5 Adit refurbishment (MIN 4921)			
		Refurbish the No. 5 adit as far as the internal main shaft to allow access for water sampling			
		Undertake water sampling of mine waters from the No. 5 level to the 10 level, where possible for chemical analyses, including heavy metals and arsenic speciation			
		Underground diamond drilling program			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																
		Work commenced in March, 2008 on the establishment of 3 drill cuddies off the No. 5 adit Drilling Progress The drilling undertaken within the reporting period is summarised in the following table <table><tr><th>HOLE TYPE</th><th>HOLE NUMBER RANGE</th><th>No. HOLES</th><th>TOTAL METRES (m)</th></tr><tr><td>Diamond</td><td>GWDH030 - 052</td><td>23*</td><td>5,853.50</td></tr><tr><td>Diamond</td><td>SSDH020 - 048</td><td>30</td><td>5,423.40</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Total</td><td></td><td>53</td><td>11,276.90</td></tr></table> 2009 Phase V Drilling, Sunnyside Goldfield (MIN 4921). Undertake infill drilling around a number of targets identified from Phase III drilling. Continue to test strike extent of United Brothers line of workings Drilling of six (6) NQ sized Diamond drill holes for a total of 1,325.40 metres No. 5 Adit refurbishment (MIN 4921).	HOLE TYPE	HOLE NUMBER RANGE	No. HOLES	TOTAL METRES (m)	Diamond	GWDH030 - 052	23*	5,853.50	Diamond	SSDH020 - 048	30	5,423.40	Grand Total		53	11,276.90
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Complete refurbish the No. 5 Adit to a position approximately 400 metres from the portal. Establish Underground Explosives and Detonator Magazines Underground diamond drilling program (MIN 4921). Complete development work; commenced in March, 2008 of three (3) cross-cuts totalling 280 metres. Construction of three (3) underground Drill Chambers. Drilling of thirty-three (33) NQ sized Diamond drill holes for a total of 5,659.50 metres and five (5) LTK48 sized Diamond drill holes for a total of 401.60 metres. 2011 reporting was carried out by Ray of Geos Mining on behalf of Synergy who stated in 2010-11 a new drilling programme commenced at Sunnyside with four holes having been drilled by the end of the reporting period. All four intersected mineralisation, but as the logging had not been fully compiled and no assays received the drilling data will be reported in the next annual report. A geotechnical review of the underground workings and a variation of the proposed work plan were prepared during the year. An underground mine development programme, including construction of approximately 200 metres of new level development from the existing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No 5 Adit level and the establishment of two new drill cuddies, commenced in May 2011. A twelve-hole programme totalling 2,700 m of diamond drilling from the two new drill cuddies also commenced, with the first hole completed but not logged at the end of the reporting period. 2012 reporting was carried out by Randell of Geos Mining on behalf of Synergy. Mt Wills Gold Mines carried out additional drilling to upgrade the resource to Indicated status. This drilling was carried out at both Maude and Sunnyside deposits from both underground (Maude) and surface (Maude and Sunnyside). A total of 200m of underground development and refurbishment was completed to establish an additional two drill cuddies from which the underground drilling was completed. The total diamond drilling programme added 9,737 metres of HQ and NQ core to the drilling inventory. The results of the drilling programme enabled a significant increase in the total Mineral Resources at the Glen Wills and Sunnyside Prospects. The resource totaled 112,000 tonnes of Indicated Resources averaging 5.6 g/t Au and 495,000 tonnes of Inferred Resources at an average grade of 8.5 g/t Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																								
		<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="3">Indicated</th><th colspan="3">Inferred</th><th colspan="3">TOTAL</th></tr><tr><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Au Oz</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Au Oz</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Au Oz</th></tr><tr><td>Glen Wills</td><td>112,000</td><td>5.6</td><td>20,200</td><td>301,000</td><td>6.8</td><td>65,700</td><td>413,000</td><td>6.5</td><td>85,900</td></tr><tr><td>Sunnyside</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>194,000</td><td>11.1</td><td>69,000</td><td>194,000</td><td>11.1</td><td>69,000</td></tr></table> At the Centre Country prospect permissions have been obtained to commence drilling this target. The very rugged topography has presented a number of challenges but it is expected to be able to commence drilling late in 2012. 2013 reporting was carried out by Yap of Geos Mining consultants on behalf of Synergy. A total of 14 diamond holes totalling 3578.3m were completed at both Maude and Sunnyside deposits from both underground (Maude) and surface (Glen Wills and Sunnyside). As a result of this drilling, the Mineral Resource was upgraded in accordance with definitions in the JORC Code 2012 at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off to: <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Zone</th><th colspan="3">Indicated</th><th colspan="3">Inferred</th><th colspan="3">Total</th></tr><tr><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au (g/t)</th><th>Au (oz)</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au (g/t)</th><th>Au (oz)</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au (g/t)</th><th>Au (oz)</th></tr><tr><td>Glen Wills</td><td>106,600</td><td>6.0</td><td>20,500</td><td>387,500</td><td>6.5</td><td>81,400</td><td>494,100</td><td>6.4</td><td>101,900</td></tr><tr><td>Sunnyside</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>215,400</td><td>9.5</td><td>66,100</td><td>215,400</td><td>9.5</td><td>66,100</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>106,600</td><td>6.0</td><td>20,500</td><td>602,900</td><td>7.6</td><td>147,500</td><td>709,500</td><td>7.4</td><td>168,000</td></tr></table>	Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL			Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Glen Wills	112,000	5.6	20,200	301,000	6.8	65,700	413,000	6.5	85,900	Sunnyside	-	-	-	194,000	11.1	69,000	194,000	11.1	69,000	Zone	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Glen Wills	106,600	6.0	20,500	387,500	6.5	81,400	494,100	6.4	101,900	Sunnyside	-	-	-	215,400	9.5	66,100	215,400	9.5	66,100	Total	106,600	6.0	20,500	602,900	7.6	147,500	709,500	7.4	168,000
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		In addition, blocks within the 3.0 g/t Au cutoff contain the following silver credits; <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Zone</th><th colspan="3">Indicated</th><th colspan="3">Inferred</th><th colspan="3">Total</th></tr><tr><th>Tonnes</th><th>Ag (g/t)</th><th>Ag (oz)</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Ag (g/t)</th><th>Ag (oz)</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Ag (g/t)</th><th>Ag (oz)</th></tr><tr><td>Glen Wills</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>433,600</td><td>4.1</td><td>56,600</td><td>433,600</td><td>4.1</td><td>56,600</td></tr><tr><td>Sunnyside</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>212,500</td><td>8.5</td><td>58,400</td><td>212,500</td><td>8.5</td><td>58,400</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0</td><td>646,100</td><td>5.5</td><td>115,000</td><td>646,100</td><td>5.5</td><td>115,000</td></tr></table>	Zone	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Tonnes	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	Tonnes	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	Tonnes	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	Glen Wills	-	-	-	433,600	4.1	56,600	433,600	4.1	56,600	Sunnyside	-	-	-	212,500	8.5	58,400	212,500	8.5	58,400	Total	0	0.0	0	646,100	5.5	115,000	646,100	5.5	115,000
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Total	0	0.0	0	646,100	5.5	115,000	646,100	5.5	115,000																																										
		2014 reporting was carried out by Yap of Geos Mining on behalf of Synergy who gave a summary of the work to date by Synergy as follows: 2009 – 3 diamond drill holes to test the southerly and westerly extension of the mineralised structure of the Maude Mine 2010-11 – 4 diamond drill holes completed at Sunnyside together with a geotechnical review of the underground workings at Maude, construction of approximately 200m of new level development from the existing No 5 Adit level and the establishment of two new drill cuddies. A twelve-hole program totalling 2,700 m of diamond drilling from the two new drill cuddies also commenced. 2011-2012 - additional drilling (9,737m) to upgrade the resource at both Maude and Sunnyside deposits from both underground and surface. A total of 200m of underground– development and refurbishment was completed to establish an additional two drill cuddies from which the																																																	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underground drilling was completed. At the Centre Country prospect permissions were obtained to commence drilling this target. 2012-2013 - 14 diamond holes completed at both Maude and Sunnyside deposits from both underground and surface. As a result of the drilling, the Mineral Resource was upgraded in accordance with definitions in the JORC Code 2012 at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off. During this reporting year, two diamond drillholes were completed at the Centre Country prospect which extends over MIN4921 and surrounding EL3916. Assay results from the drilling defined some narrow high grade gold-silver intersections, but most were moderate to low grade. 2015 reporting was carried out by Radford of Geos Mining on behalf of Synergy who stated there was no exploration work completed within MIN4921 during the reporting period, however, four diamond holes were collared immediately to the east of MIN4921 within EL3916. These holes were completed between 16 March to 10 April 2015 to investigate the along strike extension of mineralisation in the Centre Country area. A significant portion of the drilled lengths occurred within MIN4916 with approximately 25% of all meterage within EL3916 and 75% within MIN4916. ABA Resources 2016-2019

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		At the conclusion of the 2018/19 work program, detailed core logging and sampling had been completed on 194 drill holes for a total of 39,201m. 19,787 samples have been collected and analysed by multi-spectral and fire assay methods. There remains approximately 4,000m of drill core to log and sample but this is from drill holes that are outside the current resource boundaries that are not material to the modelling/estimation of the gold resource in the Glen Wills and Sunny Side deposits. All historic and newly acquired data were compiled and validated into a master database using SQL Server relational database software. The gold only resources were estimated using a workflow based on the 2-D accumulation method which has been used with considerable success to estimate Au content in high-grade narrow vein deposits elsewhere. The 2-D accumulation method gets around the over smoothing effects caused by other available techniques, and recognizes the influence of very high grade, but also very spatially confined zones within the ore body. Resource modelling, estimation, and classification were carried out using Micromine 3-D software.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Glen Wills and Sunny Side deposits lie within the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which is the generic name for a complex sequence of deformed and metamorphosed rocks associated with the breakup of the eastern Gondwana margin via multiple tectonic phases during the Late Cretaceous period. - Both the Glen Wills and Sunny Side deposits are classified as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		structurally controlled narrow vein orogenic Au deposits.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	A table of the significant intercepts reported is provided in the text
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- All reported assays have been average weighted according to the sample interval. No top-cutting of high-grade assay results have been applied, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections. - Results are reported on a 1 ppm Cut off with up to two meters of internal dilution - In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by sum of interval length. - No metal equivalent values have been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	- 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').	- The geometry of the mineralization is not fully known at this time - Downhole widths are reported, the true width is not known at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>		
<i>Diagrams</i>	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 the Tables and Figures in the text. - A plan view of the drill collar locations is included
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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 drill hole results received have been reported in this announcement. No holes are omitted for which results have been received
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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 relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	Further Drilling is planned to follow-up on the results